

PAID OUT FOR A CHURCH.

ITEMS WHICH GO TO MAKE UP THE DEBIT AND CREDIT.

The Salary List is the Chief Expense—Other Outgoings—Where the Revenue Comes From—Some of it is in Uncurrent Money.

The published accounts of one of the city churches for the last year show a cash balance of 40 cents on hand. This is left after paying all running expenses, which amount to \$5,908.05, out of which should be deducted \$300 for interest on debentures, so that it really cost only about \$5,600 to run the church on ordinary expenses.

As this church is a well known one, its accounts may be of interest to those who have no idea what church expenses amount to and how they are made up. Some people, who are not churchgoers, never give the matter any thought, while others imagine that the figures, in the average city churches, are a long way from what they really are. Of course, there are cheaply run and dearly run churches—some clergymen work for less than they ought to have while others are paid fully as much as, in a commercial sense, they are worth. Then, too, some churches have paid singers, while others depend on those who are members of the congregation and sing for the love of the work. The salary list is, of course, the largest item on the running expense.

In the accounts in question, this list amounts to over \$4,000. The rector gets \$2,400, the organist and sexton \$500 each, while \$161 is divided among four paid singers, the odd number in the amount being due to the fact that some of the singers remained only a portion of the year. The vestry clerk gets \$200, while the organ blower, assistant sexton, etc., get the rest. An item of \$10 to another clergyman means that he took two services for which he received \$5 each.

Light coat \$233, and coal and wood \$393, while printing, stationery and music figure up to \$178. Other expenses made up the total. An item of 62 cents discount on uncurrent money, implies that some of the flock work off bills that are not bankable when they give in secret.

Where does the cash come from to meet the expenses?

The largest item of receipts is from pew rents, and amounts to over \$2,000. The next largest is from subscriptions to the sustentation fund, amounting to \$1,700. Then come the collections, which are something over \$1,500. In addition to these sources of revenue this church has an income from ground rents, which makes up the total of \$5,908.

Churches fluctuate in their receipts, as do business houses. Last year the revenue of the church in question was \$300 less than it was the year before. The pew rents fell off \$84, the subscriptions \$142, the collections \$61, and the rents \$12. This year the tide may set the other way, and there may be an increase.

FIGHTING FIRE IN JAPAN.

Plenty of Pluck and Enthusiasm Displayed, but No Common Sense.

Of the many enemies in nature the Japanese have to fear, including earthquakes and typhoons, plagues and volcanic eruptions, fire is the most dreaded. Against it they are ever on the watch and guard, and yet they suffer more and often from its ravages than from any other cause. Most of the buildings throughout all the country, with some exceptions in cities like Tokio, are built of wood, or of bamboo and paper, and thatched with dried grass, or shingled, are exceedingly light and inflammable, and offer great opportunity for the outbreak of fire and no protection whatever against it. Very frequently whole villages and towns are swept away and completely destroyed by fire in a single day.

To such an extent is fire dreaded that the Japanese have many superstitions on the subject, and all kinds of signs are watched for anxiously and heeded carefully. When the cock crows loudly in the morning it is a sign of fire. If the dog climbs up on the roof of the house, it is an unfailing sign that an easy feat, it is an unfailing sign that the fire will break out soon. If a weasel cries out once fire will break out. To avert these signs, or omens, a person must pour out three dippers of water on the ground, holding the dippers in the left hand. A peculiar kind of grass grows on many Japanese houses, known as hindoo, and it is a matter of firm belief that if it is pulled up the house will take fire.

In Tokio and other cities, and in fact in all towns of any size, are tall watch towers where a man is constantly on the lookout to discover the first signs of fire. The towers in Tokio have been erected in localities short distances apart. They were instituted there as far back as 1625. They are simply immense ladders, often of great height, with a bell at the top and a place for the watchman to stand or sit. By a code of taps on the bell the watchman can indicate the part of the city in which a fire breaks out. When an alarm is sounded from one tower to announce the location and progress of the fire. The system is very like our own fire bell system. Fire watchmen patrol the streets, carrying a lantern in the left hand and in the right an iron staff with a bunch of rings at the top. As the watchman goes along he thumps the ground and calls out "Look out for fire!"

In Temple Bar a writer gives an interesting description of how Japanese firemen fought a fire in the town where he was sojourning. He turned out as the guest of the fire brigade. The brigade was equipped with only three hand engines, "squirts," and had the assistance of a hook and ladder company. The officers' horses were kept ready for a call. When the alarm was heard from one of the fire look-outs the man at the station tower hammered loudly on his bell, the men turned out, the officers hustled into their uniforms, jumped on their horses, and ordered things for a start. The captain armed himself with a huge whip of horsehair, a kind of substitute for a baton of authority, and the lieutenant waved a long spear from which hung a horse tail, the standard of the

brigade. The brigade harnessed itself to the engines and the procession started, officers first and visitors bringing up the rear.

When the brigade reached the fire hall a dozen houses had been gutted, and others were going up like paper lanterns. Hundreds of people were rushing wildly around, trying to save their household goods, and there was the usual panic, only greatly intensified because the danger was great and need to every inhabitant. The engines had lots of water, but they did little good. The hook and ladder company worked like monkeys, swinging about from beam to beam, and climbing over the burning houses with the greatest pluck. They worked, well, too, but worked only at the burning houses, and, like the men with the engines, they could hardly get from house to house as fast as the fire. There was unbounded enthusiasm and pluck, but no common sense. The captain and lieutenant waved their horsehair batons and shouted, but they knew nothing of fighting a fire. The writer says one American engine company would have put out the fire, or stopped its progress in an hour. Dozens and dozens of houses were burned like paper.

The visitors could stand it no longer, and they suggested to the captain that he turn the work of the hook and ladder company on a group of untouched houses in the direct path of the fire, and try to make a gap that the fire could not cross. The captain looked on with amazement and ordered them back. But after a few more houses had gone up he took their advice. The people were agast at the brigade's leaving the fire and tearing down untouched houses, and there were strong protests. But a number of the houses were torn down and the course of the fire was stopped.

Napoleon's Ambiguous Phrase.

At one time before the Franco-Prussian war when Napoleon III. was a visitor at London, amateur theatricals were arranged for his entertainment. A Mr. Brown, who took a principal part in the entertainment, prided himself on his knowledge of French. During the evening he was one of the cast in a French comedieta, and immediately after that played the part of an Englishman who spoke broken French. During the latter sketch Napoleon III. laughed frequently, and when Mr. Brown was presented to the Emperor at the close of the evening he was complimented in his ambiguous manner: "You our bad French was as good as your good French all the me to congratulate you." Naturally Mr. Brown retired a little mystified.

THE TYPEWRITER SUPREMACY.

Professor S. B. Mathews Says the "Yost" is Superior to All Others.

It looks very much as if the Yost typewriter machine was forging ahead of all the other inventions in this line. The fact that its rivals are older is rather against them, since the latest inventions in all machines are usually the best and most improved. In this case, this is more probably the case since the same man who invented the Remington and Caligraph is also the inventor of the Yost, and he has named this latter machine after himself.

The "New Yost" is in great demand in these provinces, and although the agency has been but a short time in the hands of Mr. Ira Cornwall such firms as Manchester, Robertson & Allison, J. & A. McMillan, Barker & Belyea, The Board of Trade, etc., are already using them, and are more than pleased with the excellency of their work.

One of the ablest religious newspapers in the United States seeking for information for its readers asks Professor S. B. Mathews to write an article on the merits of the several machines seeking public favor. The professor was instructed to write without partiality, and his article shows every evidence that he did so. The newspaper was the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* of Chicago. Here are some of the things Prof. Mathews says:—

"Of all the type-bar machines I find myself most attracted by the Yost, the third attempt of its gifted inventor. The Yost type-bar machine is a centre, like all others, but with important differences. The bars consist of two parallel strips of steel; each bar is made in three pieces, moving upon three points, two of which are unmovable fulcrums. The alignment is perfect and permanent, the type coming in its contact with the paper through a steel mortise, so shaped as to permit the letter a latitude in coming, but bringing it down to perfect alignment before reaching the paper. Should this mortise become worn it can be renewed for 50 cents. The Yost prints directly from the face of the type, the type being inked from a pad again, which the types rest their faces while not in use. The print is clear and much less sensible to inequalities of touch than other type-bar machines, and gives a better copy. Printing from the face of the type gives greater power of manifesting than other machines have, since the ribbon cuts about two thicknesses of paper. The Yost types are steel and are interchangeable. A broken letter can be replaced in a few seconds by the operator himself, at an expense of five cents. If one desires to do so, he could entirely rearrange the keyboard and the letters in a few hours, making it to correspond to any other machine on which he might be an expert. This is an advantage over all other instruments. It enables the Yost people to furnish their machines with the Caligraph arrangement of the small letters for the accommodation of operators already schooled in that system. Moreover, the self-inking device keeps the type clean, and saves from \$5.00 to \$10.00 a year in cost of ribbons. The work of this machine is the sharpest and most satisfactory I have seen, although opposing agents do not think so. It has made its way in business circles by this quality. As to speed, durability, and ease of operation, it is fully equal to the best and, in my opinion, superior. I happen to know where operators have changed from the others to it, and after a fortnight's use have re-acquired their old speed and found the new instrument much pleasanter in operation."

What could be clearer, plainer and more to the point than this? The Yost's rivals can say nothing too bad about it, but their statements only amuse those who are acquainted with the machine. No machine in the market can equal the "New Yost."

A Plant and Flower Food.

So many ladies have flowers and so few know how to cultivate them in or out of the house. To make this easier and to dispense of a new product, Floral Life is the name of the Provincial Fertilizer company who advertise a new food for plants and flowers. It is put up in convenient sized cans, sells reasonably and is, no doubt, all that it is represented to be. Floral Life should become popular.

The I. C. R.'s New Map.

One of the latest advertisements issued by the I. C. R. is a large map of the road and its connections. It is well gotten up, and would adorn a wall in any office.

HOW TO TELL GOOD WHISKEY.

The Chief Analyst of the Canadian Government Informs the People.

A 43-page pamphlet recently issued by the Inland Revenue department, under the title of "Bulletin No. 27," furnishes information concerning the quality of liquors of such an interesting and valuable character as to make it an excellent guide book for importers, retailers and consumers; and one that should be in the hands of all who desire to know the names of reliable distillers and dealers, and the way to tell high-class liquors from inferior grades. The information contained in the pamphlet is very full, and is presented in a manner that reflects credit on the Laboratory branch of the Inland Revenue department.

On page 41, referring to Scotch Whiskies, the Analyst says:—"These whiskies claim, I believe, to be produced by distillation of malted grain, or a mixture of malted and unmalted grain, in pot-stills. They are characterized when new by the very large amount of so-called "emphyreumatic oils" which they contain. The new or raw spirit, being quite unfit for use, is aged in wooden vessels, and in the course of time, through the changes which take place, the oils are oxidized or otherwise converted into products which give the characteristic bouquet or flavor to these whiskies."

Page 33 says:—"Any volatile oils present in a liquor are carried over with the vapor of alcohol, and are therefore found in the alcoholic distillate. Such oils are, as a rule, insoluble in water and rarely insoluble in very dilute alcohol. In consequence of this when water is added to the distillate, so that its volume is double that of the liquor distilled, the oils are largely thrown out of solution, and the emulsion so produced becomes decidedly opalescent. In genuine Scotch Whiskey such oils are necessarily present. Grain spirit (alcohol) is free from these oils and gives no opalescence on dilution with water. As rye whiskey is generally made from such spirit we find no opalescence on diluting the distillate from this liquor. Six samples of artificial liquors were produced in the laboratory from patent still spirit and essences. None of the distillates from them gave any opalescence on diluting with water. It is not unlikely where the opalescence is very slight the liquor is essentially an imitation article, to which a proportion of genuine liquor has been added. Since in every case in which a high degree of certainty exists as to the origin of a pot-still liquor a very decided opalescence has been found."

On page 34 of the report of the government analyst, in reference to furfural reaction, quotes M. L. Lindet—Bull. de la Societe Chimique de Paris, tome V, p. 20, as follows:—"The presence of furfural in liquor is believed to be due to the charring of portions of the malt (or other material used) during process of distillation." Continuing the analyst says:—"In patent stills, where steam heat only is used, this charring of the contents of the still does not take place, and in the spirit produced furfural is not found. The ageing of the spirit which causes changes in the nature of most of the secondary constituents of spirits, does not apparently affect the furfural, which is present as largely in old as in new pot-still whiskies. (The analyst quotes the foregoing from the evidence of A. H. Allen before the select committee on spirits appointed by the British House of Commons 1891.)

The report furnishes on page 21 a list of the Scotch Whiskies analyzed, with the following results:—

Table with columns: Name, Opalescence on Diluting Distillate, Furfural Reaction. Includes Mackie & Co., J. B. Sheriff, Bullough, Lyle & Co., etc.

Several other brands, shipped by blenders and distillers, whose names do not appear, not having been given the inspectors, are not included in this list. These, however, appear in the report in connection with the vendors' names, and are all ranked as more or less inferior to the highest grade above mentioned.

So that, according to the official report of the laboratory branch of the Inland Revenue department, the highest recognized authority in the Dominion of Canada, MACKIE & Co.'s Scotch stands conspicuously at the head of the whiskey list.—Advt.

Something Women Will Appreciate.

Barbours Prize Needlework series is the name of a neat little book that will be of interest to ladies. It contains illustrations of a number of prize designs in lace making, embroidery, and needlework, and tells how to make them. It is published by the Barbours Brothers Company.

House Cleaners Want

Crystal Ammonia, Pearline, Lessive Phenix, Borax, Ammonia Soap, Brooms, Brushes, Pails, Tubs, Elastic Starch, Cream Starch, Cellulose Starch, and Coleman's No. 1, and a lot of other things to be found at 32 Charlotte street, from J. S. Armstrong & Bro.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

WANTED. ONE GOOD JOB PRINTER. Apply Foreman Progress Print.

STAMPS. FOR Rubber Stamps, Steel Stamps, Seal Presses and Typewriters, address: H. A. Stewart Wood, 138 Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B.

SHOW CASES. NICKEL PLATED, best, best made, cheap, all sizes. New York manufacturer. No live dealer can afford to be without one. Sole Agents, L. C. Brown & Co., Commission Merchants, 83 Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B.

HOUSE NUMBERS. AT J. R. ROBERTSON'S. House numbers for sale at 100's 1st Prince Street.

WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS CAN MAKE MONEY. Selling our "Combined Lines Marker and Card Printer," a sample of which is sent on receipt of 25 cents. ROBERTSON'S PATENT STAMP WORKS, St. John, N. B.

AGENTS WANTED to sell White Enamelled Office and Store Signs. Easy to put up. Acknowledged the Best Sign on Earth. ROBERTSON'S STAMP WORKS.

TRAVELERS. WE have an article for travel, on a side line. Small space, little talk, big money. ROBERTSON, St. John.

DON'T THROW away money on cheap, worthless machines, when you can buy a "Victor" Typewriter for \$15. This is the only one in the world. Send for testimonials, etc. Agents in N. B. wanted. ROBERTSON, 2311

BUSY MEN WHO have no time to look after their advertisements and make them attractive and readable, can have this work done in a way that will bring them the most profitable results on application. Address "WRITER," Box 21, St. John.

TO LET OR FOR SALE. The Central City on the North Side of King Street. Horse Property on 1st May street. Apply to J. W. Hoop.

FRONT ROOMS. THREE LARGE front rooms in the City of St. John. The most central part of the city. Light, airy, and comfortable. Furnished, or unfurnished. May be had May 1st. For particulars apply at 76 Sydney street.

NEW GOODS; WORSTED COATINGS. English Tweeds, Light Overcoatings, Flans, Checked and Striped Trouserings. Prices—Suits from \$14.00; Pants from \$4.00; Overcoats from \$13.00. A. GILMOUR, Tailor.

SMALL TOWNS LIKE BUCTOUCHE, Hopewell, Salisbury, Marville, Chipman, Harvey, Vanceboro, Upper Woodstock, Frezouche Lake, Carleton, Fort Fairfield, Waymouth and scores of other places should have a boy willing to make money. He can do it easily by selling Progress. Splendid profit and little work. Address for information, Circular Department Progress, St. John, N. B.

FIVE LINES IN THIS COLUMN cost 25 cents per line for one insertion—\$1 for one month. If you have anything to sell that any person wants, you cannot do better than say so here.

FRIENDS OF PROGRESS who know of bright honest boys who would not object to making some money for themselves, or keeping their homes in such towns and villages in the Maritime provinces where PROGRESS is not for sale at present, can learn of the terms of their advancement by the Progress "Circulation Department," St. John, N. B.

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

EVERY ONE IN NEED OF INFORMATION on the subject of advertising will find it profitable to obtain a copy of "Book for Advertisers," 268 pages, price one dollar. Mailed, postage paid, on receipt of price. Contains a careful compilation from the American Newspaper the Maritime provinces best papers and class journals, gives the circulation rating of everyone, and a good deal of information about rates and other matters pertaining to the business of advertising.—Address HOWELL'S ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 Spruce street, N. Y.

ADVERTISING. IF YOU WISH TO ADVERTISE, at any time, write to G. P. Rowland & Co., No. 10 Spruce street, New York.

FOR SALE. HALLETT, DAVIS & CO. round corners. Cost \$300.00, only short time in use; must be sold; price, \$250.00.—C. FLOOD & BONS, 31 and 33 King street, Aug 1.

BOARDING. A FEW PERMANENT or transient Boarders can be accommodated with large and pleasant rooms, in that very centrally located house, 75 Sydney street. Mrs. McINNIS.

ENERGETIC CANVASSERS, men or women, wanted to work in this city or suburbs. A splendid chance for the right people to make money easily. For further particulars address D. K., Drawer 21, St. John, N. B. Oct. 16-91

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, NORTH CONWAY, N. H.

A CURE FOR Drunkenness, Opium Habit and Nervous Prostration.

This branch of the famous Institute at Dwight, Ill., contains the same practice by the same remedies and methods. An experienced physician from Dwight in attendance. House delightfully situated; quiet home; modern conveniences. Forgive slight delay. Reached by monthly division of Maine Central R. R., 90 miles from Portland, Me. Price for treatment \$25.00 per week; Board \$5.00 to \$8.00 per week. Communications confidential. Write for full particulars to Manager Keeley Institute, North Conway, N. H.

STEAMER CLIFTON.

THE above Steamer will make three trips a week during the season, leaving HARBOR MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY mornings, at 6 o'clock; returning from Lunenburg the same days, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, stopping at the usual landings.

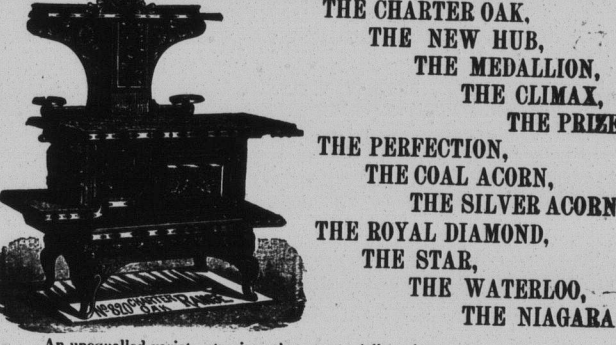
WHIPS!

Whalbone and Rawhide, STOCKED JAVA and BATAK. A fine Selection just received, and for Sale Low at WM. ROBB'S, 204 UNION ST.

CANNED Salmon, Lobsters, Oysters, Corn, Tomatoes, Peas, Beans, Peaches. 1400 Cases. In lots of 25 Cases, at manufacturers' prices. JOSEPH FINLEY, 65, 67, and 69 Dock St.

COOK STOVES and RANGES For SPRING TRADE.

We offer the following well known and reliable Stoves, viz:



THE CHARTER OAK, THE NEW HUB, THE MEDALLION, THE CLIMAX, THE PRIZE, THE PERFECTION, THE COAL ACORN, THE SILVER ACORN, THE ROYAL DIAMOND, THE STAR, THE WATERLOO, THE NIAGARA.

An unequalled variety at prices that cannot fail to please. Inspection and comparison solicited.

EMERSON & FISHER, 75 to 79 Prince Wm. Street.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.



For Hotel and Family use, Fine Electro Plated Table Ware. T. McAVITY & SONS, - St. John, N. B.

SINGER SAFETIES!

The most magnificent wheel ever made. WEIGHT 35 LBS. Enamelled Dark Chrome and Beautifully Striped. Price, 28 in. Wheel \$135. Price, with Duplex Pneumatic Tires, \$155.



The first one to receive notice of these wheels was Mr. A. P. Patterson, Captain of the John Bicycle Club, Mr. P. Y. M. C. A. sports on the 25th. Go to the sports and see the wheel, it will be worth the price of admission alone, you have the sports thrown.

Send for Complete Catalogue. C. E. Burnham & Son, Sole Agents, ST. JOHN, N. B.

A LEAP IN THE DARK

Is very often attended with disastrous consequences. The shrewd advertiser does not leap in the dark. He knows where his game is before he tries to shoot it. If he patronizes the "ST. ANDREWS BEACON" he does not expect to reach people in Labrador, but he does expect to reach people in St. Andrews, St. Stephen, St. George, Dear Island, Campobello, Grand Manan and other places in Charlotte County. And he will. They all take it. HOTEL PROPRIETORS and TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES will use the "BEACON" an excellent medium through which to reach the summer traveller. R. E. ARMSTRONG, Publisher, - St. Andrews, N. B.

Kerr CREAM CHIPS AND OPERA CREAMS.

At the Clearance Sale, No. 12 King Street.

SALE A GREAT SUCCESS, and will be continued until the 1st day of May. Secure bargains in all classes of Dry goods at less than Cost. Stock thoroughly assorted in all departments. This is without doubt the most desirable stock ever offered in this city for many years at Bankrupt Prices.

The large patronage received is the strongest evidence that the purchasing public appreciate our efforts. We will still continue to endeavor to please our patrons.

W. C. PITFIELD & CO. F. G. LANSLOWNE, Manager.