THE HERALD.

VOL. V., NO. 36. FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1894. $1.00 PER YEAR

Board of Works jan 1 95

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been REFITTED AND PAINTED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLE. AN ELEGANT GENTLEMEN'S PARLOR, OFFICE, and BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED DINING ROOM on Ground Floor; PERFECT VENTILATION and SEWERAGE throughout; LARGE and AIRY BEDROOMS; COMMODIOUS BATH ROOMS and CLOSETS on each floor; and is capable of accommodating ONE HUNDRED GUESTS.

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HORSES and CARRIAGES of every style are to be had at the LIVERY STABLE of the Proprietor, immediately adjacent to the Hotel.

The "QUEEN" is centrally located, directly opposite to the Steamboat and Gibson Ferry Landings and within a minute's walk of the Parliament Buildings, County Registrar's Office and Cathedral.

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SOLICITOR and CONVEYANCER

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Accounts Collected and Loans Negotiated.

WILLIAM WILSON.

H. B. RAINSFORD,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Clerk of the Peace and Division Registrar, Real Estate Agent. Loans Negotiated.

Office: Lower flat of County Court House.

Adjoining the office of the Registrar of deeds.

Fredericton Nov. 16th, 1891.

GEO. A. HUGHES,

Attorney and Solicitor,

NOTARY, CONVEYANCER, &c.

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6.00 A. M.—Express for St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and points North; Bangor, Portland, Boston, and points West and South.

6.35 A. M.—Mixed for Woodstock and points North, via Gibson.

10.10 A. M.—Accommodation for Fredericton Junction, St. John and points east. Vanceboro, St. Stephen and St. Andrews.

3.20 P. M.—Accommodation for Fredericton Junction and St. John, also with Night Express for Bangor, Portland and Boston.

ARRIVING IN FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, etc., 9.10 a. m., 7.10 p. m.
Bangor, Montreal, etc., 12 3½ p. m.
Woodstock and North, via Gibson branch, 4.20 p. m.
St. John, McAdam Junction, etc., 7.10 p. m.

☞ All above trains run Week Days only.

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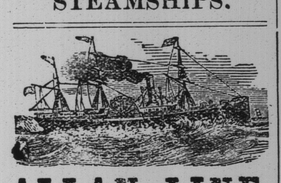

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Cabin, $40 to $60; Second Cabin, $30; Steerage, $15.

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7—23.

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PURIFY THE BLOOD, correct all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the Aged they are priceless.

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Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS,

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases, it has no rival; and for Contracted and Stiff Joints it acts like a charm.

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J-10-83

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In lots and at prices to satisfy all.

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Merchant Tailor,

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Fredericton, May 6th 1893

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AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.

SAFE AND PLEASANT TO TAKE SURE TO CURE

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Can Find Relief and a Lasting Cure.

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A Garden,
A Village Lot,
A Home in the City
or Village or Country
Or Expecting to Have One,
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PAY YOU WELL,

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Barrister.

Office: Queen Street,

OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Fredericton, May 6th, 1893.

White Lead.

JUST RECEIVED:

4 TONS ELEPHANT BRAND Genuine White Lead.
2 barrels T and Strap Hinges.
2 " Barn door Hook and Eye Hinges
1 boxes Butt Hinges.
3 barrel Malleable Iron for carriage builders.
200 kegs Steel cut Nails.
280 " Wire Steel Nails
1 carload Bar Iron.
1 " Dry and Tarred Sheathing Paper.
25 barrels Roofing Pitch.
5 " Spirits of Turpentine.
5 " Lubricating oil.
10 " Southern Pitch.
25 " Portland Cement.
2 Carson's Anti-Corrosive Paint.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

For the Painter.

Just received 2 cases American Brushes from the manufacturers.

PAINT, Varnish, White wash, Kalsomine, Tar, Paste, Paper hangers, Striping, Stensoling, Hearth, Counter and Window brushes. Sash tools, flat and round, Bears hair, Camels hair, Badger hair and Artists' brushes. 1 case Canadian, in White wash and Varnish, Counter, Scrub, Shoe and Horse brushes, also Machine made Window, Scrub and Shoe Brushes. Away down in price, and cheap.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

CRANK OR SAINT.

One of These Hugh Cameron Surely is

Just Now he Wants to go to Congress From Kansas And is Making His Campaign in Barefeet.

Kansas has produced the most eccentric character as a candidate for office to be found in any state in the Union. This man Hugh Cameron, one of the most picturesque figures of Kansas since the days of Jim Lane, announces his candidacy for Congress in the second congressional district subject to the will of no convention, but to the people when they shall go into the Australian booth to cast their votes. He declares that he is neither a Republican, Democrat nor Populist, but that he proposes to go to the homes of all the voters and convince them that it will be to their interest to

SEND HIM TO CONGRESS.

His plan of campaign will be as novel and peculair as have been his habits of life during the past third of a century. With his old and faithful mule that has been his companion for more than fifteen years, he intends to penetrate every neighborhood in the nine counties in the district and appeal to the citizens to cast off the party yoke and vote for their best interests. Until forced to do so by the frosts he will wear no shoes, holding to his established custom of going barefooted during the summer months.

Hugh Cameron is the most eccentric individual that Kansas ever produced. His home is three miles northwest of Lawrence, on the banks of the Kaw River, at what is known as Cameron Bluff. He is at once a scholar, a soldier, a vegetarian, a celibate, a whilom stateeman and withal a hermit.

Little is known in Kansas of his early history, although he had lived in his unique cabin at Cameron Bluff since the early territorial days, When he first put in an appearance in Lawrence the place was mere an outspot of civilization. He was then in the

FULL VIGOR OF EARLY MANHOOD

being about thirty years of age. With little delay he selected a homestead in the wilderness, and, building a little log house, began the development of a farm. He mingled little with his neighbors and at first took little part in the stirring event that followed his arrival. Finally he was drawn out of his seclusion by Jim Lane, when that leader in 1855 called a convention of National Democrats. This convention proved a failure and again General Cameron was lost in sight. When the war broke out he was commissioned captain of Company F, Second Kansas Volunteer Cavalry. He served through the war, coming out as a lieutenant colonel brigadier general.

As late as 1870, he is again found as a participant in the labor union State convention at Leavenworth, where he was a member of the executive committee. Every winter he makes a pilgrimage to Washington to look in upon Congress, but with this exception he never leaves his home at Cameron Bluff, save to visit Lawrence or Topeka to obtain supplies.

Hugh Cameron comes from Pennsylvania stock. He was the son of well-to-do parents and a relative of the Camerons who has for so many years held commanding places in the politics of the keystone State. In his youth his hopes, aspirations and ambitions were in common with those of the ordinary young man of good education and more than ordinary mental powers. Then, as might have been expected, he fell in love. The maiden of his choice named the wedding day and all was in readiness for the ceremony, when the bride disappeared.

CAMERON WAS JILTED.

This changed the whole current of his life. He declared that he would never marry, and he never has. He swore that he would work twenty hours a day, sleep four hours, and never eat meat, and he never has. He said he would never shave or cut his hair, and he has faithfully adhered to that declaration. He does not admit that his early disappointment is in any way responsible for his eccentricities, but has a scientific explanation for each oddity. He follows the same routine each day.

Arising at four o'clock in the moring, he prepares his breakfast and puts his cabin in order, by which time it is light enough to do out of door work. After caring for his stock, he proceeds to work in his field, garden, orchard or vineyard. He continues his labors as long as there is light enough to see, stopping at midday to prepare his frugal meal of fruit and vegetables. At the conclusion of his manual labor he lights his lamp and devotes what time remains before midnight, his regular hours for retiring, to study and writing. The walls of his cabin are lined with choice books, the accumulation of a lifetime.

General Cameron's reason for permitting his hair to grow is that he believes hair a

GREAT AID TO STRENGTH.

His beard is braided as is also his hair and both are twined around his neck.

He claims that they furnish a natural electrical current which invigorates and rejuvenates the body. When his whiskers are loosened they reach almost to the ground. The hair on his head would also reach far down his back if it were permitted to flow from its firm anchorage and be relieved for a moment from its duty as a conduit for the necessary electric current. The hair and whiskers are nearly white and give to the wearer a venerable appearance.

His diet is of the most simple and wholesome character. It consist of bread and butter, cheese and milk, fish, fruit and nuts. He uses neither meat, intoxicants nor tobacco in any form. He believes he has selected the natural food of man, and that he has avoided the diseases which result from the use of rich animal food. He is certainly a healthy specimen of mature manhood. He says he is stronger, more active and in better health than when he was thirty years old.

MR. LEIGHTON'S EVIDENCE

In J. H. Crocket's Preliminary Examination on the Charge of Libel.

Following was the evidence given by John S. Leighton, sr., at Woodstock the other day, in the preliminary examination of James H. Crocket, who has been committed for trial on the charge of criminally libelling the Registrar of Carleton:

"I hold official position of Registrar of Deeds and Wills, county of Carleton. I have held office about eight and a-half years. I know James H. Crocket, the defendant. He is publisher of the daily and weekly Gleaner. I have in my hand a copy of the Gleaner of the 14th inst. Mr. Crocket is publisher of that paper. I first saw that number of the paper on the evening of the 16th day of July inst. I saw other papers of this date containing same articles. Jas. Baker had one. He was reading the article and called my attention to it. I saw other numbers of the same issue, containing the article, at the offices of the Sentinel and Dispatch. James H. Crocket, defendanti is publisher of this paper. I am the J. S. Leighton referred to in this article. I was never appointed by Mr. Estabrooks as his agent. I never collected any money for him from any person. I know Joseph Vandine by sight only. I never collected any money from this Joseph Vandine for any person. Previous to the appearance of this article I did not know that Leverett Estabrooks held a mortgage against Joseph Vandine. The statements in this article referring to me are utterly untrue.

The Cross Examination.

I am not a subscriber of the Gleaner. I don't patronize the Gleaner as an advertiser. I have not had any business dealings with Jas. H. Crocket during past year. I know that Jas. H. Crocket is publisher of the Gleaner by common report. I know by the fact that his name appears as publisher on the letter heads of the Gleaner. I have been Registrar of Deeds and Wills about eight and a-half years. J. S. Leighton, jr., is deputy registrar. He was employed in the office about nine months previous to his becoming deputy. His duties were the same as my duties. He wrote on the large books and did indexing, and certifying to the discharging of bills of sale and mortgages. There was some of the work that he did not do. I performed part of the work that he did not do. I think he has done about over half. I don't know that he has done much over half. I did not do any of the writing on the large books. He has not done the whole of it. I sign all the documents after they are registered, also sign them on the large books. I search. Sometimes I build the fires and sweep. Sometimes I don't do anything. During the past few years I have

Become Financially Embarrassed,

and it became necessary to make an assignment for the benefit of my creditors. My indebtedness was about $25,000, secured and unsecured. I haven't heard of any dividend being declared by trustees yet. My son, J. S. Leighton, jr., and myself have not been very intimately connected in business. He endorsed some paper for me. He has endorsed probably about $2500. This endorsing by him for me has extended over a period of about two years. He has either paid them or is carrying them now. He did not assist me in other ways financially. I don't know that at any time he procured money for me. I knew that he had been appointed agent of Leverett Estabrooks. After having learned that he was the agent I did not make any enquiries into the business. My son did not volunteer any information to me one way or the other. I saw Vandine on the fourteenth day of June last. His business on that day was to record a deed. He transacted that business with me. I don't know whether my son was in the office at the time or not. I did not see Vandine there before or since June 14th that I remember. My son had not mentioned to me about Vandine being there. I have no recollection of my son

Giving Me Any Money

in 1887 or early part of 1888. I think I got some money from him in 1889. I couldn't say how much. It didn't exceed $1000. It might have exceeded $800. I don't think it exceeded $900. I couldn't say positively. I don't know where he got this money. He did not have much property outside of his salary. The Vandine mortgage was discharged July 11th inst. Mr. Estabrooks discharged the mortgage. He was here personally. I don't know how he happened to get here. I did not send for him. I do not know of his having been sent for. I don't know what time of the day the mortgage was discharged. I did not have any conversation with Mr. Estabrooks or John with regard to the mortgage. Prior to the 16th inst., I had heard nothing about the matter on the streets or anywhere else. I don't think John went for Mr. Estabrooks. I have no idea when the money was paid. I have had no conversation with John about the mortgage since the 15th inst., except when I asked him to turn it up on the books. I have asked him for no explanation.

After the evidence had been read over Mr. Leighton said: I wish to say in explanation that in 1889 my son said to me—"Mr. Estabrooks will lend you some money." I said to him—"Write or see Mr. Estabrooks about it." Later he told me Mr. Estabrooks would let me have some money. I can't tell the time. It might have been before 1889. It would not have been in the early part of 1888.

THEY LIKE TO SIP SOMETHING.

The members of the French parliament practice a custom when in discharge of their public duties, which seems strange to people in this country, and which probably is common in no other country but France. The orators of the French chamber are in the habit of sipping some sort of beverage while speaking. It may be syrup, coffee, lemonade, light wines or even brandy, whatever suits the taste of the sipper. Fancy the members of the New Brunswick legislature indulging in any such custom. It is told that M. Pouyer-Quertier, who was Finance Minister at the time of the National Assembly, and who preferred the juice of the grape to every other beverage, drank Bordeaux in almost any quantity; he has been known to speak for three hours, and to absorb eleven glasses of his favorite wine without the slightest inconvenience. It was this gentleman who settled with Prince Bismarck the conditions for the payment of the five thousand millions of francs, which France, after the war, had to pay over to Germany. The story is told that one day, while the two plenipotentaries were discussing at table the detail of these conditions, Prince Bismarck conceived the idea of trying to make M. Pouyer-Quertier drink too much. The latter had scarcely emptied his glass when the Prince replenished it, and the French plenipotentiary tossed it off immediately. Prince Bismarck, however, had to keep up with him and drink in his turn, so that after an hour, the great Chancellor felt his head grow rather heavy. He gave up the bout, and said to M. Pouyer-Quertier, "I see that wine has no great effect on you." "Oh," replied the other, who had noticed Bismarck's attempt to fuddle him, "I can absorb almost any quantity; I can even swallow the glass itself." And suiting the action to the word, he crushed the glass between his teeth without cutting his lips.

FROM RURAL DISTRICTS.

Interesting and Spicy Gossip from Our Active Correspondents.

THE NEWS IN QUEENS.

Hampstead.

JULY 31.—I have to chronicle the instant death of Frederick Webb, while engaged hauling hay yesterday afternoon. A thunderstorm passed over Jerusalem Settlement between seven and eight o'clock p.m. Mr. Webb was loading and his son Slathel was putting the hay up to him, when the former was stricken by a charge of electricity. Only two slight marks on his forehead bore evidence of the shock. The deceased was over sixty years of age. The horses were wholly or partially knocked down, likewise the son, who was somewhat unconscious for a time. The burial services are to take place tomorrow, the Rev. C. B. Lewis officiating.

We have not heard of any further injury caused by the same storm; a very heavy downpour of rain accompanied it.

The weather has been very favorable since haying began, and much excellent hay has been harvested. Most of the highland hay is finished, and many persons are about ready to begin on the intervals.

We have experienced some very hot weather of late. Friday, the 20th and Sunday the 29th inst., were too exceedingly hot days, the thermometer raising to 95° in the shade. On Sunday last it read 112° in the sun, and would have raised higher if the instrument would have allowed.

We are favored by a visit from G. N Palmer, recently living at Sussex. He arrived on Thursday and returns tomorrow to resume work. Mr. Palmer is in the employ of G. H. White & Co.

Miss Blanche Hamm, of New York, is visiting her parents, and expects to remain several weeks. Her aunt, Mrs. Burr, of the same city, is expected soon.

We had a call from our former neigbor G. G. Slipp, now of Upper Gagetown. He returns today.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, of Milford, St. John county, are calling upon old acquaintances.

George Palmer, of Victoria Corner, Carleton county, reached here on Saturday last. He and his wife are now at Wickham, visiting friends there. They propose remaining down river some weeks.

Brewer Palmer sustained a loss in the death of an excellent horse. He worked well up to Friday evening, the 20th inst., but after a few hours sickness, death ended his extreme suffering.

Mr. and Mrs. Royal Ferguson's babe Charlotte, has fairly recovered from the serious burning by boiling water, which occurred some days ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Reed have been entertaining a little stranger since Friday last, a daughter.

Miss L. Corbett, of Summerhill, Q. C., has returned home from visiting her sister, Mrs. L. E. VanWart.

Miss Roderick, the teacher of Woodville school, is spending her vacation in St. John and elsewhere. We miss the visits of the faithful during her absence. She is to resume charge at the opening after holidays. Two of her pupils intend entering Normal school.

The Hon. A. G. Blair, and L. P. Ferris, M. P. P's. for Queens, made a tour of the western parishes lately, looking to the needs of that part of the county.

Robinson Gardiner and family, of Fredericton, are spending their holidays in Hibernia.

GLEANINGS FROM YORK.

Brockway.

JULY 30.—The work of haying is being rapidly pushed forward in this vicinity, the weather being favorable.

The children are doing quite a business picking blueberries, George Vail buying and taking them to market.

We are pleased this week to note the arrivals of Misses Mary Brockway and Pheobie Sinclair from Boston, and John Vail from Lewiston, Maine.

Michael Cloney, accompanied by his daughter Maggie and Miss Calder of Greenock, Charlotte County, spent Saturday and Sunday at Thos. Cloney's.

A blueberry party is expected from Lawrence Station this week.

Miss Annie Little, of Bartlett's Mills, is visiting friends here.

Durham.

AUG. 4.—Eliphet Banks, a former resident of Durham, now of Marysville, visited some of his old friends here last week, and met with a very hearty welcome.

Miss Eva Pond has gone to Lewiston. We shall miss her very much; but hope to have her with us again.

George Chase, of this place, has a very wonderful colt, one of its forward feet is exactly like a calf's, every other way it is perfect.

Miss Annie Blair, of Fredericton, is spending her vacation with friends here.

John Haines, who has been all over the country on his agency business, is now at home busy in his hay field. John is sure to be making hay somewhere.

Parker's Ridge.

AUGUST 1.—Most all the parties in this vicinity have finished haying and are pleased with the yield.

John Parker gave employment to a number of young men during the haying season.

We are pleased to see that Charlie Pond has his new house nearly finished and intends occupying it this month.

Herbert Hinchey arrived home last Saturday; he has been employed for the past fortnight in driving R. Gibson, the head agent who travels for the P. S. McNutt firm of St. John.

Mrs. Foster has been holding services for the past week in the old Methodist church.

Miss A. Calhoun is staying with her sister Mrs. C. Boies.

John Snow has been making great improvements on his new farm in Gordon Vale.

A number of the young ladies and gents intend going to Doaktown on the 14th for the Cook & Whitby Show.

Rev. Mr. Murray, the church of England minister from Stanley, preached to a large congregation in the new Methodist church last Sabbath.

N. Smith has made a great alteration in his house which adds very much to its appearance.

Our Sunday school is very successfully taught by Andrew Calhoun with his assistants.

Lower Prince William.

AUG. 3.—The weather has been very fine during the past three weeks and the farmers have been very busy haying, some of them are done and the remainder will finish next week.

The Misses Teressa and Annabel Nevers, of Boston, are visiting their many friends in this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Evans, of Cambridge, Mass., have been visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lounsbury.

Miss Della Smith has returned home from Old Town, Maine.

The Reformed Baptists intend holding a camp meeting here, the last of the month.

Rev. Alfred Trafton passed through here last week, on his way to Woodstock.

On the 30th of June Mrs. Leverett Estabrooks departed this life, after a lingering illness, aged sixty-one years. She leaves a husband and two daughters to mourn the loss of a kind wife and mother.

Miss Minnie Hoyt has returned home from the city.

Mrs. Almond Schribner, of Lakewood, R. T., is visiting her brother, J. L. Jewett.

Mrs. Moses Jewett and Master Arthur Jewett are visiting friends in St. John.

Miss Georgia Mott has returned home from visiting friends at White's Cove.

George Ingram, of St. John, was in the village last week, on business.

JOTTINGS FROM CARLETON.

Cloverdale.

JULY 21.—21.—The weather for the past week has been very fine for haying, and the crop is extra good here.

Rain is falling today giving the hay makers a rest. It was very much needed as the ground was getting very dry.

Bark peeling is about done here for this season.

Duncan McDonald, who cut his leg very badly some time ago is getting better. S. Nason, who also had the misfortune to cut his hand is able to be at work again.

C. Wallace spent the 12th at Houlton, Me. There was a big crowd and lots of mud.

Some little boys going to Sabbath school last Sunday found a watch lying in the road. The owner can have the same by calling at Wallace's office and proving property.

Mrs. S. Wallace has returned from Fredericton, accompanied by Miss Bessie Clark.

Mrs. A. Wallace, who was visiting friends at Keswick has returned home.

There was a duel fought at Upper Cloverdale one day this week. Cause—bluberries; weapons—tin dippers and clubs.

John Adair has built a fine barn; C. Jones is also building a barn.

Miss Lottie Wallace made a short visit home last week.

Quite a number attended the Foresters' picnic at Hartland. The day was fine, amusements plenty and everyone seemed to be happy.

Dr. Estey, of Hartland, passed through here yesterday.

Herbert Hanson, of Keswick, was here last week. Rumor bas it that one of Carleton County's fair young ladies is the attraction that draws him here.

NEW MEXICO SLEEPY GRASS.

After Eating It Horses, Cattle, and Sheep Are Overcome by Sleep.

In Lincoln county, New Mexico, there is a peculiar kind of grass known as sleepy grass. It has the property of putting to sleep any animal that eat of it. Sleepy grass grows among the other grass, and is eaten by all kinds of stock readily. Its existence had been unknown for years after settlements had been made in Lincoln county. Stockmen and others noticed that animals would sometimes stand motionless for an hour or two at a time, but it never occured to them that the cause of this apparent resting was a distinct grass. The discovery was finally made by one of a party of travellers going from San Antonio, a small station on the Atchison. Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, near Socorro, to the Pecos Valley, in Lincoln county. The trip is a long one, and a portion of it is over some of the roughest country in New Mexico. Water is not plentiful along the route, and for miles there si hardly grass enough to feed a sick rabbit, while on other portions of the route there is a rank growth of grass.

It was in one of these fertile places, a veritable oasis in the desert, that the

DISCOVERY OF THE SLEEPY GRASS

was made. The party halted about noon for luncheon and the team was unhitched and picketed out to graze for an hour or two, the horses commenced eating with a will, for they were hungry and there is no more tempting grass to a horse's appetite than the black gramma which is to be found in nearly all parts of New Mexico. They fed for a few moments and then suddenly stopped and, holding their heads about on a level with their shoulders, they stood as motionless as if they were carved of stone. This behavior was not in accordance with the ideas of one of the party as to what hungry horses ought to do. He went to where the horses were standing and found them fast asleep. On speaking to them in a loud tone, both awoke and commenced eating as if nothing had happened. They had eaten only a few mouthfuls when both were sound asleep again. They were aroused, but fell to sleep as before. By this time the remainder of the party had become interested. The horses were awakened for several times only to fall asleep again after each successive arousing.

None of the party had ever seen horses act so, and all agreed that something they had eaten had caused them to sleep.

Each of the party began a search, and the plant which is known in Lincoln county as sleepy grass was discovered. The story was related by the travellers to an official of Lincoln county, and since that time the

EFFECT OF THIS GRASS ON ANIMALS

has been observed by many persons.

Horses, after eating of it, in nearly all cases sleep standing, while cows and sheep almost invariable lie down. It has occasionally happened that travellars have stopped to allow horses to feed in places where the grass grew pretty thick and the animals have had time to eat for a considerable quantity before its effects manifested themselves. In such cases horses have gone to sleep on the road. They fall asleep while being hitched up, and it often requires a sharp cut with the whip to rouse them. They start off at a good pace, which gradually slackens until finally the head droops and they come to a stop, sound asleep. A loud word will sometimes suffice to start them again, but oftener the whip is needed. The effect of the grass passes off in an hour or two, and no bad results have ever been noticed on account of it.

If a horse be allowed to sleep until the effect pass off, he appears to be very much refreshed and will travel a long distance without apparent fatigue, but if urged to go during the period of drowiness which follows after eating sleepy grass he seems to be wearied even after the inclination to sleep as passed away.

RORIQUE BROTHERS.

Their Awful Crimes in the Southern Pacific—They Were sentenced

To Death, But May Now be Exonerated on New Evidence.

The Daily Chronicle's Paris correspondent says that the Rorique brothers, who were tried and found guilty in Brest on December 5 last and were sentenced to death for having committed murder aboard ship in the Pacific ocean, are likely to be exonerated by new evidence. A searching official enquiry is impending, and since being sentenced they have been incarcerated at the penal servitude establishment at Noumea, New Caledonia.

After a long trial the Maritime Tribunal of Brest sentenced to death the brothers Rorique, who by means of a conspiracy involving murder and robbery, obtained possession of a French vessel bound from Tahiti in the Southern Pacific to the Tuamotu Islands with a cargo of treasure worth 400,000 francs. The owner of the ship was the Tahitian Prince Hinoi, a nephew of the king, Pomare V, whose confidence the Rorique brothers had gained during their residence in the island, where they had originally arrived as survivors of a wreck.

THEIR FIRST CRIMES

were the treacherous murders of the supercargo and the captain, after which they terrorized the crew into submission, and assumed command of the ship. Subsequently they also murdered the crew. Having painted out the name of the stolen ship and substituted a new one, they hauled down the tricolor and hoisted the Stars and Stripes.

On December 15, 1891, the French barque Ninorahiti, of 500 tons, commanded by Tchae e Tara, a native of the Isle of Ramarao, left Tahiti, bound for the Tuamotu Island. Stowed away in the ship was a quantity of treasure aggregating in value some $100,000, consigned to various parts of the archipelago, the larger amount being destined for the Isle of Kaukura, where the first mate's brother was temporarily engaged in bartering petty merchandise with the natives.

Besides the captain and the first mate, who was Joseph Rorique, the crew of the vessel comprised four Tahitian natives, a half-breed cook named Hippolyte Mirey, and the supercargo, one Gibson, a Canadian from Toronto, who is said to have been formerly a resident of New York, and an employe of the once well known importing house of Schuchardt & Co.

When the Ninorahiti arrived at the Island of Kaukura, the brother of the first mate, Alexander Rorique, came aboard and gained the confidence of the captain. When the ship was ready to clear he asked permission to sail with her. He wanted to go to some other island, where he might find a market for his wares. The captain gave his consent. One fateful evening, when the phosphorescent sea fires gleamed fitfully around the vessel and over-head the Southern Cross disputed with the moon the sovereignty of the heavens, the first scene in

THIS HORRIBLE DRAMA WAS ENACTED

Cook Mirey had just put his galley in apple-pie order. The captain was below, chatting with the Canadian supercargo, Gibson. The Rorique brothers were pacing the deck, conversing in low tones. Presently the first mate called down the companionway:

"Hallo, there, friend Gibson! Can I see you on deck a moment?"

"What do you want with me?" asked the supercargo.

"Oh, I merely wanted to ask you a question," was the reply.

Mirey, who overheard this colloquy, saw Gibson come up on deck and observed the figures of the three men sharply silhouetted in the moonlight. Then a pistol shot smote the silence and the supercargo fell mortally wounded. Seeing Gibson fall, Mirey rushed forth.

"Halt!" cried the assassins, simultaneously covering Mirey with their revolvers. "Advance another step and you are a dead man."

The Roriques, raising the body of Gibson by the hands and feet, carried it to the side of the vessel, balancing it an instant, in midair, swung it out into the sea. The then sent for the captain and informed him that his day of authority was over. Not long after, however, they seized the captain and threw him into the sea. A sick passenger was poisoned and then consigned to the deep. The next day two of the sailors died through poison administered in rum. The other sailors, with the exception of the cook, jumped overboard and were drowned. Mirey, the cook, however, was the only living witness of their deeds. They became careless and stopped at many of the islands called Pouape. One day, on land, Mirey and one of the brothers had a row, and the latter drew a revolver. Mirey escaped and informed the authorities of the whole affair. The Spanish governor had all hands arrested and sent the ship and prisoners to Manila under guard, where the French authorities took charge of them and forwarded them to France for trial.

INJURED INNOCENCE.

First Little Bootblack—Please, sir, gimme the job. I've got a sick little brother who is a cripple and is blind.

Second Little Bootblack.—Let me shine 'em up. I'm that sick little brother he is talking about, who is blind. I don't want to be under no obligation to such a liar as he is, and I can see better than he can, and he ain't got no brother in the fust place.

A CRUEL-HEARTED JUDGE.

Police Judge—Look here, your face is familiar. Haven't you been in this court before?

Prisoner—Please, Your Honor, you met me out at Dugan's the night they had the dog fight there. See?

Oh, yes. You handled the dog that I lost $50 on. Six months. Next!

Mother (entering parlor suddenly as the lovers turn up the light)—Ethel, you were sitting entirely too close to Mr. Getthere when I entered. Ethel—Mother, you know well enough how afraid I am in the dark!

Angry Customer—Hullo! you waiter, where is that ox-tail soup? Waiter—Coming, sir—half a minute. Customer—Confound you! how slow you are! Waiter—Fault of the soup, sir. Ox-tail is always behind.