says of its typical represer look at Bluenose and see w

matters are not uncommon in those parts, and as to the latter, Maine, Vermont and

New Hampshire are every whit as prolific in

The travel is mainly confined to the warm

again when the fishery season is over, and

care to go a fishing for a living. They

prefer to confine their piscatorial opera-

tions to sport. Later in the season come

the farm laborers, whose services are much

sought after by the agriculturists, who raise

staples for the Boston market and prize

cabbages and turnips for the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's exhibit. After these

About 5,000 of this class, so the officials

fishermen. The pauper and criminal classes

arriving from the provinces are only a

When a provincial steamer arrives in

but few of either in that section.

cabbages and turnips for the Massac



A MODERN EVANGELINE.

annexation idea to a more practical and

This they have been doing, too, for many a day; in fact, for years. Day after day and month after month for a decade and a half, a continual stream of people, whose circumstances of birth or residence have made them known as provincialists, has been flowing New Englandwards with steady and increasing

From the rock-bound, sea-washed environs of Nova Scotia-the land of fishermen, of farmers and of sturdy mechanics—from the green, fields of Prince Edward Island and from the forest-covered, lake-dotted province of New Brunswick, have been coming for fifteen years and more by steamer, train and sailing vessel, a vast and eager army of men and women and children, seeking a new existence and pros-perity at this great eastern gateway of the United States. They have come not because of oppressive laws, not because their own birthplaces are not fertile or beautiful for they are both but simply because of that restive spirit that takes possession of man's soul when he finds, or thinks he finds, that other people are progressing taster and acquiring more material wealth than he—the same spirit, in truth, that sends across the ocean in every foreign ship that points its bows toward thes shores a great colony of people who are tired of the unsatisfactory lot that has fallen to them in their native land, and have turned their faces toward a country of better promise for comfort and independence.

As the native New England farmer and mechanic have turned their faces toward the setting sun and gone out to found a provincial army of rugged and ambitious men and women have marched in to occupy their places, until now, in almost every city, town and village in the New England states have settled down from 10 to 10,000

Are these immigrants of a kindred race and tongue welcome among us? They would scarcely continue to come in such great numbers, nor would they stay here when they do come, if they were not. They may not bring much wealth of money or goods, but they do bring with them indus try, honesty and ambition. This is their passport, and of course they are welcome Thousands of those who have settled her have become naturalized citizens, others others still have tried in vain to reconcil their own staid and conservative natures with the unwonted whirl and pressure of American life, and have gone back to their

native heath content to stay there.

Among those who have remained have grown up politicians and solid business and professional men, who are an honor alike o themselves and the country of their adoption, and all of the number have been sought after by employers, until "Nova Scotia help," a collective term embracing the other provincialists also, has come to

be a standard in our business life. At the outset of the immigration one teamer a week was sufficient to accommoseven steamers making two or more trips a week. Better wages, steadier work and more activity than their own slow-going country could afford them were the incenwas the Mecca. Soon the stream began in increase in volume. Husbards who had gathered up their asvings and gone "pros-

PROVINCIALS ABROAD, perhaps, colored as highly as the strict bounds of veracity would allow. These missises did their work well, and carpenters packed up their tools, laborers and small to carry them to the land of promise to carry them to the land of promise the converted to the carry them to the land of promise the converted to the carry them to the land of promise the converted to the carry them to the land of promise the converted to the carry them to the land of promise the converted to the carry them to the land of promise the carry the carry them to the land of promise the carry the carry rosy-cheeked country girls dropped the chara handle, thresh and their very ber-

coming sunhonnets, and kissing the old folks, took the shortest roses to "the states," there to go into "service," or enter visy shops and factories and stores. their facilities, and in time there were more competing lines and a correspondingly large number of people to patronize them. From 18-5 to 1887 the tide was at its highest, and so high was it indeed that the provincial press and politicians began to grow alarmed, for it looked as though they would both soon be without constituents.

season, for it is neither pleasant nor profit-able in winter. Its harbingers are the fish-ermen who come along in the early spring and ship on the "bankers," sometimes in technical violation, at least, of the alien contract labor law. Most of these go home It was interesting to see the political effect the "exodus," as it was generally known, occasioned. The policy of the party then in power was of course alleged to be the cause of drawing the people away by the "outs," while the former, curiously enough, could find no trace of an exodus, even with the finest microscopes. The brain and brawn of the provinces were rapidly putting the salt sea between themselves and the land of their birth.

Steamers were so filled with passengers that their ordinary berth accommodations partly true, for there are tew natives who could not begin to be sufficient for the with the finest microscopes. The brain

that their ordinary berth accommodations could not begin to be sufficient for the throng, and whole families made uncomfortable journeys from Halifax, Charlotte town, Yarmouth and St. John, with nothing but hard mattrasses or cabin floors for their beds. Besides these, great throngs came by rail, and not a few in coasting oners, owned by relatives or friends. People of all occupations, and of none, were numbered in the crowds.

come the mechanics—chiefly carpenters—who are likewise much in demand, and receive good wages. noticeable falling off in the influx, at any rate in comparison with 1880-85. claim, come and return each year.

Last year about 150 were sent back by the alien commissioners, of which about 40 were

The provinces, especially Nova Scotia, which holds the most prominent place in this transaction, have been "looking up a little." "Times are terribly hard," used to be the cry, but now there is at least an outward evidence of a better condition of things. The Nova Scotians seem to be awakening to their possibilities.

Some who have gained a little Yankee

Boston there is always a bigger crowd on the wharf waiting to welcome them, in pro-

Boston there is always a bigger crowd on



experience here have gone back to stiffen up their fellow-countrymen a little, and turn their experience to personal advan-

this year's pilgrimage of tourists from Boston to the three provinces will equalize the number of mechanics, laborers and fishernumber of mechanics, laborers and fisher-men coming here from them. And the

portion to the size of her passenger list, always great bustle and excitement when While the influx of the provincialists has received a perceptible check, the loss has been fully balanced by the remarkable interpretation travel from this end of cannot give the name of an expected friend they must satisfy their curiosity from with-

Such an overhauling of trunks and grips by the officials goes on inside. Everybody tendency is to increase the travel to even keys of the 25 are missing when most greater proportions. The great natural needed, the result is anything but soothing



beauties of the quiet, sea-girt outposts of the Queen's dominion have been voiced jars of preserves; and ichoice samples of through the land, and great steamer loads; go out of Boston weekly bound for Xarmouth, Digby, Halifax, Baddeck, Charmouth, Baddeck, Charmouth, Digby, Halifax, Baddeck, Charmouth, Bad charming resort where good fishing, good afr and good and cheap living abound.

This means money for the provincialists, and so the vacationists are fully satisfied homeopun ants, whose his experiments are fully satisfied.

Sam Slick, who by his writings brought

extent warranted, one high took of a whole steamer-load of these provincial im-migrants and fail to find either a grant or a palpable "hayseed," yet men of large stat-urs and men of little experience in worldly.

Where do all these people drift to when they arrive? Not all of them stay in Bos ton, of course, else Boston would be an other Canadian province ere this. Many of them have friends either here or m surrounding towns and cities, upon whom they can count for advice and a procuring positions. Others drift around until they can procure employment. Several employment offices make a specialty of provincial help, and through each of positions annually. These are about equal ly divided between men and women. women are mostly employed as domestics. or as waiters in restaurants and hotels, and at this season of the year many go to the seashore and mountain hostelires. The men who get work in this way are mostly farmers, lumbermen, teamsters of general

utility men. The provincialists are such a sober and industrious class of people as a rule that they are much sought after and well paid, and they fit into positions, honorable enough in themselves which their Tanke cousins, who have higher asperations, dis-

The total number of these people coming here for employment will average 10,000 o 12,000 a year. Between Sept. 30, 1887, and Sept. 30, 1888, 17,000 aliens arrived here from the Maritime provinces, by water alone, which includes those who went

cipher, for the very reason that there are home for a summer vacation and returned.

If 10,000 be taken for the annual average then 150,000 Provincialists must have en tered through the gateway of Boston in the past 15 years. Probably of this number 80,000 have remained in Massachuetts and 10,000 or 15,000 have gone to other parts of the country and the remainder have re-

It is not alone this human movement that makes our New England provincial rela-tions of interest and importance. There is a business side to it that makes it appeal strongly to the Yankee sense of thriff

The maritime provinces might well be styled the New England annex.—Thomas F. Anderson in the Boston Globe.

M. R. & A. have opened to day a very Choice Selection of French

ELANNEL TEA GOWNS, PLANNEL WRAPPER PATTERNS

New Dress Goods Room.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WE have them in many styles; all sizes, and at right prices. If in need of a STOVE of any kind, for any purpose, it will pay to call and see what we have.

The well-known "HORICON," as represented herewith, is to the front as usual. Three Sizes.

The Eureka, The Peri: The New and Old Silver Moons: The Radiant, The Vendome; The Tidy, The Berkeley;

and many others, including Box and Cylinder Stover for wood, and Elevated Oven Cooks in all patterns. THE CHARTER OAK! The King of Cook Stoves, still leads.

EMERSON & FISHER, 75 to 79 Prince Wm. St. A LIED MOAVA CIROCKEDRY STOR A 94 KING STREET.

China Tea Sets. I have just received and am now showing the FINEST assortment of CHINA TEA SETS ever offered in this City.

Prices as Low as ever. C. MASTERS.

GORBELL ART STORE, 207 Union Street.

HARLOW POLICY.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, J. HERBERT WRIGHT, General Agent,

99 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

YEARS before the Company developed its present popular Twenty Year Distribution Policy, the advantages of reserved dividends were known to and appreciated by our policy-holders. The value of the plan is admirably shown under Policy No. 13,531, reported in our last Weekly Statement. On August 18, 1854, Mr. S. L. M. Barlow of New York city, took out a life policy for \$10,000, semi-annual premium \$110.40. That eminent lawyer died in the past month, and on the 14th ult. the Company paid the amount of the claim as follows:-

> Original amount insured.....\$10,000 00

Impressed with the advantage of building up his policy into an investment as well as holding it as a security, Mr. Barlow paid the premiums in full for the entire period of the in realized a net profit of \$14,902. The persistent and continuous payments of the full cash premiums resulted in steadily increasing cas i and insurance values to the policy.

Analyzed as under the workings of the present Twenty Year Distribution Plan, this policy presents actual results tabulated as follows:-

A transfer of the second of th	Total Premiums Paid.	Reserve at Four per cent.	Total Cash Dividends.	Total Cash Value.	Percentage of Total Cash Value to Total Premiums Paid.	Total Additions to Policy.	Total Insurance in Force.
1st Dividend period, 20 years	84,416 00	\$2,232 18	\$2,998 94	\$5,226 12	118.	87,429 42	\$17,429 42
2d "many " 5 "	5,520 00	3,035 10	3,995 57	7,030 67	rum 127. ii q	9,868 00	19,368.00
3d 5	6,624 00	3,908 57	5,068 91	8,977 48	136.	11,158 00	21,158 00
4th 4 5 "	7,728 00	4,818 50	6,090 48	10,908 98	141.	12,630 00	22,630 00

It is noticeable that at the time of Mr. Barlow's death, the reserve and cash dividends together (10,808.98) counted to more than the face of his original policy, thus making of a whole life policy an endowment to the full the even an additional surplus. The insurance then actually in force and paid by the Company, exceeded two limits per cent of the total premiums paid during thirty-five years. Under the workings of an actual Tennetty per cent of the total premiums paid during thirty-five years. would be vastly larger as the dividends would be compounded at yearly and not be used to increase the death losses during the first twenty years. The results of this policy proteins for cents compound interest on the premiums paid. This is better than a savings bank.

The Twenty Year Distribution Policy of the Muthat is the very best, agest and most professment in the civilized world.

To the insuring public no better text book can be presented for their study than the for furnish in the briefest space a liberal education on the subject of the great work of this great Com"So to pay to pa

Strachar
"Is it sake. I smiles—course, more that I should man to tavor?"
"Perhively, "dear, the your frie both bee and are and hard and hard miles, "one can Madge, I very exact to please so lovable very beau attention she goes "She is "Sh

Grantly sidear little lieve she we saw he last summ happy wo that?"

Mrs. G