The Morning Guardian.

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The Morning Guardian

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THE GUARDIAN PUBLISHING Co.

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The Only Morning Paper in the Province.

Delivered on the Breakfast Tables o the City, and all over the Province by boat.

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Six Months.....2.00
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Editor and Managing Director.

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MCMILLAN, R. dealer in all kinds of Hard and Soft COAL & WOOD. Foot of Prince Street, charlottetown. Nov 6, '90

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DR. BAGNALL, Surgeon Dentist.—Corner Queen and Richmond Streets, Ch'town. Office hours, 9 a.m., to 1 p. m ; 2 p. m. to 5 p.m.

DR. STRICKLAND extracts teeth without pain by vegetable gas, electric forceps, 25 years practice. *Written guarantee* with all work.

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URQUHART, A. S. See Card in another column, Feb 21

DESBRISAY, 'AS., Queen Insurance Co. of England. Confederation Life Asso. Office, Brown's Block, Maket Square, Ch'town. Jy.35.

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MCLEAN & MCDONALD, Barristers and Solicitors. Office—Brown's Block, Charlottetown; Gaffney's Building, Water Street, Summerside. Money to loan. nov 7

GOOD, JAMES H. Attorney-at-Law, Commissioner, etc. Office, Cameron Block, Queen St., Ch'town. Money to loan. June 18

WARBURTON & SMALLWOOD, Barristers, Solicitors, &c., Cameron Block, Ch'town, P. E. I.—Money to loan at low rates. nov7

DAVIES & HAZZARD, Barristers and Attorneys. Office, Dodd's Building, Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I. nov. 7

MCLEOD, MORSON & MCQUARRIE, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Charlottetown, Brown's Block; Summerside, over Merchants Bank of Halifax. Money to loan. nov 7

MACNEILL & MCDONALD, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. No. 124, Gt. George St. Charlottetown, P. E. I. Money to loan. nov. 7

REDDIN, J. H., Barrister, &c., Cameron Block, (Head of stairway), Collections carefully attended to. Money to loan. nov 7

M. & D. C. MCLEOD, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office, over Bank of Nova Scotia, Ch'town. Money to loan. nov 7

MELLISH, JOHN T., Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, etc. Office, London House Building, Queen St., Ch'town. Money to loan at low interest. [jan 17, '90]

STEWART & MORRELL, Barristers and Solicitors.—Office Newson's Block, opposite Post Office, Money to loan. July 25, '90

MOORE, F. W. L., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Commissioner, etc.—Office, London House. Loans negociated July 25, '90

PRINTERS, &c,

HAZZARD, G. HERBERT, Book-binder, Printer and Stationer, Brown'sBlock Ch'town, P. E.I. nov7

COOMBS, JOHN, Steam Printer and Bookbinder, Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. nov 7

ISLAND GUARDIAN Co.—Billheads, Cards, Circulars, Letter Heads, and every variety of printing neatly and promptly executed. Cameron Block, Charlottetown.

TAPLEY & GILBERFIR, Bookbinders, Blank Book Manufacturers, &c., North Side Queen Sq., Ch'town, P. E. I. nov. 20

MANUFACTURES.

R. PALMER & Co., Ch'town Sash and Door Factory, Peake's No. 8 Wharf, Ch'town, P. E. Island. [Jan. 22, '91.]

WHITE & SON, A. Founders & Machinists, Foundry, King Square, Ch'town. House heating a specialty nov23

PICKARD, JASPER, Saddler and Harness Maker. Repairing done promptly. North side Queen Square, Ch'town. nov 21

CH'TOWN WOOLEN MILLS. Store N. side Queen Sq.; Branches at Montague, P. E. I. and New Glasgow, N. S. Wool wanted. nov 22

MCKINNON & MACLEAN, Iron Founders Machinists and Roller Makers. Hot water heating. Spring St., Ch'town, P. E. I. nov 28

FANNING, P. T., Manufacturer of and dealer in Boots & Shoes, Custom work a specialty. Leathers and findings, Water st., *Summerside.*

CH'TOWN Roller Mills: Cash paid for Wheat, or fine Flour, Shorts and Bran given in exchange. Flour, Cornmeal and Feed for sale cheap. Feb 27, '90

SCHURMAN, Clark & Co., manuf'rs and build. Spec. Sside, Building material of all kinds; School & Church Furniture a specialty. July 4

HENRY D. WADMAN, Sheet Metal Worker, plumbing and general jobbing promptly attended to. 226, Queen St. formerly the Police Station. march 27 '91. 1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIS, Co., J. F., Pianos & Organ dealers, &c.; McEachern's Building, Lower Queen Street, Ch'town, P. E. I. nov 7

PEAKE BROS. & Co, Ship owners, Chandlers, Hardware Merchants. Agents Black Diamond S. S. Co. L. Queen St., Ch'town, P.E.I.

CLARKE, W. W., Com. Merchant; Agent Furness Steamers to London, Halifax & P. E. I., & Fishwick Steamship Co's., Canadian Express Co., Republic Building & Loan Asso. & London Masonic Mutual Asso., Charlottetown, P. E. I. dec 9

NEWBERY, FENTON T', Wholesale Grocer, Commission Merchant, Shipping Agent. Fire, Marine, & Accident Insurance. Inman & Dominion S. S. lines. Water St. Ch'town. 22

TOOMBS, G. H., Commis'n Merchant, wholesale Grocer, dealer in Produce, Agent Cornwall Cheese, 59 Queen St., Ch'town. nov 22

TELEPHONE Co., R. Angus, Manager. Office, No. 81, Lower Water St., Ch'town, Connection with nearly all parts of the Island

COOK & Co., Photographers. Rooms ov Apothecaries' Hall, Charlotte to wn. Ph nes finished in best style. nov 22

HIGGINS, JOHN—Sewing Machines repaied promptly; satisfaction guaranteed North side Queen Square, Ch'town, P.E.I. Jul-4 25 '90

MERCHANTS BANK OF P. E. I.—L. H. Davies, M. P., President; D. Farquharson, F. L. Haszard, L. L. Beer, Benj. Heartz, Wm. Dodd. Cashier: Wm. McLean. Office opposite Bishop's Palace, Great George St. Souris Agency, J. J. Hughes, Agent. nov 7

LECKIE, A. A., Graduate of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, Glasgow. Eldon House, Kent St., Charlottetown.

LIVERY STABLES.

WORTH'S Livery Stables, Prince St. Charlottetown. Telephone communication. First-class Teams supplied promptly. nov 29

GILLIS, P. P., Boarding and Sales Stables, Great George Street, opposit Bishop's Palace, Charlottetown- Dec. 5, '90

WHOLESALE.

CARVELL BRO'S., Commission Merchants, wholesale Grocers, Agents for—Old Sydney and Victoria Mines; the Guardian, Fire, and the Boston Marine Insurance; the Allan Line; the Quebec and the Boston, Halifax & P. E. Island Steamship Lines. nov 14

MYRICK & Co., J. H., Packers & Dealers in Pork, Lard, Hams, Fish &c., Grafton St., Ch'town; Tignish & Alberton. nov 21

HAVE YOU

Indigestion,

Constipation,

or any of the many ailments caused from a Billious Stomach?

If so try a bottle of the Great Discovery

Lilac Flower.

A sure cure for the abov diseases.

C. D. RANKIN,
Agent for Queen's County.
J. A. GOURLIE,
Agent for Prince County.

Ch'town, Jan. 30, '91—d &w

H. JAMES PALMER,
(of the late firm of Palmer & McLeod)
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Etc.

OFFICE.—O'Halloran Building, next door to Bank of Nova Scotia.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Jan7—3m pd

A. S. URQUHART,
General Insurance Agent,
BROWN'S BLOCK,
QUEENS SQUARE, CHARLOTTETOWN,
P. E. ISLAND.

REPRESENTING:
Lancashire, Commercial Union, and British America Insurance Companies.
Sept. 13, '89. 1y

ISAAC W. WADMAN,
UNDERTAKER,
GRAFTON STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN,

A large assortment of Caskets, Coffins and Trimmings kept constantly in stock. Undertaking personally attended to.—Charges moderate.
Ch'town, Sept. 20, '89. 1y

FURS.
FOX, MINK, MUSKRAT, &c.

To the Trappers and Hunters of P.E.I

DON'T sell your Furs to any person in town till you shew them to the under signed. He is the only Shipper abroad on the Island. He is giving full New York and Halifax prices for all kinds of Furs—Silver and Black Fox made a specialty. If not at his Office, opposite J. D. McLeod & Co's Grocery Store, on Grafton Street, west, you will find him at his residence on the west end of Richmond Street, below Pownal Street, near the Jail.

CHARLES HIGGINS.
Ch'town, Jan 23, 1891. 1ow p1

CASH PAID FOR WHEAT
AT ROLLER MILLS.
GEO. E. FULL.
Feb. 20—eod & w 6i pat

NEW SPRING CLOTHING.

For Boys and Youths, just Opened.

100 LITTLE BOY'S SUITS, SHORT PANTS, SIZES FROM 22 to 28 INCHES.

150 Youth's Suits, Long Pants, Size From 29 to 35 Inches.

Lot of Little Boy's Suits left over from last season, will be cleared out at great bargains.

J. B. MACDONALD,
QUEEN STREET.

DOMINION BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

New Goods daily arriving, you can depend on getting the very best bargains in Boots Shoes and Slippers at the

DOMINION BOOT & SHOE STORE.

April 4.

THIS WAY FOR YOUR SUPPLIES
—OF—
FAMILY GROCERIES!

OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE.

We have bought for cash, and will sell at a small advance on cost for CASH ONLY,

Telephone Communication.

J. D. McLEOD & Co.
Cor. Queen & Grafton Streets.

Ch'town, Dec. 12, 1890.

Hats! Hats!

TWO CASES
ENGLISH STIFF HATS,

Handsome Styles at Low Prices.

We guarantee the correct Styles and the Lowest Prices possible, from the $1.00 Hat up.

JOHN McLEOD & Co.,
Rogers' Building, Upper Queen Street.

March 25,

What in the World

is the use of Rotten or Leaking Spouting?

If that is the kind you have on your house, tear it off—it will pay you.

We have a large stock of SPOUTING (all sizes), in lengths up to thirty feet, which we are selling low. Mouldings, Conductors, etc., to suit, always in stock.

April 3, 1891. A. DUCHEMIN & CO.

Big Discount Sale of Canned Goods
—AT—
BEER & GOFF'S.

WISHING to increase the consumption of Canned Goods in the city, we will offer several lines at greatly reduced prices for

ONE WEEK ONLY,

Commencing on Monday morning the 30th of March.

2 Cans Tomatoes for 25 Cents.
2 " Beans for 25 "
3 " Salmon for 50 "
3 " Lobsters for 50 "
3 Cans Finnan Haddie for Fifty Cents

All Fresh New Stock the pack of 1890.

BEER & GOFF.
QUEEN & KING SQUARE STORES.

March 30.—eo

NASAL BALM

It is a certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages.

SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING.

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.

Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, partial deafness, losing sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, nausea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, your have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of NASAL BALM. Be warned in time, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. NASAL BALM is sold by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and $1.00) by addressing

FULFORD & CO.,
Brockville, Ont.

NEVER FAILS. CURES COLD IN HEAD AND CATARRH

IMPORTED
SEED OATS.

English Black Tartarian.

WE are now ready to book orders for this strong growing, prolific and valuable variety of English black oats, and expect to receive our first supply via "Stanley," about 23rd March. From reliable English sources we have the following descriptions: "Tartarian, 1st, early, 2nd, very prolific, in some cases here 11 to 12 quarters, (8 bushels each) per acre, the average being 7 to 8 quarters, very commonly to quarters, and vary in weight from 40 to 42 lbs. per bushel, natural weight." "No oats are in such general favor here as the Black Tartarian. They seem to suit all soils."

ENGLISH WHITE POTATO OATS.

A plump, heavy oat, bright in color with comparatively thin hull, valuable for export or meal. Our supply will be due about 1st April. Sample may now be seen at our store and orders should be sent in at once. Price on application.

For further information about seed oats, wheat, fodder corn, and hundreds of varieties of seeds for the Farm and Garden, send name and address for our Illustrated Seed Catalogue for 1891. Address,

GEO. CARTER & CO.
SEEDSMEN.

Charlottetown, March. 1891.

Farms and Mills
FOR SALE.

MR. G. D. BALDERSTON offers for sale his magnificent property in North Wiltshire, consisting of Eighty-four (84) acres of choice free Land, nearly all in a high state of cultivation, together with a Grist Mill, which has a very large custom trade.

The Mill, Stone Kiln and Farm Buildings, are in a good state of repair, and possession will be given at any time. Only half a mile from Railway Station.

Also, in rear of above, 50 acres of free Land with a Sawmill, fronting on the Lot 65 Road.

The above properties will be sold separately or together, and need only to be seen to be appreciated.

Reason for selling—Got the "Northwest Fever."

G. D. BALDERSTON.

March 13. 2m

R. M. H. S.

STANLEY BRIDGE, Dec. 23, 1890.

MRS. ROSS—Dear Madam,

HAVING used your "Magic Healer" Salve for scratches and cuts on Horses, I have no hesitation in saying that it is the best article I have ever tried for the purpose, and would recommend farmers and dealers in horses, to give it a fair trial.

Yours respectfully,
PATRICK WALSH,
Jan 23] Harness Maker

CROCKERY.

300 Doz. Cups and Saucers, 250 dozen Plates, 100 doz. Bowls, 100 doz. Tumblers and Goblets, 600 Butter, Cream, and Preserve Crocks, 400 Water Jugs, Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Chamber Sets, Glass Water Sets, Table Sets, 500 Bowls, a large number of Milk Pans, Bean Pots, Flower Pots—to be sold cheap, at the Cheapest Crockery Store.

W. P. COLWELL.
Ch'town, May 30, '90.

D. A. McKINNON,
LAWYER,
GEORGETOWN, P. E.

Claims collected in Canada and United States. Money to Loan. [dec24.

IT PAYS
To Employ us at any
AUCTION,
as we always realize the high est prices.

We get all sales settled up without delay.

Auctions conducted in any part of the Island.

E. H. NORTON & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS

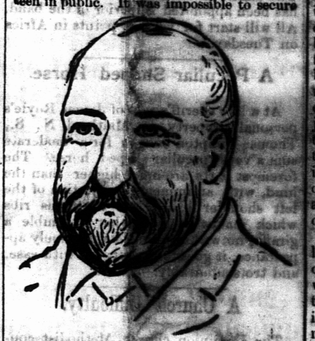
K. D. C. What is it?

"HON" EDWARD FARRER

A SKETCH OF THE CAREER OF THE ALLEGED "TRAITOR."

As a Newspaper Writer He Considers That, Like a Lawyer, He May Work for Either Side—His Brains at the Service of Any Who Will Pay.

The accompanying portrait of Mr. Edward Farrer is not as true to life as it might be, but it is a pretty fair likeness of the "traitor." Ned is a quiet, unassuming fellow, not much seen in public. It was impossible to secure



EDWARD FARRER.

his photograph. In fact it is said he has never sat before the camera. Our artist sketched him on the fly.

A gentleman who knows Mr. Farrer well says that he was born in the Co. of Mayo, near Castlebar, Ireland, in 1838. When quite a youth he was sent to Rome to be educated, and was entered in the Jesuit wing of the College of the Propaganda. Here he remained there for fourteen years and was about taking the vows in the Jesuit order when an Irish archbishop came to Rome, and, being in search of a secretary who was a linguist, the Propoganda allowed him to have the young lay priest, Edward Farrer. After fourteen years' absence, he returned to Ireland, and he himself has often told how desolate was the scene, where he could scarce speak the language and where he scarce knew the inhabitants. Yet, although he scarce knew the inhabitants, he could give a fine account of the riot in Cork in '68 and how the military suppressed it. He did not remain long as the secretary of the Archbishop. At any rate he did not take orders, and a short time after he had left the Archbishop's employ and was an interpreter on a line of steamers carrying emigrants from Havre to New York. This did not last long, for he was laid down with ship fever in New York, and on his recovery he turned his attention to literature. He became an obituary writer for a New York paper. It may not be generally known, but it is a fact, that on the papers in New York they keep men writing obituary notices of prominent men and keep them on file for use when the subject dies. How long he remained at this business is not known. Along in the sixties Prince Pierre Bonaparte shot Victor Noir dead in a street in Paris. The tragedy caused a world-wide sensation, and in the meagre dispatches of that day it created a sensation in Canada. Mr. Farrer, it appears, was at that time in Belleville or thereabouts, and he wrote an interesting description of Victor Noir to the Leader, because he had known Noir at the Propaganda. At that time Messrs. Belford and Gregg were editors of the Leader, and they were so struck by the excellence of the article that they entered into correspondence with Mr. Farrer with the result that he joined the Leader staff. He was on that paper in 1867 when the Fenians invaded Eastern Canada, and he wrote those famous dispatches which threw all the correspondents at the front in the shade, and determined them never to again venture out of the city when they had an assignment, but to stay in the city and write it up. From the Leader he went to the Telegram, and from the Telegram to the Mail, when Messrs. Belford and Gregg, having left the Leader, secured the capital to start that paper. He stayed there until some time in the seventies. He was standing on the steps of the old Mail building one day when the late E. B. Wood was passing along the south side of King street. Wood hailed Farrer. "Ned," he cried, "come over with us and make money." That night Farrer went to the Walker house and he joined the Grit party. He went to Napanee and spoke for Richard Cartwright, and when the campaign was ended and Mackenzie had won Farrer went to Ireland as immigration agent as a reward for his services. He stayed in Ireland eighteen months and then came back and joined the Mail staff again. He remained there for a few years, when he went to New York and became foreign dispatch editor on the New York World. Strange to say, the Government called him back to prepare the campaign literature of eight years ago. After that had been done he went to Winnipeg, where he became editor of the Winnipeg Times, where he was sustained partly by the proprietor and partly by the C. P. R. He came from Winnipeg to edit the Mail, and everyone knows his course since then.

How Clothes-Pins Are Made.

If there is one article that is an absolute necessity to a housekeeper it is a clothes-pin.

Canadian clothes-pins are made at Newmarket, Ont., Eastman, Que., and Rundbill N. B. They are usually of white ash, but we have them of beech, birch, and maple. The wood is taken to the factory in logs, and cut into lengths of thirty-one inches by circular saws. These are then cut into blocks which are reduced to sticks, then placed under another saw and reduced to clothes-pin lengths. Next the turner takes a hand at them, and from him they go to the slitting machine. They are placed in troughs by the operator, the machine picking them up and slatting them. Then they are placed in a revolving pipe drier, going thence to the polishing cylinder. Each pin passes through eight hands.

A single plant consists of a board saw, gang splitter, gang chunker, turning lathe, drying house and polisher, and costs from $10,000 to $19,000. The little blocks of wood, five and one half inches long, are placed on an endless belt, which feeds the blocks automatically into the lathe. As the lathe is turned the pin is taken automatically from the spindle and placed on a turn-table and carried to a circular saw, which whittles out the slat into a pin. It is then finished and thrown out of the turn-table by the same appliance that puts the pins on the table.

Falling, they are caught in a basket or barrel, and are taken to the drying house to remain twelve hours or until dry. The polishing cylinder holds from twenty to forty bushels. This is run at a slow speed, about thirty turns a minute, and by simple friction and contact they become polished. They are sold to the trade at a little over $1 a bushel, and are packed in boxes of four to the bushel. The industry is an increasing one, and almost $50,000 worth of pins were manufactured in 1890.—Canada Lumberman.

THE LAND OF THE NILE.

Egypt: Wonderful Land of Mystery.

The following sketch is taken from a letter to a gentleman in this city, the writer being a French resident of Port Said.

The native of Egypt is sober but lazy, except in those parts of the country where the habit gained by enforced labor in the fields has accustomed him to fatigue. The soft nature of the Egyptian enables him to submit to the yoke of conquering masters, to their ideas, their laws. This degeneration does not date from modern times, as might be supposed, but from the most remote ages, from as much as 4000 years before the Christian era. About that date the Ethiopians subjugated Egypt enforcing on the natives their habits and their customs, except in the matter of religion; the conquerors, instead of endeavoring to convert the conquered to a belief in their polythcism or atheism, themselves embraced the Theology of Anis, Isis and Osiris.

In the towns, but especially in the villages, the natives of to-day receive little or no education, except those scions of wealthy families who are sent to study in the colleges on the Continent of Europe, or in the Governmental schools of Egypt. It may safely be said that about 80 per cent of the population of Egypt are completely ignorant. One of those more noticible facts about the society of the country, is the peculiar class called the "Effendi," a class the parallel to which is not to be found in any European country.

The Effendi, educated as may be the case, in Europe, in the colleges of Syria or at the Jesuitical schools in Egypt, on leaving school, dresses in the European fashion, repudiates Arab customs, omits attendance at the Mosques, drinks alcoholic liquors, swears like a Pagan, marries late in life, and in a word indulges in all the vices of Europe, without embracing any of the virtues. As a general rule this class of native acknowleges no code of morality. He is at the same time a low flatterer, a villian, a liar, a hypocrite, although as everywhere, one may now and then find an enlightened, noble-minded specimen, a true disciple of the Prophet Mohammed.

The Egyptians embraced Islanism about 903 A. D. Mohammed, a man of somewhat obscure origin, after having borrowed the greater part of the Bible, as known to the Jews, wrote the Koran, the Holy book of the Mohammedan religion, a book combining in its various prases a military code, a moral philosopy, a catechism, and a theological treatise, dictated according to its veracious author, by the angel Gabriel. The Mohammedan is enjoined to pray five times a day, to pray with bare feet, and to wash himself previous to commencing prayer. The Arabs pray regardless of time and place, turning himself in the direction of Mecca (East), the Jerusalem of Islam.

In the towns, however, he attends at the Mosque, summoned thither by the curious cry of the Muezzin who from the the summit of the Minaret calls the faithful to their devotions. Women are not admitted to the Mosque they are regarded as inferior beings, and cannot purify themselves like the men by public ablutions in the temple of Allah (God). The youth of Islam are not required to pray, nor are the women, until they reach the mature age of 35 or 45 years. Then it is that grace appears to fall to their lot in some mythical manner, although they are in youth or old age as much addicted to religious fatalism as the men.

If the Mohammedan goes once in his life to Mecca, he is assured of his entry into Paradise; the pilgrimage once made gains for the pilgrim the veneration of his fellows.

The Egyptians live in a totally different manner to Europeans. The poorer class exists easily on 4d. per day, feeding on eggs, fish, vegetables, fruits, and a kind of unleavened bread, rarely touching meat of any kind. Rice, beans, and dates are also staples of diet. Strict Moslems drink water only. alcoholic liquors being forbidden by the Prophet. The native of Egypt is irrepressibly addicted to smoking. His smoking generally takes the form of cigarettes. The small cups of coffee and the cigarette are the invariable adjuncts to each meal. As opium is prevalent among the Chinese, so are great numbers of the Arabs addicted to the smoking of a kind of opium called by the Arabic word "Hasheesh." The effect of this opiate is much akin to that of opium, the pleasure enjoyed recoiling on the consumer in semi-intoxication and moral and mental debility.

The houses of the poor class in the towns are built of wood, and generally consist of two rooms at most, built on the ground level—in the country and on the banks of the Nile, wood gives place to mud and common mortar. Dirt is the personal predilection of the Fellaheen (Arab peasant) and of the Arabs of the towns, and their domiciles abound in this luxury. Mats and a few earthen cooking utensils complete the list of their upholstery. Males and females, father, wives and children occupy the same room.

In the houses and mansions of the rich the very opposite of this squalid poverty is to be found. Luxurious furnishings, a rich menage, and a large body of servants with the celebrated fairy harem, afford scope to the self-indulgence and national love of ease. But whether among rich or poor the European eye finds no sense of that expressive English or French state of existence—comfort.

Marriage in the East is but another word for traffic in the merchandise of the female serf. The would-be-husband who has not even seen, much less known his future bride, (the Oriental woman never goes out unless accompanied by a servant or slave—I speak of the better classes) requests the same at the hand of his would-be father-in-law. The consent or refusal turns simply on the question of money. The compact is but a business transaction ten or twenty pounds or any sum great or small according as the buyer and seller be rich or poor, is placed down in the presence of the Kadi or village judge. Friends of bride and bridegroom are summoned to a feast, the females partaking of the same in their own apartments, the men gorging the relays of meats and sweets at a single convivial board. On the dispersing of the guests the bridegroom is presented to the bride.

(Continued on page two.)