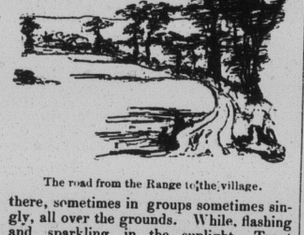
SUSSEX'S PRETTY VALE.

WHERE CITIZEN SOLDIERS LIVE UNDER CANVAS.

Its Green Fields and Winding Streams Make a Scene of Pastoral Beauty—Its Advantages as a Camping Ground—The Rifle Ranges.

Again the Sussex camp ground has been the scene of life and activity. The shouts of men, the rattle of bayonets, the dull, muffled tread of the cavalry with the clanking of their accoutrements, the resounding notes of the bugle and the stirring strains of the band grew to be very familiar sounds to the natives; while the scarlet coats and gold-braided uniforms were no less familiar sights.

These at all times beautifully picturesque grounds show to still greater advantage when thus teeming with this brilliant host. The noble, old maples, the stately elms with their graceful, drooping branches and the heavy masses of foliage and gnarled trunks of the willows made such spendid backgrounds for the groups of white tents, and in their vivid green coloring formed such a charming contrast to the scarlet uniforms that were dotted here and



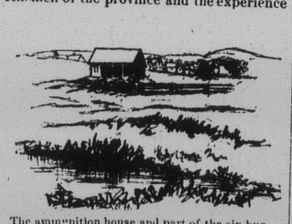
The road from the Range to the village.

there, sometimes in groups sometimes singly, all over the grounds. While, flashing and sparkling in the sunlight, Trout creek, like a silver girdle winds around one side. To the left, as you enter the gate, is to be seen the picturesque farmhouse of Mr. Morison with its outbuildings attached.

The grounds consist of a level stretch in front of the house and in the rear on a slight elevation, a large open field that slopes gently down to the flat. The field in front is much the prettiest and has at both ends a grove of trees under which the tents were mostly pitched. Those of the infantry, including the 73rd, 74th, Royal Engineers and Infantry School corps were under the upper grove and nearly hidden from view by the sturdy old trees that shaded them, while in the front and to the left of them the staff tents were more conspicuous on a slight elevation. Behind these loomed up a row of dark-looking willows. The cavalry tents, the hospital and Y. M. C. A. marquees were at the lower end of the grounds, to the right as you enter and nestled under a grove of trees just opposite Trinity church.

Some of the drilling was performed on the open field in front, but the chief part and all the reviews were held in the large field at the back of the house. This field is reached by a winding road through the upper grove of trees and which turns abruptly at the beginning of the rise in the ground. On a review day this field presented an animated appearance, with the long lines of troops drawn up in order or manoeuvering under the commands of the officers, while along the edges of the field numbers of spectators viewed with unabated interest the different movements.

The beautiful vale of Sussex is now quite noted as a military centre and nowhere can a more fitting spot be found for this purpose, combining as it does so many natural advantages with such a central and accessible position. Nothing in the province as a camping ground, can surpass "the Keltie farm," or "Maple Grove" as it is now called, which compares favorably with even the vast camping grounds in England. The new range, which is now nearing completion, has also lately become a strong point of interest. The judgment of the best riflemen of the province and the experience



The ammunition house and part of the six hundred yard range.

of years have influenced the selection of the site, which is one of the prettiest and most suitable that could have been found for this purpose. It is quite near the village and more convenient in many ways than the Stockton range, which has been used for so many years for the provincial rifle competitions.

It was about north and south, and is situated just where Ward's Creek leaves its own narrow valley and enters the wide and level stretch around Sussex. It is thus splendidly protected from the winds, especially on the west side by the "everlasting hills" which stand round about Sussex in these balmy, summer days in all their blue and misty beauty. The scene is one of rare pastoral beauty. The hills, which form such a fitting background, are clothed in all the rich verdure of June, while Ward's Creek, at present very unlike its wild and turbid character during the spring freshets, babbles gently and peacefully through the meadows.

Starting from the village, a drive along a winding and not extra good road, through a beautiful meadow, soon brings one to the ammunition house or "the hut," as it is generally called. This is a plain, substantial building, in no way ornamented, but much larger than the one on the Stockton range. It is situated close to the six-hundred yard range, which is a slightly elevated earthwork. Passing these and the other ranges in their order, one soon reaches the brook which crosses the range very near the butt. A long bulwark, neatly and strongly built, and quite an innovation from the Stockton range, where every target had a separate butt and where they were also much further apart. There will now be only the width of the target between the targets, and a probable danger arising from such a close proximity will be that of shooting at the wrong target.

There are two appliances for raising and lowering the targets. The seemingly best was that on which two targets could be

The butt and Ward's Creek in the foreground.

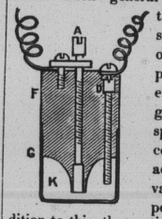
mounted, and was arranged so that when one went up the other came down. It has, however, been condemned in favor of the single targets, the raising and lowering of which is facilitated by means of weights attached to ropes.

It will take some time yet to get all the details perfected, but it will evidently be, in every way, an excellent range when completed.

IT IS ALARMED BY THE HEAT.

An Invention that Ought to Lessen the Danger of Big Fires.

An automatic heat alarm is not a new invention. For years past such appliances have been in use in American cities, and have proved more or less reliable in indicating fires. Their general principle has been the use of a metal spring, the expansion of which at high temperature acted on an electric circuit and gave an alarm. The springs, however, could not be so nicely adjusted as to act at various grades of temperature, and in addition to this, the continual expansion and contraction had the effect of weakening and making them variable. They were good enough in their way, but that was not the best way.



Everybody who has had anything to do with machinery knows the trouble and loss that are caused by overheated bearings, and all sorts of lubricants have been devised to avoid the nuisance. In general, the heating process is not detected by nose or eye until the bearing is very hot. Then again, and especially in factories, heat produces a combustion of something, and many a big fire has resulted from a heated journal in some out of the way part of the building.

The engineers of a certain American steamboat happened to be men who had ideas on the subject, and they thought and experimented over the matter until they invented the "Electric Heat Alarm," of which Mr. Ira Cornwall has secured the agency here, and which Mr. J. P. Robinson, of Boston, is now putting in place as fast as orders are received.

It is a very simple affair, and the wonder is that nobody ever thought of it before. The idea is simply that of a thermometer that acts on an electric battery and sounds an alarm at any degree of temperature desired. It can be gauged so that it will act with the heat of the hand, and from that to a point where only extreme hotness will cause it to work. The thermostat, which is the size shown in the cut, is easily understood. The lower part (G) consists of a very thin steel cup, into which is pressed a piece of prepared gutta percha (F), having a sixteenth of an inch clearing from the bottom of the cup. In the gutta percha is a hole in which the screw (A) is put, and this screw is connected with a wire of a battery. The metal cup (G) contains mercury which when it expands enters the hole below the screw (A) until it touches it, and the point of the screw, the point of which can be made as high or low as is required. At the right in the cut is another screw (D) connected with the other wire of the battery and making an electric contact with the mercury. When the heat causes the mercury to expand sufficiently the circuit is closed, and an alarm bell rings. An annunciator, on the principle of that used in hotels, shows in what part of the building the trouble may be located.

The alarm was patented last January, and the factory of J. & J. D. Howe, in this city, is the first in Canada to put it in use. Last Tuesday, Mr. Robinson explained the process to a number of visitors. The thermostat is put on the top of the shaft boxes and the various shafts have their numbers indicated on the annunciator in the engine room. In the upper part of the building thermostats are suspended from the ceiling, so that the heat which must result from a fire will cause them to sound an alarm. At night, by simply moving a switch, all alarms are sounded on a gong outside the building.

The alarm can be applied not only to machinery, but is useful in all cases where it is desired to know that there is more than a required amount of heat. An hotel, for instance, can have it in use at a small cost, by connecting it with the wires of the ordinary annunciator. Then, if any room gets too hot or there is fire, the office is soon informed of the fact. It will thus be seen that the application of the alarm is very wide. It can be used on steamboats and railways, or hotels, factories, stores, houses, or anywhere it is needed. The use of mercury makes it accurate, and reliable. It is always in order and so long as the battery and wires hold, it cannot get out of repair. As a preventive of fires it ought to have a perceptible effect in the lowering of insurance rates.

Everything in Season.

Native Strawberries and Sweet Cream, Tomatoes, American Fruits from every International boat. Nursery Biscuit, Choice Butter in Rolls and 5 and 10 pound pails. Sold by J. S. ARMSTRONG & BRO., 32 Charlotte street, next Y. M. C. A.

THE OTHER SIDE OF IT.

ST. JOHN BOYS WHO DO NOT ENJOY LIFE ABROAD.

They Are Not Elected to United States Legislatures, Nor do They Become Millionaires; but They Form a Majority of the Exodians—A Good Place to Work For.

This has been a very warm summer in the states, although here in St. John we have had very little reason to complain. New Brunswickers are coming home every day to get cooled off, and the air of prosperity they have about them has its effect on the boys who have to "work here week in, week out, for small wages, and never a holiday." That is the way they put it. The result is, an exodus that the opposition papers gloat over and the government press deplores. St. John will lose a certain number of its young men every year, under any circumstances. The desire to see life in a big city is strong in the breast of nine in every ten young men one meets. It always has been, and always will be. The next largest city or town on the line of railway has untold attractions for a boy. The young man on a farm longs for the town. One brought up in a town wants to go to the city, and so on, until deserted farms furnish unlimited material for opposition orators in all countries, the smaller cities barely hold their own, and the metropolis increases in population and misery every year. There are other causes for this continual change, but the longing of young men for life and excitement is the principal one. In the majority of cases they get all the life and excitement they want; at what cost is only known to the boys themselves.

Not long ago a lady was going across Boston common. She saw a young fellow whom she recognized as a former companion of her own boys in St. John. His clothes were shabby and that happy, contented expression which had made it a pleasure to look at him was no longer on his face. The recognition was evidently mutual, but the young man slunk off and tried to avoid a meeting. Seeing this was impossible he made a confession that startled his friend. "No," he said, "I haven't worked any for a month, except a few odd jobs I pick up now and again, but for God's sake, Mrs. B——, don't tell them at home. I haven't enough money to go back, if I wanted to, but I intend to stay here until I strike luck. Promise you will not say anything about me." This case is only one in hundreds.

I often hear it remarked that "fellows who go to the states *must* do well, because they always manage to save enough money to come home every summer." But how many do not make an annual visit? Then again, will not a young man use a greater effort to save enough money to make a visit to his home? I do not say that all young men who go to the states, do not do better than they could at home. In a large city there are more opportunities, but an unknown young man finds that few of them are within his reach. He is usually willing to accept a position he would scorn in his native city, and the road to a large salary is not an easy one to travel. In Boston salaries are not what they used to be, even with tradesmen. Of course, a good workman will make out anywhere, but the man earning fair wages is much better off in St. John. Last summer, I met a number of St. John men who had lived years in Boston, and they all told the same story. Business was dull all through the states during the spring, and the reports that came to St. John from exodians were anything but encouraging. I was talking to a New Brunswicker who arrived home recently from a trip to the hub, and he had a story to tell that had its amusing aspects, but was enough to discourage anybody who thought of bettering his condition in that part of the world. "Of course, they wont give in," he said, "especially the younger fellows, but it was easy to see that they were having hard times. I met a St. John boy one morning on Scollay Square, and it was quite evident he did not want to meet me. We spoke, however, and in answer to my questions, he said he had been working pretty hard and decided to take a day off. I believed him. The next day I saw him on the street again, and before I came away I ran across him three or four times. I was puzzled at this, because I knew his business kept him pretty close. Meeting a friend of his I asked how he came to be on the street so much, if he was working. 'Working,' said he, 'why Fred hasn't worked for two months, and I guess he's pretty hard up by this time.'" I afterwards learned that this was a popular excuse with the boys who were out of work and did not want to confess it. The most surprising thing is, that many of them have good homes in St. John—of course I only refer to St. John boys, although the same is equally true of all from the maritime provinces—where they would receive a warm welcome, but they usually stick it out until "something turns up," or home is the only place left.

I have made special reference to Boston because you will find more St. John people there than in any other place on earth, outside of the city itself. The same state of affairs, however, is found in other places. Out west the booming towns and cities have evidently ceased to boom. The letters of a few years ago containing glowing accounts of the successes and opportunities of St. John boys in that part of the world, are no longer written. I saw one recently from a young man who said he would be glad to get his old situation in St. John. Several who were given good "send offs" by friends in this city have returned home and never refer to the glorious west. Those who went out there when the boom was young, started in, grew up with it and have done well, but as a rule the young men whom we hear anything about have had exceptional ability and would have come out "on the top of the heap" no matter where they located. Of course there are others who send newspaper clippings to be published in the home papers, but everyone who knows anything about making newspapers can easily understand how certain things happen to appear in print. "Distance lends enchantment to the view," just the same as it did when the poet wrote. We see absent friends through the big end of the telescope always; when the chances are that those who are near them are looking in at the large end.

The large salaries! Well, it must be admitted that salaries are not large in St. John—neither is the cost of living. But what do the large salaries mean? Nearly every young man would like to make his friends believe that his salary is much larger than it really is. It is a weak point, and your chances of knowing the truth about it are just as uncertain as in learning a woman's age without the aid of the family bible. It is not unlikely that a person will magnify all the more when he is pretty sure of not being found out. This in a way accounts for some "large salaries," but in such places as New York a young man can earn twice as much money as he can in St. John. He has to. It costs more to live there, and other things must be considered.

Unless a person has extraordinary ability in some special business, where the demand for brains is not equal to the supply, he must start at the bottom of the ladder, and cannot see the top. A young man has kept pretty good company at home and has always managed to keep his end up financially. He does not want to choose companions who are socially beneath him, notwithstanding that their salaries are as large as his. He looks higher. Although his salary is twice as large as that earned in St. John, the men he associates with earn four times the amount and he must keep up with them. The result is apparent. About that time he forgets Mr. Micawber's advice, "income £20; expenditure £19, 19s. 11½d; result happiness."

Not long ago I was talking to a friend who had returned from New York, where he had been engaged by a large house at a good salary. Asked why he returned, he said, "Well I got tired of it; they wanted me to stay on, were well satisfied with my work, but I couldn't stand it. I got a large salary, no doubt, but look at my expenses. I had to spend money if I wanted to do business, and it was all I could do to come out even. Oh, no, I prefer St. John on a fair salary."

There is more truth than poetry in all this, and what does it show? Simply that if the boys would settle down with faith in the country and a determination to win; it they would put forth the energy at home that is shown when away, they would soon see St. John through the big end of the telescope. The United States is a good place to visit, and young provincialists in business will get plenty of ideas there that they can bring back and use in making St. John brighter, livelier and more prosperous. If one cannot be original the next best thing is to follow in the footsteps of those who are. BROOKS.

A BIG DEAL.

$250,000 Paid for a Half Interest in the Trade Mark of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for the United States.

The brilliant reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Canada has not only extended to the United States, but led to an important business transaction. One of the best known American proprietary medicine houses, the head of which is the president of a leading National bank in New York state, has recently purchased a half interest in the trade mark of the Dr. Williams Medicine Co. for the United States only, for which, we understand, the consideration was $250,000. This sale is probably the first instance in which an American institution has purchased an interest in a Canadian remedy, and offers the very best proof of the sterling merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as we may be sure that the American capitalists before venturing so large a sum in the half interest of the trade mark, fully investigated and verified the claims made for the remedy. It is a tribute, too, to Canadian medical science, which has brought to perfection this remarkable medicine.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Announcements under this heading not exceeding five lines (about 35 words) cost 25 cents each insertion. Five cents extra for every additional line.

$20 A FINE line of English Tweeds at twenty dollars a suit. Dark Colors, plain and Checked patterns. Good value. A. GILMOUR, Tailor, 72 Germain street.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.—Printing and general finishing for amateurs. Orders by mail solicited. C. F. LUGRIN, Photo Studio, 38 Charlotte St., St. John, N. B. July 9, 1-i*

ADVERTISING. IF YOU WISH TO ADVERTISE anything, any where, at anytime, write to GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., No. 10 Spruce street, New York.

BOARDING. A FEW PERMANENT or Transient Boarders can be accommodated with large and pleasant rooms, in that very centrally located house, 78 Sidney street.—MRS. MCINNIS. May2.

SODA APPARATUS FOR SALE. Handsome Marble Fountain, Generator and two Cylinders (8 and 10 gallons), in good repair, will be sold at a great bargain. Address SODA, care PROGRESS, St. John. June 25 tf

EGGS FOR HATCHING. HOUDANS, Andalusians, Brown Leghorns, at $1.00 per thirteen, after June 1st. Stock extra and mated for best results. C. G. D. ROBERTS, Windsor, N.S. may28, t-f

COTTAGE ON BAY SHORE, TO LET for the Season, a small comfortable Cottage, partly furnished, suitable for a small family, containing five rooms. Rent $40. Enquire on the premises. F. E. DEMILL. July2 tf

SUMMER BOARD—BAY SHORE—A few boarders can be accommodated at Willow Mound, Bay Shore. Comfortable board; fine grounds; excellent sea bathing Enquire on the premises of MISS E. DEMILL, or address F. E. DEMILL, Carleton P. O. July2 tf

EVERY WEEK THERE ARE BRIGHT boys in towns and villages where we have no agencies, sending to secure the right to sell PROGRESS. There are scores of small places where the people would be glad to take PROGRESS every week, if any boy could be found who would deliver it, and collect the money. There is enjoyment in it for them, and money for the boys.

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE, Belleville, Ont. Most widely attended Business College in America. 40 students from N. B. and N. S., have been in attendance since last fall. Send for the 23rd annual circular. Address, ROBINSON & JOHNSON, Ontario Business College, Belleville, Ont. May 7—10i*

SUMMER BOARDERS, THE subscriber is prepared to accommodate for the Summer a few Boarders at CLINCH'S MILLS, 17 miles from St. John city, on the Shore Line Railway, with privileges for Trout Fishing on the Musquash River, and camping out if desired. Apply to C. C. CLINCH, Clinch's Mills, N. B. June 18 4i*

STAMPS WANTED, USED before confederation, on the original envelopes, preferred, I also want pairs and blocks, on and off envelopes for my collection. Actually the highest prices paid. Particularly want some New Brunswick 7½d. provisional (rate to Great Britain). Send list of what you have for sale. Sheets of stamps sent on approval to collectors. H. L. HART, 71, Gottingen street, Halifax, N.S. June 11—tf

PICNICS, SUNDAY SCHOOLS and other organizations that hold annual Picnics, would do well to use the subscriber's grounds near Nauwigewauk Station. A shady grove with seats, tables and a dancing platform. A large level field adjoining for games and beautiful scenery are the attractions that make the place desirable. The I. C. R. will take you there in thirty minutes. Apply to J. D. M. KEATON. jly9, 1i*

Lawn Settees, Painted with Vermillion, $1.75 AND $2.75 EACH.

Folding Chairs, $1.35 EACH.

Hammocks

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W. H. THORNE & CO., - - Market Square, St. John, N.B.

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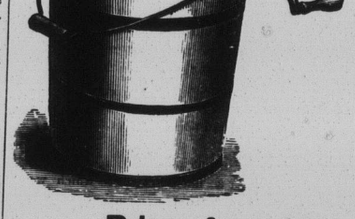

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AND THEY CANNOT BOTHER YOU.

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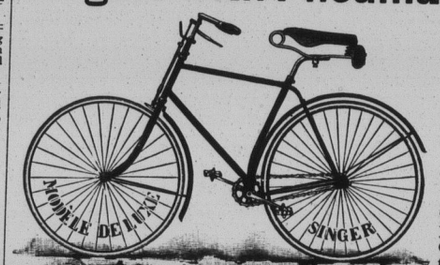
13 and 15 King Street, St. John, N. B.

Singers with Pneumatic Tires



The most experienced riders prefer and buy **Singers,** this is proved by the sale of over 40 so far this Season.

Fourth importation just arrived by steamer "Celebes." These consist of Seven Pneumatic Tires and Five Cushion. Nearly all sold now. Catalogue on application.

C. E. Burnham & Son,

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(LIMITED.)

Having established our Maritime Agency in *ST. JOHN,* we now solicit your orders for our Special Brands of

Pure Canadian Wines.

Dry Catawba,	case or dft.	St. Augustine,	case or dft.
Sweet "	" "	P. I. Port,	" "
Isabella,	"	P. I. Sherry,	" "
P. I. Claret,	" "	P. I. Alicante,	"

Unfermented Grape Juice, case; also Concord, case or dft.

E. G SCOVIL, - Tea and Wine Merchant,

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(Late of SHERATON & SELFRIDGE),

Dealer in Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces,

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A nice line of REFRIGERATORS in stock; Seasonable goods in variety; Jobbing in my line solicited.

Persons in want of a first-class Stove or Range should see my stock. Twenty years experience in the business gives me a thorough knowledge of what is required, and I have selected only the best.

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