The Herald.

VOL. II. ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 14, 1878. NO. 39

THE HERALD
Is Published
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
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The very best of Oysters always on hand
☞ SOUPS OF ALL KINDS served every day. ☜

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8 QR-CASKS GLENLISSA WHISKEY;
25 cases Lorne Highland "
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20 " " "pts "
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nov16 M. A FINN

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

OPENED THIS WEEK.

BLACK TRIMMING VELVET;
SEAL BROWN SILK;
STEEL SILK;
FAWN SILK;
BLACK CASHMERE DRESS SILK;
CHAPPETT & CO.'S BL'K. CASHMERE;
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6 BALES AMERICAN COTTON

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McCAFFERTY & DALY.
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aug31

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Just received:
50 GREEN Cases DeKuypers' GENEVA;
25 " " Key do.;
25 " " half-bottles do. 1 dozen each
5 " " pint-flasks do. 1 "
M. A. FINN,
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IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
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A large stock of SEAMEN'S CLOTHING AND OUTFITS always on hand.
Intending purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock, before purchasing elsewhere.
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HAS A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
At $2.50 per day.
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No Liquors Sold mar9—

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I RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the public to my Large and Varied Assortment of
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—IN—
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BROADCLOTHS in Blue and Black.
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The above will be made up in the most Fashionable Style and at shortest notice on the most reasonable terms. Also, a nice selection of Gent's Furnishing Goods.
apr27 M. J. DRISCOLL.

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WE have in Stock a splendid line of
COATINGS AND TWEEDS
for our Custom Department, and will make to order at our usual low prices at our Old Stand, Dock st.
MULLIN BROS.
We are selling our Ready-Made Clothing at Cost to make room for our Spring arrivals.
feb23 MULLIN BROS.

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For the People to buy
STOVES,
RANGES
AND
TINWARE
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
IS AT
McDONNELL AND MINDON'S,
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P. S.—Wholesale Dealers please send for Price List. feb23

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PAPER BAGS,
WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

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BARRISTER-AT-LAW,
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Are now showing the Newest and Leading Styles in English and American
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always on hand.
LATEST STYLE OF
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BOOT & SHOE FACTORY,
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MY Factory is now in first-rate running order, and I am now manufacturing
FINE
Boots and Shoes,
of every description.
Dealers are respectfully invited to call and see my samples, which will be found on inspection, superior to the imported article. All goods manufactured by me are equal if not superior to samples, and bear my monogram
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apr20

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aug10

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Book, and and Job Rooms,
54 GERMAIN STREET,

SIR ALBERT SMITH AND HON. MR. LANDRY.

The St. John *Telegraph* and Mr. Elder, who champion the cause of Sir Albert J. Smith, accuse their politician's opponents of being "ungrateful." They have not explained in the exact sense in which they apply the term, but we are of opinion that seeing that it is reported that Mr. Elder is advocating Sir Albert's election with Sir Albert's money in his pocket, the charge of ingratitude cannot lie against *him!* This in passing. What we desire particularly to call attention to is the following extract from a series of "Open Letters" addressed to Sir Albert, which appeared in the *Sun* of this city, signed, "An elector of Westmorland." The Knight's treatment of Hon. Mr. Landry and his friends is here described with remarkable fidelity to truth:—

Sir Knight, I notice in the *Morning News* of this city a letter from Dorchester, in which one of you political agents employs threatening language towards a representative of the people, the Hon. Mr. Landry, who was recently elected to the Assembly by the largest popular vote cast for any candidate in the General Election, Mr. Killam's only excepted.

Through your agent you have ventured to insult the electors of Westmorland by treating both the constituency and its representatives as political forces that should have no will different from your own. You seem to regard the County as a Satrapy, and Mr. Landry as a gilded slave, who should follow in your train and add to the grandeur of your triumphal march. While through the Press you are threatening Mr. Landry and assuming that you and not the people of Westmorland have the power to give him "his election," your right hand man, Mr. William Hickman, goes about St. John alleging that "Landry is of no account,' Landry has no influence," "Landry can't control a hundred votes." So that in almost the same hour you, through your henchmen, are publicly threatening to dispossess Mr. Landry of a seat in the Assembly conferred upon him by the people, and are privately undermining the just influence which Mr. Landry should enjoy among his fellow men. This is your bearing towards a public man, at least your equal in intellect, in moral worth, in personal manliness and public confidence,—the elect of the people, who gave him over 2,800 votes at the late election, or a thousand more votes than you ever polled on any occasion.

Now, Sir Knight, permit me to enquire how it has happened that you have changed your opinion of Mr. Landry so suddenly? Do you so readily forget the high regard which you recently professed to hold for Mr. Landry? How long is it since, to strengthen your own position, you cited Mr. Landry as endorsing your candidature? How many days have passed since for the hundredth time you were pleased to quote Mr. Landry as among your supporters? There was, of course, no word of truth in such assertions, though oft-repeated; yet they may be named here as among the evidences which condemn your later aspersion of an honorable man. And I must press you further, Sir Knight. I demand to know from you lips if during the last Parliamentary Session you did not propose to Mr. Landry to divide the County between Mr. Landry and yourself? Did you not point out to Mr. Landry that after the coming census New Brunswick would be entitled to an additional member of the Commons, and that Westmoreland would receive that member; and did you not propose that Mr. Landry and yourself should join forces and monopolize the representation? Where was the suggestion of "no influence" *then?* When you were planning to capture for yourself the Parliamentary representation of the County for the remainder of your natural life, you seemed to think Mr. Landry's "influence" essential to the success of your underhanded plotting; and it will be remembered to Mr. Landry's infinite honor, as long as gratitude has the place in the soul of a Westmorland elector, that Mr. Landry would not be your tool. Moreover, Sir Knight, you well know that Mr. Landry would not be a party to your other proposition having practically the same end in view. He would not consent to going on a Local ticket with Edward Smith. He would not accept a ticket for the Local Elections of your forming. He would not, in fact, recognize you as the arbiter and master of the political career of Westmorland. He would not aid your efforts to make a pocket borough of an independent County which boasts a roll of over Five Thousand Electors.

Let me, Sir Knight, rehearse briefly what followed.

You sat in your official chair in Ottawa, while your pocket organ at Sackville—the most disreputable sheet which has ever gained admission to the ranks of the Press—assailed Mr. Landry with a violence, a bitterness and a venom which has not been paralleled in the recollection of the writer. His personal honor was attacked; and most dishonorable motives and acts were attributed to him; his religion and nationality were aspersed, and a mountain of slander heaped upon his head. Through it all he bore himself as become a man of principle and one worthy of the confidence of the County. The People took Mr. Landry's case in charge and, repelling the outrages of your *Borderer*, repudiating the dictation which you were countenancing, they elected him to the seat in the Assembly of which you now threaten to deprive him. It will be recorded as an example of spiritless cowardice in a Knight of St. Michael and St. George that after you had, through your agents and your organ and the "machinery" of your Party, done your utmost to defeat Mr. Landry and the Local Ticket, you were not above the petty artifice of using the names of Mr. Landry and Mr. Killam as among your influential supporters! To such base uses has the honor of a Knight been prostituted.

If, Sir Albert, there is in your record one phase of political dishonor darker than another; if there is one fact which beyond all others you should desire to have the world forget, it is your treatment of the French population of Westmorland. The electors of that nationality were always your friends. You never possessed the confidence of a majority of the English electors of the County, who always regarded you as a pretender and boneless charlatan; but the French were imposed upon by your overpowering demonstrations of regard for their welfare and always gave you your elections. How have you treated such tokens of confidence and affection? Ask your leading supporters who fought the battle of the Local Election. While a large number of honest and intelligent electors opposed the Killam-Landry ticket for reasons which to them were good and sufficient, *your* agents and wire-pullers, who constitute "the machinery," was at work against the Ticket, which was to have been defeated in your interest. As you could not *make* a Local Ticket, you thought to break the one which had been set up in opposition to your wishes, the only one which could give the French a representative. As Mr. Landry would not bend, he must needs to be broken. But, happily, your agents retired from the field overborne by the fierce wrath of an outraged and indignant electorate, and the battle for Equal Rights ended triumphantly in spite of their and your most vigorous assaults.

The Obscurity Surrounding Stanley's Birth.

BALTIMORE, MD., Aug. 31. The obscurity surrounding the birth and parentage of Henry M. Stanley is cleared away by a publication to day, in the every Saturday literary journal of standing published here. The statement, it says, is on the very best evidence, that of his own mother, from whom we are in receipt of the entire particulars, and his desire to shield his ingratitude to the woman who bore him is undoubtedly the reason why his early life is shrouded in such mystery. The letter is dated High Park street, Sefton square, Liverpool, Aug. 13, and from it we learn that the explorer, whose right name is Henry M. Eastway, was born in New York Oct. 26, 1348, and was christened by the Rev. Father Smith at James street Roman Catholic Church. His mother was born in Ireland, but for some time resided in Baltimore. His father was a sea captain, and when the child was still very young the family went back to Europe. During a voyage in 1858 the father died, and the boy soon after, while sojourning at his aunt's farm at Clay Castle, had some words with his mother and in a fit of anger she said to him: would to God you were somewhere from me! "to which he replied: "Never mind, mother; as soon as I can get a ship I will take care that I shall not come back Should I get to America I can claim it as my birthplace." The boy was as good as his word, and in the same year (1858) he sailed from Queenstown in a bark called the Jacob Kellerd, and a few lines for his mother from Limerick, asking for her prayers and acknowledging the filial love he had for her, were the last she ever heard from him, nor did she ever lay eyes on him again until the day of Livingtone's funeral at Westminster Abbey. In company with a friend, Captain Lamont (a letter from whom is also in our possession), she recognized him among six pall bearers, and the captain to satisfy her, asked some one standing by who the person was, and the reply came: "Why that is Henry M. Stanley, the man who discovered Livingstone." It is hard to deceive the unerring instinct that pulsates the mother's heart, and beneath the searching of her eyes he quailed and hid his face in the folds of the silk flag. The woman sought her ungrateful son at the Langham Hotel in London, and was shown into the parlor. Mrs. Eastway in describing the scene, said: "He put his hand to me. Said I, 'Are you not a nice son?' 'Well,' he answered, 'I fancy there must be some mistake here.' 'Then, said I, 'you can rectify it,' 'Well,' he answered, 'any money you want you can have.' 'Why,' said I, 'do you offer me money if I am not your mother?' Did I not write to you and Mr. James Gordon Bennett, saying that I needed no aid, only to relieve my distracted mind?" He then questioned me as to any particular marks my son had, and when I told him that if he were my boy he had peculiar India ink marks upon his arms and a mole on his neck, he winced and refused to satisfy me, but said, 'Have patience for a year or so, Mr. Eastway, your son will turn up.' This was too much for my heart to bear and I cried to him 'He may turn up to be a brother to your brothers, but never a son of mine,' and left the room. Mrs. Eastway has a comfortable home and two sons to depend upon. One of them is second officer of the steamship La Place, now bound from Rio Janiro to New York, and the other one is on the Explorer in Austria.

A. M. McLEOD, 65 CHARLOTTE STREET, keeps a fine assortment of Tobacconist. Fancy Goods, Virginia and Canadian Smoking and Chewing Tobacco Havana Cigars, &c. His "Queen" Cigars, "three for a quarter," are the genuine article. Virginia Shag and Gold Leaf Smoking Tobaccos a specialty.

THE DRESS OF WOMEN.

Important rumors come from Paris that before the cold weather is upon us we shall be gratified or irritated by essential changes in the shape of gowns for women. For a long time now the dress has been very tight, and it cannot be denied that to all good feminine figures, at least, such a garment is more becoming than some of the styles it replaced, and, inasmuch as it partially serves the ends of both beauty and utility, it seems a pity to discard it, unless something very much better is substituted. The rumors are to the effect that the panier worn in the time of Marie Antoinette, and which cause a far from graceful enlargement at each side of the hips, is to be evolved for modern use.

There may be no foundation for the rumors which so agitate the mantuamakers, or, rather, which fashion reporters represent as occupying the though of the beautiful craft at whose head the great worth stands, but they are significant as showing the "tyrany of fashion," about which a writer in the *Cornhill Magazine* troubles herself, and at which social satirists and social reformers have so long beaten that it has become pretty threadbare. But the English essayist says some things Worth listening to. Her purpose is to inquire whether the civilized world cannot by some gigantic struggle and common protest release itself from the thraldom of modern fashion, and obtain a degree of quiet and fixity in the matter of costume which has blessed or cursed the Chinese for a thousand years. She seeks for "some peaceful haven, safe from the ceaseless preturbations of this disturbing influence, in which those may find rest who are now dragged reluctantly with the current of fashion, or for such as, affecting to defy it, are wallowing helplessly in the trough of dowdyism."

Countless shiftings in the form of the clothes of men being incompatable with the grave concerns of life, the masculine fashions now change but little, and a coat, provided it is not too much injured by use, may be worn for years. The alterations in shape are trifling, and a man need not make himself an object of remark by neglecting to keep up with them. If he wishes to dress of an evening, there is only one sort of suit for him to wear, and he may endue himself in the same garments just so long as they do not present a shabby appearance. The costume is not very expensive, it is easily put on, it is invariable, and it may be worn for a great length of time without giving him a look of oddity, something offensive to the ordinary modern idea. Once he has arrayed his manly form in a black swallow-tail coat, black trousers, and waistcoat, a clean shirt, properly blackened boots, and a white cravat, he is dressed for any society, and looks as well as the next man, provided nature has gifted him with a figure on which the tailor can make clothes hang effectively. And even if he is a rawboned and awkwardly built person, he gets on well enough, and has no occasion to trouble himself about his garments.

But how can women, of whose attention and money so large a part is spent on the mere fashioning of clothes, be relieved from the oppression which now weighs so heavily on them? This is the question asked by the writer in the *Cornhill Review* and her answer is that "the harbor of refuge to be provided one day for that cultured *elite* among women who are beginning to feel the tyranny of fashion intolerable, must be one from which beauty is not banished, but where, on the contrary, it finds its securest anchorage in use." That is when women have once found a fashion of dress which is becoming to them, they must if they would be free stick to it, in spite of Worth and his satellites, and content themselves with such changes of color and ornament as their individual tastes prompt.

The cost of a woman's dress, as regulated by tyrannous fashion, has, in truth, become very onerous. No lady who has not a good deal of money to expend on her clothes can now afford to go into fashionable society with any frequency, while a man can put in an appearance at balls, parties, dinners, and receptions daily and nightly without heavily intrenching on a comparitively small income Yet women are now and must always remain in the centre and the moulders of the most elegant and refined society, and wealth, as we well know, cannot always confer on its possessors grace, wit, or cultivation. Therefore, it is a great misfortune if fashion shuts many women out of a sphere in which they could exercise a beautiful influence, and which by nature and acquirement they are well fitted to adorn.

The latter fashions not only frequently and radically change the form of feminine dress, but they also so make their law that the material of which it is composed is cut into a hundred pieces, thus preventing any subsequent alteration of the shape of the garment. "We don't leave even to the moth its proper work, but begin with our own hands to 'fret' our garments before they are made. Our damasks and brocades are all hacked to death, cut remorselessly through leaves and flowers, and the stalk joined irreverently to the heart of the rose, and the mutilated bud to the thorn." Then comes the "trimming," which involves the chopping of the rich stuff into bits, the whole work requiring a great outlay of time on the part of the seamstress, and the result being the destruction of the material for any except present use whereas in the old days a gown so expensive and so elegant could have been brought out year after year, and perhaps handed down to another generation.

This English protestant against the reckless tyranny of fashion and corruption of the art of dress sees no other way of escaping from the thraldom and curing the evil than of following the simple principles of dress as established by the Greeks, and which even now govern the costumes of the Oriental peoples. "The dress of the Indian ayah, in which a scarf eight yards in length is made to form, without pin or thread, a garment incomparably graceful and convenient, and that of all ranks in ancient Hellas, offer extreme or typical examples of this employment of easy means to admirable and varied ends." She then proceeds to indicate the character of the dress with which she would wage war against the modern fashion autocrats. The garments should be adapted to the lines of the human frame, the weight falling where it is least oppressive, and every organ and muscle being allowed its free development so that the advantage of the wearer would be first subserved. They should be be easy to wash where the material admitted of such purification, and should not occupy an undue space in wearing, keeping, or carrying about. Finally, the dress "should be removed from vulgar comparison by association with some great and enduring monument of the past, associations whose revived presence would be felt as an impulse of higher life throughout the whole sphere of culture."

Such a system of dress was actually in use by the better class of Britons for 400 years. It was given them by the Romans and, with but slight alteration, was the dress of ancient Greece. It consisted of the tunic, or chyton, fastened on the shoulders, and with a zone at the waist through which the garment might be drawn until the convenient length was attained, and so as to dispose of the folds in graceful lines. Over this tunic, which could be made in half an hour, the Grecian women draped shawls or scarfs as suited their taste or fancy.

She contends that the dress is not only more graceful and convenient than that at present worn by women, but that it is also more modest and becoming, and that, with the help of a shawl, square or long, according as it is used, as a cloak or a wrap it affords a sufficient protection against the rigors of the weather. The dress, too, can be made as rich as the purse of the wearer will afford, and its simplicity and freedom adapt it thoroughly to the necessities of of working women. It is easy to wash, easier to pack, its length can be regulated at pleasure, and its beauty beyond dispute. It would not subject the wearer to invidious remark, for the "general outline and 'hang' of the shawls or stuffs thus arranged makes so near an approach to that obtained by the cutting and goring, the piecing and ligatures of the present mode, that an eye uninformed of the facility of the means employed would be slow to discover them for itself." When the experiment was lately tried in London of assembling a number of ladies of all ages in the garb of ancient Greece, the effect obtained, though admittedly beautiful and becoming, differed so slightly from that to be seen in many artistic circles of the day, that the learned pundits had thought to behold animated statues, but were disappointed." Most of the ladies, declares the writer, could have appeared in the streets without attracting critical notice.

USEFUL DOMESTIC RECIPES.

If you cover your face with veils, you may save your pallid complexion, but you will injure your sight.

To remove the iron taste from new kettles, boil a handful of hay in them, and repeat the process if necessary. Hay water is a great sweetener of tin, wooden and iron ware. In Irish dairies every thing used for milk is scalded with hay water.

A new clothes line is the terror alike of the husband who puts it out and takes it in, and the wife who uses it; but by boiling it for an hour or two it can be made perfectly soft and pliable. It should be hung in a warm room to dry and not allowed to "kink."

Kerosene flames are readily extinguished by throwing woollen over them thus stifling them. But woolen is not always in the kitchin, where kerosene accidents are most likely to occur —Flour is recommended as a substitute. Thrown upon the flames it quickly deadens them by absorbing the fluid.

Flies have a habit (unfortunately for housekeepers) of settling upon freshly cleaned mirrors and windows. To prevent this, cut up an onion into a bowl of water, and after leaving it in it long enough to impart the strong flavor of the onion, remove it, and use the water for cleaning. A few drops of oil of pennyroyal would answer the same purpose, and be more agreeable to use.

A distinguished medical authority recommends for use in civil and military hospitals, and for the purpose of destroying the poison germs of small pox, scarlet fever, and other infectious diseases, a disinfectant composed of one part of rectified oil of turpentine and seven parts of benzine, with the addition of five drops of oil of verbena to each ounce. Articles of clothing furniture, wall paper, carpeting, books, newspapers, letters, may be perfectly saturated with it without receiving the slightest injury.

T. B. BARKER & SONS
BEG leave to call attention to the following certificate, viz:—
ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 29th, 1878.
This is to certify that we have this day sold to Messrs. T. B. Barker & Sons' the entire right, title and interest of the following preparations, with the recipes for manufacturing the same, viz:—
FELLOWS' DYSPEPSIA BITTERS;
FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF;
FELLOWS' LEEMING ESSENCE;
FELLOWS' BALSAM OF LIVERWORT;
FELLOWS' GOLDEN OINTMENT;
FELLOWS' TOOTHACHE DROPS;
FELLOWS' RHEUMATIC PANACEA;
BRANDY'S ITCH OINTMENT.
aug24 FELLOWS & CO.

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.