

PROGRESS.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MR. BARNES OF BOSTON.

HE SECURES ANOTHER CONTRACT FOR FIRE HOSE.

He seems to be tolerably solid with the Chief Engineer and Safety Board—Other Contractors Which Are Not In It When Hose is Wanted for the City.

The custom house was burned on the 19th of March, and on the 25th of March Mr. Barnes of Boston was registered at the Dufferin. He always stays there, so that anybody who wants to find him can do so. As a rule, however, he finds more than he is found. "Barney," he is called, is fond of St. John and its people, especially of those connected with the civic department. He is quite intimate with some of the leading officials, and he is one of the boys who "keeps his end up" in a crowd.

Mr. Barnes of Boston has fire hose to sell, and very good hose it is said to be. F. W. Wisdom is agent for it here, and so well it is liked that it is always successful in competing for a contract with the city. Tenders have been asked for a number of times since the union, but while a number of houses have tendered, the only men who have secured contracts are Mr. Wisdom and V. H. Thorne & Co. The patronage is generally divided between them. Both Mr. Wisdom and Mr. Thorne are good fellows, and both are staunch conservatives who hustle for the old flag every time. The disposition in the past appears to have been to give Mr. Wisdom the lion's share, but Mr. Thorne, by vigorous protest, has succeeded in establishing his right to have some consideration. He gets it, but there the line is drawn and no others need apply.

The historical connection between the burning of the custom house and the visit of Mr. Barnes of Boston is seen in the fact that 1,000 feet of new hose were required to replace that destroyed. Mr. Barnes of Boston was early on the scene, for tenders were not asked for until some time in April. Just what time this was is not very clear. The advertisement was by handbills only, and while these were dated the 1st of April it was not until the 11th that some who wished to tender saw one of them. The time fixed for receiving tenders was Monday, the 19th. The bill called for 700 feet of best rubber lined cotton fabric and 300 feet of best rubber hose. No intimation was given that samples were to be submitted.

Several tenders were put in. Among others, Mr. Wisdom offered the jacket hose of Mr. Barnes of Boston at 89 cents a foot; W. H. Thorne & Co. offered some hose at 90 cents; T. McAvity & Sons named 75 cents and H. Percy Chestnut 82 1/2 cents. Messrs. Thorne and Wisdom each offered rubber hose at \$1.10 a foot, while McAvity tendered at 92 1/2 cents.

The hose was required to stand a pressure of 400 pounds to the square inch. This was guaranteed of the samples submitted. The guarantee of T. McAvity & Sons ought to be as good as that of the other concerns, but apparently the safety department did not consider it so as will be shown a little later.

When the safety board met to consider the tenders, Thorne & Co.'s representative, Mr. Ogle, was on hand and anxious to attend the meeting. He was obliged to content himself by staying outside the door, but Thorne & Co. were all right, as the sequel showed.

Some of the members of the board of safety claim to know a good deal about hose in general and fire hose in particular. Chief Engineer Kerr is an expert, of course, and he was called in for his opinion. He is said to have made the assertion that it stood to reason that rubber hose for which the sellers wanted \$1.10 a foot was better than that for which 92 1/2 cents was asked. By the same process of reasoning, jacket hose at 89 and 90 cents was considered superior to that offered at 75 and 82 1/2 cents. This reasoning was in the face of a guarantee from the oldest hardware firm in St. John, that the cheaper hose would be fully up to the requirements of the department.

Though no samples were asked for, so far as we are sent. Mr. Chestnut did not send any, but named the "Mogal" brand of double jacket hose, made by the Revere rubber company, of Boston. He supposed that the reputation of that concern was sufficiently well known to everybody who knew anything about fire hose. When Brandram's white lead is specified in a contract, a sample keg is never sent. Everybody knows just what it is like. And so it is with the "Mogal" hose offered to the city of St. John at 82 1/2 cents, but passed over in favor of the hose offered by Wisdom and Thorne at 89 and 90 cents.

While Messrs. Wisdom and Thorne are staunch conservatives, McAvity and Chestnut have the bad luck to be grits. The safety board has a conservative majority, and the vote was somewhat of a party one. The grits were in the minority, and the conservative tenderers got the contracts. Mr. Wisdom got that for 600 feet of jacket hose at 89 cents.

Thorne & Co. got the contract for the other 600 feet, 300 of which was of rubber hose at \$1.10 and the other 300 of jacket hose at 90 cents.

The ground taken by some members of the board was that the city had used the hose of Mr. Barnes of Boston and knew what it was like. Some of the others asserted that the jacket hose submitted by McAvity had a filling of old boot material and other refuse. When PROGRESS asked to see some of the samples, Director Wisely took a knife and cut off a piece of this alleged shoddy sample. He failed to reveal anything that bore out the old boot theory. On the contrary, the material seemed all that could be asked.

The amount involved is not large. A difference of 17 1/2 cents on 900 feet comes to only \$42.50. The jacket hose costs only \$72 more than it would under McAvity's tender, while if Mr. Chestnut's tender of 82 1/2 cents had been accepted the difference would have been even less.

A hundred dollars or so in a contract does not amount to much—unless the same principle is carried out every time. Then it does.

The board is never bound to accept the lowest or any tender, of course, but it seems to be a foregone conclusion that Mr. Barnes of Boston, for one, will always get the contract. The fact that his hose has given satisfaction in the past seems to be the board's argument that he should always be favored, whether the figure be high or low. A few cents more on a foot might have been tucked on by him this time as well as not. The central idea seems to have been to buy the hose of Mr. Barnes of Boston. Thorne & Co. were given 200 feet of jacket, it is true, but that may have been to even things up a little and prevent too much of a kick.

It is all right, probably. Barney is a good fellow and sells good hose. It would save time and trouble if it were understood in advance that he should get the contracts. Then there would be no need of advertising. The board has really wasted money by having handbills printed. There was no use for them. They were appropriately dated on April Fool's day, though they did not become visible to the public until at least ten days later. It is a pretty good joke and ought to make everybody laugh, including Mr. Barnes of Boston.

AMATEURS IN BURNT YORK.

The "Snowflakes" Give a Good Show at the Institute.

The Snowflakes had the Institute stage Thursday evening and gave a performance which, for amateurs, contained many good features. In the circle Joe Rainnie was, perhaps, the best of the end men, but all the boys had an utter disregard for prominent people and handled their names as lightly as they would a tambourine. Their regard for the West end representatives was illustrated when Tambo asked the interlocutor which he would rather be a horse or a jackass. Of course the interlocutor would rather be a horse, but the end man would not. Why? Well, because if he were a horse he would probably be harnessed into a cart and beaten until the secretary of the S. P. C. A. came along, but if he were a jackass, why, he could get elected as an alderman for Carleton!

Some of the jokes were bright and original, and the end men in their songs and final did some very good minstrel by-play. Then there was clogging dance of a high order by Mr. Matthews; and an Irish specialty of a nature that was hardly in keeping with the rest of the show. "The Virginians" were good and there was nothing amateur about them. One of the most amusing and at the same time artistic features of the performance was the colored Carmenita. He was more modest than such dancers usually are, and gracefulness itself. The farce was as good as the average, except that it was not long enough to make the audience weary.

The Snowflakes are all young men, and this was their second performance. They possess some good material, and when more experience has been acquired and some new local ideas worked out, they will be able to fill the Opera house.

A Grand Lodge on Wheels.

There seems to be some talk among the members of the masonic body over the recent vote in regard to the annual communion of the grand lodge. Heretofore the meetings have been held in St. John, where there is an abundance of hall room, but in future the place of meeting may be fixed for each year by vote. Apart from the question of whether it is consistent with the dignity of the ancient craft for the grand lodge to be going around on wheels, the serious disadvantage is claimed to be that the lodge rooms outside of St. John are all too small to accommodate a large gathering without great discomfort, and especially in the hot month of August. The objection seems to have the more force when it is remembered that the number of representatives to grand lodge is increasing every year in considerably larger proportions than even the general membership of the craft.

NOT A SUSPICIOUS MAN.

SQUIRE PETERS DID NOT THINK FOLKS WERE SO BAD.

He Had a Theory That the Belyea Fire Was an Accident—Owners of Houses Are Feeling Easier—The Prisoners and Their Jailers Enjoy Themselves.

That shining ornament to the magistracy of New Brunswick, and of Kings county in particular, Justice Thomas A. Peters, does not seem to be a born detective. Perhaps it is because he is too innocent and unsophisticated in the ways of this wicked world. Possibly he thinks everybody is as honest as he is himself. There are such men in the world, but when they are justices of the peace they are apt to see their innocent nature imposed upon. If it had been left to Justice Peters to find out the facts about the burning of the Belyea building it is quite certain there would have been no investigation. After the fire, his sense of duty as a stipendiary magistrate impelled him to look into the matter and set the public mind at rest by his decision. According to the evidence of Mrs. Annie Snow, given at the examination of Fenwick, Elder and Boyce, last Saturday, she saw a man throw a torch into the corner of the building and the fire immediately blazed up in that place. After the fire, she continued, Justice Peters called on her to ask her what she had seen, with a view of holding an investigation. "After hearing what I had to say," she continued, "he said he did not see much in that."

This was his view of the case. He could not believe that any of his neighbors were bad enough to do such a wicked thing. After hearing what Mrs. Shaw had to say he appears to have come to the conclusion that the fire was merely a regrettable accident. He adopted the theory that the water soaked affair, put up with green lumber in December, took fire from sparks from a passing engine. Whether he concluded that a can of kerosene fell off the engine at the same time is not stated, but that kerosene was thrown around before the fire was started has been proven beyond a doubt. Those who know Justice Peters will agree that in this instance he seems to have been the most unsuspecting man in the broad county of Kings.

Until the evidence has been heard in full, PROGRESS does not propose to deal with it to the prejudice of the man on trial. So far, it has been proven most clearly that the place was burned, and it remains to be seen to what extent the prisoners, and some who are not yet prisoners, are responsible for the act. The story so far reads like a tale from some lawless western settlement.

Nor does this seem the less so when residents of the village now assert that they have heretofore been afraid to open their mouths, lest the ruling gang should burn their property or do them some other damage. They have been terrorized, and it is only now when the machinery of justice has been put in motion, that they begin to breathe easier.

The prisoners, who had been in charge of Constable McLeod, were lodged in jail on Saturday night. If it be true that after their arrival a sort of a reception in their honor was held in the jailer's apartments, they cannot complain of being treated with undue severity. Mr. James Sproule, the jailer, is as kind hearted as Justice Peters is unsuspecting, but it is pretty certain he will take every precaution to prevent the escape of any of the prisoners. He cannot afford to do otherwise as people are looking at things just now.

The examination this week is held too late for PROGRESS to learn how far the prosecution is succeeding in getting at the facts of the case. It is generally understood that there is plenty of evidence to come, and that the interest in the trial is not likely to flag.

In the meantime Mr. Belyea is not worrying himself over the fact that he has to appear in an alleged forgery case next week. He is letting the other side do all the worrying.

One Way of Getting Married.

One of the marriages that the daily papers did not announce this week, was of more than ordinary interest to a number of people in the North end. The bridegroom left his boarding house after supper, announcing his intention of going to a party, and borrowing another boarder's necktie for the occasion. He has not been seen at his boarding house since, and several months back board remains unpaid. He got married that evening, borrowed some money from his best man—giving him an order for back pay—and took the boat Thursday morning for Boston.

Send the Names at Once.

Names of persons removing from one house to another should be sent in at once in order that they may appear in the list to be published next Saturday. The late street and number as well as the former one should be given in every instance. All the names should be in by Tuesday next, at the latest. It is desirable to have them as soon as possible.

THEY TAKE IT VERY EASY.

How Justice Clarke Costs and Deal with the Fines Collected.

One of the ways in which business is done in the municipality was shown at the council meeting last Tuesday. Wm. Ingram, of St. Martins, sent in a petition stating that in 1886 he applied for and was granted a liquor license. Some delay occurred in the issue of the license, and before Justice Skillen received it he was brought before Justice Skillen and fined \$50 and costs. He now asks that the money be refunded to him, as he had done all that he could to comply with the law, and it was not through his fault that he was without a license.

The matter was referred to the finance committee, but if that body reports in favor of the petition the municipality will be considerably out of pocket when the amount of the fine is returned. The fine itself was \$50, and \$25 costs were added by Justice Skillen, making a total of \$75. In 1888 Justice Skillen sent in his returns for the two preceding years and opposite the Ingram entry was the item crediting the fine as paid in February of the latter year. Then came "Paid costs \$36; \$15 remitted to the county treasurer." The municipality thus got not quite a third of the amount of the fine, to say nothing of the extra costs. A resolution was passed in regard to their returns as well as respecting some made by Justice Olive, of Lancaster. The returns were pronounced "not satisfactory," for several specified reasons. "As to Justice Skillen's return, this council cannot acquiesce in his retaining moneys for costs and fees charged and paid by him, not only without the authority, but against the express direction of the council." It was resolved that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the provincial secretary for the information of the governor-in-council. That seems to have ended the matter, and apparently it was forgotten by everybody until it came to the front through Ingram's petition this week.

According to the report of the municipality for last year, only two magistrates made any returns. The justice's courts seem to have a free-and-easy way of doing things nowadays.

The Death of a Bright Young Girl.

Nettie May, the seventeen-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Rennie, died at her father's home, Brinley street, Wednesday. Only those who knew the girl realize what a loss her parents have sustained. Although both father and mother were deaf mutes, Nettie possessed all her faculties, and was the bright star of the family. At an early age she could communicate with her parents on her fingers, and as she grew older she became an expert. When Mr. or Mrs. Rennie went shopping, Nettie went, too, and many a salesman has been surprised to see this bright little girl working her fingers so quickly that she could communicate to her parents all that was said almost as fast as it could be spoken. At church, too, and at lectures Nettie performed the same for her parents. Seated between them she would repeat on her fingers all the speaker had said, and by this means Mr. and Mrs. Rennie were enabled to enjoy the same privileges as their more fortunate fellow-beings. Nettie was also a little business woman, and was the financier of the family. She was looked up to by all, and nothing was thought too great for her accomplishment. The funeral took place yesterday.

A Parallel Case.

There is a well authenticated case of an absent minded family who lived next door to a grocer and yet walked half a mile to order anything they wanted in that line, until they discovered one day what they were doing. This does not apply to all the North end people, and the Blue Clothing store, but there are some who pass and repass it without really recognizing the fact that a good clothing store with a fine stock is right at their doors—so to speak. Mr. Youngclaus can give as good bargains at the Blue store as he can on Charlotte street, and he does it every day. The right goods are there at right prices.

Amounts Not So Large.

Mr. George Gerow is authority for the statement that the landlady referred to in PROGRESS last week realized but \$800 from her furniture sale, \$500 of which she had sent a relative in part payment of a debt. The remainder was used for personal and other small expenses, while she arranged with him to sell some securities for what they would bring, and pay her creditors pro rata.

On the Look Out.

A package of photographs and proofs of engravings was mailed in St. John to PROGRESS BRANCH OFFICE a few days ago, but some vigilant (?) clerk sent it to the appraisers office, from whence in due course of time a notice was received to call and open the parcel for inspection, which was unnecessary if it is needless to state. How many parcels share the fate of this one and are unnecessarily delayed for days through the stupidity or carelessness of some clerk?

PEOPLE WHO DIFFERED.

TWO INCIDENTS TALKED ABOUT IN DIFFERENT CIRCLES.

A Church Organist and the Minister Meet At a Wedding—Two Well-Known Characters Who More Than Met and Made Things Exciting in Ship Laborers Hall.

Excitement ran high in the Ship Laborers hall on Monday evening, and two well known characters, named Gregory and Sheridan, were the centre of attraction. Early in the evening they were enjoying a quiet game of Sancho. They got excited over some of the fine points of the game, and lost control of their tempers and fists at the same time. Both men took the floor, and had a very warm and exciting round without drawing any blood. But the amount of wind wasted was appalling. The two men could not raise enough between them to float a feather.

When the exhibition began there were only a few in the room, but while the men were getting their wind after the first round, scouts were sent out, and in a few minutes the hall was pretty well filled with people anxious to see the fun.

Seconds were chosen, and the men went at it again. Each tried to wind the other, but they were not so successful as in the first round, when each man winded himself. The crowd gave them every encouragement, and "knock his block off," and "rip him up the back," came from all parts of the room. Although this advice was evidently intelligible to both of them, the pugilists seemed incapable of following it with any degree of success, and blood absolutely refused to appear.

Four rounds were fought when an accident happened that made one of the pugilists believe that his antagonist was "cocking" him. The heel of his boot got round where the toe should have been, and of course the boot suffered considerably during the transformation.

The fight wound up by both men falling into a tub filled with water, and they were too wet to appear when time was called for the fifth round.

Gregory is a heavy weight, but claims that he was not in condition, as the fight was wholly unexpected. He has intimated his intention of issuing a challenge, when he will go into training. Sheridan was coached during the contest as a light weight, and seems satisfied with his condition.

MUSIC AT THE WEDDING.

Who Should Furnish It Had to be Decided Before the Ceremony was Performed.

There was a little unpleasantness between the organist of the Queen square Methodist church and a member of the choir one evening last week, and the result was that the organist handed in his resignation. It was accepted. The probabilities are that he would never have played in the church again, had he not been engaged, about three months ago, to play at the wedding of two of the congregation, which took place this week.

The groom had mentioned that if this particular organist did not play at his wedding there would be no music at all. When the evening arrived the organist was on hand to run over the keys for the last time. The minister of the church was also there, and he had an organist selected to play for the occasion. He was also determined that the old organist would not furnish the music if he could help it. When the bridegroom's organist put in an appearance, the minister was in the chair apparently ready to see that things went on to his liking, and a few words were exchanged, which bid fair to make matters unpleasant.

The bridegroom arrived, however, and settled the matter, by announcing that the organist he had engaged should play and if the choir refused to sing that part of the service could be dispensed with. Happily the matter was arranged satisfactorily and the ceremony was gone through without a hitch.

A Councillor Makes a Joke.

Coun. Irvine, of Lancaster, was specially aggressive on the matter of liquor licenses, at the last meeting of the municipal council, taking the prohibitionist side of the question. Coun. Ready, of the same parish, is a distiller, and takes the other view. This prompted Coun. Christie to remark with some asperity that Lancaster was represented by two brewers—one of whom brewed brewed beer and the other of whom brewed disturbances at the board. The joke was considered a very good one for the time and place.

A Good Move and One That Might Be Made.

One of the most remarkable features of Portland bridge was a hydrant in the middle of the asphalt sidewalk. Another is a lamp post in the same position. On Sunday evenings, when the street is crowded with people, a large number become more intimately acquainted with these obstacles than they wish for. The hydrant was placed nearer the edge of the sidewalk this week, but the lamp post still claims the attention of after-dark pedestrians. Why not move it, too?

WILL WILKINS BE IN IT?

The Present Indications Are That He Will Not Be Appointed.

Chief Engineer Kerr has been having a little picnic of late with some of the aldermen in regard to the appointment of a district engineer. Mr. Robert J. Wilkins, who is supposed to have a good deal of "influence" in certain wards at election times, is the man who comes to the front in the matter, but who, so some say, is likely to go to the rear when the appointments are made. Mr. Wilkins is a foreman now, but it is understood that Chief Kerr has not been satisfied with him, and thinks that somebody else should be appointed.

In the meantime a pressure has been brought to bear upon the chief, by a paper signed by seventeen members of the council, requesting that Wilkins be appointed. In addition to this the statement has been made that the North End firemen will resign in a body if he is not. The result of these intimations has not been to make the chief declare in favor of Mr. Wilkins. While the latter's friends may not have hurt his chances, it is possible they have not improved them.

When the changes in the organization of the department were recommended, in November last, there was a clause in the report that no men be appointed to or be allowed to serve on the force, who were under the age of 21 or over 55 years. This has not yet become a bye-law, but must be considered as having the force of law in the appointments to be made after the 1st of May.

Under the new organization, there are to be three district engineers. Of the old engineers, Jackson and Wilson leave the force while Blake remains. Ex-Alderman Blackadar is mentioned as one of the new men, but who the other is to be remains to be seen. That is the place that Mr. Wilkins wants.

The salary of an engineer is \$150 a year. When Mr. Blackadar went into the council he relinquished a salary of \$90 as a fireman. If he is made an engineer he will have 50 per cent more salary than he got as an alderman, to say nothing of what he will save by having no more election expenses to pay.

The appointments of the chief and their results will be looked for with interest by a good many people who are not in the department, as well as by all who are in it.

Boys in the Mayflower Business.

Every year during the month of April a large business is done in Mayflowers. Everybody wants them. It is the most popular flower the provinces can boast of, but its reign is brief. One of the brightest boys who deal in Mayflowers is Master Walter Golding, and he carries on his business systematically and with profit. He has a young partner in Annapolis county who picks the flowers and ships them to St. John by the box. When they arrive here they must be handled quickly, and there is considerable work to be done before they are ready for buyers. They are sorted and tied up in bunches of various sizes, according to price, and then ready for customers. The flowers are bought up in no time, and the young dealer seldom has any spoiled ones on his hands. The season seldom lasts more than two weeks, and as the boat only makes three trips a week, the business is somewhat restricted. However, this particular firm usually managed to divide \$20 or \$30 between them.

Who Takes the Stamps?

For some reason or another there seems to be a brisk demand for foreign postage stamps of late, and the people who get letters from abroad are besieged with requests for the envelopes. Somebody in the St. John post office seems to have the collecting mania pretty bad also, though what authority he removes stamps from letters before they are delivered to their address remains to be explained. The stamp is a part of the parcel to which the owner of the letter is entitled. It may or may not be of any value to him, but no employee of the office has the right to remove it without his permission.

Frauds Without a Doubt.

A number of persons have sent inquiries to PROGRESS since it printed the warning paragraph about the Ford Pill Co. and the Ladies' Pictorial of Toronto asking if we had further information. Only this, that every letter proves just what was asserted—both of them are fraud concerns living on the public. Most of the answers are sent for fun, but as the necessary stamps are enclosed that does not lessen the profit of the "fishermen." They simply bait their hook again—this time with a personal letter promising a diamond ring or a piano for \$8, and if the fish bite that is what they want.

Increasing the Revenue.

"Retaliation against Newfoundland" is the watchword in the customs now. Twenty cent pieces from the fish-exporting country are only worth 15 cents in the hands of the customs cashier. Whether this discount will be sufficient to do its work and offset the decreased sugar duties is a grave question, which only time can answer.



MUSICAL CIRCLES

I wish this week to call the attention of the public generally to the custom, prevalent not only here but in a great many other places, of asking ladies and gentlemen of the musical profession to assist at concerts and other entertainments without ever thinking of offering any kind of remuneration for their services.

I never heard a more miserable fiasco than the music at the special service of the St. George's society in Trinity church on Sunday last; there were very few people, only six; four being from the Mission church and two from Trinity, while the attendance of the St. George's was small.

At the concert, the musical programme was very good. Of the solos the best were "The Song of the Lark," "The Spanish Gypsy," and "The Princess."

Mr. Hitchcock, who came here with the Aborn company, was quite an early caller upon PROGRESS Saturday. He came to complain and explain.

After hearing the explanation, Mr. Hitchcock was asked whether he was playing to the audience or to the company.

It would be wisest to draw the veil over the Friday and Saturday performances. The continued illness of Miss Taylor, the condition of Mr. McCreery, who failed to appear, and other difficulties that could not be overcome, weakened the company, and the good impressions vanished.

Such a song as "He Never Came Back" was not out of place in Hi Henry's minstrels, but to introduce it in Boccaccio was questionable taste.

The engagement ends Saturday night, I understand, though, during the first week, an agreement was entered into for a longer period.

The first part will be a revelation, embodying the very latest ideas in minstrel circles; also the newest end-men, the newest songs, the newest jokes.

The going up of the curtain discloses the jurymen and spectators awaiting the coming of the judge. It is expected that the stump speech will make a great hit, and the minstrel quartette will be a strong feature.

The judge, who is a great admirer of the fair sex, is throughout the progress of the trial smitten with the plaintiff's charms, and the scene concludes very happily by his marrying her, to the great delight of the defendant who offers his hand to the buxom bridemaid.

On May 18 and 19 an amateur dramatic club, under the auspices of the Shamrock A. C. club and for their benefit, will produce at the Opera house, Bulmer Lytton's great historical drama *Richard III.*

"Mlle Violette," with a French version of "Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-ay," is the new sensation in London. It cannot be imagined what a charm there is in the lines of the song translated and sung in the soft, smooth-flowing Parisian; and then Mlle. Violette is as naive and daintily bewitching a *jeune femme* as ever exhibited a pair of dimpled shoulders behind the Empire's footlights.

There was none of the enthusiasm of last year at the T. M. C. A. sports in the Palace rink Tuesday evening. Despite the halcyon rink Tuesday evening, there was a good programme, no lack of entries and many well-contested events, the crowd had plenty of room to walk around.

The bicycle club's parade was an interesting feature of the evening, and made a good opening for the sports. One of the new wheels—The Modele de Luxe, imported by Mr. Burnham—was used by Mr. Paterson, the leader.

A noticeable feature of the sports was the number of new men, and young athletes who were entered in the different events. Indeed, only one or two of the men whom St. John people have become accustomed to see entered in sports of this kind were knee breeches.

It is perhaps too early to go into sports, and the members of the St. Johns, Shamrocks, and Beavers are probably waiting until they get on their grounds, before they become enthused. This may account and the lack of enthusiasm Monday night. I am told that the clubs will be very active this summer.

The St. Johns will give considerable attention to lacrosse. President O'Hearn, of the Shamrocks, still favors base ball, and thinks that after the showing the amateur teams made last year, they should have no difficulty in getting the people interested. At any rate the Shamrocks will have base ball and lacrosse teams, this summer, and take an active part in all kinds of sports.

Will Open Early in May. Mr. John H. Selfridge has severed his connection with the firm of Sheeran & Selfridge, and in today's PROGRESS makes an announcement that will be of interest to his friends. He will open a store on Charlotte street, opposite the Dufferin hotel, early in May.

the defendant in a suit for heavy damages. The judge, who is a great admirer of the fair sex, is throughout the progress of the trial smitten with the plaintiff's charms, and the scene concludes very happily by his marrying her, to the great delight of the defendant who offers his hand to the buxom bridemaid.

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A noticeable feature of the sports was the number of new men, and young athletes who were entered in the different events. Indeed, only one or two of the men whom St. John people have become accustomed to see entered in sports of this kind were knee breeches.

It is perhaps too early to go into sports, and the members of the St. Johns, Shamrocks, and Beavers are probably waiting until they get on their grounds, before they become enthused. This may account and the lack of enthusiasm Monday night. I am told that the clubs will be very active this summer.

The St. Johns will give considerable attention to lacrosse. President O'Hearn, of the Shamrocks, still favors base ball, and thinks that after the showing the amateur teams made last year, they should have no difficulty in getting the people interested. At any rate the Shamrocks will have base ball and lacrosse teams, this summer, and take an active part in all kinds of sports.

Will Open Early in May. Mr. John H. Selfridge has severed his connection with the firm of Sheeran & Selfridge, and in today's PROGRESS makes an announcement that will be of interest to his friends. He will open a store on Charlotte street, opposite the Dufferin hotel, early in May.

The City of Monticello has been generally admired since she came off the blocks to go on the bay service for the summer season. She has been newly painted and overhauled and presents a fine appearance.

The summer trips are announced in today's PROGRESS, and the company has every facility to give the best service possible on the bay route, daily trips during the two busy months.

One of the Best Divisions. Gordon Division, Sons of Temperance, celebrated its seventh anniversary last evening very pleasantly, in the hall on King street. This is one of the most enterprising temperance organizations in the city, including among its members a number of young men who are fully alive to its interests, and usually manage to make all its meetings interesting.

Carefully Guarded Stones, of Which the Greatest is the Ulausti. Stones endowed with magic powers have held an important place in the world's belief from the days of the oracular stone in the breastplate of the ancient Jewish high priest down to the Lee penny and the man's stone of modern times.

To test the matter, a coin was thrown into the grass at random while he was not looking, and he was told the money was his if he could find it. Procuring a string about a yard long, he tied one end of it around the middle of the stone.

Having gone through the whole performance, he finally halted at the wrong time. After hunting in the grass for some time he was obliged to give it up. He declared that his failure was due to the fact that the stone was not fastened as it should have been.

The greatest of all Cherokee talismans is the Ulausti (literally transparent) stone. There is no end to the stories concerning this stone, which the Indians invariably speak of in a half-frightened manner, as children speak of ghosts.

The Indians describe it as a triangular crystal, flat on the bottom and tapering up to a point, and perfectly transparent with the exception of a single red streak running through the centre from top to bottom. It is evidently a beautiful specimen of rutile quartz, so exceedingly rare that the conjurer who can obtain one outranks all his rivals.

The stone must be fed, the Indians say, with the blood of small game every seven days—run the blood of the animal as soon as killed. Twice a year it demands the blood of a deer or some other large animal. It is wrapped in a whole deer skin and kept in some secret cave in the mountains.

The original owner was afraid of it, and he changed its hiding place frequently. It was so long that he was unable to find it, and he was buried with it, and he had placed it. As far back as 1762 Timberlake heard of the stone with the wonderful story of its origin.

Counterfeit money to pass current, even among the most ignorant, must be made to resemble genuine coin. In like manner it is found necessary to even copy Melissa patterns and styles in the frantic effort to place imitation goods on the market.

But all in vain. The public are not so easily humbugged, and regard with undesignated contempt such an underhand and sneaky manner of doing business.

Our Melissa cloths are manufactured by the largest and best mills in the country. All our patterns are made especially for us, and the mills guarantee they will neither reproduce them in any other cloth nor sell them to any other firm.

We neither deal in counterfeits nor play second fiddle. Copies of Melissa patterns must, therefore, be obtained from some of the smaller inferior mills in lower grades of cloth.

Nothing equal to Melissa has ever heretofore been produced either for ladies' cloaks or men's ulsters. There is a large range of the most fashionable colorings and patterns to choose from. The cloth being thoroughly rainproof you get in a Melissa cloak or overcoat a beautiful, fine, soft woolen garment having all the advantages of a waterproof without any of the disagreeable or unhealthy qualities.

Melissa goods are now being sold by the leading dealers throughout the Kingdom. All genuine persons rainproof cloths are stamped in wax with the Melissa trade mark seal, and Melissa garments have the trade mark label attached. None other genuine. The Melissa Manufacturing Company.—Advt.

A Legal Job About Voltaire. The humor of the legal mind is sometimes a trifling subtle, writes a London correspondent of the Yorkshire Post. There is just now to be seen in the window of a famous second-hand book shop in the Strand a complete set of Voltaire in fifty volumes.

The humor of the legal mind is sometimes a trifling subtle, writes a London correspondent of the Yorkshire Post. There is just now to be seen in the window of a famous second-hand book shop in the Strand a complete set of Voltaire in fifty volumes.

Excuse me, I want to whisper something. Our note paper is catching the "Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-ay" infection. It has broken out on some that is sold by Messrs. Southwood, Regent street. This note paper is distinguished by a little picture of a dancer in Miss Lottie Collins's most familiar attitude and bears in letters of gold the words that assail our ears everywhere.

Our Millinery is Second to None for Style, Quality and Price. Interested purchasers would do well to inspect our Stock before placing their orders elsewhere.

INSTRUCTION. A young lawyer who is a stenographer does not have to spend the best years of his life getting a business. Lessons in Writing and Shorthand by mail.

SNELL'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Windsor, N.S. LADIES and GENTLEMEN desirous of obtaining a thorough knowledge of Shorthand and Penmanship, should enter for our evening course in the evening (Saturday excepted), 7 to 9. Apply to J. HARRY PEPPER, Conductor Shorthand and Penmanship, St. John Business College and Shorthand Institute.

MR. WILLIAM PRINGLE, the well known St. John business man, has purchased an interest in my business and will be with me after the first of July. We will then have the strongest possible combination of teaching talents and experience in the province.

Private Preparatory School for Children, 196 KING ST. EAST. MISS E. W. MOULLEY, A. M., L. C. M., assisted by the Misses Hayton, will open May 18th, at the above address, classes for Children under 14 years of age. Hours—9:30 to 12:30.

MISS E. W. MOULLEY, A. M., L. C. M., Representative of the London College of Music, will give lessons on the Piano-forte; also in Music Theory, Harmony and History.

MISS E. W. MOULLEY, (Silver Medalist) will shortly open classes for Painting, in either Oil or China. Also, having resided many years in France, she will open classes for French in May.

LONDON COLLEGE OF MUSIC. MISS E. W. MOULLEY, A. M., L. C. M., will give lessons on the Piano-forte; also in Music Theory, Harmony and History.

Actually Spoken and Mastered in Ten Weeks without leaving your home by Dr. Rosenhath's Meterschatt System. 550th Thousand Pupils taught as if actually in the presence of the teacher.

THE METERSCHATT PUBLISHING CO. IN 10 WEEKS. THEY ARE HERE! 200 WEBSTER'S; WITH PROGRESS FOR \$3.95

JOHN H. SELFIDGE, 101 Charlotte Street, Opposite Hotel Dufferin, St. John, N. B.

Everfast Stainless" Black Cotton Hosiery. The Best on Earth Why? Because: The dyeing it performed by a process known only to the dyer, which renders the color immovably fast, and which many years of study have brought to a state of superiority unequalled and unrivalled. For sale only by BARNES & MURRAY, 17 Charlotte St., St. John, N. B.

W. ALEX. PORTER Has for the Spring Trade a large and well assorted stock of fine Groceries, Teas, Coffee, etc. Also Brooms, Pails, Washboards, Scrub, Shoe and Stove Brushes, Whisks, etc., with a full line of Grocery Sundries. Particular attention given to family trade. N. B.—Cheapest all-round Store for the best quality of Goods.

Corner UNION and WATERLOO, and MILL and POND STREETS, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Kerr CREAM CHIPS AND OPERA CREAMS.

Hams and Bacon, North Star Bologna, Chicago Beef, Spring Lamb, also Choice Lard.

JOHN HOPKINS, 186 UNION ST. 133 Telephone

Floral-Life For Plants and Flowers!

Prepared by the Provincial Chemical Fertilizer Co.—Ltd., ST. JOHN, N. B. Sold by all Druggists and Seedsmen.

Opera House, ST. JOHN. The St. John Amateur Minstrel CLUB. May 11 and 12. An Evening with the Minstrels!

Everything New and Sparkling. Bright and Catchy Music. Fresh and Taking Songs. MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES AND NOVEL IDEAS.

The Setting of the Stage in the First Part will be a unique feature. Stump Speeches, Banjo Solos, Songs and Dances. The Great Musical Quartette.

Concluding with "BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT." A laughable court scene, in which the entire Club will sing. Be sure to hear the bewitching Plaintiff. Be sure to see the buxom Bridemaid. The Jury is a regular galaxy of dazzling beauties from the Orient and elsewhere.

Seats on sale at the Opera House Music Store Monday, 9th May. NOTICE. HAVING severed my connection with the late firm of Sheeran & Selfridge, I wish to inform my friends that early in May I will resume business on my own account.

101 CHARLOTTE STREET, opposite Hotel Dufferin, where, with an entire new stock of American and Canadian Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces and Kitchen Furnishings of all kinds, I hope to see all my old friends, and I can assure them that with the facilities which I now possess my prices will be always right.

JOBING AND REPAIRING SOLICITED and as consider myself master of my craft, I have no hesitation in asking for a share of your patronage. There is nothing in my line too large or too small. I am open for them all. FURNACE FITTING has been studied and brought to perfection in the city by over 100 Furnaces which I have fitted up in public and private buildings in St. John. WAIT FOR ME and I will guarantee satisfaction.

JOHN H. SELFIDGE, 101 Charlotte Street, Opposite Hotel Dufferin, St. John, N. B.

OPERA HOUSE SECOND WEEK OF THE Sargent Aborn Opera Co.

THIS EVENING Said Pasha

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION 75c., 50c., 35c. and 25c.

Reserved Seats on sale at Murphy's Store, Opera House Block.

Spring Cloths. The Subscriber has just received his Full Line of Spring Cloths in Over Coating, Suitings and Trouserings.

Inspection Solicited, Satisfaction Guaranteed. A. R. CAMPBELL - 64 Germain St.

PEANUTS PEANUTS Having purchased a PEANUT ROASTER and WARMER can now supply FRESH ROASTED PEANUTS at Lowest Prices, Wholesale and Retail, 19 to 23 N. S. King Square.

J. D. TURNER. Found at Last! The place where the Public can get the full value for their money. British Bowties and Favored Fashions of all kinds made up at short notice. Designs for Societies and Orders a specialty. Nothing till the best of flowers used and first-class work. Prices lower than anywhere else, at CANTERBURY'S Flower Boxes, 35 Union St., (next to Paddock's Drug Store.) Orders by Telegraph promptly attended to.

WASH WITH IDEAL SOAP.

Wash everything. It cleans easily and thoroughly. Makes a complete job of anything it touches. It washes one thing as well as another, and does it WELL.

Takes Little Labor and Time.

ASK Your Grocer for it. If he offers you a substitute, tell him you did not come to him for advice but for Ideal Soap. You'll get it if you ask for it that way. There's no substitute; you'll say so after using it.

SHERATON & KINNEAR,

(SUCCESSORS TO SHERATON & SELLINGER.)

WE have received this Week **VEGETABLE PARERS and SLICERS THE SHOVEL SINK CLEANER.**

One Gross **DOVER EGG BEATERS, DISH MOPS, RAISIN SEEDERS and TRIUMPH BROILERS.**

Our Stock of **RANGES** is now complete, we invite those interested to inspect before purchasing.

STOVES TAKEN DOWN AND STORED.

38 KING ST., - Opposite Royal Hotel.

TELEPHONE 303.

"QUADRANT" CYCLES

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ARTHUR P. TIPPET & CO., SOLE AGENTS, ST. JOHN, N. B.

New Designs in Easter Cards, New Designs in Booklets.

Now Ready a Large assortment Easter Booklets, Easter Cards.

DOUGLAS McARTHUR, Bookseller, - - - 80 King Street.

Any **SPRING PAINTING** To Be Done?

WITHIN OR WITHOUT.

If You Have, Call upon the wellknown Painter and Decorator

A. G. STAPLES, Charlotte St. Telephone 546.

DAISY CHOCOLATES.

By permission of the originators we are now making a full line of the famous

"Daisy Chocolates."

Ask your Grocer and Confectioners for them, and you will get something good, large variety.

WHITE, COLWELL & CO.



House Keepers WHEN **House Cleaning** SHOULD USE **ADAMANT FLOOR PAINT.** MIXED PRINTS, ALL COLORS IN ALL SIZE TINS. **ASPINALL'S ENAMEL.** PLATE POWDER. **VARNISH IN ALL VARIETIES.** CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

BURPKE, THORNE & CO., - 60 and 62 Prince William Street.



St. John—South End.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Harrison returned home from their wedding tour on Wednesday. Mrs. Harrison will receive her friends next week at her residence, German street.
Mrs. Harry Rankin is visiting her relatives at Halifax.
Mrs. John S. MacLaren left for Boston the first of the week to pay a short visit.
Mrs. Ralston Wetmore and Miss Nellie Wetmore (Fredericton) are the guests of Mrs. C. F. Kinsey, Carleton street.
Mr. Robert McMurdo, who arrived from the States last week to attend his brother's wedding, spent this week in St. John, the guest of General Warner, Mount Pleasant.
Mrs. John Robinson (Fredericton) is the guest of Mrs. H. L. Sturdee, Wright street.
Mrs. Anne Cushing has removed to her new residence, Queen square. Mrs. Robinson has taken the house on Charlotte street, she has vacated, Dr. Morrison occupying the parlor as office.
Mr. C. A. Macdonald has removed from King street E. to Union street. The house he has left has been taken by Mrs. MacLaren and Miss Marley of England, who are about opening a school for young children.
The Misses Odell of Halifax, were here this week en route to Fredericton, to join their brother, Capt. Odell, there.
The members of the eclectic reading club, were entertained last week at the residence of Dr. Murray MacLaren, and spent the evening very pleasantly.
Mr. and Mrs. James Jack, who have been absent for some weeks in the United States, have returned home.
Rev. J. de Souza has given up the cottage that he rented at Hothway, to Mr. Robert Thompson whose residence there was recently burnt, and Mr. de Souza will keep the house that he now occupies.
Mrs. John Black, nee Miss Katie Robb, who has been visiting her old friends here, has returned to her home in Fredericton.
A very acceptable donation of a handsome stand of foliage plants for the women's ward of the general public hospital, has been made by Mrs. Murray.
Mr. M. B. Edwards, who has been absent for several weeks in Nova Scotia, has returned home.
Miss Florie Twining, of Halifax, who has been making a long visit here to Mrs. James Harding, has gone to visit friends in New York.
I am glad to hear that Mr. F. W. Murray, who has been quite ill lately, is recovering.
Mrs. George Lynch Digby, is re-visiting St. John.
At her evening ago several members of Rev. George Steele's Bible class met at the parsonage and presented him with a silver cake basket and fruit spoons, as a mark of the pleasure and profit that they had received from his ministry. Mr. Steele, who was much surprised and gratified, made a suitable acknowledgment.
Mrs. James Murray, widow of the late U. S. Consul Murray, was in St. John, the guest of Mrs. W. M. Magee, of St. Andrews, is now here, and intends making a stay of some weeks with her friends.
Mr. and Mrs. R. Heber Arnold have removed from their late residence to the house in Carleton street adjoining the stone church.
Mrs. Geo. Armstrong has gone to Pennsylvania, where she proposes making a stay of a few months with her son, Mr. J. Simcoe Armstrong, who resides in Philadelphia.
Mr. D. C. Clinch has returned home from his visit to Waterloo, Maine.
The Congregational church, during the week of Rev. George Steele's visit, was crowded with visitors every afternoon at the Royal hotel, and a large number of her friends availed themselves of the opportunity of seeing the pastor.
Mr. and Mrs. James MacLaren and their niece arrived here last week from Boston this week.
Handsome tablets in commemoration of the late Rev. Geo. M. Armstrong, and Mr. T. W. Daniel have been placed on either side of the chancel in St. John's (Stone) church.
Mrs. John Reed, nee Miss Katie Robb, who has been visiting her old friends here, has returned to her home in Fredericton.
The many friends of Mrs. LaBaron Vaughn will be glad to know that he is out again after a four months' sickness.
Mr. C. Herbert McLean, of the bank of Montreal, has been to Moncton to fill Mr. McCully's position. The Queen Square Methodist organist, Professor E. W. Wilbur has returned to New York, where he has a more lucrative one in the Presbyterian church, Windsor, N. S.
Mr. and Mrs. Merritt left for Fredericton, Tuesday, their future home. Mr. Merritt will succeed Mr. Akeley.
The many friends of Mrs. Wilson were shocked to learn of her sudden death last Saturday, just a week from the time they buried her. Her husband, Mr. Wilson was a member of the Hook and Ladder company.
Mr. Richardson, of Wolfville, N. S., is the guest of his mother, Mrs. Spencer, Sewall street.
Mr. H. D. Croop is in St. John, on his way to New York.
Rev. Dr. Borden of Sackville, was in town this week.
Miss Mabel Ayer spent a few days in St. John this week the guest of Mrs. McCully Black, Leinster street.
Through ill health Mrs. Currie is obliged to give up the care of her boarding house, Leinster street. The well known Mr. Case from Case's landing is her successor.
Mr. Walter Trueman went to Halifax Saturday when he delivered a lecture on Tuesday for his class at Dalhousie college.
Messrs. Fred Hart and Sanford McKee of Fredericton, spent Wednesday in St. John.
Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Edgewood have returned from Fredericton where they have been attending the wedding of Miss Annie Fowler.
Mrs. T. Willard Smith who has been confined to her house for several days, is now able to go out.
Miss Minnie Beverly, Garden street, entertained a number of her friends Thursday evening.
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dykeman left last week for Nova Scotia. They passed the night in Windsor, where Mr. Dykeman intends going into business.
Miss Myra Hart returned to Fredericton this week.
Miss Crothers is the guest of Mrs. Theo. Estabrook, Orange street.
Mr. G. T. Stickney, of St. Andrews, was in town last week.
Mr. L. T. Allen Dibble, of Woodstock, spent a few days in St. John this week.
The Misses Waters left for New York Monday night.
Miss Cameron, who has been visiting Miss Elsie Stockton, has returned home.
Mr. and Mrs. Griffin, of Middleton, N. S., spent a few days in St. John this week.
Mrs. J. J. Bostwick, Wellington Row, returned last week from a five weeks visit to Boston, much improved in health.
PURNAN.

St. John—North.
On Tuesday evening Mr. James Tufts, Jr., and Miss Louisa Duncan were married in the Queen Square Methodist church. Rev. Job Shannon officiated. Miss Emma Tufts, sister of the groom, was bridesmaid and Mr. John Collins was best man. The church was crowded with friends of the contracting parties. The bride wore a pretty travelling dress grey, with floral decorations and she was accompanied by a very pretty French gray trimmed with blue. The newly married couple took the 9 o'clock train for Boston, on their wedding tour.
A very pleasant social in connection with Brunswick street Baptist church was held at the residence of Mrs. F. H. Crown street on Thursday evening.
Mr. Joseph Reed, Norwegian vice-consul at Halifax, and Mrs. Reed, are spending this week with Mrs. F. H. Crown street.
Mrs. W. F. Hildesley left Monday for New York to present at the wedding of Mr. Len. T. Saunders who is to be married Thursday, 30th to Miss Benjamin of that city.
Mrs. Geo. E. May went to Boston, Monday for a short visit.
Mrs. Arthur Sharpe, who has been visiting relatives at Wolfville for some time, returned home Thursday evening.
Mr. Fred Brock and family moved to Robesay on Tuesday.
Mrs. Anne Hallett and Miss Ida Fairweather, who have been visiting Mrs. George Hoyt, Charles street, returned to their home in Sussex, Friday.
Mrs. J. J. Seely, who had been confined to the house the past few days, is now better.
Miss S. Thompson, Moncton, spent Monday in the city.
Mrs. M. Boyce, of Fredericton, made a short visit to St. John this week. While here she was the guest of Mrs. John de Souza, Union street.
Mrs. W. A. Marchie, of Calais, is making a short visit to St. John this week. She will spend some time in St. John, and then return to her home in Boston.
Mr. Alex. Gibson, of Marysville, was in town Tuesday morning.
Mayor Chipman, of St. Stephen, and Mayor Beckwith of Fredericton, were staying at the Royal.
Mrs. John Steeves, Hillsboro, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Richard Rowe, Mt. Pleasant.
Miss W. E. W.

St. John—North.
Mrs. Kearny and baby and Miss DeLaney of Kentville, are the guests of Mrs. Coll. Douglas avenue, last week for a few days vacation.
Mr. and Mrs. Douglas McArthur and family left last week for South Bay, where they will spend the summer.
Mrs. Mahoney leaves, next week, for British Columbia, where she will likely reside in future. Mrs. Mahoney, of Rothesay, is the guest of Mrs. Maber, Main street.
Dr. March returned on Saturday after a week's pleasant sojourn in Boston.
Miss Sadie Larsen arrived from Boston this week and will make an extended visit to her aunt, Mrs. Robert McConnell, jr., left this week for Minneapolis, Minn., where he will spend some time.
Miss Sallie Thompson of Moncton, has been visiting friends in North End. She will return home this week.
A late arrival (illness the death of Miss Bessie Peck elicited much sympathy for her bereaved parents. She was a general favorite. Her schoolmates in a very beautiful cross and basket of flowers, the tokens of her friends' esteem. They will send her an active member, testified their sorrow in a handsome wreath. Her father, Captain Peck, was in Boston when he received the sad intelligence that she was dangerously ill. He was only able to reach home for the last ad parting.
At 8 o'clock Wednesday a very quiet wedding, only the immediate relatives being present, was solemnized at the residence of the bride's aunt, Miss Mary Roddick, where Miss Edith M. Roddick, daughter of Frances Roddick, was married to Mr. William McLeod Daye. The bride was assisted by her sister, Miss Alice Roddick. The groom was supported by Mr. George Fleming. The bride was very becomingly attired in a brown travelling suit. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. L. G. Stevens, after which a very elaborate breakfast was partaken of. The bride received many elegant tokens of her friends' esteem. The happy couple took the train for Halifax. They will reside on Douglas Avenue on their return home.
Although not completely recovered from his illness, the Rev. Wm. Tippet is attending to his pastoral duties.
On Wednesday evening, at 7:30, Miss Alice Moore, daughter of the late Mr. Moore, was married to Mr. Alexander B. Holly, eldest son of Hon. James Holly. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Moore, Dorchester street. The very immediate relatives were present. The bride received many elegant and costly gifts. Mr. and Mrs. Holly, followed by the good wishes of their numerous friends. On their return they will reside on Main street.
Miss Etta Shaw has returned to Fredericton to resume her studies at the university.
In St. Paul's church (valley) on Thursday evening, Miss Emma, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Jones, was married to Mr. Thompson of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson will make their future home in Cleveland.
Mrs. Robb Wily has been visiting her mother, for the last week.
His friends here will be interested to learn that Mr. Joseph Howe, who left here some years ago and now has the position of inspector of the Northwest Mounted Police, has joined the ranks of honor. He was married to Miss Agnes May, second daughter of the late John Cameron, of Toronto. The ceremony which was performed by the Rev. Dr. Langtry assisted by the Rev. Mr. Reid, took place on the 19th inst., at St. Luke's church, Toronto.
During the week the Misses Smith of Moncton were in North End.

ST. STEPHEN AND CALAIS.
[Pronouns is for sale in St. Stephen by Master Ralph Trail and at the book stores of G. S. Wall and, in Calais at G. E. Peat's.]
APRIL 27.—Mrs. Henry F. Todd and Miss Margaret Todd have returned from St. John.
Mrs. G. Shore, of Carleton, is the guest of Mrs. David Main.
(Continued on Eight Page.)

MACAULAY BROS. & CO.

61 and 63 KING ST., St. John, N. B.

OPENINGS FOR THIS WEEK: **French Millinery.**

New and beautiful designs in printed Cotton Lawns, Sateens, French Cambrics and Mull Muslins. All Wool French printed Challies, in endless variety of pattern on black or cream grounds. Novelties, Wool Dress Materials in all the latest colorings. Jacket and Cape Cloths. Samples by mail promptly to any address.

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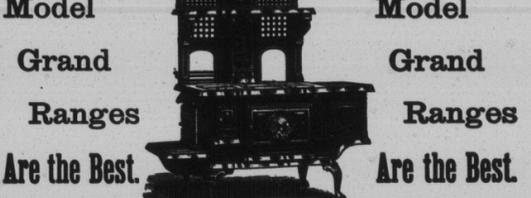
You can't afford to do without one when you can buy a regular \$1.00 for



50 cts By mail to any part of Canada on receipt of price. Dress Shields 9 cts.

American Rubber Store, - 65 Charlotte St. Agents ATLAS RUBBER CO., New York.

MODEL GRAND RANGES!



Model Grand Ranges Are the Best. SEE THE MODEL GRAND BEFORE YOU BUY.

COLES, PARSONS & SHARP, 90 Charlotte Street.

We have only a few **Children's Carriages**

On hand, and we will sell them Low to clear.

EVERETT & MILLER, - 13 WATERLOO ST.

When you've got a thing to say, Say it! Don't take half a day. When your tale's got little in it, Crowd the whole thing in a minute! Life is short—a fleeting vapor— Don't you fill the whole blamed paper.

To Be Brief. Our LINE IS GROCERIES. We have everything in the line of Groceries, can we have your orders? Call on us, Telephone No. 188, or we can call on you for orders.

BONNELL & COWAN, - 200 Union St.

Boy's Grained Leather Balmorals, Tap Sole, \$1.50. extra High Cut, guaranteed Waterproof, Youth's Balmorals same as above. \$1.25. Also, Youth's Balmorals from 65c. up. Boy's Balmorals from 75c. up. Come in and examine them.

G. B. HALLET, - - 108 KING STREET.

DRESS SILKS

WE ask the special attention of buyers to our stock of **Black and Colored Dress Silks.** The Blk. Faille Francais at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, and Colors at \$1.25 and \$1.50 are warranted to give every satisfaction to the wearer. **SAMPLE PACKETS SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.**

Trimmings

SURAH, SHOT SILKS, PLAIN CHINA, CORDED BENGALINE, FAILLE FRANCAIS. For Blouses we have a nice variety of Polka Dots and Figured Surah Silk in Navy and Black.

Daniel & Robertson, LONDON HOUSE RETAIL, Cor. Charlotte and Union Sts., St. John, N. B.

SOMETHING ALL CAN DO.

WHY NOT TAKE EXERCISE, AND FEEL BETTER?

Simple Calisthenic Exercises that can be Done Without the Aid of Apparatus—No One is Too Busy to Do Them—Some of Them Not So Easy as They Look.

HE calisthenic exercises given below are probably familiar to the majority of Progress readers, but how many can go through them without exertion, or, indeed, assume some of the positions at all. No apparatus of any kind is required, and for this reason they are of more value to the great mass of the people who have not the time nor opportunity to visit a gymnasium.

When these exercises are performed in classes the leader or teacher should arrange the pupils so that each will have room without hitting each other's hands, and give the word of command, to be repeated for each movement, until all the members of the class can easily perform it with the nicest precision and exactitude.

First Position.—"Attention!"—When this command is given the pupils are to stand with the feet together, the hands at the sides, the knees straight, the arms hanging easily by the side, and the hands open to the front.

Second Exercise.—"Chest Extension!" This exercise comprehends several movements of the arms, all of which are intended to stretch the muscles, ligaments, etc., more particularly of the upper portion of the chest. The most important movements consist in holding the arms as nearly perpendicular to the body as possible, and then throw the hands and arms back.

Third Exercise.—"Chest Expansion!" The object here is to expand the lungs and increase the flexibility of all the muscles of the chest, and those of the abdominal and dorsal region which are concerned in respiration.

Fourth Exercise.—"Arms Outward!" Place the arms as in the preceding position, and, at the word of command, throw them out laterally as far as possible, as in fig. 10. The counting may be done with the outwards motion, which may be from ten to twenty times repeated.

Fifth Exercise.—"Arms Upward!" Place the arms as in the "Hands to Breast" position; then, at the word of command, throw them upward as far as possible, without raising the heels from the floor, as in fig. 11. This movement may be repeated with counting, as in the preceding cases, and then all of these arm exercises may be made in rapid succession.

Sixth Exercise.—"Arm Upward!" Place the arms as in the "Hands to Breast" position; then, at the word of command, throw them upward as far as possible, without raising the heels from the floor, as in fig. 11. This movement may be repeated with counting, as in the preceding cases, and then all of these arm exercises may be made in rapid succession.

Seventh Exercise.—"Arms Outward!" Place the arms as in the preceding position, and, at the word of command, throw them out laterally as far as possible, as in fig. 10. The counting may be done with the outwards motion, which may be from ten to twenty times repeated.

Eighth Exercise.—"Arms Upward!" Place the arms as in the "Hands to Breast" position; then, at the word of command, throw them upward as far as possible, without raising the heels from the floor, as in fig. 11. This movement may be repeated with counting, as in the preceding cases, and then all of these arm exercises may be made in rapid succession.

Ninth Exercise.—"Arms Outward!" Place the arms as in the preceding position, and, at the word of command, throw them out laterally as far as possible, as in fig. 10. The counting may be done with the outwards motion, which may be from ten to twenty times repeated.

Tenth Exercise.—"Arms Upward!" Place the arms as in the "Hands to Breast" position; then, at the word of command, throw them upward as far as possible, without raising the heels from the floor, as in fig. 11. This movement may be repeated with counting, as in the preceding cases, and then all of these arm exercises may be made in rapid succession.

Eleventh Exercise.—"Arms Outward!" Place the arms as in the preceding position, and, at the word of command, throw them out laterally as far as possible, as in fig. 10. The counting may be done with the outwards motion, which may be from ten to twenty times repeated.

matter how necessary it may be in order for a woman to maintain her reputation for Fig. 8.



closed meanwhile, as in fig. 8. The movement may be repeated from ten to twenty times; and if the pupil counts with each downward motion, the voice is also improved as well as the breathing.

Fourth Exercise.—"Hands to Breast!" This exercise commences with the "Arms Down," as shown in the preceding figure, from which position they are brought forcibly up the breast, as in fig. 19, repeating the motion several times with counting.

Fifth Exercise.—"Arms Outward!" Place the arms as in the preceding position, and, at the word of command, throw them out laterally as far as possible, as in fig. 10. The counting may be done with the outwards motion, which may be from ten to twenty times repeated.

Sixth Exercise.—"Arm Upward!" Place the arms as in the "Hands to Breast" position; then, at the word of command, throw them upward as far as possible, without raising the heels from the floor, as in fig. 11. This movement may be repeated with counting, as in the preceding cases, and then all of these arm exercises may be made in rapid succession.

By continuing these exercises for some time one soon finds himself deriving a benefit from them. Those who have not the time during the day can spend a half hour very profitably before retiring, and as nothing is needed with which to go through the exercises, one will soon get in the habit of doing them at spare times, and when it is remembered that they make one healthier and better; all who have not the opportunity to visit a gymnasium should do what they can in the way above described.

Although the exercises look simple enough, a beginner will probably find them difficult, but with practice the results will be surprising. What at first seems impossible becomes easy in time, and the benefits derived will be incalculable.

The Growth of Hair. The influence of diet upon the growth of hair is the subject of a paper in a recent number of the British Medical Journal. The writer says: "Several cases of shedding of hair after influenza have confirmed my opinion that diet has much to do with the production and with the retention of the hair on the scalp."

His Personal Qualities Bequeathed. The last will and testament of M. E. Renan, after stating that he is 60 years old and certain to die some day or other, bequeaths: "My excellent character on M. Laurer, deputy for Neuilly, who seems to me to stand in need of it; my constant good temper I leave to the miners of France to be divided among them, thus solving the social question which they have very much at heart."

Human nature is much the same in all ages. The amiable author of Abu Ben Adhim in 1831 filed a remonstrance against enormities in the theatres, of which, in his opinion, "the bonnet the worst." If you sit right behind it, he says, it shall swallow up the whole scene. It makes nothing of a regiment of soldiers or a mountain or a forest or a rising sun; much less of a hero or so significant a thing as a cottage and a peasant's family.

Highly Proved Garments Are the Best. being thoroughly waterproof, furnishing a combination of overcoats and waterproof coats. These garments have only to be tried to be appreciated, once worn no man could be persuaded to wear the old-fashioned Rubber or Macintosh Coat.

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PRETTY CHEAP TRAVELLING.

A Bicyclist Who Went From America to England on Ten Dollars.

Mr. Arthur Mellish, a student at Harvard, tells in the Christian Union how he made a trip from the United States to Liverpool and saw a good deal of England, all for the sum of ten dollars. He brought his bicycle with him. He says: "Everything being in readiness, I went down to the Boston wharves in search of a steamer on which to cross. I found a large four-masted cattle boat that was to leave on the next day. On interviewing the boatswain, I was informed that by going immediately to the cattle yards, I might get a berth as cattleman. This I did; and after some parley was told that I might work my way over, and to be on hand at the cattle sheds at two o'clock next morning."

The morning's work among the cattle was very exciting—consisting of getting the iron cars and their tying headropes round their horns or necks. I got off the cars at Charlestown and went over to Boston for my bicycle and a small bundle of clothing. When I arrived at the steamer I found that nearly all the cattle had been got on board. The men being busy with them, I smuggled my bicycle on board at, where the quarters of the cattlemen were situated, preferring to have a discussion as to whether I could take it or not after we got to sea.

We had 850 cattle on board, and ninety cattlemen, and two others had charge of 150, which were ranged on the port side of the main deck—there being altogether three decks of cattle. We worked fourteen hours a day, as follows:— 3.45 a.m. Roused by night watchmen. 4 a.m. (a) Meal Colorado cattle. (b) Water all cattle, giving them in two buckets as they will drink. (c) Hay cattle. (d) Sweep up. Seven a.m. Breakfast—consisting of scouse (salt meat boiled with potatoes), soft tack, and coffee. Keep walking among cattle every ten minutes all day. Nine a.m. hoist corn and meal in bags from the hold. Ten a.m. give all cattle, except Colorado, corn. 11.45 a.m. Dinner—consisting of salt horse, or soup and potatoes. Three p.m. (a) give Colorado meal. (b) Water all cattle. (c) Hay cattle. Five p.m. supper—consisting of salt horse, soft tack, and tea. After tea sweep up. Six p.m. work stops, and night watchmen go on duty. We had two messes. The dishes were all of tin. There was one knife and one fork among our mess.

The sleeping accommodation was rather peculiar. The bunks were arranged round the sides of a small cabin, some of them being double—that is, two slept side by side. The mattresses consisted of potato-sacks filled with hay, each pair having their openings sewn together. The men usually slept on these, with their boots wrapped inside their coat, the bundle being used as a pillow. Only three or four of the men had bedclothes. After an eventful passage we arrived at Liverpool. Here I spent a couple of days with the boatswain, and then an old suit of clothes for eight shillings, with which I was so fortunate as to obtain a nice pair of bicycle trousers, which were a slight misfit for a previous customer. After changing my American money into English, I found that I had just three pounds besides my return ticket. It was then the 12th of June, and the question was, How should I make it last until my return?

After a little calculation, I found that I would have to live on a little over twenty cents a day in order to make it last out. This I determined to do, and did it. The chief trouble I found was to get a cheap bed over night. Shilling and half-crown beds were common enough, but I did not want to such luxuries. Sixpenny beds were the best I could get, and I often got into a cot to bank in for threepence. Only three times during the whole of my stay in England did I obtain a bed for nothing.

The problem of subsistence I solved with less difficulty. I became a vegetarian, and found that by going to the little shops on the outskirts of a town I could obtain a very large tea-cake for a penny—often getting one with a glass of cider for a penny ha'penny. This I found amply sufficient for a meal, and often did with two such meals a day. Nor did I starve. I did not mind it at all, but rode long distances, and got fat on it. There were, however, on several occasions, breaks in this Spartan fare. I was frequently invited to meals by the hospitable English people, who little dreamed what a favor they were conferring on the apparently well-to-do American bicyclist.

The Great Big Bonnet in Theatres. Human nature is much the same in all ages. The amiable author of Abu Ben Adhim in 1831 filed a remonstrance against enormities in the theatres, of which, in his opinion, "the bonnet the worst." If you sit right behind it, he says, it shall swallow up the whole scene. It makes nothing of a regiment of soldiers or a mountain or a forest or a rising sun; much less of a hero or so significant a thing as a cottage and a peasant's family.

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graceful and sensible thing to remember that in coming to a place where the object is to enjoy pleasure, their own capacity of pleasure is interested in considering that of others. We never feel angry with a woman except when she persists in doing something to diminish the delight we take in complimenting the sex.—Detroit Free Press.

MOVING SAND HILLS. Countries Where Dust is Very Much Like Snow.

In the arid lands of Central Asia, the air is reported as often laden with fine detritus, which drifts like snow around conspicuous objects, and tends to bury them in a dust-drift. Even when there is no apparent wind, the air is described as thick with fine dust, and a yellow sediment covers everything. In Khotan, this dust sometimes so obscures the sun that at midday one cannot see to read fine print without a lamp. The tales of the overwhelming of travellers by sand-storms in the great desert of Sahara are as famous to every school-boy. Not longer ago than May, 1889, there was a dust-storm in Dakota, during which the soil to the depth of four or five inches was torn up and scattered in all directions. Drifts of sand were formed in favorable places, several feet deep, packed precisely as snow-drifts are packed by a blizzard. In certain regions, as in parts of the Colorado desert, all the fine, loose sand has been blown away, leaving every pebble and large boulder standing out in bold relief.

The material thus blown along not unfrequently gathers in the form of drifts or dunes, which themselves travel slowly across the country, ever changing their outlines like drifts of snow. A few miles north of Winnemucca Lake, in western Nevada, is a belt of these drifting sand hills, described by the geologist Russell as some seventy-five feet in thickness, and about forty miles in length by eight miles in breadth. Another range of sand-dunes, at least twenty miles in length, and forming hills two hundred to three hundred feet high, occurs on the eastern end of Alkali Lake, in the same state. On the eastern shore of Lake Michigan are also dunes of sometimes two hundred feet in height, and which at Grand Haven and Sleeping Bear have drifted over the adjacent woodlands. One of the most interesting and remarkable of the many regions for the observation of sand-dunes lies between Bordeaux and Bayonne in Gascony. The sea here throws every year upon the beach, along a line of a hundred miles in length, some five million cubic yards of sand. The prevailing westerly winds continue picking up the surface particles from the westward side, until they over to the inward slope, where they are again deposited, and the entire ridge, by this means, always moves gradually inward. In the course of years there has been formed a complex system of dunes, all approximately parallel with the coast, and with one another, and of all altitudes up to two hundred and fifty feet. These from three to six feet in height, and are marching steadily inward at a rate of some inches a year, whole villages have sometimes been torn down to prevent burial, and rebuilt at a distance.

Contentment is natural wealth; luxury is artificial poverty.—Socrates. Sin has many tools, but a lie is the handle that fits them all.—O. W. Holmes. K. D. C. is "worth its weight in gold," "sells like hot cakes," "is all it is recommended," "an excellent remedy," and the "best dyspepsia remedy ever offered to the public." See testimonials. Circumstances form the character, but like purifying waters they harden while they foam.—L. E. Landon. Sold! Sold! On what? Its merits! K. D. C. a household word! Cure guaranteed! Test it! A free sample package mailed to any address. K. D. C. Company, New Glasgow, N. S. Men of courage, men of sense and men of letters are frequent; but a true gentleman is what is seldom seen.—Steele. Gold! Found by the K. D. C. Company the Dyspeptic's Gold Mine—K. D. C. Dyspeptics invited to test the quality. A free sample mailed to any address. K. D. C. Company, New Glasgow, N. S. I never hear the rattling of dice that it does not sound to me like the tinkling of the whole party.—Douglas Jerrold. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." K. D. C. has been tried and tested and has proved itself to be the King of Medicines, the Greatest Cure of the Age, and the only Perfect Dyspepsia Cure in the market. True contentment depends not on what we have. A tub was large enough for Diogenes but a world was too small for Alexander.—Colton. Millions of people are suffering from dyspepsia. Now is the time to be cured. The best dyspepsia cure ever offered to the public—the world-famous K. D. C.—is now within the reach of all. Do not suffer longer, but ask your druggist for it or send direct to K. D. C. Company, New Glasgow, N. S. I hate ingratitude in man more than lying, vainglory, babbling, drunkenness or any taint of vice whose corruption inhabits our frail blood.—Shakespeare. Raised up:—This is to certify that for years I have been suffering from dyspepsia and for the past six months ending the middle of May, 1890, I was bed-fast when I commenced taking K. D. C. which I am happy to say has so far restored me to health that I am now able to attend to my household duties. To any suffering from this disease I would heartily recommend K. D. C. M. E. McDONALD, Granville, P. E. I.

The wiseman has his follies no less than the fool; but herein lies the difference—the follies of the fool are known to the world, but are hidden from himself, the follies of the wise are known to himself, but are hidden from the world.—Colton.

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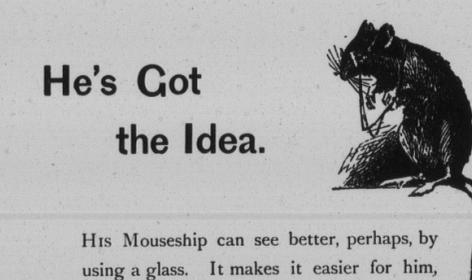
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Means, Greatest Ease, Greatest Comfort. For all those who do their own washing. Surprise Soap Wash Day. For those who have their washing done. It's easy on the worker; there's no boiling or scalding to get the clothes clean, nor hard rubbing. It's a great comfort to have the wash done white, sweet, clean, without injury to the clothes. Surprise Soap does it most economically. Years to actual use has proved it beyond question. Try it yourself. Have it tested. Anything that needs cleaning can be cleaned with Surprise Soap—it cleans everything.

He's Got the Idea. His Mouseship can see better, perhaps, by using a glass. It makes it easier for him, and saves his eyesight. What applies to the Mouse is applicable to mankind. Why let your wife wear herself out when she can have the laundry sent to Ungar's every week? Hundreds do it and find that it pays in the long run. The Rough Dry way is the most popular; by it the ironing is done at home. Send the laundry to Ungar's this week, and see what a difference it will make.



BE SURE and send your Parcels to UNGAR'S Steam Laundry and Dye Works, St. John, (Waterloo Street); Telephone 65. Or Halifax: 92 and 94 Granville Street. It'll be done right, it does at UNGAR'S.

The Best Help you can get is SUNLIGHT SOAP, with its MARVELLOUS CLEANSING PROPERTIES. DON'T HESITATE. TRY IT. Sunlight Soap Depot for Quebec and Lower Provinces, FRANK MAGOR & CO., Montreal.

NEW DISCOVERY by ACCIDENT. In compounding a solution a part was accidentally spilled on the hand and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely restored. We at once put this wonderful preparation on the market and to great has been the demand that we are now producing thousands of bottles of this wonderful preparation. IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS AND SO SIMPLE ANY CHILD CAN USE IT. Lay the hair over and apply the mixture for a few minutes, and the hair disappears as if by magic without the slightest pain or injury when applied or ever afterward. It is unlike any other preparation ever used for the purpose. Thousands of LADIES who have been annoyed with hair on their FACE, NECK and ARMS attest its merit. GENTLEMEN who do not appreciate beard or hair on their neck, find a priceless boon in Queen's Anti-Hairine which does away with shaving, by rendering its future growth an utter impossibility. Price of Queen's Anti-Hairine 25c per bottle, sent in safety mailing boxes, postage paid by us (securely sealed from observation). Send money or stamps with full address written plainly. Correspondence strictly confidential. This advertisement is honest and straight forward in every word it contains. We invite you to deal with us and you will find everything as represented. Cut this out and mail to-day. Address QUEEN CHEMICAL CO., 74 Race Street, QUINCY, ILL. You can send your letter to any Post Office to insure its safe delivery. We will pay \$1.00 for any case of failure or slightest injury to any purchaser. Every bottle guaranteed. SPECIAL OFFER.—To ladies who respond and sell among their friends 25 bottles of Queen's Anti-Hairine, we will present with a SILK DRESS. It costs but little. Extra Large Bottle and sample of silk to select from sent with order. Good Salary or Commission to Agents. HOME REFERENCES.—The Lytle Safe and Lock Co., 146 to 150 Water Street; Edwin Alden Advertising Agency, 245 Race Street, and John D. Park & Sons Co., Wholesale Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ENGRAVING. PORTRAITS, HOUSES, STORES, ADVERTISEMENTS. "PROGRESS" ENGRAVING BUREAU, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Our Neighbors by REV. RICHARD VICE OF WIGHTLILL. "Why beholdest thou thy neighbor's eye? Or how comest thou to see his eye? Let me pull out the beam that is in thine eye, and I will pull out the beam that is in his eye."—M. You will recognize wo are taken from best sermons that were indeed, not much considered that it was the source of wisdom the Truth, and whom confessed to be, no Teacher sent from God other names by which was spoken of in came, there was this called the Prince of to make peace b and God the Father but in the midst of still. He came all at peace with each other full of envyings, burn such-like, He sought with Himself and at With this in view, He commandment, that others. He called to see. He saw a storm as evil spirit it was the sufferer to be still in his right mind, Jesus and harmony. The quitted was the abode money. He wished to same. This will explain said, in this Sermon of peace and love and good habits and vices which others. The world was Kingdom, and He will claim it. But it will till the whole world "Friends," and He is of us all. The world which this means already will not be the family to see till all men are and He is the elder whom the younger passages in Mount that at the of peace-making character I have read from simple that it might be understand them. Exactly. For that we exposition, lest they plicity they escaped dwell with His Father amongst men. The fully sure that He hearts and ways, th confidence to trust and lived amongst the He lived in the ho reputed father, He a working-man, work go out to His work His business called. His family, he would hood discussed His —for we have good that He had some— men and women do in, and He would might very likely re their meals, walk o evenings, and have a passes between neigh

The Habit of. At the time He is thirty-three years of supporting Jesus of only a man. He was speak as a man of ex what men did and seen and heard it competent to advise a for it, because He wa Now one thing I mus in this life of seclusion was this: that when together their talk is neighbors. Of course, and to some extent in a society, and must each other. We shou ings it we did not. Bed that when the neig review, it was not h talked about; they we it might be possible to but it was just the opt had a bodily misfortu laughed at. It he character, this was ta again. It was a sp that one never tired of a misfortune in his being sorry for him, t to give them ple right!" "I said it wo were a delight to deligate to tell of mis man.

It is this habit and that our blessed Lord returns to here. Where come together there is tion, the same thing they have been told because it was the he wanted to see be were ever encountered become friends and I taught us different To do this the teaches us that such bore is wrong. It is the first place, we are ves. Christ says, Wh hold that is in thy br mote is a small speck



SERMON.

Our Neighbour's Faults. BY REV. RICHARD W. HILLY, D.D., Vicar of Wighill, Yorks., England.

"Why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye? Or how wilt thou say to thy brother, Let me pull out the mote out of thine eye; and behold a beam is in thine own eye? The hypocrite shall first cast out the beam out of thine own eye; and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye."

that we see in a ray of light from a sun-beam. A beam is of course a log of wood. The Master says, that all the time that you are looking at this very, very small mote in your neighbor's eye, you have a fault of your own as huge as a lump of wood. How can this be? In this way. We know very well that in every action is not so much what we actually do as the reason for doing it, that makes all the difference. The poor widow who threw two mites into the treasury was considered as having cast in more than the rich men who cast in their gold pieces. The great Teacher did not mean by that to say that two farthings were more than a gold piece, but it cost her more to part with it, and it was this motive that made her action the greater. If then it is the motive that makes the worth of an action, how can we tell our neighbor's motive? We see him do an action, and we may find fault with him, and call it bad. Perhaps if we knew why he did it, we should find that he was right, that he had the best intentions.

us what we are to do. First, says the Christ, "pluck out the beam out of thine own eye." He bids each man to look at himself, to examine his own conduct; if he sees anything amiss in his neighbor, just to observe whether the same fault is not in his own bosom. We have a good instance of this in the New Testament. You remember, at the Lord's Supper, the blessed Lord said to His disciples, "One of you shall betray Me." "What? shall one of us be a traitor to his Friend? Who can it be?" They are silent for a time. Each man looks into his own heart; can I be capable of such a crime? He is thinking not about his neighbor, but himself. Then each asks Christ, "Lord, is it I?" John does not say, "Lord, will Peter do it or Andrew?" Each says, "Lord, is it I?" That is what the Christ means us to do, each man to pluck out his own beam. We shall find that enough to do. A besetting sin is not got over in a day, nor in a week. It will not be got over by once looking after, or by once thinking of. We will need all our watchfulness and all our care, and we shall find little time for watching that of our neighbour. When thou hast done this, Christ says, thou shalt see clearly to put out the mote from thy brother's eye. Thou shalt see clearly; for thou shalt know whether it is a fault or not. You will have got into the habit of making allowances; of thinking there may be some good motives in your neighbor's mind which at present you do not know. Before I charge him with a fault I will be quite sure, make all inquiries, and ask him whether he meant to do what is said of him. By seeing clearly in this way, the fault will be found to be much smaller. Thou shalt see clearly. Yes, for thou wilt do it kindly. Instead of rushing in haste to attack my neighbor for a sin, I shall remember the grief of my own sin; how much it pained me; with how much difficulty I got the better of it; the long struggle it was; have I got the better of it now? Now my neighbor may be struggling in the same way, all this time that he is getting abused. He may know his fault, and may be striving hard against it too. I will see clearly and speak to him kindly, and tell him of his fault in such a way as I should like to be told of mine. Thou shalt see clearly. Yes, having tried against my own, I will give my neighbor the benefit of my assistance. I will educate him, and put them out of my life with no niggard hand. They lived in another place, no one, not even his intimate friends knew; he never spoke of it, but he did it for years.

THE SACRED COLLEGE IN THE QUESTION AS TO WHETHER THE LOSS OF REASON INVOLVES THE LOSS ON THE PART OF ONE OF ITS MEMBERS OF HIS VOTE AT THE CONCLAVE. If Boston does not witness very soon a marked religious and moral uplifting it will not be the fault of the church workers of the city. There is not a denomination which has not entered upon some line of practical work among the people in its vicinity or in the crowded sections of the city. The work has not been exclusively religious, but has touched both the physical and social needs of the masses. James A. Spurgeon, who is to carry on the ministerial duties at the London Tabernacle, is a younger brother of the late famous preacher, and has for some time been assistant pastor of the great church. He also has a church at Croydon, but for many years past most of his time has been devoted to superintending the agencies at work in connection with the Tabernacle. He has the reputation of being a good business man.

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NESTLE'S FOOD We will send half a pound of Nestle's Food to any mother sending us her address. THOMAS LEEMING & CO., MONTREAL.

HUMPHREYS' This PRECIOUS OINTMENT is the triumph of Scientific Medicine. Nothing has ever been produced to equal or compare with it as a CURATIVE and HEALING APPLICATION. The effects of WITCH HAZEL, when combined and applied in the formula of an oil, is marvellous. It has been used over forty years, and always affords relief and always gives satisfaction.

WITCH HAZEL OIL. For Burns, Scalds and Ulceration and Contractions from Burns. The relief is instant—the healing wonderful and unequalled. For Infamed or Caked Breasts and Sore Nipples. It is invaluable.—Price, 50 Cents.

COLONIAL HOUSE, PHILLIPS SQUARE, MONTREAL. WE ARE NOW SHOWING New Goods IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS CARPETS, CURTAINS, UPHOLSTERING GOODS, FURNITURE, MANTLES, MILLINERY, READY-MADE CLOTHING, LADIES BOOTS and SHOES, STATIONERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, KITCHEN UTENSILS, ETC. Finest Assortment In Canada. N. B.—Mail orders promptly and carefully attended to. HENRY MORGAN & Co., COLONIAL HOUSE, MONTREAL.

Excellent Value in Bedroom & Parlor Suits, F. A. JONES, 34 Dock Street. EAST TERMS OF PAYMENT GIVEN.

Advertisement for Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. Includes financial statements for January 1st, 1891, and contact information for Montreal branch.

Advertisement for Progress Print. 'We Can Do It for You.' The advertisers in and the readers of Progress often compliment us upon its handsome appearance. 'It is the best printed paper in Canada' is a frequent expression.

Advertisement for Children's Clothing Department. Our high reputation for Juvenile Garments is well established, and this season we have excelled all previous efforts.

Advertisement for Collegiate School, Windsor, N.S. Founded A.D. 1788. Lists faculty members and their qualifications.

POOR STUPID SLAVES.

HOW THE PEASANTS OF AUSTRIAN POLAND LIVE.

Human Beings Who Are Not Unlike Animals—What They Wear and How They Are Employed—Wherein They Differ from the Ruthenian.

My original purpose in visiting Austrian Poland was to inspect, at the invitation of a friend, the new petroleum fields of north-eastern Austria, and incidentally to study the Galician lowly.

On first reaching Cracow a hasty trip by rail to Kolomea, in the southeastern corner of Galicia, a half-day's walk from the frontier of barbaric Bessarabia, demonstrated that there was nothing of very great interest to write of these industrial developments.

An oil belt 300 miles in length and about 25 miles wide extends southeast from near Sanok, in Galicia, along the Carpathian range of mountains. It then passes between Bukovina and Hungary, and thence breaks away into the Roumanian oil fields in detached spurs of the Carpathians. It is perhaps 1,000 miles in length, and altogether forms what is known in the geography of petroleum as the "Gallician deposits," and territory of the "Austro-Roumanian refineries."

Until 1881 the operations were of the most primitive character, consisting almost exclusively of "hand digging" and the "free fall" systems of sinking wells. At the date named the Canadian system of "pole tool drilling" was introduced, and rapid development, backed by English capital and operated by Galician Polish companies, resulted. All the steam power machinery is imported from England. Engineers and superintendents have been brought from the Canadian oil fields, and the tools formerly supplied from Hanover, are now made in Galicia.

The flow of oil is not to be compared with that of the average Pennsylvania districts. It becomes most insignificant when the great Russian wells of Baku are taken into account, yet it is a fairly profitable source of supply; has given employment to thousands of Polish and Ruthenian peasants, whose wages are ninety kreutzers, or about thirty-six cents per day, with a daily allowance of two sticks of cordwood for fuel; and I find the entire annual production of the Gallician petroleum fields equals two-thirds of the total consumption by all Austria.

In so far as these peasant employees, who were to recently agriculturists, woodsmen and mountaineers to have lost any of their hereditary customs and characteristics, gave opportunity of study of the Gallician peasantry, the large groupings of such lowly had interest. But my researches among the peasant class were chiefly carried on upon the large estates and in the purely peasant villages.

The acceptance of three invitations as guest at the homes of two noblemen and one rich gentleman farmer furnished opportunity to know slightly the aristocratic country landlords and to really see their hind and laborers and house servants as they are. The latter differ in no important respect from the laboring peasantry of the villages, save that to me they seem even more suddenly stupid and servile. At this time of the year the outdoor laborer still retains his winter clothing. He is a curious looking fellow. His hair is cut either straight across his forehead, or to a spear-like point upon it, and grows like a lion's mane about his shoulders and neck.

His head covering is a mangy fur hood, often of squirrel skin with tail dangling loosely upon his shoulders, or of sheep or goat skin with the fleece side next his head. A sort of greatcoat or robe hangs loosely from his shoulders to below his knees. This is of the skin of some animal, with the fur or hair next the body. The reversed exposed side is covered with ancient layers of grease for protection against the snow and rain. If he possesses undergarments of any sort, they are shreds of rags stuffed with chaff and straw.

He usually wears stockings of the heaviest and coarsest materials, and high legged, pointed shoes of huge proportions. For not only are precious hose protected by ropes of straw wound round above the knee to the ankle, but enough chaff and wisps of straw participate in occupancy of his cavernous shoes to provide sufficient warmth. Aside from this unique garb, his beard stands out from his face a massy, wiry *chereuse-de-frise*, in which enough straw and chaff have lodged to provide an adequate "comforter" for his face and neck.

From a dozen to a score of these peasant animals seem to be attached to every large estate. If they have quarters—except those who are married, who are provided with low, thatched wooden huts, squallid and filthy beyond description—I was not able to find them. They are "messed" like hogs from the great house kitchen in corners of the stables, and lie down at night among the other animals, with their straw ropes and hide coats for bedding, wherever they are able to find most congenial and comfortable stabling. Serfdom is not supposed to exist in this land, but I have a well-founded suspicion that something very like it is in vogue. An average of thirty kreutzers per day, perhaps 12 cents, although they are glad enough to get this. Each estate is provided with a steward or overseer, who, like the Irish agent, adjusts matters so that human effort is not permitted to produce more than this kind of human life is supposed to require. He has a storehouse filled with the rude requirements of these estate laborers—coats, shoes, hose, belts, something that is called tobacco and snuff, *caviare* and vile brandy. These are issued, after the manner of our own exclusively devilish "truck" system with miners, with such discretion that the estate laborer is in life-long debt, and is subject to the prison and lash if he attempts to escape his master and his obligation.

There are no schools or colleges for the better class of girls, and at nearly all these Polish aristocratic homes I found a *bonne*, an English governess, or both, and a French

tutor. They receive excellent salaries, live on something like terms of equality with their employers, are usually broken-down gentlemen or gentlewomen with "literary turn" like president Mr. Wegg, and are the most glad and grateful people on earth when chance brings a traveller like myself from the outer world of glowing activities among them.

I do not know whether to pity them or the manual servants of the household most. They live in a refined sort of Siberia in which there is scarcely a ray of lightness or opportunity for enjoyment, with the advantage rather on the side of the serfs beneath them; for the latter know only the dull, plodding, beastly darkness into which they have been born. I found one woman here, a governess, whom I know to have been in Berlin in 1882; while a tutor in another establishment is an Oxford linguist, who has published a creditable book in London within five years last past. Both of them begged me in God's name not to reveal their present whereabouts and condition.

Outside of the great estates, the Gallician peasantry in general are of two distinct races—the Ruthenians, of Russian descent, and the Poles. Their conditions are equal, but they have many distinct characteristics. Neither actually possesses a foot of soil. Most hold their patches of ground, or huts, when they are simply cottagers and laborers, at the will of the lord; and rent is seldom collected in money, for of money they have little or none. Field products are sometimes taken in lieu of money, but rents are usually, almost universally, collected in labor, amounting to from 80 to 100 working days in each year to each man.

The Ruthenian is the tidier, thrifter, more manful man of the two. His dress is of coarse, hempen stuff, with his shirt hanging outside his trousers, with occasionally a sacklike coat made of the coarse, long hair of the mountain sheep. His feet are covered with moccasins pointed at the toes and laced from the toe to the ankle. He wears no stockings, but loosely winds his legs with cord from his ankles half way to the knees, where it binds his baggy trousers closely. In the summer he wears a straw hat, and in the winter a Lapland hood. He is a coarse, clean man, never fat, of splendid muscular development; wiry, active, alert, and by all odds the best workman or laborer in Galicia.

The Ruthenian woman has some odd ideas of dress. The material is usually of coarse linen. Her gown, which is in reality her chemise, is open from neck to knees and is belted in loose folds about the waist. Another curious and distinguishing article of dress is her wadded apron. She is never without this, but it is worn behind, never in front. She has no stockings or undergarments, but her feet are shod like her husband's—with pointed and laced moccasins. Her head, in winter and summer, is always bound in a gaily handkerchief, but she possesses no other article of clothing whatever, except a sheepskin coat for winter use. What she lacks next her skin she makes up in ornamentation. I have counted more than a score of brass rings on the fingers of her two hands. Her earrings of hollow brass would hold enough oil to light the family fire for an evening; and her necklace of glass or imitation coral beads, coiled a half dozen times about her by no means charming neck, is always yards in length.

The appearance and regimen of the Polish peasantry, whether laborers about the oil fields, woodsmen or agriculturists, are very different. The men are of stouter action, dark, ungainly, and wear mustachios of great size and heronness of appearance. The women are bony and featured, save among the very youthful maidens, with black, beady and restless eyes. Neither men nor women are pleasant in appearance or temper.

They have no distinctive dress, unless rage may become by their unsexed and distinctive. They are the most uncouth and forbidding lowly folk in their homes or at labor I ever met. But none are so poor as to not possess neat suits for Sundays, feast days and market time. On these occasions the women appear in cottons of the most striking colors, like Ruthenian women, they are loaded down with Brumagum jewelry, and a green, yellow, or red kerchief turban on their heads, while the men invariably appear in black. Often five to ten families live under one roof, but usually the *dom*, or house which the Ruthenian calls his *buta*, is a tiny but of one room. All the furniture in this—cots, stools, tables and chests—are handmade and almost always made by the peasant himself. There is invariably one box on which he has lavished his most loving art. It contains his keepsakes and treasures and all his kreutzers and gulden. He never relinquishes the key to this, and not even his wife knows how little or great is the store it contains.

The houses of both Ruthenian and Polish peasants are but one story high, with one room open to the roof. They are made of slabs and bits of refuse timber from the mountain mills. These bits are rudely mortised together. When the inner structure is completed, pegs are driven into the sides. Clay mortar is then thrown upon pegs and pounded until it is solid. The surfaces are then wet and worked by hand with light mallets until perfectly smooth and dry, when the huts are whitewashed and thatched. Little groups of these charmingly diversified often dreary Gallician landscape. EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

Prayer By Machine. One of the sights of India is Bhutia Butee, or village, which contains a Buddhist temple, and around it are clustered the dirty huts of filthy, but happy, people. The tall flagstaffs around the barn-like house float long, cotton streamers with printed prayers. The red-capped Lamas will turn the prayer wheels and show the images or the drum made of two Lama skulls and trumpet of a high bone. There are many monasteries of this sort on the tops of the mountains on the road to Tibet, all inaccessible and lonely, often containing manuscript books written in Sanskrit or Pali, of great interest and value. Every Bhutian or Tibetan has a small silver or copper box, containing a printed prayer; this is attached to a stick and says his devotions for him. All he has to do is to turn the wheel from left to right and repeat "Om Mani Padmi Om." "Hail to Thee of the Lotus and the Jewel." Should he, however, have occasion to curse, a turn or two of the wheel, the more natural way from right to left, and the curses shower out faster than a longshoreman.

HOW TO TELL GOOD WHISKY.

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 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 3 columns: Whisky Name, Opalescence on Diluting Distillate, Furfural Reaction. Includes Mackie & Co., J. B. Sheriff, Bulloch, Lafe & Co., Bernard & Co., Donald Stewart, Kirker, Greer & Co., 'Heather Bell' Brand, Mitchell's Heather Dew, Thom & Cameron, and Artificial Scotch prepared in the Laboratory from Spirits and essences.

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.*

LADIES BEWARE!

And see the word "Health" is plainly stamped on the vests you buy when asking for the

"HEALTH BRAND"

There is such a large sale for these goods now, that they are being imitated, and your protection is this trade-mark.

For Spring and Summer wear some beautiful new styles and special light weights have been produced.

Every first-class store has them for sale.

The Yost Typewriter.

The New Yost the only perfect Writing Machine. The ribbon, the shift-key and other antiquated devices discarded.

New Machine, "Management", "Principles", "Patents", "Men", "Life", "Brains", "Methods", "Capital", The Latest & Best.

The New Yost combines the life long experience of the inventor G. W. N. Yost, who invented the "Remington" in 1873, the "Caligraph" in 1880 and the "Yost" in 1889, the latest and best improvements have been added during 1892, making the New Yost an ideal perfect typewriter. The New Yost prints direct from steel type, its work is never blurred but is clean, cut and beautiful. The alignment is absolutely perfect and permanent. The paper feed is an ideal success, the best ever applied to a typewriter. The line spacing absolutely perfect.

IRA CORNWALL, General Agent, Chubb's Corner, ST. JOHN, N. B.

IT IS CERTAINLY A GREAT TRIBUTE TO MELISSA THAT SUCH PERSISTENT ATTEMPTS ARE MADE TO PRODUCE IMITATIONS.

Counterfeit money to pass current even among the most ignorant must be made to resemble genuine coin.

In like manner it is found necessary to even copy Melissa patterns and styles in the frantic effort to place imitation goods on the market.

ALL IN VAIN. The public are not so easily humbugged, and regard with undisguised contempt such an underhand and paltry manner of doing business.

Our Melissa Cloths are manufactured by the largest and best mills in the country. All our patterns are made especially for us and the mills guarantee they will neither reproduce them in any other cloth, nor sell them to any other firm.

WE NEITHER DEAL IN COUNTERFEITS NOR PLAY SECOND FIDDLE. Copies of Melissa patterns must therefore be obtained from some of the smaller inferior mills in lower grades of cloth.

NOTHING EQUAL TO MELISSA HAS EVER HERETOFORE BEEN PRODUCED either for Ladies' Cloakings or Men's Ulsterings. There is a large range of the most fashionable colorings and patterns to choose from. The Cloth being thoroughly Rainproof you get, in a Melissa Cloak or Overcoat, a beautiful fine soft Woollen Garment having all the advantages of a Waterproof without any of the disagreeable or unhealthy qualities.

Melissa Goods are now being sold by all the Leading Dealers throughout the Dominion.

All genuine porous rainproof cloths are stamped in wax with the Melissa trade mark seal, and Melissa Garments have the above trade mark label attached. None other genuine.

THE MELISSA MANUFACTURING CO., MONTREAL.

THE DOMINION SAFETY FUND Life Association.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

The only REGULAR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY devoted to the business of Life Insurance AT COST. Upwards of \$200,000 in Death Claims paid, at a cost of one-third the ordinary Life Premiums.

The Association issues STRAIGHT LIFE and SPECIFIC TONTINE POLICIES. Under its Tontine Policies, SPECIFIC Cash Bonuses are payable, an instance of which is given below.

St. JOHN, N. B., March 28th, 1892. To the Directors of The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association:

GENTLEMEN,—We the undersigned, beg to acknowledge receipt of the sum of Fifty-five Dollars, cash, paid to each of us; being a FIRST Bonus under the terms of our Specific Tontine Policies, issued in May, 1891. These policies continue in force for the full amount, with provision for further Bonuses.

We heartily recommend THE DOMINION SAFETY FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION to the Public for reliability and promptitude.

MARSTON GULLOD, W. G. LEE, FRED C. JONES, WALTER BANKING, A. L. GOODWIN, J. B. ANDREWS, H. F. FINLEY, RICHARD RODGERS.

The Association has over \$250,000 of Assets for every \$100 of Liability and holds the same RESERVE that Level Premium Companies do. Full Dominion Deposit. A Dominion License. Official Inspection. For further information apply to our agents, or to CHAS. CAMPBELL, Sec'y.

THE REST IN THE WORLD

WARRANTED RAINPROOF REGISTERED

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"ASTRA" TALKS WITH GIRLS.

[Correspondents seeking information in this department should address their queries to "Astra," Progress, St. John.]

I must have had a retrospective fit the other day, girls, because I began to think about all the correspondents I had had since I first started this column, and how many of them I had lost sight of. One by one, their names came back to me, the small flock of friends who first surrounded me, when I began my literary career, and whom I have never forgotten! I wonder what has become of them, and where they are now? There was "Butterfly," and "Folly," and "Gladys," and a whole group of "Fancies." "A Canadian in B. C.," "Three little maids from school," and "Wanderer." I thought so much of "Wanderer," too, and "Lochinvar," who was such a constant friend, and "Rally," but Rally died a natural death as far as her literary career was concerned, caused by a letter some sassy boy wrote to me, about her, and then there was dear little "Robin" whose cheery voice has been silent for so long, that I have come to the conclusion I shall never hear her voice again, and that she is singing in a brighter land. Well, I shall be getting low spirited if I look back too far, so I had better take up my present duties and get a few letters answered. Only I do not like to think that the old correspondents with whom I started out in life, and who were, have quite forgotten me, and lost their interest in my special corner of PROGRESS.

EMMANUEL B. Yarmouth.—Is that your real name, I wonder? and if so, why did you not give me some other, less pre-ventive I let the captive pussy out of her bag, and then you straightway fall upon me and read me the "banns." You really made me feel quite wealthy and important by addressing me as "Mrs. Astra." There was only one little insignificant letter between myself and affluence, had you used an o, instead of an e, I might easily have imagined that I was Mr. John Jacob Astor—if I "made believe very much" as "The Marchioness" said. You are a clever boy, Emmanuel! But yet methinks the literary female who ariseth early in the morning and hieeth herself to her task betwixt a little bit clever too, and peradventure she arose first. You have my deepest sympathy, my dear boy, and you shall also have the benefit of my counsel, such as it is. When a man has reached such years of discretion as you you have attained, when he has touched the Rubicon of eighteen, and left all boyish and youthful things behind, his judgment must be sufficiently matured for him to rely upon it implicitly, without, of course any regard for such a mere trifle as the opinion of your parents, which cannot matter to you one way or the other. True, they may possibly "forbid the banns," as you say, and even go to such cruel extremes as kidnapping you at the very altar, tearing you from the side of your weeping bride and keeping you in close confinement in the dark, noisome, rat haunted paternal cellar, and water until your twenty-first birthday sets you free; but you will be upheld by the knowledge that the course of true love never did run smooth, and also the still more important fact that your parents have the law on their side. Besides that, you can obviate any such unpleasant contingency by not having any banns to forbid! Be married by special license, which is expensive of course, but then so much more secure, and as the young lady is five years older than you, why not borrow the requisite three years from her, and then she will be 22 and you 21? I really think that is a brilliant idea. Judging from your rapturous description the young lady must indeed be a wonderful girl. It is not often one has the privilege of meeting a lady who possesses "rich way and shining locks of dark brown hair" and as she is so charming, the slight tinge of African blood need not be any drawback; such things are largely a matter of taste. I don't think the difference in age matters very much, but I do decidedly think eighteen too young for an only daughter to marry. Think the matter over until you are of age, and if you are of the same opinion then you can please yourself, but your plain duty now is to obey your parents. I think "shade" a very nice word, and most expressive. The language your parent used was strong, certainly, but no stronger, I fancy, than he thought the occasion warranted. I had not the slightest intention of publishing your letter, so you may set yourself at rest, as your "reluctant consent" will not be required. I certainly do think "attached," or "in love," would sound much better. Your letter was fairly well written and spelled, but the composition might be improved upon. Well, I don't know that I particularly wish you to write to me again, but you may, if you like, and I shall be interested in knowing how your rather peculiar love affair turns out.

NEMO, N. B.—You are very kind to say so, and I think I have said before how much I appreciate such pleasant praise. I think I am always especially pleased when a man tells me he enjoys reading my column, as I know men usually steer very clear of anything like a "Woman's department." As you say my columns are always open to inquirers of both sexes. I feel highly flattered at your having "taken a fancy" to me, and can assure you that neither Geoffrey nor the pup will resent the fact in the least. Geoffrey has too good an opinion of himself to be jealous, and the pup is a dog now. He has celebrated his first birthday, wears his first collar, and has had his first real fight, from which he emerged semi-victorious, that is to say he hurt the other dog nearly as much as the other dog hurt him, so he is naturally inclined to put on airs. Of course I had patience to read your letter, and I enjoyed it very much too. Your story is very clear, and concise, and the only explanation I can give you of the young lady's conduct is that she never really cared for you. I suppose she imagined she did at the time but changed her mind; few girls of that age know their own minds and the very fact that she persisted in corresponding with another proves that her

heart could not have been entirely yours.

You were perfectly right in expressing your disapproval, and she had no right to do as she did. I think she treated you very badly, and I cannot quite believe the story about being compelled to receive the attentions of the other, such things do not happen in these days, I think she was tired of the engagement and took that method of ending it. I may be doing her an injustice, but that is the way it looks to me. I am delighted with you, Nemo, for writing so spirited a letter, and telling her your opinion of her conduct! It won't do her any harm, and it may do her a great deal of good, such heartless behaviour is getting entirely too common amongst girls, and the worst of it is that it teaches men to think that we are all alike, and as you express it, "teaches them a lesson" which they should never have learned. I think, if I were you, that I would try to treat her in future exactly as if she were some stranger you were meeting for the first time and be simply courteous to her. If she wishes to offer you any explanation of her conduct, she can easily make an opportunity to do so, but I should not ask for one, it is her place to offer it. I did not see anything silly in your letter, but still I admit that you are very young, and I know that five years from now you will look back, and consider it all very silly yourself, one always does, I am sorry to say. You are perfectly right in what you say about kissing. When I read that extract in PROGRESS I wished very much that I had written it, so entirely did the writer's ideas agree with my own, but yet, my dear boy, I wonder if you realize how much your sex is to blame in that matter? You kiss some trusting little damsel of sixteen, and she knows little of the world, and less of men; so she thinks you must be very much in love with her, or you would never do such a thing, and considers it almost equivalent to a declaration of love, and when she finds out her mistake she learns a lesson also, and sometimes it does her more harm than good. I get such numbers of letters on this very same subject that I think it would be very difficult for anyone to identify the writer of any one of them; but you will see that I have been careful. Where did you get that last sheet of paper? I frequently use the same kind myself, but I thought I was a very privileged person indeed, and that very few could obtain it. I shall always be glad to hear from you, and you need not be afraid of making your letters too long.

GRINNON BARRETT.—Yes, so I see. "There you are again," and do you know I believe you are the agent for those typewriters? If you are not, you certainly ought to be, for the enthusiastic manner in which you discourse of their good qualities would carry conviction to the most sceptical mind. I am glad you are so pleased with it, and I should like to have one very much, the price you mention seems ridiculously cheap. You are quite mistaken about the pup, he is not ill at all, the cat is the sole sufferer, but I hope the warm weather will restore her to health. How much there is in that speech the old man made about Shakespeare and how many of us have left when reading his works that he had some of our "ideas?" and the same with James Whitcomb Riley. No, I never heard the little story you mention, about him. How fortunate you are to have the poem in his own writing! I am glad to hear that your cold is nearly well. The flaxseed is an old remedy of my mother's, but we leave out the honset and licorice, and substitute lemon and rock candy. I really do think a sorely tried public will have to take the matter up and demand some reparation from the publisher of Progress for letting that song loose upon it, without the music the world would have been comparatively harmless, but publishing them together was the last straw. Could we not punish them in some way without resorting to dynamite? Will Helen, St. John, please read philiter, for philiter, in her answer of last week?

AN OFFICER'S STRANGE BET.

How He Made a Ball-room Full of Ladies Show Their Feet.

The writer recalls the circumstance of a bet made by an officer of the Guards. This was in the period of the full skirts worn over extensive crinolines, producing a fashion of the day becoming so regular that it was impossible. Rat-baiting was then popular in certain London circles, and there was a noted dealer in rodents who went by the name of Bill George. Bill received a commission to deliver a two dozen rats in good condition. Inverness cloaks were then in vogue, and the rats having been secured in two bags, the better and a confederate each concealed a bag under his coat, and at the hour when London society had gathered in the stately mansions of Belgravia quietly made their way to the scene of operations. As they entered the dancing-hall a quadrille was just being concluded. The better stationed himself near the door, and his confederate went to the further end of the room. Neither removed his cloak, and when the music ceased two ladies who had just been dancing approached the better and entreated him to remove his cloak and join in the next dance. Their distended bell-shaped gowns as they stood beside him afforded a good shield, and he let slip his bag of rats close to the wall. His confederate at the end of the room had done the same thing, and then both gentlemen announced their intention of dancing. The music began, but the band was soon drowned in the chorus of female shrieks which now filled the air. "A rat! a rat!" was echoed from one point to another, and soon they were seen running all over the floor. Chaos ensued, and every lady in the room, regardless of appearances, was hysterically scrambling to a place of safety, until benches, chairs, and tables were densely populated with shrieking femininity, and the bet was won.

REASONABLE RECEIPTS.

Specially Prepared from Practical Tests for the Lady Readers of "Progress."

Free Recipe.

At this season of the year, caterers in the large cities are on the look out for the first supply of frogs' legs, and while the supply of this delicacy is becoming greater every year, frogs are sufficiently high priced to be accounted an article of luxury. During the summer months they fill a void left by the vacation of the oyster. The frog is one of the regular kinds of meat now kept in stock in all good restaurants and clubs during the season. There are two kinds eaten—the small green marsh frog and the large bull frog. They resemble chicken's legs in appearance and taste, only they are whiter. The legs only are eaten. They are caught with a net and line, and also by nets drawn along the margin of the ponds. When caught they are skinned; the body thrown away; the feet are chopped off and the legs with enough of the spine or saddle to hold the two together are reserved for cooking. Plentiful as they appear to be—in the marshes and ponds—the market supply is seldom equal to the demand. They are best fried, or fricasseed. When they appear in our market it will be time enough to tell how to prepare them. I notice that one or two other delicacies such as asparagus, their absence in this market. I have not in three seasons seen a bunch of native asparagus, a fresh mushroom, or a brussels sprout, in their respective seasons, except the mushrooms, which last were brought from Nova Scotia in considerable quantities, but not sufficient to find a place in the market. Can anyone tell me if water-cress is to be found anywhere near here? I should be glad to know.

Dandelion.

It is to be feared that if it were suggested to a certain class of people that they would do well to cut young dandelions and eat them when they cannot afford to buy spinach or other vegetables, that the man who ventured to give such advice would be considered as execrable as the Frenchman who told the starving peasants that they would soon have a good crop of grass; and yet it is a fact that most poor people disdain such advice. Educated people, of course, know the value of the dandelion, not only as a vegetable, but that it has the place of honor in the salad-bowls of the rich. They are even cultivated in gardens, straw being used to keep the stalks long and white. As a quantity goes, it will not be many days after this rain before they can be had in plenty, for the picking.

Dandelion Greens.

Gather the young green leaves, and cook the same as spinach, with a pinch of soda in the water, to keep the colour, drain, chop, and season with butter, pepper and salt.

Dandelion Salad.

The young tender leaves as well as the upper white part of the roots, cut into inch lengths and eaten with a dressing made of three parts oil, one part vinegar and pepper and salt to taste.

Damp Cellars.

In this damp climate, and especially at this season of the year it may be well to know that the damp air of a cellar or store room may soon be dried by placing in it a peck of fresh lime in an open box. A peck of lime will absorb seven pounds, or more than three quarts of water.

Fontenelle.

was a great epicure, and inordinately fond of spinach. He sat down one day to a frugal dinner with him who was equally partial to the succulent vegetable, but they differed in their preferences of the mode of dressing, for while Fontenelle preferred it a la creme, his friend chose it dressed au Quercy (with butter). In consequence it was customary when they dined together to have the spinach divided and dressed differently. One day Fontenelle was awaiting his friend's arrival and the spinach was ready for the final dressing when instead of the one expected there came a messenger saying the friend had suddenly dropped dead. Fontenelle thought for a moment, then turning towards the kitchen he said, "Tell the cook to dress all the spinach a la creme," and without further comment he went to dinner.

Croquettes of Calves Brains.

This is a delicious entree and cheap at this season, also easily obtained and easily made.

1 set of brains.

1 cup of loose measure, of white bread crumbs. 1 ounce of butter. 1 table spoonful of chopped parsley. 1 teaspoonful of mixed salt and pepper. Little lemon juice and slight grating of nutmeg. Simmer the brains in salted water for about twenty minutes, then put them into cold water and peel off the dark outside, cut them up and mash with the bread crumbs and all the other ingredients. Roll up into shape like corks with flour on the hands to prevent sticking, coat well with flour, or egg and bread crumbs them, and fry in hot lard, a nice yellow colour. Let them get well done. Serve with french green peas or tomato sauce. The peas simply need warming up in a little of their liquor, a little butter, salt and pepper.

Prune Faddings.

This is worth trying, even if you "do not like prunes." It is not often met with in cooking books, much less in practice. Use only the best prunes. Wash and stone a pound of prunes, break the stones and blanch (in boiling water) the kernels, and put these into a stew-pan with the fruit, a tablespoonful of sugar, has a pint of water, and, if liked, a glassful of port. Boil the prunes to a thick paste. Roll out a piece of paste, such as is used for a roly-poly, a third of an inch thick; spread the fruit upon it, moisten the edges with water, and make it into a roll. Fasten the ends securely. Tie the pudding in a flannel cloth, plunge into boiling water, and boil it quickly till done enough. A wine sauce is the proper thing to serve with it, but a very nice sauce can be made with some of the syrup the prunes were stewed in, to which add the juice of a

We are Alive

To the wants of our customers, and are always on the lookout for improvements and new things that will prove to your advantage. Our Four Leaders are genuine favorites and the Ladies will appreciate them.

- Ladies' Bright Dongola Buttoned Boots, \$2.00;
- Bright Dongola Buttoned Boots, \$2.00;
- Bright Dongola Buttoned Boots, \$1.75;
- Bright Dongola Buttoned Boots, \$1.75.

These are all different Styles and have the neat appearance and wearing qualities of many boots sold for \$3.00.

WATERBURY & RISING, - - 34 KING AND 212 UNION STS.

To Dress Well

Is more the result of good judgment than mere lavish use of money. Our New Stock of

Men's & Boys' Clothing

Is adapted to fill the wants of those who, having slender incomes still desire to make their appearance creditable.

OUR experience and close relations with the Leading Manufacturers enable us to present, this, the first season of our business, a range of Clothing unapproachable in STYLE! QUALITY! PRICE!

R. W. LEETCH,

NEW ROYAL CLOTHING STORE, 47 KING STREET, St. John, N. B.

AMERICAN DYE WORKS COMPANY.

Curtains Cleaned and Dyed by a French Process.

Office—South Side King Square, Works—Elm Street North End, St. John, New Brunswick.

lemon, enough water to thin it, a small strip of the lemon peel and a pinch of powdered cinnamon. Simmer for a minute or two, and serve with the pudding. This pudding needs only to be known to be loved. The same may be said of

Prune Pie. If the paste be good and the prunes prepared exactly as for the above pudding. Do not neglect to stone the fruit. It is very easily done after they are washed or even stewed for a short time.

I notice that rhubarb has made its appearance in the market. Rhubarb and prunes are so common, and yet so little understood that it is seldom one finds either properly prepared. They are both healthy foods, and cheap, and they both seem to share the fate of the potato, too little attention being paid to their preparation because they are common. Thoughtful housekeepers do not need to be reminded of this, but those who complain of the "sameness" in cooking would do well to give more attention to these three articles of diet. Next week I will give some points on rhubarb that are not generally known.

Don't DOUBT THE EXCELLENCE OF THE WILMOT SPA BEVERAGES. No Mixer and Muddler touches it this Year. WE GUARANTEE THE Ginger Ale, Lemonade, Club Soda and Aerated Water truly delicious. Mr. Cochrane, the Belfast specialist now manufacturing at the works, is a chemist of high standing and practical maker of the Belfast G. Ale for 10 years. He won three High Awards and Medals for his G. Ale in London, England, 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1890; and two Medals and three Certificates of Merit; Silver Medal at Hastings; First Prize, Dunedin, Australia, and First Prize, New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition, 1890.

Wilmot Aerated Spa Water PRINCE OF TABLE WATERS. Won Silver Medal at Jamaica, 1891. All leading Grocers, Hotels and Wine Merchants. Headquarters—KENTVILLE. Shipping Depot—MIDDLETON. Wilmot Spa Spring Co.—Ltd., St. John, N. B. Depot—10 North Market Wharf.

SHARPS' BALSAM OF GINGER AND ANISEED. CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, COUGHS AND COLDS. OVER 40 YEARS IN USE. 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Assessors' Notice THE BOARD OF ASSESSORS OF TAXES of the City of Saint John, in the present year hereby require all persons liable to be rated, forth with to furnish to the Assessors True Statements of all their Real Estate Personal Estate and Income, and hereby give notice that Blank Forms, on which statements may be furnished under the provisions of the Law, can be obtained at the office of the Assessors, and that such statements must be perfected under oath, and filed in the office of the Assessors within THIRTY DAYS from the date of this notice. Dated this first day of April, A. D. 1892. WM. F. BURTIN, Chairman, Assessors JOHN WILSON, URSAH DRAKE, RICHARD FARMER, Taxers.

Extracts from "The St. John City Assessment Law, 1889." Sec. 118.—The Assessors shall ascertain, as nearly as possible, the particulars of the real estate, the personal estate and the income of any person who has not brought in a statement in accordance with their notice and as required by this Law, and shall make an estimate thereof, at the true value and amount to the best of their information and belief; and such estimate shall be conclusive upon all persons who have not filed their statements in due time, unless they can show a reasonable excuse for the omission. Sec. 119.—No person shall have an abatement unless he has filed with the Assessors the statement, under oath, within the time hereinbefore required; nor shall the Common Council in any such case sustain an appeal from the judgment of the Assessors unless they shall be satisfied that there was good cause why the statement was not filed in the time, as herein provided.

City Auction Rooms. LESTER & CO. Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, Sale of Real and Personal Property of all kinds personally attended to. Household Furniture a specialty. Business Solicited. Returns Prompt. 23 Prince Wm. St., St. John, N. B., Canada.

STEAMERS.

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

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO. Spring Arrangements. TWO TRIPS TO BOSTON A WEEK FOR BOSTON. UNTIL further notice the Steamers of this Company will leave St. John for Eastport, Portland and Boston every Monday and Thursday Mornings at 7.30 Standard Time. Returning will leave Boston same days at 8.30 a. m., and Portland at 8 p. m., for Eastport and St. John.

Connections made at Eastport with steamer for St. Andrews, Colais and St. Stephen. Freight received daily up to 8 p. m. C. E. LAECHELE, Agent.

BAY OF FUNDY S. S. CO.—(LTD.) SEASON 1892. The following is the proposed schedule of the S. S. CITY OF MONTICELLO, ROBERT H. FLEMING, Commander.

MAY.—From St. John—Monday, Wednesday and Friday; Annapolis and Digby—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; Annapolis and Digby—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

JUNE.—From St. John—Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday; Annapolis and Digby—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

JULY and AUGUST.—From St. John—Daily Trips, (Sundays excepted.)

SEPTEMBER.—From St. John—Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday; Annapolis and Digby—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Steamer sails from St. John at 7.30 a. m., local time, return trip, sails from Annapolis upon the arrival of the morning express from Halifax. (Spd) HOWARD D. THORP, President.

RAILWAYS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. Low Rate ONE-WAY Excursions TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, TO Minneapolis & St. Paul VIA THE "SOO LINE," Saturdays, MAY, JUNE and JULY, 1892.

For rates of fares and other particulars consult Canadian Pacific or Intercolonial RY. Ticket Agents, D. McNICOLL, C. E. McPHERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Montreal. St. John, N. B.

Intercolonial Railway.

After Oct. 19, Trains leave St. John, Standard Time, for Halifax and Campbellton, 7.06; for Point du Chene, 10.30; for Halifax, 14.06; for Sussex, 16.30; for Quebec and Montreal, 18.30; for St. John, 20.30. Will arrive at St. John from Sussex, 8.30; from Quebec and Montreal (excepted Monday), 2.26; from Point du Chene, 12.48; from Halifax, 19.29 from Halifax, 22.30.

WESTERN COUNTIES R.Y.

Summer Arrangements. On and after Monday 18th Jan., 1892, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: LEAVE YARMOUTH.—Express daily at 8.00 a. m.; arrive at Annapolis at 12 noon; Passenger and Freight Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1.00 p. m.; arrive at Annapolis 5.45 p. m. LEAVE ANnapolis.—Express daily at 1.30 p. m.; arrive at Yarmouth at 5.30 p. m.; Passenger and Freight Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7.30 a. m.; arrive at Yarmouth 12.35 p. m.

CONNECTIONS.—At Annapolis with trains of way; at Digby with Steamer City of Monticello and from St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. At Yarmouth with steamers Yarmouth and Boston for Boston every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday evening; and from Boston every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday morning. With Stage daily (Sundays excepted) to and from Barrington, Shelburne and Liverpool. Through tickets may be obtained at 129 Hollis St., Halifax, and the principal Stations on the Windsor and Annapolis Railways. J. BROWN, General Superintendent Yarmouth, N. S.

McKinney's Night Dispensary.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Please notice that I have removed my Drug Store to the corner opposite the old stand on Charlotte and St. James streets, where I also reside now, and will be prepared to fill prescription orders all night and all day, giving the same my personal attention. Customers during the night will please note Electric Bell on shop door which communicates with my residence. JAMES MCKINNEY, Druggist.

WHIPS!

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

PLAYED AND ENDORSED BY The World's Most Eminent Musicians; and Pronounced by Them 'THE MOST PERFECT PIANO MADE.'

G. BRIDGE & SONS, St. John, N. B. Agents for the Maritime Provinces.

The Grand Piano. In 1873, making the clean cut applied. N. B. Agents for the Maritime Provinces.

Guilty or Not Guilty?

We want every reader of PROGRESS who knows of people or has friends suffering from wasting diseases to apply to him or herself the above question. If they do not know of any one who is suffering from any of the following diseases.

Consumption, Paralysis, Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Salt Rheum and other Skin and Blood Diseases, Rickets, Anæmia, Loss of Flesh, Wasting, both in Adults and Children, Nervous Prostration.

They are Not Guilty; but if they know of any one who is afflicted with any of these fatal diseases and has not recommended

PHOSPHOLEINE

(Pronounced FOS-FO-LEEN)

To them after reading such an array of evidence as is given below, then we can and must say that they must return against themselves a verdict of **GUILTY** of neglect in bringing before the sufferers a notice of this wonderful remedy, and thus enable them to regain health and strength. This much attention is due to your fellow beings who are either ailing or on their sure road to the grave. You must acknowledge that you have never before heard or seen a report of so many cures of people who are known to you either personally or by reputation, and any Physician who has used **PHOSPHOLEINE** will guarantee everything that has been said of its value. **LA GRIPPE** cannot get hold of those who take **PHOSPHOLEINE**, and those who have had the Grip are soon restored to strength and health by this source of life, or as cured consumptives style it "BOTTLED LIFE." Be useful in this world commencing by finding out who is sick in your neighbourhood, then be a neighbour unto them by seeing that they have a bottle of **PHOSPHOLEINE** at once, and you will enjoy the happiness of seeing your neighbour get well.

M. F. Eagar. WYOMOUTH, N. S.
Dear Sir,—I have used your Phospholeine in many cases for which it is recommended, and am well pleased with the way in which it acts. In a case of the most obstinate Chronic Bronchitis (the disease had baffled the usual treatment in such cases) your Phospholeine acted like a charm, and I ascribe the recovery entirely to the use of it. From my experience of it I feel justified in saying that it is an important remedial agent in all cases of Wasting Diseases, and I can heartily recommend it to the notice of the profession and public as a remedy of real merit.
HENRY D. RUGGLES, M. D.

Mr. M. F. Eagar. PLYMOUTH, PENOBSCOT, MAINE, C.
Dear Sir,—While away from home hauling bark last winter I caught a severe cold which settled on my lungs. I was a stout, rugged man, never was sick hardly a day in my life, but this cold got the better of me; I could not get rid of it under the usual treatment. I began to grow worse, coughed a great deal, and became very weak, so that I had to give up work. I was so hoarse I could not speak aloud. I consulted several physicians. I took their medicine but received no benefit, but gradually grew worse. The last physician consulted said I could not live. About this time my attention was called to the Phospholeine by your agent in this place, who induced me to try a bottle, which I did with marked results. To tell the truth, I had but little faith in it, I have tried so many medicines without relief. Before I had finished taking one bottle I began to feel better and to gain in health and strength. After taking a few bottles I was able to work in the hayfield, and have since been steadily improving; my hoarseness is nearly all gone and I have gained nearly 25 lbs in weight.
Please accept this as a grateful testimonial from one who has received great benefit from your valuable medicine.
Very truly yours, PARKER HOLT.

BRONCHITIS. HALIFAX, N. S.
Dear Sir,—I was so bad with a cough and tightness in the chest, and weakness, that when a fit of coughing came on I had to hold on to a fence, or anything else which was near, and the stuff which came from my lungs was very bad. I cannot tell you how much I suffered; I could hardly breathe, and I could get nothing to do me any good until I tried your Cod Liver Oil Cream (Phospholeine), and I now want to tell you that although I have taken only one bottle, I am cured. I can draw a full breath, feel quite strong, and the cough and expectorating are gone. It is the best medicine I have ever heard of, and I would like others to know of such a good preparation.
JOHN REARDON.

Mr. Eagar. PLYMOUTH, MAINE.
Dear Sir,—At the time I first sent you for the Phospholeine in June, 1882, I had a cold that I contracted in March. I coughed considerably and was reduced in weight. I tried several cough medicines without much benefit, my cough had become chronic, I commenced taking the Phospholeine and received immediate relief and soon commenced gaining in flesh. After taking four (4) bottles I felt like a new man, had gained 20 lbs. in weight and have not felt so well for several years, and have enjoyed very good health since. One thing more I wish to mention, for several years past I have been troubled with a numbness in the two middle fingers of each hand, sometimes the pain was quite severe, extending to the elbow. I consulted a physician who gave me some medicine that afforded only temporary relief. I am happy to say since taking the Phospholeine I have not had a recurrence of the trouble.
Very truly yours, CLARENDON BUTMAN.

Mr. Eagar. HALIFAX.
Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellency of your "Phospholeine." It has been most beneficial to me at different times when suffering from debility, etc. I may add that it is pleasant to the taste, which, of course, is a great advantage. I can confidently recommend it as a really good preparation for building up the system.
Yours very truly, (Signed) H. J. WINTERBOURNE, Rector of St. Mark's and St. John's Parish.

WASTING DEBILITY. HALIFAX, N. S.
Dear Sir,—I caught a cold last summer, and could not get rid of it. During fall and early part of winter, I became very weak, and coughed a good deal. I also lost in weight. After many things had failed, I tried Eagar's Cod Liver Oil Cream with Hypophosphites (Phospholeine), and commenced getting better after the first dose. I have now taken three bottles, and feel like a new man. I have proved it to be a great remedy, and as I think it ought to be well known that such valuable medicine can be had, I send you this for you to publish if you wish. I am, yours truly, JAS. JACKSON.

M. F. Eagar, Esq., 157 Hollis street, Halifax.
Dear Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to state that I have been prescribing your "Phospholeine" or "Cod Liver Cream" during the last two years, and the longer I use it the more gratified I am with the results.
H. L. KELLY, M. D.

FROM REV. H. J. WINTERBOURNE. HALIFAX.
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Yours very truly, (Signed) H. J. WINTERBOURNE, Rector of St. Mark's and St. John's Parish.

TRAIN DESPATCHER AT VANCEBORO.
Dear Sir,—My wife, Laura A. Finson, was taken ill early this year and suffered severely with a bad cough, accompanied by expectoration of mucus containing blood and great weakness of the chest, general prostration and clammy night sweats, and continued to grow worse until I was recommended to procure for her some bottles of the Phospholeine, and Wine of Rennet. This I did, and after using about five bottles of the Phospholeine, taking a teaspoonful at a time in a wine glass of milk, increased afterwards to a tablespoonful, and shortly after each dose a teaspoonful of your Wine of Rennet, she became thoroughly well, her improvement commencing after the first half bottle had been taken. She can now superintend her household duties without any inconvenience, eats and sleeps well, and every symptom of consumption has vanished. I have to thank you for your Phospholeine, and for the recommendation of your agent, Mr. WALTER R. FINSON, Vanceboro, Maine, U. S.

TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL.
Established, 1819. (Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)
M. F. Eagar, Esq., Halifax, N. S.
Dear Sir,—I am very highly pleased with the action of your Phospholeine. It has been used in this Hospital in Pulmonary and other wasting Diseases with success, and, being so palatable, is a splendid substitute for the Crude Cod Liver Oil. Will you kindly let me know the lowest wholesale rate for a quantity for Hospital use?
Yours truly, (Signed) C. O'REILLY, M. D., C. M., Supt. Toronto.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS. COW BAY.
Dear Sir,—During the fall of 1876 I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my chest, causing inflammation of the lungs. For the next two years I used many different preparations, including two different Emulsions, and also Churchill's Compound Syrup, from neither of which I derived any benefit. Meantime, hearing of your Cod Liver Oil Cream (Phospholeine), I gave it a trial, and am happy to state that it has very materially benefited me, and would strongly recommend it to one and all who are similarly affected, being convinced that the ingredients contained in your Cream (Phospholeine) are what is necessary for re-building of either weak or diseased lungs.
Yours gratefully, ISAAC ARCHIBALD.

HEALTH INSTITUTE, 272 Jarvis Street, Toronto.
Dear Sir,—I have been suffering from pain in my lungs and chest for past three months, with hard cough, loss of appetite, unable to work; obtained no relief from the Emulsions and other medicine which I have taken; received treatment from leading physicians without benefit, but growing worse and weaker, I was advised by Mr. Baker of this place to try Eagar's Phospholeine. I got a bottle, and the first dose my appetite improved and returned, pains left my lungs and chest, and I am now as well as ever. I consider that I owe the restoration of my health to Eagar's Phospholeine.
I am, dear sir, yours truly, W. C. MORRISON, Practical Engineer.

Medical Electro Therapeutic Institute, Corner Jarvis and Gerrard Streets, Toronto, Ontario.
Dear Sir,—It is with pleasure that I can recommend your Phospholeine. In every case it has met my expectations, and is the finest preparation of the kind that I HAVE EVER USED. Some of my patients come to like the taste, and none call it unpleasant, which is very greatly in its favor. Enclosed, please find Post Office Order for \$36.05, to balance my account to date, and oblige me by sending another gross.
Yours very truly, E. A. TEFFT, M. D.

FROM AN EX-MAYOR OF HALIFAX.
I have on several occasions used Eagar's Cod Liver Oil Cream (Phospholeine) in my household, and believe it to be a very valuable reliable remedy for building up and strengthening the system in adults as well as children. It is pleasant to the taste.
HALIFAX. GEO. FRASER.

RIGHT LUNG CONSOLIDATED, ONLY SIX YEARS OLD. ASHDALE, HANTS CO.
Dear Sir,—Last winter my son, aged six years, caught the whooping cough. The disease settled on his lungs, and for some time we almost despaired of his life. Our doctor advised me to give him your Phospholeine, and under its use he completely recovered.
Yours truly, LEWIS DIMOCK.

Dr. Purdy, of Moncton, N. B., writes:—"I have tried Eagar's Phospholeine in many cases for which it is recommended with satisfactory results. I had a patient whose stomach absolutely refused to retain any preparation of Cod Liver Oil which I could devise, but so soon as EAGAR'S PHOSPHOLEINE was administered no further trouble was experienced. I feel justified in saying that it is an important remedial agent in all cases of Wasting Diseases where nerve element and vital force requires nutrition."

Dr. Weeks, of Brooklyn, sends the following report of a few of the cases in which he ordered EAGAR'S PHOSPHOLEINE:
W. D., aged 7, a delicate boy, of marked stromous habit, had whooping cough which ran a very protracted course and rendered him very weak; a slight exposure to cold was followed by a chill, violent cough and consolidation of the right lung. After the acute symptoms subsided he was put on Eagar's Phospholeine, and made a rapid and complete recovery—gained flesh and strength, and was soon in much better health than before he took the whooping cough.
E. L., girl, aged 7, had measles complicated with bronchitis, very severe cough and profuse puriform expectoration, night sweats, etc. Took Phospholeine with marked benefit, all the symptoms subsiding rapidly, and leaving the lungs in a healthy state.
A. W., girl, aged 15, family history good; contracted a severe cold which resulted in general bronchitis, both lungs being extensively involved, convalescence tedious, and showing a marked tendency to consumption. Under the use of Phospholeine the symptoms gradually yielded, and she regained her ordinary health. About one year after, took whooping cough, during which all the threatening lung symptoms returned, accompanied by hectic, night sweats, etc., the expectoration being occasionally bloody; she lost flesh and strength rapidly, she again took Phospholeine and though for three months she was confined to the house, she is now entirely free from all symptoms of consumption, and the respiratory sound of the lungs quite normal.

Dear Mr. Eagar: HALIFAX, N. S.
I gave your Cod Liver Oil Cream to one of my children who had lost her appetite and who was rapidly losing flesh, and I am pleased to be able to inform you that before the first bottle was finished she had regained her appetite, and is now fat and well. I have also seen it used in other cases with good results.
I am, etc., yours very truly, GEO. RENT.

Dear Mr. Eagar, Esq., Chemist, Halifax, N. S.: LIVERPOOL.
I have used your Phospholeine for Chronic Bronchitis, and find it a good remedial agent, superior to other remedies of similar character. Use this to benefit others if you please.
Truly yours, C. A. FOSTER.

A druggist in New York writes as follows:—"You have probably forgotten having kindly given me a bottle of your Phospholeine when in your city last summer. It has benefited my wife so much that I beg you will send me two bottles. Let me know the expense."

Dear Mr. Eagar: HALIFAX, N. S.
Your Cod Liver Oil Cream (Phospholeine) cured that cough and oppression on the chest which had troubled me so long, and which no other medicine could ever relieve. I think it an excellent preparation.
Yours truly, ALEX. MCKAY.

Dear Mr. Eagar: HALIFAX, N. S.
I had a violent pain in my side, which caused loss of appetite, was very much depressed in spirits, being very weak, and suffering from indigestion for anything, either work or pleasure, and could get no relief. I tried your (Phospholeine) Emulsion, and after using three bottles, happy to say quite a new man.
Yours very truly, JOHN PALMER.

Dear Mr. Eagar: HALIFAX, N. S.
Eagar's Cod Liver Oil Cream, with Hypophosphites Phospholeine.—Mr. Blum, who lives on the Rosebank Farm, says: "You can publish the fact that Eagar's Phospholeine has effected a complete cure of my wife. Her cough is gone, distress in the chest removed, and health, strength and flesh is regained, and she has not yet finished the fourth bottle." He says it is the best medicine that he has ever seen.

Dear Mr. Eagar: HALIFAX, N. S.
I have been suffering from pain in my lungs and chest for past three months, with hard cough, loss of appetite, unable to work; obtained no relief from the Emulsions and other medicine which I have taken; received treatment from leading physicians without benefit, but growing worse and weaker, I was advised by Mr. Baker of this place to try Eagar's Phospholeine. I got a bottle, and the first dose my appetite improved and returned, pains left my lungs and chest, and I am now as well as ever. I consider that I owe the restoration of my health to Eagar's Phospholeine.
I am, dear sir, yours truly, W. C. MORRISON, Practical Engineer.

Dear Mr. Eagar: HALIFAX, N. S.
I feel it my duty to you that I should say publicly what I have said privately very many times, namely, that I firmly believe your PHOSPHOLEINE was the means of restoring a near relative of mine to ordinary health. The patient was apparently in the last stages of Consumption, and with the concurrence of skilled physicians your PHOSPHOLEINE was tried, and, I am happy to say, with results that I certainly did not anticipate. My friend is today in the enjoyment of excellent health.
Believe me, yours very truly, GEORGE W. HILL, D. C. L., Rector St. Paul's.

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Dear Mr. Eagar: HALIFAX, N. S.
I feel it my duty to you that I should say publicly what I have said privately very many times, namely, that I firmly believe your PHOSPHOLEINE was the means of restoring a near relative of mine to ordinary health. The patient was apparently in the last stages of Consumption, and with the concurrence of skilled physicians your PHOSPHOLEINE was tried, and, I am happy to say, with results that I certainly did not anticipate. My friend is today in the enjoyment of excellent health.
Believe me, yours very truly, GEORGE W. HILL, D. C. L., Rector St. Paul's.

Dear Mr. Eagar: HALIFAX, N. S.
I have used your Phospholeine for Chronic Bronchitis, and find it a good remedial agent, superior to other remedies of similar character. Use this to benefit others if you please.
Truly yours, C. A. FOSTER.

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