

NEW ORDER OF MERIT.

King Edward's to Be Run on the Same Lines as Those of Prussia—It Has Only One Class.

King Edward's new order of merit, created in connection with his coronation, is to be run on much the same lines as that of Prussia. That is to say, it is to constitute the highest recognition in the land "for merit"—that is, for services rendered to the nation.

There are quite a number of other nations that have orders of merit, so called, even in the new world. Venezuela having had an order of merit for the last 60 years, and Brazil for the last 12 years, while the negro republic of Liberia, on the west coast of Africa, likewise confers an order of merit upon those who have acquired its good will.

But none of these orders has anything in common with the Prussian order of merit, founded by Frederick the Great in 1740, or that of Great Britain, which has just been created by King Edward.

The Prussian order, "Pour le Merite," possesses, like its English counterpart, only one class, and is worn around the neck, suspended by a black moire ribbon with a row of gold stars. It has an eight-pointed pale-blue enamel cross, mounted in gold, between the branches of which there are four Prussian eagles spread wide. The cross is surmounted by an "E," and a crown. It is limited to 60 members, 30 of them military men and 30 civilians. There is but one American upon whom it has ever been conferred—namely, the historian Bancroft—and while Thomas Carlyle declined the grand cross of the English Order of the Bath, as well as all kinds of other titular distinctions, he gladly accepted the Prussian order, "Pour le Merite," conferred upon him by the late Emperor William.

It has throughout the 160 years which have elapsed since its foundation maintained its reputation as one of the rarest and most highly prized distinctions in existence, in spite of which there have been several notable cases of its declination. Thus it has been refused in turn by Herbert Spencer, by Pasteur, by Francois Arago, and last, but not least, by the famous German poet Uhland, the latter declining it on the ground that its acceptance would be equivalent to a token of approval on his part of the policy of the Prussian crown, to which he was opposed.

The Prussian order of merit meets in chapter for the election of its new members, whose names are then submitted to the sovereign, who confers the order. It is understood that King Edward intends to pursue the same course with his own order of merit.

The new English order of merit consists so far of twelve members the recipients being those who have gained the highest distinction in war, science, letters and art. It consists of a cross of red enamel, with two silver swords, with gold hilts between the angles of the cross. The centre of the badge is of blue enamel, surrounded by a laurel wreath, bearing on the reverse the words, "For merit," and on the reverse the King's cipher. The cross is surmounted by the Imperial crown of gold and colored enamels, and is worn around the neck, suspended from a two-inch ribbon of garter blue and crimson.

There was formerly a French order of merit. It was created by that most disreputable of all French monarchs, King Louis XV., who, curiously enough, is known in history by the surname of "Le Bien Aime," although he was of all the long line of French kings, the one most profoundly and universally execrated. His order of merit went the way of all such things at the time of the great revolution in 1793, was revived at the time of the restoration in 1814 by King Louis XVIII., and finally passed out of existence in the days of that so-called July revolution in 1830, which resulted in the deposition and flight of King Charles X., and the advent of the Duke of Orleans—great-grandfather of the present pretender of that name—to the French throne.

Officers as Stokers.

Lord Cole, an officer in the Hussars, was selected to go with the Ophir on the Prince of Wales' tour around the world. As the result of a bet, he undertook to act as stoker throughout the journey from Adelaide to Gibraltar, and Lieut. McClean, of the Army Service Corps, kept him company. During the whole voyage between the two places named they took their regular watches just like 152 other stokers—bluckily sticking to their self-imposed task even through the baking heat of the Red Sea.

In the small hours of the first morning after leaving Adelaide, the two amateur stokers were just coming off duty, and were going to their cabins, when the sentry guarding the

Every Woman Should Know.

That Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis, Official Analyst to the Dominion Government, has recently made a number of analyses of soaps, and reports that "Sunlight Soap contains that high percentage of oils or fats necessary to a good laundry soap."

What every woman does not know is that in common soaps she frequently pays for adulterations at the price of oils and fats. Try Sunlight Soap—Octagon Bar—next wash day, and you will see that Prof. Ellis is right. He should know. 206

officers' quarters refused to allow them to pass—which was hardly remarkable, for they were stripped to the waists, black from head to foot, and would have been scarcely recognizable in broad daylight.

"It's all right, sentry," laughed Lord Cole; "we're officers stoking for a bet."

The sentry evidently saw the humor of the situation, for he replied:

"Pass two officers wid dirty faces. All's well."

A Wonderful Arrow.

"An arrow studded with the most costly of stones, tipped at both ends with pure virgin gold, and headed with the feathers of the rarest birds." Such is the description given of the "Polenzelo arrow," which, in 1843, was presented to Sir John Dalrymple by a Spanish gentleman. This wonderful arrow was made in 1204 by an ancestor of the Spaniards, and every stone and jewel with which it was set was said to represent a human life cut short through its instrumentality. The stones indicated the number of men to whom it had caused death, whilst the curiously fashioned gold and silver jewels represented the women who had fallen under its poisoned point.

A "Man of Steady Habits."

It was a very angry man who met an acquaintance on the street the other day. "I thought you told me that D. was a man of steady habits," were his first words following the usual salutation. "I said I required a man of absolutely steady habits, and you were very positive in your assurance that the man in question was such a one."

"Well, has he proved otherwise?"

"Why, man, he is drunk all of the time; in fact, I do not think he has drawn a sober breath since he has been with me."

"Then what are you jumping on me for? Your own statement bears out just what I told you about him. I have known D. for the past ten months, and I know that he has been drunk during all of that period, and if that isn't being a 'man of steady habits' I'd like to know what it is."

For Wounds From Rusty Nails.

Very often we read or hear of some one who has met with the accident of having a rusty nail thrust into his foot or hand, which frequently causes lock-jaw. A writer supplies the following simple remedy, vouching for its efficacy, and certainly it might be tested without much trouble and no danger. It is simply to smoke thoroughly any bruise or wound that is inflamed with burning woolen cloth. It is said that twenty minutes in the smoke will take the pain out of the worst case of inflammation arising from such a wound.

Ruskin on Humility.

I believe that the first test of a truly great man is his humility. I do not mean by humility doubt of his own power or hesitation in speaking his opinions, but a right understanding of all the relations between what he can do and say and the rest of the world's sayings and doings. All great men not only know their business, but usually know that they know it, only they do not think any better of themselves on that account.

She Won Her Bet.

Mr. Timmid—I—er—no doubt, Miss Tartley, you may guess what I—er—have come to say to you this evening, and—er—

Miss Tartley—Yes, and I've got a bet with Madge Brown that you won't have the nerve to say it.

Not Categorical.

No self-respecting Persian ever answers a question by a bold affirmative or a blunt negative. He always reserves a margin. Mr. Wilfrid Sparrow, a tutor to the Persian royal children, asked Mirza Saleh, a turbaned linguist, in regard to a servant, Haji Isma'il.

"Is he honest?"

Mirza Saleh was busy with the pages of a dictionary.

"Little—take care—Haji Isma'il's god—money is," said he.

"That is no answer. I want one word. Is he honest?"

Mirza Saleh closed his eyes in meditation, opened them and shook his head, closed them again and then sat buried in thought, his fingers on his eyelids. By and by he looked up, baffled.

"One word, sahib?" said he as one who should assert, "The task is impossible!"

"Certainly. One word."

He shut his eyes for the third time, as if he would keep the truth from popping out unawares. When he opened them at last, it was to search for the English of the word he had chosen. When he had found it, his face broke into an expansive smile.

"Sahib," he cried triumphantly, "deficient!"

"Deficient is good."

"It is not bad," he replied in a tone of modest pride.

"I will engage another servant, then," said the Englishman laboriously in Persian.

"It behtar would be, sahib."

Spilled Milk.

De cow kick de milk over kase she ain't got no sense, en folks stan' roun' en cry 'bout it kase dey in de same fix ez de cow.

Superstition That Is Ancient.

In many parts of Great Britain the superstition still survives that it is folly or madness to save a drowning man, as he will sooner or later do an injury to the rescuer. The superstition comes down from our ancestors, yet traces of it exist among the Sioux and other Indians, who seem to have inherited it from aboriginal sources. The belief is most prevalent in Cornwall and various parts of Scotland.

No Longer Necessary.

"Do you still rely on your burglar alarm?"

"Oh, no! We have a baby now, you know, and if any burglar can find a time during the night when some one isn't up with the baby he's welcome to all he can get."

Annoying Delays.

May—Oh, I hate these magazine serials!

Edith—Why?

May—You can never tell how the story ends until it is finished.

Did it ever occur to you that the soles of your shoes go awfully fast after the first break occurs? A man is like a pair of soles in that respect.—*Atlantic Globe.*

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ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

In Effect October 12th, 1

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

LEAVE FREDERICTON

6.25 a. m.—Week days, Express for St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and points north; Bangor, Portland and Boston.

7.45 a. m.—Mixed, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for Woodstock, Presque Isle, Edmundston, etc., via Gibson Branch. Leaves St. Marys 8.15 a. m.

9.15 a. m.—Mixed, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, for Woodstock, Presque Isle, Edmundston, etc., via Gibson Branch. Leave St. Marys 9.41 a. m.

9.45 a. m.—Express, week days, for Fredericton Junction, connecting with Express for St. John and points east. Palace sleeper Fredericton Junction to Halifax, N. S.

6.00 p. m.—Accommodation for Fredericton Junction, connecting with Short Line Express for Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, and with the Pacific Express from Montreal for the west, Northwest and Pacific Coast, also connects for Bangor, Portland, Boston, etc., St. Stephen, Houlton and Woodstock. Palace sleeper from Fredericton Junction to Montreal. Pullman sleeper Fredericton Junction to Boston.

9.00 p. m.—Express, week days, for St. John and points east.

ARRIVE AT FREDERICTON

9.05 a. m.—From St. John and points east.

11.35 a. m.—Week days, from Boston, Montreal, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Woodstock and Houlton, etc.

6.20 p. m.—Monday, Wednesday and Friday from Woodstock and points north via Gibson Branch. Arrives at St. Marys 7.35 p. m.

8.00 p. m.—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from Woodstock and points north via Gibson Branch. Arrives St. Marys 7.55 p. m.

10.10 p. m.—Week days from St. John and east.

10.40 p. m.—Week days from Boston, Portland, Bangor, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock and north.

All above trains run week days only.

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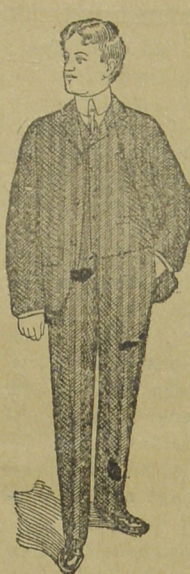
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Jan. 8—Gind&lawk

**INTERCOLONIAL
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On and after Sunday, October 12th, 1902 trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN

No. 2 Express for Halifax and Campbellton..... 7.50
No. 134 Express for Quebec and Montreal..... 18.00
No. 26 Express for Point du Chene, Halifax and Pictou..... 12.15
No. 8 Express for Sussex..... 17.10
No. 4 Mixed for Point du Chene..... 13.15
No. 10 Express for Halifax and Sydney..... 23.25

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN

No. 9 Express from Halifax and Sydney 9.20
No. 7 Express from Sussex..... 9.00
No. 133 Express from Montreal and Quebec..... 13.50
No. 25 Express from Halifax and Pictou 17.40
No. 1 Express from Halifax..... 18.40
No. 81 Express from Moncton, (Saturday only)..... 24.35
No. 3 Mixed from Point du Chene..... 16.50

All trains are run by Atlantic Standard Time. Twenty-four o'clock is midnight.

Moncton, Oct. 10, 1902.

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