

ST. JOHN N. B. SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1895.

DOCTORS HAD TO PAY UP.

A LANDLORD WAS MAD BECAUSE THEY WERE TOO FRESH.

It Cost Them One Hundred Dollars to Have a Good Time When in a Convivial Mood—They Preferred to Pay Rather than to Face the Police Court.

HALIFAX, August 1.—An interesting story comes from the North West Arm. The fun is furnished by four leading city medical men. The quartette of doctors go in for a good time when it can be secured. On this occasion, a few days ago, they were in a certain house convivially bent. They looked out on the placid waters of the Arm and enjoyed the beautiful panoramas spreading out for a couple of miles before their eyes. But while appreciative of nature's loveliness by sea or land, the four medicals were not blind to other charms. They also had an eye to the loveliness of the fair girl who had been manning their thirsty needs during the absence of her father, the proprietor of the house. There was no necessity for the doctors showing their gratitude by any display of affection, but they seemed to think differently, and they were not sparing in attentions of a rather marked character. Any financial debt that may have been incurred they were more than repaying by a wealth of caresses which doctors, as well as laymen, know only too well how to bestow. The fun waxed fast and furious "There was a sound of revelry by night," or was it by day. In the midst of it the good man of the house, the irate father appeared on the scene. The doctors quaked with fear, and no wonder, for his threats of prosecution and exposure were terrible to hear. Warrants, summonses and police court were freely talked about, and the longer the man talked the more the doctors trembled. It was a case of action and reaction. The doctors had their fun for awhile, and now the reaction of pain and annoyance was upon them. At last a ray of comfort appeared. It came in the shape of a proposal on the part of the father, to abandon all threatened proceedings on one condition. That the medicals should pay him the modest sum of \$100 as the price of silence. The ray of comfort broadened into the full light of thankfulness as they paid their money and were once more free men—free except for the recollection of the good time which had so sudden and disagreeable a termination. The doctors certainly did not get value for their \$100, unless it prove a lesson to them for future good conduct. Then it will pay.

DONE BY THE BANKERS.

The Successful Regatta in Halifax Due to Their Zeal and Energy.

HALIFAX August 1.—The bankers of Halifax have always been a very important factor not only in the business but in the social life of this city. They have taken a yet more decided position in the latter respect by inaugurating and managing an aquatic regatta of large proportions. It affords the opportunity for an afternoon's pleasant outing to great numbers of our people. Many thousands witnessed Saturday's regatta on the North-West Arm. Rich and poor alike were interested in the aquatic sport provided by the enterprise and the purses of the bankers. The public were invited to see the races and enjoy the sport but not one cent was asked from them towards the cost. The money all comes out of the pockets of the bank officials, and it takes a very considerable amount. Subscriptions are received in varying sums from the maximum by the cashiers or presidents to the small donations from the junior clerks. The races are taken part in by the military and navy for cash prizes. A special kind of interest attaches to those contests. Then there were the races for the double and the single scull bank championship. The Merchant's Bank is proud this week because it won both events, the former, 1 1/2 miles, in 12 min. 18 sec., the latter three-quarters of a mile, in 6 min. 26 sec. The inter-club interest was aroused by the four-oared race, and the Wanderers' enthusiasm was great because of the victory by their crew over the Lorne and Crescent clubs. John T. P. Knight is head and front of the bankers regatta and he is backed by a strong and experienced committee. Cricketers Are Reconciled.

CRICKETERS ARE RECONCILED.

HALIFAX, August 1.—The friends of peace and harmony in general, and of the Wanderers A. C. in particular are to be congratulated on a happy occurrence of the past few days. Early this week the strained relations between W. A. Henry and the cricket team were destroyed, and from this time onward F. A. Kasser, T. J. Cabalane and H. H. Smith will play with the Wanderers A. C. cricket team with W. A. Henry, just as if nothing disagreeable had happened at Toronto last summer. Since that fateful cricket tour, and the unpleasant incidents that marred its success there has been open and latent ill-feeling, and

it looked as though it would be a long time before the trouble was smoothed over and its consequences forgotten. Now Progress has the pleasure of making the exclusive announcement that peace and amity once more reign in the cricket team and that W. A. Henry has been received back again into the eleven with open arms. Mutual explanations were made by Mr. Henry and the aggrieved cricketers, and now the good old friendly feelings have been restored. This is as it should be. Much of the credit for this happy ending of the little trouble about that Toronto club dinner is due to the wise course pursued by J. Norwood Daffar, president of the Wanderers, and to the dignified bearing of Mr. Henry; while the willingness of the three cricketers to accede to a reconciliation is also praiseworthy. A useful lesson has been learned all round.

WANT A REVIVAL OF ORANGEISM.

HALIFAX, August 1.—The orangemen of the Dominion have been in session for three days, and the city has had a decidedly orange like coloring. Most of the leading lights of the order, from Hon. N. Clarke Wallace downward, have been in town. Orangeism in Halifax for many years has been in a feeble and languishing condition, in striking contrast to its vigor of a quarter of a century or more ago. For years the order has been practically dead in Halifax, its decline getting in about the time the 27th of British America last met in this city, 27 years ago. Orangemen and their friends are in hopes that this second meeting of the supreme body here will be the means of reviving the order in Halifax and giving it once more the strength of youth. It is very questionable indeed if there will be anything more than a mere temporary show of life. The order seems to flourish better outside the city of Halifax than within its bounds.

ETIQUETTE OF THE WHEEL.

Manners by Which Lady Riders Ought to Be Governed in their Excursions.

Cycling having taken such a mighty hold upon the land it has naturally followed that an etiquette of cycling should be established and that it should be well defined and rigidly regarded by society says a New York paper. It is distinctly understood in the first place that "cycling" is the correct word; the up-to-date young woman does not speak of bicycling nor of wheeling. If in town the early hours of the morning are chosen for a ride through the park. In the country the rules, as regards cycling, are not so rigid. The maiden, however, who, in a sticker form, does all her cycling in the hours which come before noon—unless there be a special meet, a bicycle tea, for instance, or a spin by moonlight. Neither is it correct for a young woman to ride unaccompanied. In the matter of chaprons we are becoming almost as rigid as the French, who do not allow a young girl to cross the street, to say nothing of shopping or calling, without being accompanied by an elder woman—her mother, relative or a friend—as a chaperon. The unmarried woman who cycles must be chaperoned by a married lady—as every one rides nowadays, this is an affair easily managed. Neither must the married woman ride alone; failing a male escort she is followed by a groom or maid. Ladies occasionally go to the expense of having a servant trained in the art. If one possesses such a commodity as a maid or a husband he can always be made useful on a cycling excursion. Never is a man better able to show for what purpose he was made than upon such occasions. The man's duty to the woman who rides might be made the text for a long sermon; but long sermons are never popular, therefore it may be better to state briefly that his fair companion in every way to assist her—be it to hold her up, to assist her in any slight damage to her machine which may occur en route, he must assist her in mounting and dismounting, pick her up if she has a tumble and make himself generally useful and incidentally ornamental and agreeable.

THE ITALIAN WITH A HUGO STRING OF MANCY.

When the end of the ride is reached the man quickly dismounts and is at his companion's side to assist her, she, in the meantime, assisting herself as much as possible. This is done—that is dismounting in the most approved style by riding slowly and when the left pedal is on the rise, the weight of the body is then thrown on it, the right foot crossed over the frame of the machine, and with an assisting hand, the rider easily steps to the ground. In meeting a party of cyclists who are known to each other and desire to stop for a party, it is considered the proper thing for the men of the party to dismount while in conversation with the ladies.

LA FAYETTE'S (Reina Victoria) cigars 5cts.

They canvas the houses taking up the different sections of the city systematically.

OPEN AIR MERCHANTS.

CITY STREET PEDDLERS AND THE WARES THEY OFFER.

They are More Polite Now than They Used to Be—Sights on the Principal Streets—Sweet Hay, Water, Lilies, and Other Offerings to the Public.

It is a note-worthy fact that the average pedlar of to-day is far more polite and manly and intelligent than his predecessor. As the result of the development of these qualities the people have been educated to a greater sense of confidence and faith, and accordingly there has been, a very noticeable impetus, given to the volume of the vendors trade. These active commercial people are usually particularly busy on a Saturday morning. In sauntering up Union and along Charlotte and King streets a person comes in contact with fully a score of roving merchants with portable stores. Among them there are a few who demand attention more than others. For example the sweet hay vender; long before dawn he awakes and hies to the flats and swamps beyond the city limits. Here he selects his stock and, gathering as much as he can conveniently carry he returns and parcels it into small packages which he disposes of at five cents. The perfuming qualities of this commodity is thoroughly understood and it is used to impart its aromatic gifts to the house. The demand for the article for this especial purpose is considerable and it is not an unusual occurrence for a sweet hay vender to dispose of \$2.00 worth or 40 bunches in a few hours. When you consider that for a nickle you receive fully three hundred blades of grass and further recollect that sweet hay does not grow in a body but has to be selected from a rank growth that bears a most marked semblance to it, you get an approximate idea of the labor necessitated. Sweet hay must be plucked one blade at a time, therefore a great amount of patience is required.

SPURS OF MANY KIND.

Mexican Spurs With Big Rowels and Some Others in Contrast With Them.

Some Mexican spurs are still sold says a N. Y. paper. Of one style the rowel is 4 1/2 inches in diameter, with six points; another style has a rowel with ten points. The points are usually blunt and dull. Attached to the shank of the spur are two small dangling bits of iron called bells, which strike against the rowel as the wearer walks or rides and produce a musical sound. The bells are also useful; if the wearer hooks a girth of his horse, turns his foot slightly, and the bells drop between two of the points of the rowel; the rowel turns until the bells between the spokes bring up against the shank and stop the wheel from turning; thus the rider is enabled to hold on with the points of the rowel through the girth as though it were a claw. Some heavy iron spurs made for South American use have a rowel 2 1/2 inches in diameter and a place on the back of the heel band where the shank springs from, through which another strap is put and carried over the foot to hold up the spur at the back. There are many styles of spurs for park and for various other uses, and there are many patents on spurs and various ways of fastening the spur to the boot. There are spurs without heel bands, which screw into the shank, the outer end, which holds the rowel, turning and serving as a crank with which to turn the heel a little pin which also to force into the heel a little pin to hold the heel plate firmly in position. When screw and pin are in place a little collar is turned down upon the divided parts of the shank, making the shank rigid. Spurs are sometimes made out of carpenter's screws. The projecting side of the head of the screw is cut off all around flush with the smooth part of the screw. Then mit a rowel of the desired size. There is a spur with straps upon which the strap is first adjusted to about the right length, and then held firmly in place upon the boot by turning a little lever, clamping the spur lever on something after the same manner as a modern skate. There is a spur called a box spur, the shank of which fits into a deep little metal box set in the boot heel. This little box has a door that closes across the opening when the spur is not in use, to keep the box clear. When the spur is used this little door is pushed aside by the end of the shank, and the shank is held in place by a contrivance inside. Spurs for women are made with safety ends of the rowel by means of a spring inside. If this spur is pressed against a yielding surface, as like the side of a horse, the spring is forced back, to take its place again. The rowel has the point when the pressure is removed. Safety spurs are sometimes made

Midsummer Sale

RIBBED IN OUR LADIES' ROOM. CORSET COVERS, Ribbed Vests, Cellular Vests, SOMETHING NEW. Very fine, fancy Cotton, worn in cells. German manufacture. All Sizes at 55c. each.

Ladies' and Girl's Corsets at 75c. Pair. All odds and ends of the season's selling now marked at this price to clear, including qualities which have sold and are good value at \$1.25 a pair, now marked down to 75c. All sizes, 18 to 30 inches.

Manchester Robertson & Allison, St. John

THEY FOUND THE LETTERS.

Instance in which the Post Office People Were Clear of Blame.

An English merchant was advised by his agent that a check for £600 would be sent to him by the next mail. It did not come, and the merchant at once made complaint at the Post Office. The postman on that route was called in by the Postmaster, and in answer to questions, said that the missing packet was duly received and delivered. He remembered it distinctly—its shape, color and postmark. As his habit was, he had poked it under the house door. The merchant's wife had picked up three packets and was positive there had not been a fourth. The Postmaster went to the house and examined it carefully. Then he looked into the back garden. His eye lighted on a litter of puppies. A thought struck him. "Have the dog kennel cleared out, please."

A SKELETON IN ARMOR.

Probably a Relic of Days When Criminals Were Hanged in Chains.

A few days ago while Mr. Cawood was repairing the public road in Cornon, Virginia, with a force of men, at a point near the courthouse, what was first supposed to be an "iron man" was unearthed by one of the workmen. Examination of the find proved it to be a perfect human skeleton, most ingeniously incased in an iron cage, composed of huge strips, running around and up and down the entire form. The iron cage itself is quite similar to the skeleton of a large man. Strips of sheet iron run parallel with each arm and leg, and a foot or so apart are iron bands, or cuffs, around the limbs, these being roughly riveted. The skull of this skeleton is of an immense size, and fits quite well in an iron cage attached to the other. A huge bolt is attached to the iron plate on the top of the skull, and its peculiar arrangement shows that the whole man in this iron suit was some day pended by the bolt over the head. The feet rest on broad sheet iron slippers— or, rather, slipper bottoms, similar to the shoes in the stirrup of old-fashioned side saddles, these slippers being attached to the bolts or rivets to the head. The feet were held in the "cage" it may be called. This skeleton was directly on the side of the public road, the feet extending quite out under the wheel tracks, while the head lay buried deep in the wheel track, a few feet away from the road. Who the man was, when and by whom he was buried in that spot, and in that iron suit, no living man to lay know. At first some wise man suggested that it was the skeleton of a big Indian, but this was proved that of a negro—the skull down through several generations to this day. A traditional story has come down through several generations to this day in this country, and after the lapse of considerable time and many difficulties he was captured at a corn abacking one dark night, tried and hanged. Emmanuel being the worst of many desperate characters here at that time, the authorities determined to do an example of him, so that after he was hanged, the old story goes, he was put in an iron outfit and suspended in the air, close by the roadside, as a terror to evil doers and a warning to all men. Very old citizens state that the body of Emmanuel there dangled in the air until it attracted vultures and worms, and, finally, became so offensive that citizens secretly cut it down—or, at least, it disappeared, and was lost sight of from that day. The skeleton found by Mr. Cawood being almost at the spot of Emmanuel's execution, and being in arms similar to those said to have incased the body of Emmanuel, it is supposed by some that Mr. Cawood has found the desperate malefactor's remains.

FLANNEL AND DUCK SUITS, DRESSES AND JACKETS RECEIVE THE ATTENTION THAT ENABLES US TO MAKE THIS CLAIM.

Ladies will find our starch work unequalled for finish and general excellence.

UNGAR'S LAUNDRY and DYE WORKS

33-34 Waterloo St., St. John, N. B. 66-70 Barrington St., Halifax, N. B.

CONSUMPTION.

Under the above heading there appeared a few days since an item that might be somewhat misleading. The action in the Supreme Court for an injunction and for \$5,000 damages is not brought against the manufacturers or selling agents of these

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