



EVERYONE KNOWS HIM.

Collector James R. Ruel as an Official and a Citizen.

His Work in Public Offices Began More than Half a Century Ago—Some of His Record and a Few of the Characteristics that Distinguish Him.

The one St. John man whose name has been in the despatches all over America within the past few weeks is Mr. James Rhodes Ruel, collector of customs at this port. The despatches had not much to say about him, save that a little Yankee schooner seized for a violation of the fisheries laws had been handed over to his custody. The affair was soon settled, but in the meantime all the continent learned that the city of St. John had such a citizen as Collector Ruel. At any time, he might, as an official, just as suddenly come to the front in a matter of more than passing international importance. Left to himself, however, he would be one of the last of men to seek notoriety of any kind.

Everybody in St. John knows who Mr. Ruel is, and about everybody who is anybody has the pleasure of his personal acquaintance. He has been in active public



life for more than half a century, though his appearance is far from giving a stranger the impression that he is an old man even now. He entered the service of the city, in the common clerk's office, in 1839, and continued to hold civic offices until 1870. During that time he was successively deputy common clerk, common clerk and chamberlain, as well as being clerk of the peace and auditor of county accounts for part of the time. He was a thoroughly efficient officer in whatever capacity he acted, and when he left the service he entered that of the Canadian government as collector of customs and registrar of shipping at this port. This was in 1870, and these are the positions he holds today, and has held through all the years in which political party servers and past active politicians have bungled in vain for the place.

Mr. Ruel is a popular official, because he is a fair man and endeavors to do what is right. There are several official ways of doing things, as everybody who has business at custom houses and other public institutions is aware. He has none of the pomposity and self importance which repels the timid, but is a most approachable man, who soon makes the most diffident caller feel at ease. In private life he is an exceedingly pleasant man to converse with, and well informed on a great variety of topics outside of the current of everyday life.

Mr. Ruel is a native of Herefordshire, England, but came to New Brunswick with his parents when he was eleven years old. He was only nineteen when he entered the service of the city. He comes of a very eminent and honorable family, and is a lineal descendant of Dr. Johann Ruhl, the brother-in-law of Martin Luther. Dr. Ruhl's descendant, Gottlieb Ruel, settled in London about 175 years ago, and was the great-grandfather of Collector Ruel. The latter's father, John Godfrey Ruel, was an officer of distinction in the Royal Marines until peace was declared in 1815. Two years later he married a French lady of noble descent and came to this province in 1833. After remaining here sixteen years, he returned to England, where he died in 1852.

Collector Ruel began his education at Monmouth, England, and continued it in the St. John grammar school. It is probable that, like most students, he still feels that it is far from finished. His great labor of love of recent years has been the supervision of the Free Public Library, to which he has given a wonderful amount of care and attention. His familiarity with books has enabled him to make excellent choice of valuable works of reference, and his connection with England has enabled him to secure some valuable acquisitions, which but for his exertions could not have been so easily secured. The citizens owe him much for his zeal in making the library as valuable as possible within the limited means for the purpose.

In all matters relating to the prosperity of the city, Mr. Ruel has even taken a deep interest. Being a man of positive views, he never hesitates to advocate what he believes to be right, no matter how much his motive may be impugned. A recent instance of this was seen in a newspaper discussion in which he engaged, on the subject of a harbor commission. Though sharply criticized by opponents for his views, he persevered in them, and everybody who knew him realized that the good of the city was his one powerful motive. He advocated what he believed would promote the general welfare, regardless of politics, and with the hope of seeing St. John restored to its place as the great commercial port of Canada.

Mr. Ruel does not pose as a newspaper man, but for fourteen years, from 1850 to 1864, he was connected with the publication of the Church Witness, and for much of the time was the sole manager. This paper was designed to counteract the teachings of the "Puseyites," as the Anglican Catholics were called at those times. The paper ceased publication in 1864, but it is remembered as a well edited journal. From

Mr. Ruel's connection with it, it will be inferred that he is of the evangelical school of the church of England, and he has very decided views in the matter. He has been an attendant at the Stone church ever since he came to the country, and has been connected with it in official capacities for the last 30 years. For nearly 25 years he has been one of the wardens.

REMINISCENCES OF WITCHCRAFT.

Some Quaint Old Relics of Dark Days in America.

Memorandum of the authorities of Salem written by Cotton Mather, in 1689: "This rampant hag, Martha Carrier, is the person of whom the confessions of the witches, and of her own children among the rest, agreed, that the devil had promised she should be queen of hell."

From the chronicles of Robert Calex, a merchant of Boston, written in 1648: "The 30th of June the court, according to adjournment, again sat; five more women accused of witchcraft were tried, viz., Sarah Good and Rebecca Nurse of Salem Village (it was the pitiful fate of Rebecca Nurse that inspired Nathaniel Hawthorne with the theme of 'The Scarlet Letter.'—Ed. The Press), Susanna Martin of Amesbury, Elizabeth How of Ipswich, and Sarah Wildes of Topsfield. All were condemned at the sessions, and were all executed on the 19th July. At the execution Sarah Good was urged to confess, and told that she was a witch, and she knew she was a witch, to which she replied: 'I am no more a witch than you are a wizard, and if you take away my life God will give you blood to drink.'" Sarah Cloyce was soon after condemned to die for witchcraft, because on going out of church she and her door suddenly shut after she went out. Giles Corey pleaded not guilty, but was adjudged a wizard. He was pressed to death. In pressing his tongue being pressed out of his mouth the sheriff with his cane forced it into his mouth again when he was dying. Eight witches and wizards were executed at this time. The sheriff turning him to the bodies, said: "What a sad thing it is to see eight fire brands of hell lying there." As he spoke the sheriff was smoking tobacco. A great puff of smoke at this remark, coming forth, flew into the face of a woman who was praying aloud. She choked in her prayers. The people cried out that she was possessed of a spirit that would not let her pray. She was condemned of witchcraft and presently her corpse was laying beside the friend she was praying over."

A New Advertisement. The newest style of advertising always appears to be the most popular one. Some few years ago there was a craze among the provincial advertisers, who sought a general patronage throughout the maritime provinces for fence and barn painting, and even yet the half-faded, disfigured signs can be seen on many buildings in this city, but at this time they are truly an indifferent advertisement. The introduction of the hillside sign is due to the proprietors of Sterling Soap, and the first one Progress has seen is viewed from the Marsfield Road, about a mile from the city. There, upon a side hill, is an immense sign nearly 300 feet long made of the words "Use Sterling Soap." Each letter is twelve feet deep and all of them are painted white. They make a very attractive showing with the green background and in winter Progress understands that the color of the letters will be changed to black and their effectiveness continued through that season. Mr. Logan calculates that the sign will remain there at least four or five years and that he will well repaid the cost of it. It is his intention to erect several of them in Nova Scotia.

Butler's Farm Fancies. Martin Butler, the versatile editor of Butler's Journal contributes some "Farm Fancies" to the last number of his own paper. As a portrait of country life when "everything seems to await the first fall of the snow," it is worthy of preservation.

The long, red-throated turkey pecks. Amid the fields of wheat, And his grasshoppers are chirping In the clover at your feet.

The pumpkins hang in clusters Upon the buckwheat stalks, And the hillside now are dotted with The farmer's herds and flocks.

The yellow pumpkin lays his head Amid his smouldering vines, And through the leafless cornstalks The golden sunlight shines.

The apples in the orchards Have bushied a rosy red; And many of the nut clusters On the trees above your head.

The swallows have flown southward, The black bird and the snipe; And the golden rod is yellow, And the touch-me-nots are ripe.

The leaves are falling from the trees And leaving only buds, And the farmer boy is busy now In digging out the "spuds."

From lonely trees is heard the shrill Sibilant of the crow, And everything seems to wait The first fall of the snow.

Strange Indeed. When the railway between Moscow and St. Petersburg was opened an old peasant determined to take a ride on it to "Mother Moscow." The down express and up express met at Bologoye—half way between St. Petersburg and Moscow—and the passengers of both trains were allowed half an hour for supper. Among the people who alighted from the other train, the old peasant recognized a friend whom he had not seen for a long time. They had a delightful chat together over their tea in the restaurant, and then, without any thought of what he was doing, the old peasant boarded his friend's train instead of his own. The talk was very merry for some time, but at last the old man became silent, and appeared to be puzzling deeply over something. At last he broke out: "Ah, Ivan, what a wonderful thing are these railroads! Here we sit in the same car, I going to Moscow and you to St. Petersburg!"—S. F. Argonaut.

Still in the Ring. The Plum season is nearly over, but Crab Apples, Cranberries, Pears, Peaches, Grapes, Quinces, Canned Goods, Potatoes and good Butter are needed and on trade. For these go to J. S. ANASTROFF & BRO., 33 Charlotte street, next Y. M. C. A.

HOW THEY WERE TREATED.

A Passenger on the "Labrador" Exposes the Treatment of Passengers.

To THE EDITOR OF PROGRESS: Shortly before the steamer Labrador, of the Dominion line of steamers reached Quebec on her recent passage from Liverpool, a statement was prepared and signed by a number of the passengers exposing the misleading character of the advertisements and circulars published by the company with a view of attracting business, and showing how widely the actual treatment accorded to passengers differs from that promised to them in such advertisements and circulars.

It was the understanding that the statement should be given to the press immediately after the arrival of the steamer, but as it has not yet appeared, and as I had the misfortune to be one of the passengers on the occasion referred to, and as I think it of importance to the travelling public that the facts should be known I ask the indulgence of your columns to state them as briefly as possible.

As I had heard it stated that the accommodation for all classes of passengers on board the "Labrador" was of a very superior character, I went on board of the ship some time before leaving for England for the purpose of seeing for myself what it was like. My impression from what I saw was that the claims of the company on this point were fully borne out. After looking through the cabin I heard a passenger, who had just come on board, ask for the second cabin. He was directed to go below, and I followed to see what part of the ship was like. The accommodation was so good that I thought there might be some mistake about it, and asked one of the officers what part of the ship I was in. His reply was, "this is the second cabin."

Among the persons present at the same time was a very well known clergyman, and a son of one of the agents of the line. I had some conversation with them and they both agreed that they would rather travel "second cabin" on the "Labrador" than "saloon" on many of the other steamers crossing the Atlantic.

Since then I have been shown a pamphlet issued by the company in which the second cabin is described as being situated amidships, and the accommodation is said, (I quote from memory,) to be superior to the first cabin of many other lines.

One of my first duties on arriving in London was to engage a return passage for myself and two others who were travelling with me. Circumstances required us to be back by a fixed date, but it turned out on enquiry that all the lines were so crowded that it was impossible to secure a cabin passage for the date we desired. The only escape seemed to be to take a second cabin passage on the "Labrador," and as, owing to the "superior character of the accommodation offered" there was a great demand for that, we had little time for consideration. I told my companions what I had seen myself, and what I had heard from others, and we decided to accept, and bought and paid for our tickets.

On the day on which the ship was announced to sail we arrived in Liverpool and went at once on board.

When escape was impossible our dreams were rudely and roughly dispelled. We found that the company, taking advantage of the rush, consequent in a large degree upon the supposed superior character of the accommodation for passengers of all classes, had filled the portion of the ship shown to me as the second cabin and advertised by the company as such, with saloon passengers who were paying saloon passage money for what was in reality second class accommodation, while the second cabin passengers were assigned to quarters of the most wretchedly rough and insignificant character which had been temporarily fitted up on a lower deck and in the stern of the ship.

Several of the passengers, myself among the number, objected most strenuously to this deception, and demanded the accommodation that we had been led to believe we would receive, and on the strength of which we had bought our tickets. But we were insolently told that we must take what we were given or forfeit our money, that we would get nothing else.

There was nothing for us to do under the circumstances but to bow to the inevitable, but it will be interesting to the travelling public to know what they may expect from the Dominion Line steamship company, and how that company fulfills its promises.

The "cabin" to which we were assigned, and in which we were to pass eight or nine of the most disagreeable days, was situated on the deck below that on which cattle are usually carried. It was divided from the steerage only by a slight board partition, open at the top, and with nothing to intercept either the sounds or the odors. Access to the cabin was obtained by passing over a steep ladder, at the head of which were several fragrant compartments bearing the letters "W. C." These compartments were usually in a filthy and neglected condition. They were supposed to be for the accommodation of the second cabin passengers, but were used by men employed on the ship, and at times by steerage passengers. The rooms were constructed of deals, covered with a cheap wall paper. Each room was fitted with six rough bunks, and furnished with a washstand containing a cheap and rusty tin basin, and a piece of common yellow soap. Each passenger was supplied with one towel, and this as well as the other linen was expected to, and as a matter of fact, did last during the voyage. The tables at which we ate, and the benches upon which we sat were knocked up of rough boards in the style that one sees in this country at Sunday-school picnics. When the weather was wet and stormy, as it was during a great part of the passage, this palatial saloon was the only refuge that was afforded us. When the lights were not burning the only means of obtaining light was by removing the canvas covering from the hatch above our heads. This hatch also afforded additional and much needed ventilation. It is true that when the canvas was removed, in the absence of any heating arrangements, we were compelled to sit and shiver in the cold, and that when it rained the water poured down without interruption, but these are inconveniences of a minor character, and perhaps should not be noticed.

While on the subject there are one or two other points in connection with the regulations of this company and the public that I would like to draw attention to, but they must be deferred.

The discomforts of which I have spoken

were endured not only by men but by delicately brought up women and children. So far as some of them are concerned I know that if they had had the remotest idea of what was in store for them when they took passage by the "Labrador," nothing could have tempted them to do so. Every word that I have said can be fully verified, and in view of the facts, having once enjoyed the hospitality of the Dominion Steamship line, I think you will agree with me in the resolution never again to be A VICTIM.

\$100 CHALLENGE.

To prove that Simple Shorthand is easiest and quickest learned, most legible and rapid of all shorthands. Our students attain an equal proficiency in less than half the time. If we fail, we give \$100 in scholarships to deserving students. Primer free.

SNELL'S COLLEGE, Windsor, N.S.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

SAFE FOR SALE.—MADE BY GOLDIE & CO. of St. John, N.B. Good as new, will sell for \$150 cash. Apply at 192 Union St. Oct. 15, 1892.

SERGES.—WE would again call attention to our fine stock of Black and Blue Serges, and also to our complete assortment of Trousers, A. Gilchrist, Tailor, 72 Gernale St. Oct. 15, 1892.

TO THE LADIES OF ST. JOHN.—Having experience in making Ladies' Tailor Finished Gowns, I have started business on my own account, with a perfect system of tailor cutting I hope to give satisfaction. Miss ADAMS, 218 Waterloo Street. Oct. 15, 1892.

FEMALE COMPOSITORS.—ONE or two female compositors can obtain steady employment on book work by applying by letter, stating time at business, qualifications, wages expected and where working last. Address—"W. R." PROGRESS OFFICE.

STAMPS.—PACKET A contains 25 rare stamps, including Japan, India, Mexico, etc., price 16 cents. Five approval sheets at 40 per cent. commission. Also buy old N. S. N. B. and P. E. L. stamps in any quantity, paying highest cash prices. F. BURT SAUNDERS, P. O. Box 300, St. John, N. B. 4, 1892.

ADVERTISING.—IF YOU WISH TO ADVERTISE, WRITE TO GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., where, at anytime, write to Geo. P. ROWELL & CO., No. 10 Spruce street, New York.

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

STAMPS WANTED.—USED before official envelopes, preferred, I also want pairs and blocks, on and off envelopes for my collection. Actually the highest prices paid. Particularly want some New Brunswick 75c. provisions (not Great Britain). Send list of what you have for sale. Sheets of stamps, sent on approval to collectors. H. L. HAAT, 71, Göttingen street, Halifax, N.S. June 11-1892.

To the Electors

OF THE City of St. John.

GENTLEMEN.—Last week we individually published cards asking your suffrages at the coming election for Representatives to the Local Legislature. From such cards it was apparent that our aims and objects were the same, viz: to give to the Blair administration that fair and honest support which its past record merits and its future conduct may warrant and to advance by every means in our power the interests and welfare of the City of Saint John.

Since then our friends have requested, and it seems to us desirable, that under the circumstances, holding the same views supporting the same administration, and being actuated by like desires for an economic government legislation that will develop the resources of the Province, and a fair and impartial administration of the law, we should combine our interest and form a ticket upon which to appeal to you. This we have done. Our individual cards have been withdrawn and in lieu thereof we substitute this joint request for your support.

Dated this tenth day of October, A. D. 1892.

We are, yours faithfully, ARTHUR I. TRUMAN, JOHN L. CARLETON, W. C. RUDMAN ALLAN, GEORGE A. HETHERINGTON.

To the Electors

OF THE COUNTY OF ST. JOHN.

GENTLEMEN.—The House of Assembly being dissolved, you are now entitled for the first time to choose two members for yourselves for the County, independent of any connection with the city as heretofore, and we, as residents of the County and by the request of many friends, have concluded to offer as candidates for the two seats.

We believe it will be of advantage to the County to sustain the present government, and if elected we shall adhere to the administration a fair support, using our best energies and abilities in your service.

We have the honor to remain, gentlemen, Your obedient servants, A. T. DENN, JOHN McLEOD.

2nd October, 1892.

Madame Kane

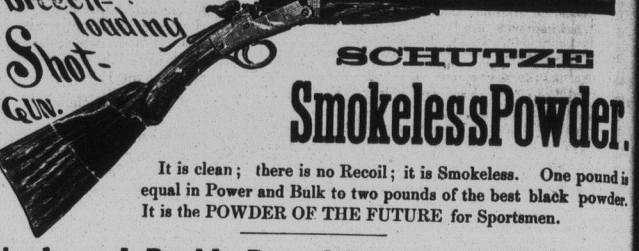


The Newest Styles in FALL MILLINERY at a great reduction in price. No goods to be carried over. Call and see our complete assortment at the Opera House Block.

WORDEN & WILLIAMS, Have opened with a choice Stock of Groceries, Meats, Fish, etc.

80 and 84 Charlotte Street, corner of Princess.

TELEPHONE 543.



Single and Double Barrel Breech-Loading Guns.

MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES AND FITTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

W. H. THORNE & CO.

Market Square, St. John, N. B.



EMERSON & FISHER, 75 to 79 Prince William Street.

Wedding Presents!

BEST STOCK IN THE CITY OF Butter Coolers; Oyster Dishes; Cake Baskets; Coffee Spoons; Tea Services; Etc., Etc. Call and examine the variety.

BURPEE, THORNE & CO., 60 and 62 Prince William St., ST. JOHN, N. B.

Heating Stoves.

50 SIZES AND STYLES TO SELECT FROM. ALL GOOD HEATERS. AND THE PRICES WILL SUIT YOU.

J. H. SELFRIDGE, 101 Charlotte St. (Opposite Hotel Dalmeny.)

Season, 1892.

Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Ammunition, and all SPORTING REQUISITES.

T. McAVITY & SONS, 13 AND 15 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Great Cash Bargains.

Pants from..... \$3.00 up. Overcoats from... \$13.00 up. Reefers from..... 8.00 up. Gent's Suits from 14.00 up.

MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE. PANTS MADE WHILE YOU WAIT.

W. H. McINNIS, Tailor, 127 and 129 Portland Bridge, Mill Street.

OUR LARD

in four pound tins is choice.

Our Pork Sausages—just try them.

Chicago Beef.

JOHN HOPKINS, 186 UNION ST. 133 Telephone.

IN MUSICAL CIRCLES.

An unusually large congregation attended the church on Sunday evening to hear Miss King, who has been studying under Adams, of Boston, since her return abroad, has improved wonderfully and has been heard here in "Christ and His Soldiers" and "Come unto Me" very beautifully. She sang "Come unto Me" with a very beautiful accompaniment. The only fault Miss King's accompaniment was a tendency to swell some of her high notes now and then. I wish Mrs. Glehrst, who sang the mezzo part, "He shall feed His flock," was in voice.

There are rumors to the effect Stephen's is to have the services of a lady as organist. It is reported on authority that the society is to be organized by the Rev. Mr. Humphrey Allen and Mr. Geo. Parker at an early date.

Harriet's Orchestra has a new member, Perkins, who plays the violin and 'cello, and the possession of a very nice light tenor voice. The orchestra is to give a concert at the long vacation at Miss J. R. Arms' residence to be an inopportune miscellaneous programme.

The minstrels are hard at work. They are to be heard at the services of the St. Stephen's church choir, and that is the testimony of Mr. Geo. Hegon and Mr. Fred S. Perkins, who play the violin and 'cello, and the possession of a very nice light tenor voice. The orchestra is to give a concert at the long vacation at Miss J. R. Arms' residence to be an inopportune miscellaneous programme.

On Tuesday evening there was a very nice concert in the hall of the St. Stephen's church, in which the choir, including Miss Goddard, Professor Miss Coburn, Mr. McSorley and others, were present. The music was of a very high order, and the choir, including Miss Goddard, Professor Miss Coburn, Mr. McSorley and others, were present. The music was of a very high order, and the choir, including Miss Goddard, Professor Miss Coburn, Mr. McSorley and others, were present.

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The Verdict!

After a fair trial is, that nowhere else can we get as nice Candies as at the 20th Century Kandy Kitchen, No. 12 Charlotte Street, and at the "Bijou," 70 King St.

TALK OF THE THEATRE.

I understand that the Josie Mills company is booked at the Opera house for all of the holiday month of December, and that it will have a questionable addition in the shape of a so-called brass band and other barn-storming features not worth noting.

It is time for the management of the opera house to consider whether it pays to fool the public. Systematic advance boomer of bad shows is enough to make the people disbelieve anything that is honestly said of the appearance of a good company.

When the opera house started, the press of the city in the main proved its willingness to lend them a helping hand by giving them a commercial rate for their advertising.

The chimes in Grace church, New York, are now rung by means of an electric attachment, which is the most scientific and yet the simplest way of producing music from church bells now known in the world.

The music critic of Toronto Saturday Night calls attention to the fact that Tennyson will be remembered as a song writer as well as a poet. The writer says that "wherever the English language is spoken and English songs are sung, come into the Garden, Maud, will live, not only for its music but for its exquisite poetry as well.

The Baker Opera Company has been the attraction at the opera house this week. The operas presented are all old friends, yet they have been put on in a most creditable manner.

A writer in the N. Y. Press remarks that it is funny how the people of the stage look for the approval of the gallery and of the stage hands; they care more for what they think than they do for the entire orchestra.

success or not; it is the boys, whose ages range from 20 to 70, who occupy the gallery, and the men who do all the mysterious things behind the stage, that settle the question. You pay \$2 for your seats, and the boy upstairs pays twenty-five cents, but he is a better critic and he does more for or against the play than you do, although you think you know so much. It is always the voice of the people, not the voice of a few, that makes a play a success or a failure.

L. F. Rand, who will be remembered by old St. John playgoers, died in Detroit this week, aged 70. He was one of the oldest actors in the country. He was engaged in Boston, and had been on the stage for more than 40 years. He had played in the support of the elder Booth, Forrest, Barrett, and other noted stars, and died wealthy.

"The ghost walks," in theatrical slang (and newspaper parlance, too) means pay day. It arose in this way: Some years ago a poor company was playing "Hamlet." Salaries were weeks in arrears. At last, one evening the actor who took the ghost's part said, "The ghost does not walk tonight nor any other until he is paid."

Sol. Smith Russell says: "I confine myself to dramatic reading. Of course Shakespeare is my favorite author, but I like Sheridan and playwrights of lesser reputation very much. I never yet read a play so bad that I did not find some good parts in it. I regard farce comedy as the kindergarten of the stage. We used to have legitimate drama; and when a person is identified with one of them, whether of the farce or the legitimate drama, when they display ability, it is recognized. Farce comedy has no good influence save to develop the ability of the people who are engaged in it, and I do not think it elevates them in any way. I doubt if there are many actors upon the stage who play in farce comedy, that would not be glad if such plays were to become obsolete."



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ESTABLISHED 1855. TAYLOR'S FIRE & BURGLAR SAFES. HAVE MANY PATENTED IMPROVEMENTS NOT FOUND IN OTHER MAKES THAT WILL REPAY AN INVESTIGATION BY THOSE WHO DESIRE TO SECURE THE BEST SAFE. J. & J. TAYLOR. TORONTO SAFE WORKS. TORONTO. MONTREAL VANCOUVER WINNIPEG VICTORIA. Agent for the Maritime Provinces B. B. BLIZARD, St. John, N. B.

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INSTRUCTION. WHAT IS TAUGHT AT WHISTON'S Commercial College To Write well. To Spell correctly. To Write Grammatically. To use Typewriter rapidly. To construct a good Business Letter. To open and close a full set of Books. To keep Book by Single and Double Entry. To be proficient in Business Arithmetic. To have a good knowledge of Commercial Law. To pass successfully the Civil Service Examinations. To take Business Correspondence and Legal Matter in Shorthand. S. E. WHISTON, Principal, 95 Barrington St., Halifax.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Windsor, N. S. Founded A. D. 1788. COURSE OF STUDY. I. CLASSICAL.—Greek, Latin, English, Mathematics, French, German. II. MODERN.—English, French, German, Mathematics. III. COMMERCIAL.—English, French, German, Arithmetic and Commercial Subjects. Phonography, Book-keeping, Writing and Drawing taught to all pupils. MICHAELMAS TERM COMMENCES SEPT. 1, 1892. CIRCULARS GIVING FULL INFORMATION, WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION TO REV. ARNOLDUS MILLER, Head Master

London School of Art. MISS MORLEY has much pleasure in announcing to those interested in CHINA Painting and Decoration, that she has arranged with Miss WHITNEY to take over the work that she left in St. John, as well as her complete outfit for firing China. MISS MORLEY will conduct her Art Classes at the Madras School, every Saturday morning. Applications of intending pupils should be addressed—199 King Street East.

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The Davenport School FOR BOYS. Boarders and Day Scholars. PATRON—The Most Reverend the Metropolitan of Canada. VISITOR—The Right Reverend H. Tully Kingston, D. D., Bishop Coadjutor of Fredericton. The Rev. Percy Owen Jones, Head and Classical Master. Mr. George Wilson, English and Mathematical Master.

KING'S COLLEGE, Windsor, N. S. SCHOOL OF LAW, St. John, N. B. PATRON—HON. SIR JOHN C. ALLEN, KNT., D.C.L. The Michaelmas Term of this School will open on the 8th day of October next. For Calendar, apply to CHARLES CAMPBELL, Secretary to the Board, 105 Prince Wm. Street, St. John.

Evening Classes WILL RE-OPEN FOR THE WINTER SESSION, Monday, Oct. 3rd. Hours: 7.30 to 9.30. Hundreds of Book-keepers, Stenographers and Typewriters have qualified themselves by attending the EVENING CLASSES. We have done good work in the past, but were never so well equipped for promoting our students' interest as at present. For terms, etc., call on or send for Circular to KERR & PRINGLE, St. John Business College, Oddfellows' Hall.

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Robinson & Johnson, ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE, BELLEVILLE, ONT. And you will receive by return mail the 24th Annual Circular of the College, (a book of 124 pages), just published, and a specimen of penmanship by the best penman in Canada. ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE is the most widely attended Business College in America 40 Students from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have been here in 1892.

THE St. Martins Seminary. HIS School offers rare advantages for study and improvement. Its attractive location, healthful surroundings, and refined home-life are especially noticeable. On the staff of instruction there are 15 teachers. All of these are specialists, and most of them have won honor and success abroad. The courses of study are liberal and far-reaching. The department of Education is affiliated with the Boston School of Expression. There are thorough courses in English, Classics, Science and Mathematics. Students of Art, Music, Elocution, and Gymnastics, Short-hand, Typewriting and Telegraphy receive Diplomas on graduation. The department of Etiquette and Social Manners is under competent direction. The privileges of Reading-room and Library, the excellent Lecture Courses, the monthly Concerts and Reception, the Literary and Choral Societies, together with the religious services and the opportunities for physical culture, combine to exert an educative and helpful influence. For Calendars and all information address—REV. AUSTEN K. deBLOIS, Ph. D., Principal.

Cambridge House SCHOOL. ARMY COACHING ESTABLISHMENT, 30 SALTER ST., HALIFAX, N. S. Special facilities for bringing on junior and backward boys; Senior Pupils prepared for the Army and Navy, the Civil Service, Universities, Engineering Schools and other public examinations have been uniformly successful. With a large resident staff, and number of pupils strictly limited, all receive the greatest possible attention. Canadian Militia officers are prepared for commission in the British Army. Two of the three so far successful in the Literary examination were from Cambridge House. HEAD MASTER—MR. H. M. BRADFORD, M.A. (late scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge; 2nd Wrangler.) MR. G. M. ACKLAND, B. A. (Queen's College, Cambridge.) MR. F. B. MELLISH, B. A. (classical exhibitor of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.) With visiting masters for French, German, etc. Fees from \$10 to \$20 per Quarter; Boarders \$60 For prospectus, list of successes, private tuition fees, etc., apply to the Head Master.

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PROGRESS.

EDWARD S. CARTER, EDITOR.

Progress is a sixteen page paper, published every Saturday, from the Maritime Provinces...

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ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, OCT. 15.

NEGLECTED ANNIVERSARIES.

This has been a great week in New York, where the citizens have been carrying out the programme of the COLUMBUS celebration which PROGRESS published last week.

We are not much of a people for holidays, anyway, especially here in St. John. We scarcely keep such as the statutes say shall be kept, with possible exception of Christmas.

For instance, all Canada, and in particular the maritime provinces, might keep the seventeenth day of September, as the day on which the people discovered that the national policy was just what the country needed to revive its flagging industries and develop its latent resources.

There are other days, more local in their significance, which might be kept by the good people of St. John, were they fond of holidays. The anniversary of the union of the cities falls on Loyalist day, so that two celebrations could be rolled into one.

tension, and other works of utility and art. The West End, on the other hand, could ignore the anniversary of the union which brought no free ferry, and could have a Loyalist picnic of its own without even coming over to the city at a cost of three cents a head.

Without wishing to name too many fête days at the outset, there is at least one other date which cannot be ignored, though just what the precise date is is a matter for investigation. In the opinion of some of our leading citizens, the one thing needed to restore to this port its prestige as the Liverpool of America has been the work of improving the harbor.

DEALING WITH THE DECALOGUE. The convention of churchmen at Baltimore is discussing a number of changes in connection with the prayer book in use in the United States. It will be remembered that the English book of common prayer was adopted by the American church with a number of modifications, largely in respect to those relating to the sovereign and royal family, but including also the omission of other things in the service which to this day are dear to the English heart.

Within the last week, the house of deputies, by a large majority, has passed a rubric allowing the omission of the Ten Commandments in the communion service. It has been allowable in the past to omit them from one of two celebrations on the same day, but they have been compulsory at the other celebration.

The reading of the Decalogue liturgically is a practice peculiar to the church of England, from which the American church borrowed it. It was not a part of any of the primitive liturgies, nor were the Commandments inserted in the English liturgy until the authorization of the second prayer book of King Henry VI., in 1552.

It cannot be denied that the reading of the Decalogue with the responsive Kyries by the people is a beautiful and impressive part of the Anglican service. The only point with some is whether, in spite of the sanction of three and a half centuries, it belongs there. The commandments given by God to Moses are to be honored and regarded by us of today, but why should the injunction "Remember that thou keep holy the sabbath day," etc., be given to the people when the church does not keep the sabbath day or recognize it as above other days.

There is no argument to assert that what was said of the sabbath must be taken as applying to Sunday, for nobody undertakes to keep that day in the sense that the Jews regard the sabbath. Why, then, should people ask that their hearts be inclined to keep a law which they do not attempt to keep? Many good men believe that if they attend to their religious duties and refrain from the pursuit of secular avocations on Sunday they are fulfilling the law in the spirit in which CHRIST taught. Even men of other beliefs, who advocate "sabbath observance" do not go much beyond this in practice, whatever their theories may be. The Commandments have their place in

the church, but that such places is not in the communion service seems to be the belief of our American cousins, at least, if not of many within the church of England.

The most expediting and unsatisfactory thing an exchange reader can do at this season is to endeavor to keep the run of the potato crop. A careful reading of the reports from correspondents of weekly papers has a most perplexing result. One man definitely asserts that the crop is good and abundant, while another is equally positive that the potatoes are small and few in a hill. Thus it is that the mind is no sooner satisfied by a consensus of opinion from Ruggornis, Jemseg, Gasperaux and Hogg's Mountain, than a wholly contrary consensus comes from Barbitogue, Mactaquack, Magundy and Bull Creek. It may be that when the full returns are in matters will be less in doubt. A number of important points are yet to be heard from, and the returns from such places as Otnabog, Becaguinic and Catamout, may do much to solve the vexatious problem.

The New York supreme court has granted a divorce to a husband on the ground of cruelty by the wife. It was shown that she had broken an earthen pitcher and a gas stove over his head, and had shied an earthen bowl through a glass door, also striking him on the head. Now that this much abused man has led the way, it may be expected that other ill-used husbands will come to the front asking relief from the courts. There are plenty of them, but most of them have to take it as it comes.

Since it has become known that the yearly stipend of a poet laureate of England is only about \$360 a year, a number of the St. John men can be counted out of the race. There are plenty of billets in this country that are likely to be had by waiting and will pay better. A job that will not average a literary man a dollar a day the year round does not amount to much from a practical point of view.

An unusual sort of a labor war is that which has been going on in Jersey City, between the coach drivers and the undertakers. Where the latter are non-union men the coachmen go to the extent of raising rows at funerals, so that one of the papers remarks that no one can die with any assurance of a peaceful burial. This seems a good deal like carrying animosity into the grave.

If the lawyers think the profession is to be overcrowded, why do they not pass a restrictive law, after the manner of the United States with immigrants from China and Europe. It would be better and easier than having to hunt up tough problems to floor the students who apply for admission.

JOYS AND WOES OF OTHER PLACES.

Back to the Bustle of Harvey, A. C. Warren Field and sister returned from Boston last Thursday on account of dull times there.—Maple Leaf.

An Outfit for Sunday. A choice stock of razors, shaving brushes, shaving soap, cigars and temperance drinks at T. H. Mulligan's.—Maple Leaf.

What Did It Welsh When Filled? A cow belonging to Mrs. Merkel was filled with buck-shot last week, from a pistol, fired by a woman named Mitchell.—Digby Canadian.

An Expansive Bridge. The bridge that expands Schaffner's brook is undergoing repairs, under the supervision of Councilor Schaffner.—Valley Scribe.

Pik Feed With a Stick in It. A porker owned by the proprietor of the New Kent hotel, endeavored to swallow a stick of firewood the other day.—Richbucto Review.

Rev. D. D. Currie in Luck. Mrs. Quinlan favored our office, during the week, with some very excellent pumpkin pies, which added materially to the enjoyments of our exhibition week.—Shelburne Bulger.

Big Fishing at Quebec. A horse backed over Gillespie's wharf yesterday evening. He was fished out after some difficulty, but the express wagon to which he was attached was all smashed.—Chronicle.

What Exasperates Dr. Stewart. It is exasperating to find a baby, who should be nursing wild plums or tame pears, pulling away like a veteran, in the streets, an old clay pipe, or a fragrant "Athlete."—Quebec Chronicle.

Casualty at Brookfield. Nothing of a startling or sensational nature has happened here of late. We ought to modify this statement by saying that a hen fell into a barrel of butter-milk the other day, and got drowned.—Truro News.

No, But It Was Empty Afterwards. It was discovered on Saturday that \$90 worth of stamps had been stolen from the Quebec Post Office. The robbery must have been committed while the office in which the stamps are sold was empty.—Quebec Chronicle.

Heavy Weather in Picton. Indians drunk every day on our streets, and white men heavily intoxicated on Sundays, is a sin, the cause of which lies at the door of our law enforcers: for have we not on our statute book a law against such indulgence?—Standard.

Almost a Strut at St. Andrews. A flurry of excitement in fire engine circles was caused by the chimney in the house occupied by John Donaghe catching fire. A number of the members of the fire company being lovingly near the engine room, awaiting probabilities, but they never came.—Beacon.

Scene in a Lunenburg Store. To your reporter the scene was most fairy like and he may add bewildering. On entering the establishment we were lost in admiration—occasioned not only by the throng of fair faces and handsome costumes of the devotees of fashion whom we found there, but also by the display of \* \* \* and all the colors of rainbow, which were artistically arranged by the charming modiste who presides over this department.—Argus.

ANOTHER FASTER PRESS.

THE INCREASE OF CIRCULATION MADE IT NECESSARY.

To Purchase Another Fast Press Which will be in Position Today—Both Machines to be Run by Electricity—How "Progress" has Advanced.

Three years ago this week PROGRESS moved from its old offices on Canterbury street to its present stand on Germain street. That event was signalized at the time by the purchase of a new and improved press and other machinery necessary for the equipment of the mechanical department which were placed in position along with the rest of the office plant.

At that time PROGRESS was about seventeen months old, and its success even then was acknowledged to be phenomenal and unusual in the history of Maritime Province newspapers. If it was successful before its move to Germain street, the same word will not express its growth since it has been established in its new quarters. At that time the one store rented from the Masonic Hall Co., was so large with its 90 feet of depth and two stories that even the most sanguine of those connected with this paper had little idea that any more room would be required before the lease expired. During the year of '90 it was quite ample for all the purposes of PROGRESS, although it was very evident that if the increase of advertising continued that an eight page paper would not be sufficient to supply the demand for space. This was so apparent in '91 that the paper was enlarged on the 7th of February to double its original size, and the 16 page, 5 cent PROGRESS has proved a greater success than the publisher ever expected it would be.

The increased size of the paper made it necessary that there should be more people employed to produce it. There were more printers, more writers, more hands, in fact, in every department, and it soon became a necessity that there should be more room. In May, 1891, the premises were doubled in size by leasing the store adjoining, which was equally well adapted for the purposes of a printing office. Although this gave more than twice the floor capacity, yet at the present time every foot of room is occupied, and the necessity for more space frequently forces itself upon those connected with the office.

The additional room thus obtained is fully utilized on the ground floor by commodious business and private offices, in the rear of which there is a very large stock room containing the supply of paper for PROGRESS as well as a large and varied stock of all that is necessary to enter into the manufacture of job printing.

It was not until the beginning of this year that any step was made towards establishing a job printing department in connection with PROGRESS. The very fact of the increase of the business of the paper made it necessary that there should be a great deal of printing in connection with it. It is not possible to have nearly 200 agents selling a newspaper without much assistance in the line of printing. Every week there goes out with PROGRESS a bulletin of its contents, sometimes very complete, and sometimes with but a line or two calling attention to some one feature or article. The printing of this alone is quite an expensive affair, but PROGRESS has proved that it is a first-class advertisement and, one of the best assistants towards increasing the sale of the paper. To print these, as well as all the other stationery required for the business could be more cheaply done with a small press of our own than by any outside firm. A press was purchased for this purpose and thus the foundation of a job printing department was laid. Very soon it was followed by other machines, paper cutters, then by more presses, then by a stitching machine, until finally it became necessary to move the new department into the second story of the offices acquired a few months before. Now that it is filled completely, and is quite safe to say that the quantity of work turned out by PROGRESS Print will compare very favorably with that of many of the larger offices in the city. The power for the job presses is furnished by an electric motor, and is complete by itself.

In this connection it may be mentioned that PROGRESS Print has competed for large quantities of work, not only in this city but throughout the maritime provinces, and in very many cases has been successful in securing the orders. This was especially the case with a Halifax firm which required an edition of 10,000 cook books printed, and obtained figures for the work from London, Toronto, Montreal, Halifax and St. John. The work is being done by PROGRESS Print.

The fact, however, of this department coming to the front so rapidly has not in any degree lessened the attention paid to PROGRESS itself, and the steady increase of its circulation is the best proof that its interest for the people is growing stronger and stronger. It is usual among newspapers to find a certain lagging in circulation during the months of July, August and the first part of September, and as it is the aim of all publishers to overcome this if possible, the newspaper or periodical which holds its own during the hot months of summer is regarded as exceptional.

THEY LEAD THE TORIES.

BOLD PIECE OF STRATEGY BY SILAS AND HIS FRIENDS.

The Deep, Dark Plot in Which They Have Ensnared for the Good of Their Country. They Have Captured the Tory Party and Will Wreck It. When Mr. Ezekiel McLeod came out for the commons, in 1891, Mr. Patrick Condon, the well known Prince William street contractor, said that Mr. McLeod was a very fine gentleman and that he would vote for him. As Mr. Condon was known to be a liberal in politics, the rumor soon spread that he had deserted his party. Further enquiry, however, developed the fact that Mr. Condon was referring to Mr. George McLeod, for whom, as an out and out liberal from the North Shore and Awaysback, he had been delighted to record his vote in the past.

There was a 'good deal of difference between the politics of the two McLeods a few years ago, but there does not seem to be any nowadays. They drink from the same canteen, or rather they would be quite willing to do so, figuratively and literally, if Ezekiel were not on a keg. Mr. George McLeod is not running as a candidate in elections in these times, but he is helping to boss things in the interest of the conservative party. There was a period not dimly remote when there was nothing too bad for the Tories to do, as Mr. McLeod understood them. Even passive consent to their acts seemed an abhorrent thing to him, while as for active participation in their wiles and intrigues, it was something to be regarded as scarcely less than abominable. He would have cheerfully courted defeat as a grit, in preference even to being appointed collector of customs at St. John by the Tories. Since then his politics have been reconstructed, and his opinions modified. It is now quite possible that he would consent to take the office. He is giving advice to the Tories, and warning them against the unreliability of grit professions of faith. It is believed that he is quite at home on the subject.

Mr. McLeod is not alone in the responsibility of directing the fortunes of the conservatives in this city. He has several valuable coadjutors and among them are such reconstructed grits as Several-times-doctor Alward, Several-more-times-doctor Stockton and Mr. Harry Antipopey McKeown. Mr. Howard D. Troop, too, is recognized as a conservative of prominence now, though he doesn't begin to make as much noise as any of the others. These all be brave lieutenants of a valiant chief, or perhaps they may rather all be considered leaders in their several lines of work. The St. John conservatives cannot complain that they are not well led.

When the gentlemen in question ratted, as the irreverent would say, or made a charge of base for conscience sake, as they would say had been captured by the Tories. Time has shown that such is not the case—it is the Tories who have been captured by them. It may be they are still ardent liberals at heart, and are simply taking charge of the St. John conservatives in the best interests of the country. Their whole record points to the probability of this.

No one who in the past has heard the mighty thunders of our own and only Silas, who has seen the flashing of his eye, the gyrations of his arm and the stamping of his foot as he denounced the Tories could doubt that he was a liberal of the choicest vintage. No one who has burned the midnight oil to read his two great works, "The Political Issues of the Day" and "The Record of the Tory Party," could doubt that he was a grit Moses whose mission it was to lead the people into the promised land where no Tories need apply. It is his scathing pen that has so clearly shown the insincerity of the Tories in their professions, and it was he who entered the legislature to carry on the war of extermination at the point where his friend Mr. Ellis left off. No. Dr. Alward is only managing the Tory party just now as a part of a "screaming farce," in which the laugh is all on the side of— For further particulars, see daily papers after the 22nd inst.

Then there is his friend Stockton, the man who has filled columns of the American papers with pen pictures of the ruin and desolation brought on unhappy Canada by the rule of the wicked Tories. He has been so staunch a liberal that were any one to call him a Tory now there might be grounds for a libel suit. There could be alleged an innuendo that this old school liberal was a liar, a hypocrite and a liberal descendant of the great Oily Gammon—but nobody asserts that of the Several-more-times-doctor Stockton. He, like the serene and sanguine Silas, is one of the actors in a deep dark plot to capture, and it may be to wreck, the tariff-loving Tories.

To the seeker after materials for a biography of Mr. McKeown, a few years ago, that gentleman gave the information that he was "an active liberal" and it is so recorded. He is true to his allegiance still, and that he is willing to take part in the Tory councils and to run on a Tory ticket is one of the best possible evidences of his self-sacrificing patriotism. It is believed that, did his country demand it, he would at any time be a candidate on either side, providing that particular side stood the better chance of winning.

This happy tripartite of lawyers have not then left the liberal party, though in its temporary blindness as to their aims and objects it appears to have left them. The two learned doctors do not murmur Omnia mutantur nos et mutamur in illis, for they have not changed. They are in the conservative party not to help it, but to wreck it. Few can doubt their ability to do so if they get the chance, but these modern Samsons will not perish in the ruins. Oh, no, when that day comes they will bob up serenely, step to the front and hurrah for a free country and free trade. "And we'll all feel glad when these Johnnies come marching home again."

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Mr. McLeod is not alone in the responsibility of directing the fortunes of the conservatives in this city. He has several valuable coadjutors and among them are such reconstructed grits as Several-times-doctor Alward, Several-more-times-doctor Stockton and Mr. Harry Antipopey McKeown. Mr. Howard D. Troop, too, is recognized as a conservative of prominence now, though he doesn't begin to make as much noise as any of the others. These all be brave lieutenants of a valiant chief, or perhaps they may rather all be considered leaders in their several lines of work. The St. John conservatives cannot complain that they are not well led.

When the gentlemen in question ratted, as the irreverent would say, or made a charge of base for conscience sake, as they would say had been captured by the Tories. Time has shown that such is not the case—it is the Tories who have been captured by them. It may be they are still ardent liberals at heart, and are simply taking charge of the St. John conservatives in the best interests of the country. Their whole record points to the probability of this.

No one who in the past has heard the mighty thunders of our own and only Silas, who has seen the flashing of his eye, the gyrations of his arm and the stamping of his foot as he denounced the Tories could doubt that he was a liberal of the choicest vintage. No one who has burned the midnight oil to read his two great works, "The Political Issues of the Day" and "The Record of the Tory Party," could doubt that he was a grit Moses whose mission it was to lead the people into the promised land where no Tories need apply. It is his scathing pen that has so clearly shown the insincerity of the Tories in their professions, and it was he who entered the legislature to carry on the war of extermination at the point where his friend Mr. Ellis left off. No. Dr. Alward is only managing the Tory party just now as a part of a "screaming farce," in which the laugh is all on the side of— For further particulars, see daily papers after the 22nd inst.

Then there is his friend Stockton, the man who has filled columns of the American papers with pen pictures of the ruin and desolation brought on unhappy Canada by the rule of the wicked Tories. He has been so staunch a liberal that were any one to call him a Tory now there might be grounds for a libel suit. There could be alleged an innuendo that this old school liberal was a liar, a hypocrite and a liberal descendant of the great Oily Gammon—but nobody asserts that of the Several-more-times-doctor Stockton. He, like the serene and sanguine Silas, is one of the actors in a deep dark plot to capture, and it may be to wreck, the tariff-loving Tories.

To the seeker after materials for a biography of Mr. McKeown, a few years ago, that gentleman gave the information that he was "an active liberal" and it is so recorded. He is true to his allegiance still, and that he is willing to take part in the Tory councils and to run on a Tory ticket is one of the best possible evidences of his self-sacrificing patriotism. It is believed that, did his country demand it, he would at any time be a candidate on either side, providing that particular side stood the better chance of winning.

This happy tripartite of lawyers have not then left the liberal party, though in its temporary blindness as to their aims and objects it appears to have left them. The two learned doctors do not murmur Omnia mutantur nos et mutamur in illis, for they have not changed. They are in the conservative party not to help it, but to wreck it. Few can doubt their ability to do so if they get the chance, but these modern Samsons will not perish in the ruins. Oh, no, when that day comes they will bob up serenely, step to the front and hurrah for a free country and free trade. "And we'll all feel glad when these Johnnies come marching home again."

A Woman's... are a natural so... they're white and... no excuse, for... Logan's... St... preserves the most... Soaps that smart lik... of them? Your po... 25c. Co... SHERATO... (Successor)... 38 King St... The... R... PLAYED... EMINEN... "TH... AG... Agent for Butterick's... BEAUTIFUL... NEW... DRESS... GOOD... Our... Gains in Two Spring... and Summer... They are Most Desir... G. H. McKAY... Station... Note Paper and Env... offered. Linen No... Ladies' Note, plain c... velopes, heavy squar... goods always in stock... D. McARTHUR, Books... A Luxury... TAM... Because... in use... as the te... be convi... lead pack... SOLD B... Luxuries!... We are Show... a full line of the best... New Silver Moon, P... also the famous Orient... COLES, PARS... 90 Charle...

A Woman's Hands

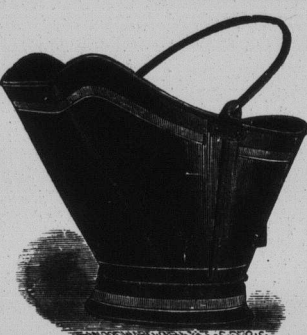
are a natural source of pride to their owner—if they're white and smooth. "I have to wash" is no excuse, for

Logan's Sterling SOAP

preserves the most delicate skin or the thinnest fabric. Soaps that smart like a whip's lash—aren't you tired of them? Your poor hands are.

WM. LOGAN.

25c. Coal Hods. 25c.



A complete assortment in Black and Galvanized, from 25 cents upwards. Galvanized and Black Ash Barrels. Stove Boards, Mica, Fire Shovels and other seasonable goods. A full line of Heating Stoves every description.

SHERATON & KINNEAR, (SUCCESSORS TO SHERATON & SELFRIDGE.) 38 King St. Telephone 358.

The Most Perfect Piano Made Remisch Piano. PLAYED AND ENDORSED BY THE WORLD'S MOST EMINENT MUSICIANS AND PRONOUNCED BY THEM "THE MOST PERFECT PIANO MADE" C. Flood & Sons, St. John, N. B. AGENTS FOR THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Agent for Butterick's Patterns and Hall's Dress Forms



Dry Goods FOR CASH, at Lowest Prices. We deliver \$3.00 parcels FREE at all stations in the Maritime Provinces. Always send Cash with your order. We never deliver goods before getting money.

G. H. MCKAY, - 61 Charlotte St. Stationery.

Note Paper and Envelopes, lowest prices ever offered. Linen Note Paper, five quires 15c. Ladies' Note, plain or ruled, 5c. per quire. Envelopes, heavy square at 5c. a bunch. All new goods always in stock.

D. McARTHUR, Bookseller, - 80 King Street.

A Luxury of Luxuries! Thousands of families are now using TAMILKANDE TEA. Why? Because it is rich in flavor and economical in use. A pound will go three times as far as the tea you have been using. Try it and be convinced. Your grocer has it. In 1 lb lead packets at 40c., 50c. and 60c. SOLD BY W. ALEX. PORTER.

We are Showing

a full line of the best heating Stoves including New Silver Moon, Peri, Tropic and Faultless; also the famous Orient Franklin. Give us a call.

COLES, PARSONS & SHARP, 90 Charlotte Street.



St. John—South End.

The marriage of Miss Florence W. DeVeber, fourth daughter of Mr. J. S. Bois DeVeber, of this city, and Mr. Harry M. Frith, of Park Lane, Florida, was quietly solemnized at St. Paul's church at 8.15 o'clock on Tuesday morning. Notwithstanding the very early hour a number of the friends of the bride and groom assembled at the church to witness the ceremony which was performed by Rev. Canon DeVeber, uncle of the bride. The church was prettily decorated for the occasion with plants and flowers. The bride wore a travelling dress of blue serge. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Frith left by the Flying Yankee for Boston, en route for Florida, where they will make their future home. The bride was the recipient of very large number of wedding gifts, among them being several very handsome cheques.

Dr. and Mrs. McAvenny left this week for a trip to Boston and New York. Mrs. S. T. King returned to St. John last week and is staying with her daughter Mrs. Stratton, Hazen street. Dr. and Mrs. John Berryman left on Monday last for a trip through the States. They will visit Lexington, Va., Baltimore, and Washington. Judge King and family, who have been summering at Rothersey, returned to town this week.

Miss Ethel Smith left on Sunday night to visit friends in upper Canada. The funeral of the late Mr. White at his son's residence, Sydney street. Mr. White leaves a widow and one son, Dr. W. W. White.

Mr. Wm. Frith, of Lennoxville, came to St. John this week to attend his brother's marriage.

Miss Alice Matthew, who has spent the last few weeks with her family in this city, returned to Newport, Me., this week.

Mrs. G. Herbert Lee and family have returned from Gagetown and are staying with Mrs. J. Bois DeVeber, Dorchester street.

Miss Emma Tuck, who has spent the last year at Winnipeg, has returned home. She was accompanied by her father, Mr. Tuck.

Mr. H. Bruce Scovill left on Wednesday last for a trip to Boston and New York.

The residence of Miss Sarah Irvine, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Irvine, and Mr. J. Clarence Clarke, of the post office department, was quietly solemnized at the residence of the bride on Wednesday morning. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Macrae in the presence of the immediate relatives of the bride and groom, which included Mr. and Mrs. Clarke left on a honeymoon to Boston and other cities.

Mrs. Lawson, widow of the late James Lawson, died at her residence, Germain street, on Saturday last. Mrs. Lawson was much beloved by a large circle of relatives and friends. Her husband's disposition and works of charity will long be remembered. She leaves one son, Mr. Fred Lawson, of this city, and three daughters.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Lawson took place on Tuesday last and was largely attended. Those who passed in the vicinity of Mr. Robert White's residence, on Monday afternoon, were amazed at the sudden increase in the family; that the driver for one of the city furniture stores, that supplied some 30 or 40 high chairs for the occasion, remarked with a smile, "Is 'em all for you?" You must have a dars baby family! And so it would seem to any one who sees the baby, some 30 babies, from ten months up to three years old, enjoying themselves and receiving such kind attention from Mrs. White, at the head of the table, was the baby hostess comfortably seated with its nursing bottle, and all the others following suit. A fine supper was served for the occasion, and the child was to have received a photo of the group as a remembrance of the "baby show," but Mr. Wallace's experience at handling so many at a time was somewhat limited, besides having insufficient light, so that with the movements of the babies it usually resulted in the photo having Mrs. White and her baby's head on Mrs. So and so's baby's body, or similar mishaps, so that it was found impossible to get a satisfactory picture. The baby hostess received numerous presents from her baby companions.

Ald. John Chesley and Mrs. Chesley are visiting Fredericton.

Misses Nellie Kane, Minnie Bradley and Annie McCann are visiting friends in Fredericton.

Mr. A. Burns returned from Nova Scotia last week.

Dr. Smith, Dr. Maher and Mr. George Murphy were among the visitors to Fredericton during the week.

Miss Maggie Magee leaves for Boston on Monday for an extended trip.

Miss Maggie Lloyd returned from New York on Monday.

Mr. N. Shaw returned home on Wednesday after a week's trip to Woodstock.

Misses Doherty, McMillan and Beatty were at the capital a few days last week.

Mr. H. Hill and Dr. Maher leave for Boston and New York on Friday.

On Wednesday evening a large party was given by Mrs. Wm. Christie in honor of a fair and popular young belle who will, on Wednesday next, be one of the principals in an important event. The older folks spent the better part of the evening upstairs at which, the prizes being awarded as follows: Ladies, 1st prize, Mrs. C. Millar; progressive prize, Mrs. G. Murray; booby prize, Mrs. Harold Climo; gentlemen, 1st prize, Mr. G. Murray; progressive prize, Mr. Geo. Macdonald; booby prize, Mr. Jos. Ruddock.

Downstairs the parlors were thrown open and the young folks indulged in dancing until an early hour. Supper was served upstairs, to which all did ample justice.

Among those present were: Dr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. R. Wisely, Mr. and Mrs. G. Miles, Mr. and Mrs. Kelle, Mr. and Mrs. G. Tapley, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Climo, Mrs. W. Ruddock, Mr. and Mrs. G. Murray, Miss Horn, Mr. and Mrs. F. Fiewelling, Mrs. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. C. Millar, Miss W. Rivers, Miss Allie Christie, Miss E. Fiewelling, Misses Retto, Cassie and Marge Tapley, Miss Gregory, Miss Joyce, Miss Mabel and Florie Smith, Miss B. Harrison, Miss Julie Travis, Miss Maude Ritchie and others; Messrs. G. Macdonald, J. Ruddock, R. J. Smith, G. Hobbs, J. Knight, J. MacFarland, Dr. Maher, Dr. Broderick, L. H. H. H. Harrison, F. Tritter, A. Prince, L. Bruce, A. Mackay, O. Renicker, A. Brancum, R. Edgewood, A. Morrison and others.

PEACHTS.

Miss Hansen, teacher in the Madras building, is absent from school on a visit to the death of her father.

Miss Katie Lovett is visiting her aunt, Mrs. John Roberts, Metcalf street.

A very pretty wedding took place at Fairview Tuesday evening. The contracting parties being Miss Mabel and Florie Smith, Miss B. Harrison, Miss daughter of Mr. Jas. Long. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's father, in the presence of a large number of invited guests. The bride wore a beautiful heliotrope silk dress and carried a handsome bouquet of white roses and maiden hair ferns. She was unattended. The nuptial knot was tied by the Rev. Douglas Chapman. After the ceremony an elegant supper was

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

MACAULAY BROS. & CO. 61 and 63 King Street.

Mantle, Jacket, Ulster, etc.

STOCK NOW COMPLETE! DISPLAY NOW ON!

587—Garments to Make Selection from—587

Plain Cheviot Jackets to Elaborate Braided, Gimped or Fur-Trimmed.



\$4.00 to \$38.00.

We offer Express Paid one way to out of town purchasers. Three or four garments to make selection from. Send but measure. Fit guaranteed. We have the largest stock and lowest prices for quality.

Write for Samples of our New Dress Fabrics, Cloths, etc.

MACAULAY BROS. & CO.

Seamless Cloth

Waterproof Hats.

Only \$1.00 Each.

Warranted thoroughly Waterproof, and are the Neatest and best fitting Hat made. Lined with Rubber between the cloth. SOLD AT LESS THAN NEW YORK PRICE. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. Large stock of all sizes. Order one and you will be thoroughly satisfied. Can be worn in Fine or Wet Weather.

American Rubber Store, - 65 Charlotte St.

J. H. Connolly.

Artistic Photographer,

75 Charlotte St. cor. King,

SUCCESSOR TO A. STEERER. ST. JOHN, N. B.



Human Hair Goods.

Braids, Bangs, Waves, Ornaments for the Hair, Crimping and Waving Irons, Combs, Perfumes and Fancy Goods in endless variety, from the cheapest to the best.

American Hair Store,

87 Charlotte Street, three Joors South of King,

FINE WIGS A SPECIALTY. J. W. RAMSDALL.

Leading Dress Goods Novelties now in great demand for Winter Wear—

Shot Serges and : : : Two-Toned Cheviots

IN NAVY, MYRTLE, GRANAT, SEAL, FAWN.

Really the newest thing to be had.

SAMPLES MAILED ON REQUEST.

DAVE & ROBERTSON, LONDON HOUSE RETAIL, Cor. Charlotte and Union Sts., St. John, N.B.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

(FOR ADDITIONAL SOCIETY NEWS SEE FIFTH AND SIXTH PAGES.)

Table with columns for names and addresses, including 'PROGRESS' and 'HALLIFAX NOTES'.

The Royal Artillery had a perfect day last Saturday for their sports, not too sunny, not windy; warm and pleasant, it had brought out every one lucky enough to be invited out to the Polo ground; and had brought out a refreshing display of new autumn gowns and hats.

The wedding of Miss Thomson and Dr. Andrews, R.N., has shortened the already short list of Halifax girls by one. It was a very pretty wedding and went off with the greatest of millinery and trappings, and most consequent eclat.

The dresses worn by the bridesmaids were very pretty and successful, becoming to the very distinctive styles both of Miss Nagle and Miss Kenny, both of whom looked very well, Miss Nagle, indeed, quite lovely.

On Monday afternoon Mrs. Duffas gave a very pleasant tea for her daughter, Mrs. Wood, who had been spending some months in Halifax and will shortly leave for Barbadoes.

Invitations are out for a dance at Wellington barracks on Wednesday next, which is modestly heralded as a "civilized" affair, but to one, but which will probably blossom out into a ball.

Society has been deprived of a capital evening's amusement this week by the abandonment of the Academy of Music at any suitable date before the departure of H. M. S. Tartar.

The Orpheus club had a very pleasant dinner on Tuesday evening at the Halifax hotel, the course of which was culled by some very well sung songs from different members of the association.

An entertainment new to Halifax, which, in some respect, behind many of the provincial towns, is announced to take place at an early date, and is given in aid of a charitable society.

Miss Eliza Stokes has returned from the Northwest and intends spending the winter at Fernwood, as the guest of Mrs. Thomson.

The death of Mr. Henry Fryer, a very old resident of the town, and a very well-known one during his long services as a military magistrate, took place on Monday last at his residence, on Church street.

The Hon. A. E. and Mrs. Jones returned, on Wednesday, from a short visit to Boston.

Goods are the best.

WE are cautious about our promises. The house as well as the individual who exaggerates is soon sized up. We enter no claim that cannot be substantiated, and we unhesitatingly say that our pretty display of Fall Suits and Overcoats at \$6.50, \$8.00, \$10.00 and \$12.00 represent the greatest values to be obtained at these prices.

This is the place where you get value for your money. BOYS' SUITS and Overcoats mean good solid clothes, strongly made garments and more styles than any other house can show.

The Standard Clothing House, SCOVIL, FRASER & PAGE,

168 Granville Street, Halifax, N. S.

When You Want Furniture, Carpets,

or any kind of House Furnishings, write us for Prices. We can offer inducements that will be to your advantage, and a postal to us stating requirements will receive prompt attention.

NOVA SCOTIA FURNISHING COMPANY—Ltd., Successors to A. STEPHEN & SON,

101 and 103 BARRINGTON STREET.

LE BON MARCHE.

Winter Opening

September 22nd.

Le Bon Marche, Halifax, N. S.

which they secured one mouse, the first, I think, of the season.

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Payzant gave a large five o'clock tea which was quite the social event of the week.

A smaller tea on Wednesday afternoon was given by Mrs. Nagle and people turned up at her pleasant house in an informal manner up to a late hour in the evening.

On Wednesday evening Orpheus hall was packed by an audience anxious to welcome Mr. Bengough, former carter, who has not been here for some years, but whose hand has not lost its cunning during his absence.

The frocks on Friday night were quite beyond the average. Mrs. Alexander of white and gold with a gold corslet was much admired, as was Mrs. Bow's plain white satin with its very long train edged with ostrich feathers.

One good dance last week and one to look forward to next week is a pleasant variety in the affairs of men, whereas, hitherto, for a long time, we have had nothing but dancing, and on Friday evening 1 noticed a score of ladies and of course twice as many men, who did not even enter the ball room; but passed their time in going up and downstairs and passing in review the unfortunate couples who were solacing themselves with sweet converse in the friendly shelter of screen or corner.

The long talked of concert in aid of the sailor's Home was on Thursday evening, and on Thursday morning by nine o'clock entrance to the Academy of Music was pretty well blocked up by the throngs of people who were to exchange their seats.

The Hon. A. E. and Mrs. Jones returned, on Wednesday, from a short visit to Boston.

Bishop Courtney passed through here en route for Halifax on Wednesday last.

Mr. Richard Hovey, of Washington, D. C., left here last week en route for his home.

The sad intelligence reached here on Saturday last of the death of Mrs. Farish, widow of the late Mr. Jas. Farish of Yarmouth, and daughter of the late Dean Bullock of Halifax.

Mr. and Mrs. Owen, of Annapolis, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Spiller, on their way to their home on Wednesday morning.

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Novelties in Mantles!

THREE-QUARTER CLOTH CAPES.

Handsome embroidered in Novel Designs of Soutache, Silk and Mohair braids, Braid and Jet Embroidery, Combination Fur Yoke, Collar and Edging, etc., etc.

Capes with close fitting back and half loose fronts.

Capes with close fitting body as a Jacket and Wing Sleeves.

Capes with single Watteau Plait in the back.

Capes with double Watteau Plait in the back.

Capes made from Black Bedford Cord, Aix la-Chapelle Beaver, etc.

Prices run from \$23.75 to \$47.50. Colors are Fawn, Tan and Black. Sizes 32 in. to 42 in. Bust Measure.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON.

Progress! Watchword.

GRAND OPENING Saturday, Oct. 1st, of the first Modern Shoe Store in the City by the Sea.

STOCK has been selected with great care, embracing all the new and staple lines of footwear for Ladies, Gents, Misses and Children, and suitable for the present season.

Several small teas have been given through the week in St. John, and are expected to re-saturate.

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Characteristic.

It is characteristic of the House to have only the very best, and never deal in what is known in the trade as cheap instruments.

I was awarded a special diploma at the late Provincial Exhibition for the best exhibit of Pianos, consisting of

Chickering, Knabe, Bell, Dombay, Mason & Rice and Newcombe.

Which means the diploma of the exhibition in the Piano line.

W. H. JOHNSON,

121 and 123 Hollis Street, HALIFAX, N. S.

Be sure to write for Prices.

WOLFE'S CHOCOLATES & COCOAS

COMFORTING TO OLD OR YOUNG ROBUSTIFYING TO FEIBLE

YARMOUTH.

(Progress is for sale in Yarmouth at the stores of E. J. Vickery, Harris & Guest and Dr. Lovell's Drug Store.)

Oct. 11.—The industrial exhibition held in the Phoenix rink on Thursday and Friday afternoon and evening made last week an unusually busy and interesting one, especially to those personally interested.

The long talked of concert in aid of the sailor's Home was on Thursday evening, and on Thursday morning by nine o'clock entrance to the Academy of Music was pretty well blocked up by the throngs of people who were to exchange their seats.

Mr. Charles Murphy left this evening for New England.

L. HIGGINS & CO., - 83 Barrington St., Halifax

Wholesale-MONCTON. Retail-MONCTON, NEW GLASGOW, HALIFAX.

PUTNERS TAKE NO OTHER.

IS THE BEST. TAKE NO OTHER.

It is just wonderful how the Freckles and Spurn have disappeared from my nose and hands.

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Stock Complete.

WE are now showing full ranges in all departments, and solicit an inspection of buyers when visiting this market.

SMITH BROTHERS, 150 Granville and 25 Duke Sts. HALIFAX, N. S.

Free Exhibition BEGONIAS

Other Rare Flowering and Foliage Plants.

Why don't you get clear of those Pimples?

Powell's Pimples

will cure you. Price, 25 cts. At all Drug Stores.

NOVA SCOTIA NURSERY, Lockman Street, Halifax, N. S.

Horse Cars pass the door every 15 minutes.

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SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

(Continued from Fifth Page.)
served. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson left for Halifax...

At the early hour of 8 o'clock Wednesday morning...

FREDERICTON.

(Progress is for sale in Fredericton at the bookstore...

Oct. 12.—The large party given on Thursday last...

Miss Marcello, of St. John, is visiting friends in the city.

Some of our young ladies are entertaining the idea...

Miss Hamlin Crookshank has returned from her visit to Boston.

Mrs. Geo. E. Gregory left this morning for a visit to St. John.

Mrs. Golding, of St. John, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Albert Edgerton.

I have just heard of eight weddings to take place here between now and Christmas...

Mrs. A. S. Murray leaves tomorrow for a pleasure trip to Boston.

Rev. Mr. Dawson, of Cornwallis, N.S., preached at both services in St. Paul's church Sunday.

A pleasant party left this morning for a holiday trip to Boston...

Mrs. J. Douglas Hazen, of St. John, is in the city visiting her old home...

Mrs. Torrens has returned from her visit to the "hub."

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Fisher are in Toronto, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Fisher.

Bishop Kingston has returned from the Episcopal convention at Baltimore.

Mr. P. S. McNeil and wife, of St. John, have been spending a few days at the residence of Mr. Edwin Evans, of Hampton.

Mrs. A. G. Beaudry left this afternoon for New York to visit relations there.

Miss Corey, who has been visiting friends in the city, has returned to her home in P. E. B. B.

Mrs. Gordon and children have returned to the city after their long absence.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Archibald, of Halifax, spent Sunday in the city.

Mrs. Sterling, of Newmarket, has been visiting her mother, Mrs. John Edgerton, in St. John.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Fred Fisher mourn the loss of their little boy Addison, whose funeral took place on Sunday last.

It was a beautiful wreath from the infant class of the Methodist Sunday school...

Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Pits, of a local party, were at the residence of Mr. Pits, of a local party...

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MONCTON.

(Progress is for sale in Moncton at the bookstore...

Oct. 12.—The annual festival at St. Bernard's church is engrossing public attention this week...

A few things in a majority condition for over three months have a chief adherent once more...

Silver weddings seem to be the order of the day. Last Saturday evening another was celebrated...

Mr. and Mrs. George M. Ryan's Moncton friends were glad to see them in their appearance...

Mr. and Mrs. T. V. Cooke and Miss Mamie Cooke returned on Thursday from Ottawa, Ont., where the latter has been spending the summer...

Mr. L. Stubbins, of the Bank of Montreal, returned on Thursday after a fortnight's visit at his home in Halifax.

Mr. Arthur Nase, of Chicago, who has been visiting his home in Moncton, returned to Chicago last week.

SOCIETY PRINTING IS A PROGRESS SPECIALTY.

SACKVILLE.

(Progress is for sale in Sackville at C. H. Moore's bookstore.)

Oct. 12.—Mr. Murphy, Jr., and Mr. Ned Murphy, of Cape Tormentine, spent Sunday in town.

Mr. Chas. Doull and wife have returned from their wedding tour to Prince Edward Island.

Major Maycock and Mrs. Maycock, of Halifax, are at the residence of Mr. J. A. Allison.

Mr. and Mrs. Murray have returned from their pleasant tour through Cape Breton and Nova Scotia...

Miss Murray looked charming in a beautiful white dress with coral silk with chiffon trimmings...

Mr. and Mrs. James Rennie spent the past week in St. John.

Mrs. Burgess, of Hantsport, N. S., is the guest of Mr. A. Powell.

Miss Hart and Miss Belcher, of Halifax, who have been visiting Mrs. Allison, left very unexpectedly for home...

Miss W. Y. Smith, of Wolfedest, spent Monday in town with her sister, Mrs. J. A. Allison.

Miss Mabel Ayer left on Wednesday for Boston, where she intends spending the winter...

Miss Knorr says that one of our young bachelors is joining the ranks of the bachelors at St. John's...

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Borden of Moncton is the guest of Mrs. B. C. Borden at the ladies' college.

On Monday evening last Mr. Walter Black returned a number of his friends in honor of his guest Mr. Archie Snowball of Chatham...

Among those present were Miss Greta Ogden, Miss Given Shewen, Miss Emma Ayer, Miss Grace, Miss Pauline, Mrs. E. H. Arnold, Mrs. W. Willis and Miss Edith Smith and Messrs. A. V. Smith, C. Fawcett, Fred Harrison, George Campbell, O. Poyant, Thorne, Beckwith and Gibson.

HAMPTON VILLAGE.

Oct. 11.—Mrs. Gilbert White, St. John, spent Sunday with Mrs. J. McLaughlin.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Thorne, St. John, spent Sunday with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Smith spent Sunday with friends in St. John.

Mrs. R. E. Fawcett spent a few days with friends in St. John.

Mrs. Frank Bourne spent a few days with her sister, Mrs. E. G. K. Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Chute, who have been visiting friends in Boston, have returned.

Mrs. G. E. Githens, of Kothney, spent Thursday with Mrs. J. B. Hammond.

Mrs. Currie, St. John, and Miss May Earle, St. John, are visiting Mrs. Geo. K. Taylor.

Mrs. C. A. Stockton and Mrs. Fred. A. Jones, St. John, spent Wednesday with Mrs. M. Lawren.

Mrs. J. E. Fairweather and Miss Mamie Fairweather, who have been visiting friends at Digby, have returned.

HAMPTON.

Oct. 12.—Mrs. R. Morton Smith, Miss Sara Smith and Miss McDonald, of St. John, spent Sunday at the village, the guests of Mrs. S. Hayward.

Mrs. Noah M. Barnes spent Monday with Mrs. W. H. Hayward, at Quispamsis.

Mr. James R. Humphrey and family have removed to Mrs. Tweedie's home.

Miss Minnie Travis, who has been at the Children's hospital, Boston, for the last two years, is spending a vacation with her parents at the station.

Miss Jane Fairweather paid a visit to the city on Saturday.

Miss Fannie E. Barnes has returned from her visit to Fredericton, and Miss Beattie Peters from the city.

ST. ANDREWS.

Mr. M. N. Cockburn is spending a few weeks in Boston.

Miss Annie Lamb is home for a few weeks.

Miss Beattie is a visiting friend in Moncton. A thanksgiving service was held in all churches, Sunday last, for which the church was tastefully decorated with flowers and grain.

Dr. N. G. Parker sailed from Montreal for St. John on Saturday last.

Mrs. Blair and Mr. R. Ross, of St. Stephen, spent a day in town last week.

Mr. E. Fortune has returned to Boston.

Mr. E. Muir, one of the oldest residents of the place, ornaments natural flowers.

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STANLEY

Costume Cloths 54 inches wide. Five yards make a Costume. These fine cloths are daily growing in favor for Fall and Winter wear.

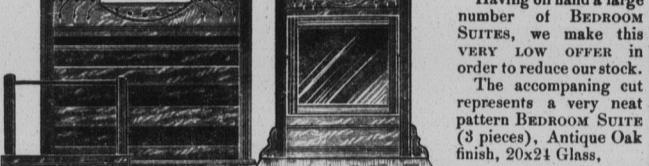
Black and Navy Blue Storm Serges, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Plaid and Fancy goods, Amazon and Melton Cloths. Full lines of these at a range of prices which should command a ready sale.

Ladies' Hosiery and Underwear. Buyers will find much to please them in our choice assortment of new Fall and Winter goods.

Bed Rock Prices. Having on hand a large number of BEDROOM SUITES, we make this VERY LOW OFFER in order to reduce our stock.

Welsh, Hunter & Hamilton, 97 KING ST., ST. JOHN.

HOW IS HIS PRICE? Only \$16.00



Freight prepaid to any station in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, or to any wharf or landing on St. John River. All goods carefully packed free of charge.

EVERETT & MILLER, - 13 Waterloo St., St. John.

Skinner's Carpet Warerooms.

NEW PATTERNS IN Cork Carpet JUST OPENED.

THE BEST FLOOR COVERING MADE.

The Warmth, Softness, Noiselessness, Elasticity and Durability excels all other floor coverings.

A. O. SKINNER.

King Street, 68 South Side.

Velveteens, Silk Velvets, Silk Plushes.

The balance of our Stock of Plushes, Velvets and Velveteens remaining on hand from the purchase of the TURNER & FINLAY estate, are being offered at a still greater reduction to clear.

Fancy Velvets in Checks, Stripes and Brocades.

Plushes, Fashionable Shades, \$ .60 Quality for \$ .25

2.00 " " .90 .85 " " .38

3.00 " " 1.25 1.60 " " .75

4.00 " " 1.75 2.50 " " 1.00

5.00 " " 2.25

6.00 " " 2.50

Balance of Wool Dress Goods at a big sacrifice. 40 to 48 inches wide.

Velveteens Best Quality and Finish. \$ .60 Quality for 30c.

1.00 Quality for 50c. .90 " " .45c.

1.30 " " 65c. 1.40 " " 60c.

1.80 " " 85c.

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

ESTABLISHED 1870. W. TREMINE GARD, GOLDSMITH, JEWELER, OPTICIAN.

NO. 81 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B., UNDER VICTORIA HOTEL.

DIAMONDS

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES.

ANAGANOE. Oct. 12.—There was a surprise party at Messrs. Davidson's, "Apple Hill," last Thursday evening.

The party was given by some Pettaconia folks, who were assisted by a few from this village.

With excellent music and a good floor, dancing was much enjoyed and kept up until about 2 o'clock.

The Misses Davidson charmingly entertained their friends. Among the ladies present I noticed:

Miss McMurtry, (Salisbury), who wore light grey cloth with gimp trimming.

Miss Price, (Pettaconia) black silk and lace.

Miss Keith, (Pettaconia) lawn cloth with gimp trimming.

Miss Webster, (Pettaconia) black silk and lace.

Miss Mary Price, (Havelock) black figured chaille with heliotrope silk trimmings.

Miss Smith, (Pettaconia) cream figured chaille.

Miss Blackey, (Pettaconia) light grey cloth ornaments gold.

Miss Davidson, (Anaganoe) blue serge with velvet and silk trimmings.

Miss Nan Davidson, (Anaganoe) light grey brillianite with navy blue velvet and lace trimmings.

The gentlemen present were: Messrs. Smith, Keith, Price, B. A. Driver, D. Smith, Van Thorne, Chapman, H. Davidson, A. Davidson, and G. H. Davidson.

Mrs. Emma Davidson, of "Apple Hill," who has been visiting friends in St. John for the past month, returned home last Saturday evening.

She was accompanied by Mr. Gilbert Davidson, of St. John, who remained until Monday evening.

Mrs. Frank Keith's visit is visiting her parents at Collins.

Mrs. G. H. Davidson spent Sunday in Pettaconia, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Claude Price.

Msgr. Mosgrove.

HILLSBORO. Oct. 12.—Hillsboro Baptist church celebrated its seventeenth anniversary last Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Hinson, of Moncton, preached an appropriate sermon in the morning and Rev. J. H. Hughes, of St. John, in the evening.

Rev. J. H. Hughes returned to St. John Tuesday.

Mrs. Hughes is visiting friends here.

Mrs. Tomkins returned from New York last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood celebrated the tenth anniversary of their wedding. They were the recipients of a number of presents in tin.

Among the presents were: Dr. and Mrs. Lewis, Dr. and Mrs. Marvin, Mr. and Mrs. Archie Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. Jordan Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Blight, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Stevens and the Misses Fio Stevens, Blight, Warren, Dobson, Gross, Rowe, (St. John), Scott, Pine (New York) and others. SCRIBANER.

CAMPBELLTON. (Progress is for sale in Campbellton at the store of A. E. Alexander, wholesaler and retailer in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hardware, school books, stationery, furniture, carriages and machinery.)

Oct. 1.—It is with deep regret I chronicle the death of Mrs. J. Vautier whose funeral took place from the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. McKendrick. The deceased lady was a general favorite and will be greatly missed from St. John, where she was attending the funeral of his mother.

Mrs. Gordon Motte left on Wednesday last for her home in Panama. Her sister, Miss Alice Mowat, accompanied her to New York.

Mrs. F. Anderson returned from Hampton, where she has been visiting her parents.

Mrs. G. H. Allen, of Dalhousie Jct., was in town on Saturday.

Mrs. Wm. Mott and his daughter, Mrs. S. H. Lingley, returned last week from Charlottetown, where they have been attending the exhibition.

Misses Delaney and Barabrie, of Dalhousie, and Miss Toland, of Bathurst, spent Sunday in town with friends.

Mrs. Angus McLellan is visiting friends in Moncton and Halifax.

BATHURST.

(Progress is for sale in Bathurst at McGinley's grocery store.)

Oct. 12.—Hon. R. Young, of Caracquet, was in town yesterday on route to St. John.

Misses Jessie Burns and Mollie White have gone to St. John to visit friends.

Miss Nettie Rainy has gone to reside in Boston. Mr. Arthur Hall has returned to her home in New York.

Mrs. Geo. W. Mersereau has been visiting Mrs. C. H. Cowperthwaite, of Chatham, is the guest of Miss Minnie Lewis.

Messrs. Samuel Bishop, S. Williamson, Thomas Leahy and Miss Dolly Leahy were among those who visited the exhibition at Fredericton.

The Misses Davidson charmingly entertained the congregation of Notre Dame, Montreal, Madame St. Maurice and Madame St. Winifred, of the same order, who were present at the convention in town during the week.

Mr. Charles McLaggan, of Newcastle, is in charge of the branch Bank of Nova Scotia during Mr. Strevie's absence.

Rev. Mr. Finlayson preached in St. Luke's Protestant church last Sunday morning, Rev. Mr. Thompson being in attendance at the synod in St. John.

The ceremonies at the B. C. church of the Sacred Heart this morning were very impressive. Seventy children made first communion. The choir under the leadership of Sister Maria rendered some beautiful hymns. After mass all the children were entertained at breakfast by Rev. Father Barry.

Town was unusually lively yesterday on account of the races. There were some very exciting races at the Trotting park. Exhibitions of scientific papers were not exactly a new feature of race day in Bathurst, but the attractions in that particular line, yesterday, were very



ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1892.

AMID BOSTON'S BUSTLE.

PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS AND THE PEOPLE WHO TALK THEM.

How the Intelligent Electors Went Wild Over McKinley—Is Took Two Halls to Hold the Crowd—The Plays that Interest the Bostonians.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—Politics are the same the world over. A New Brunswicker in Boston finds something strikingly familiar at every meeting he attends. One night he is thoroughly convinced that this is the greatest country on the face of the earth, that there is not an idle man from Chelsea to Jamaica Plain, and that the only reason why the benches on the Common are crowded every fine day is because wages are so high that they can afford to take a holiday every other week. The next night all the eloquence of America's greatest speakers is brought to bear with equal success in proving that the country is "going to the dogs," and that another four years of republican rule will put it past redemption.

It is the same old story, and people get excited over it just the same as they have done for years. They wave "the old flag," too, and in no place does it come to the front with greater frequency and effect than in Faneuil hall. In the old "cradle of liberty" the American voter never forgets his surroundings. He can give free expression to his opinions, no matter what they may be, with an utter disregard to the sentiments of the people who are sticking their elbows into his ribs. When the prospects are good for a debate carried on with bare knuckles, a simple reminder that "I am in Faneuil hall and can say what I please," is like pouring oil on troubled waters.

The great McKinley was here last week, and Boston went wild over him. He was to address two meetings on the same evening, but the mob in Music hall wouldn't let him get away, and the "over-flow" in Faneuil hall shifted from one leg to the other, or wriggled about on hard benches until near midnight. Whitlaw Reid, candidate for vice president was there, but his remarks were cut short, probably owing to the fact that somebody in the hall, a printer perhaps, with more lung power than the speaker, emphasized all he said with a sonorous "Yah!"

Then a number of would-be political speakers and ambitious Harvard men were given a chance to face the audience, and if they did not get disgusted with the contract it was not the fault of the crowd. An American audience is well informed and not at all bashful, and a speaker who does not know more than the loud mouthed individuals in the back seats is "not in it." They made life a burden to a sketch artist from one of the Boston papers. His mission was to draw pictures and tell the audience what they meant. But the crowd knew more about it than he did, and gave different interpretations with a promptness that took the artist's breath away and kept the audience in roars of laughter.

It was a long wait for McKinley, but the people were bound to see him. Congressman Morse filled in the gap for a while. He is to the republican party of Boston what St. John Boyd is to the conservative party in St. John. Mr. Morse is a younger man, with black curly hair and a bunch of black whiskers on each side of his face, joined together by a black strip across his upper lip; but he can tell good stories by the hour. He can mix them with mud, and send them at the democrats with such good humor that all enjoy the fun.

When a plug hat, followed by a large clean shaven face, and a long cape overcoat appeared up the stairs at the back of the stage, the "overflow" went wild. They cheered the tariff maker until they were dizzy and gave him plenty of time to take off his long overcoat. Governor McKinley would be a striking figure on any stage, but with his plug hat and overcoat he stands alone. He looks a good deal like "a play actor," and at times speaks like a low comedian, but he gets there with unerring regularity. After the meeting the people nearly pulled him to pieces, everybody wanting to shake hands with the man who made the tariff. The republican candidate for vice president was also standing on a chair for the same purpose, but he seemed to be only a secondary consideration.

The democratic rally in Tremont temple a few nights later had Tammany's remarkable orator, Bourke Cochran, for its principal speaker, but the enthusiasm of the McKinley meeting was lacking and there was no "overflow."

The Mechanics Fair has been running some days, but in one respect the managers or exhibitors are no better than those who have the making or breaking of the St. John exhibitions. They are slow to "get a move on," as the newboys say. Of course the Boston fair has a longer run than the St. John exhibition, and this inactivity at the start is not so disastrous, but the fact remains that the Mechanics Fair machinery hall is just about as unbusiness like as the lower story of the "new wing" in the St. John building was last year. There is plenty of machinery, but that is all there is to it. And taking the whole show, although it is, of course, very much larger than anything you ever had, there is not much to be seen, or the interest of the St. John show of a few years ago, and there is a tendency here on the part of certain firms to monopolize space, which amounts to one of the home displays of last year.

robbed before the audience, it is unnecessary to say that the theatre was pretty well filled at every performance. The play is all right for the right kind of people, although this particular scene might be modified, but even here, in cultured Boston, the loud "guffaws," when the bride and bridesmaid exchanged confidences before the groom's arrival, did not come from the gallery gods alone. From the balconies and orchestra chairs came significant grunts that gave a new aspect to the remarks of the newly married woman and the young girl who looked forward to being in a like position at an early day.

The story has a moral and it is brought out with terrible reality. The play simply tells of the love of a young married woman and an unmarried young artist. The two conspire to kill a half-witted husband and succeed. Although not suspected of the crime, it preys on them, so that when they are married, a year afterwards, their love for each other turns to hate, and just before the curtain falls on the last act they commit suicide by taking poison.

Mr. Bellew is an actor and a good one, while Mrs. Potter is a stage struck New York aristocrat, who still shuts her teeth and hisses through them in a way that is not strikingly professional. She has had considerable experience, however, although she had to go to the antipodes to get it. She made a tour with Mr. Bellew in unknown parts across the water, and was "stranded" just as surely as the New York stock company which opened the St. John opera house, or the Josie Mills company, were stranded in St. John.

St. John people in Boston? I see them every day, and can tell all kinds of stories about them. I saw Chas. A. Everett, former M. P., on Washington street last week, and the other day I ran across a man well known on Prince William street. He had on a new silk hat and was watching the boys sailing their yachts on the frog pond in the Common.

There were a number of St. John people at the Mechanics fair the night I was there; and a few days ago I saw a familiar face out in Roxbury. It belonged to Mr. Dennis Colohan, who was popular as manager of the Shamrocks when excitement ran high and Dan Connolly was in the box. Mr. Colohan is now proprietor of a Roxbury tonsorial establishment.

R. G. LARSEN.

HE COULDN'T CRY.

An Incident of Mack Dee's Youth and School Days.

"When I was a chunk of a boy," said Mack Dee, "I had the misfortune to get my eye hurt, necessitating a surgical operation, a bandage and my remaining from school two months. At the end of that time I again appeared in school, and in answer to the enquiries of my boy friends in regard to the state of my optics, replied that they were all right again with one exception, which I told with apparent diffidence, and that was 'I could not cry! I said I was very sorry that I could not cry, because it hurt far worse than if I could. I would like to be able to cry just like any other boy, but I couldn't. I explained that tears were a sort of safety valve that gave relief, and when a boy couldn't use his safety valve in that way 'twas just terrible the torture he was in. I said, with a sort of lowering inflection, that I supposed that I would have to go through life without anybody ever knowing what I was actually suffering, because, no matter how hard I tried, I couldn't cry even a little bit. I said, 'boys, be thankful as long as you can cry, 'cause you don't know the day when something may happen and you'll just be like me.'"

credit to Rodrick Dhu, announced that he was about to remove my clothes and send me to the school house as void of clothing as the original Adam, and forthwith began forcibly to carry out his threat. In vain I expostulated, in vain I yelled for mercy, he was inexorable and was in a fair way to carry out his threat. I was shocked beyond measure, and in my extremity, roared and cried like a baby. No sooner had my tears begun to flow than he desisted, but from that hour my reputation had vanished and I never could make the boys believe that I told the story of my tearless eyes as a joke.

The Cost of Fox-Hunting.

Lord Yarborough, the owner of the North Lincolnshire pack of fox-hounds, in furnishing some statistics relative to fox-hunting, states that there are 330 packs of hounds in England, Scotland, and Ireland. Assuming the cost of foxhounds to be £650 per day, staghounds to cost £250, and barriers £200, keeping up hounds in the United Kingdom causes the expenditure of £511,000 per annum; and estimating 100 men hunting with each pack, each man having three horses, that means that 93,000 horses are engaged. Putting the cost of each horse at 15s per week, this comes to considerably over 3 1/2 millions. So, according to the noble lord, the cost of keeping hounds and maintaining the hunts in the United Kingdom comes altogether to 4 1/2 millions, independent of the expenses of carriage horses, cover hacks, travelling expenses, etc.

Children's Cape Ulsters.

Splendid Value in Novelty English "Harris Tweed" Cloths

FOR GIRLS FROM 3 TO 15 YEARS.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON.

OAK HALL CLOTHING HOUSE,

Cor. King and Germain Sts., ST. JOHN, N. B.



BOYS' REEFERS \$2.50

Also some very nice warm Reefers for Boys in Blue Naps, Meltons, Beavers and Serges, All Wool lined. Some with Brass Buttons at from \$2.50 to \$5.50.

MEN'S REEFERS \$4.25

also a nice Chinchilla heavy lined Reefer for \$3.90 and \$4.25, some better \$5.00 and \$5.50; then at \$6.00, \$6.40, \$6.50, \$7.00, \$7.50, \$8.00, \$8.50, \$9.00, \$10.00, and to \$11.00 in Naps, Tweeds, Beaver, All Wool lined, fine and heavy.

SCOVIL, FRASER & CO.

BOYS' ULSTERS

in Tweeds and Friezes. The proper garment for very cold weather. Five new shades, heavy lined.

YOUNG MEN'S SIZES in Irish Frieze—some new shades.

MEN'S ULSTERS. A good heavy driving Ulster, Frieze, \$6.75. The better ones are in very pretty Browns, light and dark Gray, and Tan Brown. All heavy lined with All Wool.

SCOVIL, FRASER & CO.

BOYS' Double Breasted Straight Cut Sack Suits

are nice, neat, new, warm and comfortable looking suits—made up in Cheviots, Serges and Tweeds—some very pretty mixed Tweeds. This suit will be much worn this Winter.

FOR MEN they come made up in Tweeds and heavy Cheviots at very reasonable figures.

Real bargains in Black Woisted Cut-away and sack suits, some odd Coats and Vests if you wish them. In odd Pants you can't help being suited.

SCOVIL, FRASER & CO.

BOYS' CAPE OVERGOATS

made up of English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds in Stripes and Plaids. Extra long lengths and long Capes, fancy All Wool Tweed lined. Some lighter lining but heavy enough. Mostly medium Stripes and dark Plaids.

A School Overcoat in Plaid Tweed \$2.75.

Some better at \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.25, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00, \$7.50, \$8.00, \$9.00.

SCOVIL, FRASER & CO.

A Cruel Race.

Filial piety finds no place in Thibetan character. It is no uncommon thing for a son to turn his father, when too old to work, out of doors, and to leave him perish in the cold. The superstition that the souls of the dead can, if they will, haunt the living, drives their hardened natures to gain by the exercise of cruelty the promise of the dying that they will not return to earth. "Will you come back or will you not?" If he replies that he will, they pull a leather bag over his head and smother him; if he says he will not, he is allowed to die in peace.

Friday Not An Unlucky Day. A statistician of the German government has come to the rescue of those persons who do not share the widespread superstition that Friday is the most unlucky day of the week. A short time ago he determined to make a scientific investigation of this question, using for the purpose, among

other things, the records of the department of compulsory insurance. The most fatal or unfortunate weekday, according to the investigator, is not Friday, but Monday. Sixteen and seventy-four hundredths per cent. of all accidents, it seems, occurred on that day; 15.51 per cent. on Tuesday, 16.31 per cent. on Wednesday; 15.47 per cent. on Thursday; 16.38 per cent. on Friday, the same per cent. on Saturday, and 2.69 per cent. on Sunday.—N. Y. Press.

Tortoise Shell. Tortoise shell, as it comes to market from the West Indies, is coarse, dirty and lustreless, and only the most skillful and patient manipulation makes it the rich and beautiful material it eventually becomes. Ostrich plumes, as they arrive in the market, look like bedraggled turkey feathers, and they pass through a score of hands before they become the fluffy and graceful adjunct to feminine attire.

The "Caligraph."

Don't be Mised

By glaring advertisements of and statements about writing machines. The CALIGRAPH still stands at the head. Send for descriptive Catalogue and prices.

ARTHUR P. TIPPET & CO., 81 Prince Wm. St.

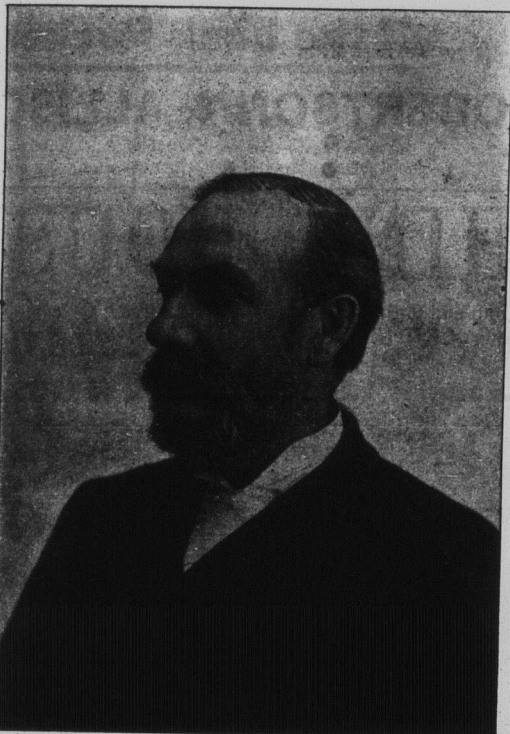
TEACHER AND WORKER.

SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTICS THAT MARK DR. RAND.

His Appointment to McMaster University Commended by All—The Work He Did For the Cause of Free Schools in the Maritime Provinces.

The appointment of Theodore Harding Rand to the chancellorship of McMaster university, Toronto was one that was commended on every side. It had a special interest for the people of the maritime provinces, where Dr. Rand had been a prominent figure in the school system since the passing of the Nova Scotia free school act, in 1864, seven years before the passage of the New Brunswick school law. Dr. Rand was the active agent in carrying out the law at its outset in both provinces.

Dr. Rand had been graduated from Acadia college in 1860, and began his career as an educationalist by teaching in Horton academy, where he continued until the close of that year. He then accepted the chair of classics in the provincial normal school, and rendered valuable aid in the preparation of the Nova Scotia school law. When the act came in force, he became chief superintendent of education. In



Theodore H. Rand

1870, he visited England and Ireland, where he studied the operation of the educational systems on the other side of the water. On his return, the present Judge King, who was then leader of the New Brunswick government enlisted his assistance in the preparation of the school bill for this province, and when it became law he was tendered and accepted the position of chief superintendent to carry it into effect. The act went into force in 1871, and there was for a time much antagonism to it by the advocates of separate schools as against the non-sectarian system. Dr. Rand's experience in Nova Scotia was of great value to him in this province. His administration of the law in the sister province had not made him popular with the Roman Catholics, and he had much to contend with in coming here. He went to work with a great earnestness of purpose, however, and though there was much friction at the outset, the law was eventually adjusted to its present satisfactory form, and was accepted by all classes. Dr. Rand resigned his position in 1883, and accepted the chair of history and education in Acadia college. In 1885 he was induced by the late Senator McMaster to accept the chair of didactics and apologetics in Toronto baptist college. In pursuance of the strong desire of Mr. McMaster and many others to establish Woodstock college on a permanent basis, Dr. Rand was induced to accept the principalship of that institution the following year. Among the conditions upon which he insisted as precedent to his acceptance were that the charter of the institution should be so amended as to require that the Bible should be a text-book in all departments of the school and that the institution should be free to be developed into a university if its funds should ever permit. This action on his part proved to be the turning point in the policy respecting the higher education of the baptists of Ontario and Quebec.

Later, a committee with Dr. Rand as chairman, after prolonged and laborious efforts, procured a revision of the charter, which under altered circumstances took the form of a union baptist college. In substitution to be known as McMaster university, thus abolishing at one stroke the close corporation of the former and the control by subscribers of the latter, and committing the university to the management for all time of the baptist churches of Ontario and Quebec in convention.

In a sketch of Dr. Rand, by E. M. Saunders, it is well said that his learning, ability to work and administrative gifts are extraordinary. He belongs to the class of men who are not satisfied with mere routine work and the accepted state of things about them. He is always thoughtful and open-eyed, and his spirits spurn finality. Throughout his entire public life this has ever been apparent. He surveys the whole field of education from the primary school to the university, and studies the relations of part to part. The genius that works to these ends is never dormant in him. As the breath is essential to the natural life, so is

this to his intellectual life. He finds a field for his gifts and calling in the great domain lying between the pulpit and the parliament. He has talents and sympathies for either the preacher, the literary man, or the statesman. But no work can enlist and engage his talents, marshal his energies, kindle his ambition, and keep steadily burning the fire of his enthusiasm, like that of christian education.

Those who know him, say the same writer, are aware that during all his years of public life he has fearlessly espoused the great principles of soul-liberty and civil freedom for all individuals, classes and creeds.

He was born a leader and a pioneer. His ardent temperament and active mind made continued, severe and exhaustive thinking congenial labor. He examines, analyzes and compares with a patience that never flags, though wide experience enables him to apply principles with great readiness in emergent circumstances.

Underneath his talents is a self-reliance always indifferent to the relative strength of minorities and majorities. It stands rock-like against all opposition. It has nothing of the nature of stubbornness. It upholds his intelligent righteous convictions to which his moral nature clings with a tenacity stronger than life. Difficulties have no terror for him. With the increase of their number seem to grow his hopefulness and assurance. Conditions and surroundings from which wire-pullers and opportunists recede, do not drive him from

the open ways of warfare, but confirm his confidence in the principles at stake and are a guarantee of ultimate success. Here his hope, courage and faith are at their best. Either defeat, utter and final, or victory is the end of all his labors,—it has been victory. His work can never be finished on middle ground.

Dr. Rand received in 1860 the degree of B. A. from Acadia College (now Acadia University), in 1863, M. A. in course; and in 1874, D. C. L. causa honoris. From 1871 to 1883 he was a member of the Senate of the University of New Brunswick, and during the latter part of this period, a member also of the senate and the Board of Governors of Acadia College. He was, for years, president of the educational Institute of New Brunswick and also of Nova Scotia. He has been twice President of the baptist convention of the maritime provinces, and has recently been elected a member of the American Society for University Extension. His appointment by the senate and the board of governors of McMaster university as principal of the united faculty of arts and theology and chancellor of the university brings great responsibilities and great opportunities.

The Parson's Teeth. There is a story of a clergyman who had taken temporary duty for a friend and who had the ill-luck to injure his false teeth during the week. The plate was sent to the dentist's for repairs, a faithful assurance being given that it should be duly returned by Sunday's post, but the dentist or the post proved faithless. With the assistance of the clerk the clergyman managed to stumble through the prayers, but felt it would be useless to attempt to preach. He therefore instructed the clerk to "make some excuse for him and dismiss the congregation." But his feelings may be better imagined than described when in the seclusion of the vestry he overheard the clerk in impressive tones thus deliver the "excuse": "Parson's very sorry but his misfortune is to be obligated to wear a set of artificial teeth. They busted last Wednesday, and he ain't got them back from London today as he was promised. I've helped him all I could through the service, but I can't do no more for him; 'tisn't any use him going up into the pulpit, for you wouldn't understand a word he said, so he thinks you all may as well go home."

A Brute. A disagreeable husband once misquoted to the effect "that a thing of beauty is a joy forever." A Rigby coat or mantle is a thing of beauty and a joy forever, and an efficient producer of good temper. All health and good temper cannot go together, and the most prevalent breeder of ill health is a cold. With the old fashioned and unsightly rubber coat a damp, clammy feeling with attendant chill and cold was almost inevitable. With a Rigby garment it is an impossibility, because Rigby is warm, light, porous, and perfectly waterproof. Please investigate.

A SOLSVILLE MIRACLE.

ANOTHER GREAT TRIUMPH FOR A CANADIAN REMEDY.

An Account of the Sufferings and Restoration of Philander Hyde—Sclerotic, Sedentary and Lungs for Death—His Recovery from this Pitiable Condition—A Remarkable Narrative.

(From the Syracuse Standard.)

During the past few months there have appeared in the columns of the Standard particulars of a number of cures so remarkable as to justify the term miracle. These cases were investigated and vouched for by the Albany Journal, the Detroit News, Albany Express and other papers whose reputation is a guarantee that the facts were as just stated. That the term miraculous was justified will be admitted when it is remembered that in each of the cases referred to the sufferer had been pronounced incurable by leading physicians, and at least one of the cases was treated by men whose reputation has placed them among the leaders of the world's medical scientists, but without avail, and the patient was sent to his home with the verdict that there was no hope for him, and that only death could intervene to relieve his sufferings. When, some months later, the restoration to health and strength of the former sufferer was announced, it is little wonder that the case created a profound sensation throughout the country. Recently the following letter, which indicated an equally remarkable cure, came under the notice of the Standard:

SOLSVILLE, N. Y., June 25, 1892.

Five weeks ago father, (Philander Hyde,) was very low and not expected to live but a short time. He was confined to his bed, but to give him morphia to relieve the terrible pain from which he was suffering. The doctors had given him up. They said there was no help for him, and my dear father longed for death as being the only certain relief from his sufferings. One day he saw in the Albany Journal an account of how a man by the name of Quant, living in Galway, Saratoga county, and who was afflicted like father with locomotor ataxia, had been very greatly benefited and hoped for permanent cure from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for pale people. On learning that these pills could be had of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, and that they were not expensive, my husband sent \$2.50 for six boxes of them. And what a blessing they have been! Father has taken but four boxes of the Pink Pills. He is no longer confined to his bed, but is able to get up without assistance and walk the side of a cane to walk about the house and all around out of doors. He has a good hearty appetite, his food agrees with him, the pain in the back from which he suffered so long and so terribly has left him. He has no more creeping chills and he appears and says he feels like a new man. The doctors had pronounced his disease to be creeping paralysis and said he could not be cured. How glad we are that we heard of the wonderful Pink Pills, and how thankful we are for what they have done for father. Indeed they have done wonders, yes, even a miracle for him. Respectfully yours, Mrs. WILLIAM JOHNSON.

The above letter indicated a cure so remarkable as to be worthy of the fullest investigation, and the Standard determined to place the facts, if correctly stated, before the public for the benefit of other sufferers, or if unfounded, to let the public know it. With this end in view a reporter was sent to Solville with instructions to give the facts of the case as he found them. With these instructions he went to Solville, and on Tuesday, August 2, 1892, called upon Philander Hyde and learned from him and from his relatives and neighbors and friends the whole story of his sickness and his terrible suffering, of his having been given up by the doctors, and of his cure and rapid convalescence by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

It was of interest to the reader to know that Solville is a post-office village in Madison county, N. Y., about thirty miles from Utica, on the line of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad. It is the station at which to get off to go to Madison Lake, the charming and attractive objective point of a great many picnic and excursion parties. On reaching Solville, the reporter inquired of the station agent, who is also agent there of the National Dispensing Company, if he knew a man by the name of Philander Hyde, and where he lived, and also if he knew a man by the name of William Johnson. "Yes," said he. "I am William Johnson, and Philander Hyde, who is my wife's father, lives with me in that white house over there on the side hill; that's him sitting on the piazza."

When told that your reporter's errand was to interview Mr. Hyde and to learn what the cause of his sickness was, Mr. Johnson said: "That's all right; you're right over to the house and see Mr. Hyde and my wife. I will come over pretty soon, and we will be only too happy to tell you all about it."

"Will you walk in?" said Mrs. Johnson. "Those children (who are playing about the piazza) are my twins, and this is my father, Philander Hyde."

Mr. Hyde walked into the sitting room, and taking a seat, said he would willingly tell the story of his sickness and cure, but had no objection to its being published, as it might be the means of helping to relieve others whose sufferings were the same or similar to what his had been.

His story was as follows: "My name is Philander Hyde. I am nearly 70 years old—will be 70 in September. I was born in Brookfield, Madison county, where all my life was spent until recently, when, becoming helpless, my son-in-law was kind enough to take me to his home, and from him and my daughter I have had the kindest care. My life occupation has been that of a farmer. I was always prosperous and well and strong and rugged until two years ago last winter, when I had the grip. When the grip left me I had sensation of numbness in my legs, which gradually grew to a stiff at the joints and very painful. I felt the stiffness in my feet first, and the pain and stiffness extended to my knees and to my hip joints, and to the bowels and stomach, and prevented digestion. To move the bowels I was compelled to take great quantities of castor oil. "While I was in this condition cold feelings would begin in my feet and creep up my legs to my back, and would follow the

whole length of my backbone. These spells which occurred daily, would last from two to four hours, and were excruciatingly painful. I could not sleep, I had no appetite, I became helpless, and life was such a burden that I prayed for death. Why, my dear sir, the pain I suffered was more to be dreaded than a thousand deaths.

"While in this condition I was treated by Dr. Green, of Footville, and Dr. Nicholson, of Solville, and Dr. Wood, of Utica. They did me no good. I soon became perfectly helpless and lost all power of motion even in my bed."

"On the 24th of February last," said Johnson, "we had him brought to our home. He had to be carried all the way in a bed. He was so helpless and such a sufferer the doctors gave him up. They said he had locomotor ataxia and that he could not be cured. They stopped giving him medicine and said they could not relieve the pain, and for the purpose he took a pint of whiskey a day for three months and morphia in great quantities.

"It was while father was in this dreadful condition that we saw in the Albany Journal the story of the miraculous cure of a Mr. Quant, in Galway, Saratoga County, by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. We hadn't much faith, but so we felt that it was our duty to try them, and so we sent to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company and got six boxes of the pills. We read the directions carefully, and resolved to comply with them as fully as possible. We stopped giving him morphia or any other medicine, cut off all stimulants, and gave him the Pink Pills and treatment according to directions in which each box is wrapped. The effect was wonderful and almost immediate. In ten days after father began taking the pills he could get out of bed and walked without assistance, and has continued to improve until now he walks about the house and the streets by the aid of a cane only."

"Yes," said Mr. Hyde, "and the pain has gone out of my back and the numbness out of my legs. I have no more chills, my digestion is good, and I have an excellent appetite," and then after a pause, "But, ah me, I am an old man; I have seen my best days and can no longer hope to recover my old vigor as a younger man might, but I am so thankful to have the use of my limbs and to be relieved of these dreadful pains."

Mr. Hyde has continued to take the pills regularly since he began their use, and was on his tenth box at the time he told his story.

Besides Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, other people in Solville confirm the accounts of the sickness of Mr. Hyde and of his most remarkable recovery, and a number of others for various ailments, are using the Pink Pills. The mother of Abel Curtis is using them with satisfactory effects for rheumatism, and Mrs. Lippitt, wife of ex-Senator Lippitt, is using the pills with much benefit for nervous debility. A further investigation revealed the fact that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not a patent medicine in the sense in which that term is usually understood, but a scientific preparation successfully used in general practice for many years before being offered to the public generally. They consist of a condensed form of the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, and the tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excess of whatever nature. These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cts. a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

THINGS OF VALUE. Error is most dangerous when it takes the similitude of truth; as base coin which the nearest resembles its pattern is most likely to pass undetected. PELLE ISLAND CLARK for Dyspepsia is the same Grape Cure so famous in Europe. Glasgow, 17th December, 1891. FORTH QUARTERLY REPORT FOR 1891 ON ROBERT BROWN'S "FOUR CROWN" BLEND OF SCOTCH WHISKY. I have made a careful analysis of a sample of 10,000 gallons of Robert Brown's "Four Crown" Blend of Scotch Whisky, taken by myself on the 9th inst., from the Blending Vat in the bonded stores, and I find it is a pure Whisky of high quality and fine flavor, which has been well matured. JOHN CLARK, Ph. D., F.C.S., F.I.C., Agent, E. G. SCOVILL, Teas and Wine, 100 St. John, N. B.

Next in importance to freedom and justice is popular education, without which neither freedom nor justice can be permanently maintained.—Garfield. C. C. RICHARDS & Co. Gents.—My daughter was suffering terribly with neuralgia. I purchased a bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT, and rubbed her face thoroughly. The pain left her and she slept well till morning. Next night another attack, another application resulted as previously, with no return since. Grateful feelings determined me to express myself publicly. I would not be without MINARD'S LINIMENT in the house at any cost. J. H. BAILEY. Parkdale, Ont.

Charity is a virtue of the heart and not of the hands.—Addison. The remarkable longevity of Cape Breton people may largely be attributed to a wholesome fish diet—the quintessence of which forms the basis of—Futner's Emulsion.

RUB! RUB! RUB! In the wash tub! That's the usual story on wash day. It's hard on the clothes but still harder on the washer. Surprise Soap changes this. It does away with hard rubs. Rub lightly with Surprise Soap: the dirt will drop out, not be rubbed in. Thousands use Surprise the "Surprise" way, on wash day, to save wearing out the clothes by that hard rubbing. It saves hard work too. Surprise SOAP does it. READ the directions on the wrapper.

Three Happy Men. THE result of good living, no cold dinners, no steamed up house, and nothing at home to put them in bad humor. The fourth lets his wife do her own washing. The result is apparent. Why not join the majority and have your wife send her washing to Ungar's every week. The rough-dry way is still popular all over the provinces. Ungar washes the clothes, makes them nice and white; the ironing is done at home. The three happy men are not afraid to hold their heads high, and let their collars be seen. They get them done up at Ungar's. Collars and Cuffs cannot be done up at home like Ungar does them. They lack the finish, and every one cannot turn down the corners. Send yours to Ungar's Laundry this week. You'll never know the difference till you try.

BE SURE and send your parcels to UNGAR'S Steam Laundry and Dye Works, St. John, (Waterloo street); Telephone 85. Or Halifax: 69 and 84 Granville street. They will be done right, if done at UNGAR'S. Charles Dickens' Complete Works—15 vols Given for one new or renewal subscription and \$4.50 additional.

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ENGRAVING. "PROGRESS" ENGRAVING BUREAU, SAINT JOHN, N. B. Engraving, lithography, and printing. The bureau is located at 100 St. John Street, Saint John, N. B. It offers a wide range of services, including the engraving of book covers, labels, and various types of printing. The bureau is known for its quality work and reasonable prices.

Death has been for some days looking for, and when the surgeon... The last sad ceremony—the committal of the body to the deep—was conducted with becoming solemnity. As is frequently the case on such occasions, letters of invitation to the funeral from the captain of the ship were sent to all the passengers, and in consequence, every one capable of coming upon deck was present, dressed of course, in the manner in which such a solemnity required. The sailors, who had received their instructions, and, equipped in their best clothes, and all clean and neat, arranged themselves on the deck according to their respective stations. The large watch bell had continued to toll for about half-an-hour previous, a flag hoisted half-mast high, and exactly at 1 o'clock, the little coffin, across which the ship's colours were thrown, was carried out of the cabin by two of the crew, who, followed by the captain and passengers, slowly advanced to the part of the vessel at which the sad ceremony was to take place. One of the attendants to leeward had been detached from its fastenings, and moved meticulously over the port-hole, being immediately a considerable space was thus left open near to which the coffin was placed. Commodious awning had been erected across a portion of the deck, and the captain opening the prayer-book of the Church of England, every head bowed in the funeral service, every heart had come uncovered, while the most perfect silence prevailed. That beautiful and impressive service was delivered in a solemn and affecting manner; and at that part when the body is committed to the dust of the coffin was gently raised, then slowly lowered over the vessel's side, and the rope by which it was held being detached from its little occupant, sunk at once into the fathomless abyss. Two pieces of iron knelt were fastened to the bottom of the coffin, so that it, with its contents—for the poor child had been so wasted by suffering—were soon and forever hid from sight. That spectacle I shall not easily forget. It was a truly impressive and affecting one. Many an eye, "albeit unteared to the meek mood," was bathed in tears, while the father, stout-hearted and manly as he had proved himself on many a trying occasion, was carried rather than led to his cabin. That noble heart strove with emotion which were ready to burst it; he wept not; but the sorrow, the heart-rending sorrow within, was too big for utterance. I have watched over the bed of the dying, and beheld disease in its most appalling forms—I have seen it commit its ravages on the old, the young, and the loved—have witnessed interments in many countries, and under many circumstances, but few occurrences have struck me more forcibly than the funeral of the poor infant. It was committed to the "dark and deep blue ocean," and "sleeps well" far from parents and from friends. The sea has entombed it, and the surge alone sings its requiem. No tears can bedew its grave—no tombstone inscriptions mark its resting place. Its dust mingles not with that of others; it is apart from them—solitary—alone. The sea-bird screams, the willow waves roars, and the tempest howls its funeral dirge; and, in lieu of the sweet flowers emblematic of its innocence, which, under other circumstances, would have bedecked its little grave, nought but the furious and dashing billow is there. There is something particularly striking and imposing in a funeral at sea.

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EAU,

# SUNDAY READING



COMMITTED TO THE DEEP.

Impressive Description of the Burial of a Child at Sea.

Death has been for some days hourly looked for, and when the surgeon of the ship, who had been in close attendance on the sufferer, whispered to me that all was over, I felt in no way surprised. The little innocent, a beautiful boy of about four years old, was released from a world of sin and suffering. For weeks previous, the poor child had struggled against a disease which baffled medical skill. The devoted attention of two affectionate parents had been lavished on it in vain; and when the quiet spirit winged its flight to resume its place in another and a better world, I could not but regard the tiny body, beautiful as it was, otherwise than the precious house of that soul which, after a brief but painful sojourn below, had ascended to the mansions of bliss, there to rest with its father and its God. As I passed the cabin of its parents, when retiring to my own, the partially-suppressed sobbings of the mother were audible; and for some time I could distinctly hear the sound of the father's voice as he slowly and solemnly prayed, that that Almighty Being, who giveth and taketh away, would bend his heart in submission to His will, and make them learn that it was good for them to be afflicted.

It was the day after that on which the child had expired, and at two o'clock that was fixed on for its funeral. The necessary preparations had been completed during the night, and the mortal remains, shrouded in the garments of death, deposited in a plain but neatly-finished coffin made by the ship's carpenter. The faint breeze, which the officer on watch had whistled for during the morning, died away almost altogether by twelve o'clock; and so clear was the firmament, in which a scorching and almost vertical sun blazed, and so limpid and still were the mighty waters, that as I gazed on the scene, it required no great strength of fancy to believe that the sky and ocean were united, and that our huge and magnificent vessel had been, by some unknown agency, dragged from her natural position, and now hung midway between the heavens and the sea.

The last sad ceremony—the committing of the body to the deep—was conducted with becoming solemnity. As is frequently the case on such occasions, letters of invitation to the funeral from the captain of the ship were sent to all the passengers, and, in consequence, every one capable of coming upon deck was present, dressed, of course, in the manner in which such a ceremony required. The sailors, too, had received their instructions, and, equipped in their best clothes, and all clean and neat, arranged themselves on the deck according to their respective stations. The large watch bell had continued to toll for about half-an-hour previous, a flag was hoisted half-mast high, and exactly at two o'clock, the little coffin, across which the ship's colours were thrown, was carried out of the cabin by two of the seamen, who, followed by the captain and the passengers, slowly advanced to that part of the vessel at which the sad ceremony was to take place. One of the cannonades to leeward had been detached from its fastenings, and moved midships; and the top slip of the bulwark, immediately over the port-hole, being also removed, a considerable space was thus left open, near to which the coffin was placed. A commodious awning had been erected across a portion of the deck, and on the captain opening the prayer-book of the Church of England for the purpose of reading the funeral service, every head had become uncovered, while the most perfect silence prevailed. That beautiful and impressive service was delivered in a solemn and affecting manner; and at that part of it when the body is committed to the dust, the coffin was gently raised, then slowly lowered over the vessel's side, and the rope by which it was held being detached, it, with its little occupant, sunk at once into the fathomless abyss. Two pieces of iron kentledge were fastened to the bottom of the coffin, so that it, with its light contents—for the poor child had been sadly wasted by suffering—were soon and forever hid from sight.

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There is something particularly striking and imposing in a funeral at sea. Those

who have never witnessed can form no adequate idea of the sentiments it calls forth, and of the solemn associations it is so well calculated to awaken. There is something fearfully sublime in committing the body to the deep—something which makes the most inconsiderate reflect, and calls the attention of the most thoughtless. Funerals on land we are too apt to regard thoughtlessly, as everyday occurrences. We pass them heedlessly, as things of course, or follow the hearse, the nodding black plumes, and the other trappings of woe, as a form which the uses of society, and a proper respect for the departed, require of us. At sea it is different: there, away from everything that familiarizes and too often sears the feelings to those sentiments which ought to effect, the melancholy ceremony strikes with irresistible force. Surrounded by the heaving billow, and in the midst of ocean's roar, the committing of a body to the deep is strikingly imposing and impressive, and cannot fail to remind us of our own insignificance, and the power of Him who can still its thunders and arrest its waves.—Scottish Pulpit.

## IN THE ANGLICAN CALENDAR.

Days Remembered by the Church at this Season of the Year.

Tomorrow will be the 18th Sunday after Trinity, and the ferial colors, red or green, will be used for it and the other days of the week, with the exceptions noted below.

Monday, the 17th, will be the feast of St. Etheldreda, virgin, a queen of East Anglia, who founded a convent and church at Ely, where she died as abbess A. D. 670. The feast is kept on June 23 by the Roman church, but Oct. 17, the date of the translation of her remains is observed in the Anglican calendar. When the feast is kept, the liturgical color for the day is white, with red at the first even-song of St. Luke. St. Etheldreda, otherwise known as St. Audry, has a high place of honor among the black-letter saints. She was the daughter of a king of East Anglia, and her life was marked by piety and good works. She early took the vow of virginity, which she observed through life, though stated to have been twice given in marriage to Saxon princes. Her notable achievement was the founding of the church and convent at Ely, where Ely cathedral was afterwards built. She and St. Peter are the patrons of this cathedral, and various churches in England have her name. At her death her remains received an ordinary burial in the nuns' cemetery, but were subsequently translated to a splendid marble coffin in the church of Ely.

Tuesday will be the feast of St. Luke, and the liturgical color for the first even-song and the day is red. The vigil of this day is not a day of fasting, as are the vigils of a number of the major feasts. Ordinarily speaking a vigil of a red letter day is a fast, and the reason is that it should be a time of preparation for the observance of the feast, in the proper spirit. The lesson of the fasting is that we suffer here that we may rejoice hereafter. It is symbolical of the sorrows of our Lord's earthly life, and of the probation undergone by the saints before they were fitted to reign with Christ. Such feasts, however, as fall either in the Christmas or Easter seasons are not preceded by fasting vigils, because the church is unwilling to multiply fasts at those joyous times. In addition to these, the exceptions are the vigil of St. Michael and All Angels and that of St. Luke. In the former case there is no fast, because the day is in commemoration of the angels, who did not undergo a state of probation on earth. In the case of the vigil of St. Luke, it is held that it is superseded by the feast of St. Etheldreda.

St. Luke, the evangelist, is known as the author of the gospel which bears his name, and is generally believed to have written the Acts of the Apostles. His name, which occurs only three times in the New Testament, is regarded as an abbreviation of Lucanas. He was a physician and the companion of St. Paul in some of his missionary tours. There is also a tradition that he was a painter, and some believe that portraits of the B. V. M., still in existence, are his work of his hands. He is often represented in a seated posture working with a stylus or brush, while behind him is the head of an ox. The latter is the symbol of sacrifice, as St. Luke entered more fully than the others into the history of our Saviour's sufferings. The silence of the apostolic fathers in regard to his gospel is taken as an indication that it was not admitted into the canon until late. According to St. Jerome, St. Luke lived to the age of 84 years. He died A. D. 63.

The observance of the feast of St. Luke dates back as far as the fifth century. The collect for the day was composed in 1649 and inserted in the first prayer book of the reign of Edward the Sixth.

**Bishop Dunn is a Worker.**

In a sermon preached at the consecration of a chapel at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, last week, Bishop Dunn, of Quebec, referred to the deepening of spirituality in the church. Of late years, he said there had been a great change in England, and the church was rapidly returning to her pristine vigor. The communion service, so well calculated to give spiritual strength and refreshment and which had been so sadly neglected, was again being largely restored and churches that had been empty or frequented only by the rich were now crowded with all classes. The bishop gave the particular instance of the church at Acton, London, of which he had been the rector since 1871. Then there were a few communion services and at most there were only fourteen communicants at a time. Now, he was happy to say, that two other large churches had been built in the same parish besides other small churches and it was no unusual thing in the church under his charge to have from thirteen to four hundred communicants at a time. Though the bishop did not take credit for his own work, it is well known that his personal labors at Acton did much to bring about this flourishing state of affairs.

## NEWS AND NOVELTIES.

James Montgomery and Isaac Watts produced 400 hymns each.

Belgium has a population of six millions of which only 150,000 are protestants.

There are 10,000 free baptists in the province and they raised \$32,000 last year.

India has one missionary to 275,000 people, Persia one to 300,000 and Thibet one to 2,000,000.

St. Louis, Mo., has a W. C. T. U. composed wholly of Roman Catholics, and working on the same lines as the unions elsewhere.

It takes less heroism to die at the stake for Christ and the truth than to live for Christ and perform unflinchingly every daily duty.

The sentiment of the recent pan-presbyterian council was in favor of moral suasion rather than legislation as a remedy for the evils of drink.

Hath any wronged thee? Be bravely revenged; slight it, and the work's begun; forgive it, and 'tis finished. He is below himself that is not above an injury.

The laymen and clergy of the diocese of Toronto will present Archbishop Walsh with addresses on Nov. 10, that being the 25th anniversary of his entrance into the priesthood.

By a resolution of the provincial synod of the Church of England, there is to be prepared a form of prayer for those at sea and one for candidates in preparation for confirmation.

God makes the earth bloom with roses that we may not be discontented with our sojourn here; He makes it bear thorns that we may learn to look for something better beyond.

The number of protestant missionaries in the world is 4,405 men, 2,062 women, with a total contribution of \$11,250,000. The presbyterians contribute 1,687 missionaries and \$2,600,000.

The W. C. T. U. convention of New York state, last week, was the most successful of the nineteen annual conventions of that union. Fifty counties chose delegates to the national convention at Denver, next month.

The Roman Catholic church is said to be more firmly established in Canada than in any other protestant country in the world. In Manitoba 18 per cent. of the population is Roman Catholic; in Ontario 16 and in Quebec 80 per cent. There are 316 convents and seminaries.

By economy use a small income well; by grateful praise express your value of the least of God's mercies; and by charitable judgment come to a favorable conclusion concerning those in whom you see even a little grace. One can see the sky in a single drop of rain, and a word of grace in a tear of repentance.—Presbyterian Banner.

During the convention of the W. C. T. U. at Quebec, last week, about 85 of the ladies took a holiday and visited the famous shrine at La Bonne Ste-Anne, where they were most courteously received by the Redemptorist Fathers. They were also, when in Quebec, presented to Cardinal Taschereau, who expressed his sympathy with the work in which they are engaged.

Thomas Spurgeon, son of the dead pulpit orator, is said to be a preacher of originality and force, who does not need to depend upon the prestige of a great name. His popularity has been steadily increasing among the admirers of his famous father, while on the other hand there is a good deal of criticism upon the manner in which James Spurgeon, brother of the deceased, continues to ignore Thomas in public and in private.

The Church of England hospital, Halifax, has recently been renovated and remodelled. There are ten rooms of various sizes and attractiveness presided over by the Sisters of St. Margaret, Boston, recently arrived here to take charge of the nursing. The Sister in charge hailing originally from Yarmouth. The rooms are named after the parishes of the city, and have been furnished by the ladies of the respective churches.

During the last quarter to September 1, 1892, 114 colporteurs of the American Tract society labored in thirty-three of the United States and Canada. They circulated by sale and grant 32,569 volumes of christian literature; addressed 1,086 meetings; found 2,808 families destitute of all religious books except the Bible, and 1,138 families without the Bible. They found 7,253 protestant families who rarely ever attended evangelical preaching; visited 39,274 families, in 30,199 of which they engaged the persons in religious conversation and prayer. Yan Tsok Kun, the Chinese colporteur of Oregon, reached by personal visit or public address 1,370 of his own people.

The church mission house in New York, of which the foundation stone was laid last week by Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, will be the finest building of the kind in America. It will be seven stories high, and will have a steel frame filled in with brick. Its total cost will be about \$350,000. The lot on which the house is to be built is valued at \$100,000. About a year will be required for the completion of the structure. Over the main entrance in the centre of the building on the Fourth avenue side will be a life size statue of St. Paul. To the right of this will be a statue of St. Augustine and to the left one of Bishop Seabury, the first episcopalian prelate in America.

Everybody has heard of "the little church round the corner," which is the Church of Transfiguration, New York. The rector, Dr. Houghton, recently issued a very modest circular appealing for funds to pay off the debt, and it now seems that his wants will be readily satisfied. The theatrical profession is likely to respond liberally, and John Drew wrote to the Sun last week, saying: "I am quite sure that I express the general sentiment of my brother actors when I say that the movement to pay off the indebtedness exists their heartiest sympathy and good wishes. As a step in this direction I shall be pleased to give a special matinee performance of 'The Masked Ball' at Palmer's Theatre some day next week, with the assurance that my offer will have the sincerest co-operation of my manager and my professional associates."

## Let Not Thy Angry Passions Rise.

There are occasions when we do well to be angry. There is a meekness which is the gentleness of weakness. A good man's anger, according to an old proverb, is like the spark the steel strikes from the flint—it requires a hard blow to kindle it, and it soon expires. But how seldom is the truth of this saying verified! No fire is so easy to kindle and none so hard to extinguish as our human resentments. If we are hard and severe toward others, our prayer, "Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors," is only a form and mockery. The little things which are so often done to us on the spur of the moment, in an outburst of passion—how small they all are, at the worst! They do not kill us. The Koran says that two angels guard every man on earth, one watching on each side of him, and when at night he sleeps they fly up to heaven with a written report of all his words and actions during the day. Every good thing he does is recorded at once and repeated ten times lest some item may be omitted or lost from the account. But when they came to a sinful thing the angels on the right say to the angels on the left: "Forbear to record that for seven hours, preadventure as he wakes and thinks in the quiet hours he may be sorry for it, and repent and pray and obtain forgiveness." This is a true picture of the way in which God regards our lives. He is slow to write down our sins against us. We, as His children, are to repent in our lives something of His forgiveness and forbearance.—Rev. Madison C. Peters.

Pruned by a Loving Hand.

It is a painful thing, this pruning work, this cutting off of the over-luxuriant shoots, in order to call back the wandering juices into the healthier and more living parts. In religion it is described thus: "Every branch in me that beareth fruit, He purgeth out, that it may bring forth more fruit." The keen edge of God's pruning-knife cuts sheer through. No weak tenderness stops Him whose love seeks goodness, not comfort, for His servants.—F. W. Robertson.

For Bronchitis

"I never realized the good of a medicine so much as I have in the last few months, during which time I have suffered intensively from pneumonia, followed by bronchitis. After trying various remedies without benefit, I began the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and the effect has been marvelous, a single dose relieving me of choking, and securing a good night's rest.—T. A. Higginbotham, Gen. Store, Long Mountain, Va.

La Grippe

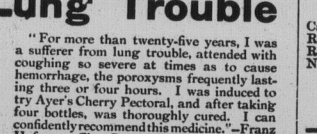
"Last Spring I was taken down with la grippe. At times I was completely prostrated, and so difficult was my breathing that my breath seemed as if confined in an iron cage. I procured a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and no sooner had I begun taking it than relief followed. I could not believe that the effect would be so rapid.—W. H. Williams, Cook City, S. Dak.

Lung Trouble

"For more than twenty-five years, I was a sufferer from lung trouble, attended with coughing so severe at times as to cause hemorrhages, the paroxysms frequently lasting three or four hours. I was induced to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and after taking four bottles, was thoroughly cured. I can confidently recommend this medicine.—Franz Hofmann, Clay Centre, Kans.

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Each of these great and powerful works is known the world over and read in every civilized land. Each is intensely interesting, yet pure and elevating in moral tone. They are published complete, unchanged and unadorned, in ten appropriate volumes, with very handsome and artistic covers, all uniform, thus making a charming set of books which will be an ornament to the home. They are printed from new type, clear, bold and readable, upon paper of excellent quality. Altogether, they are a delightful set of books, and we are most happy to be enabled to afford our subscribers an opportunity of obtaining such splendid books upon such terms as we can give.

WINCHESTER MEASURE.

IT IS TAKEN AS RESPECTS THE OLD AND FAMOUS SCHOOLS.

A Story That Goes Away Back to the Time When Columbus Was Not Born—The Old Buildings as Seen by a Traveller of the Present Day.

WINCHESTER, Eng., Oct. 3.—Old Winchester is the mother school of all preparatory schools in all English speaking lands. Harrow, Rugby and even old Eton under the shadows of Windsor Castle, are all modern in comparison with Winchester. Even Merton college, Oxford, is structurally only about 100 years older, while New College, Oxford, whose founding was the real birth of the English university in its broad sense, was still an afterthought in the inception of the mind which gave England her great university and college system, for Wykeham, the founder of both, simply built the university at Oxford that he might send to it those who should be prepared for it at Old Winchester.

This William of Wykeham was an extraordinary man. His career was one of many examples of sturdy plebeian blood having the iron in it to carry its possessor past all bounds of caste or class to the lasting fame of personal achievement. He was born in 1324 in the village of Wykeham, near Fareham. His father's name was John, and because of his stature he was nicknamed "Long John." He was as tall and huge a man as the late "Long John" Wentworth, of Chicago. The gigantic figure of his son William looms through the mystery of the time grandly. The lad was educated at the then royal city of Winchester at the expense of Sir John Scures; in 1346 entered the household of Bishop Edyngton, prelate of Winchester; the latter turned him over to King Edward III. and by that king he was at once employed in architectural art. It was Wykeham who built the great tower or "Round Table" of Windsor, which was to be the meeting place of the newly founded order of the Garter.

In 1364 he was made Keeper of the Privy Seal, then in 1367 Bishop of Winchester, and the same year he was appointed Chancellor of England. He was for a second time appointed chancellor, from 1389 to 1391, and the plowboy of Wykeham had become virtual ruler of England. Whatever his political or strictly ecclesiastical ability and power, his fame will chiefly rest upon his architectural skill and his educational foundations. He transformed Winchester cathedral and was national in genius, feeling and purpose. He is regarded as the father of the perpendicular style of architecture, and his own chantry in the cathedral here, built by himself, is one of the most matchlessly beautiful creations in stone to be found in all Britain. It stands between two pillars in the nave of the cathedral, in the south tier, and curiously enough the great prelate placed his own monument on that part of the cruciform plan of the cathedral which originally corresponded with the pierced side of the Saviour on the Cross.

There is no doubt of Wykeham's piety. He was determined to improve the intellectual and social condition of the clergy. His college was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Solemn professional entrance was made into the structure at 9 o'clock on the morning of March 26, 1393, a few months less than 600 years ago. The name of every officer, fellow and scholar who took part in that historic ceremony, carefully registered in a vellum book, is still preserved. And the school that "Wykeham's seventy poor scholars" then entered is standing here today just as Bishop Wykeham built it, apparently brave and stout enough to shelter "Wykehamites," as its alumni are proudly called, for another half a thousand years.

The gray old mass of college buildings is reached through the close beside the cathedral, then passing into College street under the archway of St. Swithin's church. The outer gate opens directly into a quadrangle, on the east side of which is the warden's residence. From this, through another gateway, called "middle gate," above which is "election chamber," the great quadrangle is entered. Here the whole of the principle offices form one length of about 100 feet. The southern side is formed by the chapel and hall, and the western side chiefly by the kitchen. Beneath the hall, adjoining the great hall staircase, is a passage called "seventh chamber passage." This leads into a lesser quadrangle known as "School Court."

On the south side of this is the school, and the chapel cloisters extend around the eastern side. At the western side are the buildings of the "commoners." These are scholars, not foundation or free scholars. A passage between the school and the cloister walls leads to "the meads." These are the playgrounds of the college. To the west of the meads and divided from it by an ancient wall is the "sick-house" or hospital, and about this are pleasant grounds locally known as "sick-house meads." The school can in no degree have the same interest from a modern standpoint as ample Harrow, huge and most venerable Eton or that most beautiful and perfect of all English public schools (the term "public" schools having an entirely different application here from that in our country), the Rugby of Hughes' delicious "Tom Brown," and one instinctively seeks the odd, antiquated and curious within these ancient walls.

In the college bursary is an ancient vellum pedigree tracing the descent of King Henry IV from Adam, and the old college plate contains a very fine specimen of a "loving cup" and a curious and very large antique salt cellar, while in the college library are some Saxons charters, registers and charters from the Conquest to the reign of Charles II. One of the curiosities of the library is Raleigh's "Brief Description of the Newe Founde Lande of Virginia." Above the sacristy, at the north-east of the chapel, is as quaint a muniment room as that made famous by Chatterton at Bristol. The original window shutters are encased in iron, and the oakens from boarded chests still contain the ancient deeds and charters of the college. Here also are the

travelling cases for the mitre of William of Wakeham, the worn cussen lockers for the copes and the curious drawers in which the title deeds and bulls were placed, all remaining as they were in the fourteenth century.

Perhaps the most grotesque carvings are to be found in the inner or great quadrangle above the windows. They refer to the uses of the several apartments. On the hall and kitchen entrance are the bagpipe and psaltery. Over the kitchen window Excess is represented by a head vomiting. Opposite, as Frugality, is a bursar with his iron bound money chest. And over the masters' windows are the Pedagogue and the Listless scholar. Some of the largest fireplaces to be found in England are still in use in the rooms of "collegers" and "commoners." The great hall is an odd old jumble of stone, carved, oak and colored glass as the ancient guild hall of Coventry; the crypt-like beer cellar is still devoted to its old inspiring uses, and "lagging," that relic of mediæval college day barbarism, still flourishes in this venerable school.

There are nearly 500 boys at Winchester college. I have seen them "in hall," in chapel, in cloisters, in "a hot" in football, and in nearly all their various moods and duties of everyday college life; but the time when their forms, faces and voices most thrill my own old boy's heart is when, the year's work all done, they gather in the pleasant meads and pour forth their home longings in that sweetest of all songs of home going and college parting, "Dulce Domum," whose tender strains will remain long after these old walls are mingled with the dust of their builder.

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

DELUSIONS ABOUT TONICS.

What is Good for One Man is Often Bad for His Neighbor.

Probably for no other class of remedies is there so great a demand as for those tonics that are commonly called appetizers. These are all more or less bitter and are considered incapable of harm. As generally used, however, they do more harm than good. They excite a feeling of hunger, it is true, but unless the doses are much smaller than the layman unadvised is likely to take, they are sure not only to retard digestion, but to irritate the stomach and more or less upset the organs intimately associated with it.

He who feels that he needs an appetizer in the form of medicine, instead of buying tinctures, extracts, or other prepared solutions, will do well to obtain of a druggist one ounce of the dried herb thoroughwort. This should be put in a pint of boiling water, allowed to stand for two hours, and then strained. After which it should be stored in an ice chest or other cool place. The dose is two tablespoonfuls three or four times a day. Thoroughwort is one of the best of the simple bitters, and has a mild tonic effect, especially in dyspepsia and general debility.

The prepared drugs that are most often used as appetizers are the tinctures of gentian and columbo. These are generally combined, and to them is frequently added the syrup of ginger. Such preparations are almost always taken in much too large doses, and instead of improving digestion they really impair its powers. Compared with thoroughwort their cost is very much greater; yet the herb tea has a better effect, and when taken as advised is incapable of harm.

Of so-called strengthening tonics, quinine or some form of iron is generally resorted to by laymen. In certain conditions of the system these agents act well; but without doubt, in nine cases out of ten in which they are used they are not needed; and not unfrequently do harm. It is a positive fact that there is not a single tonic in the way of medicines that a person could safely and wisely take unadvised, did he seek to recover lost strength.

Not in these a tonic known to physicians that is likely to prove strengthening in a large proportion of cases of debility. There are a variety of drugs that will stimulate and give a healthier tone to certain parts of the system, and, perhaps, to the entire system, but as a rule they are very powerful, and a person who has not an intimate knowledge of them, their nature and effects, would be sure to injure, if not kill himself, were he to trifle with them. These agents only do well in selected cases. Strychnin, for instance, might do one patient good, while another, by sending to the uninformed much the same symptoms, would be made much worse by it. The simplest of all the strengthening tonics is iron, and yet, contrary to the popular idea, this can only be used in a small proportion of cases of debility.

In a word, those persons who seek to regain lost strength by the means of tonics, and without medical advice, must rely upon good, wholesome food, pure air, and judicious exercise; because, were they to trifle with drugs, not only would they gain nothing by it, but would be sure to do themselves very great harm, although, by the way, they might not at the time recognize the harmful effects of their experiments.—[Boston Journal of Health.

Speed in Shallow Water.

Mr. White, director of naval construction, in an address upon the speed of ships in shallow water, states that shallowness of water exercised a retarding effect on ships. The Edgar, in Stokes Bay, with 12 fathoms of water, required 13,260 horse-power to attain 20 1/2 knots. In water 30 fathoms deep, between Plymouth and Falmouth, she reached practically 21 knots with 12,560 horse-power. This represented a loss of about 3/4 knot speed due to shallowness of water. In the trials of the Monitor at Stokes Bay, and of Terpsichore at Skelmerick, it appeared that the greater depth of water gave an advantage of about 1-10ths of a knot in speed, or about 600 horse-power. Referring to an eight hours' trial of the Blenheim when running from the Nore to Portsmouth, the vessel in the first hour was traversing most of the time water about nine fathoms in depth. The engines made about 92 1/2 revolutions, and the speed was barely 20 knots, with 15,750 horse-power. During the fifth and sixth hours the horse-power was practically the same as in the first hour. The ship was running in water from 22 to 36 fathoms in depth, the revolutions were about 96 1/2, and the speed was 21 1-3 knots. With no change, except depth of water, the speed rose 1 1-3 knots, and shallowness involved an expenditure of power at 20 knots which probably reached 3,000 horse-power above what would suffice in deep water.

WORKING THE BEREAVED.

Looking Sharply for Business Even Beside the Open Coffin.

A notable feature of the present keen outlook for business and sharp scent of opportunities to make money is seen in the prompt efforts to sell things to bereaved persons. From the moment that a death notice is placed upon a door or that a death notice is published the family of the deceased begin to receive all sorts of cards, circulars and other forms of advertising of funeral wares, of materials for mourning, and mementoes of the departed.

First comes the florist. He must work quickly or his opportunity is gone. He appears while grief is at its height and calculates upon revived and intensified affection for an extended order. He sends a clerk with a handsome book of designs of floral pieces to suit all ages and both sexes and all relations of life. There is a tasteful design marked, "To Father," a marvel of beauty in white for "Our Sister," "Mother," "Wife," and crosses, anchors, sheaves, wreaths, and other devices, beautifully photographed and neatly labelled with prices, so that the mourners are made to feel the keenest self-reproach if they do not select something to testify to the genuineness of their lamentations. The florist appears to have come in as a friend. It seems an offence to the dead to refuse to buy, and many do buy on the impulse of bereavement extravagant floral tributes.

Then comes the photographer, anxious to serve the afflicted family with promptness at reasonable rates. Here is a sample of the photographer's seductive offer:

To the Holder of this Coupon: We will make one of our elegant three-quarter length crayon portraits absolutely free of charge, provided this coupon is returned to us with photograph, inside of 90 days from date. Send your photograph at once to our studio, so we can make the crayon portrait from it.

Thereupon the bereaved one sends a valued photograph and is lucky to get it back without being obliged to pay for an expensive frame. Sometimes legitimate photographers will send lists of prices in this way in the hope of attracting customers from the relatives.

There are dealers in mourning goods who evidently do not let the ink dry on a death notice before they mail to the sorrowing family copies of their pamphlets of mourning bonnets and dresses. One of these says:

The custom of wearing crape dresses and bonnets during the first months which follow the loss of a near relative is daily becoming more general among us, and is now considered in all fashionable circles as a sacred duty.

We append a few specimens of the leading styles of bonnets; with all of them, a long veil reaching to the ground, except that, in the first three months of the mourning period, for six months for relatives to the second degree; after this period a tall veil with a crape hem is worn.

During the last months, which are considered as demitèd or "half mourning," light crape, silk or velvet is freely used in the trimming of these bonnets.

Although this may look like "the gaudy mockery of woe, where fashion reaches even to the pall," the shrewd advertiser takes the chance that money may be made by catching the mourners in the very throes of agony.

The man who takes care of lots in the cemetery also does not miss his opportunity. He sends his card almost before the corpse is cold, with list of prices, for grading and fertilizing lot, "for sodding single grave casket shape," "for rock moss for one grave," and so on.

Likewise the monument, vault, and statuary merchant sends in plans and specifications with pictures of various monuments erected in different cemeteries, with cemetery map and time table of the railroad, and references to other bereaved persons who have been duly served, with mortuary supplies, cheap for cash. There is a certain appropriateness in Philadelphia that evidently reaches carefully the death notices in the New York newspapers, and immediately forwards to the afflicted family a neatly printed memorial card bearing the name and birth and death record of the deceased, together with a verse of Scripture and a hymn, and with elaborate circulars and lists of prices for duplicate cards and crayon portraits. A fine crayon portrait is promised absolutely free of charge, excepting that, for the portrait costs, your approval you will recommend our company and use your influence on our behalf." Accompanying this is a catalogue of mourning stationery. There is also a list of prayers and verses suggest-

ed for use on the memorial cards, with some selections especially for Roman Catholics.

Bearing in mind that the bereaved sometimes gets into the Surrogate's court, there is a counsellor-at-law who sends out the following to addresses taken from the death notices:

DEAR SIR: I note your bereavement. The taking of letters of administration upon the estates of intestates and the probate of wills of intestate decedents is always urgent, and if I can be of service to you in these or other matters I should feel obliged if you would place yourself in communication with me in reference thereto.

Below you will find a scale of charges which I have established. The conditions of my payment can be arranged to suit the circumstances of each case.

Accompanying this is a schedule of fees for various proceedings in the Surrogate's court, so plainly set forth that the most poignant grief cannot make a mistake in the prices.

There is one pious person who without fee or hope of pecuniary reward, or for any advertising purpose, sends out to the bereaved, little circulars with appropriate texts of scripture and consolatory words.

Here is a copy of a note actually received by a widower from an unknown woman on the day of his wife's funeral:

To the Gentleman of the House. DEAR SIR: I hope you will excuse the liberty I take in addressing you, but I am deeply in love with you. I hope you will not refuse to meet me on your night at 8 o'clock on the corner of — and — streets.

—N. Y. Sun.

In a Novel Profession. The making of music has always been a more or less profitable occupation, but it has never before been known to take the exact direction indicated in the card of a Parisian, who states that he is an "imitator of nightingales for gardens and restaurants." This enterprising gentleman is in great request at garden parties. His duties consist in concealing himself behind the flower pots, oleander tubs or other shrubbery and entertaining the company with imitations of the most melodious of feathered songsters.—Globe-Democrat.

Nervousness.

HORSFORD'S Acid Phosphate.

An agreeable and beneficial tonic and food for the nerves and brain. A remedy of the highest value in Mental and Nervous Exhaustion.

Trial bottle mailed on receipt of 25 cents in stamps. Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

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. It has been used over 40 years, and always affords relief and always gives satisfaction.

For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding; Fistula in Ano; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.

WITCH HAZEL OIL For Burns, Scalds and Ulceration and Contraction from Burns. The relief is instant—the healing wonderful and unequalled.

For Boils, Hot Tumors, Ulcers, Fistulas, Old Sores, Itching Eruptions, Chafing or Scald Head. It is Infallible.

For Inflamed or Caked Breasts and Sore Nipples. It is invaluable. Price, 50 cents. Trial size, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 114 1/2 W. 4th St., NEW YORK.

CURES PILES.

TO ADVANCE THE STANDARD OF TYPEWRITING!



\$5000 in Cash—Columbian Fair Prizes TO BE GIVEN BY THE Yost Writing Machine Co. (To Operators in the United States and Canada.) 1 Grand Prize, \$1000 10 Prizes of \$100, 1000 20 " " 50, 1000 20 " " 25, 500 50 " " 10, 500 10 " " 100, 1000 \$5000 ONE GRAND PRIZE OF \$1000 will be given to the successful competitor on the Yost Writing Machine who shall write in the shortest space of time—all in the presence of the Judges, and one of each style of work to be written from dictation on the spot—two business letters, two insurance company's annual reports, and two contracts. The Judges to be appointed by the WORLD'S COLUMBIAN FAIR COMMITTEE shall be appointed to judge of the typewriting exhibits at the Fair shortly after the opening of the World's Columbian Exhibit.

TEN PRIZES OF \$100 EACH will be given to pupils in typewriting schools, or operators anywhere, for the best ten original essays, not exceeding four thousand words each, written upon the Yost Writing Machine. Subject: "Typewriting as a Fine Art," "The Future of Typewriting," or any of the list of subjects furnished by the Yost Writing Machine Company. TWENTY PRIZES OF \$50 EACH will be given to typewriting schools, or operators anywhere, as follows: Ten prizes to the ten operators who shall, upon the Yost Writing Machine, attain the greatest speed for one minute, upon a memorized sentence to be furnished—this speed contest to be upon an entirely new standard of absolutely perfect work of both machines, the greatest number of words in five minutes. Particulars furnished. FIFTY PRIZES OF \$25 EACH to pupils in typewriting schools, or operators anywhere, as follows: Ten prizes for the best ten transcripts, upon the Yost Writing Machine, of legal matter to be furnished. And ten prizes for the best ten samples, upon the Yost Writing Machine, of legal matter to be furnished. Particulars furnished. FIFTY PRIZES OF \$10 EACH will be given to typewriting schools, EXCLUSIVELY, as follows: Ten for the best ten original essays, not exceeding two thousand words, written upon the Yost Writing Machine; ten for the best ten transcripts upon the Yost Writing Machine of legal matter to be furnished; ten for the best ten original designs of fancy work upon the Yost Writing Machine; and twenty for the best twenty business letters written upon the Yost Writing Machine. Particulars furnished. TEN PRIZES OF \$100 EACH will be given to the proprietors of the ten typewriting schools whose respective pupils obtain the largest number of the above-named prizes. Full Particulars as to the conditions governing all these contests furnished upon application to the YOST WRITING MACHINE CO., 71 and 73 Broadway, New York, OR IRA CORNWALL, General Agent for the Maritime Provinces, Chubb's Corner, St. John, N. B. Second-hand Remington's, Calligraph's, Hammond's and other machines for sale cheap.

Are You "In the Swim?" It is said: "You may as well be out of the world as out of the fashion." In the West End of London, Eng., the fashionable quarter, it is not now considered "the proper thing" to wear RUBBER waterproofs. Among the "smart" set it is looked upon as "bad form," and as much out of place for a Man to wear a RUBBER waterproof as for a Woman to wear a bustle. When a new article suddenly springs into favor and is almost universally adopted, you may be sure it must possess extraordinary merit. "MELISSA" COATS seem to meet every requirement of Health, Comfort and Fashion, and gratify every taste. They are produced in an infinite variety of textures, patterns and styles. To any intelligent person the mere mention of the many advantages of "MELISSA" RAINPROOF GARMENTS over the old Rubber article is sufficient. No dampness, no chills, no odor, no pulling apart at the seams. A Rainproof and Overcoat combined, with all the advantages of both. If You Wear a "Melissa" Coat You are "in it."

Bisquit Dubouché & Co. COGNAC. THE SECOND LARGEST SHIPPERS OF BRANDY FROM FRANCE. THEIR BRANDIES ARE UNSURPASSED IN AGE AND QUALITY. Ask your Wine Merchant for them.

Blue Store, North End. The Cash Clothing Store, Is the Best Place to Buy Clothing. Prices Way Down. Our is the best ever shown in this City. Our Driving Coats, Cape Overcoats, Pilot Overcoats, Melton Overcoats, Black and Blue Beaver Overcoats, and Black Cheviot Overcoats are the best make and cut in Canada. Come and look. You will save money in coming to the BLUE STORE, Cor. MILL and MAIN STS., North End.

YOST WRITING MACHINE CO., 71 and 73 Broadway, New York. OR IRA CORNWALL, General Agent for the Maritime Provinces, Chubb's Corner, St. John, N. B. Second-hand Remington's, Calligraph's, Hammond's and other machines for sale cheap.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX BEECHAM'S PILLS (Tasteless—Effectual.) FOR ALL BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS. Such as Sick Headache, Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fullness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Chills, Flashes of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Constipation, Nervous, Stitches, Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, All Nervous and Trembling Sensations, and Irregularities incidental to Ladies. Covered with a Tasteless and Soluble Coating. Wholesale Agents, Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal. For sale by all druggists.

TURKISH DYES EASY TO USE. They are Fast. They are Beautiful. They are Brilliant. SOAP WON'T FADE THEM. Have YOU used them; if not, try and be convinced. One Package equal to two of any other make. Canada Branch: 381 St. Paul Street, Montreal. Sold postpaid for Sample Card and Book of Instructions. Sold in St. John by S. McDIARMID, and in MAHONEY, Indiana.

"HARRAP" TAKES WITH O... [Correspondent sending information] I have received one letter this which is completely out of the ordi... of my weekly correspondence, and... quantities of material, I fancy the... general interest. I fancy the writ... and he is evidently very m... earnest from the simple directne... letter. DEAR AUNT: Will you please answ... questions for me? (1) Do you believe in capital punishme... circumstances? (2) Do you think the time generally all... the execution, long enough to reform? (3) Do you think it possible or not to... punished to gain heaven? (4) What religious body do you think w... most effect on a depraved man—by body, d... charges, elders, women, etc? (5) What is the reason that outc... and... not allowed by the rules of the c... England to be buried from the church? (6) Are there any allowable exceptions...? (7) Is the church of England the only o...? (8) How do you think I should be...? I hope I have not troubled you too... asked too many questions, but by answ... above you will greatly oblige A DOWNEY St. John, Oct. 1, '92. I must admit my friend that you... are many and varied, likewise, that... them are rather difficult to answer... shall have great pleasure in doing... I set towards enlightening you, I... general principles very strongly o... in capital punishment which I regard... of barbarism, and as nothing as... legalized murder. The old law of "... for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth"... long ago have passed away, for d... St. Paul himself tell us in that most... his epistle to the Corinthians in wh... took charity for his theme "wh... which is perfect is come, then that w... in part shall be done away?" Sure... civilization should be progressing to... perfection day by day, but we show... signs of progression when we inflict... our criminals a death so barbarous t... shudder when we hear of some b... brute inflicting that same death up... animal; we shoot or poison a do... down a cat, or if we belong to the... humane and intellectual class, we c... form the animals we wish to be rid o... if we hear of a man who has hung... or eat we cry, "How horrible," and... for power to punish the brute... deserves. But when we wish to br... life of a fellow creature we take a r... strangle him to death, sometimes qu... sometimes with every lingering agon... can be imagined—it all depends upon... mechanical skill of the execut... and if he does not chance... be very expert at his ghoulish profes... why, none but the criminal suffers, a... is scarcely in a position to enter any... test; even if he were, I do not imagin... would have much effect. As I said... I am speaking on general principles... cause I think there are exceptional... such as that of the murderer De... where the death penalty is the on... equate punishment, such a fiend being... better out of the world than in it... judges give the criminal ample time to... pare for death and repent of his sin... scarcely ever hear of a hurried execu... which indeed is often think the poor... is given almost too long to meditat... his approaching fate. Most certai... think it possible for any certain... sinner to gain heaven. Surely... Saviour made that clear for us who... pardoned the penitent thief, r... repented at the very last moment... gave us an example for all time b... doing. I believe that the religio... best calculated to reach the hearts o... more depraved among the human... those who die by the hand of the la... are not wrong, but if such a rule exist... prayer book says nothing about it... rubric reads—"Here is to be noted... the office ensuing is not to be used... that die unbaptized or excommunicate... have laid violent hands upon themse... I can scarcely give you the reason ex... that the presence of a suicide's body in... church is supposed to desecrate it, and... remember a sight an old ecclesiastical... still exists which requires that a ch... which has been polluted by the body... suicide must be reconsecrated before b... used again for the sacred offices of... church. If I am wrong in this I hope... one better versed in church history... myself set me right. I do not th... the law ecclesiastical would admit of... ception to a law so plainly laid down... the Prayer Book, nor do I... how any clergyman could possib... himself in evading it, I should th... he would be called to account by his b... if he did so, but I have known of... being done. I admit that the rule seem... cruel and hard one; but still, as long... stands, I suppose it should be enfor... though it seems a dreadful thing to m... reuse any poor human body christe... burial. I do not know whether this r... observed in other churches or not, but... rather fancy not, unless it might b... Church of Rome, and I confess I w... like to know, for my own satisfaction;... any correspondent can enlighten a Dou... ful. On this point, I too shall be gr... Will "Kitty" please read not heath... for "and heathens" in her answer of l... week? ASTRA.

"ASTRA" TAKES WITH GIRLS

(Correspondent seeking information in this department should address their queries to "ASTRA," P.O. Box 100, St. John, N. B.)

I have received one letter this week, which is completely out of the ordinary run of my weekly correspondence, and it seems to me worth publishing, as many of the questions contained therein will be of general interest. I fancy the writer is a man, and he is evidently very much in earnest from the simple directness of his letter.

DEAR ASTRA: Will you please answer a few questions for me?

- (1) Do you believe in capital punishment under any circumstances?
(2) Do you think the time generally allowed between the day sentence is passed, and the day fixed for the execution, long enough to give the unfortunate person a chance to reform?
(3) Do you think it possible or not for a man so situated to gain heaven?
(4) What religious body do you think would have most effect on a depraved man-by body. I mean depraved, eldly, woman, etc?
(5) What is the reason that suicides and executed men are not allowed by the rules of the church of England to be buried from the church?
(6) Are there any allowable exceptions to this rule?
Is the church of England the only one which has this law?
I hope I have not troubled you too much, or asked too many questions, but by answering the above you will greatly oblige.

St. John, Oct. 1, '92. A DOUBTFUL ONE.

I must admit my friend that your queries are many and varied, likewise, that some of them are rather difficult to answer, but I shall have great pleasure in doing the best I can towards enlightening you. I am on general principles very strongly opposed to capital punishment which I regard as a relic of barbarism, and as nothing short of legalized murder. The old law of "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth" should long ago have passed away, for does not St. Paul himself tell us that we should love our enemies as the Corinthians in which he took charity for his theme "when that which is perfect is come, then that which is in part shall be done away?" Surely our civilization should be progressing towards perfection day by day, but we show little sign of progression when we inflict upon our criminals a death so barbarous that we shudder when we hear of some human brute inflicting that same death upon an animal; we shoot or poison a dog, we drown a cat, or if we belong to the more humane and intellectual class, we chloroform the animals we wish to be rid of, and if we hear of a man who has hung a dog or cat we cry, "How horrible," and long for power to punish the brute as he deserves. But when we wish to take the life of a fellow creature we take a rope and strangle him to death, sometimes quickly, sometimes with every lingering agony that can be imagined-it all depends upon the mechanical skill of the executioner, and if he does not chance to be very expert at his ghastly profession, why, none but the cruellest of us, and he is scarcely in a position to utter any protest: even it were, I do not imagine it would have much effect. As I said before I am speaking on general principles, because I think there are exceptional cases, such as that of the murderer Deeming where the death penalty is the only adequate punishment, such a fiend being much better off in the world than in it. Most judges give the criminal ample time to prepare for death and repent of his sins, we scarcely ever hear of a hurried execution now, indeed I often think the poor wretch is given almost too long to meditate over his approaching fate. Most certainly I think it possible for any repentant sinner to gain heaven. Surely our Saviour made that clear for us when he pardoned the penitent thief, who repented at the very last moment, and gave us an example for all time by so doing. I believe that the religious body best calculated to reach the hearts of the more depraved amongst the human race, those whom all other forms of worship would fail to touch is the salvation army, and while I cannot approve of all the methods they employ except those for the good they have done among the fallen and the hopeless. Where their own people are concerned, of course I should place the priests of the church of Rome before all others. I do not think you are correct in supposing that the rubric of the church of England to which you refer extends to those who die by the hand of the law; I may be wrong, but if such a rule exists the prayer book says nothing about it-the rubric reads: "Here is to be noted that the office ensuing is not to be used for any dead that die unrepentant, or who have laid violent hands upon themselves." I can scarcely give you the reason, except that the presence of a suicide's body in the church is supposed to desecrate it, and it I remember right an old ecclesiastical law still exists which requires that a church which has been polluted by the body of a suicide must be reconsecrated before being used again for the sacred offices of the church. If I am wrong in this I hope some one better versed in church history than myself will set me right. I do not think the law ecclesiastical law laid down in the Prayer Book, nor do I see how any clergyman could possibly justify himself in evading it, I should think he would be called to account by his bishop if he did so, but yet I have known of its being done. I admit that the rule seems a cruel and hard one, but still, as long as it stands, I suppose it should be enforced, though it seems a dreadful thing to me, to read any poor human body christian burial. I do not know whether this rule is observed in other churches or not, but I rather fancy not, unless it might be the church of Rome, and I confess I would like to know, for my own satisfaction: so if any correspondent can enlighten A Doubtful One, on this point, I too shall be grateful.

Will "Kitty" please read not heathens, for "and heathens" in her answer of last week?

ASTRA.

Women in National Affairs.

In the course of his sermon at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, New York, last Sunday, Rev. B. F. De Costa said: "In connection with Columbus' voyage a woman was of great importance. It is with the character of Isabella, and her connection with the movement, that we have to deal. In Queen Esther we have a luminous example of the influence of women in national affairs; but we need not go back so far in search of illustration of her power. Not even away from the British Islands. Boudicca, among the ancient British women, made herself a lasting place in history. In Scotland the saying is that the kingdom came with a lass and went with a lass. Elizabeth of England avoided the calamities of the Queen of Scots and made the nation feared and respected all over the world. Victoria, for more than half a century, has illustrated the beneficent power of woman in presiding over the affairs of a great empire. So Isabella, at the crucial point, came to the rescue of Columbus. The negotiations had failed completely when Isabella wisely concluded to hear the whole case over again, and as a result Columbus understood the voyage."

MESSAGE FOR THE COMPLEXION

Some Plain Directions which Anybody Can Easily Follow.

In the last number of The Housekeeper, Helena Karté writes as follows: The objects of face massage, in detail, are to fill and round out the face by inducing a flow of blood to the parts, thus strengthening and enlarging the muscles, toning the nerves, and developing adipose tissue. This is an effective preventive of wrinkles. Lines already in the face, if not too deep, will be smoothed out by the daily rubbing. Black-heads, pimples, blotches gradually disappear. Falter gives way to a soft, rosy flush. In time the whole face seems transformed. If bad complexion arises from any derangement of the health, this will be looked to first. No treatment of the face alone can wholly do away with the effects of a disordered stomach or liver.

If more convenient, the work can be done first before retiring for the night. First examine the face carefully in a mirror. Note all defects, even though the sun total may seem somewhat discouraging. Observe how certain habits of expression draw the skin into wrinkles, and resolve to do your best to avoid these habits in future. The first step in the process is to carefully wash the face. The finest skin is full of grease and impurity, and hot water will remove it better than cold. So take steaming hot water, if you can get it. If it is at all "hard," put into it a pinch of powdered borax, enough to soften it thoroughly. Then with a soft, linen cloth, or fine sponge, and the purest soap you can buy, wash the face. Do not rub it hard. Trust the hot water and soap to cleanse it. Rinse the face with clear, tepid water, and dry it gently with a soft towel.

Now moisten the fingers with some sort of fine, pure oil. Sweet almond oil, scented with a drop or two of attar of roses, is good and pleasant to use. Some recommend vaseline, and it answers the purpose very well in many cases. But if there is any tendency to an undue growth of hair on the face, it should be avoided, as vaseline promotes this growth. Women whose skins are naturally oily should be sparing in the use of the oil, perhaps may do without it altogether. Rub the surface of the face and neck, chest also, if desired, with the inside of the fingers held straight. Use both hands, and pull and stretch the skin in every direction. Rub the forehead from the center out toward the temples eight or ten times, with firm, slow strokes. Rub up and down from hair to nose; then from the root of the nose up and outward over the eyes. Stroke gently but firmly under the eyes, where the "crow's feet" are wont to gather, passing the fingers close under the eyes and up toward the outer points of the eyebrows. Then stroke a little lower down, from the bridge of the nose out over the cheek bones. Most people sooner or later contract an ugly wrinkle running from the side of the nose down and out to the corner of the mouth. Attention should now be directed to this point, none the less if the line has not yet made his appearance. The old saying that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" is especially applicable to wrinkles. Put the fingers close to the nose on each side, and rub outward into the cheek. It is better not to rub back and forth across the cheeks. Instead, rub around the cheeks from the point of the chin outward and then in before the ear, with the inside of fingers or hand. This helps to round the cheek. Pressure and rubbing outward would flatten it.

The second "movement" consists in pinching up bunches of skin and muscle between the thumb, and fingers. The fingers should go deep as possible, pressing firmly, but not so hard as to cause pain. The whole surface of the face and neck should be thoroughly manipulated in this way, then, if desired, a few moments rest may be taken. The next movement is similar to this, but lighter, smaller pinches of flesh are taken up; little more than the skin receiving treatment this time. After this, another rest will not be out of order. Next, straighten the hands and press with the inside of the fingers on every part of the face in turn. The pressure should be firm and hard, but should not be continued too long. These may be considered the finishing touches. It much oil has been used, and the face still seems greasy, it may be bathed again in tepid water in which a little borax has been dissolved. The massage should occupy at least fifteen or twenty minutes, and should be practiced daily for a week or ten days, when a vacation of a day or two may be taken. Then the work should begin anew. After a few weeks the benefit of this treatment will be plainly seen, and then a thorough rubbing two or three times a week will be sufficient to keep all in good condition.

Death of the Dressing Case.

Have you noticed the decline of the dressing case as an all-important item in the list of a woman's goods and chattels? Not so very long ago the possession of a silver-mounted dressing case was considered to impart a certain cachet of good breeding to the owner. It was a lady-like appurtenance, and was generally followed by a ponderous workbox with mother-of-pearl fittings and a pair of watch pockets destined to adorn the bed curtains. The two latter articles have long since been deposited, and now the dressing case is going after them to oblivion. It was cumbersome to travel with, not secure enough for trinkets, and too grand for toilet accessories.-The Gentleman.

SEASONABLE RECIPIES.

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

An appetizing repast does not necessarily depend upon expensive viands; but it does depend upon thought and care and skill in the preparation of the cheapest dishes. I can imagine a young couple with a very limited income entertaining two or three friends most pleasantly, if only the host and her cook-perhaps her maid-of-all-work-would take counsel together and market wisely, and then to devise and carry out a dainty menu consisting of soup, fish, meat, and pastry. Excellent soup can be made from ox cheek, and the tender meat eaten afterwards with haricots, beans, and gravy-a toothsome dish. I think one reason of the coarse, unsatisfactory dinners we often see in middle-class houses is the false notion that "made dishes," as they are called, are expensive, and that the most economical food is "good plain roast and boiled." This is quite a mistake, and either arises from, or leads to, an amount of careless laziness in our kitchens that is unknown in the humblest French establishment, where the first business of the day is to go to market for such suitable materials for the day's consumption, and not to shrink all responsibility by ordering a leg of mutton or a sirloin of beef, weighing about ten or twelve pounds, which of course is expensive. A clever housekeeper soon finds out that the cheaper cuts of good meat make dishes as dainty and nice, when properly treated, as the most expensive; but they won't cook themselves, or permit of being put down to the fire and then left till they are roasted, and cooking must be accepted as an art not unworthy the attention of every or any woman, whatever her position, if economy, and at the same time refinement, be regarded in her household.

How to Tell When Fish Are Fresh.

All fish suffer by being long kept out of the water. The modern method of freezing fish preserves them to an extent, but they are never so good after having gone through this process. After having been frozen they decay almost the instant they are thawed. These should only be called fresh fish by courtesy. There is one criterion by which all fresh fish may be judged. That is the clearness of the eyes and the firmness of the flesh. When the eye is no longer fresh and clear, or when the flesh is soft, a purchaser may be confident that the fish has been too long out of water. When oysters are fresh the shells are tightly closed. When they are open the oyster is dead and no longer fit for food.

Decorated Hams.

Among novel ways of decorating hams may be specified the following: No. 1.-Boil a good ham in the usual way; cool, pare it, giving it as regular a form as possible; fasten the rind with the point of a knife from 5 1/2 to 7 inches from the shank bone; remove the remainder of the rind, then make incisions in the fat as regularly as possible, so as to imitate a large shell. Decorate each side with aspic trifles or tongue, and then apply a thin coating of lumpy jelly. No. 2.-In the first place boil a ham, which must be cooled and well pared; now cut some design on this card-board, such as a bunch of flowers, crown, coat-of-arms, or the name of the purveyor. Press the cardboard against the ham, and then with a brush slightly wetted with carmine or meat glaze, paint the uncovered parts, and, withdrawing the stencil card, the design will be produced on the rind. Then with the point of a knife, make an incision round the design, removing carefully all parts not belonging to the latter, and leaving it in relief. Glaze over with jelly. If the ham is to be cut up in slices the rind should be removed in one piece, then cut out to the required pattern, and replaced, a coating of lumpy jelly being finally applied. Place upon an oval stand, surrounded with croustons of aspic jelly.

Fried Parsley.

For fish-cakes, rissoles, croquettes, and other snacks, fried parsley is an ornament; but it is often burnt, and therefore spoiled. It should be very dry, then put into a wire-basket and plunged into smoking fat, when a second will crisp it, and the nice color will be retained.

The Etiquette of the Table.

As a people, we Americans have been laughed at for eating too fast, and we are credited as being a nation of dyspeptics. Now, of course, this is generalizing, but you, the eldest daughter, have it in your power to make the hour at the dinner or tea-table one of real delight. It is an easy matter, you will find, to start some pleasant topic; to get your father and brother interested in the talk of the day, so that you will eat your food more slowly, and you will achieve what the Frenchmen consider the great art-you will dine, not merely feed yourself.-But there are a few little questions about the etiquette of the table that some girls want to know, and these I am going to tell her. She must hold her knife by its handle, and never let her fingers reach up to its blade. Whenever it is possible, a fork must be used in place of a spoon, and that same spoon, by the by, must never be left in a coffee or tea-cup, but laid to rest politely and securely in the saucer. Glasses with handles are held by the stem, the fingers not entwining the bowl part. Don't butter a large piece of bread, and take bites from it; instead, break your bread in small pieces, one at a time, and butter it, that is, if you are eating butter, and convey it to your mouth by your fingers. Olives, celery, radishes, strawberries with stems, and asparagus are all eaten from the fingers. The old method of eating cheese with a knife has been given up, a fork being used in its place. The use of many small dishes for vegetables is not in good taste; indeed, many vegetables should not be served at one time.-Journal.

Apple Jelly.

Cut up enough apples to make a gallon into quarters, leaving on the skins and cores; put them in the preserving kettle, with a quart of cranberries and a little water, and let them cook gently until they are very soft. Put in a bag and let the juice drip out. Measure the juice and return it to the kettle, with a good pinch of sugar to each quart of juice. Boil down until it jellies.

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Steamed Apples. Steamed apples are recommended as a variation from roasted ones. Put a little water at the bottom of a small saucepan, and when it boils set the apples in it to steam, and put on the lid. The apples should not be pared, and no sugar is required with them. They cook in a few minutes, and can readily be prepared in this way at times when the oven is not hot enough to roast them.

To Ensure Tenderness.

An apple grated, and stewed with meat of any sort, will insure its being tender, and vinegar has the same effect. Vinegar or lemon-juice is also useful in removing the strong flavor from beef kidney; if sliced, and soaked for a time in the acid, it becomes almost as mild as a sheep's kidney.

Cold Fillets of Partridge.

Roast a brace of partridges, fill them, pound the meat from the carcasses in a mortar with truffles and mushrooms, simmer the bones in some vin de grave with truffle trimmings, shallots, and a bay leaf, which reduce on the fire to about three-quarters the quantity. Squeeze through a cloth, add two table-spoonsful clear stock to it, and stir half of it into the pounded meat. Mix it thoroughly and stir it till it boils. Pass through a tammy and leave to get cold. Arrange the fillets with a tomato cut the same shape between each one in a circle round an entire dish. Fill the centre with the puree, cover the whole with the remainder of the same, and garnish with croustons of aspic jelly. Aspic jelly will be explained next week.

CURIOUS, IF TRUE.

Some Strange Stories that are Told in Australia.

As I rode along in one of the suburban train cars I passed a cottage wherein a strange thing happened while ago. Near by lived an old man who had received many kindnesses from the true-hearted mistress of the cottage, who took compassion upon his necessity. Early one morning this lady awoke in great fright. She had dreamed that the old man was calling her in frantic haste to come and help him. She looked at the clock and noted the time. It was 4.30. Later on the lifeless body of the old man was found in a well. The medical opinion was that it must have got into the water at about 4.30 that morning. That was their independent testimony before they had been told of the curious experience of the woman. The distance of the well from the house made it impossible that she could have heard the old man cry, if he really did cry. How, then, can one explain the incident?

Less than a year ago in this colony, a lady, wife of a gentleman in an influential position, chanced to meet at a party one night a person who had great reputation as an amateur soothsayer. "Oh, just tell me my fortune," she said, jocularly. "I'd rather not," replied the fortune teller after looking steadily at her for a little time; "I'd rather not. It would disconcert you terribly." The lady urged her request, nevertheless "Then," the soothsayer continued, "I am sorry to tell you that I am afraid that in three months you will be a widow, and that in six months you will be mad." The lady told her husband, who soon fell ill and died, while the other part of the prophecy was to some extent verified. I have called this incident peculiar, but there is in it, at any rate, some direct connection between the cause and effect. The man during his illness would certainly be depressed by the thought of the prophecy that he would not recover, and the same fact would affect his wife. Imagination, which is more potent than medicine, was set to work against the couple. That not only explains the mystery in some degree, but it illustrates the need for imaginative people to be careful how they handle occult subjects.-Kapuna Herald.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

512 Dillingham St. Philadelphia, Pa. Have taken a great deal of medicine, many kinds, but not remedy ever helped me so much as Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I consider the best blood purifier in the world. E. Wally

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Cleaver's Juvenia Soap

Preserves and Rejuvenates the Complexion. DE. REDWOOD'S REPORT. The ingredients are perfectly pure, and WE CANNOT SPEAK TOO HIGHLY OF THEM. The Soap is PERFECTLY PURE and ABSOLUTELY NEUTRAL. JUVENIA SOAP is entirely free from any coloring matter, and contains about the smallest proportion possible of water. From careful analysis and a thorough investigation of the whole process of its manufacture, we consider this soap fully qualified to rank among the FIRST OF TOILET SOAPS. - E. Redwood, F.R.S., F.I.C., F.S.I., F.S.A., F.S.C., F.S.D., F.S.E., F.S.F., F.S.G., F.S.H., F.S.I., F.S.L., F.S.M., F.S.N., F.S.O., F.S.P., F.S.Q., F.S.R., F.S.S., F.S.T., F.S.U., F.S.V., F.S.W., F.S.X., F.S.Y., F.S.Z.

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Twenty-Five Cents will pay a whole Year's Subscription to CANADA, if remitted before January 1st, 1893. Advertisers should secure space at once, as advertisements will be limited to twelve columns. November edition, 2,160 copies; December edition, 2,400 copies. Sample copy mailed FREE on application. MATTHEW R. KNIGHT, Hampton, New Brunswick.

EVERY WEEK THERE ARE BRIGHT where we have no space, sending to receive the right to sell Progress. There are copies of small places where the people would be glad to take Progress every week, if any copy could be found who would deliver it, and collect the money. There is enjoyment in it for them, and money for the boys.

# THINGS WORTH KNOWING

The population of the earth doubles itself in 260 years.

The United States has thirty-seven thousand telegraph operators.

A dealer in artificial limbs estimates that 300,000 Englishmen have lost one or both legs.

The cemeteries in London cover 2,000 acres, and the land they occupy represents a capital of \$10,000,000.

The yearly consumption of milk at the Hotel Metropole, London, is 75,000 quarts, and of water 20,000,000 gallons.

One small dose of strong alcohol shortens the time that food remains in the stomach by more than half an hour.

Within the last 30 years there have been on the British coasts 66,377 wrecks, with the fearful loss of 22,312 lives.

The youngest member of the British House of Commons is 22 years of age; its oldest is on the shady side of 90.

The smallest newspaper in the world is said to be *El Telegram*, published in Guadalajara, Mexico. It is four inches square.

The land in Germany devoted to the production of grain used in the manufacture of beer would support 50,000,000 people.

Photographs are taken under water. In this way it was found that daylight penetrated one thousand, five hundred and eighty feet in the Mediterranean, near Corsica.

The Irish language is dying out. Ten years ago 64,000 people spoke Irish only. In 1891 there were 38,000. In 1881 there were 885,000 who could speak Irish and English, and last year there were only 642,000.

The highest place in the world regularly inhabited is the Buddhist of Haine, in Tibet, which is 16,000 feet above the sea level. The highest inhabited place in the Americas is at Galera, Peru, 15,635 feet above sea level.

Complete statistics of the great fire at St. John's, Newfoundland, have just been issued. The number of houses destroyed was 1,550, the number of families burned out 1,874, and the total number of persons burned out 10,234.

The number of incandescent lamps made in the United States is about 50,000 per day, or 15,000,000 per year, with an increase of about 3,000,000 per year. The average yearly profits from this industry are nearly \$3,750,000.

Macrocystis, a seaweed of the south Pacific, it is said, often grows to be 30 or 40 inches in diameter, and 1,000 to 2,000 feet in length. In no case does any of these have roots in the proper sense, their nourishment being absorbed from the water by all parts alike.

Only from 1598 to 1621 did Belgium constitute an independent state under the rule of Isabel, daughter of Philip II., and her husband, the archduke Albert. In the course of the 17th century, Spain had repeatedly to cede portions of Belgian territory to France. The peace of Utrecht in 1713 gave Belgium to Austria.

Last year only five deaths occurred on all the railways of the United Kingdom, while in the streets of London, 147 deaths and 5,784 personal injuries resulted from vehicles of some sort. This confirms the remark of Mr. Charles Francis Adams, who said that no safer place in the world could be found than in the express train on one of the main railways of England.

A scientific writer says that if the people on the star Sirius have telescopes powerful enough to distinguish objects on this planet, they are looking at it now, they are witnessing the destruction of Jerusalem, which took place over 1,800 years ago. Of course, the reason of this is that the light which the world reflects, travelling, as it does, at the rate of 186,000 miles per second, would take over eighteen centuries to reach the nearest fixed star.

By a law of Richard II. of England (1388), able-bodied beggars were punished and compelled to labor, and provision was made for the helpless. By an act of Henry VIII. (1530), licenses were given to impotent persons to beg within fixed limits, but unlicensed beggars were whipped, and all persons giving alms to such, forfeited ten times the amount above the age of 14 were grievously whipped, burned through the ear with a hot iron, and for the third offence were put to death. This regulation was repealed in 1593.

In 1891 1,168 persons were killed on railways in the British Isles, according to the report of the British Board of Trade. Of these only 103 were passengers, and more than 400 were persons neither passengers nor employees, the number including trespassers and suicides. The total number of passenger trips, exclusive of those made on season tickets, was 846,463,668, which is 27,719,622 more than in 1890. Accurate returns of trips on season tickets would swell this list. But on the basis of these figures the proportion of passengers killed during the year was one in 8,208,386, and the proportion of injured one in 624,481.

In the early days of the Anglo Saxon and some of the Norman churches a stone bench running round the interior of the church, except on the east side, was the only sitting accommodation for visitors. About the year 1360 three-legged stools were introduced promiscuously over the church, and then followed wooden seats. In 1387 a decree was issued that none should call any seat his own, except noblemen and patrons, each entering and holding the one he first found. This decree was passed in order to avoid wrangling, which had become an intolerable nuisance. Toward the middle of the sixteenth century seats were more appropriated. In 1614 pews were, for the first time, bailed

or cushioned, while the sides around were so high as to hide the occupants. This last device is said to have been resorted to by the Puritans in order to avoid being seen by the officers, who always reported those who did not bow when the name of Jesus was mentioned.

**"PROGRESS" PICKINGS.**  
The lady laundress, as well as the flannel shirt, shrinks from washing.—Puck.

He—How much do you love me? She—Lots. He (anxiously)—Do you own the lots?—(Truth).

Do you believe knowledge is power? I do. That explains then why dudes are so frail.—N. Y. Sun.

Maud—I don't see why they call this a light opera. There's nothing very light about it! Toto—The costumes are!

"Why did he go on the stage?" "Oh, his friends egged him on." "Why did he leave it?" "The public egged him off."—N. Y. Press.

Little women are fonder of money than tall ones. How do you make that out? They do not care to marry a man who is short.—N. Y. Press.

I suppose you were present at a great many engagements during the civil war? Old Veteran—Yes; but the girl I married I found up north.—Inter-Ocean.

Doctor—You are suffering from indigestion; what have you been eating? Patient—I can't tell, doctor, my wife has been doing the cooking.—Milwaukee Tribune.

Jack (sarcastically)—When your socks come from the laundry do you darn them yourself? Frank (promptly)—No; I generally use a stronger expression.—Truth.

The paragraphists make all kinds of fun about girls turning the lamp down low when their lovers come to see them. I never do it. No? No; I put it out.—N. Y. Press.

"He was going to marry a New York girl, a blue blood, but he changed his mind and married a Boston girl." "A blue blood, too?" "No, only a blue stocking."—N. Y. Press.

"He will never make a temperance lecturer." "Think not?" "Never." "Why not?" "He takes no pride in telling what a low down drunkard he used to be."—Cape Cod Item.

"Mary Dasher's uncle is dead. Did he leave anything?" "Nothing." "Then she will not go into mourning for him?" "Yes, part mourning. She is going to wear black suspenders."

The statement that the Indians have no word for "love" in their language is more than paralleled by those foreign immigrants who don't seem to have any idea of soap in theirs.—Philadelphia Record.

Tapely—You are an orphan? Miss Somergurg—Yes. Tapely (much disturbed)—Well, whose consent must I ask in order to marry you? Miss Somergurg—Well, you might ask mine.—Puck.

We'll start a prison paper," said one life convict to another. We will, and our motto shall be, "The pen is mightier than the sword." No, our motto shall be, "We have come to stay."—N. Y. Sun.

"There, I knew I'd forgotten something," remarked Jaggs, after his sixth drink. "Boggs told me to take whiskey and glycerine for my cold, and I declare I've forgotten all about the glycerine."—Phila. Record.

Woman (to herself)—It scares me half to death to drive this horse. I wonder what he'll do next. Horse (to himself)—That must be a woman driving or I wouldn't be jammed into everything on the road.—N. Y. Weekly.

Perdita—"Well, Jack and I are to be married, and we are so happy." Penlope—"Did you and Jack have any trouble in getting your father's consent?" Perdita—"No; but papa and I had an awful lot of trouble getting Jack's consent."—Truth.

Mrs. Chugwater—Josiah, last Saturday was my birthday, and your forgot all about it. Mr. Chugwater—Why, Samantha, my dear, the time passes—h'm—so swiftly in your society that your birthdays—er—come round before I know it.—Chicago Tribune.

"I have been married now," boasted a prosy old fellow, "more than thirty years, and have never given my wife a cross word." "That's because you never dared, uncle," said a little nephew who lived with them. "If you had, auntie would have made you jump."

Miss Gasket (at 11.30 p. m.)—Do you know, Mr. Sappy, I am sure you would make an excellent editor of a new newspaper. Sappy (pleased)—Weally, now, Miss Gasket? Miss Gasket—Indeed, I do. Your motto seems to be, "I have come to stay."—Toledo Blade.

Mrs. Bronson—Oh, Tom, I saw the loveliest \$15 hat down town today. I couldn't help thinking how pretty it looked in the store window. Mr. Bronson—I'm glad it looked pretty in the store window, dear. It would be such a shame to take it away from there.—News-Record.

"What does this mean, daughter? Here is another lot of milliners' and dressmakers' bills. Don't you remember that I expressly ordered you not to contract any more debts without my knowledge?" "Certainly papa; but I haven't contracted any debts. On the contrary, I've expanded them."

"So you think your son's wife extravagant?" "Extravagant is no name for it. She won't have anything cooked over; she won't have a dress mended, always has a new one; she gives away what would keep a family, and now she has capped the climax of her extravagance." "In what way?" "She's just had twins."—Cape Cod Item.

## MEN AND WOMEN TALKED ABOUT.

Queen Victoria's new dining room at Osborne cost \$100,000 and she paid for it herself.

Mr. Blaine has come down among the middle weights. He turns the scales at 162½ pounds.

Dr. Crayfill, the prohibition candidate for vice president, preaches as often as he delivers a political address.

Dr. Elmer Lee's irrigation treatment for cholera is being given a test in the hospitals of St. Petersburg. He is an Ohio man.

Carl Schurz, at the age of 32, wrote a letter of admonition and advice to Abraham Lincoln. He is still giving his advice to people.

William Dickey, of Maine, was sent to the legislature in 1842, and has been a member of every legislature since. He is now 81.

F. B. Millet, the famous artist, seems to be under 45. He has few lines in his face and not a gray hair in his closely trimmed black locks.

Queen Victoria has not worn corsets for many years. Princess Beatrice follows her mother in this respect, and has also discarded the corset.

Thomas Nelson Page, the editor of *Harper's Monthly*, can tell from a man's speech what part of the country he hails from, or thinks he can.

The memento vandals have commenced already to despoil the grave of Whittier. So great has been the destruction of the flowers that a special policeman has been placed to guard the grave.

The German Emperor's money matters have steadily grown more harassing. He is said to be so deeply involved with money lenders that the court officials have difficulty in getting their salaries.

Miss Lottie Young, of North Hanover, Mass., re-sets her claim to fame upon the fact that she drove twenty-three nails in three minutes, and at the finish had two hands safe and sound to her credit.

The Kaiser's new daughter is a particularly welcome addition to his household, for the reason that, previous to her appearance on the scene, eighty-four years had elapsed since a queen of Prussia gave birth to a daughter.

The finest collection of fans in Europe is possessed by the Baroness James Rothschild; other fine collections are possessed by the Duchesse d'Anmale, ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, the Empress of Russia and formerly by the ex-Empress Eugenie.

The Shah of Persia, who has ten millions sterling stored in his palace, has been borrowing a sum from the State to defray the cost of his summer outing to the distant provinces of his empire. His suite comprises 10,000 people, including 300 wives.

The Sultan of Turkey has conferred upon Mrs. Elliot, daughter of Sir Clare Ford, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, the order of the Shekakat, second class. This decoration has been created by Sultan Abdul Hamid, and is bestowed on ladies of distinction.

Professor William James of Harvard does not conceal the fact that he is "the brother of Henry James, the novelist." But he is better known as an eminent scholar and suggestive much a matter of authority in science as it is in religion.

Ernest Renan, who died last week, did most of his writing at his country place. When he returned to Paris he would go over his big, plain handwriting, correct it, cut it here and there, and finally send it to the printer. The latter's labors were not done when it was "set up," for Renan would go over the proofs several times, and it is said the type of one of his essays had to be set up seventeen different times before he was satisfied with it. Renan was, in private life, a most peaceable and quiet man.

J. M. Barrie is not likely to suffer from excess of praise from the villagers of the now famous Thrums. One old lady, with energetic but quaint criticism, says of his "Little Minister": "It's of pale tone, but there's naething in it—mere traves about things that's gaen on ilka day—and wha wants to waste their time readin' about sic like. Besides, wha kens he about the sojers in Kinie. He's just been makin' up bits here and there out o' fat he's heard their loutk tellin' He's no old enough to haer any mind o' sic things."

The English censor of books, the Anthony Comstock of the English stage, has this to say of Ibsen: "I have studied Ibsen's plays carefully, and all the characters appear to me morally deranged. The heroines are dissatisfied spinsters who look on marriage as a monopoly, or dissatisfied married women in a chronic state of rebellion against not only the conditions which nature has imposed on their sex, but against all the duties and obligations of mothers and wives; and as for the men, they are all rascals or asses."

President and Mme. Carnot have recently been staying at Fontainebleau, and a correspondent has been supplying an account of how they spend their days. "Mme. Carnot entertains the guests, who come, some from Paris, but most from the town of Fontainebleau and the Department of Seine-et-Marne, or goes out for friendly shopping tours through the town, where as a girl she was educated, and where her mother lived. The president is up early, answers his letters till eleven, receives his callers till noon, when they are asked to stop for lunch, and then gets back to work till five. Then a short walk or drive in the grounds till dinner time, and after that coffee, billiards, and a cigar."

The president, the correspondent adds, hates fuss or ostentation. "When he drives into the park on his way home, he very often enters by a side gate, from a curious motive which does him credit. The road as it approaches the main entrance takes a sudden turn, so that the worthy janitor, a retired old soldier, has often the mortification of seeing his president drive through before he can find time to make the regulation salute. The Carnot family occupy the least stylish or historically famous wing of the palace—namely, that called after Louis XV. In an inartistic structure, quite a contrast with the romantic elegance of the main building, to which the public have, as heretofore, free access."

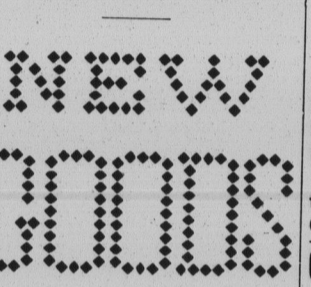
## "August Flower"

The Hon. J. W. Fennimore is the Sheriff of Kent Co., Del., and lives at Dover, the County Seat and Capital of the State. The sheriff is a gentleman fifty-nine years of age, and this is what he says: "I have used your August Flower for several years in my family and for my own use, and found it does me more good than any other remedy. I have been troubled with what I call Sick Headache. A pain comes in the back part of my head first, and then soon a general headache until I become sick and vomit. At times, too, I have a fullness after eating, a pressure after eating at the pit of the stomach, and sourness, when food seemed to rise up in my throat and mouth. When I feel this coming on if I take a little August Flower it relieves me, and is the best remedy I have ever taken for it. For this reason I take it and recommend it to others as a great remedy for Dyspepsia, &c."

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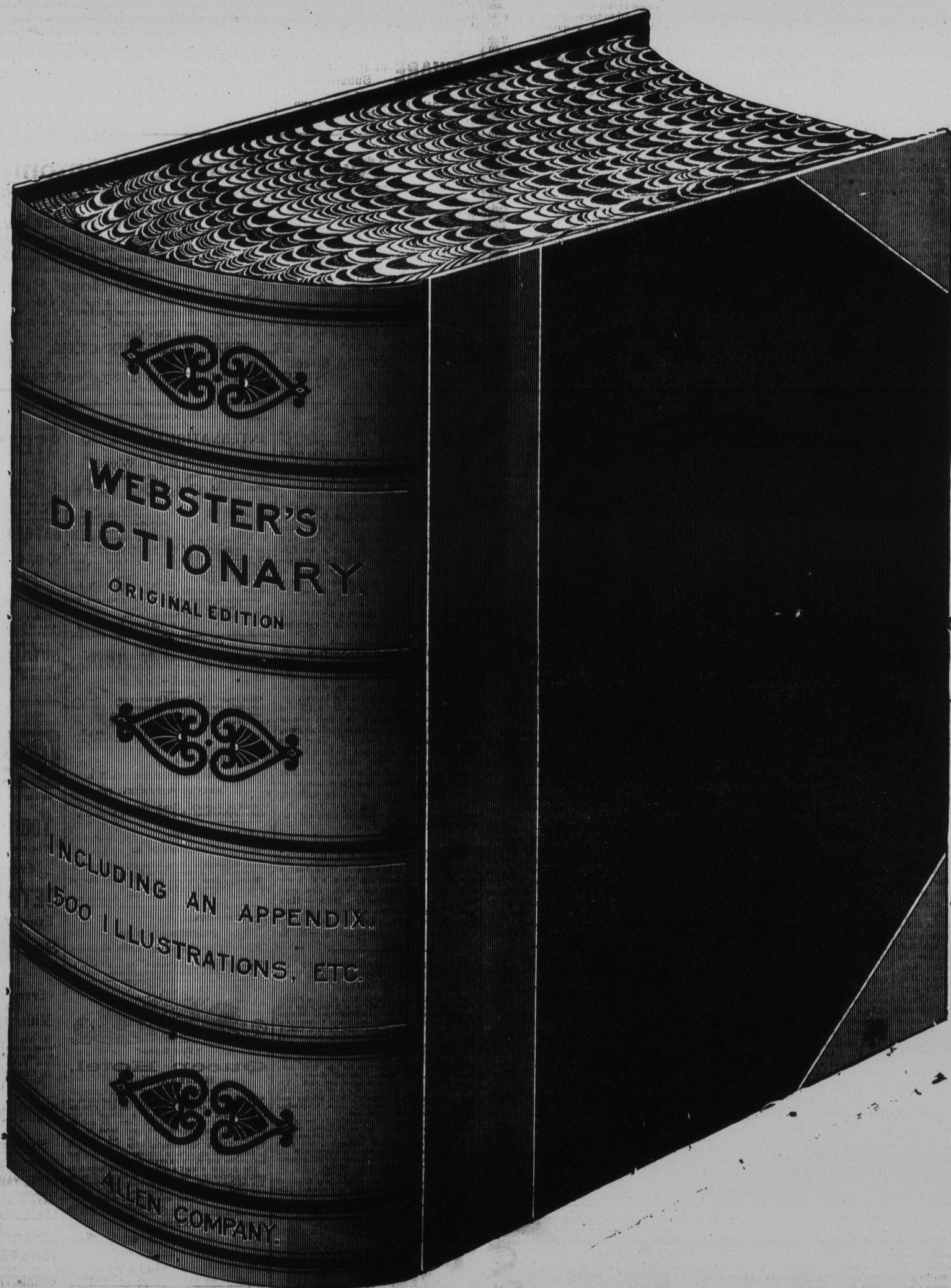
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Short Creek Dave was a leading citizen of the little camp at Cinnabar. In fact his friends would not scruple to claim that Short Creek was a leading citizen of Arizona. So when the news came over from Tucson that Short Creek, who had been paying that metropolitan breezy visit, had in an inadvertent moment strolled within the confines of a gospel meeting then and there being waged, and suffered conversion, Cinnabar became a prey to some excitement.

and close the game at 7.50 sharp; and Benson says he's goin' to shut up the dance hall, so on as how several of the ladies is due to sing a lot in the choir. We might just as well turn out and make the thing a universal deal, and give Short Creek the best turn in the wheel, jest to start him along the new trail.

On this first occasion he preached a earnest sermon; the dance-hall girls sang Books of Ages, with spirit and effect; and the wounded Tut sat over five dollars to the contribution box from the hotel where he lay with his wound.

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STEAMERS. STEAMER CLIFTON. THE above Steamer will make three trips a week during the season, leaving Hampton MON. at 5 o'clock; returning from Ladlowtown on the same days, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, stopping at the usual landings.

IT IS ANYBODYS BUSINESS

It looks like anybody's business in this election today. Perhaps on account of the immense majority polled by the opposition in the last contest, there is a feeling that it cannot be overcome in this election on the contrary the change of opinion has taken place in this section is to estimate correctly. Scores of people the writer is acquainted with have led their minds since the contest years ago. But little work, contentedly speaking, has been done either side. There seems to lack of enthusiasm in the ranks of the opposition that is not found wanting either in ordinary local contests. government supporters have rallied work in the last few days better than expected they would, but even they not canvassed the city as it is usually vassed. So far as Progress can stand, very little money will be spent either party. They have not go spend. The usual contributions are ing; there may be as many of the heretofore but the amounts are small. The opposition going into the contest such a vote as they polled in the election are sanguine that they can without spending a dollar over and routine expenses. This condition of is not apt to make the ward heale energetic as they would otherwise be man who shouts is in nearly every paid to shout, and it is a significant that the absence of lung power this has been very noticeable. Everybody knew anything about the contest was ing an estimate yesterday, and the m as PROGRESS can ascertain the calcul of the opposition are about as follows They expect that in Sydney ward government will have 50 or 60 of a a ty; that in Dukes the votes will be alie; that the majority in Queens ward offset the gain of the government in K that Wellington will do the same. Prince; that in Portland neither side have any advantage, but that Carleton carry them to a sweeping victory. I county it is conceded that the chance Mr. Bourke are not as good as tho any of the other three. Mr McKeown been making a desperate personal fight hopes to win on the split ballot. The fr of the government are confident that he not that Dunn and McLeod will re sent the county by tonight.

SCIATICA St. JACOBS OIL THE GREAT REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO NEURALGIA. Whittier at Newburyport. Sept. 7, 1892. "Giltless we come to Him who all things gives, And lives because He lives."