PROGRESS PRINTING; AND PUB-LISHING COMPANY,- LIMITED.

gross is a Sixteen Page Paper, published every Saturday, at 29 to 31 Canterbury street, St. John, N. B. by the Paogasses Pennyme AND PUBLISHING COMPANY (Limited.) Ed-WALD S. CARTES, EDIFOR AND MARGER, Sub-scription price is Two Dollars per annum, in

All Letters seat to the paper by persons having no business connection with it should be accom-panied by stamps for a reply. Manuscripts from other than regular contributors should always be accommanied by a stamped and addressed

Letters should be addressed and drafts made payable to PROGRESS PRINTING and PUBLISHING CO., LTD., ST. JOHN, N. B.

Agents in the city can have extra copies sent then

SIXTEEN PAGES.

ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, FEB. 9

Subscribers who do not receive their paper Saturday morning are requested to communicate with the office.—Tel. 95.

A KING'S OPPORTUNITY.

Never in the history of the British nation and we might say never in the history of any nation, has a monarch ascended a throne, where so much respect and confidence were placed, as in the case of the new king, EDWARD VII. When VICTORIA became queen it is true that people held Her Majesty in the highest regard, but being youthful and her character and mind yet untried, the future was one of uncertainty. Not so at the present time. The new king brings to his high position a fountain of knowledge, experience and wiedom. He is a man ripe in years and one who understands the teelings and desires of his subject. This belief is felt not only at home but abroad and therefore he stands in the position of undertaking great things, as would be beneficial to the Empire and the world. In this connection there is a very general feeling that no man could do more to terminate the war in South Africa. The Beers are an educated class in many particulars, but the one great characteristic of their make up is obstinacy

There is nothing so bard to drive out of a Boer's head than an idea once formed and the idea is strongly formed among this class of people that the surrender of South Africa territory to the British means loss of liberty. This impression is formed on erroneous grounds, and it has been tormed altogether from a lack of knowledge of the British form of government. As soon as it can be shown the Boer that the Anglo-Saxon will give him greater privileges and more liberties than he has ever had under KRUGER, he will lay down his aims willingly. King EDWARD is the one being who has the opportunity of teaching the South African this. A peace commission appointed at his request would have little officality in submitting terms acceptible both to Briton and to Bosr. Oa such an occasion as this comes his sole opportunity for direct action concerning matters usually within the province of his ministers and parliament alone. By acting to avert further war the King would begin his reign more auspiciously and with a bigher place in history than could be secured in any other way. He could pay no better or nobler tribute to the memory of the great Queen, in whose chair he is One word from him to day would go far towards ending the war in South

THE "FRENCH SHORE" QUESTION. Newfoundland is in the anomalous position of a British colony with a "French shore." British sovereignity over the is land is not disputed, but under the treaty of Utrecht, almost two centuries ago France acquired certain fishing rights on the eastern and western shores.

The precise excent of these rights h s been in dispute for meny years. As France interprets them, they give her the exclusive right to catch and dry firb along eight hundred miles of sea hoard, and to control that persion of the coast for half a Ten years ago she extended mile inland. her claims to the canning of lobsters. England disputed the claim, and, pending a definite settlement of the dispute, a "modus vivendi" was agreed by which the existing lobster factories, colonial and French, were to continue operations, but no ethers were to be established. To legalize this arrangement, the Newfoundland parliament passed a bill giving British naval officers wer to adjust all disputes which might

arise. These officers have had what must have been at times the distasteful task of temporarily enforcing French claims, which their own government had not conceded, against needy colonial fishermen.

The modus vivendi expired on January 1st. The Newfoundland government renewed it a year ago because it was reluctant to raise a difficult question when England was fully occupied in South Atrica; it refuses to renew it for another year. The whole question is thus reopened. Unless ome new arrangement is agreed to before the fishing season opens in May there may be collisions between colonial and French fishermen, with serious consequences.

The colonial population along the shore is in great destitution because its natural means of support are so curtailed. It is of the utmost importance to Newtoundland that the French rights should be extinguished. France cannot be expected to give them up for nothing; but if the French and British governments approach the question in a friendly !spirit, it ought not to be impossible to find some adjustment which will satisfy France, while it gives the unhappy Newfoundlanders a air chance.

New York state, a time ago decided that it would be to the advantage of the young to have hung on the walls in the school houses suitable pictures. To carry out the plan the university of the state was requested to prepare a list of one hundred pictures. After the selection was made the next step was the submitting of the list to a committee of seventy five for approval This committee consisted of men of all classes and creeds. Why such a large number was chosen is not apparent, but it was clear that among so many there would be much difference of opinion. The result quite justified the anticipation, for by the time the committee got through their work, but few pictures remained. Paintings on religious subjects were thrown out because they would offend the Hebrews. Further it was decided that the nude should have no place in the list and so such famous pictures as the Venus de Milo had to go. War pictures were rejected on various grounds and so on through the whole category. The result was that the list remaining embraces little that is of interest save pictures of landscape and architecture, as pointed out by a New York paper, both scarcely appeal to children. The pictures that are expected to impress a child's mind must relate to something that he understands.

Bistorical Chairs.

There is no doubt several persons who possess articles of furniture as well as other articles of historical interest and the stories heard in this connection are various and numerous. The new king has several mementoes in Canada, but the late Qeuen very few. This is owing to the fact that the former once visited this country and he could not have done otherwise than leave remembrances. A family in Fredericton Progress learns is the owner of his most historical arm chairs. These chairs were once the property of the late Duke of Kent, the father of Queen Victoria. The late Duke at the ing of the last century lived in Halifax, as Commander of the British forces. Before his return to England he parted with some of his furniture and among other purchasers the father of the late G. E. Eenety of Fredericton, became the owner of the two above mentioned chairs. These chairs have remained in the Fenety family ever since and are of much valuable interest on account of their his torical connection. In parting with the chairs the Duke made the remark at the time that he did so with considerable re gret, as he and his wife had used them so many years at their private dining table.

'Has she accepted you?' 'Well, not in so many words, but what she said amounts to the same thing.'

'What did she say P' 'She advised me to be economical and try to save up a little money, instead of buying flowers and theatre tickets.'-Chicago Post. \*\*

The Northwestern Elevated road of Chicage, which has been in operation six months, reports an average daily traffic of 46.606 passengers for that period, and in the last three months an average of 50,404.

A preminent medical journal says the best treatment for nervous dyspepsia, is at least three weeks of absolute rest in bed in some institution away from home, with a full diet.'

The oldest bonnet was found upon an Egyptian mummy—that of a princess who was interred about 2000 years before Christ.

The present debt of Chicago is \$28,882, 157. In 1892, before the Chicago fair, the debt of the city was \$12,476,000.

VERSES OF YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Asphodel, Flower of Life. ing in old England's homes for years, Outliving brightly every changing scene; I lay you dripping with an Empire's tears, Upon the tomb of England's greatest Quee

The light has all gone out of Britain's sky, Her sorrow doth the midnight darkness tell; Ho where Her Maj sty in State doth lie, And sing Eternal Life my Asphodel.

Take ye my flower as ye wind along,
O great procession bearing forth the dead; O great procession bearing forth the dead and let its leaves immortal have their song, Then lay it reverently above her head.

With muffled music and the tolling bell, The solemn pageant where great mourners tree.

There to all trembling souls your message tell,

Ehe lives beyond our requiems o'er her bed. CYPRUS GOLDE.

The Coon's Swear-off

I dance all day
An I'm in to' tun,
An' I eat de posum
When de posum well done.
Ef dat am wicked
Do yo' blame dis coon;
Gimme little mo' time,
Gwine to swear off soon.

I chaws me bacca
An' I still drink rum,
Kase I done fo got
Dat de New Year's come
Ma boss says dough
Excuse dis coon,
E! I ain't swore off
Gwine to swear off soon.

Gwine to swear off, say Bout next July, Bout next July,
When de mule gets stubborn
An'de sun weeds grow high,
An'de sun sbines hot
Fo' to plague dis coon.
EI don't do it den,
Gwine to swear off soon.

Night in The City.

The curiew tolls the knell of parting day,
The evening shadows blanket sil the town,
The weary husband bone-ward takes his way
Is fear his waiting wife may call him down!
Behind the billboards on the vacant lots
The hold-up crouches with his bar of sand,
And clustered 'round the corpulent jet pots
Sit anxious men with pictured cards in hand,
And loves a stroll beneath the starlit skies
And feed each other's ears with boneyed lies.

The arc lights spit and spiuter overhead,
The noisy tramcars roll along the street,
The big policeman of the nuceral tread
Swipes peanuts from the stands along his beat,
Within the washy house the snowy shirt
With spray from puckered mouth Wun Lungee
wets,

wets,
And prowlers pick cigar stum as from the dirt,
Which later we will get in cigarett a,
And o'er his fragrant greasy, steaming can
O mystery stands the hot tamale man.

In moistere joints where glasses click we hear,
As through the dimly lighted streets we walk,
Mec curse expansion o'er their lager beer,
with tongue's expanded till they scarce can talk,
And heeler, flash with cash of caudidate,
To drink with them the red-nosed rounders press,
Ard in their slancy eloqueuce dilate
Upon the ballov's guarded sacredness,
And ask the bummers to do all they can
To land their pure, unspetted, honest man.

The night creeps on, the backmen at the call
Their sleep banked eyes with chilly fagers rub,
Then speed away with ratting wheels to haul
The men with cangled egs home from the club,
The tired barkeeps cless and lock their doors,
The buns themselves to ten cent beds betake,
The weary cop in cluster to ten cent beds betake,
The weary cop in cluster to ten cent beds betake,
The weary cop in cluster to ten cent beds betake,
The weary cop in cluster to ten cent beds betake,
The wicked own relinquishes its and to sale to the control of the contro

Seafarers.

The traders that hall from the Clyde, And the whalers that sall from Dundee, orth in the season on top of the tide To gather the grist from the sea, To ply in the lanes of the sea.

By fairway and channel and sound,
By shoal and deep water they 50,
sessing the course by seel of the ground,
Or chasing the drift of the 52—
Nor'west, in the track of the floe

And we steer them to harbor sfar, At hazard we win them abroad. When the coral is forrowed by keels on the bar, And the sea floor is swept by the Lord, The anchorage dredged by the Lord.

To the placid, palm skirted bayou
To coasts that are drear and forlorn
We follow the courses the admirals drew
In the days when they doubled the Horn,
When Drake lost the mouth of the Horn.

And what of the cargo ye bring For venture ye bore overseas? What of the treasure ye put forth to wring

From the chances of billow and breeze?
In spite of the billow and breeze.

Oh, we carry the keys of earth, And the password of Empire we bear! even the beaches held promise of worth We 'stablished your sovereignity there, We planted your flag over there.

And the guerdon for blood we have shed?
The glory that haloes your name?
a grave where the dippy is dim overhead,
And the atternath tribute of fame,
A chip from the Hotsam of fame.
—Perceval Gibbon

Out of the old world's error, Ont of its loss and pain, After the passing of terror, Cometh the whole world's again.

Right for a time must languish
And peace be a mocking word,
But strengthened by awful anguist
Reason shall speak and be near

It shall speak to each land and nation, saying 'Put by your guns' Hence forward let arbitration Settle the strifes of your sons.

"The world is too old to be fighing
As it fought in the days of the Hun
There are better ways to be righting
Its wrongs—put by your guns."

It is writ on those fields of slaughter,
The lesson we waited for,
It is blazoned on land and water—
Loi war shall be slain by war.

Pneumenia Prevalent.

Pneumonia was never more prevalent in St. John than it is at the present time and the rayages made by this dread disease is very widespread many families have sustained losses during the pas month. The season has been a most trying one, especially to the poor, with th high price of coal and the changeable weather, their fight with disease has been a bitter one. It was a hard day for many in St. John where the piece of coal went

Manhattan-I wonder why it is that so nany society wemen go on the stage? Broadway-Perhaps, it is because they are crowded out by the actresses that marry into society.

## BAKING

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

The Irishman who inquired at 3 postoffice for a letter, but refused to give his name, may be able to sympathiz; with the | the rails. When the magnet is excited, the woman in the following story from the Pittaburg Bulletin:

Two well-dressed young women approached the desk in the reading room of memorandum book.

'Can you tell me how many yards-oh, that's the wrong list!' She said, hastily bringing forth another slip of paper. 'Here Will you please tell me who is Rudyard Kipling's tavorite author ?'

'I am unable to tell you, never having heard that he had one,' answered one of

'Dear me!' said the young woman, in a tone of irritation. 'It's one of the questions for our next club meeting. Well, which one of Thackeray's books brought him the largest income?'

'That you can probably find out by consulting a book the number of which I will give you,' said the official.

'Oh, I can't stop to look it up!' the young woman said, hurriedly. 'I thought you would tell me at once. Well there's one thing more Bessie Cummock, my cousin in Manchester, had a splendid book when I was there last year for the anecdotes of famous people. I can't remember the name of it, or who wrote it, but it was about so big,' illustrating with one finger on the desk, 'and it had a dark green cover. Now can you tell me what it is? Some day, when I have time, I'd like to get it out. Of course you must have it in the library

For the third time the attendant was obliged to contess her inability to give the desired information. The young lady looked at her with a piercing gaze and turned away, saying to her companion:

'There! That just shows what all this alk about their being examined for pesitions in public libraries amounts to! Three perfectly simple questions, all on literary subjects, and she couldn't answer one of them.

Close Buviog.

Some women are good mathematicians, others are 'weak in figures.' The Battimore Sun tells of one who prided herself on her economy and close bargaining. Her husband used to banter her sometimes about what he called her 'stinginess.'

One day Mrs. S, as she may be called for convenience, invited her husband to go to market with her and witness her prowess in the line of close buying. At the market Mrs. S. made several pur-

chases, and then at one stall inquired the price of eggs.

'That's too much. I am sure I saw them meters per second.

She dragged her reluctant husband after her from one stand to another, still inquiring the price of eggs, and always receiving the same answer, until she was near the upper end of the market. Here she found a dealer whose eggs were fifteen ents a dozen.

'There, I told you so !' she exclaimed to her husband. 'Those other men were trying to get the advantage.'

Turning to the salesman, she ordered half a dozen eggs, gravely handed him eight cents in payment and went away well satisfied with her shrewdnesss.

Her first doubt came when Mr. S. quietly asked ber how much she had really saved by the transaction. Since then she does not like to hear her

husband speak of her economies.

New Welding Process.

In the new process of welding invented by Doctor Goldschmidt of Essen, a compound called 'thermit,' made of aluminum and certain metallic oxides, is employed to obtain an extraordinary degree of heat. With the aid of a melting-pot, rails and pipes can be immediately welded at any place. The pot being filled with an infammable mixture and ignited, a few spoontule of thermit are added, and the temperature quickly rises as high as 8000 ° Centigrade. An aluminum oxide is to n poured on the part of the rail, or pip. to be welded, and the work is done, 'so quickly that the pot is cold and can be taken into the hand after being emptied.'

Electromagnetic Brakes

Among recent inventions of general in terest is the electromagnetic brakes for street cars. In the form known in England as the Newell brake, it consists of a

shoe electromagnet suspended on spiral springs, and hung in such a manner the poles of the magnet are directly over poles are forced downward so that the shoe of the brake grip the rail. By a system of levers connecting with the wheel rim hand brakes of the car, the reaction of the shoes brakes also. The new brake is not actuated by the current which drives the car, but by an independent current derived from the momentum of the car, and the interruption of the driving current, instead of preventing the action of the brake, causes it to act automatically.

Fined For Selling Alum Baking Powder. At Bradford, on Thursday, Walter E. Sugden, grocer, Wakefield road, Bradford, was summoned for selling adulterated baking powder. Mr. Herbert Hankinson. deputy town clerk, who prosecuted, said the inspector called at the defendant's shop and purchased samples of baking powder. There were two kinds on sale. The article described as the best was sold at 2d. for 4 ounces, and the cheaper kind was sold at 2d for half a pound. The cheaper sample when analysed was found to be adulterated with 20 per cent of alum. The use of alum in making bread was injurious to health, and it was used as a cheap substitute for tartaric acid. Alum in bread liberated the gas and made the bread rise, but it was injurious to children. The Bradford Corporation were determined to put a stop to these adulterations, which pressed especially hard upon the poor. The defendant said that he purchased the baking powder ready made up in packets, and did not know that it was adulterated. A fine of £2 and costs was imposed .-London Grocer, Dec. 15.

The Velocity of Light.

The latest determination of the velocity of light is that announced by Monsieur Perrotin before the French Academy of Sciences on November 5, 1900. It was obtained by the Fizeau method, in which the rate of rotation of a toothed wheel, between whose cogs the light passes on its way to a distant reflector, furnishes a means of measuring the speed with which the light moves. In this case the distance between the stations was nearly 12 kilometers, or a little less than seven miles and a half. The deduced velocity was 299,900 kilometers per second. This is 40 kilometers greater than the estimate of Newcomb, and differs about as much from the measurement of Michelson an Annapolis in 1882. Michelson used the Foucault method, in which a revolving mirror is 'Sixteen cents a dczen!' she repeated. employed, and his result was 259,853 kile-

Fantastic Work of an Earthquake

The great earthquake that shook India on June 12, 1897, was remarkable for the curiously distorting effects it produced up on standing objects. Similar effects bave been noticed from other earthquakes, but seldom to so striking an extent. In a report of the Geological Survey of India there is an illustration showing how this earthquake twisted a lofty monument at Chhatak. The monument was an obelisk of brick, coated with plaster, more than 60 feet tall and 12 feet square at the base. About six feet on the top were broken off and thrown to the south, and nins feet more were thrown to the east. Then a piece 20 feet;in height was separated. 28 feet above the ground, and twisted in a direction opposite to the motion of the hands of a watch but without falling.

Victoria's Stores Of Gold.

The colony of Victoria. the smallest division of the continent of Australia, has produced, during the last half century, more gold than 'any other country in the world, with the exception of California. Mr James Stirling recently intermed an audience at the Imperial Institute in London that there is a gold-mine at Bendigo in Victoria which has reached a depth of 3.484 feet, and that deep leads of gold exist over an area of about 400 miles. Victoria also possesses extensive coal-fields.

Teacher-What made you so late? Tommy-I had to wait for me mother to wrap up a bundle for me to leave at Mrs.

Teacher-Surely, it didn't take your nother nearly an hour to do that.

Tommy-Yes'm. You see, the paper she was wrappin' it up in had a love story in it.—Philadelphia Press.



the attraction at the choruses have been full dress rehearsal w at which everything p tions are that the Ner

ful with their product with their Zephra.

The story of the Gwynne as told in so Act I. discioses an neaths to Charles II and wishing to marry Rochester, who has n and who rejects the m the court. On her s cousin Talbot; but the refusal, will hear of n Clare appeals to her now beginning her su Theatre, and in high? also a slight to aveng court marque, in whic the leading character ged to little Moll Day to alter his caste. He his assent that Ro Clare's feet, and that as his leading lady. manoeuvres to out-tr Buckingham form t drama. The action o let of the New Forest are playing at inn kee to Jessamine, niece o broker, The little re lover, a strolling p village comedy is co Beadle and Marjorie, house. To further and get into her hous Buckingham a suit o two young girls, po service. The two lor selves have played th

new servants, Gillian In the second act set's pawn-shop in an and the comic imbre secretly arranged wi and see her, disguiswith Rochester similathem in the field. suit is there estensibl against thieves, and comes to court Marjo to escape with her lov her dress and take the premises. What Beadles, and two Je many and confusing; ively baffles their de Jessamine and Falcon appointments with M Jessamine, and the B

A glade in the new in the third act. Cl with hawk and hou after her kine, and les of the Rochester and approaching, resolve throws himself at th Joan (otherwise Ne she sings and dance nobleman rushes to nobleman rushes to found a rustic prodi take her to London a dition number two. over the assignation and then hurry away peachment of Rock house of the ene w other was clapped in wandering distraugh notes they find that catcher were the land