

PROGRESS.

VOL. IV., NO. 202.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1892.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

IN THE OLD DARK DAYS.

TALES OF A GRANDFATHER, TOLD FIFTY YEARS HENCE.

Extracts From An Unpublished Child's History of St. John—The Great Carleton Insurrection and How Men Felt When the Cloud Hovered Over Them.

I am old, my children, but to this day my heart throbs as of yore when I think of the stirring scenes of 50 years ago.

Yes, it is just 50 years ago, for it is now 1842, and the days when the cloud of war hovered over this land were in 1892. I was an eye-witness, nay, more, an actor, for I was carried along on the wave of popular excitement as were others who were older and wiser than I. It has been so in all the great revolutions of the world. Men do not stop to think when the frenzy is upon them and they thirst for their brothers' blood.

Peace had long reigned on the continent of America. A generation before that, in 1861, the cry of secession had been heard, and the guns in Charleston harbor had awakened a nation to all the horrors of war. Peace came in time, and for nearly 30 years people had ceased to dream of any other condition from the North Pole to the Rio Grande. Least of all had this part of Canada any reason to fear a civil war.

It was all about the people's rights. Prior to 1889 the people of Carleton had enjoyed certain privileges by which they paid less taxes than the citizens on the other side of the harbor. In that year Carleton was annexed to the city. The people of Carleton voted against the union, but there were enough on the other side of the harbor to carry the scheme, and so Carleton became a part of the fourth city in Canada.

Then the Carletonians claimed that such of them as did vote for the union were wheedled into it under the promise that they should have a free bridge. The act of assembly did indeed provide that there might be such a bridge if action were taken to secure it within one year. Should such action not be taken, special legislation would, of course, be required. No action was taken. The year passed, and so did another and another. Then the people of Carleton began to wake up. They wanted to get mad, and looked about for something to get mad at.

They soon found it. It was the harbor navy, commanded by Admiral Glasgow and consisting of the cruisers *Ouangondy* and *Western Extension*. Every time a Carleton man took passage on one of these boats, he was assessed one cent, and the first mutterings of a storm were heard in the demand for a free ferry until a free bridge should be built.

At first, nobody paid much attention to the street talk. The council endeavored to conciliate the people a little by putting in a hot well in one of the steamers by a saving of \$144.00 was effected in four months and twelve days, thus showing how the annual deficit of about \$13,000 could be reduced to about \$12,600 by a chronic hot well, but they might as well have tried to make the "gents cabin" clean without hot water and lay as to appease the masses by such a device. The people paid their cents and muttered, but a revolution was brewing and all that was needed was a leader.

There were giants on the earth in those days. Thirty years before, Jefferson Davis had been chosen as the president of the southern confederacy. History repeated itself when George Anthony Davis came to the front in the Carletonian revolution of 1892.

Citizen Davis was not a giant in stature, when he denounced the wrong and upheld the right the walls shook at the thunder of his voice. He was a lawyer and some of his forensic efforts, such as his word portrait of Squire Robert J. Ritchie, would have immortalized his memory had he done nothing more. He had been in the common council and wanted to get there again.

John Babington Macaulay Baxter was also a lawyer by profession, but beyond that and infinitely more important in such a crisis, he was versed in the science of arms. Step by step he had risen to the rank of lieutenant in the brigade of garrison artillery and was the joint author with Adjutant J. Fred Langan of a work on tactics, or something of the kind. He was an authority on trajectories, parabolic curves, spherical projectiles, windage and the ratios of atmospheric resistance. In his most peaceful hours his table was strewn with hemispheres, disks and cones, pertaining to the horrid art of war. He was to the revolutionists what Gen. Beauregard had been to the southerners—the strategist and military leader. He was also a candidate for the common council.

Enoch B. Colwell, (known as the lone fisherman who believed that the fish interests would not be helped by reciprocity,) was also a candidate for the common council.

So was J. Herbert Wright, the insurance agent.

So was Ald. Smith; and so was Ald. Stackhouse.

These leading spirits in the incipient revolution were joined by Timothy Donovan, the butcher and orator. Others flocked to the standard and an executive committee of ten was appointed at a large and enthusiastic convention convened by unsigned handbills. It was from these posters the general public first learned that secession was tainting the air and Carleton was on the verge of a revolution. "Tax payers, attention!" it said. The convention was called "for the purpose of discussing a free ferry between the east and west sides, or separation and decreased taxation." It closed by saying "Electors, turn out and demand your rights!"

Nobody knew who called the meeting, but the electors turned out as requested and as each man found about 799 other men all getting by the ears, he concluded that time and the hour were favorable for a great something to which the convention would give birth.

That something was a resolution with nine preambles, moved by Citizen Davis and endorsed by everyone else. It was in the nature of a bill of rights and a recital of grievances, yet the dread word "secession" was not found in it. It was considered wise to leave something to the imagination.

"Along these shores live a hardy race of men who will battle for their rights," was the trumpet-tongued utterance of Citizen Davis, and at the sound of the words a hush, which betokened a determination to do or die, fell on the assemblage. Lieutenant Baxter also spoke, and so did Citizens Donovan, Wright, Colwell, Smith and Stackhouse. Citizen John Montgomery called for a second reading of the resolution, and talked excitedly to a neighbor during all the time it was being so read for his benefit. The resolution was adopted. It will live in history. The active and potential clause of it said in plain terms that the Carleton aldermen should demand that the ferry be made free within ten days from date, and that a committee of ten be appointed to report back within 30 days.

Ten days for the city to decide whether there should be peace or war, and twenty days more for the work of secession to be completed, the guns trained from the heights and Carleton to assert its independence as a sovereign city. Nobody dared to say that this was the extremity to which things would come, but there were grave faces on every side.

Should there exist the injustice that a man from Fairville, Musquash or St. Stephen, could walk into St. John by way of the suspension bridge, while the tax-payers were charged for going from Rodney wharf to Chubb's corner? Echo answered, no!

It may well be supposed that a great panic fell on the mayor, aldermen and commonalty when word of the determined action came to them. The questions arose: "What will they do, and how shall we meet them? If we do not grant the free ferry, they will secede from the union, declare war and seize upon the city property. They may even invade the city and if reinforced by allies from Duck Cove, Pisarsino, Musquash and Chance Harbor, conquer it, pillage the Owens Art Gallery and blow up the Busby boulevard. How shall we prepare for them?"

The gravity of the situation was increased by the fact that not only Lieut. Baxter bring the resources of modern gunnery to his aid, but that it was hard to tell how far the secessionists might receive aid and sympathy from the east side. Admiral Glasgow was a Carleton man. Would he, like the Southerner Floyd, seek to hand over the navy to the rebels? Could the chief of police be relied upon? Even the chamberlain's office had a Carleton man in it. Was the city safe for one moment after the last stroke of the last hour of the tenth day?

And by the irony of fate, that day was to be the 17th of March—St. Patrick's day in the morning.

Admiral Glasgow declared himself loyal to the core, to the city and to his job. It supplied with cannon he would prevent the secessionists taking charge of the boats. He would sweep the west side floats, even if Lieut. Baxter stood there sword in hand and gold-band cap cocked at an angle of 47 1/2 degrees.

Admitting that the secessionists could capture the navy and sail over to attack the east side, the question was as to the best means of repelling the invaders. One suggestion was that the steam roller be placed at Chubb's corner, and if the invaders landed, to let it run down hill, driving the terrified mob into the harbor. In the same line was a proposition that Chief Engineer Kerr be instructed to drive through the crowd with his wagon, as if on the way to a fire. Still another idea was to advertise a toll of three cents a head which would prevent the foe coming over in the first instance. It was universally conceded that the framers of the union act had done wisely in providing for a director of public safety. At last there was something which he could direct in the way of making the public safe.

A dark symptom of trouble to come was seen in the fact that Ald. Baskin and Lockhart prepared to withdraw from the council board. It was rumored that the former aspired to be mayor of the new city of Carleton when its independence was achieved. Ald. Lockhart would contract for the hay, oats and bran.

In the meantime Lieut. Baxter and Citizen Davis, with the other proposed citizens came and went from between the east and west sides without any attempt being made to molest them. The mayor felt that such attempt would only precipitate the open rebellion which might be averted by a more conservative course. Then matters stood, and pending the awful climax the people waited, with feelings of awe and fearful expectation.

But I am weary, my children, and must say no more to-night. At another time I will tell you more of the story of the great rebellion in Carleton in the year of grace, 1892.

THEIR FAVORITE SPOTS.

SEVERAL THOUSAND CITIZENS GIVE THEIR OPINIONS.

Their Choice of Locations for Street Loafing After Dark—Reasons for Certain Preferences—St. John is a Highly Privileged City in Some Respects.

In order to get a popular expression of opinion on a subject in which a large number of citizens are interested, Progress has asked the following question:

Where is your favorite street loafing place in the evening, and what are your reasons for preferring it?

The replies received show that a deep interest is felt in the subject, the number of answers amounting to 5,982. This, of course, does not show the actual number of those who make a business of loafing in the evening—probably the figures would be nearly doubled if all responded, but the proportions sufficiently indicate the general opinion on the subject. It is not likely the result would be materially different were the whole 10,000 to respond.

The following is a carefully compiled tabulation of the figures:

Head of King street.....	889
Foot of King street.....	374
Foot of King street.....	374
Corner King and Germain streets.....	238
Market building, Charlotte street.....	317
North side King square.....	489
Corner Charlotte and Union.....	373
" " Waterloo and Union.....	369
" " Mill and Union.....	258
" " " " North.....	514
" " " " Pond.....	467
" " " " Paradise Row.....	268
Sundry other places.....	403
Grand total.....	5,982

It will be seen that the head of King street easily holds the lead, though the Market building holds honorable rank as second place. In this computation it is probable that the edges of the sidewalk between the two points are included, as well as the sidewalk near the W. C. T. U. fountain. The King square itself does not appear on the list, as it undoubtedly would later in the season when the benches were in place and the asphalt walk in condition to be irrigated with tobacco juice.

Most of the replies show that the young men of today do not act blindly upon impulse but have good reasons for their choice of locations. They have arrived at their determination after a careful study of the social and economic problems of the day, and when they speak it is to the point. It is, of course, out of the question to publish more than a few extracts from the thousands of replies, but these tell the story of themselves.

It will be noticed that our people are not unmindful of the privileges they enjoy and are thankful they live in a land of liberty, where there are none dressed in a petty brief authority to molest or make them afraid. The letters teem with grateful acknowledgments of the uniform courtesy of the chief of police and his men. Only here and there is a murmur of discontent that the police themselves occasionally loiter too long in this or that particular spot and lean against walls in which the general body of loafers feel that they have vested rights. Our friends must remember, however, that these are very exceptional cases. As a rule, the police take every precaution against disturbing the citizens in the enjoyment of their pleasures. In defence of the officers, too, it may be remarked that as regards one specified loafing place they seldom begin to occupy it until after 10 p.m. The place in question is Breen's corner, and they are not there without good reason. They are perfectly well aware that, standing at that point, they command a view of at least six bar-rooms which, as they know perfectly well, sell liquor after hours, and that there is a chance of picking up some man who may be a little incautious in his walk or talk. Having done this they can go home for the rest of the night, so that they can appear in the morning and swear the prisoner was drunk. Some of the force are not such stupid blunderers as the public suppose them to be.

The following are questions from some of the replies:

I prefer the head of King street, because it is passed by crowds from four directions. There is a good light there, and there is such a throng there on fine nights that you can have your choice of the kind of a dress you like to see upon at the women pass by. The police are very kind to us.

It would appear there is a sort of aristocracy even in loafing. While the crowd at the head of King street is a mixed one, that at the market building and especially around Director Smith's drug store is much more stylish. It often includes prominent officials and policemen in plain clothes. Here is what an admirer says of it:

The light is excellent, and shows the ladies to the best possible advantage. There are people there so well informed that the question of "Who is she?" or "Who is that with her?" need never fall of an answer. We have some pretence to order, too. Half of the crowd stands on the edge of the sidewalk, looking inward, while the rest have their backs to the building. If we are of a retiring nature and do not want to be seen ourselves, there are several nooks around the building, in which we are partially free from observation. Then, too, the excellent light enables us to spit with such accuracy that we can form any desired diagram on the sidewalk.

The sidewalk on the north side of King square is much less fashionable, but it

WHAT POLICEMEN SAW.

WOODS AND COLWELL BEFORE THE SAFETY COMMITTEE.

The Chief Denies Their Statements and Offers an Explanation—What He Knows About Woods—Ald. Lewis Asks for Information in Regard to Barroom Etiquette.

Some time ago the board of public safety decided to investigate charges that were made reflecting on the efficiency of the force, and its head officers. A number of witnesses were called, some of whom made statements; then the board adjourned to meet again at the call of the chairman.

The investigation was continued Thursday. Ex-policemen Woods and Colwell had been notified to be present and make statements. Their presence seems to have caused a misunderstanding among the city papers, as one of them announced that the committee would investigate the case of Woods and Colwell, who, it was said, admitted that they deserved to be dismissed. The officers say they are not of this opinion.

Several members of the committee objected to having statements made by men who had been discharged from the force, but chairman Chesley contended that as the men had been notified to appear before the board they should be heard.

Woods and Colwell both stated that they had seen the chief under the influence of liquor several times. On one occasion, they saw him on Germain street between two and three o'clock in the morning, standing in the doorway of Butt's tailor shop. He was hardly able to walk along. The chief went to the Victoria hotel where a coachman saw him getting along with difficulty.

At this point the chief excitedly objected that the coach of the man referred to was owned by Colwell's brother and his statement should not be considered. It was explained that the man's name was Brown and that he owned the coach himself.

The chief explained his actions on the night in question, in a way that made the committee wonder more than ever at his original ideas of how a police force should be conducted.

The chief said he was in the police station at about two o'clock that morning. He heard a noise of shouting and pounding on King street, near the Victoria hotel, and wondered that no arrests were being made. The chief went out, crossed the King square, and saw the officers at the fountain. He walked along Charlotte street to the alleyway next to Hegans', turned in there and went through the vacant lots to Germain street. That was how he happened to be on Germain street that night.

An alderman asked why he went through the alleyway to Germain street if he thought there was trouble at the Victoria. The chief said he was watching his men.

Woods and Colwell were on what is known as the King square beat that night, and took hour about in the police station. Both stated that they had not seen the chief in the station.

When Woods had made his statement the committee gave the chief the privilege of asking him questions. The chief adjusted his spectacles and began.

"Did you ever arrest a squaw on Brussels street?"

Several members of the committee objected that they were not investigating Woods. At this the chief became very much excited and made statements that reflected on Woods' morality, and said he knew enough about him to send him to Dorchester.

The committee objected, whereupon the chief claimed that he was not getting fair-play; that the committee had always worked against him, and made several other statements which, in the excitement, nobody remembered.

Woods, in his statement, said that on several occasions he had seen the chief drunk in the central station, and that on one occasion he was so much under the influence of liquor that he could not talk.

The investigation was conducted in a rambling way, and several of the aldermen made interesting statements. One of them had heard all the statements before the officers were discharged, and did not think the "discharged policemen" argument should be considered.

Ald. Lewis asked the chief if it was not customary for a man when coming out of a bar-room to wipe off his moustache. The chief said it was.

"Do you remember wiping off your moustache one day when coming out of a barroom opposite the Dufferin Hotel?" asked the alderman.

"I have a great fashion of twisting my moustache; said the chief, showing how he did it.

"But didn't you do so when coming out of the barroom I mentioned?"

"I was in there on official business," said the chief, "but I suppose this is another story that my enemies are circulating."

"No, no, don't blame anybody," said Ald. Lewis, "I saw you myself."

After further statements and questioning the committee adjourned.

BANKER AT SUIT OF JUDGE.

The Result of a Postal Card Sent, By Agent General Wells.

Mr. John P. Wells, of the Bank of Emergency, otherwise known or described as "agent general" and once a candidate for the mayoralty, writes a small and cramped hand. Having a little leisure one day last fall, he succeeded in getting 185 words on a postal card, which he sent to James Olive, 3rd, Esq., Fairville, justice of the peace, parish court commissioner and formerly mayor of St. John. Mr. Olive received the card, but so far from being pleased with the chirographic ingenuity of Mr. Wells, he was in a state of mind about it. It seemed to him that it was entirely too personal, and so far from going to Mr. Wells to be "converted to paths of rectitude," he went to Lawyer George A. Davis and instructed him to bring an action in the supreme court for libel. The action has been brought, and the pleadings are now matters of record. The card was, as near as may be, in these words:

99 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B., September, 1891.

You know or ought to know and must be a consummate fool if I don't know, that when a principle employs an agent, (the principle if an honorable man) would not demean the agent by again assuming control. Now if you are to mean and poverty-stricken to pay the principal or legitimate owner, I will send the suit, to you rather than you should thus humbug the man and me his agent, I will take a joint note for a month or so with your son, who may not be such a delinquent as you are. I as a faithful man ought to do this matter up and will do it, if you are a humbug, a liar and rogue, &c., I am not and hope for your conversion to paths of rectitude and will be happy to assist you in any legitimate way if you show yourself worthy or must Dr. McFarland be made pay the bill that you have been paid for at once arrange with the agent. JOHN P. WELLS.

The cause of the disturbance was a \$12 claim which had been collected by Justice Olive to be paid over to an Indian town firm, the latter having put the matter in the hands of Mr. Wells for collection. The jury will be called upon to decide how far the offer to assist in converting Justice Olive to the paths of rectitude will offset such pet names as "consummate fool, humbug, liar, rogue, etc.," whatever the "etc." may stand for in such a category.

It was recently discovered that a conductor on the northern division of the I. C. R. had omitted to make any returns to the auditor's office for nearly two years. On being confronted with the fact he admitted that he had retained the fares collected and handed over \$500, which by comparison with the returns of another conductor was supposed to be about the amount due. The discovery was made in a singular way, and if the conductor had not been needlessly sharp about insisting on the payment of fare by a passenger entitled to a pass, he might have been on the road yet.

A telegraph operator on the northern division took this conductor's train to go to Moncton, but without a trip pass, supposing probably that the conductor would accept his explanation and allow him to ride free. The conductor, however, insisted on the payment of fare, which amounted to something over \$4. The operator thought that this was too much for him to lose, and after arriving in Moncton he called on the chief superintendent to see if he could not get the money returned. Mr. Pottinger heard the story and sent to the auditor's office for a copy of the conductor's returns. There were none, and further inquiry developed the fact that there had been none for 22 months. Then the conductor was sent for, confessed, paid up and took his departure. If there is any moral to the story, it is that there is such a thing as being too sharp sometimes with people who are entitled to railroad privileges.

Lively Times at Hampton.

For a Scott act town Hampton beat all records Saturday night. There was lots of excitement, and a number of people had a good time. There was a party at the Vendome, and a regular picnic on the street not many yards away. The Scott act has received a good deal of attention at Hampton, but very little notice seems to have been given to the liquor sold there. It runs as freely as water, and Saturday night water had no show. A crowd of drunken men made things lively for some time. There was loud talk, glass breaking and all kinds of noises, and when daylight dawned next morning it was hard to find a whole pane of glass in Mr. Brunswick Belyea's store. The crowd had made short work of it, and helped themselves to some things in the show windows.

A Great Day at the Sheds.

Wednesday was pay day at the I. C. R. freight sheds. It is usually the big day of the month in the estimation of the railway employes and this month they had evidently made up their minds to celebrate it. The government says that there will be no holidays in future, but from the scenes witnessed in some parts of the sheds Wednesday, it looked as if the government and its employes disagreed.

WICK.

N. B.

anted Crown at this Office 1892. Leg...

Upset Price Per Annum.

S. \$ 400 00
S. 300 00
S. 1,500 00
S. 800 00
S. 1,300 00
S. 1,200 00
S. 100 00

S. 350 00
S. 300 00

S. 250 00
S. 175 00
T. 150 00

S. 30 00

S. 150 00
S. 150 00

ation, may be on, N. B. or General.

LE!

dictionary nes out of l have to paper in



s, and it is

. JOHN. COAL!

ty, parishes, Lynn and Surpee: Quality Anthracite. and Chestnut Blaes.

erve (the best coal). Old Mine donia, and all

& Lawlor. I Smyth Streets.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

FOR ADDITIONAL SOCIETY NEWS SEE FIFTH AND EIGHTH PAGES.

HALIFAX NOTES.

Progress is for sale in Halifax at the following places: KNOWLES' BOOK STORE, 24 George street; MORTON & CO., Barrington street; LEPPARD & CO., 1111 Halifax street; ANDREW RHIND, Morris street; HARTY & MYLON, Spring Garden road; BUCKLEY'S FUG STORE, 107 Spring Garden road; FOWLER'S FUG STORE, 107 Spring Garden road; G. J. KLINE, 117 Spring Garden road; J. W. DOLEY, 217 Brunswick street; H. J. GRIFFIN, 117 Spring Garden road; A. F. MESSERVEY, 145 Pleasant street; H. SILVER, Railway depot; CANADA NEWS CO., Railway depot; KNIGHT & CO., Granville street.

MARCH 9.—Colonel Dudley North who has come to take Colonel Goldie's place in this position is not making his first acquaintance with Halifax. His regiment the 4th was quartered in Canada years ago, and was here for a short time on its way to the West Indies. Dr. and Mrs. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. Hill and various other well known people, are among the old friends of Colonel North, who was at the rink party on Saturday evening with the first name.

A great many teas were given during the week to take Colonel Goldie's place in this position is not making his first acquaintance with Halifax. His regiment the 4th was quartered in Canada years ago, and was here for a short time on its way to the West Indies. Dr. and Mrs. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. Hill and various other well known people, are among the old friends of Colonel North, who was at the rink party on Saturday evening with the first name.

A great many teas were given during the week to take Colonel Goldie's place in this position is not making his first acquaintance with Halifax. His regiment the 4th was quartered in Canada years ago, and was here for a short time on its way to the West Indies. Dr. and Mrs. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. Hill and various other well known people, are among the old friends of Colonel North, who was at the rink party on Saturday evening with the first name.

A great many teas were given during the week to take Colonel Goldie's place in this position is not making his first acquaintance with Halifax. His regiment the 4th was quartered in Canada years ago, and was here for a short time on its way to the West Indies. Dr. and Mrs. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. Hill and various other well known people, are among the old friends of Colonel North, who was at the rink party on Saturday evening with the first name.

A great many teas were given during the week to take Colonel Goldie's place in this position is not making his first acquaintance with Halifax. His regiment the 4th was quartered in Canada years ago, and was here for a short time on its way to the West Indies. Dr. and Mrs. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. Hill and various other well known people, are among the old friends of Colonel North, who was at the rink party on Saturday evening with the first name.

A great many teas were given during the week to take Colonel Goldie's place in this position is not making his first acquaintance with Halifax. His regiment the 4th was quartered in Canada years ago, and was here for a short time on its way to the West Indies. Dr. and Mrs. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. Hill and various other well known people, are among the old friends of Colonel North, who was at the rink party on Saturday evening with the first name.

A great many teas were given during the week to take Colonel Goldie's place in this position is not making his first acquaintance with Halifax. His regiment the 4th was quartered in Canada years ago, and was here for a short time on its way to the West Indies. Dr. and Mrs. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. Hill and various other well known people, are among the old friends of Colonel North, who was at the rink party on Saturday evening with the first name.

A great many teas were given during the week to take Colonel Goldie's place in this position is not making his first acquaintance with Halifax. His regiment the 4th was quartered in Canada years ago, and was here for a short time on its way to the West Indies. Dr. and Mrs. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. Hill and various other well known people, are among the old friends of Colonel North, who was at the rink party on Saturday evening with the first name.

A great many teas were given during the week to take Colonel Goldie's place in this position is not making his first acquaintance with Halifax. His regiment the 4th was quartered in Canada years ago, and was here for a short time on its way to the West Indies. Dr. and Mrs. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. Hill and various other well known people, are among the old friends of Colonel North, who was at the rink party on Saturday evening with the first name.

A great many teas were given during the week to take Colonel Goldie's place in this position is not making his first acquaintance with Halifax. His regiment the 4th was quartered in Canada years ago, and was here for a short time on its way to the West Indies. Dr. and Mrs. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. Hill and various other well known people, are among the old friends of Colonel North, who was at the rink party on Saturday evening with the first name.

A great many teas were given during the week to take Colonel Goldie's place in this position is not making his first acquaintance with Halifax. His regiment the 4th was quartered in Canada years ago, and was here for a short time on its way to the West Indies. Dr. and Mrs. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. Hill and various other well known people, are among the old friends of Colonel North, who was at the rink party on Saturday evening with the first name.

A great many teas were given during the week to take Colonel Goldie's place in this position is not making his first acquaintance with Halifax. His regiment the 4th was quartered in Canada years ago, and was here for a short time on its way to the West Indies. Dr. and Mrs. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. Hill and various other well known people, are among the old friends of Colonel North, who was at the rink party on Saturday evening with the first name.

A great many teas were given during the week to take Colonel Goldie's place in this position is not making his first acquaintance with Halifax. His regiment the 4th was quartered in Canada years ago, and was here for a short time on its way to the West Indies. Dr. and Mrs. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. Hill and various other well known people, are among the old friends of Colonel North, who was at the rink party on Saturday evening with the first name.

A great many teas were given during the week to take Colonel Goldie's place in this position is not making his first acquaintance with Halifax. His regiment the 4th was quartered in Canada years ago, and was here for a short time on its way to the West Indies. Dr. and Mrs. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. Hill and various other well known people, are among the old friends of Colonel North, who was at the rink party on Saturday evening with the first name.

A great many teas were given during the week to take Colonel Goldie's place in this position is not making his first acquaintance with Halifax. His regiment the 4th was quartered in Canada years ago, and was here for a short time on its way to the West Indies. Dr. and Mrs. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. Hill and various other well known people, are among the old friends of Colonel North, who was at the rink party on Saturday evening with the first name.

A great many teas were given during the week to take Colonel Goldie's place in this position is not making his first acquaintance with Halifax. His regiment the 4th was quartered in Canada years ago, and was here for a short time on its way to the West Indies. Dr. and Mrs. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. Hill and various other well known people, are among the old friends of Colonel North, who was at the rink party on Saturday evening with the first name.

NOVA SCOTIA FURNISHING CO., LTD.

SUCCESSORS TO A. STEPHEN & SON, The Leading House in the Maritime Provinces.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, LINOLEUMS, CURTAINS. COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS.

The Latest Styles in every Department. Values that cannot be exceeded. Write for our House Furnishing Guide, with prices.

NOVA SCOTIA FURNISHING CO., - - - HALIFAX, N. S.

DARTMOUTH. PICTOU, N. S.

MARCH 9.—The dance at Mrs. Dixon's on Tuesday was a large and brilliant affair, besides all Mrs. Dixon's Dartmouth friends, there was a large number from Halifax, and most of the couples were exceedingly pretty, two in particular were especially admired—one a Nile green silk and chiffon, the other a cream colored, but there were several handsome ones who were equally effective. It being the tenth anniversary of Mrs. Dixon's wedding, a number of gifts appropriate to the occasion were presented, some very pretty, others purely useful. The unpunctuality of a cabman or other such cause, caused the absence of a very popular young lady and her brother, which was more than an ordinary disappointment to more than one. Everyone pronounced this one of the pleasantest parties given in Dartmouth for a long time.

Mrs. Dixon who has been very ill with inflammation of the lungs is, I am happy to say, much better. The intelligence of the death of Mrs. Wm. Strickland at Montreal last week, was received with much regret by her many friends here. Mrs. Strickland was a number of years a resident of Dartmouth.

Mr. T. Cutler has returned from his trip to British Columbia. Mr. Windfield the lay evangelist of St. Paul's, conducted the lecture service in Christ church school room on Wednesday. Owing to the very disagreeable weather, but a small number were present as would otherwise have been.

Mr. R. Duxan was present at the bachelors' ball in Montreal. Miss Hare of Bedford, spent Sunday at Judge Johnston's.

MARCH 9.—Mr. J. Robinson Coleman, recently of Cummins staff here, has just passed a most creditable examination at the Philadelphia college, receiving the degree of D. D. S. Mr. Coleman was the valedictorian of the graduating class and his rhetoric is very highly spoken of by the Philadelphia press.

Mr. Parker of Boston and his sister Mrs. Brittain of New York, arrived here Friday night to attend the obsequies of their mother, Mrs. Chas. S. Schneider, late proprietress of the Parker House, whose sudden death was much regretted by a large circle of friends.

Miss Wetmore, of St. John, who had been spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Wilson, left back on Monday last. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Gladwin in the loss by brain fever of their daughter, Miss George Henderson, a bright, clever little girl of ten. The funeral service was held in the church Sunday afternoon, the funeral taking place from the church.

Mr. A. E. Calkin, of Kentville, has been spending a few days since Saturday last with relatives at "Fern Hill."

Miss Mary Morrow, of Halifax, is visiting her sister, Mrs. D. C. Blair, Halifax road. Mr. C. F. Cox is the port and happy father of a baby, and Mrs. R. T. Craig went to Halifax on Monday, returning home on Tuesday.

CAMPBELLTON. [Progress is for sale in Campbellton at the store of A. E. Alexander, hardware and retail dealer in goods, groceries, furniture and shoes, hardware, school books, stationery, boots, carriages and machinery.]

MARCH 9.—Mrs. C. H. Lahlouis and Mrs. T. O'Hara of Dalhousie, made us a flying visit on Monday.

Mrs. Franklin W. Daniels, who was visiting her home at St. John west end, has returned home accompanied by her mother, Mrs. R. H. Allen, who will spend a few days in town.

Miss Annie and Carrie Delaney have returned from their visit to St. John. Miss George Hamilton, formerly of Dalhousie, but lately of Edinburgh, Scotland, is spending a few days among their friends in town.

Rev. Father (aux) of Quebec, who has been in town last Monday morning for Dalhousie. Miss Laura Miller is in town, the guest of Mrs. J. P. Mowat.

Among the many strangers in town this week, I would mention Hugh Miller, S. J. McCreger and G. Moffat, of Dalhousie; Wm. Murray, of Fredericton.

The many friends of Mr. James West will regret to hear of the death which occurred at his residence last Wednesday, the 2nd, after a short and severe illness.

RICHMOND. [Progress is for sale in Richmond at the store of A. E. Alexander, hardware and retail dealer in goods, groceries, furniture and shoes, hardware, school books, stationery, boots, carriages and machinery.]

MARCH 10.—Socially speaking everything is quite still here. This winter has been unusually dry, and for the social privileges enjoyed were very thankful. There are rumors of another large party after the season is over.

A regretful error got into my notes last week. The names of Miss Sayre and Mr. P. Finney were accidentally omitted from the list of guests mentioned.

Mrs. Wm. Cunningham has returned from her visit to St. John. The youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Richard P. Lewis was badly scalded on Sunday last. The little sufferer is doing nicely now.

Mr. S. C. Weeks has moved his tonorial parlors up town opposite the square.

The supreme court is in session this week, Chief Justice Allen presiding. A large number of outside legal minds are in town including Messrs. Wm. A. G. Macdonald, Isaac of St. John, Lawlor of Chatham, and Vanarsdall of Fredericton.

Mr. George K. McLeod is in town attending court.

Mr. J. H. Abbot, the popular agent of the Merchants Bank of Halifax in Kingston, has been quite ill for the past ten days. He is now convalescing.

The methods of Kingston are holding an oyster supper and entertainment this evening. Our talent will be represented by Miss Sadie Hudson.

MARCH 11.—The last party of the season took place at "Elmwood," the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Fowler, on Tuesday evening. The guests numbered about 80. Dancing, music and wine were the amusement, and were enjoyed by all. Those present included: Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Messrs. Vanwart and Miss Vanwart, Mr. Hughes, the Messrs. Dyer, Mr. H. Bunnage, Mr. and Mrs. Bellinger, Mr. D. and Miss Bessie Richards, Mr. and Mrs. D. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. and the Misses Whelpley, Dr. J. B. Grier, Mr. and Mrs. D. Boyle, Mr. and Mrs. McKelvie, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Belyea, Mr. H. Belyea, Miss B. Belyea, Miss M. Belyea and the Misses Belyea.

Mr. and Mrs. P. L. A. Price and two children left for England last week, where they will remain until May.

We are all sorry to hear that Miss Brock, who left for Omaha, Nebraska, some weeks ago, was taken ill en route and obliged to remain with friends at London, Ont. Later she was on to Omaha, or possibly return home without going farther.

Mr. and Mrs. P. L. A. Price and two children left for England last week, where they will remain until May.

We are all sorry to hear that Miss Brock, who left for Omaha, Nebraska, some weeks ago, was taken ill en route and obliged to remain with friends at London, Ont. Later she was on to Omaha, or possibly return home without going farther.

Mr. and Mrs. P. L. A. Price and two children left for England last week, where they will remain until May.

We are all sorry to hear that Miss Brock, who left for Omaha, Nebraska, some weeks ago, was taken ill en route and obliged to remain with friends at London, Ont. Later she was on to Omaha, or possibly return home without going farther.

Mr. and Mrs. P. L. A. Price and two children left for England last week, where they will remain until May.

We are all sorry to hear that Miss Brock, who left for Omaha, Nebraska, some weeks ago, was taken ill en route and obliged to remain with friends at London, Ont. Later she was on to Omaha, or possibly return home without going farther.

Mr. and Mrs. P. L. A. Price and two children left for England last week, where they will remain until May.

We are all sorry to hear that Miss Brock, who left for Omaha, Nebraska, some weeks ago, was taken ill en route and obliged to remain with friends at London, Ont. Later she was on to Omaha, or possibly return home without going farther.

Mr. and Mrs. P. L. A. Price and two children left for England last week, where they will remain until May.

We are all sorry to hear that Miss Brock, who left for Omaha, Nebraska, some weeks ago, was taken ill en route and obliged to remain with friends at London, Ont. Later she was on to Omaha, or possibly return home without going farther.

Mr. and Mrs. P. L. A. Price and two children left for England last week, where they will remain until May.

We are all sorry to hear that Miss Brock, who left for Omaha, Nebraska, some weeks ago, was taken ill en route and obliged to remain with friends at London, Ont. Later she was on to Omaha, or possibly return home without going farther.

Mr. and Mrs. P. L. A. Price and two children left for England last week, where they will remain until May.

We are all sorry to hear that Miss Brock, who left for Omaha, Nebraska, some weeks ago, was taken ill en route and obliged to remain with friends at London, Ont. Later she was on to Omaha, or possibly return home without going farther.

Mr. and Mrs. P. L. A. Price and two children left for England last week, where they will remain until May.

YARMOUTH.

[Progress is for sale in Yarmouth at the store of E. L. Vickery, T. F. Knight and Harris & Hoar, Ltd.]

MARCH 8.—The Boston Comedy Co. has been playing at the Boston Marine Music hall for the last week, and notwithstanding the unpleasant weather, has attracted large audiences each night. Aside from these performances, there has been very little gaiety since the beginning of the Lenten season.

Mr. Law, M. P. P., and daughter, Mrs. B. Hamill, are in Halifax. Mr. Bennett left last week for St. John. The friends of Mrs. J. H. Lomax are rejoicing in Yarmouth for a few weeks visit to friends in Boston.

Mr. S. H. Peiton made a short trip to Halifax last week. Capt. John Lovitt returned home from New York on Saturday last. Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Peiton on the arrival of a daughter.

Councillor A. Stoneham has so far recovered from his illness as to be able to attend to business. Mr. Geo. Lovitt is absent in Boston. Mr. J. R. Wyman is home after a very pleasant trip through the province.

The friends of Mrs. J. H. Lomax are rejoicing in Yarmouth for a few weeks visit to friends in Boston. Mr. Burdell, accompanied by his wife, left on Friday last for Yarmouth. Mr. Burdell is in poor health, which has been very poor of late. He died four days after his arrival at Yarmouth. Mrs. Burdell was formerly a Miss Blyden, and has a large circle of friends and acquaintances here.

Mr. S. H. Peiton made a short trip to Halifax last week. Capt. John Lovitt returned home from New York on Saturday last. Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Peiton on the arrival of a daughter.

Councillor A. Stoneham has so far recovered from his illness as to be able to attend to business. Mr. Geo. Lovitt is absent in Boston. Mr. J. R. Wyman is home after a very pleasant trip through the province.

The friends of Mrs. J. H. Lomax are rejoicing in Yarmouth for a few weeks visit to friends in Boston. Mr. Burdell, accompanied by his wife, left on Friday last for Yarmouth. Mr. Burdell is in poor health, which has been very poor of late. He died four days after his arrival at Yarmouth. Mrs. Burdell was formerly a Miss Blyden, and has a large circle of friends and acquaintances here.

Mr. S. H. Peiton made a short trip to Halifax last week. Capt. John Lovitt returned home from New York on Saturday last. Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Peiton on the arrival of a daughter.

Councillor A. Stoneham has so far recovered from his illness as to be able to attend to business. Mr. Geo. Lovitt is absent in Boston. Mr. J. R. Wyman is home after a very pleasant trip through the province.

The friends of Mrs. J. H. Lomax are rejoicing in Yarmouth for a few weeks visit to friends in Boston. Mr. Burdell, accompanied by his wife, left on Friday last for Yarmouth. Mr. Burdell is in poor health, which has been very poor of late. He died four days after his arrival at Yarmouth. Mrs. Burdell was formerly a Miss Blyden, and has a large circle of friends and acquaintances here.

Mr. S. H. Peiton made a short trip to Halifax last week. Capt. John Lovitt returned home from New York on Saturday last. Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Peiton on the arrival of a daughter.

Councillor A. Stoneham has so far recovered from his illness as to be able to attend to business. Mr. Geo. Lovitt is absent in Boston. Mr. J. R. Wyman is home after a very pleasant trip through the province.

The friends of Mrs. J. H. Lomax are rejoicing in Yarmouth for a few weeks visit to friends in Boston. Mr. Burdell, accompanied by his wife, left on Friday last for Yarmouth. Mr. Burdell is in poor health, which has been very poor of late. He died four days after his arrival at Yarmouth. Mrs. Burdell was formerly a Miss Blyden, and has a large circle of friends and acquaintances here.

Mr. S. H. Peiton made a short trip to Halifax last week. Capt. John Lovitt returned home from New York on Saturday last. Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Peiton on the arrival of a daughter.

Councillor A. Stoneham has so far recovered from his illness as to be able to attend to business. Mr. Geo. Lovitt is absent in Boston. Mr. J. R. Wyman is home after a very pleasant trip through the province.

The friends of Mrs. J. H. Lomax are rejoicing in Yarmouth for a few weeks visit to friends in Boston. Mr. Burdell, accompanied by his wife, left on Friday last for Yarmouth. Mr. Burdell is in poor health, which has been very poor of late. He died four days after his arrival at Yarmouth. Mrs. Burdell was formerly a Miss Blyden, and has a large circle of friends and acquaintances here.

Mr. S. H. Peiton made a short trip to Halifax last week. Capt. John Lovitt returned home from New York on Saturday last. Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Peiton on the arrival of a daughter.

Councillor A. Stoneham has so far recovered from his illness as to be able to attend to business. Mr. Geo. Lovitt is absent in Boston. Mr. J. R. Wyman is home after a very pleasant trip through the province.

The friends of Mrs. J. H. Lomax are rejoicing in Yarmouth for a few weeks visit to friends in Boston. Mr. Burdell, accompanied by his wife, left on Friday last for Yarmouth. Mr. Burdell is in poor health, which has been very poor of late. He died four days after his arrival at Yarmouth. Mrs. Burdell was formerly a Miss Blyden, and has a large circle of friends and acquaintances here.

Mr. S. H. Peiton made a short trip to Halifax last week. Capt. John Lovitt returned home from New York on Saturday last. Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Peiton on the arrival of a daughter.

Councillor A. Stoneham has so far recovered from his illness as to be able to attend to business. Mr. Geo. Lovitt is absent in Boston. Mr. J. R. Wyman is home after a very pleasant trip through the province.

FINE COTTON DRESS FABRICS.

All New Styles for 1892

Lawns, Sateens, Cambrics and Gingham

Fancy Printed Lawns.—Since opening this fine Cotton fabric, it has met with general approval and judging from the number of sales to date, fancy printed lawn promises to be a leading material for 1892.

French Sateens.—They are beautiful the dark and medium colored ground with light floral designs are very captivating, any of which will make a pretty Summer Costume.

French Gingham.—All in light and delicate tints, display in Plain Stripes and Vandyke Patterns.

Fancy Printed Cambrics.—Space will not allow us to mention the counters, they are splendidly adapted in light and dark colors, and displayed in several qualities.

Fancy Printed Muslins.—DeLaine patterns, soft and pretty for Evening and Mid Summer dresses.

In addition to the above customers will find full lines of Tafford Cloth, Plain and Spotted Pique as well as French Cambrics suitable for Houses. White Muslins, new Styles, plain, knotted stripes and checks.

Gallatea's Cotton Skirtings.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON, 27 and 29 King Street.



BORDEN'S ROYAL DUTCH COCOA

It requires NO Boiling. It is easy of Digestion. It is a great Invigorator. It is a delicious Drink. It is guaranteed Absolutely PURE. It is very economical (1lb. makes 150 cups).

It is therefore recommended with confidence, when a beverage possessing all the above qualities is required and to all who value health and economy.

Highest Award at the International Health Exhibit, London, 1884.

M. F. EAGAR, AGENT, 181 and 183 Water Street, - - - Halifax, N. S.

We ask only a comparison of the QUALITY and PRICE of this with ANY other Cocoa.

On account of its Purity, Delicate Flavor, and Nutritious Properties, it has received the hearty endorsement of most eminent Physicians and Chemists, both in this country and abroad.

On account of its Purity, Delicate Flavor, and Nutritious Properties, it has received the hearty endorsement of most eminent Physicians and Chemists, both in this country and abroad.

On account of its Purity, Delicate Flavor, and Nutritious Properties, it has received the hearty endorsement of most eminent Physicians and Chemists, both in this country and abroad.

On account of its Purity, Delicate Flavor, and Nutritious Properties, it has received the hearty endorsement of most eminent Physicians and Chemists, both in this country and abroad.

On account of its Purity, Delicate Flavor, and Nutritious Properties, it has received the hearty endorsement of most eminent Physicians and Chemists, both in this country and abroad.

On account of its Purity, Delicate Flavor, and Nutritious Properties, it has received the hearty endorsement of most eminent Physicians and Chemists, both in this country and abroad.

On account of its Purity, Delicate Flavor, and Nutritious Properties, it has received the hearty endorsement of most eminent Physicians and Chemists, both in this country and abroad.

On account of its Purity, Delicate Flavor, and Nutritious Properties, it has received the hearty endorsement of most eminent Physicians and Chemists, both in this country and abroad.

On account of its Purity, Delicate Flavor, and Nutritious Properties, it has received the hearty endorsement of most eminent Physicians and Chemists, both in this country and abroad.

On account of its Purity, Delicate Flavor, and Nutritious Properties, it has received the hearty endorsement of most eminent Physicians and Chemists, both in this country and abroad.

On account of its Purity, Delicate Flavor, and Nutritious Properties, it has received the hearty endorsement of most eminent Physicians and Chemists, both in this country and abroad.

On account of its Purity, Delicate Flavor, and Nutritious Properties, it has received the hearty endorsement of most eminent Physicians and Chemists, both in this country and abroad.

On account of its Purity, Delicate Flavor, and Nutritious Properties, it has received the hearty endorsement of most eminent Physicians and Chemists, both in this country and abroad.

On account of its Purity, Delicate Flavor, and Nutritious Properties, it has received the hearty endorsement of most eminent Physicians and Chemists, both in this country and abroad.

On account of its Purity, Delicate Flavor, and Nutritious Properties, it has received the hearty endorsement of most eminent Physicians and Chemists, both in this country and abroad.

On account of its Purity, Delicate Flavor, and Nutritious Properties, it has received the hearty endorsement of most eminent Physicians and Chemists, both in this country and abroad.

On account of its Purity, Delicate Flavor, and Nutritious Properties, it has received the hearty endorsement of most eminent Physicians and Chemists, both in this country and abroad.

On account of its Purity, Delicate Flavor, and Nutritious Properties, it has received the hearty endorsement of most eminent Physicians and Chemists, both in this country and abroad.

On account of its Purity, Delicate Flavor, and Nutritious Properties, it has received the hearty endorsement of most eminent Physicians and Chemists, both in this country and abroad.

On account of its Purity, Delicate Flavor, and Nutritious Properties, it has received the hearty endorsement of most eminent Physicians and Chemists, both in this country and abroad.

On account of its Purity, Delicate Flavor, and Nutritious Properties, it has received the hearty endorsement of most eminent Physicians and Chemists, both in this country and abroad.

On account of its Purity, Delicate Flavor, and Nutritious Properties, it has received the hearty endorsement of most eminent Physicians and Chemists, both in this country and abroad.

On account of its Purity, Delicate Flavor, and Nutritious Properties, it has received the hearty endorsement of most eminent Physicians and Chemists, both in this country and abroad.

On account of its Purity, Delicate Flavor, and Nutritious Properties, it has received the hearty endorsement of most eminent Physicians and Chemists, both in this country and abroad.

On account of its Purity, Delicate Flavor, and Nutritious Properties, it has received the hearty endorsement of most eminent Physicians and Chemists, both in this country and abroad.

On account of its Purity, Delicate Flavor, and Nutritious Properties, it has received the hearty endorsement of most eminent Physicians and Chemists, both in this country and abroad.

On account of its Purity, Delicate Flavor, and Nutritious Properties, it has received the hearty endorsement of most eminent Physicians and Chemists, both in this country and abroad.

On account of its Purity, Delicate Flavor, and Nutritious Properties, it has received the hearty endorsement of most eminent Physicians and Chemists, both in this country and abroad.

On account of its Purity, Delicate Flavor, and Nutritious Properties, it has received the hearty endorsement of most eminent Physicians and Chemists, both in this country and abroad.

On account of its Purity, Delicate Flavor, and Nutritious Properties, it has received the hearty endorsement of most eminent Physicians and Chemists, both in this country and abroad.

On account of its Purity, Delicate Flavor, and Nutritious Properties, it has received the hearty endorsement of most eminent Physicians and Chemists, both in this country and abroad.

On account of its Purity, Delicate Flavor, and Nutritious Properties, it has received the hearty endorsement of most eminent Physicians and Chemists, both in this country and abroad.

On account of its Purity, Delicate Flavor, and Nutritious Properties, it has received the hearty endorsement of most eminent Physicians and Chemists, both in this country and abroad.

On account of its Purity, Delicate Flavor, and Nutrit

PROGRESS.

EDWARD S. CARTER, EDITOR.

Progress is a sixteen page paper, published every Saturday, from the Atlantic Building, 88 and 90 Germain street, St. John, N. B. Subscription price is Two Dollars per annum, in advance.

Discontinuance.—Except in those localities which are easily reached, discontinuance will be stopped at the time paid for. Discontinuance can only be made by paying arrears at the rate of five cents per copy.

All letters sent to the paper by persons having no business connection with it should be accompanied by stamps for a reply. Manuscripts from other than regular contributors should always be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope.

The circulation of this paper is over 11,000 copies; it double that of any daily in the Maritime Provinces, and exceeds that of any weekly published in the same section.

Copies can be purchased at every known news stand in New Brunswick, and in very many of the cities, towns and villages of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island every Saturday, for Five Cents each.

Remittances should always be made by Post Office Order or Registered Letter. Payment in advance is preferred, and should be made payable in every case to EDWARD S. CARTER, Publisher, Halifax Branch Office, Knowles' Building, corner George and Granville streets.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

AVERAGE CIRCULATION FOR JANUARY, INCLUDING TWO SPECIAL ISSUES 13,250

HALIFAX BRANCH OFFICE: KNOWLES' BUILDING, COR. GRANVILLE AND GEORGE STREETS.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MAR. 12.

CHOOSE THE RIGHT MEN.

Interest in the civic elections appears to have been felt pretty early this year. It may not be that the general public is any more awake than in the past, but some of the candidates have begun in good time to push themselves to the front. They have been at it, directly or indirectly, for some time past, and their entrance into the field dates back for a long way before the announcement of their names as candidates.

So far, the men who are in the field seem to have come of their own will and motion. In the case of such as are already aldermen, it may be presumed that, where no new men are brought forward by the electors, the people are satisfied with them. It may be that in this respect the people are foolishly indifferent, and the presumption in question is of law rather than of fact. It is pretty certain that the personnel of the council could be improved, and that it would be if the electors would go to work in the right way.

The chief excitement this year seems to be in the West End, and there the agitation is local and sectional. Without for a moment questioning the right of the Carleton people to the fullest measure of justice, it is a pity this sectionalism should exist to such a marked extent there and to a greater or less degree in other parts of the city. The theory of electing a man to secure all he can for a particular district is, in the abstract, most prejudicial to the general good. It is this principle that has saddled the city with some of its most expensive "jobs," and has added, as it must continue to add to a debt already too large. The men needed at the council board are those who will keep in view the general good, and not be perpetually on the watch to strengthen themselves by grabbing this thing or that for their particular ward, making the whole body of citizens pay for it. It always will be so while the present bad system of ward politics prevails.

The remedy, in part, rests with the people. So long as the present system of ward elections prevail, it is useless to expect the best results, but some improvement can be effected. As a beginning the people should choose the right kind of men and elect them, rather than be content, as they often are, with merely a choice of evils among the men who have the enterprise to nominate themselves. The best class of men are not anxious to come forward, and it is most unusual for them to rush into the fight of their own accord. They do not serve, because there is no effort made to bring them forward. As a consequence, the result of the average ward election is dependent upon the amount of check, cash and popularity with "the boys" of the runners in which is too often a miserable scrub-race. The "boys" are the power in certain wards, and very nice fellows some of them are. As a rule, however, they are not heavy taxpayers and are not specially interested in the affairs of the city. Yet they run the ward to suit themselves, because the rest of the voters take no interest in the matter.

The city of St. John is a costly thing at best, in proportion to its size and the benefits the taxpayer receives. The figures already published by Progress show there is need of economy in many directions. It can hardly be hoped that this will come with a council elected and constituted on the present lines. The body is too large, begin with. There is quantity without quality, and worst of all there is a great deal too much sectional feeling. Matters of great importance fail to excite interest, because they have no special local bearing on this ward or that, but let a matter involving a few dollars in that or that place come up, and an hour may be wasted in the discussion of it. Some of the aldermen swallow very large camels at a gulp, but strain exceedingly at the smallest of gnats.

When the council is reduced to one half its present size, and the aldermen are elected by the people, rather than ward

heelers, there is likely to be a change for the better. In the meantime however, something can be done, if only a little, by a careful selection of candidates by the electors who have something at stake in the city. There is plenty of time yet to bring good men to the front in the wards where it is patent they are needed, but to merely submit in every case to men who nominate themselves is folly of the worst kind.

THE POOR ARE WITH US.

It is the habit of many of us to think and talk of the poverty and wretchedness of great cities, and perhaps to feel thankful that in this part of the world the darker phases of human misery are scarcely known. Without great wealth, it would seem, we are also without great destitution. The beggars are not numerous or obtrusive. All the people of St. John have homes, and while some are undoubtedly poor, yet they contrive to live in some way and the extreme cases are probably looked after—by somebody. We do not attend to such cases ourselves, of course, but there are people who do. The poor must be pretty well looked after, by the unknown somebody—at least, we never read of death from starvation, nor of suicide to escape the slow misery of that death. On the whole, we flatter ourselves that the community is in a fairly prosperous condition, all things considered. So we buy this thing or that which may please our fancy, without dreaming that the stray dollar we throw away are for a moment needed for cases of absolute and pressing want.

Once in a while there comes to the front something that causes some of us to wonder a little. For instance, the papers recently told of the discovery of a widow with a family of small children, "in destitute circumstances and sadly in need of food, clothing and fuel. The house was in rickety condition and liable to fall at any time." This may seem to be an exceptional case, but possibly it is only that the publicity given it is exceptional. Nay, more it is certain that the horrors of abject poverty may be found in this city by all who choose to look for them.

They are not dreamed of by the greater portion of the well to do public, but they are found far too often by those whose duties call them into the poorer districts, among the back streets and lanes of the North End, the wretched corners which lie to the north and east of Waterloo and Union streets, and in other quarters which give more outward evidence of prosperity. The district visitors know of only a portion of them, as being in some way connected with this church or that. They find enough to know that the funds for the relief of such cases are miserably inadequate to do more than afford partial relief in instances where ten times as much ought to be done. They may do a little here and there, but they can never feel that they have done enough. They return to their homes to think of the foul, unhealthy tenements in which are the old, blind and helpless men and women, the pallid, sickly children in whose faces misery has left no gleam of childish joy. They may quiet the fears of the aged couple whose landlord has threatened to put them into the street because they are in arrears for the rent of rooms in which a merciful man would not permit a dog to live. They may send this and that to make less miserable the last hours of the child whom want has done to death. They may give cast-off clothing to those who are well-nigh naked; but, after all, they feel they have done little to what they would like to do—to what they would do if they had a fraction of the money that unthinking men and women spend idly for their own selfish pleasure.

There is a great deal too much poverty in St. John. Much of it is of the kind which those who feel it may strive to hide. The least worthy are sometimes those who are the most clamorous for aid. The really suffering poor—those who are in misery in mind as well as body and estate are often found when they have not called for aid. There is much that can be done for them, if people will give for their relief through the proper channels. These channels are easily found by those who will consult with the workers in those churches which make special effort to visit and relieve the poor, and such churches are plenty.

The people of St. John are quick to respond to appeals in special cases, but it many who are ready to do good would not wait for such cases a great many wretched homes might be made brighter. If more Christians would give regularly and systematically to funds for the relief of the sick and needy, they themselves would feel the happier for it. Few cannot afford to give a little; many can afford substantial offerings. Let every one who reads these words ask himself, if he has been and is doing his duty in this respect. If he has not, now is the time to begin.

A resident of Boston, named GILLIATT, has come to the front as the plaintiff in a suit against the Dominion government. He wants nearly \$4,000, which he asserts to be due him under an agreement with the customs department, for services rendered several years ago. These services appear to have consisted of playing the part of an informer by giving "straight tips" by which seizures of stuff sent from Boston to Nova Scotia could be made by

the professional seizers M'LAREN and BONNESS. He claims that he was to get a third of the amount, but the customs officers deny all liability in the matter. They got their share of the seizures, of course, and Mr. GILLIATT doubtless thinks it is a pretty hard show if he cannot get his. The case is interesting as it will bring to the front the methods the government sanctions of pimping and sneaking by the officials and their allies.

If there is any place in Canada which the people of the rest of the world ought to know is not in Ontario, it is the city of Quebec. Yet in the ancient capital do receive mail matter addressed to "Quebec, Ont., Canada," just as St. John men sometimes get letters addressed to "New Brunswick, Nova Scotia." And the people who send such missives are not ignorant foreigners. Usually they are New Yorkers, who do not know anything about any place outside of New York.

The story of some famous parrots, written for Progress by Dr. GEORGE STEWART of Quebec, will be found to be not only readable but instructive. It appears elsewhere in this issue.

JOBS AND BOES OF OTHER PLACES.

Recreations of An Editor. We have to ask our readers to excuse any mistakes in this issue, for the fact is that a wild cat visited the premises of the Editor last night and killed three hens, the property of the Editor's wife. That wild cat had to be hunted down and killed whether the paper came or not.—Windsor Tribune.

The Stealthy Detective. The Wilnot station was broken into on Wednesday night last and a case of merchandise stolen. A colored young man is supposed to be the guilty party. On Saturday a local detective named Joseph Fyke was seen prowling our streets with a pair of steel bracelets in his pocket, on the look-out for the guilty offender.—Annapolis Spectator.

A Prohibition Argument. The reverend gentleman charged the rum-sellers with being thieves and murderers.—Digby Courier.

At a Berwick Wedding. The evening was pleasantly spent indoors with music and other amusements, and outside with an elegant bonfire.—Berwick Register.

South Ohio Means Business. Today being stormy, a number of the citizens met at the shoemaker's shop. After discussing politics and other matters, a question of more importance was brought up, which, if carried into effect, means another factory.—Cor. Yarmouth Light.

POEMS WRITTEN FOR "PROGRESS." Enter into His gates with thanksgiving and into His courts with praise.—Ps. 104. O thou who ever livest to bless and spare, And hast in love withheld thy chastening rod, Accept our heartfelt thanks for all, thy care, Thy mercy, goodness, O Almighty God.

Grant us to know thee as the constant friend, The great All-Father, full of pity and grace, Into our hearts thy Holy Spirit send, That we may find through Christ, abiding peace. Bless our dear ones—restored to us in health— With thy most Holy Spirit's "kindly light"— That they may comprehend thy hidden wealth— And ever guide in paths both pure and bright.

Into thy sacred courts we will repair, And yield to thee thanksgiving, praise and prayer, There all thy servants love to seek thy face, And ask through Christ for pardon, strength and grace. With contrite hearts may we before thee kneel, And there accept with joy that precious food, Thy pledge of love and grace, salvation's seal, O Jesu, Saviour true, the perfect work, Feb'y, 1891. Feas.

They Have Moved South. One of a new firm in custom tailoring is that of C. B. Pidgeon & Co. Mr. Pidgeon has conducted a successful tailoring business in Canadian towns for the last fourteen years, and quite understands all the requirements of the trade, while Mr. McLeod, who so satisfactorily filled the position of cutter with the late firm of A. F. DeForest & Co., has charge of the cutting department, and is anxious to add to the reputation he has already made as a first-class cutter.

The Travellers Who Had Luck. The mention by Progress of the plucky girl and her brother who walked from Montreal to Quebec is likely to result in their being very much better situated. A number of persons have made enquiries of Rev. Mr. Mathers, and the young woman, who bravely went to work in a factory to earn her bread, will be likely to have much brighter surroundings in the future.

The Congregation Smiled. A city clergyman in making his announcements last Sunday, announced that a service would be held for "ladies, girls and women." He didn't intend it for a joke, but the congregation looked as if every member of it was reading the bottom of the page of a patent medicine almanac, and didn't know whether to laugh.

It Is Worth Reading. The Mutual Life Insurance company has an announcement in today's Progress that will be of interest to everyone who is thinking of taking out a policy, and in these days nearly everyone who is not already insured, intends to be.

In No Hurry About It. The committee appointed to investigate matters and reduce rate of assessment from \$1.47 to \$1.00, has failed to materialize since the first meeting, two weeks ago. The committee has a big contract ahead of it, and does not intend to get out of breath at the start.

THE WITS OF THE HOUSE.

How They Brighten Dull Routines at Fredericton. The wits of the House of Assembly are Mr. Tweedie and Mr. Wilson. If William could only live as long as he could tell funny stories he would be immortal. As for Lemuel, he knows nearly as many stories as William, and there is a concentrated cussedness about some of his hits that makes him dreaded.

William opened the ball on Friday last. In the midst of one of his most eloquent periods on the want of confidence motion, he was interrupted by an audible smile from Marcus. Turning quickly on the member for Carleton, William shot forth the blistering remark:

"The learned member from Carleton's face is wreathed in a smile. It is a smile of which he has the exclusive patent. It begins to twinkle in his eyes like the first ray of dawn; then it steals across the dim immensity of his cheek, and skirishes around the whole circumference of his lunar visage, and at last is lost in a mouth that yawns like a crevice in the surface of the earth!"

It was in the evening that the sprightly Lemuel paid his respects to the member for Kent, and rallied him upon having abandoned the county of Kent and taken up his abode in Fredericton.

"The honorable member went forth from Kent as Lot went forth from Sodom. The only difference was that Lot travelled a little later. He walked; the hon. gentleman went by the Kent Northern. (Laughter.) But I have no doubt the people of Kent regretted the departure of the hon. gentleman. I happened to be at Kent Junction some time after the election, and there I saw a hoary-headed man who crooned this mournful lay:

Come men of Kent and women too, And bid adieu to the Kent Northern; Our member's gone and left us, Our spotless J. D. P. But we'll not grieve too sadly, For though we've lost our James D. P., We've still some John De K.

Hon. members may not know who John De K. is, but this is not the case with the hon. gentleman from St. John (McKewen) who sent ten cases of John up to Northumberland to defeat me in my last election. (Great laughter.)

But it was later in the evening when Lemuel covered himself with glory and lit upon the doughty Daniel in a way that will long be remembered. Those who watched the countenance of Daniel as he waited for the shell to explode will never forget the scene.

"Who wrote the Leary telegram?" roared Daniel across the floor. To which Mr. Tweedie replied: "It is now some sessions ago since the hon. member for Westmorland originated the able question: Who wrote the Leary telegram? He was pleased with the product of his genius then, and he has been so pleased with it since that scarce a day has passed, since that time, when the house has been in session, that he has not thrown across the floor of the assembly this same historic question. But I think the hon. gentleman scarcely does himself justice. It will not be by these words that the memory of the hon. member will be transmitted to posterity. The hon. member has uttered weightier words than these; words that will live in history. Long after his political course is ended; long after his failures as a leader have ceased to be recorded; long after the Panoramamarches and the ram pastures of Westmorland have been swept away by the all-devouring tide; long after the gentle bull-trog from his marshy home in the main streets and thoroughfares of Moncton has ceased to creak; long after the bottom has dropped out of the little oil-can of the lieutenant of the Opposition and the lemon squeezer has become a burden; long after the bloom of youth has faded from the girlish cheeks of Alward; long after the hon. member from St. John (Mr. Smith) has retired from the public arena, having attained the height of his ambition by showing that Lunatic Asylum turkeys can be had for 18 cents per pound; long after the pure and spotless Phinney has been enrolled in the calendar of the saints, the words of the hon. member for Westmorland will be remembered. The utterances of great men live after them, and surely the utterances of the hon. member for Westmorland will live after him. Side by side with Wellington's "Up guards and at them," with Napoleon's "All is lost, 'tis the Prussians who come," with Nelson's "England expects every man this day to do his duty," will stand the words of the hon. member when, under the canvass of a little tent, alone and unaided, he stood between an untamed bear and a fierce bulldog, and a still fiercer agent of the S. E. C. A., and with hair erect and flashing eye, demonstrated the liberties of the small boy, and the inalienable right of wild bears in general and fierce bulldogs in particular to fight, by uttering these memorable words: "Let the fight go on, Selick, I will stand at your back!" The shout of laughter that went up as Lemuel concluded his oration has never been equalled in the legislative halls. For the remainder of the night the usefulness of Daniel had departed.

Not the Oldest Performance. It has been pointed out in reference to the St. John theatre programme of 1817, published last week, that an advertisement of the first dramatic performance in St. John, March 28, 1789, appears in the Mr. Lawrence's Footprints. Progress was aware of the fact and looked up the reference in question when the programme of 1817 was received. The latter appears to be the oldest original house bill which has yet come to the front.

Next Week at the Opera House. Josie Mills and a good company will appear at the Opera House next week with a change of bill nightly. The company opens with the Galley Slave a play that has always been popular in St. John, and during the week the Silver King, another play that met with great favor in St. John a number of years ago will be given. Popular prices will be the rule and the company is spoken of as a good one.

ALBION'S FIRST LODGE NIGHT.

An Account of the Consecration and Installation of Officers. Some time ago the question was raised as to the date of the institution of Albion Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M. The custom has been to quote the year 1822 as that date, and it is so printed on the notices sent out each month, and on other documents. The lodge itself has no archives that throw any light on the subject, but correct information has been obtained from other quarters showing the actual dates of its organization. These are from the official records in Halifax and cannot be doubted: A dispensation for Albion No. 52 was issued by the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, Aug. 20, 1825. It was opened under that dispensation on Sept. 5 of that year, and a warrant was granted on the 30th of November. The lodge was regularly constituted on Jan. 23, 1826, by Benjamin L. Peters, D. D. G. M., father of the present judge of the county court. The following is from the Courier of the next Saturday, Jan. 28:

MASONIC. The Installation and consecration of Albion Lodge, No. 52, agreeably to notice, took place on Monday last (23rd). The Right Worshipful Brother, Thomas Wetmore, Deputy Grand Master for the Province of New Brunswick, having deputed Worshipful Brother, Benjamin L. Peters, Past Master of Union Lodge, No. 38, to convene a Grand Lodge, pro tempore, to conduct the ceremony, a Grand Lodge was convened accordingly at Union Lodge Room. After opening in form, they moved in procession to Masonic Hall in the following order:

Grand Tyler. Silver Vessel with Corn borne by a Past Master. Silver Vessel with Wine borne by a Past Master. Silver Vessel with Oil borne by a Past Master. Grand Steward. Grand Steward. Holy Writings. Grand Chaplain. Ionic Order, Doric Order, Tuscan Order. Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master. Junior Grand Warden, Book of Constitution borne by a Past Master.

Senior Grand Warden. Junior Grand Deacon. Right Worshipful Grand Master. Senior Grand Deacon. Grand Sword Bearer. Grand Steward.

The Grand Lodge having arrived at Mason Hall was received with the usual formalities by the Worshipful Master and Brethren of Albion Lodge, who together with a numerous body of respectable transient and resident visiting Brethren had assembled there on the occasion.

The ceremonies commenced with solemn music, after which a very eloquent and appropriate Oration on the nature, constitution and design of Free Masonry was delivered by the Rev. Brother B. G. Gray, who officiated as Grand Chaplain, and Consecrated and Dedicated the Lodge in conformity with the ancient usages and Customs of the Fraternity.

The Grand Master then proceeded to constitute the Lodge and install its officers, viz.: Brother William Durant, Worshipful Master; Robert Ray, Senior Warden; Charles G. Brownwood, Junior Warden; Thomas Leavitt, Treasurer; H. N. H. Lugin, secretary; Jacob R. Sneden, John Prosser, deacons; Robert Welsh, James Condie, stewards; John Valley, Tyler.

The ceremony being concluded, the Grand Lodge returned to Union Lodge room, where after closing the members were invited by the brethren of Albion Lodge to partake of a cold collation. A few appropriate toasts and sentiments were given, and the brethren retired, highly gratified with the imposing and interesting exercises of the day.

Albion lodge at that time met at "brother Welsh" which was the house on Church street afterwards known as Nuthery's Hibernian hotel. St. John's lodge, which had been instituted in 1802, and is therefore considerably older than Albion, used to meet at the Masonic hall, head of King street, afterwards the St. John hotel.

They Sold a Purple Horse. There was some fun among the horse traders in the North End a short time ago. It seems that several of them bought a horse, very cheap. The animal was in poor condition, and was old and gray. The traders thought they would overcome the latter difficulty with a little dye. So they "painted" the horse. Unfortunately the dye turned from a nice chestnut to purple as soon as it dried on the horse, and in day time he was quite a curio. At night he looked first rate, and it was after dark that his owners gave him exercise. At last they found a probable purchaser, and they made every effort to make the trade at night. They took the horse out for a spin one night and the intending purchaser thought he went first rate. His color was also satisfactory, and a sale was made. The traders got a good horse in exchange and money to boot, but the remarks of the man who bought the purple horse, when he saw his purchase, are not recorded.

Perfect Proportions. The height of a person with a "perfect figure" should be exactly equal to the distance between the tips of the middle fingers on either hand when the arms are fully extended. Ten times the length of the hand, or seven and a half times the length of the foot, or five times the diameter of the chest from one arm pit to the other, should also give the height of the whole body. The distance from the junction of the thighs to the ground should be exactly the same as from that point to the crown of the head. The knee should be perfect, midway between the first-named point and the ground at the heel. The distance from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger should be the same as from the elbow to the middle of the breast.—[New York Home Journal.]

A Market Idyl. It was her first essay at marketing, but she tackled the work with the beautiful hardihood of youth and inexperience. "Have you canvas-back ducks?" she inquired of the man in the stall. "Yes, Miss, and they are beauties, and mighty scarce at this time of year. An' I've got mallards and red-heads, too." "You may cut me off three-quarters of a yard of the canvas-back," she said, in her clear, classic tones; "and cut it diagonally so that it will not ravel," and she looked about for the yardstick to see that he did not cheat her in measurement.

It always puffs a bad man up with self-righteous conceit to find out that he is not quite so bad as his next door neighbor.

THEY LIKE TO HAVE SMALL FEET.

People Who Show Their Vanity When Buying Rubbers. "Do you think you could put a patch on that for me," said a customer to a St. John dealer in rubber goods this week. "I've only had them about a fortnight, and there is a hole in the heel. The man I bought them from says it is caused by wearing a boot that is run down in the heel, whereas it should set firmly in the rubber and not give it a chance to spring up and down and finally break."

The rubber man listened patiently to this oration on rubbers, then looked up at the customer and smiled. "The rubber was too small for the boot," he remarked soberly. "You can see how it is bulged out at the back. That happens when the boot will not go down in it. We often have cases of this kind."

"Then you think people have a weakness for small feet," said the customer. "I know they do," was the reply. "Nine out of ten people want to get the smallest rubbers they can squeeze their feet into, and the result is they wear out in no time. Of course it's good for our business, but I always advise customers to get rubbers that fit them. I have been wearing a pair of rubbers for nearly a year and they are good yet, simply because they fit nicely, and I take good care of them. But, as I said before, most people like to make their feet look small at any cost. The only people who show wisdom in buying rubbers are countrymen who don't seem to care what they wear. The mistake they make, however, is in getting a rubber that is too large and slips up and down until it 'ships a sea' and loses its usefulness."

OLD ENGLISH NAMES. They are Oftimes Full of Interesting History. The Rev. Brook Herford, writing of "An Old English Township" in the Atlantic Monthly for March, says of old names in the England of to-day:

One of the interests of England, to those who care to look below the surface, is in the associations of ancient life and times which cling about it every where. The very names of places and streets are often full of history. You come upon "Lazarus Lane." Now it may be only a plain little street of long rows of cheap brick dwellings, but that name tells of a time, long centuries ago, when somewhere in the neighborhood stood the last house, or leper house, where the lepers of the little town were herded together, away from the other dwellings. Or here is a street called "Friary," or "Blackfriars," or some other kind of "friars"—Gray, White, or what not; mere shops and houses now, but if you should search about in the old yards and entries it is likely enough that here and there you would come upon some patch of dark stone walling, grimy with age, perhaps a fragment of an old arch that long ago belonged to the monastery which surely stood there.

You have, indeed to be upon your guard against mistakes in such local etymology, arising from the original name having been corrupted into something similar, and yet perhaps entirely different in meaning. Thus the "Deansgate" which you find in various north of England towns does not recall an old city gate, but is a name used to enter, or as some would have it, by which the Danes made their attack. "Gate," in the north of England, is simply "way," and "deans" should properly be "dene," the way along some old "dene" or "den"—some deep valley or ravine which may be entirely filled up now, but which surely was once there.

Perhaps the best illustration of such a growth of false meaning on to an old name is one that I came across when I was busy over the revision of "Baine's History of Lancashire." I wanted to know whether there were any traces left of the old Roman road which once ran near to Wigan. Having written to a friend resident there to make inquiry, I received the astounding information that there certainly was one most interesting trace of the Roman occupation, inasmuch as a certain highway was still called, and had been from time immemorial, "Seneca Lane," no doubt in memory of the celebrated philosopher. This was too much, however; but it was only after a good deal of inquiry that I found the real explanation, which turned out to be that this was an old way to a certain "seven-acre" or "seven-acre" field.

Perfect Proportions. The height of a person with a "perfect figure" should be exactly equal to the distance between the tips of the middle fingers on either hand when the arms are fully extended. Ten times the length of the hand, or seven and a half times the length of the foot, or five times the diameter of the chest from one arm pit to the other, should also give the height of the whole body. The distance from the junction of the thighs to the ground should be exactly the same as from that point to the crown of the head. The knee should be perfect, midway between the first-named point and the ground at the heel. The distance from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger should be the same as from the elbow to the middle of the breast.—[New York Home Journal.]

A Market Idyl. It was her first essay at marketing, but she tackled the work with the beautiful hardihood of youth and inexperience. "Have you canvas-back ducks?" she inquired of the man in the stall. "Yes, Miss, and they are beauties, and mighty scarce at this time of year. An' I've got mallards and red-heads, too." "You may cut me off three-quarters of a yard of the canvas-back," she said, in her clear, classic tones; "and cut it diagonally so that it will not ravel," and she looked about for the yardstick to see that he did not cheat her in measurement.

It always puffs a bad man up with self-righteous conceit to find out that he is not quite so bad as his next door neighbor.

Perfect Proportions. The height of a person with a "perfect figure" should be exactly equal to the distance between the tips of the middle fingers on either hand when the arms are fully extended. Ten times the length of the hand, or seven and a half times the length of the foot, or five times the diameter of the chest from one arm pit to the other, should also give the height of the whole body. The distance from the junction of the thighs to the ground should be exactly the same as from that point to the crown of the head. The knee should be perfect, midway between the first-named point and the ground at the heel. The distance from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger should be the same as from the elbow to the middle of the breast.—[New York Home Journal.]

A Market Idyl. It was her first essay at marketing, but she tackled the work with the beautiful hardihood of youth and inexperience. "Have you canvas-back ducks?" she inquired of the man in the stall. "Yes, Miss, and they are beauties, and mighty scarce at this time of year. An' I've got mallards and red-heads, too." "You may cut me off three-quarters of a yard of the canvas-back," she said, in her clear, classic tones; "and cut it diagonally so that it will not ravel," and she looked about for the yardstick to see that he did not cheat her in measurement.

It always puffs a bad man up with self-righteous conceit to find out that he is not quite so bad as his next door neighbor.

Perfect Proportions. The height of a person with a "perfect figure" should be exactly equal to the distance between the tips of the middle fingers on either hand when the arms are fully extended. Ten times the length of the hand, or seven and a half times the length of the foot, or five times the diameter of the chest from one arm pit to the other, should also give the height of the whole body. The distance from the junction of the thighs to the ground should be exactly the same as from that point to the crown of the head. The knee should be perfect, midway between the first-named point and the ground at the heel. The distance from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger should be the same as from the elbow to the middle of the breast.—[New York Home Journal.]

A Market Idyl. It was her first essay at marketing, but she tackled the work with the beautiful hardihood of youth and inexperience. "Have you canvas-back ducks?" she inquired of the man in the stall. "Yes, Miss, and they are beauties, and mighty scarce at this time of year. An' I've got mallards and red-heads, too." "You may cut me off three-quarters of a yard of the canvas-back," she said, in her clear, classic tones; "and cut it diagonally so that it will not ravel," and she looked about for the yardstick to see that he did not cheat her in measurement.

It always puffs a bad man up with self-righteous conceit to find out that he is not quite so bad as his next door neighbor.

Perfect Proportions. The height of a person with a "perfect figure" should be exactly equal to the distance between the tips of the middle fingers on either hand when the arms are fully extended. Ten times the length of the hand, or seven and a half times the length of the foot, or five times the diameter of the chest from one arm pit to the other, should also give the height of the whole body. The distance from the junction of the thighs to the ground should be exactly the same as from that point to the crown of the head. The knee should be perfect, midway between the first-named point and the ground at the heel. The distance from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger should be the same as from the elbow to the middle of the breast.—[New York Home Journal.]

A Market Idyl. It was her first essay at marketing, but she tackled the work with the beautiful hardihood of youth and inexperience. "Have you canvas-back ducks?" she inquired of the man in the stall. "Yes, Miss, and they are beauties, and mighty scarce at this time of year. An' I've got mallards and red-heads, too." "You may cut me off three-quarters of a yard of the canvas-back," she said, in her clear, classic tones; "and cut it diagonally so that it will not ravel," and she looked about for the yardstick to see that he did not cheat her in measurement.

It always puffs a bad man up with self-righteous conceit to find out that he is not quite so bad as his next door neighbor.

Perfect Proportions. The height of a person with a "perfect figure" should be exactly equal to the distance between the tips of the middle fingers on either hand when the arms are fully extended. Ten times the length of the hand, or seven and a half times the length of the foot, or five times the diameter of the chest from one arm pit to the other, should also give the height of the whole body. The distance from the junction of the thighs to the ground should be exactly the same as from that point to the crown of the head. The knee should be perfect, midway between the first-named point and the ground at the heel. The distance from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger should be the same as from the elbow to the middle of the breast.—[New York Home Journal.]

A Market Idyl. It was her first essay at marketing, but she tackled the work with the beautiful hardihood of youth and inexperience. "Have you canvas-back ducks?" she inquired of the man in the stall. "Yes, Miss, and they are beauties, and mighty scarce at this time of year. An' I've got mallards and red-heads, too." "You may cut me off three-quarters of a yard of the canvas-back," she said, in her clear, classic tones; "and cut it diagonally so that it will not ravel," and she looked about for the yardstick to see that he did not cheat her in measurement.

It always puffs a bad man up with self-righteous conceit to find out that he is not quite so bad as his next door neighbor.

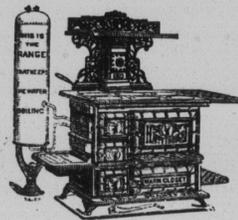
WASH WITH IDEAL SOAP.

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

Takes Little Labor and Time.

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

HAPPY THOUGHT RANGE!



Perfect in Operation!
Elegant in Appearance!
Durable in Construction!
And in every way equal to our celebrated Jewel Range only smaller in size.
Every Range Guaranteed to be as Represented.

OUR OTHER RANGES ARE

The "CELEBRATED JEWEL," The "MYSTIC JEWEL," The "RICHELIEU," and The "MECHANIC."

SHERATON & SELFRIDGE,

38 King Street. Telephone 358.

THE
Quadrant
Safety
Bicycle.

STRONGEST,
SPEEDIEST,
EASIEST
RIDERS.



BEAT EVERY COMPETITOR in Military Maneuvers in England, and for rough road is absolutely unequalled. Send for Price List and Catalogues.

ARTHUR P. TIPPET & CO., Sole Agents.

Marvelous Prices.

Paper and Envelopes lower than ever before offered. 20c. edition Franklin Square Library, for 5c. each. New lot Paper Books for 5c. up. Foreign Line Note five copies for 25c. Bibles, Prayer Books, Albums and Blank Books at Special Low Prices.

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

C. B. PIDGON & CO.
Merchant Tailors,
COR. KING and GERMAIN STS., - - ST. JOHN, N. B.
Strictly First Class Work at Moderate Prices.

Like a Weasel in a Rat Hole.

It is an exterminator—not of Rats, but of Coughs, Colds, etc.

What is? MUNRO'S CONCENTRATED LICORICE COUGH ELIXIR.

25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. TRY IT.

White, Colwell & Co., Wholesale Agents.

INDIGESTION CURED!
FELLOWS'



Fellows' Dyspepsia Bitters are highly recommended for Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Dizziness, Heartburn, Bad Breath, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Liver Complaint, or any disease arising from bad digestion.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Lame Horses.



FELLOWS'
LEEMING'S
ESSENCE
CURES

Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, Sprains, Swellings, Bruises, Slips and Stiff Joints on Horses.

Numerous testimonials certify to the wonderful efficacy of this great remedy; and every day brings fresh testimony from horsemen in all parts of the country, proving that FELLOWS' LEEMING'S ESSENCE is without a rival in all cases of Lameness in Horses for which it is prescribed.

PRICE 50 CENTS.



St. John—South End.
Probably the last meet of the Hockey club took place at the Victoria rink last Saturday evening, when quite a number were present. Refreshments were provided by Mrs. George F. Smith and Mrs. Murray MacLaren.
Mrs. F. E. Barker and Miss Edith Barker returned on Monday from a visit to relatives at Oromocto.
Mrs. George F. Smith is visiting her mother at Pictou. She will return the first of next week.
Miss Nicholson, accompanied by her sisters Miss Ida, and Miss Dora Nicholson left on Tuesday for Bermuda via New York to visit their sister Mrs. Black-Barnes. They will be absent about two months.
Mrs. Sailer has been confined to her residence, Wellington Row, for some days with an attack of bronchitis.
Miss Bessie Whitney is laid up with grippe at her residence, King street, east.
One of the wild clubs met at Mrs. James Mowatt's, King street, east, on Tuesday evening when a very pleasant evening was spent.
Mrs. Charles Holden spent last week and part of this week at Fredericton, being with her father, Judge Wetmore.
The friends of Miss Annie Ewing will regret to hear she is very ill at her mother's residence, Duke street; her mother being consumption, small boys are entertained for her recovery.
Dr. Holden, Mr. B. E. Taylor, Mayor Peters, Mrs. James Manchever, Mr. W. H. Thorne, Judge Peters and Judge Turk went to Fredericton on Wednesday to attend the funeral of the late Judge Wetmore.
Tuesday evening Mr. W. Barker got up a small, but very pleasant drive. The party, chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Grant, started from their own, where they enjoyed a dance and a supper, returning at a late hour, and unfortunately, in a rain storm.
Mr. Ernest H. Turnbull has returned from his trip to the West Indies.
Mrs. W. Chipman Drury and the Misses Drury left on Wednesday evening for Kingston, Ont., where they will visit Mrs. Charles E. Porteous, previous to her departure for England. They were accompanied by Mr. Hazen Drury, who will be the guest of his brother, Major Drury. As they intend to be absent for some time, they have closed their house in Loburg street.
The Bishop-Coadjutor paid a visit to our city last week.
Senator Dever returned from Ottawa on Saturday.
J. B. Lambkin, travelling passenger agent of the C. P. R., and E. Peterson, travelling passenger agent of the Manitoba and Northwest railway, were here on Friday in town to Halifax.
Mrs. James Hazen came down from Fredericton, and will stay at the residence of her son, Mr. Douglas Hazen, while he and Mrs. Hazen are absent at Ottawa.
Hon. F. Woods, of Wolford, was in town a few days ago.
Rev. Geo. J. Bond, of Halifax, has been making a visit to St. John.
The friends of Miss Morris, who was for some time a nurse at the general Public Hospital, are sorry to hear of her very serious illness.
Dr. F. E. Barker returned from Ottawa last week.
I understand that Mrs. Lezh R. Harrison intends giving up her house in Dorchester street, and will buy a sister the first of May.
Prior to the departure of Mr. William J. Breen for the Pacific Coast, he was entertained on Friday night by his fellow employes, T. McAulay and Bob at a supper at Washington's, and was afterwards presented by them with a handsome pair of marine glasses.
Mr. Alfred Mills has returned from a visit to Digby.
Mr. Rainsford Wetmore, who now resides at Sherbrooke, Quebec, spent last Sunday with relatives in St. John.
The old friends of Mr. J. D. Barras are glad to welcome him back to St. John after a long absence in Montreal.
On dit that Miss Eliza Hezan has received the appointment of matron to the Fredericton hospital, and will before long enter upon her new duties.
Rev. T. F. Richardson, of the St. John's Presbyterian church, was occupied by Rev. J. Hughes.
Hon. Allen Ritchie, of Newcastle, and Hon. A. R. McMillan, of Riverview, Albert Co., were in town this week.
John G. Brass, son of the late Mr. E. J. Brass, died recently in Smyrna, Turkey, of blood poisoning, and the funeral of his mother, who is heard with regret by all those in this city who knew him well.
Mr. John E. McLaren returned on Saturday from a six weeks sojourn at Madawaska.
Conductor Joseph Mackenzie of the Windsor and Annapolis railway, came across from Annapolis on Monday and left by the evening train for Providence, R. I., to attend the funeral of his mother, who died suddenly in that city on Monday evening.
Directors of the St. John's Athletic Club, who were confined to their residences for some time from the effects of a fall, is able to be out again.
The members of the Paul's Needlework society spent last Monday evening at Hillside, the home of Mrs. George Mackenzie.
The friends of Mrs. Chapman are glad to hear that she will not give up house-keeping as she had intended, but has decided to remain at the Leighton House, Elliot Row.
Mr. I. Allen Row has returned from a visit to Ottawa.
Professor Murray of Fredericton, is in town this week.
Senator McClellan has returned from Ottawa as the senate has adjourned for a week or two.
Messrs. W. J. Robertson and H. H. Harvey have gone to Montreal on business.
Rev. F. A. St. John, Provincial of the Benedictine order, is in the city making his annual visit to the members of that order here.
Hon. A. D. Richard of Dorchester, and J. A. Van wart of Fredericton are in town this week.
Mr. Henry W. Fith, who was confined through illness to the house for some weeks, is able to be out again.
James Strang will know here when connected with the office of the New Brunswick Railway Company, has recently been appointed auditor of the St. John's and Lake Erie Railway.
Mr. Charles N. Skinner was prevented from leaving for Ottawa, as he intended going on Sunday night, by a severe cold, which will defer his departure for some time.
Sir John Allen was in town on Tuesday.
Mr. J. J. Alkman of the Springhill and Parrsboro Railway is making a visit to St. John.
A very enjoyable "at home" was held in the W. C. T. U. parlors on Tuesday evening, and was largely attended. Refreshments were served during the evening, and after addresses made by Rev. G. M. Campbell, Mr. H. J. Thorne, and the president, Mrs. W. W. Turnbull, the following programme was carried out: vocal, Mr. Gregory; recitation, Mrs. Smith; solo, Mrs. Carter; address on school savings bank, Mrs. McFarland; piano solo, Miss Rogers; solo, Miss Thompson.
Mr. Robert Wilkins is slowly recovering from his late illness.
Mr. William Scott, of the firm of Scott, Lawton and Love, who has been laid up with the grippe for three weeks, was out on Saturday for the first time, and after addresses made by Rev. G. M. Campbell, Mr. H. J. Thorne, and the president, Mrs. W. W. Turnbull, the following programme was carried out: vocal, Mr. Gregory; recitation, Mrs. Smith; solo, Mrs. Carter; address on school savings bank, Mrs. McFarland; piano solo, Miss Rogers; solo, Miss Thompson.
Mr. Robert Wilkins is slowly recovering from his late illness.
Mr. William Scott, of the firm of Scott, Lawton and Love, who has been laid up with the grippe for three weeks, was out on Saturday for the first time, and after addresses made by Rev. G. M. Campbell, Mr. H. J. Thorne, and the president, Mrs. W. W. Turnbull, the following programme was carried out: vocal, Mr. Gregory; recitation, Mrs. Smith; solo, Mrs. Carter; address on school savings bank, Mrs. McFarland; piano solo, Miss Rogers; solo, Miss Thompson.
Mr. Robert Wilkins is slowly recovering from his late illness.
Mr. William Scott, of the firm of Scott, Lawton and Love, who has been laid up with the grippe for three weeks, was out on Saturday for the first time, and after addresses made by Rev. G. M. Campbell, Mr. H. J. Thorne, and the president, Mrs. W. W. Turnbull, the following programme was carried out: vocal, Mr. Gregory; recitation, Mrs. Smith; solo, Mrs. Carter; address on school savings bank, Mrs. McFarland; piano solo, Miss Rogers; solo, Miss Thompson.

MACAULAY BROS. & CO.

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

Spring Opening, 1892.

New and stylish Wool Dress Fabrics in all the leading approved fashions in Europe. Printed wash materials. All wool printed Challies, West of England and Scotch Tweeds and Cloths for the new fashioned jacket and shoulder capes.

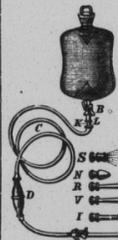
We have just opened the new Braid Trimming as given us in the latest American Fashion Plates for skirt bottoms, etc. Send for samples for any depth

MACAULAY BROS. & CO.

Best Fountain Syringes.

Best Quality Made.
Every One Warranted.

1 Quart only	\$1.00
2 " "	1.10
3 " "	1.25
4 " "	1.50



Examination Solicited.



Rubber Fingers cost 5c each.

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

BUY

Model Grand Ranges!

and all kinds of Kitchen Furnishings from

COLES, PARSONS & SHARP,
90 Charlotte Street.

DICKENS IS DEAD But his Works do live after him. And they will continue to live so long as this terrestrial ball keeps up its present gait. Get them in your family. For \$2.00 you can get DICKENS' COMPLETE WORKS (12 vols.) and "ST. ANDREWS BEACON," for one year. Address at once,
R. E. ARMSTRONG, Publisher, - - St. Andrews, N. B.

CHEAP Is the word at REYNOLDS' FURNITURE STORE, for it has been decided to sell out the stock. It is only when a firm **FURNITURE.** does this that you can expect to get real genuine bargains in all grades of **The Reason** is plain; because when a merchant knows that he is going to continue in business he will not sacrifice his stock. Reynolds is selling out in earnest. Call and see what he has that you want.
G. E. REYNOLDS, - 101 CHARLOTTE ST.

Special Line!

Ladies' Dongola Button Boots,
Enamelled Tips, Double Sole, \$1.75.

Never sold before for less than \$2.25.

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

(Continued on Eight Page.)

Opening this Week:

FRENCH SATEENS and GINGHAMS,
DRESS CAMBRICS and PRINTS,
FANCY DRESS STUFFS,
SAMPLES TO ANY ADDRESS.
FIGURED DELAINES,
MUSLINS and LAWNS.

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

HALIFAX LITTLE ONES. HOW THEY ARE TAUGHT IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A Day Among the Children of the Kindergarten Department—Exercises that were Interesting and Instructive—How they Learn About Colors.

I made one of a party who recently spent a morning at the Alexandra school, at the invitation and under the escort of Mr. R.J. Wilson, secretary to the board of school trustees. We were all so thoroughly interested and entertained that I am sure an account of what we saw and heard cannot fail to interest "PROGRESS" readers.

The building might be taken as a model both in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, so complete are its appointments and so varied its points of excellence. Like all more recent structures of the Halifax board it is only two stories high; and the youngest children are given the ground floor. There are four exits, two direct to the street, front and back, and two to the playgrounds—a most valuable precaution in case of fire.

The day of our visit being dull and lowering was one to test thoroughly any system of ventilation, and in rooms occupied by from 50 to 100 children, not the least taint in the air was noticeable. This is almost the first school I have visited—and they are not a few—where the air has been even fairly pure at the close of a session. To Smead and Co., of Toronto, belongs the credit of this almost perfect system of heating and ventilation combined, which is as simple as effective. The cold air enters from the street, through windows filled with grating, a small stove up room in the basement directly behind the furnace, and connected with it by tubes and valves which regulate the supply.

This pure created air then enters rooms and corridors through ordinary registers. As soon as impure air is formed, it of course falls to the floor, where a second set of registers connect with a huge shaft or chimney, whose draught carries off the impure air. In its journey from the receiving registers to the shaft, this air, which, of course, is warm, passes beneath the floors, which are spaced for the purpose; and the cold draught about the floors are a thing unknown at the Alexandra school. Just before reaching the shaft the air is made to pass above the vaults of the closets, and bears down with it any offensive odors.

The building is finished throughout in white wood, and the ceilings are of the same material. These add much to the beauty of the rooms, and give a softer light than glaring white ceilings could do. The final feature I shall notice is a "Teacher's Room," one of the pleasantest in the building as to view and cheerfulness, and fitted with laboratory and cupboards. One end serves as a cloak-room; and the other, with its chairs and table in crimson cover, as a quiet nook for the lunch hour or other free time.

The main object of our visit was to see the Kindergarten department, and there we spent most of our time. It was opened nearly a year ago, and is fulfilling the fondest hopes of its promoters. It is under the efficient management of Mrs. Harriman, late of Brooklyn, N. Y., a thorough enthusiast in her work, as must be any successful teacher.

Mrs. Harriman has associated with her four young ladies as student teachers. These hold grade H licenses; and after finishing the course and receiving diplomas they will be given the first vacancies in primary departments, where the spirit and plan of the kindergarten will be carried on as much as may be in connection with the ordinary work. This department occupies two large cheerful rooms thrown into one by means of folding doors, and decorated very tastefully with the work of the children.

Two very large concentric circles are painted on each floor. Between these the children march, and here are set their tiny chairs, (painted in the primary colors) which they use in some of their varied exercises. They sang a number of gesture songs, and gave a lesson in the tonic sol fa system. Imagine some 50 to 75 children from 5 to 7 years of age seated in a circle. Mrs. Harriman making one of them, holds a basket of colored worsted balls each of which represents a bird, in imagination. The children are shown a red one and told to listen closely to his note which one of the student teachers strikes on the piano (a necessary piece of furniture in a kindergarten class) This is "do," which they soon get correctly; and ran me a sol are taken in like manner. In a few minutes they give these notes in order or skipping, and with and without the piano. Red is the robin of course, and notice how appropriate it is for bold round "do." Then came yellow, the canary; orange, the oriole, and so on; with blue for the clear true "me."

two legged animal could, the circle being the "fence," over which they looked longingly as they ran. Then again the circle was a "pond," and several other children showed in truly froggish fashion how the frogs go in and out.

Time fails me to tell of the many interesting exercises, but this one I must describe. Again the circle is formed, and three groups are placed about outside it, and one in. Those inside represent tall trees, each choosing one, and a number of little tota clustered about them are their leaves. One girl chose an orange tree, but for obvious reasons that was objected to and an oak was substituted. Two of the outside groups represented flowers; and one, of boys of course, the wind. Now all sing, while the wind begins to blow—a sort of subdued musical whistle; the tall trees toss their branches, otherwise arms; the leaves are scattered in all directions, and eddying round cover the flowers from the cold winter. After a season the wind blows again, this time veering round here and there, and one by one the leaves are displaced and up spring the flowers once more. Such a pretty game, and the children all alive to the spirit and teaching of it!

One more and I have finished. Close to the inside edge of the circle is a group representing a nest full of chickadees, which are sent out one by one to fly around for crumbs. I wish I could describe the beautiful motion of many of these chickadees as with extended arms undulating from shoulder to wrist they made the circuit and knelt before one of the many aprons from which imaginary crumbs were being scattered. The most accomplished device of Delarue need not have been ashamed of such company. Throughout this part of the work, the children's tastes were constantly consulted. "What song would you like Tina?" "Which game do you wish to play Willie?" and this courtesy on the teacher's part bore its expected fruit in the children's conduct to her and to each other.

If those fathers and mothers who hesitate to trust their little ones to the supposed dangers, and perhaps carelessness and harshness of the public schools, most of which exist only in their imagination, could see Mrs. Harriman among her children, and note how happy, merry, busy they are, with a lesson in everything they take up, every faculty stimulated and all the surplus energy and curiosity of childhood turned to the best account, and directed into useful channels, I am sure they would be glad to avail themselves of so great a privilege.

Of course, color forms an important part of Kindergarten work. Formerly the materials used were chiefly in contrasting colors; but now Mrs. Harriman informs me, both Prang and Co. and another firm are manufacturing their paper goods in tones and tints to be followed later by shades of the same. These will give a chance for even greater beauty of work than before.

Truly a Kindergarten follows a high calling, artist, musician, and mother in one. Mrs. Harriman spoke in grateful terms of the generosity of the Board in supplying her with apparatus—the latest addition being a neat and tasteful cabinet for holding materials and work. Later, in visiting other departments, I noticed several of these cabinets, that in the principal's room containing an excellent collection of minerals.

MR. TEMPLE'S CREDITORS. The Sensitiveness of a Halifax Man, Who Afterwards Went West. Quite a number of the business men of Halifax are regretting now what they did not know of Mr. W. L. Temple's intention of leaving for the "land of the free."

Mr. Temple did a wholesale tea business here, lived in good style and was everybody thought, in good circumstances, consequently it was easy for him to get credit both at home and abroad. His liabilities amount to about sixty thousand dollars and the assets are practically nothing. Unless the creditors are able to get a hold of some of the western land that Mr. Temple has been investing in through Messrs. Jay Diggins & Co., of Chicago.

Among the many that are sorry for his departure is Mr. W. C. Smith, the tailor. It seems that Mr. Temple was indebted to him about sixty dollars, and a short time ago Mr. Smith's manager Mr. Smith being away) bearing rumors of Mr. Temple's difficulties took legal proceedings to collect the amount due. It was however satisfactorily settled by Mr. Temple's brother giving his note for the amount. On Mr. Smith's return Mr. Temple called on him and was very indignant at the treatment he had received at his manager's hands, so much so that Mr. Smith apologized at once and returned the note which saved his wounded feelings. Mr. Temple was so pleased at Mr. Smith's attitude that to show he bore him no ill will he gave him an order for another suit of clothes, which were to be delivered on the following Friday night, and on Saturday Mr. Temple was to give a check for the whole amount of his bill. Mr. Smith delivered the clothes as agreed, but early on Saturday morning Mr. Temple and family were on their way to the states via Yarmouth. On reaching Yarmouth Mr. Temple discovered that he was short of money for his tickets, and consequently drew his check for fifty dollars, pocketed the change, and went on his way no doubt rejoicing. It is needless to say that the check was not honored.

Speaking of checks, recalls the fact that Mr. Temple gave another check for \$43 to a merchant a few days before he left which was not paid. The merchant took the check to a certain lawyer and related the circumstances, and asked how much he would give for it. "Thirty-five dollars," was the reply, and the merchant gladly assented. Now, this lawyer took a novel way of making eight dollars. He waited till after bank hours, and then went to a friend of his in the insurance business and got him to cash it, because the bank was closed.

Of course people will say the lawyer is responsible, but he is not, and that's the trouble. The lawyer afterwards offered to collect the check for ten per cent., but whether by the same means or not is not known. "Jenny get the Kettle on." English breakfast Tea, Oolong Tea, Indian Tea, mixed or blended Teas, Java and Mocha Coffees, Green and dried Fruits. Flour in all grades, and fine family groceries at 32 Charlotte st., Telephone 212, J. S. Armstrong & Bro.

ARE YOU A CANADIAN?

1000 CANADIANS, at Home or Abroad, may receive the Best and Cheapest of Canadian Magazines 9 Months for 60 Cents.

CANADA,

THE POPULAR ONE DOLLAR CANADIAN MONTHLY, Has been enlarged to 32 large quarto pages and cover, equal to 64 pages of the ordinary magazine size, and gives better value to its subscribers at full subscription prices than any magazine in the Dominion.

Every number contains Short Stories, Choice Poetry, History, Biography, Adventure, Current Events, Science and Literary Notes, Columns of Laughter, Canadiana, Our Young People, Home Topics, etc. etc. To give a wider introduction to the magazine, which is now in its second year, and deservedly popular wherever it is known, we offer CANADA 9 months (from April to December) for 60 cents to the first Thousand Persons who apply, who of course must be New Subscribers.

READ WHAT SOME OF THE CRITICS SAY: "As a purely literary magazine it has no peer in Canada."—St. John Evening Gazette.

"One of the magazines the people will look for and read with enjoyment."—St. John Progress.

"Fully sustains its character as a high-class national Magazine."—Halifax Critic.

"A credit to Canadian journalism."—Toronto Week.

"Almost a necessity to intellectual Canada."—Montreal Daily Witness.

"The best dollar's worth of literary matter to be had in Canada."—Calgary Daily Herald.

THIS OFFER IS OPEN ONLY UNTIL APRIL 15TH! REMEMBER—This Offer is to New Subscribers only. REMEMBER—Only 1000 Copies at this rate. REMEMBER—This Offer Closes on April 15th.

An Awkward Sum to Remit? Not at All. Twenty 3c. Stamps are All We Ask you to Send. If you want to be one of the thousand, remit today. Those who come too late will receive credit at the ordinary subscription rate.

Address: MATTHEW R. KNIGHT, Benton, New Brunswick. Please mention PROGRESS when you write.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

RUBBER MENDER. FOR MENDING Clothing, Silk and Worsted Dresses, fine Pants, Coats, Ladies' Gloves, Cloaks, etc. Cannot be seen on right side. Sample package by mail 10c. Large 25c. BARRETT & Co., 36 Charles Street, St. John, N. B.

KODAK CAMERA FOR SALE. In splendid condition, and loaded for 10 exposures. Cost, only four months ago, \$25, price \$18. W. LANGSTON, Dorchester, N. B. mar. 5th

NEW GOODS: WORSTED COATINGS and Sultans, Scotch and English Tweeds, Light Overcoats, Flans, Checked and Striped Trousering—only a short time in cash for N. B., N. S. and P. E. I. stamps. HANSON & SAUNDERS, P.O. Box 309, St. John, N. B. feb. 20-41

EVERY ONE IN NEED OF INFORMATION to obtain a copy of "Book for Advertisers," 368 pages, price one dollar. Mailed, postage paid, on receipt of price. Contains full and complete information from the American Newspaper Directory of all the papers and class journals, only a short time in cash for N. B., N. S. and P. E. I. stamps. Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, N. Y.

ADVERTISING. IF YOU WISH TO ADVERTISE, VERTINE anything, any length of time, at 10c. per line, Rowell & Co., No. 10 Spruce Street, New York.

FOR SALE. HALLETT, DAVIS & CO. Square Piano, 7 1/2 octave; four new uprights, 100, 120, 150, 175, 200, 225, 250, 275, 300, 325, 350, 375, 400, 425, 450, 475, 500, 525, 550, 575, 600, 625, 650, 675, 700, 725, 750, 775, 800, 825, 850, 875, 900, 925, 950, 975, 1000. C. Flood & Sons, 31 and 33 King Street, aug. 1.

BOARDING. A FEW PERMANENT or temporary boarders can be accommodated with large and pleasant rooms, in that very centrally located house, 78 Sidney Street, Mrs. McLENNAN, May 2.

SMALL TOWNS LIKE BUCTOUCHE, Hopewell, Salisbury, Hargreavesville, Carleton Place, Upper Woodstock, Presque Isle, Carleton, Fort Fairfield, West mouth and scores of other places should have a boy with a mail order. He can do it easily by selling PROGRESS. Splendid profit and little work. Address for information, Circulation Department PROGRESS, St. John, N. B.

ENERGETIC CANVASSERS, men or women, wanted to work in this city or suburbs for the right people to make money easily. For further particulars address O. K. Drawer 21, St. John, N. B. Oct. 10-ef

FIVE LINES IN THIS COLUMN cost 25 cents a month. If you have anything to sell that any person wants, you cannot do better than say so here.

FRIENDS OF PROGRESS who know of bright making some money for themselves, or keeping their parents, by two or three hours work every Saturday, in such towns and villages in the Maritime provinces where PROGRESS is not for sale at present, can learn of something to their advantage, by writing to PROGRESS, "Circulation Department," St. John, N. B.

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

5 PACKS OF CARDS, FREE One Pack, May I.C.U. Home; One Pack, Escort; One Pack, Fertilization; (One Pack, Hold to the light; One Pack, Our Sole Just holds two. One sample book full of Novelties, all FREE, if you send 5 cts. silver, for postage. W. A. KINNEY, T. H., YARMOUTH, N. S.

KOFF NO MORE WATSON'S COUGH DROPS WILL GIVE POSITIVE AND INSTANT RELIEF TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, ETC., AND ARE UNUSUALLY EFFECTIVE TO ORATORS AND VOCALISTS. R. & T. W. STAMPED ON EACH DROP. TRY THEM

GORDON LIVINGSTON, GENERAL AGENT, CONVEYANCER, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC. Collections Made. Remittances Prompt. Harcourt, Kent County, N. B.

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

Kitchen Outfits!



Our Stock embraces everything that is required for the Kitchen as well as a large assortment of labor saving appliances and goods for the household at large. Special articles not usually kept in stock imported to order and supplied at a small advance upon the cost. Inspection of our varied stock solicited from all interested in procuring the Best Goods and the Lowest Prices.

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



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

"My daughter has ridden a 'Singer' for two years, and I have for five, without any expense for repairs. I am using the same pedals that came with my first machine, and they are perfect."—F. E. Blackman, Chicago, Ill.

SINGER SAFETY BICYCLES.

20,000 Singer Safety Bicycles manufactured in 1891! Singer Safeties Have Now Arrived!

Now is the time to order your Wheel for the coming season. Call and see samples or send for our Catalogue.

We are Sole Agents for the Maritime Provinces for Singer With Singer Wired Cylindrical Tires, Singer & Co. Coventry, England, the largest Cycle manufacturers in the World.

C. E. BURNHAM & SON, 83 and 85 CHARLOTTE STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Always ask for Islay Blend.

TAKE NO OTHER! SOLD BY ALL THE LEADING Retail and Wholesale dealers everywhere.

Pronounced by the Government Chief Analyst Messrs. Farlane, superior to all other Whiskies imported into Canada. See page 21 of the Official Report of the Inland Revenue Department issued Dec. 31st, 1891.

REPORT ON "THE ISLAY BLEND" WHISKEY. Registered by request of Messrs. MACKIE & CO., Lagavulin and Laphroaig, Island of Islay, Argyllshire, Scotland.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, LONDON. I have carefully analyzed and tested the above Whiskey, and am of the opinion that it is a very High Class Brand, of very delicate flavor, and mellow throughout; there is an entire absence of any artificial sweetening, or any other matter which render the majority of Whiskey deleterious. It is also entirely free from fusel oil. The slight color it has is obtained from lying in bond, and from a portion of the Whiskey being matured in sherry casks. I can safely recommend it for medicinal purposes as being a reliable and thoroughly genuine article.

(Signed) ALFRED ROBINSON, M.B., M.R.C.S., Eng., Etc.

CITY ANALYST'S LABORATORY, 138 BATH STREET, GLASGOW, 30th, Sept. 1890. Report of Analysis of a sample of Messrs. MACKIE & Co.'s "ISLAY BLEND" of Whiskey, received on the 24th inst.

I have made a careful analysis of a sample representing 800 dozen bottles of Messrs. MACKIE & Co.'s "ISLAY BLEND" WHISKEY, and find that it is a pure Whiskey, and entirely free from any coloring or flavouring matter, except such as is naturally absorbed by being matured in Sherry Casks. I am of opinion that it is several years old, and a superior quality of Whiskey.

(Signed) JOHN CLARK, Ph.D., F.I.C., F.C.S., Lecturer on Chemistry at the Royal Infirmary School of Medicine, and Public Analyst for the City of Glasgow, etc.

IMPORT ORDERS SOLICITED BY T. W. M. BELL, St. John, N. B. SOLE AGENT FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.



LOOK AT THIS And say what you think of it. Signs of all kinds of the choicest Flowers and best workmanship done up at shortest notice. Designs solicited for all kinds of Orders and Societies a specialty. Cut Flowers and Plants for table decorations always on hand. You cannot do better than give us a trial. Prices lower and work superior to any in the city. **CHRISTIAN'S FLOWER STORE,** 161 Union St., (next door to Fiddock's Drug Store)

ADVERTISE IN PROGRESS

MUSIC

I was interested in one of the Musical Education for that as few of the excellent of the very low terms that the institution Music and Eloquence that the institution vide what the w does, it is a gro that people as especially when But yet, on the that the conserv John people rec will send their can get the best not be in any wa is more than m Personally I wa conservatory of some their rec was not over heard. American school, not care for ou of the musical dge, altogether that "the proof of Let the conserv John people rec fall to be artistic

Place for a museum production on any str Princess of E into popular f bers of the co their parts and cessful run.

Right near the stands the Palan nible Cyrene the maker de and her dan prolonged appi wonderfully act high kicker is p

Across the w has completed weeks in La C proud of the su audiences. We her charming pe will be welcome

At the Park, the last weeks when the fami have been so d surroundings of the magnific of their departu seem like the sam

Fanny Davenport Cleopatra in the drawn large aud has been stagde Egyptian are more than storm scene in the rarely been equi ness. Of the ac said in praise. fine and experie collections of th me, I was disap fine eye play, th the beautifou the great Fre such effect. M to my mind character, she woman of the pr that it is "the ce as is not the ca the scene.

At the Tremor has delighted in the company in founded on an fascinating mist Miss Martin's comedy, and i name, for her beauty and far b ignorant male o

JOSEPH FINLEY, 65, 67, and 69 Dock St. For Hotels and Private Families.



IN MUSICAL CIRCLES. I was interested in reading a letter the other day in one of the daily papers on the subject of Higher Musical Education...

has a fine company with her, including such men as Robert Hilliard and Wilton Lackaye. The play has made a hit and should mean pecuniary as well as artistic success to the clever little woman at the head of the cast.

Having seen an announcement that Handel's "Comfort Ye" was to be sung at the Mission church last Sunday evening, I determined to go and hear it. I can only say that I was very pleased with what I heard.

Mr. Michael Davitt tells a thrilling story of a narrow escape a train in which he was a passenger in America had in a race with a cyclone.

TALK OF THE THEATRE. Place for a new play. The Boston museum produced this week for the first time on any stage, Henry Guy Carleton's Princess of Eric, and it jumped at once into popular favor.

The Bowdoin Square theatre has organized a system of producing a new attraction every week, and this week the stage has been given up to T. W. Keene, the well-known actor, in his round of legitimate plays.

Right near the Bowdoin Square theatre stands the Palace and here the lithe and nimble Cyrene dances. At the hours when she makes her appearance the hall fills up and her dances call forth hearty and prolonged applause.

The Ventures of Trinidad's Chief City. The sailors all above ground and are kept clean by the "corbeaux" (vulture) and gangs of coolies.

The Boston shows a new piece this week, a nautical drama called The Ensign, and the only fault to be found with its production here is that it is limited to this week.

Is this not true? Given 1st, a good article; 2nd, energy and capital; 3rd, judicious advertising; and the result will always be "success."

Fanny Davenport has given two weeks of Cleopatra at the Hollis street, and has drawn large audiences chiefly on account of the magnificent way in which the play has been staged and costumed.

Mr. Thomas Youngblood has in an interesting announcement to make in his advertising space this week, but it did not reach the office until after the forms were to press.

At the Tremont, pretty Sadie Martinot has delighted full houses with a dainty little thing called Pompadour, a piece founded on an incident in the life of the fascinating mistress of Louis XV of France.

Mr. Joseph Thompson has decided to move his machine shop from Westfield to St. John, and after May 1 will be located on Smyth street in the place formerly occupied by E. S. Stephenson.

IN A CAVE WITH BEARS.

The Men Were in Darkness, but They Killed the Bears. The adventure of two daring lumbermen on the shores of Lake George reads like a page torn from one of Cooper's Leather Stocking tales.

For reasons peculiar to the inner consciousness of bear hunters the lumbermen believed that the cave contained two half-grown cubs. They retired early, roused the cubs in the morning, and returned to the cave.

Madame Dean's Special Supporting Corset. A splendid Syringe all complete only 35 cents. Rubber Tubing pipes and Stop Cocks, separate, for Fountain Syringes.

INFANTILE SKIN DISEASES CURED BY CUTICURA. EVERY HUMOR OF THE SKIN AND SCALP OF infancy and childhood, whether torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, scaly, crusty, pimply, or blotchy, with loss of hair, and every impurity of the blood, whether simple, scaly, or hereditary, is speedily, permanently, and economically cured by the CUTICURA REMEDY, consisting of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the true Blood and Skin Purifier and great of Humors Remedies, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR LETTERS PATENT. NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made for Letters Patent, for incorporation under The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act and Amending Acts, as follows:

1. The proposed corporate name of the Company is "THE FAIRVILLE WATER AND ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY." 2. The object for which incorporation is sought, is to supply the Village of Fairville, in the Parish of Lancaster, in the City and County of Saint John, and such other adjacent portions of the said Parish of Lancaster as may be convenient, with Water for domestic, manufacturing and fire protection purposes, and with Electric Light for illuminating purposes, and for the purpose of erecting and maintaining poles and posts, and stringing and maintaining thereon wires for electric light, and for renewing and repairing such street mains, pipes or conduits, and such poles and posts.

The Galley Slave, CECILE BLAINE, JOSIE MILLS. AN AMERICAN HEIRESS. CHANGE OF PLAY NIGHTLY. Prices to suit the Times.

COLONIAL HOUSE, PHILLIPS SQUARE, MONTREAL. THE GREAT Canadian Emporium FOR DRY GOODS, CARPETS, CURTAINS, FURNITURE, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, BOOKS AND STATIONERY, READY-MADE CLOTHING, LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES, SILVERWARE AND KITCHEN UTENSILS.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., COLONIAL HOUSE, MONTREAL. Madame Dean's Special Supporting Corset.



CHAS. K. CAMERON & CO., 77 King St. SPECIAL ATTRACTION. OPERA HOUSE 2 - Weeks Only - 2 Except THURSDAY, MARCH 17th.

JOSIE MILLS, Supported by an excellent Company in a great repertoire of Plays. Monday evening the first Production in your City of BARTLEY CAMPBELL'S beautiful Society Drama in five (5) acts entitled

The Galley Slave, CECILE BLAINE, JOSIE MILLS. AN AMERICAN HEIRESS. CHANGE OF PLAY NIGHTLY. Prices to suit the Times.

RAISE THE BIGGEST PONDEROSA TOMATO AND BOTH GLORY and PROFIT AWAIT YOU. FOR WE WILL PAY \$500.00 FOR THE HEAVIEST SINGLE FRUIT OF A TOMATO. PETER HENDERSON & CO. 35 & 37 Cortlandt Street, NEW YORK.

Fountain Syringes. 1 Quart, \$1.25; 2 Quarts, \$1.45; 3 Quarts, \$1.65; 4 Quarts, \$1.85. Rubbers all kinds - cheap! A splendid Syringe all complete only 35 cents.

CANNED GOODS IN STOCK W. ALEX. PORTER'S. 100 Cases Canned Tomatoes, Little Chief Brand; 125 Cases Canned Corn, Little Chief and Hoegg's B; 75 Cases Canned Peas, Little Chief and Hoegg's B; Also 4 Cases French Peas; 25 Cases Canned String Beans; 20 Cases Canned Pork and Beans; 50 Cases Canned Strawberries; 50 Cases choice Canned Peaches, heavy syrup.

NORTH STAR BOLOGNA! 25 lb. Boxes, 50 lb. Boxes, or 5 and 10 Case lots. CAN FILL ORDERS PROMPTLY. JOHN HOPKINS, 186 UNION ST. 133 Telephone. LENT, 1892.

FISH! FISH! Finnen Haddies, Kipperd Herring, Salt Shad, Salt Herring, Smoked Salmon, Smoked Bloaters, Codfish, Salt Macrel. POTATOES! We have a large consignment of Potatoes on hand comprising COPPERS, KIDNEYS, STUBBS, EARLY ROSE, etc. BONNELL & COWAN, - 200 Union St. The Best Pen in Use THE PRESS (NEW YORK) FOR 1892.

The Centric Pen. WHOLESALE and RETAIL. J. & A. McMILLAN, Bookellers and Stationers, 98 & 100 Prince Wm. Street, St. John N.B. HARD COAL! To arrive from New York, per schr. Lyra and Wendell Burpee: 350 Tons Best Quality Anthracite. In Broken, Stove and Chestnut Sizes. IN YARDS: - Reserve (the best Cape Breton Coal), Old Mine Sydney, Caledonia, and all sizes Hard Coal. Morrison & Lawlor. Corner Union and Smyth Streets. HARNESS REPAIRED PROMPTLY! NEATLY! CHEAPLY! And taken in exchange for new, at WM. ROBB'S, 204 UNION ST. R.W. McCARTY, Druggist, 185 Union St.

able Ware. n, N. B. five, without any first machine, and CLES.

NGER, 1892. -bioned Tires, Single every possible ment. ON, B. Blend.

HER! LADING every where. Chief Analyst Mac-iskies Imported of the Official me Depart-1891.

END WHISKEY. & CO., Lagaville and Is, Scotland.

MEW'S HOSPITAL, LONDON. tested the above that it is a very flavor, and mellow sense of any arti-ter which render. It is also ent-ight color it has from a porportion sherry casks. I cal purposes as nuine article.

R.C.S., Eng., Etc. LABORATORY, STREET, th, Sept. 1890. Messrs. MACKIE Whiskey, received of a sample re-ports. MACKIE & I find that it is from any color-ach as is naturally rry Casks. I am id, and a superior .F.I.C., F.C.S., a Royal Infirmary Public Analyst for N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1892.

GRAND OPENING OF THE FINEST STOCK OF FANCY DRESS MATERIAL

Ever Imported by MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON.

It gives us pleasure to draw attention to the attractive display of dress fabrics now on exhibition in our dress room, embracing all the latest weaves produced this season.

Alligator Suitings, Wool Crinkles, Crepon, Pleated Serge, Fancy Bedford Cords, Fine Boucle Stripes, Fancy Chevots, Camel's Hair, Checked Tweeds, Fancy Homespuns illuminated effects, Boucle Borders, Tinsel Borders, Vandyke Patterns with Borders.

The above mentioned are some of the leading styles, our assortment comprises all the most attractive designs from foreign manufacturers, placing us in a position to suit the taste of the most fastidious.

The most Fashionable Shades in Plain Colors.

All of the new COTTON FABRICS for Summer, 1892 are now shown on our counters. Fancy printed Lawns, Fancy Satcens, Lamas, Drillettes, Senegals, French Cambrics, Percals, Trafford Cloths, Spotted Pique.

ALL NEW AND FRESH STOCK.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON.

SOME FAMOUS PARROTS.

BIRDS THAT HAVE SHOWN MOST WONDERFUL ABILITIES.

Dr. George Stewart Tells the Readers of "Progress" Many Interesting Facts—The Gay Plumed Bird's Past, Present and Probable Future.

Half a century ago, there were more parrots in the world than there are now, and the ornithologists say that a hundred years hence, most of the finer-plumaged ones will cease to appear in their haunts.

Parrots were considered a great dainty in ancient Rome. The emperors often served them, delicately cooked, and garnished with green leaves and mosses, before their guests at state occasions.

Parrots were considered a great dainty in ancient Rome. The emperors often served them, delicately cooked, and garnished with green leaves and mosses, before their guests at state occasions.

The closest imitator of the human voice is the well-known grey parrot with a red tail. Sea captains often bring quantities of them, for they travel well on board ship, and seem to stand the hardships of the voyage without difficulty.

Parrots are quick to pick up words and phrases, and some of them have been known to sing as much as a whole verse of a song.

Parrots are quick to pick up words and phrases, and some of them have been known to sing as much as a whole verse of a song.

Parrots are quick to pick up words and phrases, and some of them have been known to sing as much as a whole verse of a song.

Parrots are quick to pick up words and phrases, and some of them have been known to sing as much as a whole verse of a song.

Parrots are quick to pick up words and phrases, and some of them have been known to sing as much as a whole verse of a song.

Parrots are quick to pick up words and phrases, and some of them have been known to sing as much as a whole verse of a song.

Parrots are quick to pick up words and phrases, and some of them have been known to sing as much as a whole verse of a song.

ONLY ONE ROAD TO HEALTH and STRENGTH.

ROOMS. 2!

Rooms, Rooms, CHAIRS.

Company of FORD, CONN.

PHOSPHATE.

St. John, N. B.



SERMON.

THE EIGHT HOURS QUESTION.

From a Christian Standpoint. BY REV. ARTHUR H. ROSS.

An address given at the Cliffside Congregational Church, West Brighton, on the Working Man's Sunday Evening Lecture.

It is not this fast I have chosen—to loose the hands of wickedness, to make the heavy burden, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke?—ISAIAH IV. 1.

I am thankful that the chapter read for the lesson this evening, and from which the text is taken, is one which is most suitable to the subject of this discourse, and is a stirring preface to any remarks I may make. No apology is needed for handling such a question in this pulpit. If apology be needed, it lies in the fact that in the pulpit, as well as out of it, the Christian church has not spoken straight words and practical truths to the masses of the workers. It only aggravates the culpable position some occupy to have to explain what is meant by the "Eight Hours Question," not because such knowledge is the admission of a right or wrong demand, but because there is a legitimate cry for widespread relief; a cry in which, no doubt, the lazy unite, but through which the over-taxed have a right to be heard.

Eight hours work; eight hours sleep; eight hours leisure, making the twenty-four hours. It sounds well; looks well on paper; has its attractiveness. Is it a right demand? Is it practicable? Will it be beneficial? Is it justifiable? Is it fair all round? The day may come when such services as this in which we are now engaged will be conversational; when not one will speak from the pulpit, but many will be able to ask and answer questions, as was done in the synagogues of old. I entirely deprecate the use of the pulpit for anything bordering on party politics. The pulpit is not for any such purpose, but for the assertion of principles of action. Christianity is what the level is in all kinds of work. The level does not refuse to serve to show the right and square, whether the material of workmanship be wood, stone, iron, silver, or gold. Christianity is for the recognition of the rights of all before the God who made man. The church, by which I do not mean any special denomination, but the church at large—has not been, as it should have been, a true witness for Christ; yet Christ is always the Friend of Man, and I challenge any one to show me where Christ is not the embodiment of the highest and noblest right. He is no respecter of persons, but fair, faithful, and just all round. Jesus Christ would never sacrifice workman for master nor master for workman, neither would He set labor against capital, nor capital against labor. He knows no caste among men. I hope that to be an essential principle of the church. Of the truth God is no respecter of persons, but in every nation he that feareth Him and worketh righteousness is accepted of Him. You must be fair, my fellow working-men, if you expect others to be fair to you. You must remember that there are two sides to every question. Let us look at this subject from four points of view—God's, the workmen's, the master's, the nation's.

God's Share in All Reforms. Time is His. Whose else if not His? He gave the day of twenty-four hours, and to Him we are responsible for its use. God has given to man a certain amount of strength. He does not expect from him the work of a horse, which is estimated to have seven or eight times his strength. He expects him to employ the power given to its utmost capacity in an honest day's work. He would bestow sufficient sleep to restore strength, and sufficient leisure to enjoy life. Such I estimate, is God's division of time. Surely the Being that made us knows best what He has made us capable of, and if there be any court of appeal, should it not be to the Creator of man? God has not forgotten the interests of the working-men. Would not He be the first to condemn the unreasonableness or overloading of ships, the foul air in the sweating-dens, the long hours of the miner toiling in the dark? He has, indeed, already spoken, not once nor twice, but many times, through God-teaching men, such as Plimsoll, Peabody, Wilberforce, Shaftesbury, and others, pleading the rights of sailors, workmen, slaves, and miners, besides scores of other toilers. Men who have regulated labor in workshops, factories and mines. And let it be noted that the few who have cared for the righting of the wrongs of working men, women, and children have almost invariably been those who have feared God and worked righteousness. Indeed, God Himself (to speak reverently) is the most radical of reformers. He is today, and always has been, most concerned that "the poor and him that hath no helper" should have justice done to them. I cannot imagine any one setting about the work of social reform and asking God to stand aside. Surely if God Himself rested, the creature made in His own likeness may well follow His example.

Leisure for the Workman. Secondly, the workman's point of view. Does any one say masters before men? Nay! The numbers and needs of the working-classes demand that they should have the primary consideration. In the social economy, "the worker is before the capitalist," he is the producer of wealth. If there be a first place it has the right to it, because he is always, as it were, on the verge of starvation, and the payment of wages for his labor is a matter of life or death to him. Man is not a machine, and the workmen and workwomen are not to be considered merely in the light of what can be got out of them. To a large majority of miners, railway men, shop assistants, omnibus men, barmen and barmades, life is not what it should be, as regards the

with more zest and heart for their work." The greater portion of spoiled work is the result of carelessness through overstrain; and as it occurs at the end of the day or week is significant. Evidence is given that lessening of hours means increase of profit all round. Many a workman will do as good a day's work in eight hours as in nine or ten. There is an enormous productive value in mere cheerfulness and contentment of mind, a difference which is illustrated by the difference between the free will worker and the slave. Undoubtedly, co-operation will materially affect the question of shortening hours of labor, as it will become a matter of mutual self-interest both with masters and with men. It therefore is a decided gain to the nation to shorten hours of labor.

This, then, is the summation of the whole matter:—The Eight Hours Movement cannot be a universal one, but that it is practicable and morally justifiable in many trades where labor is organized. II.—That a serious responsibility rests on those who now have the physical and moral benefit of an eight hours' working day that they should use their leisure that they may not hinder others from securing a like boon where practicable.

III.—That the Golden Rule laid down by Christ of doing to others as we would they should do to us, would do much to solve much of the social questions of the day, and would enable men to bear one another's burdens, and thus fulfil the law of Christ. Finally, I glory in the vantage ground of a Christian standpoint. Every day I live I am more and more persuaded that, in order to get righteous laws and to keep them, to secure the rights of the workman and master, it is necessary that all should have Christ, the Ideal Servant and Master, ruling in their hearts. What other test of right and wrong can compare with this? Who so interested in the true liberty which sets us free? What Christ says should be law to us. What He would do, our fulfilling of the law. Be first to grasp this principle of action, if others are slow to reciprocate its adoption. It may be slower than some revolutionary measures, but it is sure. It never has to retrace its steps, but advances ever towards the better age that is surely coming for the people and the nation.

ABOUT CHURCH WORKERS.

What Was Done in the Past and is Being Done in the Present.

The feast of Purim will be celebrated with unusual fervor this year by the Jewish community in the United States and Canada. Father McGlynn told a New Haven reporter recently that he would not be surprised to see Cardinal Gibbons elected Pope when Leo XIII. dies. The Salvation Army's annual report states that there are 3,154 corps and 10,893 officers. The circulation of its magazines in all the world has reached 45,000,000. The self-denial week produced \$200,000. Five hundred missions, 20,000 mission stations, 40,000 missionaries, 500,000 Sunday school scholars, 1,000,000 native communicants, 2,000,000 native adherents—these approximately tell the story of Protestant mission work in heathen countries. The number of French pilgrims to the Vatican has only been 7,000, while in the first year of the present Pontificate there were no fewer than 25,000. This great decrease has taken place in spite of greater facilities of travel and greater hospitalities at the Vatican. Miss Soonderbai Powar, an Indian Christian of Bombay, speaking at the great anti-opium demonstration recently held in London, related that in India, with its 33,000,000 of gods, the female idol worshippers said: "Tell the English people and Government if they will stop this trade we will regard them as our gods." When missionaries go to the Zenanas to preach, they are told, "Go and convert your Christian Government first, and then come and tell us about Christ."

The Difficulties of Masters.

Thirdly, this brings us to the masters' side of the question. It is an unenviable view to take, that all masters are unjust and unfair because some are. Were this true, it might be made to reflect upon the consistency of the workmen, who cried for consideration when workmen, but became deal as masters to their workpeople's cry; giving ground for the saying that the best masters are those that have been servants. Masters have a right to be considered as well as servants. They have capital at stake; they often have to work as hard, if not with the hand with the head, as their men, and sometimes harder; often with little profit, and, certainly, with a much larger amount of anxiety. Servants are pretty sure of their wages; masters often have to go short. They have difficulties to meet regularly and punctually. Their care does not cease there. They have difficulties with customers; the strain of competition with all the world, to say nothing of the very serious risk they run from alteration of fashion on the one side, tyrannical strikes on the other, and the frequent loss of time by workmen's irregularities and drinking habits, thus upsetting the calculations of masters for the delivery of work and fulfilment of contracts. Workmen must be more considerate of masters before public opinion will favor them. By way of illustration, take the gas strike in London three years ago, as compared with the recent omnibus men's strike. The gas strike was most unfair, and public opinion was against the men; whilst in the omnibus men's strike, the men being in the right, public opinion favored them. On whichever side there is a pure spirit of greed, disregarding the just claims of the other side, there is created reciprocal ill-feeling and hatred, which intensifies the wrong.

The Nation's Point of View.

The fourth and last point of view is that of the nation. It is no use to look at a national question from the narrow side of self-interest only. In the long run the exercise of a considerate spirit is true self-interest. In an article entitled "The Balance-Sheet of Short Hours" in *The Contemporary* for October, it is proved and illustrated that in many businesses the curtailment of hours improves the quality of work. Also that a good deal of time is lost through sickness, and other causes for non-attendance. Shorter hours would tend to reduce that loss. "Besides reducing the interruptions of work in the course of the week, short hours have also reduced the interruptions in the course of the day, and in the course of the year. They brought with them greater promptitude and punctuality in beginning work in the morning, partly because the masters, since their works run shorter time in the day, felt they must make a better use of the time that remains, and partly because the men themselves returned for their longer rest

with more zest and heart for their work." The greater portion of spoiled work is the result of carelessness through overstrain; and as it occurs at the end of the day or week is significant. Evidence is given that lessening of hours means increase of profit all round. Many a workman will do as good a day's work in eight hours as in nine or ten. There is an enormous productive value in mere cheerfulness and contentment of mind, a difference which is illustrated by the difference between the free will worker and the slave. Undoubtedly, co-operation will materially affect the question of shortening hours of labor, as it will become a matter of mutual self-interest both with masters and with men. It therefore is a decided gain to the nation to shorten hours of labor.

This, then, is the summation of the whole matter:—The Eight Hours Movement cannot be a universal one, but that it is practicable and morally justifiable in many trades where labor is organized. II.—That a serious responsibility rests on those who now have the physical and moral benefit of an eight hours' working day that they should use their leisure that they may not hinder others from securing a like boon where practicable.

III.—That the Golden Rule laid down by Christ of doing to others as we would they should do to us, would do much to solve much of the social questions of the day, and would enable men to bear one another's burdens, and thus fulfil the law of Christ. Finally, I glory in the vantage ground of a Christian standpoint. Every day I live I am more and more persuaded that, in order to get righteous laws and to keep them, to secure the rights of the workman and master, it is necessary that all should have Christ, the Ideal Servant and Master, ruling in their hearts. What other test of right and wrong can compare with this? Who so interested in the true liberty which sets us free? What Christ says should be law to us. What He would do, our fulfilling of the law. Be first to grasp this principle of action, if others are slow to reciprocate its adoption. It may be slower than some revolutionary measures, but it is sure. It never has to retrace its steps, but advances ever towards the better age that is surely coming for the people and the nation.

ABOUT CHURCH WORKERS. What Was Done in the Past and is Being Done in the Present. The feast of Purim will be celebrated with unusual fervor this year by the Jewish community in the United States and Canada. Father McGlynn told a New Haven reporter recently that he would not be surprised to see Cardinal Gibbons elected Pope when Leo XIII. dies. The Salvation Army's annual report states that there are 3,154 corps and 10,893 officers. The circulation of its magazines in all the world has reached 45,000,000. The self-denial week produced \$200,000. Five hundred missions, 20,000 mission stations, 40,000 missionaries, 500,000 Sunday school scholars, 1,000,000 native communicants, 2,000,000 native adherents—these approximately tell the story of Protestant mission work in heathen countries. The number of French pilgrims to the Vatican has only been 7,000, while in the first year of the present Pontificate there were no fewer than 25,000. This great decrease has taken place in spite of greater facilities of travel and greater hospitalities at the Vatican. Miss Soonderbai Powar, an Indian Christian of Bombay, speaking at the great anti-opium demonstration recently held in London, related that in India, with its 33,000,000 of gods, the female idol worshippers said: "Tell the English people and Government if they will stop this trade we will regard them as our gods." When missionaries go to the Zenanas to preach, they are told, "Go and convert your Christian Government first, and then come and tell us about Christ."

The Difficulties of Masters.

Thirdly, this brings us to the masters' side of the question. It is an unenviable view to take, that all masters are unjust and unfair because some are. Were this true, it might be made to reflect upon the consistency of the workmen, who cried for consideration when workmen, but became deal as masters to their workpeople's cry; giving ground for the saying that the best masters are those that have been servants. Masters have a right to be considered as well as servants. They have capital at stake; they often have to work as hard, if not with the hand with the head, as their men, and sometimes harder; often with little profit, and, certainly, with a much larger amount of anxiety. Servants are pretty sure of their wages; masters often have to go short. They have difficulties to meet regularly and punctually. Their care does not cease there. They have difficulties with customers; the strain of competition with all the world, to say nothing of the very serious risk they run from alteration of fashion on the one side, tyrannical strikes on the other, and the frequent loss of time by workmen's irregularities and drinking habits, thus upsetting the calculations of masters for the delivery of work and fulfilment of contracts. Workmen must be more considerate of masters before public opinion will favor them. By way of illustration, take the gas strike in London three years ago, as compared with the recent omnibus men's strike. The gas strike was most unfair, and public opinion was against the men; whilst in the omnibus men's strike, the men being in the right, public opinion favored them. On whichever side there is a pure spirit of greed, disregarding the just claims of the other side, there is created reciprocal ill-feeling and hatred, which intensifies the wrong.

The Nation's Point of View.

The fourth and last point of view is that of the nation. It is no use to look at a national question from the narrow side of self-interest only. In the long run the exercise of a considerate spirit is true self-interest. In an article entitled "The Balance-Sheet of Short Hours" in *The Contemporary* for October, it is proved and illustrated that in many businesses the curtailment of hours improves the quality of work. Also that a good deal of time is lost through sickness, and other causes for non-attendance. Shorter hours would tend to reduce that loss. "Besides reducing the interruptions of work in the course of the week, short hours have also reduced the interruptions in the course of the day, and in the course of the year. They brought with them greater promptitude and punctuality in beginning work in the morning, partly because the masters, since their works run shorter time in the day, felt they must make a better use of the time that remains, and partly because the men themselves returned for their longer rest

with more zest and heart for their work." The greater portion of spoiled work is the result of carelessness through overstrain; and as it occurs at the end of the day or week is significant. Evidence is given that lessening of hours means increase of profit all round. Many a workman will do as good a day's work in eight hours as in nine or ten. There is an enormous productive value in mere cheerfulness and contentment of mind, a difference which is illustrated by the difference between the free will worker and the slave. Undoubtedly, co-operation will materially affect the question of shortening hours of labor, as it will become a matter of mutual self-interest both with masters and with men. It therefore is a decided gain to the nation to shorten hours of labor.

The First Missionary in Japan. A native Japanese Christian periodical recently told the story of the first Protestant Christian in Japan. This was one Murata, a military retainer of the lord of Saga, in the southern island of Kiusiu. In 1860 he went to Nagasaki, by order of his chief, and one evening, as he was crossing the harbor in a boat, he picked up a book that was floating about in the water. The writing ran from side to side, "like the crawling of crabs," and upon sending it to one of the Dutch then settled at Nagasaki, he learned that it was the Christian Bible, then a prohibited book. Curiously spurred him on, as he had one of his assistants learn the language of the book and translate it for him sentence by sentence. His study was continued in secret, with a few friends, after his return home. When a difficult passage was found a messenger was sent to Dr. Verbeek, a well known missionary then in Nagasaki, for its interpretation. Murata was afterwards baptized, and his name now stands first on the roll of Protestant Christians in Japan.

An Historic Church.

The grand old Historic Church in Wittenberg, to the doors of which Luther nailed his ninety-five theses, is being remodelled in magnificent style. Work has been going on for several years and is now approaching completion. The building will now practically be the memorial church of the Reformation in a manner which even the proposed protestant cathedral at Spire cannot rival. One of the features of the structure is a stone balustrade round the nave, in which the arms of eighty prominent Reformation heroes are chiselled, and beneath it are the portraits in relief of twenty princes, scholars and artists of that period, cast in bronze in Lauchhammer.

with more zest and heart for their work." The greater portion of spoiled work is the result of carelessness through overstrain; and as it occurs at the end of the day or week is significant. Evidence is given that lessening of hours means increase of profit all round. Many a workman will do as good a day's work in eight hours as in nine or ten. There is an enormous productive value in mere cheerfulness and contentment of mind, a difference which is illustrated by the difference between the free will worker and the slave. Undoubtedly, co-operation will materially affect the question of shortening hours of labor, as it will become a matter of mutual self-interest both with masters and with men. It therefore is a decided gain to the nation to shorten hours of labor.

This, then, is the summation of the whole matter:—The Eight Hours Movement cannot be a universal one, but that it is practicable and morally justifiable in many trades where labor is organized. II.—That a serious responsibility rests on those who now have the physical and moral benefit of an eight hours' working day that they should use their leisure that they may not hinder others from securing a like boon where practicable.

III.—That the Golden Rule laid down by Christ of doing to others as we would they should do to us, would do much to solve much of the social questions of the day, and would enable men to bear one another's burdens, and thus fulfil the law of Christ. Finally, I glory in the vantage ground of a Christian standpoint. Every day I live I am more and more persuaded that, in order to get righteous laws and to keep them, to secure the rights of the workman and master, it is necessary that all should have Christ, the Ideal Servant and Master, ruling in their hearts. What other test of right and wrong can compare with this? Who so interested in the true liberty which sets us free? What Christ says should be law to us. What He would do, our fulfilling of the law. Be first to grasp this principle of action, if others are slow to reciprocate its adoption. It may be slower than some revolutionary measures, but it is sure. It never has to retrace its steps, but advances ever towards the better age that is surely coming for the people and the nation.

ABOUT CHURCH WORKERS.

What Was Done in the Past and is Being Done in the Present.

The feast of Purim will be celebrated with unusual fervor this year by the Jewish community in the United States and Canada. Father McGlynn told a New Haven reporter recently that he would not be surprised to see Cardinal Gibbons elected Pope when Leo XIII. dies. The Salvation Army's annual report states that there are 3,154 corps and 10,893 officers. The circulation of its magazines in all the world has reached 45,000,000. The self-denial week produced \$200,000. Five hundred missions, 20,000 mission stations, 40,000 missionaries, 500,000 Sunday school scholars, 1,000,000 native communicants, 2,000,000 native adherents—these approximately tell the story of Protestant mission work in heathen countries. The number of French pilgrims to the Vatican has only been 7,000, while in the first year of the present Pontificate there were no fewer than 25,000. This great decrease has taken place in spite of greater facilities of travel and greater hospitalities at the Vatican. Miss Soonderbai Powar, an Indian Christian of Bombay, speaking at the great anti-opium demonstration recently held in London, related that in India, with its 33,000,000 of gods, the female idol worshippers said: "Tell the English people and Government if they will stop this trade we will regard them as our gods." When missionaries go to the Zenanas to preach, they are told, "Go and convert your Christian Government first, and then come and tell us about Christ."

The Difficulties of Masters.

Thirdly, this brings us to the masters' side of the question. It is an unenviable view to take, that all masters are unjust and unfair because some are. Were this true, it might be made to reflect upon the consistency of the workmen, who cried for consideration when workmen, but became deal as masters to their workpeople's cry; giving ground for the saying that the best masters are those that have been servants. Masters have a right to be considered as well as servants. They have capital at stake; they often have to work as hard, if not with the hand with the head, as their men, and sometimes harder; often with little profit, and, certainly, with a much larger amount of anxiety. Servants are pretty sure of their wages; masters often have to go short. They have difficulties to meet regularly and punctually. Their care does not cease there. They have difficulties with customers; the strain of competition with all the world, to say nothing of the very serious risk they run from alteration of fashion on the one side, tyrannical strikes on the other, and the frequent loss of time by workmen's irregularities and drinking habits, thus upsetting the calculations of masters for the delivery of work and fulfilment of contracts. Workmen must be more considerate of masters before public opinion will favor them. By way of illustration, take the gas strike in London three years ago, as compared with the recent omnibus men's strike. The gas strike was most unfair, and public opinion was against the men; whilst in the omnibus men's strike, the men being in the right, public opinion favored them. On whichever side there is a pure spirit of greed, disregarding the just claims of the other side, there is created reciprocal ill-feeling and hatred, which intensifies the wrong.

The Nation's Point of View.

The fourth and last point of view is that of the nation. It is no use to look at a national question from the narrow side of self-interest only. In the long run the exercise of a considerate spirit is true self-interest. In an article entitled "The Balance-Sheet of Short Hours" in *The Contemporary* for October, it is proved and illustrated that in many businesses the curtailment of hours improves the quality of work. Also that a good deal of time is lost through sickness, and other causes for non-attendance. Shorter hours would tend to reduce that loss. "Besides reducing the interruptions of work in the course of the week, short hours have also reduced the interruptions in the course of the day, and in the course of the year. They brought with them greater promptitude and punctuality in beginning work in the morning, partly because the masters, since their works run shorter time in the day, felt they must make a better use of the time that remains, and partly because the men themselves returned for their longer rest

with more zest and heart for their work." The greater portion of spoiled work is the result of carelessness through overstrain; and as it occurs at the end of the day or week is significant. Evidence is given that lessening of hours means increase of profit all round. Many a workman will do as good a day's work in eight hours as in nine or ten. There is an enormous productive value in mere cheerfulness and contentment of mind, a difference which is illustrated by the difference between the free will worker and the slave. Undoubtedly, co-operation will materially affect the question of shortening hours of labor, as it will become a matter of mutual self-interest both with masters and with men. It therefore is a decided gain to the nation to shorten hours of labor.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN St. Jacobs Oil A CURE IN EVERY BOTTLE IT CONQUERS PAIN Rheumatism & Neuralgia

Children's Clothing Department. Our high reputation for Juvenile Garments is well established, and this season we have excelled all previous efforts. In ordering, state chest measure and age of boy, and we will Ship Goods for Selection, subject to being returned at our expense.

E. C. COLE, - - Moncton.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Windsor, N. S. Founded A.D. 1788. HEAD MASTER: REV. ARNOLDUS MILLER, M.A. - Classics and Science. RESIDENT ASSISTANT MASTER: MR. JAMES C. SIMPSON - Mathematics, German, Physical Certificate, Sports of Out. Late of the Engineering Staff, Canadian Pacific R.R. TRINITY TERM COMMENCES APRIL 6.

THE POMEROY AUTOMATIC DUPLICATOR. 5000 COPIES FROM ONE WRITING! The simplest, cleanest working, and most effective duplicating apparatus for reproducing typewritten matter yet devised. Copies all equal to the original work on the typewriter. Is a great saving in printing, and better adapted for circular letters, price lists, etc. Descriptive Catalogue and specimen of work on application.

JAMES JACK, 92 Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B. THE GLYDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY. New York, Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Fla., Service.

GLYDE'S ST. JOHN'S RIVER LINE. Tri-Weekly departures between NEW YORK and CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, FLA., and all Florida Ports. This is the only line between New York and Jacksonville, Fla., without change. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen'l Agts., 5 Bowling Green, New York, 12 So. Wharves, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE KNIGHTS OF MALTA.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ISLAND WHERE THEY HELD SWAY.

The interesting history of Malta—its fortifications and the conflicts of the Past—The Place at Present As Seen By Edgar Wakeman.

Malta is such a very little place that something like a personal explanation is pardonable when one refers to its history. Any one in that history lies nearly all that makes it worth talking about at all. Over 1500 years before the birth of Christ Malta was taken possession of by the Phoenicians, and they held it for nearly 800 years. The Greeks who had founded that important colony at Syracuse then made themselves masters of the island and gave it the name of *Malta*, on account of the delicious honey obtained there; and Maltese honey is a noted delicacy at this very time. During the Punic wars the Carthaginians took Malta and the two contiguous islets of Gozo and Comino from the Greeks. During the domination of the Carthaginians the islands were so thoroughly colonized by the Berber and Arab races that to them can undoubtedly be traced the ancestors of the Maltese of our own time.

The Romans now secured dominion of the islands; lost it for a time; but about 300 years before the Christian era they regained possession which lasted upwards of six centuries. In all this record of barbaric and semi-barbaric conquest there is nothing of great interest than dreary tales of pillage, rapine, slavery and blood. Then suddenly, shortly after the beginning of the Christian era, one shipwreck makes Malta eternally famous. If you will read the last two chapters of the Acts of the Apostles you will know the whole story: How Paul, after his defence before Agrippa, when in charge of the centurion Julius, was proceeding by sea to the court of Caesar at Rome, was shipwrecked upon Malta, where he was kindly entertained by the barbarians, among whom he healed Paulus, "the chief man of the island," and many others that were sick, and finally proceeded in a "ship of Alexandria," via Syracuse, on his way to Rome.

The Arab races gained dominion of Malta in 833. About 200 years later the Sicilians drove out the Saracen rulers and annexed the islands to Sicily, under the government of Roger, the youngest son of Tancred, hero of the Crusades. Then, in 1194 France took both Malta and Sicily from the Normans; when, at the massacre of the Sicilian Vespers in 1283, French supremacy in all these islands was at an end. They were seized by Pedro of Aragon and made a dependency of Spain for nearly 250 years. The only career of real glory and independence which ever came to the Maltese island opened in 1530.

After the famous siege of Rhodes by Suleiman the Magnificent, in 1522, when the Knights of Hospitallers were expelled from their shattered towers, though with fabled honor and glory, they retired first to Crete, and then to Sicily. The Emperor Charles V., moved by their noble and homeless condition, as well as by strategic considerations, finally ceded to them Malta with Gozo and Comino, the only conditions of the same being that the Knights should suppress the audacity of the African corsairs, and in token of homage, every year present a single falcon to the viceroy of Sicily.

Twenty-eight grand masters exercised the chief authority during the 267 years in which the now Knights of Malta held sway over the island and the various branches of the order which acquired riches and power in every portion of Christian Europe. No order on earth ever attained the same wealth and influence. The latter was secretly courted by monarchs and their aid in all crusades against Moslem countries was invoked. The order was divided into three classes: the Knights of Justice, the Chaplains, and Serving Brothers of Arms. There were besides persons called Brothers de Stage or Donats, given distinction by the demi-cross for having served well in subaltern positions.

Conceived in the purest and most intense emulation of Christian chivalry, the order, admitting only those of noble blood, and at a period when nobility meant something more than title and inherited possessions, drew into the commanderies of its eight "languages" the very cream of the men and means of the entire Christian world. The chivalrous spirit of the age everywhere lent wealth, lustre and power to the order. Kings and emperors sent splendid embassies to its courts. The property of its commanderies in various countries became enormous. The votive offerings at Malta were of incalculable value. And the grand master of the order possessed not only military and absolute authority over all its members, but sovereign power and regal rights over all his subjects.

THE DOCTOR'S STORY.

An Unsuccessful Suitor Whose Heart was True.

Most persons (said the doctor) hold to the idea that a physician has by training so blunted the finer sensibilities of his nature that all tenderness and sentiment have flown. You will, therefore, doubtless be surprised that I should so vividly recall the circumstances which I shall now attempt to relate. Twenty years ago I was a struggling schoolmaster in the village of Morley. The residents of Morley were for the most part farming folk, who managed to eke out a fair subsistence. The one man of the village who might be termed wealthy was Mr. Francis Morley, or, as he was familiarly called, "The Squire." He had been left a large estate by the decease of an uncle, a bachelor, with whom he was a great favorite. He carried on extensive farming operations which netted him a handsome income, and also held the position of village magistrate, which appointment he owed to the faint smattering of legal knowledge acquired during a two years' apprenticeship as an attorney's clerk.

Upon his succession to his uncle's estate he had married, and at the time of which I speak his family consisted of himself and wife and one daughter, Fannie. Fannie Morley was the belle of the little village, and, in fact, of the entire county. She was eighteen years old, tall and stately, and possessed a crown of hair whose luxuriance and beauty were the envy of the raven. She was endowed with such gentle, womanly qualities that, in her presence, one easily forgot the fact of her marvelous beauty. As may be imagined, Fannie had many admirers, but more persistent than all was Leonard Seely, the son of the village postmaster and storekeeper. He was a large, overgrown sort of a fellow, as good-natured and as kind-hearted as a lad as ever lived, but he lacked that sturdy independence of character so necessary to success in this life, and was content to be a "human failure." In this way, although Fannie Morley admired the young man's many good qualities, she did not feel her heart responsive to his, and frankly told him one evening that she felt that she could be no more than a friend to him. A few weeks after this, Leonard Seely gathered up his few belongings and left the village, and the Morleys never heard of him afterwards. Squire Morley and I soon became firm friends, when I became tutor to the juvenile population of Morley, and he would often invite me to the hall. In this way I frequently met his daughter, and in due time became one of her most ardent admirers, and was gratified to notice that she looked favorably upon me. When I first approached the squire in regard to the matter, he was bitterly opposed to me, on account of my humble station, but seeing how his daughter's mind lay, he relented and gave his consent to our marriage, which event was to transpire in one year. Ten weary months had elapsed when Fannie Morley was stricken down with fever, and after lingering for six weeks, her spirit ceased its fluttering, and she sank to her eternal rest. Broken-hearted, I remained in the village for five years when I grew tired of my vocation and entered a medical college in a distant city and was duly graduated. During the last five years of my stay in Morley it was noticed that once every year a bunch of water-lilies and pansies was found on poor Fannie Morley's grave. Who placed them there no one knew, but as each summer rolled around there would be found the bouquet of her favorite flowers arranged as though with a trembling hand—a touching tribute from an unknown friend. Once a handkerchief was found, but it afforded no clue to the owner. Well, after drifting around I finally settled in the city of Rockford. One day I was sitting in my office when the sound of excited voices rang in my ears, and I went out to see what was the matter. I had washed the stains away I recognized Leonard Seely, the young man who had disappeared from Morley ten years before. He was conveyed to his boarding house where all that was possible was done to relieve his suffering, but to no avail. One evening I was sent for, and when I reached the sick man's bedside I knew that the end was at hand. Although he had at times conversed with me he did not recognize me, and I did not disclose my identity lest it might recall painful memories. As he reached toward me and took my hand he requested all but my name, and I told him my name. He said, "I have loved you ever since you were a child. I have saved all my spare earnings—to pay my fare to Morley every year—unknown to everyone—even my own parents. You will do it, won't you—doctor? That's—that's right! Good—good—bye—doctor. God bless—bless you!" and he was no more. And, gentlemen, that is my story; and should any of you ever visit the little village of Morley during the month of June, any year that I am on earth, you will find on poor Fannie Morley's grave a little bunch of water-lilies and pansies—the flowers she loved so well. And so the doctor's story ended. CASBY TAR.

THE CHILIAN NATIONAL HYMN.

A People Who Do Not Rush When the Curtain Drops.

Much has been said and written during the past year concerning Chili and her people, much of it in her favor and some in her disparagement, but all have unanimously conceded that she is a brave and valiant little nation, proud and patriotic to the utmost, ready to fight and to die in defence of her flag—a flag somewhat like our own, composed of red, white and blue, with a lone star in a blue field. Their hymn is the outgiving of this patriotism, its musical air the symbol of its valor. In regard to the national hymn, Chili gives an example that would be well for other nations to imitate, and that is the outward respect and reverence shown up to the opera, where in the meantime a vast assemblage has gathered. As soon as the president and his guests appear in the boxes the curtain rises, the proscenium is beautifully decorated with flags and streamers, singers and chorus are formed in a semicircle on the stage, the orchestra strikes up the prelude, the prima donna and tenor advance to the footlights, each with the Chilean standard in the left hand, the prima donna sings the first verse, the chorus take up the "Dulce patria," after which the tenor sings the second verse. The applause, the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies, and general enthusiasm, is something a stranger present will never forget. A nation that thus loves and venerates its national hymn is worthy the honor and respect of all.

THE CHILIAN NATIONAL HYMN.

A People Who Do Not Rush When the Curtain Drops.

Our beauties and flowers that adorn Our dreary loved, beautiful land! Ye shall never be forgotten from me! By women, but peacefully stand. Child's son will forever defend you, Their breasts will be ever your shield, And, if victory fails to befriend you, We'll die, dear, on a hot battlefield.

Sweet native land the vows receive Which Chili on thy altars swore That for the free, the tomb shall be An asylum against tyranny.

ARE YOU BILIOUS?

TEEN USE

PARSON'S PILLS. "Best Liver Pill Made"

JOHNSON'S Anodyne Liniment. UNLIKE ANY OTHER

A Talk About Printing.

Job Printing is a comparatively new department with PROGRESS.

We believe in our work as well as it can be done and our aim will be: First, to turn out good printing—nothing that we will have cause to be ashamed of so far as the mechanical work is concerned.

The reputation won by PROGRESS as a handsome, well-printed newspaper will also be the reputation of "PROGRESS Print," for that will be the name of the job department.

Our Stock is new, varied and good—bought at the lowest figures and all suitable for the times.

Our Presses are new and the best. Our Workmen are acknowledged the equal of any in the Province—and that is saying a good deal.

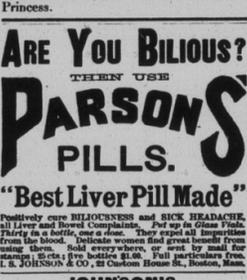
We cannot fail then to do good printing. Have you any to do? Write to us, or call. We will be glad to hear from you or see you.

PROGRESS PRINT.

THE DELIGHT OF THE HOME

is undoubtedly SUNLIGHT SOAP with its wonderful Cleansing, Purifying and Labor-Saving qualities.

Don't be another day without "SUNLIGHT" in your Home.



THE RIGBY WATERPROOF CLOTHING

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THE Celebrated CHOCOLAT MENER

Annual Sales Exceed 33 MILLION Lbs.

The Travelers Insurance Co.

OF HARTFORD, CONN. IS A LEADING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, And issues Life and Endowment Policies, best in the market, World-wide and non-forfeitable.

IS ALSO THE ORIGINAL ACCIDENT COMPANY OF AMERICA, Is the largest in the World, and only large one in America.

T. B. & H. B. ROBINSON, Agents, - 103 Prince Wm. St., St. John, N. B.

Kerr's CREAM CHIPS AND OPERA CREAMS.

A GREAT LITERARY BARGAIN!

Cooper's Famous Romances of the American Forest!

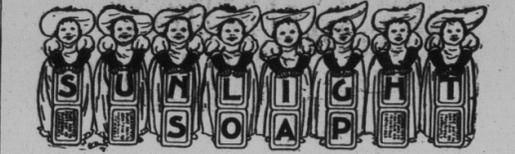
An Entirely New Edition of

THE LEATHERSTOCKING TALES,

By JAMES FENIMORE COOPER.

The first and greatest of American novelists was James Fenimore Cooper. "His popularity," says a writer in the Century Magazine, "was cosmopolitan. He was almost as widely read in France, Germany, and Italy as in Great Britain and the United States. Only one American book has ever since attained an equal success."

Read Our Great Premium Offer! We will send THE LEATHERSTOCKING TALES, complete as above described, with PROGRESS for one year, upon receipt of only \$2.25, which is an advance of but 25 cents over our regular subscription price, so that you practically get this fine edition of the famous Leatherstocking Tales for only 25 cents.



The Delight of the Home is undoubtedly SUNLIGHT SOAP with its wonderful Cleansing, Purifying and Labor-Saving qualities.



ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THE Celebrated CHOCOLAT MENER

Annual Sales Exceed 33 MILLION Lbs. For Samples sent Free write to C. ALFRED CHOUILLON, MONTREAL.

The Travelers Insurance Co.

OF HARTFORD, CONN. IS A LEADING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, And issues Life and Endowment Policies, best in the market, World-wide and non-forfeitable.

IS ALSO THE ORIGINAL ACCIDENT COMPANY OF AMERICA, Is the largest in the World, and only large one in America.

T. B. & H. B. ROBINSON, Agents, - 103 Prince Wm. St., St. John, N. B.

Kerr's CREAM CHIPS AND OPERA CREAMS.

A GREAT LITERARY BARGAIN!

Cooper's Famous Romances of the American Forest!

An Entirely New Edition of

THE LEATHERSTOCKING TALES,

By JAMES FENIMORE COOPER.

The first and greatest of American novelists was James Fenimore Cooper. "His popularity," says a writer in the Century Magazine, "was cosmopolitan. He was almost as widely read in France, Germany, and Italy as in Great Britain and the United States. Only one American book has ever since attained an equal success."

Read Our Great Premium Offer! We will send THE LEATHERSTOCKING TALES, complete as above described, with PROGRESS for one year, upon receipt of only \$2.25, which is an advance of but 25 cents over our regular subscription price, so that you practically get this fine edition of the famous Leatherstocking Tales for only 25 cents.

REASONABLE RECIPES.

Specialty Prepared and Practical Tests for the Lady Readers of "Progress."

Reasonable Food.

Menu.—Gaspereaux, herrings, haddock, cod, chicken halibut, smelts, loosters, oysters, clams.

Meats.—Beef, mutton, veal, kidneys, lamb, bacon, liver, tripe, managoo, pork, turkeys, fowls, rabbits.

Vegetables.—Potatoes, artichokes, beets, cabbage, turnips, squash, onions, parsnips.

Salads.—Lettuce, radishes.

Resolving Questions.

I am asked by a correspondent if it is necessary to sign full name when asking for information in this column. For a subject of this kind it is not at all necessary, nor is it expected.

"H. P." wants to know how to make the "tomato sauce" so much talked about lately. A receipt for the pickle and instructions for cooking the meat were given in Progress, February 13th.

Use one pint of oysters instead of the cheese in above receipt. Line the bottom of a dish with the boiled and salted macaroni, then put a layer of oysters, season with salt and pepper, more macaroni on top, pour the custard over and sprinkle browned bread crumbs on the top.

Says one of the best proverbs "qui fait le soldat (it is the soup that makes the soldier)." The English soldier lays his piece of ration beef at once on the coals, by which means the one and the better half is lost, and the other burnt to a cinder.

Whereas six French troopers fling their messes into one common pot, and extract a delicious soup ten times more nutritious than the simple rosti can ever be.

Stock.

Stock is necessarily a branch of cooking approached by every one with the slightest pretension to any knowledge of the art with a certain amount of preconceived opinions.

I do not refer to the social evening dinners, but why do men as a rule, in large cities, prefer to dine at a restaurant or their clubs? Because, as a rule, in these establishments the cooking is far superior, and the variety of dishes to choose from is greater than they can expect to get at home.

There is no doubt that much of our ill-health is caused by badly cooked food, and how much domestic unhappiness, who can tell? A hungry man is never a happy man.

The Lord sends food and Satan sends cooks is the agonized cry that daily ascends from many a diner, as he angrily sends away one dish after another of good but badly cooked food.

He knows it is good because he picked it out carefully, and bought it at the best shops; and he knows it is badly cooked because, although he has hardly tasted each for having so mistreated his stomach as to eat such stuff before, and he rises from the table, ugly and cross.

What's the good of having a home—why have all the burden of family cares—if one can't get a decent meal in the house? he reasons, and is it not sound reasoning? The remedy is in the hands of the laundress. It requires a certain amount of intelligence and study to become a good cook.

The young wife has an object to work for and soon, cooking becomes a pleasant study, while the average domestic's only object is her wages, but serving of humanity will not much longer be at the mercy of bad cooks for in many of the large cities even now the public kitchens have been established, so that it is just as convenient to order a pound of cooked meat and have it sent to any given address as it is now to give an order for a pound of tea or milk or bread.

These kitchens are conducted on scientific principles and are said to be becoming very popular. Until they are established here Progress proposes to do what it can to help those who are in need of information on this subject.

Study Appearances.

There are some good old sayings pregnant with meaning, such as "It makes one's mouth water," or "It makes one hungry to look at it." Making the mouth water is no figure of speech, it is teaching young cooks one cannot begin to teach on impress upon them the importance of appearance.

For instance, take a roast chicken or fowl cooked without being trussed—one leg sticking straight up and the other shooting out at an angle of forty-five degrees, dumped on a dish and this set on a soiled tablecloth carelessly laid. Is this inviting? No. Suppose, however, the bird is neatly trussed as instructed below, placed on a bright silver or clean white dish, and ornamented with some green parsley, and a few slices of lemon, ditto of nicely fried bacon and placed on a cloth which is as snow—what a difference! I have known cooks to exclaim, "Oh never mind what it looks like as long as it tastes all right." This is however a great mistake.

Tea as a St. Andrew Clark.

Since writing last week on tea-making I have read the following in an English catering journal. Sir Andrew Clark speaking recently to the students of the London hospital gave some practical hints which should be pondered over by others than embryo medics: "Tea is a blessed beverage. But there is tea, and tea, and one of the teas I have in my mind is the representation of all that is physiologically wicked. When I go into a house about five o'clock the lady will say to me, 'Sir Andrew you look tired, do let me give you a cup of tea.' I say, 'Thank you very much, but in most cases I know that the tea has stood for half an hour, or else, if freshly made, a table-spoon has been the measure in place of a tea-spoon. Now, I call it a positive cruelty to give tea like that to any one. If you want to have tea which will not injure and which will refresh you, get black China tea, putting in the right measure—a tea-spoon for each person and one for the blessed pot. Then pour on freshly boiled, briskly boiling water, and within five minutes you must pour it off again, or it will become wicked instead of good."

Macaroni with Cheese.

The "royal egg macaroni" now to be had at all the grocers is an excellent article.

5 ounces of macaroni. 2 ounces of cheese. 1 ounce of butter. 2 eggs, salt, parsley, and flour for thickening. Boil the macaroni by itself first, throwing it into water that is already boiling and salted. Let it cook 20 minutes. Then drain it dry and put it into a pan or baking dish holding about three pints. Chop the cheese, not very fine, and mix it with the macaroni, likewise the butter. Beat the two eggs and a pint of the milk together, pour them on the macaroni and set in the oven to bake. While it is getting hot boil a cup of milk (the remaining half-pint of the receipt), and thicken it with a rounded teaspoonful of flour mixed up with a part of it in a cup, add salt and a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, and when the macaroni is set so that the two cannot mix, pour this white sauce on top of it, shut up the oven and let it bake a yellow brown. This makes a very attractive dish, as the yellow cheese and custard boils up in spots among the white sauce and parsley. The latter can be omitted if not liked.

Use one pint of oysters instead of the cheese in above receipt. Line the bottom of a dish with the boiled and salted macaroni, then put a layer of oysters, season with salt and pepper, more macaroni on top, pour the custard over and sprinkle browned bread crumbs on the top. Bake 15 or 20 minutes.

Says one of the best proverbs "qui fait le soldat (it is the soup that makes the soldier)." The English soldier lays his piece of ration beef at once on the coals, by which means the one and the better half is lost, and the other burnt to a cinder.

Whereas six French troopers fling their messes into one common pot, and extract a delicious soup ten times more nutritious than the simple rosti can ever be.

Stock is necessarily a branch of cooking approached by every one with the slightest pretension to any knowledge of the art with a certain amount of preconceived opinions. I would however remind my readers, that the better the cooks, probably the more willing will they be to admit that they have much to learn. The best cook that ever served up a Parisian banquet could probably learn something new from the ignorant savage who chews strange herbs to help him to digest the meat that his intellect has not sufficiently expanded to enable him to cook, and the spirit of one who on his death-bed, in thinking over the discoveries of science, that he himself had done more than any in ages past or present to advance observation, that after all he felt like a child who had been picking up pebbles on the shore of the vast ocean of knowledge. Briefly, soup stock is the juice or essence of meat and bones, extracted by placing it in cold water, and allowing it to simmer slowly for a long time, extra flavor being imparted by the addition of various vegetables and herbs, such as onions, parsley, carrots, turnips, celery. The stock pot of the large hotels is a great institution. Into it goes everything in the shape of bones of cooked and uncooked meats, poultry, and game, also scraps of meat, trimmings of meat, odds and ends of vegetables, etc., thus converting into soup what is usually thrown away in private houses for want of knowledge of how to utilize them.

Next week will give some instruction on making soup stock for small families.

"ASTRA'S" TALKS WITH GIRLS.

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

How many of you are going to keep Lent, this year, girls? and what you will decide to do in the way of mortification of the flesh? None of you, I dare say, will give up whatever you consider your pet weakness, whether it be something to eat or some favorite pursuit; so, reading, perhaps, or some game, or some one who never looked at a magazine or novel all through Lent, and it was undoubtedly a season of self-repression for her. I do not know that it is necessary to give up anything, because one sees such an amount of cant in connection with Lent observance, that the more robust christian is apt to get rather disgusted. I have often felt that way myself, but I always try to give up something during the penitential season, because I think it is well for us to try and follow to some small extent in His footsteps during His holy days of suffering; but remembering that He said, "Fast ye therefore from sin," I usually try to get the better of some besetting wickedness, and last from it in particular. Suppose you try that kind of fasting this Lent, girls, and see what you think of it?

SLIGHT BELL.—Well I have heard of people who had ball room belles and village belles, but never yet of a sleigh belle! What a lovely time you must have! Yes, my dear I have tried it, and some people who ought to know, thought that I made rather a success of it, but it did not pay, and I have to work for money. I believe you may one very day say to me, "Just the right place to dispose of their wares, and probably I did not. If you have the wish so strongly implanted in your mind, I feel pretty certain that the talent you speak of is there too, so make a beginning as soon as possible; you have no idea how easy it may be for me to say so, but I do not believe study helps you much. Of course all the reading you have done in your life helps you, and assists to form your style of writing, but you will never learn the art by studying for it. Try and try again until you are satisfied with your own work, and then submit it to some editor. I feel sure, from the way you write, that you "have it in you," and you ought to succeed. You speak of my writing! Why I never really learned, it came to me, and ever since I too was a little child I have wanted to write; so if you consider that I have now even a small measure of success, take courage and go on. You did not need any snubbing, and it would be a very cruel person, I think, who administered to you. Write again and let me know how you get on.

AN IGNORAMUS.—I really object to that title. You write far too sensibly to be permitted to call yourself by any such name. Only on special occasions, on a special day at home, and has it written on her visiting card; in that case it is usual to offer the visitors some slight refreshment such as a cup of tea, or chocolate and a piece of cake, or a biscuit. You can serve it in any way you like. Have the servants or your own hands, or a neat housemaid in these days of no-one-can-get-a-servant—come in a few minutes after the visitor, with a cup of tea, and either the biscuit jar or the cake basket, and offer them to the guest; the cream jug and sugar bowl may be on the tray, or else a lump of sugar may be on a plate, instead of used not, according to your visitor's taste, so few people take sugar now-a-days. One of the most delightful little hostesses I ever saw used to have little Japanese tea pot standing just inside the fender, keeping hot, and when any of her friends arrived she simply went down to a little table which contained the tea things, for a cup and then to the fireplace, poured out the tea and handed it with the biscuit jar to her visitor. It seemed so home like and cozy that you almost feel as if you were in your own house. It is customary now, in the best society, only to have one door to a little parlour, and I think it is far more sensible than the former custom of leaving two, and even three, as I have often seen. Hand them around, it is usual, and you will find it much less trouble. Here are two menus to choose from. In the season, you might have either partridge, or chicken, instead of the turkey. Chicken, or lobster salad, or both, thin bread and butter, and small buttered biscuits, lemon salad, lemon, pineapple jelly, or wine jelly, cocoa nut cream, chocolate, and nut cake, a cup of chocolate, ice cream, if you like, oranges and grapes. Or, cold turkey, hot mixed potatoes, scalloped oysters, thin bread and butter, apple or peach meringue, trifle, lemon or wine jelly, fig, and cocoa nut cake, a cup of coffee, oranges, and grapes, ice cream if you wish. I hope these will be of some use to you; you could simplify them for a smaller party, and I think you would find everything quite easy to make, if you have a good cookery book. They are both quite simple menus, and yet very nice, I think. I have grown quite hungry in writing them, especially over the ice cream, and trifle.

POND LILY, St. John.—I do sometimes get a little out of patience, and feel as if I would like to do what you so kindly say you sometimes feel like doing for me—boxing their ears—but not very often. I scarcely know how to answer your first question! It is so hard to judge for other people, but I will do my best, and you must pardon all deficiencies. In the first place, begin with white wear, and for a moderate specimen of each article quite sufficient people no longer consider it necessary to lay in the immense stock of linen that was once thought requisite. A pair of good walking boots, a pair of nice shoes, and a pair of house slippers will be required; also two dressing jackets, of either tenns or sherry flannel, and a flannel dressing gown. White shirts, etc., are bought ready made so cheaply now that they scarcely count.

MAID MARIAN, St. John.—I wonder if I saw at The Centuries, Maid Marian? If so, you looked very fetching indeed, in your gown of Lincoln green. What a funny girl you are, and how whimsically you express your sympathy for my trial, especially for "the hardest" of them. The pup is not at all horrid, and he is nearly a year old now, so he is not so much trouble, and we are so fond of him that we don't mind his tricks at all. Well, no, I really believe that I prefer having husband and pup! Strange, is it not? My dear girl, I do believe you have ever been the least bit in love, or you would not write so quietly about such a piece of perfection as your ideal would be. Never mind about his looks, good tempered, of course if possible, but unselfish! I am afraid there is not an unselfish man in the world—except, of course, Geoffrey—but you are quite right to avoid a man who thinks only of his own comfort, to the exclusion of everything else. Indeed I think that apart from your anxiety about his personal appearance you are pretty sensible in your requirements, but let me tell you that as soon as you fall in love, you will imagine he possesses them all. No, that is not the reason at all, it is merely that you have never chanced to meet the right man, when you do, and you are sure to meet him some day, you will not stop to weigh his merits, or be "particular" at all; you will just take him as he is, and believe me perfect. But I think you a very sensible girl not to marry till you do find the right one. You did not trouble me at all, and I shall be very glad to hear from you again.

JUANITA, St. John.—I am afraid I scarcely understand your first question. Would you mind making it clearer? If you expect black heads, read the answer to "Constance," Moncton. One kind of treatment which should be beneficial in any case, is to hold your face over

the stem of a kettle when it is not boiling too fast, and get a sort of Turkish bath. It softens the skin, and opens and cleanses the pores. Be sure to find out the safest distance to hold your face from the kettle. Try it first with your hand, so that the steam will be only warm on your face, and not scald you. Dash some cold water over it afterwards, to prevent catching cold. Your writing is neat and pretty and a little old fashioned looking.

GRINNON BARRETT, St. Andrews.—I did not object to the "machine made letters" in the least. I have a sneaking admiration for type-writing, and have always wanted to learn how to manipulate the little instrument. So yours is a "new toy." Well, you manage it wonderfully. I am delighted to know that I am "one in a thousand," and your opinion naturally strengthens mine of you. I know the name of the writer you spoke of, but could not say so in print. What a remarkably nice boy you are! even nicer than I thought. That evidence of feeling you spoke of only proved your manliness. I remember "The Land of Use to be." Thank you for your charming letter. I don't think those things will rust. Good-bye for the present. So you have had "little experiences" too? Well, so has your friend—

ASTRA.

SHARPS BALSAM OF HOREHOUND AND ANISEED.

GROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, COLIC AND COLDS. OVER 40 YEARS IN USE. 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

DO NOT FORGET THAT Ferguson & Page

Always keep a large stock of all goods pertaining to the Jewelry Business, and are continually adding to their stock in the latest things that are manufactured.

TAKE A LOOK AT THEIR DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Spectacles, Umbrellas, Clocks, Pencils, Cans, etc.

No. 48 King St. For ONE MONTH Only.

A great reduction will be made in Hair Switches AT THE ST. JOHN HAIR STORE 113 Charlotte St. Opp. Dufferin Hotel

THE CANADA Sugar Refining Co. MONTREAL Offer For Sale all Grades of Refined Sugars & Syrups Of the Well-known Brand of Redpath

Certificate of Strength and Purity: CHEMICAL LABORATORY, Medical Faculty, McGill University. To the Canada Sugar Refining Company.

General.—I have taken and tested a sample of your "EXTRA GRANULATED" Sugar, and find that it yielded 99.85 per cent of pure sugar. It is practically as pure and good a sugar as can be manufactured. Yours truly, G. P. GIRDWOOD.

PLAYED AND ENDORSED BY The World's Most Eminent Musicians and Pronounced by Them THE MOST PERFECT PIANO MADE. G. HOBBS & SONS, St. John, N. B. Agents for the Maritime Provinces.

LADIES' FINE EVENING SLIPPERS!

For Latest New York Styles our assortment consists of Ladies' Red Morocco Duchess Tie Slippers. Ladies' Grey Suade Theo Tie Slippers. Ladies' Grey Suade Adonis Bkle. Slippers. Ladies' Black Kid Windsor Tie Slippers. Ladies' Black Kid Beatrice Slippers. Ladies' Black Kid low cut Opera Slippers.

We also have a few Pairs of SATIN SLIPPERS that we are closing out at \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

WATERBURY & RISING, 34 KING AND 212 UNION STS.

they cost so little. You would want a nice travelling dress, of whatever color suits you best. It might be of almost any material, cashmere, India cashmere, or one of the new costume cloths, lawn, trimmed with dark brown silk, is lovely. Then you want a tea gown, rather a dark green cashmere, with a pink silk vest is the prettiest thing you can get, if you want it to be serviceable. The once indispensable black silk or satin is no longer in fashion, but you would find a black lace, made over a foundation of light quality sarah silk, very useful, and if you can afford it get one of those lovely soft faille silks, for best a grey, one too light in color, would be charming, trimmed with a little steel passermenterie. Have a little bonnet made with a bit of the same silk, and trimmed with steel and a few pink roses. You will see that I am fond of grey. You will want a French delaine, or a pretty challi nicely made for small parties, and one or two pretty washing dresses, say a white embroidered lawn and a chambray. If you are to be married in white your wedding dress will do for your best evening dress, and if not, a cream colored china silk, with net or chiffon trimming would not cost much. You ought not to want more in the shape of millinery than a toque to match your travelling dress and either a black lace or white straw hat for general wear, but it is too early to tell what will be worn in the spring and summer. I scarcely know what to tell you about wraps, for the same reason, but I think one of the half length cloaks now worn, provided it is a pretty shape, would be very suitable; it might be of fawn and brown to match the travelling dress, and would be useful for other costumes too. If you are at all a good shopper and know a little about dressmaking, you ought to be able to get all I have mentioned for the sum you name, and I hope I have been of some assistance to you. I think it would be much better to call and let your friends know that you are in the city, as otherwise they might never hear of your presence. Yes, she should send the card, and they will understand. You are not in the least a bore, and your questions are all practical and sensible as before. I forgot to provide you with gloves, but you will be sure to get plenty of them given to you; all brides do, I think.

TORSKY, Bathurst.—I am very sorry you will not get your answer sooner, as you may be in a hurry for it, but there are always such a number piled up, on my desk now that I can only answer them by very slow degrees. Yes, thank you Geoffrey is quite well again, and back to his office, so I can easily spare time to answer you. (1) No, most certainly not to do so would be taking a very great liberty, and deserves a good snub. (2) In the full name use, but in the abbreviation I think it should be a. (3) I think nothing is so so pretty in winter as dark brown, dark brown cloth would be very suitable. (4) I should keep on my travelling dress. If it were a private house the tea gown might be worn. (5) I should think them both ill bred, and ill natured. Thank you so much for all the love, I think I will keep the kisses too, especially the pup, instead, and give you the damsel who is going off on the wedding journey? If so I wish you much happiness, and I hope the bridegroom is very nice.

MAID MARIAN, St. John.—I wonder if I saw at The Centuries, Maid Marian? If so, you looked very fetching indeed, in your gown of Lincoln green. What a funny girl you are, and how whimsically you express your sympathy for my trial, especially for "the hardest" of them. The pup is not at all horrid, and he is nearly a year old now, so he is not so much trouble, and we are so fond of him that we don't mind his tricks at all. Well, no, I really believe that I prefer having husband and pup! Strange, is it not? My dear girl, I do believe you have ever been the least bit in love, or you would not write so quietly about such a piece of perfection as your ideal would be. Never mind about his looks, good tempered, of course if possible, but unselfish! I am afraid there is not an unselfish man in the world—except, of course, Geoffrey—but you are quite right to avoid a man who thinks only of his own comfort, to the exclusion of everything else. Indeed I think that apart from your anxiety about his personal appearance you are pretty sensible in your requirements, but let me tell you that as soon as you fall in love, you will imagine he possesses them all. No, that is not the reason at all, it is merely that you have never chanced to meet the right man, when you do, and you are sure to meet him some day, you will not stop to weigh his merits, or be "particular" at all; you will just take him as he is, and believe me perfect. But I think you a very sensible girl not to marry till you do find the right one. You did not trouble me at all, and I shall be very glad to hear from you again.

JUANITA, St. John.—I am afraid I scarcely understand your first question. Would you mind making it clearer? If you expect black heads, read the answer to "Constance," Moncton. One kind of treatment which should be beneficial in any case, is to hold your face over

the stem of a kettle when it is not boiling too fast, and get a sort of Turkish bath. It softens the skin, and opens and cleanses the pores. Be sure to find out the safest distance to hold your face from the kettle. Try it first with your hand, so that the steam will be only warm on your face, and not scald you. Dash some cold water over it afterwards, to prevent catching cold. Your writing is neat and pretty and a little old fashioned looking.

GRINNON BARRETT, St. Andrews.—I did not object to the "machine made letters" in the least. I have a sneaking admiration for type-writing, and have always wanted to learn how to manipulate the little instrument. So yours is a "new toy." Well, you manage it wonderfully. I am delighted to know that I am "one in a thousand," and your opinion naturally strengthens mine of you. I know the name of the writer you spoke of, but could not say so in print. What a remarkably nice boy you are! even nicer than I thought. That evidence of feeling you spoke of only proved your manliness. I remember "The Land of Use to be." Thank you for your charming letter. I don't think those things will rust. Good-bye for the present. So you have had "little experiences" too? Well, so has your friend—

ASTRA.

SHARPS BALSAM OF HOREHOUND AND ANISEED.

GROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, COLIC AND COLDS. OVER 40 YEARS IN USE. 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

DO NOT FORGET THAT Ferguson & Page

Always keep a large stock of all goods pertaining to the Jewelry Business, and are continually adding to their stock in the latest things that are manufactured.

TAKE A LOOK AT THEIR DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Spectacles, Umbrellas, Clocks, Pencils, Cans, etc.

No. 48 King St. For ONE MONTH Only.

A great reduction will be made in Hair Switches AT THE ST. JOHN HAIR STORE 113 Charlotte St. Opp. Dufferin Hotel

THE CANADA Sugar Refining Co. MONTREAL Offer For Sale all Grades of Refined Sugars & Syrups Of the Well-known Brand of Redpath

Certificate of Strength and Purity: CHEMICAL LABORATORY, Medical Faculty, McGill University. To the Canada Sugar Refining Company.

General.—I have taken and tested a sample of your "EXTRA GRANULATED" Sugar, and find that it yielded 99.85 per cent of pure sugar. It is practically as pure and good a sugar as can be manufactured. Yours truly, G. P. GIRDWOOD.

PLAYED AND ENDORSED BY The World's Most Eminent Musicians and Pronounced by Them THE MOST PERFECT PIANO MADE. G. HOBBS & SONS, St. John, N. B. Agents for the Maritime Provinces.

INSTRUCTION.

Carrie A. King, in the Indian Office, Washington, D. C., learned the New Short-hand in less than three months. Four hundred and eighty applied for the position. Instructions in writing and shorthand by letter.

SNELL'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Windsor, N.S.

Shorthand LADIES and GENTLEMEN desirous of obtaining a thorough knowledge of Short-hand and Type-writing and an acquaintance with the duties of a business amanuensis, should enter for our evening courses—in session every evening (Saturdays excepted), 7 to 9. Apply to

J. HARRY PEPPER, Instructor of Short-hand Department, St. John Business College and Short-hand Institute

DAY and EVENING CLASSES Will reopen on MONDAY, JANUARY 4.

I wish to thank the public for the generous patronage received during seventeen years of faithful service. I will gladly welcome in the future all who are willing to labor earnestly with me for larger bread and keep the foundations of usefulness and success. I propose to devote to all such all my energies, skill and experience. Send for Circulars. S. KERR, Oldfield's Hall, Prince.

RAILWAYS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Popular One Way Parties TO THE PACIFIC COAST!

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS leave MONTREAL (Windsor Street Station) at 8.15 p. m.

Wednesdays. MARCH, APRIL and MAY, 1892.

For further particulars enquire of Railway Ticket Agents.

DEN MCCOLL, C. E. McPHERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Intercolonial Railway.

After Oct. 19, Trains leave St. John, Standard Time, for Halifax and Campbellton, 7:00; for Point St. Charles, 10:30; for Halifax, 14:00; for Boston, 16:00; for Quebec and Montreal, 16:50. Will arrive at St. John from Sussex, 8:50; from Quebec and Montreal (excepted Mondays), 5:30; from Point du Chene, 12:45; from Halifax, 19:30; from Halifax, 22:30.

STEAMERS.

International Steamship Co. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. TWO TRIPS A WEEK FOR BOSTON.

COMMENCING Nov. 2, the 8 camers of this Company will leave St. John for Eastport, Portland and Boston every MONDAY and THURSDAY mornings at 7:30, standard. Returning will leave Boston same days, at 8:30 a. m., and Portland at 9 p. m., for Eastport and St. John.

Freight received daily up to 5 p. m. C. E. LAEHLER, Agent.

WINTER SAILINGS. BAY OF FUNDY S. S. COY. (Limited).

S. S. "City of Monticello." ROBERT FLEMING, Commander.

WILL, on and after MONDAY, the 2nd day of November, sail from the Company's pier, Reed's Point, St. John, every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at 7:30 local time, for Duxbury and Annapolis, returning same days sailing from Annapolis upon arrival of the morning Express from Halifax, calling at Digby. These sailings will continue until further notice. HOWARD D. TROOP, President.

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

The Progress of the World. PLAYED AND ENDORSED BY The World's Most Eminent Musicians and Pronounced by Them THE MOST PERFECT PIANO MADE. G. HOBBS & SONS, St. John, N. B. Agents for the Maritime Provinces.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING

The population of the Fiji Islands is estimated at 123,000.

A seaman retains his legal residence while afloat, and with it the right to vote.

The length of the Atlantic cable is 1,950 miles and the circumference nearly that of a dime.

It is estimated that about 3,000 women are employed in American printing offices at from \$300 to \$500 salary. Men receive double this amount for the same work.

Birch oil is used in the manufacture of confections and essences, and flavors, where it is known as the essence of the extract of wintergreen. It has a strong wintergreen flavor.

The flat peach of China is a great curiosity. In appearance it looks like a ring of flesh with a stone in the middle. At first sight it appears to have been flattened by pressure.

The Apostles' Creed is not the creation of any single person. It grew. It is found in practically its present form in writings of the fifth century. The Nicene Creed was formulated A. D. 325.

It seems that fowls discover the pestilential state of the atmosphere sooner than any other of the animal creation, as it is found that birds generally disappear during the prevalence of a deadly pestilence.

The word "Hebrew," according to Rabbi Grossman, designates the races to which the descendants of Abraham belong, while the word "Jew" characterizes the religious faith of those who believe in Judaism.

The British possessions form the largest empire in the world, comprising 8,557,000 square miles. In territorial extent Russia ranks second, 8,352,940 square miles, and the United States third, 3,880,242 square miles, including Alaska.

The Irish branch of the Celtic tongue is decidedly a distinct language. The Irish dialect of the English language, commonly known as the brogue, is to a large extent merely a survival of the earlier English pronunciation brought over by conquerors and settlers.

The invention of the postoffice is ascribed to Cyrus, King of Persia, who lived about 600 B. C. Cyrus required all of his governors of provinces and chief commanders of troops to write to him exact accounts of everything that occurred in their several districts and armies.

Playing cards made their way through Arabia from India to Europe, where they first arrived about the year 1370. They were carried with them the two rival arts, engraving and painting. They were the *creants courours* of engraving on wood and metal, and of the art of printing.

The foreign Jews in London refuse to have any dealings with English-born Jews. They keep themselves religiously apart from the English Jews, as they will not eat flesh meat prepared by the slaughterman appointed by the English chief rabbi; nor will they buy food from English licensed butchers.

The standing army of Dahomey consists of two bodies—a female corps called the Amazons, and who number over 3,000, are known in Dahomey by the title of "The King's Wives," and a male corps, composed of the palace guards, court eunuchs and other officials, and the male adults in Abomey, the capital.

The total wealth of an Alaska village has been estimated as follows: Number of dogs, 175; hunting sleds, 47; freight sleds, 56; igloos, (houses), 69; canoes, 51; kayaks, 11; breech-loading rifles, 67; muzzle-loading rifles, 45; breech-loading shot guns, 5; muzzle-loading shot guns, 34; revolvers, 27; axes (mostly old), 59; pick-axes, 6. Total value, \$2,497.

Great Britain has 915 servicable and fully-equipped ships of war. She has 425 more than France, 621 more than Russia, 659 more than Germany, 711 more than Italy, 847 more than Sweden, 875 more than Norway, 878 more than the United States, and 890 more than Chile. The war ships of Great Britain in point of numbers and power of armament almost equal the combined navies of Russia, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Norway, the United States and Chile.

In the present parliament of Japan there are thirteen baptized christians and several others who profess that faith, but have not yet received the rite of baptism. This number, out of a total of 390 composing the parliament, is a very good showing for the christians. Whereas the percentage of converts in Japan does not exceed 27 in every 10,000, yet the corresponding percentage in the class from which members of the house of representatives are drawn is 433.

The following figures show the proportion between white and colored population in the several states mentioned: Alabama, colored, 681,431—white, 830,796; Georgia, colored, 863,716—white, 973,462; Louisiana, colored, 562,803—white, 554,712; Mississippi, colored, 747,720—white, 539,703; South Carolina, colored, 692,503—white, 438,454. It will be seen that in Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina the colored people outnumber the whites.

The population of Holland, which is about 4,500,000 is composed as follows: Protestants, 2,810,000; Roman Catholics, 1,500,000; Jews, 100,000; Jansenists, 8,000; not classified, 82,000. The 2,810,000 protestants are thus classified: National Reform church, 2,250,000; Christian Reformed church, 189,000; Netherlands Reformed (Doleernde) church, 181,000; Lutherans, 84,000; Mennonites or Anabaptists, 53,000; Remonstrants or Arminians, 10,000.

The violet was the Napoleonic flower; the rose, called the English flower, was one of badges of the Lancastrian Kings of England; St. Patrick blessed the sham-

rock, which, with the thistle, is perhaps the only real "national flower." The thistle betrayed the Danes to the Scotch once when the former were trying to surprise the latter. We have no ruler to choose a flower which we can adopt as national, and no flower has ever played such an important part with us as the thistle and the shamrock with the Scotch and Irish.

October 12th is regarded as the anniversary of the landing of Columbus, notwithstanding it is nine days from the true anniversary. The day Columbus landed was not October 12, according to the standard by which we now reckon time, but October 21, the difference between the old style or Julian calendar and the new style or Gregorian calendar being nine days in the fifteenth century, as it was ten days in the sixteenth, when the reform was instituted, and eleven days in the eighteenth century, when England adopted the new style. Since that time, the year 1800, passing as a leap year in the old style and a common year in the new, made the difference twelve days during this century, and soon the year 1900 will in the same way make it thirteen.

"PROGRESS" PICKINGS.

To those who've felt fortune's sting It must seem rather funny: One never really wants a thing Unless he has no money.

"What is meant by high church?" "Oh, a congregation so way up that a woman rich enough to rent a pew feels in the seventh heaven."

Announcement at a country church.—"As none of the summer boarders are in the congregation today, no collection will be taken up."—Portland Transcript.

Pat—"Twas the devil as a blow the dago gave yer. Yer was near kill." Mike—"Begorra, I wish I had died that I moite see the villain hung."—Yale Record.

Mr. Morris-Parke—Are you in this race, Sambo? Sambo—Wad race, sah? Mr. Morris-Parke (wittily)—The human race. Sambo—Ya-as, sah; I's de dark boss, sah.

Wilkins—Joblots has patented a slot machine which ought to bring about the millennium. Jones—What does the nickle do? Wilkins—Sends a Bible to the heathen.

Husband—"May I tell you, dear girl, that this particular dish tastes abominable?" Wife—"But, darling dear, the cookery book says distinctly that it tastes delicious."

"You weren't mad, then, when your daughter eloped?" "Not much. Why did you pass them so longly for twenty miles?" "I was afraid they might repent and come back."

"My dear," said Mr. Cubbage to his wife, who was dangerously ill, "Mrs. Kicksaw is down stairs and wants to see you." "What has she got on?" asked the dying woman, feebly.

First wall flower (at the ball)—"Randy, you've been vaccinated lately, haven't you?" "I wall flower—No. Why?" (Spitefully)—"You don't seem to catch anything."—Chicago Tribune.

Little Dick—"The school is closed because so many children is sick." Mamma—"They will probably be all right again in a week or so." Little Dick (hopefully)—"Perhaps the rest of us'll be sick then."

Second Thought—She (after he has stolen a kiss)—"I am surprised, sir, I never thought that of you. I never thought you would dare. (Silence.) I didn't think you had that much spunk."—New York Herald.

Pious Jake (with a long drawn face)—"Are you interested, Miss Cora, in the heathen?" Cora (frankly)—"Yes, Jake, always; and if I can be of any service to you let me know early some morning."—New York Herald.

Clubberly (at the club)—Glad to see you back in the club, old man. You're resigned about a year ago on account of your engagement. I believe. What's the trouble, broken off? Blankinton—Oh, no; I got married.—N. Y. Sun.

My son is good at repairs. The other night he said to me: "May I go out this evening, pa?" I said him: "No; remain with ma." To which he answered in a trice: "You're a good father, pa; I'm going. See?" My son is good at repairs.

Pat McNaughty—"Faith, Jim, an' did ye know the angels played cards?" Jim—"An' begorra, they don't." Pat—"Ye blatherin' heretic! An' for what, then, should the angel Gabriel always hold the last trump?"—Portland Transcript.

Reporter—"Was that accident unavoidable?" Railroad president—"Certainly sir, certainly. No one to blame. You see, the watchman had two crossings to look after, half a mile apart. You can't expect a man to be in two places at once, can you?"

Papa—"Johnnie, I heard that you were a bad boy at school today. Did you break some rule and the teacher had to whip you?" Johnnie—"No, papa; I didn't break any rule, but the teacher she hit me so hard that she broke her'n."—Harvard Lampoon.

"You have got two sopranos in your choir, I believe?" "Yes, and both fine vocalists." "You should have some good music with two such singers?" "Yes; plenty of harmony when they are singing, but lots of discord when they ain't."—New York Press.

O'Hooligan's plurality.—Mrs. O'Toole—"Good mornin' to ye, Mistor O'Hooligan, an' jye be wid ye, for it's a father I hear ye are. Mr. O'Hooligan—Faix, but the hurra hasn't been tould ye, Missus O'Toole, an' it's more than was father I am when it's triplets, bedad."

Belle—"Oh, say, have you heard that May Savalla, who went as missionary to the Sioux, is going to marry a chief? Blanche—No! How did you hear? Belle—She told me so herself and showed me her engagement ring. It has the cutest kind of a quotation inside it. Blanche—Really! What is the quotation? Belle—'Loo, the bridegroom cometh!'—N. Y. Herald.

MEN AND WOMEN TALKED ABOUT.

General Booth, of the Salvation army, in nominating his daughter Marchale Booth, to succeed him in command of the army, gives as his reason "Women are the best rulers." All title deeds will be transferred to his daughter's name.

One of the drawbacks connected with Queen Victoria's lofty station is the law that forbids her reading documents or receiving any letters except from her own family, until they have been scrutinized by the person in charge of the royal correspondence.

The Countess of Aberdeen has opened in Glasgow a hospital for women, where they will be attended by women physicians and nurses. The experiment is being watched with much anxiety to see whether the patients will manifest confidence in their sisters and doctors.

Lord Tenyson is said to be an inveterate novel reader, and when he becomes absorbed in an especially interesting story at night it is often difficult to persuade him to leave it to go to bed. He does not rise early, and breakfasts in his bedroom, taking a couple of hours' stroll afterwards in the park. He continues to be devoted to his pipe.

Pasteur in his youth is said to have risen at 4 o'clock in the morning to go to his laboratory, where he was accustomed to remain, with few interruptions, until 9 at night. The story that tells how he was found in his laboratory when due at the altar to marry the rector's daughter, in Strasbourg, in 1849, is true. At 63, he still labors over his experiments with unremitting eagerness and with all the fine enthusiasm of youth.

Lord Macaulay, on recalling some instances of his childhood, said: "When a boy I began to read very earnestly, but at the foot of every page I stopped, and obliged myself to give an account of what I had read on that page. At first I had to read three or four times before I got my mind firmly fixed. But I compelled myself to comply with the plan, until now after I have read a book through once, I can almost recite it from the beginning to the end."

H. Rider Haggard divides his time and attention between his literary work and the duties of his farm. He usually gives the morning to the latter, and rarely begins his writing before four o'clock in the afternoon. He writes until dinner-time, and gives an hour or two of the evening to the same work, and even with this he usually produces three or four thousand words a day. He declares that he can complete an important work in six months.

Sir Morell Mackenzie was immensely popular with artists and actors of every description. Kate Field, who knew him, says that the very men and women who could not be hired to sing, act or recite for the delectation of private audiences assembled before his lectures, gladly accepted Sir Morell's invitations to dinner and volunteered to entertain his guests afterwards. They all looked upon him as one of themselves, for all went to him with their ailments, and little would he ever accept in return.

A funny little maid is small Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands. The other day she had forgotten to study a lesson for her English governess, and the stern teacher gave her little majesty, as a punishment, the task of drawing a map of Europe. Angry and rebellious was the small potentate, and her way of expressing her feeling was cute. When the map was handed in, the governess, in the Netherlands, declared that it was a country of great magnitude and importance, while England was represented by as minute a dot as the pen would make!

Rosa Bonheur has just completed a painting for which she has refused \$60,000. The Empress Eugenie was one of the first to recognize the merits of the talented woman painter, and it was by the empress's wish that she received the decoration she prizes so highly. When the story of the ill-fated Eugenie's extravagance and frivolity is told, of her wardrobe that represented in value \$1,000,000 and her allowance of \$10,000 a day for household expenses, some chivalrous Englishmen of the sort ought to tell this story of her appreciation of a woman's talent.

The Grand Duchess of Baden, daughter and sister of Emperors, is at the head of a hospital, a cooking school, a training school for servants, a school of art for women, and a mending school. The queen of Italy is at the head of an industrial college for women founded by herself. The royal maids of Sweden support an industrial school. And the empress of China is having a large cloth and silk factory built in the palace grounds, as the law forbids her going outside them, where she will give many of the unemployed women and girls of her empire congenial work.

Deeply interested as was Dom Pedro in scientific matters, it appears that he once forgot, at a meeting where such topics were being discussed. He was making a tour through Italy at the time, and had become very weary when the hour for this gathering came. To the earlier proceedings he gave close heed, thereby greatly flattering the principal speaker. But after the Emperor had dozed off, the lecturer, not discovering the situation, ventured upon a eulogy of the distinguished auditor. Thereupon the audience loudly applauded, whereat Dom Pedro awoke, and, supposing the demonstrations to have been called forth by some utterance upon a purely scientific question, instantly began to clap his hands with an air of conviction.

It has transpired in London that Mrs. Osborne stole her friend's \$2,500 jewels because she was heavily in debt to various dressmakers, modistes and lingeries who threatened to begin legal proceedings against her. A lawsuit in her eyes involved irreparable disgrace. On the impulse of the moment, and blind to the logical and inevitable consequences of the crime, she stole Mrs. Hargreaves' pearls while staying at her friend's country house and then raised on them a sum of money, which she forthwith paid in part to her lingeries. She was not a poor girl, for she had an allowance of some \$3,000 or \$4,000 a year pin money. But in her purchases of articles de toilette she, like most other women, especially in Europe, where larger and longer credits are given by tradespeople than here, ordered and bought things without an instant's thought of that dread settling day.

"German Syrup"

"We are six in family. We live in a place where we are subject to violent Crouples. I have used German Syrup for six years successfully for Sore Throat, Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Pains in the Chest and Lungs, and spitting up of Blood. I have tried many different kinds of cough Syrups in my time, but let me say to anyone wanting such a medicine—German Syrup is the best. That has been my experience. If you use it once, you will go back to it whenever you need it. It gives total relief and is a quick cure. My advice to everyone suffering with Lung Troubles is—Try it. You will soon be convinced. In all the families where your German Syrup is used we have no trouble with the Lungs at all. It is the medicine for this country."
John Franklin Jones.
G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

Some Children Growing Too Fast become listless, fretful, without energy, thin and weak. Fortify and build them up, by the use of
SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
Of Lime and Soda.
Reliable as Milk. As a PREVENTIVE OF CURS OF COUGHS OR COLDS, IN BOTH THE OLD AND YOUNG, IT IS UNQUALLED. Genuine made by Scott & Bowne, Belleville, Salmon Wharfer at all Druggists, 50c, and \$1.00.

W. C. RUDMAN ALLAN, EASTPORT.
I have had Rheumatism for five years. I found nothing to give satisfactory relief until I used Scott's Cure for Rheumatism, and it has proved a perfect cure.—Your truly,
Miss ELIZABETH MCCARTHY.
Scott's Cure FOR RHEUMATISM is the greatest discovery of the age for the immediate relief of RHEUMATISM OR COLDS, IN BOTH THE OLD AND YOUNG, IT IS UNQUALLED. Genuine made by Scott & Bowne, Belleville, Salmon Wharfer at all Druggists, 50c, and \$1.00.
Scott's Cure is prepared in Canada only by
W. C. RUDMAN ALLAN, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, King Street (West), St. John, N. B.
For sale by all Druggists.
Price 50c. per bottle; Six bottles for \$2.50.

HERBINE BITTERS
Cures Sick Headache
HERBINE BITTERS
Purifies the Blood
HERBINE BITTERS
Cures Indigestion
HERBINE BITTERS
The Ladies' Friend
HERBINE BITTERS
Cures Dyspepsia
HERBINE BITTERS
For Biliousness
Large Bottles, Small Doses. Price only 25c. For sale all over Canada. Address all orders to 451 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
HACKNOMORE is the highest result of medical science and skill, and in ingredients and method has never been excelled.
HACKNOMORE never fails to perform its remedial work quickly and effectually.
This fact is attested by hundreds of voluntary and unimpeachable testimonials from grateful patients.
When you buy HACKNOMORE you obtain the best COUGH MEDICINE made.
Ask for HACKNOMORE, and let no solicitation or explanation induce you to accept a substitute.

Kumiss Face Cream
FOR THE
Complexion.
Send 10 Cents for Sample, 1408 Chestnut St. Philadelphia, Pa.

PROFESSIONAL.
R. G. MURRAY,
ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR,
Corner Church and Prince William Street,
St. John, N. B.

DR. F. W. BARBOUR,
DENTIST,
FAIRBANKS, Office Hours: 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., 162 Princess Street, St. John, Office Hours, 2 to 4 p. m., 7 to 8.30 p. m.

DR. S. F. WILSON,
Late Clinical Assistant, Boho Sq. Hospital for Diseases of Women, &c., London, Eng.,
162 Princess Street, St. John, N. B.
SPECIALIST. DISEASES OF WOMEN.
Electricity after Apostoli's methods used in suitable cases before resorting to surgical interference.

J. E. WETHERINGTON, M. D.,
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
72 Sydney Street, corner Princess Street,
St. John, N. B.
Telephone 481.

JOHN L. GARLETON,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office: 12 1/2 Prince Wm. Street,
Saint John, N. B.

DR. C. F. GORHAM,
DENTIST,
181 Union Street, St. John, N. B.
N. B.—Crown and Bridge work a specialty.

HARRIS G. FENEY, L.L.B.,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office: Pugsley's New Building,
St. John, N. B.
Money to loan on Real Estate.

H. B. ESMOND, M. D.,
(F. S. Soc. LONDON, Eng.)
Specialist in the treatment of CANCER, DYSPEPSIA, No. 5 MARKET SQUARE, HALLOW, MAINE.

CANCERS
removed without the use of the KNIFE, loss of blood or pain. Old Sores and Ulcers permanently healed. *See Write for particulars.*

Photography
THE FINEST EFFECTS OF
ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY
That has ever appeared in St. John, was seen at the recent exhibition, and those were produced by
CLIMO.
This was the verdict of all who saw the skillfully wrought portraits.
COPIES, GROUPS, AND LARGE PANELS AT VERY LOW RATES.

85 GERMAN STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Do You intend to Build?
Or make alterations in your house, if so send us for estimate of Doors, Sashes, Balusters, Rails, &c. Pattern sheets of Mouldings mailed free to any address.
A. Christie Wood-Working Co., City Road.

NOTICE.
WE have this day formed a Co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the
WHOLESALE HARDWARE BUSINESS
this city, under the name and style of
Kerr & Robertson.
Signed the 1st day of February, 1892.
WILLIAM KERR,
JOHN M. ROBERTSON.
Having secured the premises No. 47 DOCK STREET, we hope to open for business about 15th inst.
KERR & ROBERTSON.
OYSTERS! OYSTERS!
Now in Stock for the Winter:
1600 BRLS. Choice Prince Edward Island and North Shore
OYSTERS.
Wholesale and Retail.
19 to 23 North Side King Square; J. D. URNER.

My shop is well equipped for aiding the mechanical ideas of inventors, by the making of experiments and the construction of models. Joseph Thompson, Practical Machinist, Westfield, Kings Co., New Brunswick.

CAFE ROYAL,
Domville Building,
Corner King and Prince Wm. Streets.
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS.
DINNER A SPECIALTY
Pool Room in Connection.
WILLIAM CLARK
DAVID CONNELL,
Livery and Boarding Stables, Sydney St.
Horses and Carriages on hire. *See Fly-leaf at short notice.*

FIRE INSURANCE
PLATE GLASS
INSURANCE
WILLIAM FRANK JOHN'S
78 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET
STEAM BOILER INSPECTION INSURANCE
ACCIDENT

DON'T FORGET CROCKETT'S
WHEN YOU INTEND BUYING A
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS!
He is in it with prices to suit everybody. Dressing Cases, Trays, Manicure Sets, Odor Cases, Handkerchiefs and Glove Boxes, Shaving Sets, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Work Boxes, Perfumes in fancy Boxes and Baskets.
TROS. A. CROCKETT 162 PRINCESS ST. Corner Sydney.

DEFOREST'S CITY EXPRESS
AND
MESSENGER SERVICE.
HEADQUARTERS
DOMINION EXPRESS OFFICE,
96 Prince Wm. Street.
Telephone 586.

ANDREW PAULEY, CUSTOM TAILOR,
FOR THE PAST NINETEEN YEARS CUTTER with JAS. S. HAY & SON, has leave to inform the citizens of Saint John, and the public generally, that he may now be found at his new store,
No. 70 Prince Wm Street,
with a NEW and FRESH STOCK of Woollen Goods, personally selected in British, Foreign, and Domestic makes. Suitable for all classes. Inspection invited. Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed First-class, at
70 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

S. B. FOSTER & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WIRE, STEEL AND IRON-CUT NAILS,
AND SPIKES, TACKS, BRADS, SHOE NAILS, HUNGARIAN NAILS, Etc.
ST. JOHN, N. B.
A. & J. HAY,
DEALERS IN
Diamonds, Fine Jewelry, American Watches, Fancy Clocks, Optical Goods, Etc.,
JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER AND REPAIRED
76 KING STREET.
FURNITURE.
BEDROOM Suits, Parlor Suits, Lounges, Bed Lounges, Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Springs, Baby Carriages, etc.
Prices low as any on cash payment if desired.

F. A. JONES, : : 34 Dock Street.

HOTELS.
BARKER HOUSE,
FREDERICTON, N. B.
Most beautifully situated in the centre of the city, large, light, cheerful Sample Rooms, and a first-class Livery and Hack stable in connection with the house. Coaches are in attendance upon arrival of all trains.
F. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.
W. S. HOOPER, Manager.

CONNORS HOTEL,
CONNORS STATION, MADAWASKA, N. B.
JOHN H. MCINERNEY, Proprietor.
Opened in January. Handsome, most spacious and complete house in Northern New Brunswick.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
QUEEN STREET,
WOODSTOCK, N. B.
Will be kept in a first class manner. Good Sample Rooms on the First Floor. Good Stabling. Terms \$1 to \$2 per day.
W. F. NICHOLSON, Proprietor.

BELMONT HOUSE,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
The most convenient Hotel in the city. Directly opposite N. B. & Intercolonial Railway station. Baggage taken to and from the depot free of charge. Terms—\$1 to \$2.50 per day.
J. SIMS, Proprietor.

QUEEN HOTEL,
FREDERICTON, N. B.
J. A. EDWARDS, Proprietor.
Fine sample room in connection. Also, a first-class Livery Stable. Coaches at trains and boats.

ELLIOTT'S HOTEL,
28 TO 32 GERMAN STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
Modern Improvements. Terms, \$1.00 per day Tea, Bed and Breakfast, 75 cts.
W. E. ELLIOTT, Proprietor.

HOTEL DUFFERIN,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
FRED A. JONES, Proprietor

"A" The ill \$3.99 For the Home, the School, and the Office. Just think, a Webster's Dictionary containing 1615 pages and 1500 illustrations and a year's subscription to the brightest and most widely read paper in the Provinces for \$3.99. Fifty-two greater Address

"AS LARGE AS LIFE."

The illustration shows the WEBSTER DICTIONARY that PROGRESS is offering to subscribers. It is well bound, well printed and illustrated.

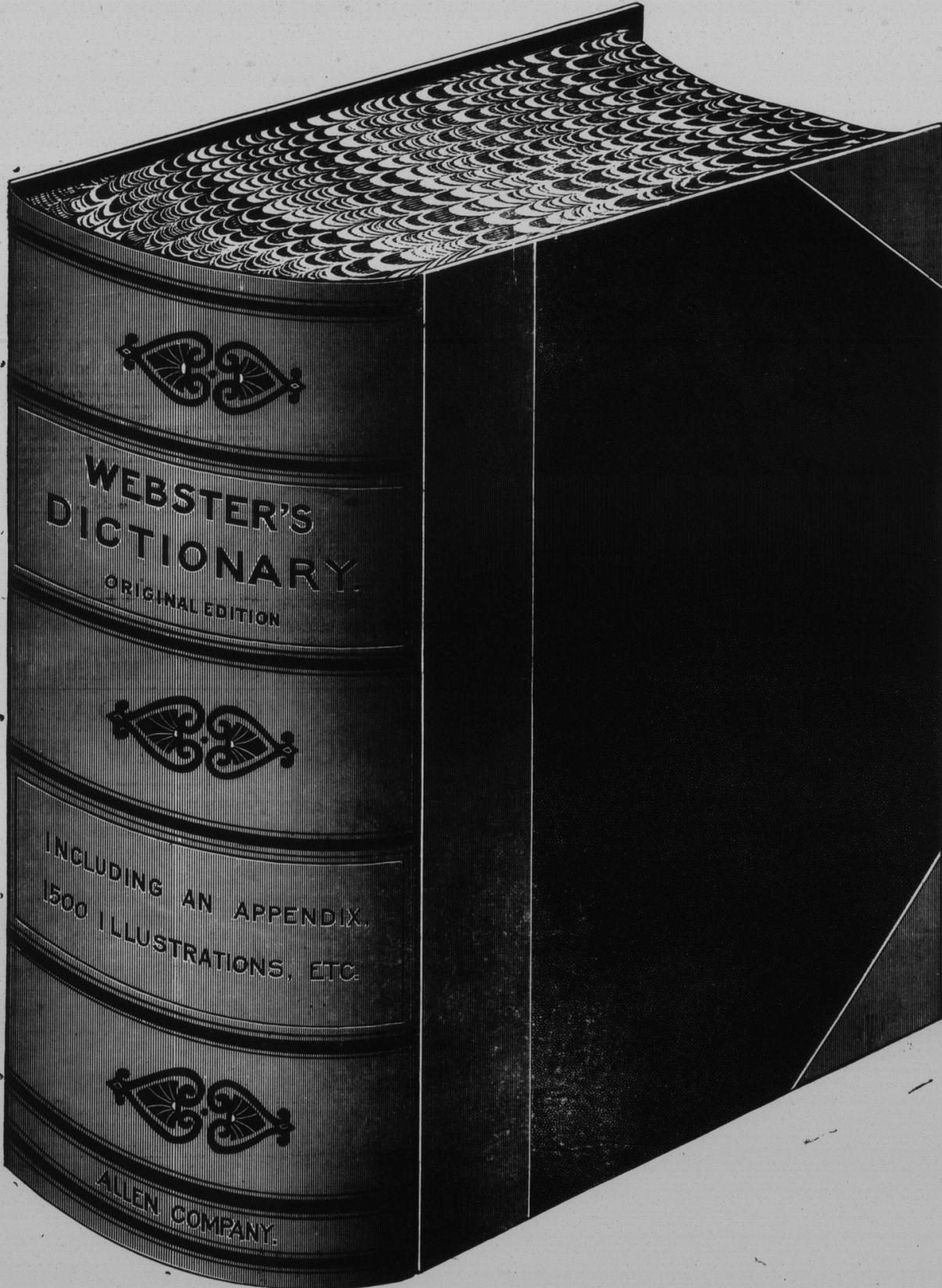
\$3.95 This Dictionary and One Year's Subscription to "Progress" for **\$3.95**

HUNDREDS OF THEM HAVE BEEN SOLD. GET ONE NOW.

For the Home, the School, and the Office.

Just think, a Webster's Dictionary containing 1615 pages and 1500 illustrations and a year's subscription to the brightest and most widely read paper in the Provinces, for \$3.95.

All are Pleased with it. Hundreds want it. Ask your Neighbor to let you See His.



You Cannot Afford to be Without this Book.
A Webster is always useful and you may never get such a chance again. This offer is made to introduce "Progress," and this fact alone enables you to get the Dictionary at such a low price. Send in your Order at once. Remember you get "Progress" for a Year.

THERE IS NO TIME LIKE THE PRESENT.

Order a Dictionary and Subscription this Week.

Fifty-two numbers of a bright sixteen page paper and Webster's Dictionary for \$3.95. This is one of the greatest offers ever made in the Maritime Provinces. Hundreds from all over New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P. E. I. have recognized this and taken advantage of it. Now is your opportunity.

Address: EDWARD S. CARTER, Publisher "Progress," ST. JOHN, N. B.

INSURANCE
ASSURANCE
GIFTS!
MANICURE SETS
COLLAR AND GLOVE
BOXES
BASKETS
PRINCESS ST.
CORNER SYDNEY
PRESS
DANGER
SERVICE
OFFICE
PAULEY
NAILS
HAY
FUTURE
ST. JOHN, N. B.
WARD, Proprietor
LIOTT, Proprietor
ST. JOHN, N. B.
WARD, Proprietor
LIOTT, Proprietor

DID SHE MARRY COL. DEEK?

"Patricia, you are either a tool or a hypocrite." The remark was not a pretty one, and addressed to a girl, it seemed doubly harsh. But Patricia Hembury smiled placidly at her brother as she leaned back in her chair and folded her hands in her lap.

He was standing by the fireplace when she entered, which she did so quietly that she was at his side before he noticed her. "Oh, I knew you would not keep me long. How are you? But I needn't ask, you radiate with health."

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCE CO. 49 KING ST. W., TORONTO, Ont. Electricity, as applied by the Owen Electric Belt and Appliances.

POSITIVELY CURES Rheumatism, Sexual Weakness, Scatulae, Female Complaints, General Debility, Impotency, Nervous Diseases, Kidney Diseases, Nervous Complaints, Lame Back, Dyspepsia, Urinary Diseases, RHEUMATISM.

To Restore Manhood and Womanhood As man has not yet discovered all of Nature's laws for right living, it follows that everyone has committed more or less errors which have left visible blemishes.

We Challenge the World to show an Electric Belt where the current is under the control of the patient as completely as this. We can use the same belt on an infant that we would on a giant.

Famous Fiction by the World's Greatest Authors! A CHARMING SET OF BOOKS, EMBRACING

Ten of the Greatest Novels Ever Written BY TEN OF THE GREATEST AUTHORS WHO EVER LIVED!



It is really great—the masterpiece—emanate from an author's pen, and though his future efforts may be trivial in comparison, his name will live and his works be read long after the author has passed away.

Our Liberal Premium Offer! We will send the ten great novels complete set of "Famous Fiction by the World's Greatest Authors," also a passport for one year, upon receipt of only \$2.50.

Now Is the time to have your Furniture Repaired and Re-upholstered. We are selling Lounges Cheaper than ever—good ones from \$5.00 upwards.

EVERETT & MILLER, - 13 WATERLOO ST. CANADA. PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK. FIVE AND TEN YEARS FISHING LEASES.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, FREDERICTON, N. B. 17th February, 1892.

THE exclusive right of Fishing (WITH THE ROD ONLY), in front of the ungranted Crown Lands on the following Streams, will be offered for Sale, at Public Auction, at this Office at noon on WEDNESDAY THE TWENTY-THIRD DAY OF MARCH, 1892.

Table with columns: No., STREAMS, FORMER LEASEE, and Upset Price Per Annum. Lists fishing leases for various rivers like Restigouche, Upsalquitch, and Nepisiguit.

Copies of the Regulations to govern the above Sale, or any further information, may be had on application to the Fishery Commissioner, J. Henry Phair, Esq., Fredericton, N. B. L. J. TWEEDIE, Surveyor General.

NOTE.—S. means Salmon Fishing; T. means Trout Fishing.

VOL. I NOW IT

Popular History, Record, in the Future. It is passing destined to p Hugh McCo been born a near the sam and within a skate of his bereed that than local re section of K the St. John Among them Norval Brau Victoria in Lamb, who boys, to say most as soon the tests of frequent as It is not an of skaters or glare. They does not al neighbor who wind, who c any sensible proves his su When Sur every pair o out. Men for fun get plenty skaters is t more than arranged an always pos "fast" ones they can d superiors. No wond McCormick relate, Breen only Breen McCormick when they a storm from victorious a island, which father is a or three lowed that his worked gins' orphan 23rd year, a between 160 ent he is un cular as he Victoria rin 14 records, thinks he develop, an in private more inclin who saw him His traini like Fitzsim for his fight of between each day, n through r ment after strong food his program Breen is not seen in he was not he is confide Ho and Mc skating rival McHugh McCormick the Breen pass He was all of let up abe as he could end. Comp with McCor by far the b tried to win he found he Breen lat him about 1 that depend THE Crowd. It was the year, and al the fact, everybody e idea that T And nobody A dozen ear to the City a fire, and most people From six the street to suffering bu their best of while the w