

PROGRESS.

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BOOMING A CANDIDATE.

FRIENDS OF MR. STURDEE WANT HIM TO BE A MAYOR.

So far the Whispers are gentle, but Perseus—where Mr. Sturdee has good fighting chance—the Council has no good way to put up.

It is a little early for the discussion of civic politics, but the question of who is to be mayor of St. John next year is already in the air. A boom, in fact, has been started in a quiet way, and the leading spirit in the movement is said to be Ald. John Connor. The matter has been kept very quiet, for Mr. Connor is not a man who shouts very much until his speaking times are in position and the pipes laid, but a number of people to whom PROGRESS has spoken admit that they have heard something about it, though they are not at all confidential on the subject.

The gentleman whom it is proposed to boom is Mr. Henry Lawrence Sturdee, A. M., barrister-at-law, deputy clerk of the peace and ex-mayor of the old town of Portland.

Mr. Sturdee has been a candidate of one kind or another on various occasions, but fate, whether expressed by the votes of the people or the will or pleasure of the government has been unkind to him. His friends believe that his opportunity has now come, and that if the boom is properly managed he will be the next mayor of St. John. When the situation is critically considered, as no doubt it has been considered by the sumnerman alderman for Stanley ward, Mr. Sturdee would seem to have a strong fighting chance.

Mayor Peters has made many friends during his administration, and has improved during his second year. He has made an excellent presiding officer, and his judicious repression of the eloquence of the West End members is especially worthy of note. He has done nothing to antagonize the public in general and has yielded gracefully to the will of the people, when it was opposed to his own views. He was strongly prejudiced against the site of the harbor improvements being at Sand Point, but when PROGRESS and the public insisted that they ought to be there, he submitted with very good grace. Some of the aldermen think he is too autocratic in his rulings, but anybody who knows anything of the council will understand that the right kind of a czar is not out of place there at times.

Mayor Peters, however, has had two terms, and that is generally considered enough for any man. When a man grasps after a third term the public are apt to sit down on him and cool his aspirations by electing the other man. There is where Mayor Peters is likely to get left if he is anxious to have the office again.

Whether he is or is not has not been officially stated. It is pretty certain, in the nature of things, that he will have opposition if he offers, and it is for him to calculate whether it will be wiser to retire with all the honors or run the risk of defeat. He will have plenty to counsel him to be in the field again, but now that Mr. Sturdee is to the front the mayor has no time to lose in his plan of action.

Should he run, and the contest be confined to these two, there is likely to be a pretty fight. It may be a repetition of the Robertson-Chealey contest, with the county left out. The civic contests are not run on party lines, as a rule, nor would they be in this instance. Yet Mr. Sturdee, as a Portland man, would get the North End vote, while as an undoubted liberal who has received nothing from his party he could not fail to have a good grit support in the South End. Apart from this, he is well liked as a man and a citizen, and would be likely to dignify and adorn the chief civic chair.

The common council, despite its size, is not rich in men who would either stand much chance as candidates or be fit for the mayor's chair if they could get it. Now that John A. Chesley has secured a seat at Ottawa, there are but few left who would even be hinted at as candidates. Ald. Blizard's name is one that commands respect, but he would only aspire to the office if he thought it was a call from the people. Ald. McCarthy is one of the most practical common council men at the board, but his chances for the mayor are not good. Ald. Shaw is already an M. P. P., but he would pull a good vote if a candidate, though his chances of election would depend very much on who opposed him. Ald. Connor is not after the mayor's chair yet, possibly because he sees, the time is not ripe for him to appear and also because he has something else in view in which his services will be more permanently valuable to the people. If the latter idea be correct, it would be unwise of him to run the risk of defeat in a mayoralty contest, which might weaken him in a more important fight a few years later.

The names quoted exhaust the list of aldermen who might be thought of in searching for a candidate. Mr. Sturdee's chances ought to be good as weighed with

the chances of any of them, were any of them to come to the front, as is not now likely.

The Sturdee boom has started in a quiet way, but the engineering of it appears to be in pretty good hands.

THE RATEPAYERS' OBJECT.

But School Trustees Peters and Fowler Crack the Whip.

School trustees Thos. A. Peters and Henry S. Fowler of Hampton station seem to be in a fair way to gain some further notoriety from their opposition to the wishes of the great majority of their neighbors.

These two local celebrities happen to be school trustees. "Happen" to be, because when the day of the annual school meeting came around so few of the ratepayers took an interest in the event that Messrs. Peters and Fowler found their election a matter of great ease. Once in power for another term, it appears that they began to carry out an idea that had evidently been hatching for some time, the execution of which tends to deprive a first class school teacher—acceptable in every way to the people,—of his position, and to place in his stead a young man named Harrington, who, to say the least, has not made an enviable reputation in his profession of teaching.

Mr. Sherwood, the present teacher at Hampton, has been notified by two of the trustees that his services will not be required after the present term has expired. The third trustee, Mr. Smith, is bitterly opposed to this proceeding and he seems to be in harmony with at least nine-tenths of all the tax payers in the community. PROGRESS has been given the facts of the case by a number of gentlemen who are determined that they will not be ridden over rough shod in this fashion, if they can prevent it. While realizing that they made their first mistake in not attending the annual meeting of the ratepayers and selecting other trustees, they think that by means of petitions to the proper authorities the wish and will of the people can be respected. It appears that Mr. Sherwood has proved himself so acceptable to the people of Hampton and to their children that the indignation at the move taken by the trustees is very general. At the meeting of the trustees at which it was resolved to send him notice that his services would not be required, one of the trustees, Mr. J. M. Smith, put the very pertinent question to his two colleagues, "what fault could they find with Mr. Sherwood?" stating at the same time that he had been trustee since that gentleman had taken charge of the school and had never heard a complaint against him. The only man with a grievance that either Mr. Peters or Mr. Fowler could bring forward was Mr. Robert Keen, whom it afterwards turned out, not only had no objection to Mr. Sherwood, but was well pleased with him in every respect.

The petition of the ratepayers was presented to the trustees at their meeting, and yet in spite of the evident wishes of the people Messrs. Peters and Fowler notified Mr. Sherwood that his services would not be required, and immediately asked for applications for other teachers for the position. PROGRESS understands that there were seventeen applicants, yet Mr. Harrington was promptly accepted.

Few things have stirred Hampton so thoroughly as this act of the two school trustees. Nothing else is talked about in the community, and unless something is done it is safe to say that neither Mr. Peters nor Mr. Fowler can hope for a vote from the people for any position they may aspire to. It is currently believed with good reason that had magistrate Peters acted in accordance with the wishes of the people in Hampton and the principles of justice in the Scott Act cases before referred to in PROGRESS, that he would not have had much difficulty in being one of the government candidates in the recent local election. Even as it was his name was before that convention, but exposures in this paper of the proceedings of the ring in Hampton forced the people to select another candidate. Mr. Peters has not gained further popularity by his present move.

Hands Across the Land.

St. Andrew's Society's pleasant reunion on Wednesday evening was certainly a novel and entertaining departure from their usual custom of a dinner. One of the features of the evening was the reading of fraternal telegrams by the secretary, Mr. Campbell. A few of them are given below:

From Quebec:—"Here's a health to my ain native land."
 From Montreal:—"How's 'er wi' ze night? Here's a hand my trusty friend."
 From Halifax:—"Brother Scots our hands we cannot, but here's our hearts."
 From Boston:—"Scott's Charitable Society send greetings the day, and a who honor it wi' a honors three."
 From Fredericton:—"Hail be your hearts, hail be your aiddie, Long may your elbow jig and diddle. To cheer you through the weary widdle. Awa wi' care till balran barnie kindly candle. Your ainld greev' hair."

PROGRESS to be sold in Boston at "Wing's Chapel News Stand,"—Corner of School and Tremont streets.

IN THE NAME OF LAW.

ROBERT OLSEN DIES BY THE HAND OF THE EXECUTIONER.

The Last Hours of the Condemned Man Described by the Special Correspondent of "Progress."—Reminiscences of Some Notable Murder Cases.

DORCHESTER, Dec. 1.—The despatches in Monday's papers proclaimed the fact that the prayer of the petition for the commutation of the death sentence imposed upon Robert Olsen for the killing of Joseph Steadman had been refused; the government in council had decided not to interfere with the sentence of the judge, and the law must take its course. Father Cormier bore the sad news of the condemned man. Buck stood it well. His face paled and his fingers twitched for an instant, but in the twinkling of an eye he had regained his wonted composure. He said it was all right, that he had had some little hope of mercy but was prepared to bear the worst. A little later he told Father Cormier that he had never felt as well since his arrest as now that all uncertainty was over and he knew what was before him.

On Tuesday workmen began the erection of the shed in which the execution was to take place. Buck was soon aware of the fact but appeared quite unconcerned in the matter. To the attendant who brought him his dinner he remarked that "they had started building the shanty," and laughed. Some visitors were in to see him during the day, and on one remarking that they left Dorchester on Wednesday, Buck said he would leave on Thursday. He has talked in the same easy strain with every one who visited him. He talked a great deal to constable Wilbur, who has been on guard in the corridor of the jail since Monday. Of his past life, however, he would not speak. His parents he said, were dead, and the only relative he has living is a sister. He said that when he died he would leave this world without any hard feeling against anyone, with the exception of Carroll, the constable. He did not want to see him around when he would be taken out. He maintained that the conversation Carroll swore to as having taken place between Jim and him in the cells never occurred.

Father Cormier has been in constant attendance on the doomed man and has administered to him the rites of his church. Buck was very tractable and seems sincere in his conversion. On Wednesday he said he would like to see Jim, and Father Cormier went to the penitentiary with a message for him. Jim was very much affected, he said he would like to shake Buck's hand again, and as that seemed impossible he wrote a few farewell lines to his doomed confederate. Father Cormier read the letter to Buck, who broke down and sobbed like a child.—The first time he was known to show any feeling.

Jim's letter was as follows:
 DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY, Nov. 30, 1892.
 MY DEAR FRIEND,—I am sincerely sorry that you must die old friend. It is some consolation to you that you have devoted the last days of your life in preparing your mind to meet God. No one could sympathize more sincerely with you than I have. I would have done anything in my power to save your life but I am as powerless to aid you as you are to help yourself. We both owe a debt of gratitude to your spiritual adviser for his earnest efforts to save not only your life but your soul. It is never too late for God's forgiveness. Buck, if we ask his forgiveness with a repentant heart. Forget the world, fix your thoughts on eternity, and ask God's forgiveness for the sake of the Saviour who died for us all. A few years and we must all appear before our Maker to answer for our deeds.
 I wish I could shake your hand once more, but if I never do, it will be a source of satisfaction to the rest of my life to know you died like a good Christian. Once more I ask you to earnestly seek God's forgiveness. Good bye, old friend, may we both one day meet our Saviour in paradise and be satisfied in His presence.
 May God bless you and take you to Himself in the fervent prayer of
 Your old friend,
 Jim.

It was decided to bring Jim down to the jail and let the pals have a parting. Warden Foster and Guard Colburne drove to the jail with Jim yesterday evening and the two accomplices had a long talk in the presence of the jail and penitentiary officers and the priest. Jim spoke in a very religious strain and Buck seemed deeply impressed. He reiterated he would die like a man, and told Jim there would be no reason to be ashamed of him. Jim advised him to die like a Christian and not put on any assumed recklessness.

During the interview detective Irvington M. Hanson, formerly chief inspector at police headquarters, Boston, was shown in. He is in the province working up the burglary of the Vanderbilt cottage at Ann Harbor, and thought to find something out from Buck and Jim. He failed to identify either of them, but Buck recognized him, and crimes and criminals mentioned by the detective seemed quite familiar to the two men. Jim was very much rattled when Hanson told him he knew him, but kept on talking and soon skillfully picked out of the detective that his identity was still unknown.

The parting of Jim and Buck was very affectionate, and not much credence is put in Buck's story that he saw Jim for the first time two days before the killing of Steadman.

Many of the Dorchester ladies kindly remembered the poor man in the jail and he was the recipient of many delicacies from them, especially during the last week. He was very grateful to them and said to constable Wilbur that he found it pretty hard to die, now that he was just beginning to enjoy living and experience for the first time the kindness of good friends. For Mr. Atkinson he has always had the greatest regard. She bade him farewell on Tuesday, but yesterday he sent for her again and she came to see him last night. She stayed with him and sang for him and Buck was very much affected on bidding her good bye.

PROGRESS' representative saw Buck late last night. Father Cormier had just got through praying with him, and Buck was sitting on his cot. He shook hands warmly and, being asked how he was, said he was all right. He was glad the god was near and was going to die like a man. He had looked death too often in the face to flinch now. He said that anywhere he was glad it was coming thus. In the life he had been leading, death might come at any moment, in the most violent form, and he would be unprepared. Now, thanks to Father Cormier, he felt that he was ready to die. He felt confident that God would be merciful to him and give him a better show than he ever got on earth. He said, "I hope they will be easier on poor Jim when I have suffered the punishment." He did not want to see Carroll when he went out to die, and the only bitterness he manifested was when speaking of that constable. The reporter turned the conversation again to his preparation for death, and Buck said, "good bye, you will not see me flinch. I will sleep well to-night and be steady in the morning."

Radcliffe arrived on Tuesday and became the centre of much interest. He had been recognized all along the line after leaving home. The official hangman is not a particularly hard looking fellow. He is a well built man of about thirty five or forty, about five feet ten inches in height with blonde moustache and a clear brown eye. He is decidedly a cool looking customer, with a large idea of his own importance and a good capacity for whiskey, as he soon proceeded to show. His tongue wagged pretty much from the time he arrived, and a reporter who took all Mr. Radcliffe got off would have a pretty good sized article. He overlooked the erection of the scaffold, and patronized the sheriff and other officers in a manner which must have conflicted very much with their ideas of their own dignity. One cannot expect very much of any man in his line of business, but one who is in trusted with the duties he performs for the different governments should show a little more common sense and less bluff. He brought with him the rope and the patent application of his own invention which does away with the former necessity of cutting the rope. He says he had no doubt Buck would die game, and states that he went into the work purely through a wish to see bungling executions done away with and the death sentence imposed with less cruelty. However much one is inclined to be sceptical of Mr. Radcliffe's philanthropy, it is nevertheless true that all the assassinations he managed have been successful and death in every case instantaneous.

Buck slept fairly well last night, awaking but twice, when he complained of a sore back. Father Cormier, who was with the prisoner till a late hour and who had slept in the jail, was with him early this morning and administered the last rites of the church. Buck last night had ordered eggs and toast for his breakfast and he ate three eggs with a fair allowance of the toast. He was nervous for a while, and kept asking when the execution would take place, but finally settled down and was much more unconcerned than those ministering to him. He joined in the prayers and talked with his confessor and Rev. Fathers Gaynor and Abbe, of St. Joseph's college, who were present. It is said that he divulged his real name to Father Cormier and gave him a part of his history, but the father says it would do no good if he gave it to the public, and at Buck's request will remain silent about the matter.

At a quarter past ten everything was ready for execution. The sheriff and his

officers entered the cell and were followed by the hangman. Buck stood in the corridor, while Radcliffe adjusted the straps and bound his arms to his side. He looked very much improved in appearance and was neat and cleanly. He wore a white shirt over his linder, and had on a pair of tweed trousers. His boots were polished brightly

and on his head he wore the same black silk cap he had on when arrested. The walk from the cell to the gallows was about twenty-five yards. Sheriff McQueen and Deputy Wilson headed the procession. The condemned man followed walking steadily between Father Cormier and Father L'Abbe who were reciting the prayers for the dead. Arrived at the gallows, Buck stood coolly under the rope and doffed his cap. Father Cormier asked the forgiveness on his behalf of any one present whom he might have injured in any way. Buck repeated in a firm voice, "God have mercy on me, and forgive me my sins." He kissed the crucifix and the priest read the absolution.

The hangman stood at Buck's left with the noose in hand. Buck asked if any one wanted to bid him good bye and shook hands with the officials and with the hangman. He bade the priests good bye and thanked them. The black cap was pulled over his face and the noose adjusted around his throat with the knot immediately behind the left ear. He said again "Good bye." Some one said "go to heaven," he answered "Thank you; God have mercy on me."

The hangman asked if all were ready and Buck in a clear voice said "Let her go!" The rope was pulled, the weight dropped and Buck's body shot up, falling again and dangling about two feet from the ground. Death, in the opinion of all, was instantaneous, though owing to his strong and wiry constitution the pulse beat for fully fifteen minutes. About two minutes after the weight fell, the legs were drawn up and again relaxed, but there was not any other movement of any member of the body.

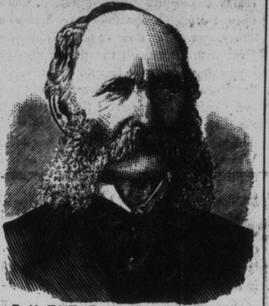
Three quarters of an hour afterwards the body was taken down and viewed by the coroners jury. His face bore a peaceful expression and was as calm as though he were only in a deep sleep. There was no vestige in his countenance of any suffering. About fifty persons were present at the hanging. The medical profession was largely represented, and all the maritime

papers had representatives there. "The law says that the body should be buried in the jail yard, but the Ottawa authorities decided to allow Father Cormier to take it and inter it in the Catholic graveyard here. This was Buck's request and he was very anxious about it.

Mr. George W. Chandler was the officiating coroner at the inquest. The jury-men were Messrs W. D. Wilbur, S. L. Chapman, H. J. McGrath, F. J. King, M. B. Palmer, Walter Dobson and Alexander Black with Mr. Black as foreman, the formal verdict was brought in.

Radcliffe, the hangman, leaves for Cornwall, Ont., where on the 10th inst. he will hang Slavin, also found guilty of murdering a constable. He is well satisfied with the success of this hanging, and says no man could die braver than did Buck. It would certainly be a difficult thing to find in the same position two cooler men than both Radcliffe and Buck under the scaffold this morning.

The bullet shot into Buck's leg the night of the tragedy was extracted after the body was taken down from the scaffold. It was found to be of No. 38 calibre, corresponding to the size of the revolver found in the possession of Jim when the latter was arrested. Buck never seemed perfectly certain what side



E. V. TAIT, Deputy Sheriff and Jailor.

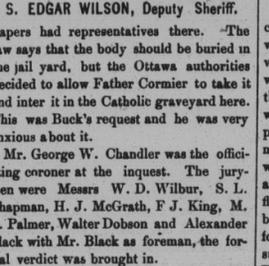
Only new and distant readers of PROGRESS need be informed that Robert Olsen, as he has been called, was executed for the killing of policeman Joseph Steadman, at Moncton, on the night of the 1st of August. The store of Wilson & Co., Chatham, had been entered on the morning of July 29th, the safe blown open, and between \$200 and \$300 in cash taken. On Monday it was learned that two rough looking tramps were at the Donnelly house, Telegraph street, Moncton, and at 9 o'clock that night Marshal Foster and his men went to arrest the pair. When the Marshal entered the house Buck and his companion named Jim ran to the rear and encountered Steadman, who was guarding one of the doors. Firing was begun in the dark and Steadman was shot dead. Buck, who was wounded in one leg, was arrested, but Jim escaped, to be captured on the northern division ten days later. On the trial Buck was found guilty of willful murder and Jim was sentenced to 25 years in the penitentiary. The date of Buck's execution was fixed for the 1st of December.

THE SHADOW OF THE SCAFFOLD.
 Reminiscences of Some of the Notable Cases in this Province.

It is 28 years since there was an execution in the county of Westmorland, and in that case as in this it is questionable if the ends of justice would not have been as well or better served had the condemned man been imprisoned. Indeed, the law's victim on that occasion can only be called a "man" in the generic sense, for he had not attained to the age of manhood, and his intellect was weaker than that of the average ignorant country boy. His name was Amos Hicks and he with his uncle, Zachariah Tingley, was tried for the murder of a squatter named Wm. Hill, who lived in the woods between Sackville and Memramcook, but within the bounds of Dorchester parish. The tragedy took place in the year 1864.

The affair grew out of what is a very common occurrence in all counties where wood and timber abound and where surveyors' lines are unknown or disputed. It was a case of trespass by the squatter, and the interested party was Zachariah Tingley, who claimed ownership of the land. The poor lad Hicks became excited over the matter and went with his gun to the spot where the intruder was felling a log, took aim, fired and killed the man. He then fled toward Sackville and took refuge in a barn of one of his relatives. Blair Botsford, the high sheriff, gave immediate pursuit and found him in his hiding place. Tingley was later arrested as an accessory and both were tried for the crime. It was alleged that the boy had been instigated to do the deed, and was really not the responsible person, but whether this was so, or whether he simply became inflamed against his victim by the heated discussions he had heard about the matter can only be conjectured. Hicks, tried first, was defended by the present Judge Palmer, while the late Judge Watters, then solicitor-general conducted the prosecution. The jury found Hicks guilty, but disagreed in regard to Tingley, who was subsequently released and lived in Sackville for many years. He is now a resident of Toronto, advanced in years and of feeble health.

Hicks was hanged at the rear of the jail.



S. EDGAR WILSON, Deputy Sheriff.

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back of where the present court house stands. It was one of the last public executions in this province, and teams brought people from all parts of the surrounding country to witness the sight. There was a great concourse at Dorchester that day. The old style of drop was used, and every detail of the horrible sight was seen by the public. Sheriff Botsford acted as executioner, and it is quite safe to say that there was not a tremor to his nerves from first to last. He was, as many who knew him can bear witness, a man of unflinching resolution. If his duty had required him to choke a man to death with his hands, he would have done it. He did not know what it was to flinch in any extremity.

After Hicks was hanged hundreds were sorry for it, and would have been glad to have brought him to life could they have done so. There was no doubt that he killed a man, but whether he was sufficiently responsible to make the crime wilful murder on his part was a matter of doubt.

He was not the first boy hanged, and unjustly hanged, in this good and law loving province of New Brunswick. A famous case, because of the iniquity of the punishment, was that of Patrick Burgen, a lad of eighteen, who was executed outside the old jail in St. John, on the 21st of February, 1828. His offence consisted in entering the dwelling of his master, John B. Smith, corner of Drury Lane and Union street, in the night time and—stealing an English shilling, a quarter of a dollar! The fact that it was a burglary by night made the crime punishable by death. He was tried, found guilty, and to the eternal discredit

before Judge Parker, and pleaded guilty. Young Slavin, a lad of 15, pleaded not guilty, and D. S. Kerr and A. R. Wetmore were assigned to defend him. He was convicted and subsequently sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Breen cheated the gallows by hanging himself in his cell in the present jail a short time before the day fixed for his execution. Slavin was hanged on a scaffold with a drop, built against the front of the jail, on King street East. The street entrance to the jail was in those times by a flight of stone steps leading to a door in what is now the second story of the building, where there was a large stone porch. The central window of the top story was in reality a door with a hinged grating, which opened from an apartment now used as a store-room. The floor of the scaffold was level with the top of the porch, and the supporting posts rested on the street. The day of the execution was clear and cold and every part of King street, the square and the burial ground from which a view could be had was crowded. The sheriff was John White, but it was understood that he did not personally cut the rope which supported the trap.

Young Slavin, who had merely acted under his father's commands, was sent to the old penitentiary for life. Some years later he made his escape, but was arrested in Bangor, Me. Before he could be extradited, some question arose as to whether an escaped convict was a prisoner charged with an offence, as defined by the treaty, and the authorities finally let him go. Nobody was sorry that he was not brought

When he had finished there were few eyes in the crowded court not ready to shed tears for the prisoner.

Now for the sequel. John Kerr was the prisoner's counsel, and he at once began to work for a commutation of the sentence. Everybody signed the petition, not only because they liked Rogers, but because they felt that in his normal condition he would never commit murder. There was, too, more or less of an impression that the taking off of Seely was not a loss to the community. The petition succeeded, and Rogers was sent to the penitentiary for life.

After he had been there a few years, his health began to fail, and his friends made this the ground of an application for his pardon. They were successful. He was liberated, and the man who had a few years before been sentenced to die, received an ovation and was serenaded with a brass band on the evening of his return to liberty. He subsequently left St. John, and died at Colon, near Panama, some years later.

It was later in the same year, if PROGRESS remembers aright, that the King Ceoric murder took place. The ship in question was outward bound for the United Kingdom, and the crew had gone aboard fighting drunk. When a short distance below Partridge Island it was found that one of the sailors had been stabbed to death in his bunk. The police went to the scene in a tug, and arrested the whole crew. At the inquest the evidence was very vague, and the only thing certain was that a strong arm had driven a sheath knife home. Nobody could testify who struck the blow, and no motive could be found other than the frenzy of a drunken man. Suspicion pointed to several, but some of the evidence appeared to point to one George McNutt as the guilty man. He was placed on his trial, and it is pretty certain some of the other sailors swore pretty hard in order to clear themselves. McNutt was convicted and the late Judge Fisher passed sentence of death.

The writer of this was present at all the proceedings after the murder, and it seemed to him at the time that the conviction of McNutt was not warranted by the evidence. There was a very grave doubt whether he was the man who dealt the blow, and entirely too much evidence was given to at least one of the witnesses whose air of bluff successfully imposed upon the jury. Under these circumstances there was enough doubt of McNutt's guilt to make a general desire for the commutation of his sentence. Daniel Jordan, his counsel, had a petition prepared, it was signed by a very large number of people, and the sentence was changed to imprisonment for life. A few years later McNutt was liberated, and resumed his sailor life. He has been in this port several times since and has always declared that he was unjustly convicted.

He never for a moment admitted the justice of his sentence, but after his removal to the penitentiary constantly protested his innocence, accusing one of the sailors of having sworn falsely. It has always been the opinion of the writer that the wrong man was convicted, and information received years afterwards tended to strengthen that belief. McNutt was of powerful build, had a hard countenance, and this, as much as anything else, led to the conviction of some that he was the guilty man. But there would have been a dreadful mistake had he been hanged.

The first hanging at the shire town of Dorchester, nearly seventy years ago, is now believed to have been an error on the part of the court. The victim was a man named Babcock, who killed his sister. From what has been learned of the old inhabitants, there is little doubt he was insane and not morally responsible for his act.

The county of Westmorland has had the most mysterious tragedy in the annals of New Brunswick. It may or may not be correct to say it was a murder, though it was so called at the time. Two trials and the expenditure of many thousands of dollars failed to clear up the mystery, and nobody who is willing to tell can say to this day who killed Timothy McCarthy.

On the night of the 12th of October, 1877, Timothy McCarthy, a well-known resident of Moncton, left that place for Shediac, on his way to Prince Edward Island. He had with him a large sum of money, but the amount was known only to himself. Just six months later, about noon on the 12th of April, 1878, his body was found in the Scadou river, near Shediac, with a rope attached. He was fully dressed and his coats closely buttoned, and bills to the amount of several hundred dollars were found on his person. In the meantime, on the information of one Annie Parker, a servant employed at the Osborne House, Shediac, John Osborne, his wife and two of the family were arrested and committed on suspicion of having robbed and murdered McCarthy in the bar-room of the hotel, late at night. The story of the Parker girl was a direct narration of what she claimed to have witnessed and had it been believed, the prisoners must have been convicted. It was not, for the reason that every time she told the story it differed in some important particular from the previous story, and many of the statements were shown to be untrue. The Osbornes were finally discharged, with the cloud hanging over them and financially ruined by the enormous expense to which

they had been put. Annie Parker was charged with perjury and held in jail for a time, but the case never came to trial and she was discharged.

The style of gallows used in the execution of Buck appears to be that formerly in vogue in New York and some other states, and which has been adopted in Ontario. It is new in this part of the country. The rope passes over pulleys, and at one end of it is a heavy weight, which at the proper moment falls a distance of five feet or so. This should jerk up the condemned man so that in the rebound his neck would be broken. The style of hanging machine used in St. John of recent years consists of a long beam bolted to an upright so as to tilt up or down like the beam of a pair of scales. One end of this, very heavily weighted, is fastened up so as to allow the other end, with the noose attached, to be a short distance above the prisoner. When the rope holding the weighted end is cut, that end falls, jerking the victim into the air, the rebound breaking his neck.

The old fashioned drop, however, is still preferred by many who have given any thought to the subject. Where the proper calculations are made for the weight of the condemned and the depth of the drop, no method can be more certain or humane. The writer has seen both styles in operation, and the most satisfactory execution he ever witnessed, from a scientific and humane point of consideration, was where there was a drop of five and a half feet. The sheriff had carefully calculated everything, and death was as near instantaneous as a death by hanging can possibly be. A critical scrutiny of the body, close at hand, could not detect the symptoms of a struggle. The great Calcraft or Berry would have admitted that the job was thoroughly done, as it always should be if it is done at all.

Why not learn shorthand when it can be done so easily by mail. Pernin Shorthand can be learned in much less time than any of the difficult systems—as rapid and more legible.

SNELL'S COLLEGE, Windsor, N.S.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

FRAZEE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 119 Hollis St., Halifax is in session day and evening. Best place to learn Bookkeeping, Business, etc., also Stenography and Typewriting. Send for our circular. J. C. P. FRAZEE, Principal.

CIRCULARS—Cards, and all kinds of advertising matter, carefully distributed in all parts of the city by reliable messengers. A trial lot solicited. For further particulars and rates, address—Canadian Advertising Agency, P. O. Box, 108, St. John, N. B.

A BARGAIN—WE ARE closing out a line of English Tweeds—dark colors—\$1.50 a suit. A. GILMOUR, Tailor, 72 Germain street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, nearly new 4 H. P. Upright Boiler, built to pass government inspection. Guaranteed satisfactory. Price low. Apply at Engineers Office.

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

STAMPS WANTED, USED before coming to this office, in exchange for the original envelopes, preferred. I also want pairs and blocks, on and off envelopes for my collection. Actually the highest prices paid. Particularly want some New Brunswick 194d. provisions (rate to Great Britain). Send list of what you have for sale. Sheets of stamps sent on approval to collectors. H. L. HARR, 71, Gorington street, Halifax, N. S.

IMPORTANT TO FLESHY PEOPLE. We have noticed a page article in the Boston Globe on reducing weight at a very small expense. It will pay our readers to send two cent stamp for a copy to Walker Circulating Library, 10 Hamilton Place, Boston, Mass.

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All kinds of old SILVERWARE repaired and replated and made to look as good as new.

W. HILLMAN, 87 Germain St., St. John.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

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Pocket Cutlery: Our immense stock allows of a selection from over 350 patterns.

Table Cutlery: Handled in all Styles of Handles with all the improvements of the year.

Carvers: Sets of Carvers, in elegant plush lined fancy cases, containing 3, 5 and 7 pieces.

Razors: In satin-lined leather and fancy cases, containing a pair, or 3 pieces, one for every day.

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Entree Dishes, Berry Dishes, Ice Pitchers,

Salvers, Lockup Liquor Sets, Butter

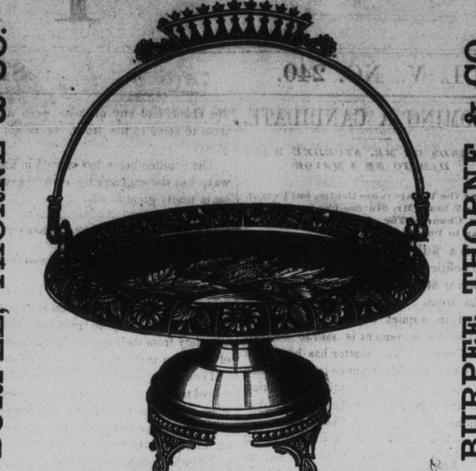
Coolers, Napkin Rings, Spoons, Forks

and Knives, and hundreds of like things,

—useful remembrances at small cost.

T. McAVITY & SONS, 13 and 15 King St.

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Bake Dishes, Castors, Napkin Rings, Opera Glasses, Etc.

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CUTLERY.

We have the largest stock in the Maritime Provinces from all the best makers such as JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, limited, CUTLERS to her MAJESTY and the ROYAL FAMILY. Geo. Butler & Co., Trinity Works, Sheffield; Geo. Woodhead & Son, and Thos. Ellin & Co. Nothing is so much appreciated for a Christmas Present as a good piece of Cutlery.

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It is strictly first class in every respect. Very moderate in consumption of fuel, and a continuous fire can be kept up throughout the season. As a baker it is PERFECT.

Every Range Guaranteed.

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and Knives, and hundreds of like things, —useful remembrances at small cost.



In the above sketch of the Donnelly house, C shows the door by which the police entered. Steadman was stationed at B. Buck and Jim ran through the house from the front room on the left and came out of the shed door at D. Steadman was shot at D.

of the administration of justice in this country, he was hanged. The governor, Sir Howard Douglas, could have exercised his prerogative and pardoned the poor boy, but he did not. Much that is pleasant has been written of Sir Howard, and justly, but his action in this case must be a dark blot on his administration of the government of New Brunswick.

Another case which was a topic of talk for years was the execution of a sailor, known as Redburn, in St. John, for killing a shipmate while the vessel was lying in this port. As near as PROGRESS can remember, in the absence of data, this was in the year 1846. The killing, in some countries, would have been ranked as in the heat of blood, for it was a sailor's quarrel and Redburn acted under the influence of violent passion. His true name was not Redburn, but what it was could not be learned. He had been well brought up and was desirous that his relatives in a distant land should never know his fate.

The last public execution in St. John was that of Patrick Slavin on the 11th day of December, 1857, for his participation in what was known as the Mispick tragedy. As many now living will remember, it was a clear case of willful and deliberate murder, and as in all the executions in St. John since that time, the penalty, if capital punishment be at any time permissible, was fully merited.

Robert McKenzie had been a tailor in St. John, retiring from business with a competency and residing with his wife and family on a fine farm which he owned at Mispick. He was a money lender and always had a considerable amount of cash in the house. This fact was well known to the people in the district.

In October, 1857, McKenzie engaged James Breen as a farm laborer, and Breen was temporarily located at the house of Patrick Slavin, near by. These men conspired to murder McKenzie and his family, and on the night of the 25th of October they carried out their horrible plot. They murdered McKenzie, his wife, and all the children, and then burned the house to conceal the crime. The remains were burned so completely that only portions of the bones of some of the bodies were found. Old Slavin thus described the deed:

"McKenzie and Breen came down; I walked out of the bedroom and struck him on the breast with the poll of the axe. That blow did not kill. I struck him several other blows on the head and the breast, and wherever it was handy. . . . Breen and I went up together to the house to kill what was in it. I saw Mrs. McKenzie sitting on a rocking chair, with a child in her arms. When I went in I did not speak, but just struck her on the side of the head by the ear; think the first blow killed her; she struggled in the agonies of death a good deal. Think the child was killed in striking at the mother; struck her as many as fifteen blows. The children cried a little; they did not run away, but kept about the mother; I killed the whole of them."

Old Slavin and Breen were arraigned

back. It was generally felt that he had been sufficiently punished, and that if he wanted to lead a new life in another land, the chance should be given him.

Since the hanging of Slavin, all the St. John executions, three in number, have been under the Dominion law, and have been private. It is not necessary to refer to them in detail, as they are well remembered by most people. It may, however, be repeated that in no one of the instances has there been a doubt as to the justice of the conviction, though in one instance public sympathy caused strenuous but unavailing efforts to be made for a commutation of the sentence.

Quite a number have been sentenced to death in St. John and not executed. A notable case was that of Archibald Rogers in 1875. "Archie," as everybody called him who knew him, was of respectable family and a good fellow with many friends. He was of wild habits, however, and these led to his fall. There was, at that time a well known character in the city, by the name of Linus Seely, who had a rather bad record and had given the police a good deal of trouble. He was one of a crowd which shipped on the steamer Chesapeake during the civil war, and captured her in the name of the southern confederacy. For this, he and several of his companions were arrested in St. John on a charge of piracy, but after a lengthy hearing before the police magistrate, escaped on technical grounds. He led a loose life after that until the tragedy which brought him his death.

Rogers and Seely had quarrelled over cards in a house on Sheffield street one afternoon in the early months of 1875, and the quarrel was adjourned to the street. During the altercation Rogers drew a revolver and fired, the bullet entering Seely's body in the region of the stomach. Seely died at the public hospital a day or later.

Immediately after the shooting, Rogers fled, and every trace of him was lost until some days later, when a telegram from Point Lepreau gave the information that he was there, on an outward bound schooner. Chief of Police Marshall and several men at once took a team and drove to the Point. When they boarded the vessel Rogers tried to shoot himself, but the bullet glanced, and he received only a flesh wound in the head. He then jumped overboard, but was captured and brought back to St. John.

It was contended that Rogers saw a knife in Seely's hand before he fired, but this was not established on the trial and the prisoner was convicted. The late Chief Justice Ritchie presided and his delivery of the sentence was most dignified and impressive. Rogers spoke manfully, admitting the justice of the condemnation and hoping that his fate would be a warning to young men not to carry firearms.

BURPEE, THORNE & CO.

MUSICAL.

Harrison's orchestra had one of the best that St. John has seen at a local concert time, the Minstrels excepted. I would not be more of our well known local performers. The audience was a vast one and encircled the order of the first number by the City Cornet band "It was hardly a success. It is but a short time that the band performed at a concert in a manner, but this time the music was not so good and the attack was poor, the redoubt being the work done by the cornet and drum player.

The overture to "Semiramide" by orchestra was very good as a whole, the pianical passages the instruments were together.

Miss Craigie was so evidently suffering from a cold that it is hardly fair to criticize her carefully and properly trained voice fine one in time as Miss Craigie is very Herr Doering maintained, and with added to the already favorable opinion people have held about his clever choir has a very graceful bow arm. His first a beautiful simple air of his own composition played with great pathos. The second a Spanish dance was a very pretty little piece. Miss Fildgen sang a very taking song runs were defective and she seemed to difficulty in taking her high notes. In her voice sounded very nicely.

Fran Brauer had to perform on a instrument, which was no doubt the changing her solo, and playing a rearrangement of her own instead of the "Fantasia" by Liszt.

In Fraulien Bendinger's first selection was not in good condition. She also tremble than was judicious and there pleasant ring about her tones. In the voice was in much better condition, she played her careful training to good showing that she was the possessor of voice.

Mr. Wild's banjo solo was complete absence.

In the grand descriptive fantasia "Col storm scene was best though really the and "Dulness" couldn't be surpassed. Columbia's attack was poor. Taken this was very good.

The style of the song "Sprung a suited Mr. Cole's voice, but the lower out of his compass and he got into depth when he came to the "water." Me" which gave as an encore, was range, the high notes were a little strained.

The concert, including "allegro adagio cantabile" and "rondo allegretto" is a credit to its composer, who plays Mr. White is making marked improvement due to careful study and persistent practice. Bendinger sang very nicely, but was better in the "Lullaby" little inclined to be untrue in her runs which she did with ease and fluency, v. Herr Doering was excellent in his two choruses notably "Tip with the boom boom" and "Swearing" by Gebriell Marie, being sung by Epper. The choruses were very skillful.

The selection from Offenbach's "Grand was played by Harrison's orchestra.

Fran Brauer showed no mean skill in which he played the accompaniment and displaying a good execution.

The Leinster Street school boys have concert in the Institute, quite a novel which nearly all the performers were program included violin, piccolo, flute vocal solo by Master Crockett, besides choruses notably "Tip with the boom boom Dundee" in which the boys wore Hips fits. It was quite nice to have the boys courage enough to appear in public in inevitable good little girl who general centre of attraction at such entertainment.

In the Station Church on Sunday evening was sung after evensong as has custom in the church during Advent. sang two verses as a solo the choir sinately two verses. Fr. Jones sang although he has quite a small voice. I ways reminds one of Fr. Davenport, as he has not got the power, he certainly earnestness which is required to propert one of the grandest hymns of the Church.

St. Andrew's Society held a Concert Wednesday, being St. Andrew's day; contributed the interesting programme, Harrison's orchestra, Mrs. Worles, Mr. L. W. T. Robertson, Mr. I. Allen Jack and strel Quartets.

The Oratorio Concerts come off to criticism. As far as one can see by the the picked orchestra, by far the best that has yet accompanied the Oratorio. St. words can express the amount of credit to Miss Goddard who has been idealizing the practices.

Padre's secretary, Gor cabled that the pianist will sail York on the Havel December 14.

Gilbert, Sullivan and Carte, as ers and managers, divided \$1,35 fifteen years, profits of their joint

To proficiency as a pianist Victoria of Prussia adds a master banjo which would not disgrace hall performer.

Miss Gertrude Stein has been to sing the contralto role in the "Long Island," December 13 and 14 the direction of Walter Damrosch.

Lady Randolph Churchill is a musician, and quite a role in the she could support herself and her music. She plays the piano harp.

Mascagni's new opera will be "Vestria" and not "Radcliffe" opera in three acts, and contains indispensable intermezzo. It will dued in

BURPEE, THORNE & CO.



MUSICAL CIRCLES.

Harrison's orchestra had one of the largest houses that St. John has seen at a local concert for a long time, the Minstrels excepted.

The orchestra was a most enthusiastic one and encores the order of the day. The first number by the City Concert band "La Traviata" was hardly a success.

The overture to "Semiramide" by Harrison's orchestra was very good as a whole, though in the pizzicato passages the instruments were not quite together.

Mrs. Fenton was so evidently suffering from stage fright that she had to be criticised her, her voice it carefully and properly trained ought to be a very fine one in time as Miss Craigie is very young.

Herr Doering maintained, and with many people added to the already favorable opinion St. John people have held about his clever cello playing. He has a very graceful bow arm.

Madame Albani at eight years of age could play any of Beethoven's sonatas at sight and had already sung in public. At 16 she was first soprano, organist and choir teacher at a church in Albany, New York State.

The oldest amateur orchestra in London is named "The Wandering Minstrels," and is composed of people belonging to the highest social rank. This society was organized about thirty years ago in the smoking room of the Guards barracks at Windsor.

The amateur composers of England include the names of the late Prince Consort, the late Duke of Albany, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Marquis of Devonshire, Lady Baker, Lady Arthur Hill, Lady White and the Hon. Mrs. Malone, all having created melodies of more or less lasting quality.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie is a pianist, while Mr. Carnegie performs upon a curious instrument called "musical tubes." It is a Japanese affair and probably the only one of its kind in this country. It consists of eight metal tubes of graduated sizes, rather suggestive of the pipes of an organ upon a miniature scale.

The Daniels Specialty Company have been playing to crowded houses all week, and have decided to remain here all next week. This company is certainly a popular one and has scored a great success.

The Oratorio Concerts come of too late for criticism. As far as one can see by the practices the picked orchestra is by far the best local one that has yet accompanied the Oratorio Society.

Padewski's secretary, Gorlitz, has called that the pianist will sail for New York on the Havell December 14. Gilbert, Sullivan and Carte, as composers and managers, divided \$1,350,000 in fifteen years, profits of their joint labors.

to present special works of their own selection, but the great festival performances, in which all will participate, will be confined to the great compositions of Bach and Handel, with which all are supposed to be familiar.

Mr. George W. Childs has the harp that the people of Lisinrick presented to Tom Moore. "The pride of all circles and the idol of his own." Moore's widow gave the harp to an English earl, who in turn presented it to Mr. Childs.

Patti's reason for always signing her name at the very top of a collector's page is that once she signed in the middle of a page, and soon after the leaf was further embellished with the words: "I promise to pay at sight the sum of £1,000."

Adolf Neuwendorf will be musical director of the new Manhattan Opera house, New York. The first opera will be "Bohemi," new to this country, and Januchowski will be the prima donna. "Carmen," "Fidelio," "Faust," and other favorite operas will follow.

Madame Albani at eight years of age could play any of Beethoven's sonatas at sight and had already sung in public. At 16 she was first soprano, organist and choir teacher at a church in Albany, New York State. Very few singers are such good all-round musicians as the famous soprano.

The heart of the great Boston public is sad for we have had the last performances of "1492." This merry trifle has run for thirteen weeks and could have easily gone on for as many more, but other engagements made it impossible for it to be continued.

The Tremont has given a season of farce comedy by the Russel comedians of whom graceful Amelia Glover is the leading attraction. Rosina Vokes, the unapproachable is to follow and the house will hardly be large enough to hold this lady's admirers.

E. H. Sothern closed his two weeks' engagement at the Hollis street this evening and on Monday at this house the curtain will rise on Fanny Davenport's gorgeous production of "Cleopatra." Sothern played only his new piece, "Captain Lettair."

Speaking of the museum, they are doing "Nerve" there now this piece in the hands of the Lyceum Company of New York was execrably funny but its present delineators only contrive to make it moderately so.

"Babes in the Wood" at the Boston and they bid fair to wander through the wood for some time to come if full houses are any criterion. The gorgeous scenes unfold themselves, the trained choruses march, the nimble dancers elevate their dainty toes with a charming disregard of the laws of gravity and the box office tells a story of success.

"Surrender" at the Columbia, a war play without a shot, is doing fairly well. It is by the same author as "Alabama" but is nothing like as a good piece. Louis Aldrich is playing the lead and the Boston favorite, Miriam O'Leary is also in the cast.

Padewski plays in Boston, January, 4th, 12th, and 21st. George Grossmith, the London actor, so well known as the originator of the parts of Sir Joseph Porter, the Lord High Chancellor, Koke, &c., has given three of his delightful entertainments in Music Hall and has established himself as a favorite.

He is a good singer, a more than ordinary good pianist, a clever mimic, and the fact that he holds his audience for two hours obedient to his will, with no stage accessories of costume and scenery, shows that he is an entertainer of great merit.

The Bostonians will spend Christmas and New Year's at home, and will have the pleasure of hearing the bright music of "Robin Hood." Mr. Bernard Beer, the English actress, follows Fanny Davenport, at Hollis Street Theatre.

Make your fruit cake and otherwise provide for it. New Raisins, Currants, Spices, Cabbied Peels, Fresh Eggs, Mince Meas, Sweet Cider, Choice Lard, Roll Butter, Dried Ham & Bacon, and all other things necessary and in season to be had from J. S. ARMSTRONG & CO., Charlotte st., next Y. M. C. A.

BARLEY SUGAR TOYS.

The finest ever seen in St. John are shown at the KANDY KITCHEN, 12 Charlotte St. and the BIJOU, 70 King Street.

of Hawthorne's cannot be dramatised, it does not possess the elements to make a play and is clearly a study to be read and thought over in the quiet of one's room. The adapter has found difficulties in his work and has had to write in what comedy there is in the piece.

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Mechanics' Institute, Dec. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

2nd. Week! 2nd. Week! CROWDED HOUSES NIGHTLY. DANIELS

Grand Specialty Company Has been travelling in New England for years. READ THE NAMES. JOHN FENTON, Champion Dancer of the world H. J. DANIELS, Ventriloquist CHARLEY KROUSE, Dutch Comedian DICK PLUNKETT, Black-face Comedian U. G. LEE, Musical Artist MISS ELMELINE STEWES, Sonnette BILLY MALONE, Irish Comedian And also the greatest Banjo Conductor in the world, MARLOW and PLUNKETT. A whole show in themselves.

ADMISSION 10 CENTS to any part of the house. Money refunded if it is not the most pleasing entertainment you ever had in St. John. This company played nearly 7--Months in Portland, Me.- 7.



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All kinds of Work finished in best style and at lowest prices. ISAAC ERB, 13 Charlotte Street, St. John, N. B.

Chrysanthemum Buds Are just coming out. They are in great profusion at CLAYTON'S GREEN-HOUSE.

WREATHS, FLORAL DESIGNS and all kinds of BOQUETS and FUNERAL TOKENS made promptly to order. JOSHUA P. CLAYTON, South-East end of Pitt street.

A Christmas Present for You In the window of the KANDY KITCHEN, 105 Barrington Street, Halifax, is a Glass Vase (that holds about three quarts) filled with candles known as Scotch Mixtures, and beside it is an elegant CABINET UPRIGHT PIANO

manufactured by D. W. Kerr & Co., valued at \$600, also a 14 K. SOLID GOLD LADIES' BUSTING CASE WATCH. Now the enterprising proprietor of the K.K. purposes giving the Piano to the one that guesses the exact number to the number of candles in jar, contents to be counted by same committee that seated said jar, and next best guesser to have the Watch. A Guess Check is given free with every 10 cent purchase, two with 20 cents, etc. On receipt of One Dollar (\$1.00) a 5 pound box of their celebrated mixtures consisting of Plain and Nut Tally, Butter Cups, Butter Scotch, Lion Buns, Chocolate Creams, etc., etc., all fresh and delicious, neatly packed in wax paper, and (worth 40 cents per pound), will be shipped to your address with 10 ten guess checks, giving you ten chances to get the Piano or Watch. Present to be awarded Dec. 31st, 1892. Piano was bought at Miller Bros., Granville street, Sole Agents. Write your estimate on each half of guess check, keep one yourself, and mail the other to us.

Write your estimate on each half of guess check, keep one yourself, and mail the other to us. HARP'S BALSAM OF GINGER

Make your fruit cake and otherwise provide for it. New Raisins, Currants, Spices, Cabbied Peels, Fresh Eggs, Mince Meas, Sweet Cider, Choice Lard, Roll Butter, Dried Ham & Bacon, and all other things necessary and in season to be had from J. S. ARMSTRONG & CO., Charlotte st., next Y. M. C. A.

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THE Oriental Waving Iron. A Perfect device for WAVING or CRIMPING the HAIR in the prevailing style. Easily and quickly operated. Made of polished steel and handsomely nickel-plated. Price, 50 Cents.

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PROGRESS.

EDWARD S. CARTER, EDITOR.

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

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HALIFAX BRANCH OFFICE: KNOWLES' BUILDING, COR. GEORGE AND GRANVILLE STS. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, DEC. 3.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

It may be readily assumed that a large proportion of those who signed the petition for the commutation of the sentence of ROBERT OLSEN were people who, were a plebiscite taken, would vote for the abolition of the death penalty in all cases. There were, of course, very many who were immediately influenced by the particular circumstances in this case, and who might have refused to sign a petition in a case where the wilfulness of the murder was more clear, but with the majority, underlying their sympathy for the friendless stranger, was the rooted conviction that the taking of human life in cold blood is abhorrent whether done with or without the sanction of human law.

The execution of a criminal cannot claim to have anything beyond this sanction. It is out of the question to quote the authority of the law of Moses; for if that were adhered to, the criminal code of these times would abound with most rigid penalties for many minor offences. A code which was necessary in the earlier ages of the world is not that which should govern mankind in these times. The advent of the SAVIOUR, to which the thoughts of the whole christian world are directed at this season, brought a dispensation in which the law of blood for blood, a life for a life, had no part. Under the old dispensation, swift vengeance followed disobedience to the laws of God and of man, but when the great, the awful crime in the history of fallen man was committed, the prayer from the cross breathed forgiveness upon the offenders. It is true that was the aspiration of Divinity, and it is not to be construed into the injunction that society should pardon willful offenders against its peace and security, but in that as in all that is taught by the life and words of CHRIST is the negation of the retaliatory spirit. All laws should have for their end the protection of society, without being the instruments of society's vengeance.

The theory obtains that the end of capital punishment is no more than to afford such protection, but woven into the whole warp of criminal law is the spirit of the lex talionis. No better evidence of this is found than in the common outcry that the opponents of capital punishment have no consideration for the murderer's victim whose life was sacrificed. If the hanging of one man could bring another back to life there might be some force in this plea, but the taking of an additional life does not alter in any particular the position of the victim and his friends. It is beyond question that this spirit of revenge has been very manifest in the case of ROBERT OLSEN. Public sentiment in the district where the crime was committed insisted on a verdict of guilty of willful murder. It is most probably that had he been tried in another distant county merely on the merits of the case, there would have been a different result. Whether he was or was not guilty, the unimpassioned mind which has given any attention to the case cannot refrain from the conclusion that he did not have a fair trial.

It is of no avail to discuss the matter. The law has been carried out, and without doubt all who are responsible in the affair have done as they conscientiously believed they ought to do. The question in the abstract is whether capital punishment is advisable or necessary in any case. In other words, can there be a different punishment which will equally deter others from the commission of the crime and efficiently protect society.

Leaving out altogether the idea of punishment as retaliation, the death penalty has little that may be said in its favor. That it is not a deterrent has been abundantly proven, and that the isolation of the criminal makes society as secure as the killing of him would do, may also be admitted. It used to be the fashion to hang men for a great many kinds of offences, which have been even less common since the penalty was abolished than they were during its

enforcement. The deliberate slayer usually calculates that he will not be caught, while the man who acts hastily, as OLSEN did, does not stop to consider what the law may be. If the penalty had been any of the barbarous deaths by torture of old times, his act would have been the same. Had the punishment been merely imprisonment, he would not have been the more violent in his dash for liberty that night. The death penalty is absolutely without deterrent effect under these and many other conditions where one person kills another. It is simply to be looked at as the agency for disposing of men who are considered unfit to be trusted to mingle with the world.

It is true that now and then there is a murder of such peculiar atrocity, that mere imprisonment for life does not strike the ordinary mind as an adequate penalty, but this again is because of man's vengeful nature and because of his education in the idea of blood for blood. If capital punishment is right for one kind of a murder it is right for another kind—provided it is murder, the unlawfully taking of the life of another with malice aforethought. But it is just here that the law steps in and adds, "either express or implied." That it is to say, the man who carelessly premeditates, plans and carries out the slaughter of one or a dozen people is guilty and must be hanged. So must the hunted outcast, who brought to bay makes a sudden and desperate attempt to escape his pursuers and in the excitement of the moment kills one of them. The law; who so often is guided by the absolute lies smoothly spoken of as presumptions and legal fictions, has no gradations of punishment for murder, as it has for almost every other known crime. The presumption of malice once established and the prisoner convicted, the same fate is fixed for the frantic, frightened tramp as for CREAM, the wholesale poisoner, or the slasher and carver of Whitechapel. The death penalty, as the law now is, is as unfair as often as its warmest advocates can claim that it is just.

This age sought to be one in which the hangman had no more place than the torturer of the ages past. Torture was considered necessary, in the interests of society at one time, just as executions are now. The one might well follow the other into the realm of desuetude. Both are brutal and abhorrent to humanity.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.

The recent references of PROGRESS to the possibility of having self-contained houses at an annual rental of less than \$200 each, in the city of St. John, have excited a good deal of interest. One of the leading architects, Mr. G. ERNEST FAIRWEATHER, writes a letter in this issue in which he points out difficulties in the way of building cheap and good houses, but is by no means of the opinion that it cannot be done. He suggests what appears to be a practical way of getting at the matter, which is for people who want houses of the kind described to give an idea of what will answer their needs, and he will see how far the plan can be carried out at a moderate cost. PROGRESS will be very glad to hear from any of its readers on this point, and if it can be shown that rents here can be made as low as in New England cities of equal size, a great deal will be accomplished. That rents are altogether too high here in proportion to the value of real estate is a fact that is painfully apparent to men of moderate means. There must be a remedy for this, and if there is PROGRESS is now in a fair way to discuss it.

Referring to one point in Mr. FAIRWEATHER'S letter, is there any good reason why rents cannot be paid monthly as well as they can be paid quarterly? The old quarter day is an institution which has the merit of antiquity, but so has the long credit system in general. The spirit of the age is for quick returns and small profits, and it is manifest in every line of business. If salaries were payable quarterly, there might be some claim that rents should not accrue within a shorter period; but they are not, as a rule. In most occupations weekly payments have been adopted, and at the most pay day comes not less frequently than once a month. Even where government officials may get their cheques only once in three months, they can as easily pay rent each month as they can each quarter, if they so arrange matters at the outset. There do not appear to be any redeeming features about quarterly payments of rent, and as is pointed out, the risk of the landlord is very much increased.

While a good many conservative minded people may prefer to lease by the month, pay rent quarterly and have the right of three months' notice to quit, the average citizen who seeks a rent under \$200 would be as willing to rent by the month, pay monthly and move at a month's notice. Where there is this system, landlords will do their best to make things comfortable for tenants, whereas if a tenant now makes a landlord, he cannot rectify his mistake for the next year.

There are, it is true, some instances where flats are now rented by the month, but they are the exception. The general rule of renting is by the year, and the first of May is the day in which everybody who has to move finds the world upside down.

If, however, the system of monthly renting be thought undesirable, let it continue to be by the year, but let the rent be

payable by the month. No honest tenant could object to such a system, any more than he objects to paying other bills monthly, while every landlord will welcome it. If such a plan will make cheaper rents it ought to be adopted.

Let the readers of PROGRESS note Mr. FAIRWEATHER'S suggestion and send a brief statement of the kind of houses they think would suit them. They must not aim at getting a palace for a \$200 or less rent, and they should try to make their requirements such, as are consistent with comfort and not in the nature of luxury. It is very likely houses can be built to suit both their views and their purses.

MARCHING ONWARD.

The Salvation Army seems to be making constant progress, and it is probable that in time it will be a duly organized sect, with a claim to recognition as a "church" in the christian world. It has heretofore been content to recruit itself from the ranks of humanity that were not reached by other christian organizations, but it would now seem that it will pursue its warfare into the fields occupied by the religious denominations, and pursue a proselyting policy. This is not said in so many words, but it is very strongly implied by the statement, from an official source, that one of the first points raised and decided at the recent council in New York was as to "sheepstealing." This is defined by BALLINGTON BOOTH to mean whether the Army should draw on the membership of other folds for its own membership. To quote his words, "it was decided that when members of other religious bodies, the churches in short, came to our meetings, took an interest in our methods, showed that they were not quite satisfied or sufficiently occupied in their existing spiritual relations, we should endeavor to enlist them."

The effect of this is expected to be the acquisition of a fresh supply of intelligent field officers, and it will increase to a wonderful extent the efficiency and importance of the Army.

In the meantime, whatever may be thought of the Army assuming the position of a church, it cannot be denied that it is doing a great work as a body which lifts the fallen and strengthens the weak. It has done a wonderful thing for thousands who would not have been reached by other agencies, and very largely has it proved its right to recognition in the rescue of the drunkard. It is not a part of the plan to attempt to destroy the saloon, which it considers a useless waste of energy, as the conditions are now, but its latest programme is to redouble the efforts with the customers of the saloons. Saloons are visited—nearly 15,000 have been visited in New York city alone up to August, 1892—and in many instances good results have followed, but a still greater good has been done in the nearly 27,000 calls on poor families, and in the attention given to the wants of the sick and the poor.

The income of the Army in the United States, last year, amounted to nearly three quarters of a million dollars, and it was expended in various ways for mission work, the salaries being a comparatively small item. The average salary, indeed, is a trifle over \$125 a year, which is a figure small enough to satisfy the critics that the officers of the army are not laying up any wealth out of their stipends, however the money may go. That there may be no doubt as to the way in which the funds are expended, the accounts are audited by a practical auditor, who has no connection with the Army. It is quite easy for the public to imagine that the leaders of the movement are growing rich out of the proceeds, but so far there has been no evidence that could form a basis for such a charge.

The Army is doing a good work wherever it is found, and that is nearly everywhere in these days. It has come to stay. It is not so many years since the Park street church, Boston, was the exponent of New England congregationalism and was known as "Brimstone Corner." It preached the damnation of sinners in general and of the heathen in particular as a tenet of faith. As the years have passed, other churches have become more famous in congregational circles and among them is that in Brooklyn where BECHER was the pastor. The people of this church have just made an emphatic denial of the belief in regard to the fate of the heathen by declining to aid the American Board of Foreign Missions which teaches that all who do not embrace christianity are eternally lost. In short, the congregation decline to support this great mission because of its teaching in this particular respect. The money that has hitherto gone for this purpose will be devoted to another mission in Japan where a less positive doctrine is taught. The matter is interesting as showing the drift and evolution of congregationalism from the teachings of JONATHAN EDWARDS and others of the leaders in the past.

The number of people who know what a paper ought to say or not say, can only be known to the editors of journals, which travel out of the rut in dealing with public questions. If PROGRESS since the start had taken the advice of everybody who has had wise counsel to offer it would have advocated some of the most extraordinary

things under the sun, and it would also have been silent in regard to a good many other things on which it has ventured to speak. It would have had a queer record by this time, but it is quite certain that it would have not had, as it now has, the largest circulation of any paper in the maritime provinces.

The church fair people have at last been met on their own ground at Lincoln, Eng., where some unidentified individual entered into competition with them at one of their gatherings and stole a dozen purses from the pockets of visitors. The climax of his impudence was in slipping one of the empty wallets into the pocket of that famous and honored prelate, the Bishop of Lincoln, who is reported to have been much astonished when he found it.

Some medical man has advanced the idea that "the best thing that can happen to a nervous girl is to be liked." This is probably true in theory, but the trouble with some nervous girls is that they are apt to appreciate least those who are anxious to like them most. In other words, the nervous girl is not always a good judge of who may be her best friend.

To Nina.

Beam out, oh sun! with brightest ray
That ever gladdened a happy day.
And give our cousin, the much loved one,
The grace of the bride the sun shines on;
Give her sunlight, sun, before we part,
As the earnest of joy to a happy heart.
Hear thy sweet sally's song on the shalms' ring strand,
Break sally's waves on the shalms' ring strand,
To board the vessel, whose mystic crew
In the tempest and sunshine was only two:
United as one by the magic of love
In the wondrous register kept above.
Ring out glad bells in the morning air,
For never a bride more sweet and fair,
Hear thy sweet sally's song on the shalms' ring strand,
Awaken the echoes of earth and sky,
Give her music, bells, for she can meet
Your sweetest chimes with a strain as sweet.
We all must part, but we never yet
Shall learn to whisper the word "forget."
Your life be rich as your life is pure,
Love warm and strong to the end endure.
The God of your fathers ere this time,
Is the wish of a hundred hearts and mine.
C. C. C.
Kingston, Kent, N. B., June 27, 1892.

Will Hold the City Responsible.

A week or two ago PROGRESS told of the application of the Connolly's for payment on account of wharf improvements up to November. The council has ordered \$6,000 paid when the contractors sign a receipt to the satisfaction of the recorder, but so far the latter official has not been able to formulate one which the latter will sign. The crib-work not yet in place is the point of difference, and remains so, despite the efforts of some of the aldermen on the contractors' behalf. The Connollys say they will hold the city responsible for all damages, which up to the present amount to the loss of interest on the money. A call for the December payment will be next in order.

The Original Lightning Shaver.

James S. Pitt who used to be the champion barber of St. John now calls himself the champion barber of the world, and is the head of a specialty company in which he is starring in the vicinity of Boston. His great act is the feat of shaving four men and running a hundred razors, and he offers \$50 to any barber who will equal his time. His company includes a number of other artists who shoot with rifles, dance jigs and do other marvellous and graceful acts. Judging by his bills, Pitt is having a boom just now.

Photographer Erb's Liberal Offer.

One of the most agreeable and welcome Christmas gifts that can be given is a portrait from one friend to another, and photographers at this season of the year usually make such inducements that they are plied with orders for many weeks before the great holiday. Mr. Isaac Erb of Charlotte street is the first to make such an announcement in PROGRESS and his liberal offer of a handsome frame with a certain number of photos will be read with interest by all who contemplate gifts in this direction.

Cycling in Spite of Winter.

Messrs. C. & E. Burnham, after doing a successful bicycle business through the summer season, propose to keep up the interest in that sport by establishing a bicycle academy. For this purpose the Palace Rink has been leased and regular season tickets are being sold at a reasonable figure to all who wish to learn how to ride the cycle or to indulge in their favorite pastime.

Rider Haggard Uses the "Yost."

This well known writer's secretary writes as follows: "Mr. Rider Haggard has desired me to inform you that the Yost machine has now been in use for six months and has proved most satisfactory, never having required more than the most ordinary attention. It is particularly adapted for literary work, and is delightfully simple and easy to manipulate."

Ontario Business College, Belleville, Ont. Ontario Business College, Belleville, Ont., now in its 24th year, is a popular institution in the maritime provinces; within the past year over forty students were in attendance from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In all, thirty-four different provinces and states have been represented at this famous institution. The 24th annual circular is just out (a book of 124 pages). It will be found exceedingly interesting.

THE QUESTION OF CHEAP RENTS.

What One of the St. John Architects Has to Say About It.

TO THE EDITOR OF PROGRESS.—In your issue of the 19th ult. you call attention to the fact that desirable self-contained tenements are not to be found in this city; and you ask why, since such properties appear to be good investments in Massachusetts towns, capitalists do not provide such things here, where, you seem to think rents are high and the accommodation offered inadequate.

By way of partial reply, I beg to offer two considerations. In the towns referred to, rents are invariably collected monthly, generally in advance. This is equivalent to cash. Here, rents mature quarterly, and under this system when a tenant neglects to pay his bills, the landlord's loss always amounts to half a year's rental, in addition to his liability for water rates. Introduce the cash system in houses as McKay has done in dry goods, and lower prices can be quoted.

Again, in our city, real estate pays the bulk of the taxes, but by an absurd system of civic government, property is not adequately represented at the council board, and our revenues are expended on undertakings generally extravagant and frequently useless. You must reform all this, Mr. Editor, before free capital can be expected to place itself within reach of the tax collectors' annually increasing extortions.

But pending these reforms, which no doubt you will be able to effect, in time, I would like to see the discussion regarding the \$200 tenement continued. Permit me to suggest that you invite the opinion of your rent-paying readers as to the minimum accommodation for which they would be willing to pay the \$200 per year and water rates, giving name and sizes of rooms required, and saying if basement dining rooms and kitchens will be tolerated, and to what extent heating, lighting and plumbing, paper hanging, &c., must be included in the scheme. If you will obtain this information and therefrom infer just the kind of house which is most desired, I will furnish you for publication a detailed estimate of all the items of expense connected with the realization of the ideal home, either singly or in a block.

G. ERNEST FAIRWEATHER.

St. John, Dec. 1st.

Paid a Long Time in Advance.

The amount that Bro. Crockett, of the Frederickton Gleaser, has got out of Geo. F. Gregory, the retired politician, has been variously estimated, but Mr. Gregory is said to have made a statement of the figures the other day. He was sitting in one of the hotels, when a newsboy approached and asked him to buy a Gleaser. "No, my lad," replied George F. "I have subscribed to the Gleaser for the next four thousand years." The subscription is a dollar a year. See the point?

A Very Good "Ad."

In spite of the protestations of Mr. Russell or Mr. Hawker, there are plenty of people who refuse to believe that the act of the policemen in reporting their sign as erected without a permit on Fort Howe was nothing but a very good and neat advertisement. The notices received through the daily papers of this infringement of the law by the Hawker medicine company seems to PROGRESS to be worth a good deal more than any penalty which the judge would be able to impose upon them.

This is Rapid Promotion.

Mr. Ira Cornwall, who a few weeks ago received his appointment as agent of the Sun Insurance office, of London, England, for this city, has been promoted to the position of general agent for the Maritime Provinces. This is the very best tribute that could possibly be paid to his work since his appointment as agent, and his many friends will rejoice in his further success as representative of this well known company.

A Storehouse of Gifts.

The representative of Messrs C. Flood & Sons has returned from a holiday purchasing trip in New York, and brought with him samples of many beautiful novelties for the season. Although but few are displayed as yet, this handsome store gives evidence of catering even more extensively to the wants of the public in this line than it has ever done. In a later issue PROGRESS will present some description of this storehouse of gifts at greater length.

A Great Stock of Silverware.

Messrs Burpee, Thorne & Co., propose adding largely to their varied stock of silverware; in fact they have already done so and are now displaying many valuable articles in this line suitable for holiday remembrances. A glance at their announcement on the second page of this paper will show one or two articles illustrated and convey a faint impression of the character of the goods they are selling.

Giggling is not Laughing.

Women very generally neglect a very powerful weapon of offense and defense placed at their command by nature, says the Philadelphia Times. A woman's laugh, if intelligently and skilfully used, can wither a man in his tracks or elevate him to the seventh heaven of happiness. Several causes have contributed to the decadence of woman's laughter. The chief one, perhaps, is the modern habit of dressing. Full, free laughter depends upon a perfect development and exercise of the respiratory muscles. Confined as these are by steeled and whalebone, laughter becomes an impossibility, or a happiness. With a loss of the art of laughing comes a loss of the sense of humor. When the

expression of any of the senses becomes difficult the sense itself dwindles. Do not mistake giggling for laughing.

HOW COBBETT TAUGHT HIMSELF.

Many of His Trials Were When He Was a Soldier in St. John.

The sketch of William Cobbett's courtship, given in PROGRESS, proved new to many, and was so well received, that his story of how he got an education under difficulties will no doubt be accepted now. Speaking in his "Advice to Young Men," about the advantages of education, and in particular, of the study of grammar, he says, "the study need abstract from the hours of no business, nor, indeed, from the hours of necessary exercise: the hours usually spent on the tea and coffee sops and in the mere gossip which accompany them—those wasted hours of only one year, employed in the study of English grammar, would make you a correct speaker and writer for the rest of your life. You want no school, no room to study in, no expenses, and no troublesome circumstances of any sort."

I learned grammar when I was a private soldier, on the pay of sixpence a day. The edge of my berth, or that of the bed, was my seat to study in; my knapsack was my bookcase; a bit of wood, lying on my lap, was my writing table; and the task did not demand anything like a year of my life. I had no money to purchase candle or oil; in winter time, it was barely that I could get any evening light but that of the fire and only my turn over of that. And, if I, under such circumstances, and with only a parent or friend to advise or encourage me, accomplished this undertaking, what excuse can there be for any youth; however pressed with business, or however circumstanced as to room or other conveniences.

To buy a pen or a sheet of paper, I was compelled to forego some portion of food, though in a state of starvation; I had no moment of time that I could call my own; and I had to read and to write amidst the talking, laughing, singing, whistling, and brawling of at least half a score of the most thoughtless of men, and that, too, in their hours of freedom from all control. Think not lightly of the working that I had to give, and then, for ink, pen, or paper. That farthing was, alas! a great sum to me. I was as tall as I am now; I had great health and great exercise. The whole of the money, not expended for us at market, was twopenny a week for each man. I remember—and well I may! that, upon one occasion I, after all absolutely necessary expenses, had on a Friday, made a shift to have a half-penny in reserve, which I had destined for the purchase of a red herring in the morning; but when I pulled off my clothes at night, so hungry, then, as to be hardly able to endure life, I found that I had lost my half-penny! I buried my head under the miserable sheet and rug, and cried like a child!

And again, I say, if I, under circumstances like these could encounter and overcome this task, is there, can there be in the whole world, a youth find an excuse for the non-performance? What youth who shall read this, will not be ashamed to say that he is not able to find time and opportunity for this most essential of all the branches of book-learning?

It Bore "John Brown's Body." The scaffold upon which John Brown was hanged at Harper's Ferry was shipped at Washington for shipment to the World's Fair. The timbers are in a good state of preservation, though they have served the purposes of a porch to the residence of a son of the man who built the scaffold. The gallows itself is a plain, substantial affair, which would attract little attention apart from its history. The timbers are evidently pine, although they have been painted over at some later period to preserve them. The two uprights are big beams six inches square, and the crossbar is in proportion. Even the screws with which it was put together have been preserved. John Brown was hanged on December 2, 1859.

New Styles of Hair Dressing.

The sweeping changes in the shape of winter hats and bonnets have brought about a new style of wearing the hair, termed "the bun"—a very descriptive name for the big round knot of hair which is soon to be the fashion. It is worn low, though not so low as the Langtry knot, and demands a larger amount of hair than the majority of women possess. Nets are very generally worn both over the fringe and back hair, but as they are woven of hair and are very light, they are not unbecoming. The new tringes and toupees here are mounted on a sort of collapsible frame, so that they do not get crushed or flattened by the weight of a hat or bonnet.—N. Y. Press.

Thrown Into the Barnyard.

A young barrister, who had won his law-suit for a pretty lady of moderate means, sent her shortly afterwards a formidable bill of costs. The next day his victim called upon him and inquired whether his offer of marriage was seriously meant. "But I never proposed to you!" replied the young lawyer. "What! yet you have asked me for the whole of my fortune," said the lady plaintiff. "It strikes me that the most elementary politeness might have shown it to be your duty to take me into the bargain."

Where Will Night Come In?

The decimalists say that the twenty-four hour day is doomed. The day is to consist of ten hours; the hours will be divided into ten decades, each of which will contain ten minutes, each minute ten seconds and each second ten flashes. Upon this basis a clock has been constructed. The personal column of a newspaper in New York contains this golden opportunity: "A well educated young man of good social position will marry any lady of means who will provide funds for him to procure a divorce from his present wife, whom he cannot get along with."

A Newton county (Mo.) woman has sued the Splitlog Railroad, based on the following claim: "She was a passenger on the road and was accidentally carried beyond her destination, and was thrown from the train stopped and she alighted. While returning she was chased by a bull, and in outrunning him impaired her health." arg



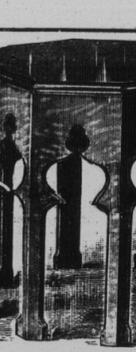
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 OWES ITS REPUTATION AND SUCCESS TO ITS OWN MERITS.
 IT IS PURE, UNADULTERATED, AND FOR RAPID CLEANSING POWER HAS NO EQUAL. IT IS INVALUABLE IN KITCHEN & LAUNDRY.
 SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.
WILLIAM LOGAN
 ST. JOHN.



St. John—South End.
 Last week I omitted to mention among the entertainments a very pleasant afternoon "at home" given by Mrs. James Dever and the Misses Dever at their residence, Chipman's Hill, to a number of their young lady and gentlemen friends. Five o'clock tea was served and during the afternoon several of the guests present gave musical selections. It was given by Miss Farrell, of Halifax, who is a guest at the house.

Miss Maggie MacLaren left last week for Toronto to visit her sister, Mrs. Turner Wilson.
 A number of young gentlemen have organized a series of assemblies to be given during the winter at the Pugsley building. Cards of invitation have been issued to a large number of their lady friends for the following dates: December 13th, December 27th, January 10th, January 24th, February 2nd and February 9th. The following ladies will act as a committee and in turn provide refreshments: Mrs. G. E. S. Keator, Mrs. J. de W. Spurr, Mrs. John McMillan, Mrs. G. F. Smith, Mrs. H. D. Troop, Mrs. A. C. Smith, Mrs. W. F. Tuck, Mrs. W. F. Fairson, Mrs. D. B. Warner, Mrs. G. W. Fairweather, Mrs. Franklin Stetson and Mrs. G. E. King. Mr. M. F. Fordon is acting as hon. secretary.

Mr. Harry Kaye leaves this week, for Quebec, to up take military work there.
 I hear that the marriage of Miss Bessie Scoville for merly of St. John, and Dr. Hoare of Windsor, Ontario, will take place at Montreal, some time next month. Miss Scoville has many friends in this city, who will be glad to hear of her approaching marriage.

A large and most delightful dance, was given on Tuesday last, by Mrs. John McMillan, at her residence, Gernain street.
 The at home given by the members of St. Andrews society at the Institute assembly rooms on Wednesday evening was a grand success about 300 were present including the members of the society, all wearing badges and the officers of the society wearing the emblems of office. The rooms were very tastefully and appropriately decorated. On the wall of the large room hung a portrait of the Queen draped with the royal Stewart tartan. The pillars were twisted with tartans of different clans, McKenzie, Vico, Cameron, Rob Roy and Gordon. In the assembly room were two banners and the McLaren tartan was used in honor of the president, Dr. Murray MacLaren. A St. Andrews cross formed the McLaren tartan, a portrait of Robert Burns, pictures representing Scottish scenery were also used in the decoration. The entertainment commenced at 8 o'clock when Piper Homer Cruikshank of the society, dressed in the national garb, marched into the assembly rooms blowing lustily on his pipes. He was followed by the newly elected president, Dr. Murray MacLaren, Mr. J. De W. Spurr, president of St. George's society and Mr. Milligan, the retiring president of St. Andrews. After speeches were made by President MacLaren, Mr. Spurr, Mr. T. N. Robertson, and Hon. Judge Stevens. A musical programme was gone through, including selections by Harrison's orchestra and scotch songs by Mr. Lindsay, Mr. W. J. Robertson, Mr. Warden and Mr. Allan Jack. One of the most interesting features of the evening was the dancing of the highland fling, by Mr. Gerrard of the bank of B. N. A., who wore the national costume. He was so heartily received he was obliged to dance again. Mr. MacIntyre's dancing of the "Ghoulie" was also much admired and he was rapturously encored. After supper had been served a programme of seven dances was gone through which finished up a delightfully pleasant evening.

It is said that an engagement has taken place between a young dry goods merchant of Union street and a young lady residing on Mount Pleasant.
 Dr. Parker of Hampton spent a day or two of this week in the city.
 Congratulations to Dr. and Mrs. Bonnell on the arrival of a little stranger—a son.
 Miss Pose Seely who has been confined to the house the past few days is now better.
 The Hayford Butcher quadrille class met last week at the home of Miss Alice Butcher, Queen street.
 Miss Annie Henderson entertained a number of her friends on Thursday evening last at her home on Leinster street. Among those invited were: Misses Nellie Godsoe, Clara Werks, Patterson, McFarlane, Wakeling, Golding, Gertrude Allison, Thorne, McLeod, King, Messrs. Patterson, McFarlane, Hobbes, Holman, Clowry, Clark, Lockhart, Palmer, Johnston, Keith, Joe Rennie, Olive, Allison, Found, Kirk and others.
 The friends of Mr. Chas. Lawton will be glad to hear of his expected return home after an absence of six months in Lynn, Mass.
 Mrs. T. W. Peters accompanied by her little daughter Marion, returned home on Saturday after a week's visit among friends in Halifax.
 An enjoyable "At Home" was given Wednesday afternoon from 4 until 6 by Mrs. Horace King, at her residence Gernain street.

MEADOW SWEET.
 Mr. John L. Cutler of this city has been visiting his father Hon. J. L. Cutler at Bangor, Maine.
 Mr. W. A. Graves of Tokona, Montana, who has been making a short visit here left for his home on Saturday morning.
 Major J. J. Tucker has returned home from a visit to New York and Boston.
 Rev. James Simonds of Dalhousie and his wife have been spending the past week in St. John the guest of Mrs. Arthur P. Tippet, Peters street. Mr. and Mrs. Simonds intend proceeding to South Carolina where they will remain this winter.
 Mr. William Bruckner left last Sunday night for a trip to Boston.
 Mrs. Arthur S. Moren nee Miss Jackie Hazen who has been seriously ill at the residence of her mother Mrs. William Hazen, Chipman Place is now recovering.
 Mr. C. S. Phillips who has been spending a short vacation here has returned to Halifax. Mrs. Phillips will remain in St. John for a few weeks longer.
 Dr. Howard D. Fritz returned home on Saturday from the United States where he has been taking a special course in surgery.
 Rev. Father McGoldrick of Boston is now making a visit to St. John.
 Mr. J. Fred Snow, formerly of New Brunswick railway who has been spending a few days in the city has now returned to his home in Bangor.
 Mr. Ernest A. Turnbull left on Tuesday morning for a trip to Halifax.
 Mrs. Robert Cruikshank returned home on Saturday, from a long visit to her daughter, at Toronto.
 Mrs. George F. Smith gave a large "At home" on Thursday, when her parlors were filled with lady guests, from four to seven o'clock.
 Mr. J. A. Gregory left for Havans, on Thursday night.
 Among the strangers in town this week, are Mr. B. G. Leckie of London, N. B., and Hon. F. F. Thompson.

St. John—North.
 Mr. J. L. Carleton, left on Monday morning, for a visit to Amherst.
 I said that a prominent and wealthy family of St. John, contemplate removing at no distant date to New York to reside. I trust that same rumour is in this case mistaken. As they would be much missed from among us.
 Miss Swann the well known vocalist, who has been confined to the house for some time through illness, is now convalescent.
 Mr. and Mrs. T. Carleton Allen, of Fredericton, have been spending part of this week in St. John, they were the guests while here of Mrs. Allan's mother, Mrs. Wetmore, Dorchester street.
 Mrs. E. G. Evans of Hampton, spent part of this week in St. John.
 Mr. Gilbert Pugsley of Rothesay and his family, intend removing for the winter to the brick residence, on Gernain street, formerly occupied by the late Mrs. James Lawton.
 Mr. Mc Connolly left on Sunday night, for Kingston, Ontario.
 Miss Marie Carr has returned home, from a long stay with her relatives, in the neighbourhood of Montreal.
 Mr. James Manchester, sailed from New York on Wednesday by the steamer Teutonic, for England.
 Mrs. Robert T. Clinch of Goshay, who is now in England, will not return home at present, but intends spending this winter at Hanover, Germany.
 Mr. Lewis Carvell of Charlottetown, P. E. I., spent part of this week in our city.
 Mr. Spencer Hughes of the bank of British North America, who left Halifax on Thursday for his home in England, was entertained at supper by about eighteen of his friends on Tuesday night. Mr. Wm. Burns was chairman, and the evening was enlivened by music and songs. Mr. Hughes is very popular here and much regret is expressed at his departure.
 Judge Stevens of St. Stephen, is in St. John this week.
 Hon. William Pugsley and Mrs. Pugsley left by the train on Wednesday night for a trip to New York.

DELTA.
 A very happy company of relations and friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. E. Dickson, assembled at their residence, Hazen street on the evening of the 28th inst, to be the tenth anniversary of their marriage, or as it is called the tin wedding, and many costly and useful presents attested the esteem in which they are held, together with the many kind wishes for their future welfare and happiness. A feature of the occasion was a piece of their wedding cake in good order and preservation. Among the guests were the bridesmaids, groomsmen and ushers, who took their respective parts at the wedding ceremony, also Mr. Sylvester Dickson, brother of Mr. J. E. E. Dickson.
 (Mrs. John C. Rodgers, who has been spending a few weeks at Bale Verte, with her mother who has been ill, has returned home.)
 Mr. Jack Woodforde entertained a number of friends on Monday in honor of her sister, Miss Ella Anderson who is visiting here.
 Miss Feneley of Fredericton is here visiting her sister, Mrs. E. S. Carter.
 Mrs. James Boyle and her little daughter Alice of Chatham Harbour have returned home after spending a few days in the city. They were the guests of Mrs. James Donahoe of West End.
 Mrs. T. B. Lavers gave a very pleasant little whist party Monday evening.
 Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Peters entertained a number of friends on Friday evening, 25th, at her residence Waterloo Street. There were present, Miss Maggie Chesley, Miss M. Ester, Misses C. L. Willow and Jennie Peters, Mrs. Baker, Miss E. Godard, Miss Lillie Peters, Miss Nellie Peters, Miss Grace Smith, Miss Fannie Shaw, the Misses DeWitt, Miss Bessie Peters, Mrs. Wm. Peters, Jr. the Misses Woodworth, Dr. and Mrs. March, Miss M. Colwell, Miss E. Mulholland, Mrs. Jones, Miss A. Fritz, Miss T. Oils, Miss Kate Hopper, Miss S. Payson, Miss J. Elliott, Miss R. Elliott, Miss Hattie March, Miss B. Dunn, Miss Stubbs, Messrs. H. Mayes, F. Alwood, F. Peters, G. Peters, Harry Hopper, F. Estey, O. Merrill, W. Peters, Fred Peters Jr. C. Baker, F. Hawes, H. Underhill, W. Colwell, K. DeWitt, L. Peters.

Hackmore Cures Coughs and Colds.
St. John—North.
 Mrs. Wm. Shaw entertained a few friends one evening last week in honor of Capt. Douglas R. N. Mrs. D. McLellan entertained a number of her friends at a very pleasant card party last Friday evening. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Howard McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. Fleming, Judge and Mrs. Tuck, Mr. and Mrs. Spurr, Mr. and Mrs. Ned Peters, Mr. and Mrs. James Holly, Mr. and Mrs. Gas Tapley, Mr. and Mrs. H. McLellan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. F. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. D. Tapley, Dg. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Pugsley and others.
 Mr. and Mrs. Cutler are to be congratulated on the arrival of a little daughter.
 Mrs. Robertson's many friends in North end will be pleased to learn that she has again taken up her residence on Douglas avenue.
 The Misses Addy have returned from a very pleasant visit to Miss Emma Anderson at Musquash. Miss Eugene Seely spent last Sunday at Pokok.
 We are pleased to see Miss Addie Millican around again after a severe attack of quinsy.
 Miss Mary Tapley has issued invitations for a party Friday night.
 (Continued on Eighth Page.)

Umbrella Striving News; Duval, Union St.
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MACAULAY BROS. & CO.
 61 and 63 King Street.

Mantle, Jacket, Ulster, etc.

STOCK NOW COMPLETE!
 DISPLAY NOW ON

587—Garments to Make Selection from—587

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



\$4.00 to \$38.00.

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

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

MACAULAY BROS. & CO.

YOU NEED THEM.

We Sell Them.

DOUBLE THICK BALL.
 Two Years TEST. Double Wear on the Sole.
 Best Quality Over-shoes, Rubbers, and Rubber Boots in the world.
 OUR RUBBER BOOTS GIVE DOUBLE WEAR ON THE SOLE. THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT EVER MADE IN RUBBER BOOTS. TWO YEARS TEST. A COMMON SENSE IDEA. DOUBLE THICK BALL.

Prices are positively the very lowest for best quality goods,—best wearing.
 Six years continuous sale of above goods.
AMERICAN RUBBER STORE, HEADQUARTERS for Feet Protectors.
 65 CHARLOTTE ST.

For Enamel Photos
 Go to
J. H. CONNOLLEY,
 75 Charlotte St. cor. King,
 ST. JOHN, N. B.

Ladies, Attention!
 HAVE YOU SEEN OUR
Wood Baskets

that we are selling this season? They are strong, serviceable, and cheap, and nothing would make a nicer Christmas gift for your friends than one of these. When decorated they are handsome. Call and see them, or we will send one upon approval.

SHERATON & KINNEAR,
 38 King Street. Telephone 358.

OUR TURKISH TABOURETTE.
 Just the Thing for a CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
 Finished in Mahogany, Ebony or White and Gold.

C. FLOOD & SONS.
 THE "CALIGRAPH." L. "It Stands at the Head."
 2. The best work is secured by least expenditure of thought and labor.
 3. The Caligraph is built for good work at the highest speed.
 4. The Caligraph is built to last.
 5. We have used the Caligraph for ten years, without a cent for repairs, Hower & Co., Akron, Ohio.
 6. The Caligraph is simplest in design.
 7. If time is money, then the typewriter that saves the most time is worth the most money. The Caligraph is the fastest machine made, therefore the Caligraph is worth the most money.

A Choice Xmas Present.
ARTHUR P. TIPPET & CO.,
 St. John, N. B.
 "I have never tasted Cocoa that I like so well."

FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA
 60 Prize Medals awarded to the Firm.
 Be Careful to ask for Fry's Pure Concentrated Cocoa.
 For Sale by all reliable dealers.

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

COLES, PARSONS & SHARP,
 90 Charlotte Street.

ENGRAVING.
"PROGRESS" ENGRAVING BUREAU,
 SAINT JOHN, N. B.

DO NOT BUY YOUR RIBBONS, RIBBONS, RIBBONS!

Before seeing our display. We can show you every width and shade your fancy may desire for
Xmas Work.

DANIEL and ROBERTSON.
 LONDON RETAIL,
 Corner Charlotte and Union Sts.

SOCLAL AND PERSONAL

FROM ADDITIONAL SOCIETY NEWS SEE FIFTH AND SIXTH PAGES.

HALIFAX NOTES.

Progress is for us in Halifax at the following places: Knowl's Book Store, 94 George street; Barrington street; Clarendon Street, 111 Halifax street; Andrew's, 111 Halifax street; Morris street; Connelly's Book Store, George street; Booklet's Dist. Store, Spring Garden road; F. W. Doherty, Opp. I. C. R. depot; S. J. Kline, 107 Gottingen street; J. W. Doherty, 211 Brunswick street; F. J. Horne, 177 Jacobus street; A. F. Messervy, 145 Pleasant street; H. Silver, Dartmouth; Canada News Co., Railway depot; Knight & Co., Graville street; F. J. Horne, Spring Garden road; J. W. Allen, Dartmouth, N. S.

The last week of the opera season has arrived, to the smother regret of most people. Mr. Baker has apparently had a phenomenally long season and good houses for Halifax, which has not often supported a company so well. Socially speaking this is the slack time of the year, which brought the elite night after night, while as for the gods and the humbler portion of the audience, there is no doubt that Wolf and Woolley, Miss Murphy and Armand "took the town" parts. The admirable stage dressing of most of the company was a great point in their favor. Miss Murphy's charming acting was much assisted by her fresh and pretty appearance, and the same rule worked with pretty well all the company. Mr. Armand is doing a very nice thing by good many of our dollars, but in view of the many nights of more than average amusement he has afforded us, we are pleased that he has done well. The ladies of the company have made themselves extremely popular, especially, says a small bird, with the nomenclature of the audience; limited unfortunately during this past week to but one ship, the Tourmaline.

Last Sunday by the way, an energetic divine preached against the opera, not I fear with much effect as regards the attendance during this subsequent week. Surely if going to see mill comic is a sin, our more heinous faults must be regarded as crimes by the recording angel, which puts such overwhelming odds against general society that the struggle to get to Heaven may well be given up at once.

Ament the Tourmaline the officers of the ward-room gave a very pleasant dinner at the Royal House last week. Chilly I understand in return for the hospitalities they have received from the Leicestershire regiment, to which they also have a formal farewell, as it is to leave here in March and is not likely to meet the Tourmaline again. A few evenings later, the gun room gave a dinner to their friends, and both entertainments were a very cheerful and pleasant.

Last Friday evening was quite a gay one for the fagend of a dreary November. Sir John Ross, who has, I am glad to say, recovered from his late indisposition and is about again, gave a small dinner at Bellevue House, while Mrs. Robertson had an extremely pleasant dance at Armadale, her residence near the head of the N. W. Arm, and Mr. and Mrs. Fraser gave a small party for drive-whist, which is more or less the successor of progressive euchre.

Mr. T. F. Stairs and Miss Stairs have gone to Montreal for a short visit of two or three weeks. Major Brady, R. A., has returned from England, where he has been spending a short leave. The Misses Laurie, who have been spending the summer at Oakfield, near Grand Lake, leave on Saturday by the Labrador for England, where they will join Mrs. Laurie.

Among the other passengers are Colonel Saunders, R. A., who will be absent all winter; Miss West, who goes to the Riviera with Mr. and Mrs. Dalziel, and Miss E. Twining. The latter young lady will spend the winter with her relatives in England and will return in the spring accompanied by her brother, Captain Twining, R. E., who has lately returned to England from Africa.

Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy Campbell and Major and Mrs. Bor went to Pictou on Monday last, Mrs. Campbell to sing and Mrs. Bor to play at a concert given in that town. Here are but three weeks from Christmas and no one has as yet come forward to take up the private afternoons at the exhibition rink. The Leicestershire regiment are not likely to do it as they leave early in March, and it is to be heard of any civilians who are anxious to undertake the management of the subscription days. It would be a great downfall if this institution were to be abandoned, which some one will surely rash into the breach in time to prevent.

Several small tea parties were given during the week as farewells to Miss West, who was at home herself on Thursday afternoon to such of her friends who did not wish to bid her good bye to board the Labrador. Among the excitement set down for the holiday season, comprising amateur theatricals and other diverting spectacles, I hear we are to have a dance on twelfth night. It is a long way to look forward, but will give ladies a chance to appear in new gowns.

The marriage of a well known Halifax lady which was to have taken place this autumn, is now I understand postponed for family reasons until the coming summer. I regret that my own carelessness on the illegibility of my writing caused me last week to characterize wild cat hunting as a "capital" sport. I used a word beginning with the same letter, but not possessing the same meaning by a very long way indeed! MONTAGUE GRANVILLE.

KENTVILLE. Nov. 28.—A pleasant party was given in honor of the bride, Mrs. B. H. Calkin, at the residence of Mrs. Fred. Newcomb, a few evenings ago. Mrs. John Moore was thrown from her carriage as week, and at first, thought to be quite seriously injured, but she is able to get on again. Captain Munro, late of Scotland, will leave here soon for his trip to the W. I., where he expects to spend the winter. Mr. Fred. Brown, registrar of deeds, has been laid up with a cold. Barclay Webster, M. P. P., is making preparations to build a residence for himself on the vacant lot adjoining Col. Chipman's. Mrs. L. De C. Chipman, Oakdale, has gone to Halifax for a few days. Mrs. Rufus O. Bajer, of Halifax, is visiting her sister here. Mr. J. Thomas, of Canada, has moved into the old Neary homestead on Main street, belonging to Mr. J. F. Neary. Mr. J. F. Neary and family have moved into the house lately vacated by Mr. C. C. Swain, Main street. Mr. W. R. Campbell left last Tuesday for England, where his family resides. Mrs. Hugh Simpson and little Miss Evangelina, are visiting at her sisters, Mrs. William Moore's, Main street. Miss Simpson has quite recovered from her recent illness. Invitations are out for an "At Home" at Mrs. L. S. Eaton's, Elmwood, this week. Mr. Jas. Stewart has sold the New Star, and all its belongings, to Mr. Frank Eaton, son of Mr. Wm. Eaton, town clerk. The change of the management to take place the first of the New Year. Mrs. Watson Bishop and son, have left for Dartmouth, where they intend to reside. Mr. and Mrs. John C. Beckwith, late of this place, now of Victoria, B. C., have been thrown into deep affliction by the sudden death of their only child, Kate Williams. The ladies "Sewing Society" have purchased Baby's Gossip to be cured by Bachmanners.

Boy's and Men's CLOTHING.

- \$2.90 BOYS' OVERCOATS. A magnificent range of Ulsters and Cape Overcoats made in all the latest styles and wool lined, ranging in price from \$2.90 to \$10.50. \$2.00 BOYS' SUITS. The noblest and neatest suits as well as the best wearing suits in the city. These goods are worth looking at. The prices range from \$2.00 to \$7.50. \$4.50 MEN'S OVERCOATS. A stock to select from in Overcoats, Ulsters and Cape Ulsters which cannot be equalled either in value, style, finish or price. They start as low as \$4.50 and up to \$16.50. \$4.50 MEN'S SUITS. A nice range in Worsteds, Tweeds and Cheviots, made in the latest styles and guaranteed to fit. The prices are remarkably low from \$4.50 to \$16.00. 75c. MEN'S KID GLOVES. A large assortment of lined kid gloves in all the new colors from 75c. to \$1.50.

Scovill, Fraser & Page, 168 and 170 GRANVILLE ST., HALIFAX, N. S.

When You Want Furniture, Carpets,

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

NOVA SCOTIA FURNISHING COMPANY—Ltd., Successors of A. STEPHEN & SON, 101 and 103 BARRINGTON STREET.

Le Bon Marche.

Designers, Manufacturers and Importers of fine French Millinery Goods. Orders Solicited. LE BON MARCHÉ, Halifax, N. S.

Special Offer of Bulbs.

- For \$1.00 we will send, Post Free, to any address in the Dominion, from 1st October to 1st December: Collection A. Suitable for House Culture. 3 ROMAN HYACINTHS, 3 JOUQUIS, 1 EASTER LILY, 3 NARCISSUS, 3 FREESIAS, 6 TULIPS, 1 ORNITHOGALON, 3 MIXED HYACINTHS. Collection B. Suitable for the Garden. 12 MIXED TULIPS, 6 HYACINTHS, 12 NARCISSUS PORTICUS, 2 NARCISSUS (Garland Lily), 24 CROCUS, 2 LILICUM CANDIDUM.

NOVA SCOTIA NURSERY, Lockman St., Halifax. (LATE JOHN MACDONALD). J. H. HARRIS, Manager.

present which made a very pleasant change from the usual afternoon tea in Windsor, when the gentlemen are generally conspicuous by their absence. The family of Professor Bober, professor of modern languages at King's College, have come to Windsor to reside. King's College has at last decided to admit ladies as well as gentlemen as students. Miss Woodworth, daughter of Mr. Woodworth of the Windsor Tribune, is the first to take advantage of this privilege. Miss Woodworth is a brilliant scholar, and will, no doubt, be a formidable rival in carrying out the prizes from the male students. A large party of friends were entertained by Dr. and Mrs. Moody at their handsome residence, on Middle street, last Thursday evening. The large drawing rooms were perfect for dancing, and the folding-doors opening into the large hall and dining room gave ample room for the guests. The dresses worn by some of the ladies were very handsome. Mrs. Harley, of Pictou, is visiting her parents, Professor and Mrs. Hind. BRIDGETOWN. Nov. 29.—Miss Mary Smith of Digby, is visiting her friend, Miss James, on Queen street. Mrs. DeBliss returned from Boston on Wednesday, accompanied by Miss Helen Fay, who was her guest until Monday. Mrs. Hastings Freeman went back to Halifax on Thursday. Mr. W. W. Clark of Bear River, was in town last week. Miss Spike of Moncton, N. B., is the guest of Mrs. Knight, south end. Miss Minnie Dodge is back from Halifax, after a pleasant three months visit with friends. Miss Annie Short of Digby, is visiting friends here. Mrs. Anley Foster has returned from Amherst, having been summoned there by the severe illness of her son, Archie, who is now convalescent. Mr. Arthur Williams is home from the military school at Fredericton, and will remain some time. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Harris in the loss of their little son, Freddie, who died on Friday, after a long illness of spinal disease. The funeral took place on Sunday from St. James' church, and the King's College boys again tried their luck on Saturday with Bullock's, and were defeated 7 to 0. A very enjoyable five o'clock tea was given at the home of Sheriff Curry, on Friday afternoon, the Misses Curry entertaining about fifty of their young friends. A large number of young gentlemen were

SPRINGHILL.

Progress is for sale at J. S. McDonald's book store and by Daniel A. Fraser. Nov. 20.—Mr. R. O. Christie is out again, after his recent illness. Miss Isabel Alkeman, of Parrboro, was the guest of Mrs. Ebers the first of the week. Miss Mattie Davidson has gone out to Prince Albert, with her brother, Mr. Charles Davidson; they left on the C. P. R. Monday night. D. W. Byers, formerly principal of the high school here, passed the Junction on Tuesday night, en route for Montreal, to attend the annual dinner of the McGill medical students at the Windsor Hotel. Mr. J. R. Cowans spent a few days of last week in St. John. Never before has Springhill enjoyed such a rare musical treat as the concert given in the Parish House by members of the Halifax Conservatory of Music, under the auspices of the Parish House orchestra. Every number of the all too short programme was rapturously received and generously responded to. The orchestra are to be congratulated, not only on the financial success of the concert, but on their enterprise in giving our people a chance to hear such grand vocal instrumental music. Mrs. H. W. Byers received her wedding calls on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of last week. She looked very graceful in a black silk en train. Miss Mrs. B. B. Murray, who is looking remarkably well in a lovely shade of green. Mrs. and Mr. Wylie will not go homekeeping this winter, but will remain for the present with the latter's parents. Mr. W. Chas. Wilson has returned from a very pleasant trip to Boston. Mrs. S. McDowell's new house on Pleasant St. is nearly completed, and the family expect to move in before Christmas. The social in the Methodist parsonage, on Wednesday evening, was a very pleasant and profitable affair. These societies are held every four weeks, and the proceeds go towards church purposes. MANS. Prominent citizens willingly testify to the merits of Munro's Cough Syrup—the best cold cure in the market.

NORTH SYDNEY.

Nov. 28.—On Thursday the orchestra gave the last soiree for '92, which was in every way enjoyable, and so we hope for many more such pleasant dances this winter. Have I forgotten any of the dresses—not if my memory is as good as my intentions:—Miss Redwin, black lace and red. Mrs. L. W. Hoyt, black fish net skirt, cream blouse. Mrs. Tait, black lace, crimson flowers. Mrs. Wheeler, black lace. Mrs. Chit Robertson, black nun's veiling and satin. Miss Barrington, black lace and crimson. Miss Tillie Barrington, black fish-net. Miss Mackay, white flowered silk, heliotrope, velvet trimmings. Miss Barie, black net, pink flowers. Miss R. Brown, black skirt, red silk blouse. Miss Susie Brown, gray, with heliotrope flowers. Mrs. James Young, black silk skirt, yellow blouse and black velvet bolero jacket. Miss Copeland, black lace, white flowers. Miss Trean, black lace skirt, cream blouse. Miss Moore, old rose cashmere and silk. Miss Christie, black lace skirt, cream satin blouse. Miss McKenzie, gray and pink. Mrs. F. Barrington, black satin and jet. Miss Fitzpatrick, white nun's veiling, red ribbons. Miss Scott, fawn skirt, pink surah blouse. Miss Moffat, white lawn and lace. Miss MacPherson, black skirt, red blouse. Miss Munro, Nisg, green blouse, dark skirt. Miss J. McKenzie, cream blouse, black skirt. Mrs. McCormick, pale blue and white lace. Miss Ball, black satin. Miss Partridge, white nun's veiling and red. Miss Susie Brown, who has spent the last two months with friends here, returned to Yarmouth to-day. Miss Rose Bown and Miss Leonard, of Sydney, are in town. Miss S. Plant has been called to Baddeck through the illness of her mother. Mrs. H. B. MacPherson returned Wednesday from Guysboro. Miss H. Plant returned Wednesday from Sydney. Miss Ida Ingraham, of Sydney, is in town. MALARIA. PROGRESS is for sale in Boston at "King's Chapel News Stand," Corner of School and Tremont streets. TRURO, N. S. Progress is for sale in Truro at Mr. G. O. Fulon's, and at D. H. Smith & Co.'s. Nov. 28.—The week-end weeks have elapsed since the date of Mrs. D. C. Blair's ball, it being so perfect a dance, I could not but try to say something of it. Mrs. Blair's home on Halifax road, affords every facility for an affair of this kind; everything being beautifully arranged for the enjoyment of the guests. Mr. and Mrs. Blair were everything that host and hostess could be. Mrs. Blair being ably assisted in her duties by her mother, Mrs. Armand Mrs. Blair received her guests in a very handsome toilette of grey silk. Mrs. Armand in handsome black silk. There were several new and noteworthy very gowns among the ladies. Mrs. Harding, was very much admired in an elegant toilette of corn colored silk with trimmings of old lace, bouquet of natural flowers. Mrs. Dimock Cummings looked lovely in white silk, tan suede gloves, shoes to match. Mrs. Martin Dickie, white china silk, honeyuckle embroidery. Miss McKay was lovely in pink chiffon, with trimmings of apple green velvet, pink shoes. Miss Archibald, beautiful toilette, Nile green cashmere, chiffon trimmings. Miss Hyde, white lace, en train, trimmings of silver bolero. Miss Jean Crowe, white silk, silver trimmings, white shoes. Miss Flora Hyde, very pretty gown, white silk. Among many charming matrons the diamonds, even so many and so fair had a hard "winning." Miss Hyde's friends will learn with regret that he is lying at his home in Shubenacadie very ill. Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Walker returned last night from their trip to the States. Mrs. McKay's cards were out on Monday for a ball on Thursday night. Bishop Courtney was in town on Monday, a guest of Arch-deacon and Mrs. Kaubach at the Rectory. Miss Prince who has been visiting Mrs. Fred Prior, returned to Moncton on Friday. Mrs. S. B. Gourlay gave an "At Home" last Thursday, which was a very charming affair indeed. Among the ladies present were: Mrs. D. H. Thomas, Mrs. H. T. Harding, Mrs. Armand, Mrs. R. F. Hickey, C. M. Blanchard, Mrs. Blight, Mrs. McKay, Mrs. Tupper, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Gerrish, Mrs. T. G. McMullen, Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Pettie and Mrs. Snook. Mr. A. Bishop is here from King's County visiting his son and wife, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Bishop. P.S.

SUTTON.

Mrs. Gregory has gone to Boston, where she will spend several weeks visiting friends. Fred and Charlie Stephens, of Mount Pleasant, spent a few days here last week. Miss Addie Sutton, has returned home, from a pleasant visit to St. Stephen. Mrs. Brittain, (Grand Bay), entertained a number of her friends on evening last week. A programme consisting of readings, songs and recitations was carried out, and quite a snug sum was realized. Mr. A. Gregory and Mr. Andrew Gregory have removed to Carleton, on account of the burning of Dunn Bros. mill here last Tuesday morning. Miss Isabel DeWitt spent Sunday at her home in the city. EOLINE.

Manchester, Robertson & Allison. New Down Quilts.

Chenille Portieres and Covers. Eider Down Quilts at very low Prices. New Down Puffs, Filled, Turkey Chintz, Figured Saten and all Satin coverings. Sheep's Wool Comforts and Tackdowns, Cushions, Hassocks, Headrests, Slumber Rolls made with White Cambric Coverings ready for making up. New Chenille Portieres. We have on hand a very fine assortment of Portieres. Some of them are quite low priced, fringed top and bottom. All new colorings and designs. Chenille Covers. 4-4, 6-4, 8-4. fringed. Art Pongee, Muslin, Vendome and Washable Cretonne.

Manchester, Robertson & Allison, ST. JOHN, N. B.

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MONCTON, N. B. Nov. 1st, 1892.

FALL ANNOUNCEMENT. Spring '93

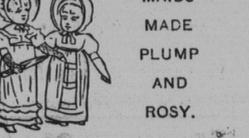
GENTLEMEN:—We desire to state that our travellers will be on the road very shortly with a most excellent line of SPRING and immediate samples of Boots and Shoes. As in the past, we aim to present for your inspection, a complete line; and we feel confident that our present set is equal if not superior to any medium-priced house on the road. Respectfully soliciting a share of your esteemed orders. We remain yours, etc., L. HIGGINS & Co.

ARE YOU WEARING THE LAURANCE GLASS?

Read the Following Testimonial: HALIFAX, October 27th, 1892. In July 1892 I purchased of Mr. B. LAURANCE, on his first visit to Halifax, the pair of Spectacles I am wearing at the present time. I have not incurred any extra expense in their repair during the time mentioned and the Lenses suit me today as well as when purchased thirty years ago. PETER LYNCH.

MR. J. GODFREY SMITH

is Sole Agent for B. LAURANCE'S Genuine Axis-Cut Purple Spectacles and Eye Glasses. LONDON DRUG STORE, 147 HOLLY ST. Persons residing out of the city can be fitted by applying through post to the agent, J. Godfrey Smith.



Puttner's EMULSION

Secures vigorous growth, averts disease, and makes weakly and ailing children strong and healthy.



Characteristic.

It is characteristic of the House to have only the very best, and never deal in what is known in the trade as cheap instruments. It is characteristic of the House never to ask fancy prices (as some dealers do, and come down if they have to). Every instrument is marked in plain figures at actual selling prices, which is always the lowest, consistent with quality and a fair living profit. By these, and other strict commercial methods, I have built up one of the largest, if not the largest, retail Piano and Organ trades in the Dominion. I was awarded a special diploma at the late Provincial Exhibition for the best exhibit of Pianos, consisting of Chickering, Knabe, Bell, Dominion, Mason & Rice and Newcomb. Which means the diploma of the exhibition in the Piano line.

W. H. JOHNSON, 121 and 123 Hollis Street, HALIFAX, N. S.

SPECIAL IMPORTATION FOR CHRISTMAS TRADE.

110 doz. China Silk Handkerchiefs purchased at a reduction of 40 per cent. from original prices. As all classes of Silk goods are rapidly advancing, this is an exceptional opportunity to secure a profit producing line for the Christmas season. Chenille Spot Veilings. A full stock of these Stylish and Prudy goods just received. A special job of country Socks and Mitts.

SMITH BROTHERS, HALIFAX, N. S.

Wholesale Dry Goods & Millinery.

Why don't you get clear of those Pimples?

Powell's Pimple

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

ST. STEPHEN

Progress is for sale in St. Stephen at the book store of the Rev. O. S. and Mrs. Newell their oldest daughter, Miss Ham, to Doctor J. Melville on the evening of December 1st. The ceremony will be with a reception at the Rectory. Mrs. F. A. Grimmer gave at her residence on Monday, girls, friends of her little daughter the occasion of her sixth week. A number of ladies and enjoying impromptu whist week, and met nightly to enjoy. The International Whist evening, at the residence of Mr. Wain, and enjoyed an evening.

The Thanksgiving party Table which was set on the 28th Thursday evening last was a very full and brilliant parties one has enjoyed for some time. The club there were a number of o'clock they began to play p being fifteen tables, and at 10 o'clock, when Miss Gertrude Gillespie were found to be the handsome prizes. There were which fell to the lot of Miss Ernest T. Lee. A novel way for the game of whist was suggested of all the gentlemen with exceptions, when they one year or even younger were adorned with different and were put into a pretty bag a picture without looking her partner for whist from the It took some time to find the graphs for the change in this. After the presentation of the nonced, followed by dancing two o'clock in the morning guests were loathe to go home who arranged and planned the Round Table whist club. Miss Kate West, who was assisted by Mrs. They were assisted by Mrs. They were given in her usual manner. The toilettes of the ladies noticeable and handsome, was the first time on Thursday evening for the some of them. Mrs. Henry Eaton, elegant richly trimmed with yellow ch Mrs. Henry Pike, black lace with pale green silk. Mrs. Ralph Wood, pretty dress with pink and white. Mrs. Hazen Glimmer, black with jet. Mrs. Percy Lord, black silk. Mrs. Wilfred Eaton, handsome with lace. Mrs. Ernest Lee, black lace, minis of pale green silk. Mrs. Wood, costume of cream prettily trimmed with cream to match. Miss Kate Washburne, black with white. Miss Ellen Nelson, grey silk with ribbons to match. Miss Nellie Smith, in costume with point of Venice, corset flowers. Mrs. Julia Kiley, black velvet old rose silk. Miss Cora Algar, pale pink & pale pink crepe. Mrs. Isabel Murchie, grey trimmed with pearl passementerie. Miss Alice Boardman, pale bouquet of natural flowers. Miss Haycock, very pretty of silk. Miss Gertrude Eaton, red silk lace. Miss Annie Harvey, figured Mrs. E. Bonstelle, (Bangor) scarlet silk. Mrs. Sayre, (Newport) garnet Mrs. Henry Young, cream color. Miss Mina Downe, yellow gloves and fan of black. Mrs. McNichol, grey corded of ribbon of the same shade. Mrs. Helen McNichol, black & silk with yellow trimmings. Miss Grace Hinds, terra cotta. Miss Josephine Moore, pale chiffon trimmings. Miss Nellie Hill, cream color with cream colored passementerie. Miss Fannie White, yellow. Miss Ida Boardman, black trimmings. Mr. and Mrs. George McAndrews one evening last week, by a number of their friends. Their friends their residence to spend the evening. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew were very jolly welcomed their guests most enjoy a most delightful evening. kinds, and dancing made the hour but was over before it was over. supper dancing was again resumed before the young people were tired. good night. Among those who Miss Isabel Livingston, Miss Mrs. Mrs. Thompson, Miss Amy Gould, Miss Helen Roun Todd, Miss Maggie Livingston, Mrs. Addie Tr Anderson, Mrs. Lillian Campbell, Miss Nellie Wain Gardner, Miss Ethel Wilson, Mrs. Miss W. E. Young, Mrs. H. H. Gardner, Miss Ella Thompson, Mrs. Miss John, Mrs. Mrs. Ethel Greenland, Miss Josephine McCue, Miss Carrie Murchie, Miss Mrs. Bertha Whistler, Miss Mrs. Julia Dryden, Miss Nellie Dr. Mrs. Miss Clara Eye, Miss Ma Woodcock, Miss Kattie Pheasant, Mrs. Miss Carrie Taylor, Mrs. Edith McCurry, Mrs. Mrs. McAllister, Ed. Reine, Sandy Jones, Arch. Bator, Marshall McCusick, Ezra Boardman, Ned Hartway, Chas. Woodcock, Henry Conway, Har. Sampson, Todd Murchie, Hal Fraser, Guy Cleland, Stephen Dring, Will Dring, Tom Hart, Mrs. Todd and Cassius Bates.

The Philadelphia Telegram of a most highly interesting account of "Henry the VIII" which has played in their in that city. Mr. Shakespearean Company, P.S. who was particularly spoken Gladstone starts, who is well known in society here, and who he it to enlighten the evenings of late names is in Canada and his friends has many are pleased to know he his chosen profession.

Mrs. Vernon Clarke, of St. Andrew on Saturday and Sunday and was brother Mr. George J. Clarke. Mrs. Mary Stuart returned here and visit with friends in St. Andrew. Mrs. G. H. Clarke and Mrs. Wain has spending a week in St. Andrew a brief visit here last week. The William Torrance of Halifax a brief visit here last week. father, Judge Stevens. Captain David Melvin, has been the past week.

Mr. Torrance of St. Andrew, brother of Mrs. Wm. McKee, Detonator of Mrs. John D. Wilson, left this morning for St. John. Mr. and Mrs. E. Bonstelle of Ban. Mrs. Bonstelle's parents, Mr. and Lowell.

Baby's Gossip is Owned by H. Bachmanners.

CHRISTMAS, 1892.



CHINA SILKS.

All colors. 18 inches wide. At 25 cents per yard. The best value ever shown. Figured China Silks. 32 inches wide. Handsome patterns.



PLUSH BALLS

For fancy work. All colors, at 15 cents per dozen. Plush Cords, Felts, Satens, Knitting Silks, Embroidery Silks, &c.



LADIES' SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies' Silk Handkerchiefs, white and fancy borders. An immense variety for 18 to 25 cents each. Gents' China Silk Handkerchiefs. Hem stitched and plain borders. Extra good value. Initial China Silk Handkerchiefs. Ladies' white embroidered and fancy bordered Handkerchiefs.

S. C. PORTER, - - 11 Charlotte Street, St. John, N. B.

ST. STEPHEN AND GALLAIS.

Progress is for sale in St. Stephen by Master Ralph Trainor and at the book store of G. S. Wall in Galloway at O. P. Trevelyan's.

Nov. 28.—Invitations were given on Saturday by Rev. O. G. and Mrs. Newcomb to the marriage of their only daughter, Miss Anna Victoria Newcomb, to Doctor J. Melville Deacon of Milltown, on the evening of December the eighth, at eight o'clock. The ceremony will be at Christ Church, with a reception at the Rectory immediately afterwards.

Mrs. F. A. Grimmer gave a very pretty tea party at her residence on Monday, to a number of little girls, friends of her little daughter, Hattie, it being the occasion of her sixth birthday.

A number of ladies and gentlemen have been enjoying impromptu whist parties during the past week, and meet nightly to enjoy their favorite game.

The International Whist Club met last Friday evening, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Fredrick Walte, and enjoyed an exceedingly pleasant evening.

The Thanksgiving party given by the Round Table whist club at the St. Croix Exchange on Thursday evening last was one of the most delightful and brilliant parties society on the St. Croix has enjoyed for some time.

Members of the club there were a number of guests, and at ten o'clock they began to play progressive whist, numbering fifteen tables. Whist continued until twelve o'clock, when Miss Gertrude Eaton and Mr. Henry Gillespie were found to be the lucky ones to win the handsome prizes.

These were the "booby" prizes which fell to the lot of Miss Nellie Hill and Mr. Ernest T. Lee. A novel way of choosing partners for the game, and one that caused shouts of laughter and merriment, was in this way: Photographs were secured of all the gentlemen who were invited, with exceptions, when they were at the tender age one year or even younger.

These photographs were adorned with different colored bows of ribbon, and were put into a pretty basket, each lady selecting a picture without looking, and then she found her partner for whist from the youthful photograph. It took some time to find the original of the photograph, for the change in their looks was great.

After the presentation of the prizes supper was announced, followed by dancing, which lasted until two o'clock in the morning, and even then the guests were loathe to go home.

The young ladies who arranged and planned this pleasant ending to the Round Table whist club, were Miss Nellie Smith, Miss Kate Washburne and Miss Julia Kelley.

They were assisted by Mrs. Ralph Wood, who received the guests in her usual dignified and graceful manner. The toilettes of the ladies were particularly noticeable and handsome, many of them worn for the first time on Thursday evening. I will try and describe some of them:

Mrs. Henry Eaton, elegant black silk, in train, richly trimmed with yellow chiffon trimming.

Mrs. Henry Pike, black lace costume, trimmed with pale green silk.

Mrs. Ralph Wood, pretty dress of pink cashmere, trimmed with pink chiffon.

Mrs. Hazen Grimmer, black silk, trimmed heavily with jet.

Mrs. Percy Lord, black silk, trimmed with jet.

Mrs. Wilfred Eaton, handsome grey silk, adorned with lace.

Mrs. Ernest Lee, black lace, with vest and trimmings of pale green silk.

Mrs. Wood, costume of cream colored cashmere, prettily trimmed with cream colored ribbon, gloves to match.

Mrs. Kate Washburne, black lace, trimmed with jet.

Mrs. Ellen Nelson, grey silk, trimmed prettily with ribbons to match.

Mrs. Nellie Smith, the prettiest silk richly adorned with point de Venise, corsage bouquet of natural flowers.

Mrs. Julia Kelley, black velvet with garniture of old rose silk.

Mrs. Cora Algar, pale pink silk with overdress of pale pink crepe.

Mrs. Mabel Murchie, grey silk costume, richly trimmed with pearl passementerie.

Mrs. Alice Boardman, pale pink silk, corsage bouquet of natural flowers.

Mrs. Haycock, very pretty costume of pale green silk.

Mrs. Gertrude Eaton, red silk covered with red lace.

Mrs. Annie Harvey, figured china silk.

Mrs. E. Bontelle, (Bangor) handsome costume of scarlet silk.

Mrs. Sayre, (Newport) garnet colored silk.

Mrs. Henry Eaton, cream colored silk.

Mrs. Anna Downer, yellow china silk, with gloves and fan of black.

Mrs. McNichol, grey corded silk, with trimmings of ribbon of the same shade.

Mrs. Helen McNichol, black and yellow broadcated silk with yellow trimmings.

Mrs. Grace Hinde, terra cotta silk.

Mrs. Josephine Moore, pale blue china silk, with chiffon trimmings.

Mrs. Nellie Hill, cream colored silk, adorned with cream colored passementerie.

Mrs. Annie Lowell, yellow tulle over yellow silk.

Mrs. Ida Boardman, black tulle, with chiffon trimmings.

Mrs. and Mrs. George McAndrews were surprised one evening last week, by a number of young people, friends of their son Charles, who came en masse to their residence in Galloway. Mr. and Mrs. McAndrews, who are very jovial and hospitable, welcomed their guests most warmly and made them enjoy a most delightful evening. Games of all kinds, and dancing made the hours fly fast, and supper occurred before it was even thought of. After the supper dancing was resumed for a short time before the young people bid their host and hostess good night. Among those who were there were: Miss Mabel Livingstone, Miss Gertrude Webster, Miss Liza Thompson, Miss Lizzie McCue, Miss Amy Gould, Miss Helen Roudis, Miss Hattie Stickey, Miss Mabel Stickey, Miss Bessie Livingstone, Miss Maggie Thompson, Miss Sarah Campbell, Miss Helen Preston, Miss Clara Anderson, Miss Edith Trent, Miss Annie Hastings, Miss Ethel Wilson, Miss Nellie Smith, Miss Winnie Vane, Miss May Harris, Miss Nellie Gardner, Miss Edith Thompson, Miss Sadie Anderson, Miss Joe Herald, Miss Abbie Clark, Miss Ethel Greenland, Miss Josie Joyce, Miss Annie McCue, Miss Carrie Martine, Miss Edith Johnson, Miss Bertha Winston, Miss Lizzie Rouse, Miss John Dryden, Miss Mabel McNeil, Miss Alice Grace Stickey, Miss Alice Thompson, Miss Belle Woodcock, Miss Annie Proulx, Miss Bertha Adams, Miss Carrie Taylor, Miss Edith Preston, Miss Liza McCue, Mrs. Bert McAllister, Henry Hall, Ed. Renzie, Sandford, Arch. Halliday, Harry Eaton, Marshall McKusick, Eugene Gillespie, Hal Boardman, Ned Hartford, Chas. Adams, Geo. Woodcock, Henry Conway, Harry Wood, Frank Sampson, Todd Murchie, Hal Goodwin, Willie Fraser, Guy Chisland, Stephen Wilder, George Drinon, Will Drinon, Tom Murchie, Fred Rose, Bert Todd and Cassie Bates.

The Philadelphia Telegram of a late date, gives a most highly interesting account of the presentation of "Henry the VIII" which has been recently played in a theatre in that city by Madame Kloppe's Shakespearean Company. Among the company who were particularly spoken of were: Mr. Louis Gladstone Harris, who is so well and favorably known in society here, and who helped so pleasantly to entertain the evening of last summer with the dramatic evening he gave his friends. Mr. Harris' name is in Galloway and his friends here who have many, are pleased to know he is succeeding in his chosen profession.

Mrs. Yvonne Clarke, of St. Andrews was in town on Saturday and Sunday and was the guest of her brother Mr. George J. Clarke.

Mrs. Mary Staines has returned home after a pleasant visit with friends in St. Andrews.

Mrs. G. H. Clarke has returned home after a pleasant spending week in St. John, arrived home on Monday.

Mrs. William Torrance of Halifax, N. S., made a brief visit here last week and was the guest of her father, Judge Torrance. Stephen Wilder, George Drinon, Will Drinon, Tom Murchie, Fred Rose, Bert Todd and Cassie Bates.

CHATHAM.

CHATHAM, Nov. 28th.—On Tuesday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Neale entertained a number of their friends at their residence "Riverside Villa."

Dr. G. J. Spence has returned from his trip up North.

Miss Nora Benson entertained a few friends on Wednesday evening.

Mr. John Shireff returned from his trip to Boston on Tuesday, where he has been visiting his brother, Mr. Adam Shireff who is dangerously ill.

Miss Nora Benson left for Sussex on Sunday morning to visit Mrs. E. H. Anderson; she will remain until after Christmas.

Mrs. Henderson of Boston and her daughter, Miss Laura, spent last week in town visiting friends.

The Misses Benson of "Knap House" entertained quite a large number of friends at a whist party on Thursday evening.

Mrs. E. Hutchinson of Douglastown has moved into her winter residence in town.

Mrs. George Burchill spent a few days in town last week, the guest of Mrs. D. T. Johnson of "Sunnyside."

Miss Harley of "Spring Bank" is spending a week in Newcastle.

Mrs. and Mrs. Lyman Fleet are receiving congratulations upon the arrival of a little stranger—it is a boy.

Mr. John Benson, Jr., has arrived home again after a very pleasant trip to St. John.

Miss Effie Sadler entertained a large number of friends on Friday evening at "Spring Bank."

Mr. John Rogers spent Sunday at the residence of Mr. E. Hocken, "The Cedars."

Mrs. Gillespie went to St. John on Thursday, where she will remain about a week.

Mr. J. L. Stewart of "The World" went to St. John on Saturday.

Miss Katie Allen has returned from her trip to Moncton.

Miss Bower who has been visiting friends in St. John returned home on Monday.

SNOWBROOK.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Dec. 1st.—Mr. McMullin of Truro is here on a visit to his friend, Mr. Clarke McCully. Mr. McMullin pays Chatham quite frequent visits, and I feel confident there must be some attraction.

There was a very pleasant "happy party" at "Spring Bank" last Friday evening. Dancing was indulged in to a late hour and about 12 o'clock a very delicious supper was served which was of course thoroughly enjoyed.

Mr. Richard Fairley, of London, Eng., who was here on a visit last on Saturday for his home in New York.

The many friends of Miss Marshall are sorry to hear of her being so ill.

Miss Mabel Murray has taken rooms at the Adams House for the winter.

Mrs. J. B. Snowball is in St. John paying a visit to her friends the Misses McLaren.

Miss Edith Flanagan many friends are glad to hear that she is convalescent after her severe and recent attack of the measles.

Miss Hocken and Miss Edith Winslow spent Tuesday in Newcastle, the guest of Mrs. Allan Ritchie.

Mr. Fred Blair spent last week in St. John.

Miss Dean who was visiting her brother, is laid up with an attack of the measles.

I hear rumours of a wedding in society, to take place about the middle of this month, but the invitations are not out yet.

HACKMORRE CURES COUGHS AND COLDS.

Nov. 30th.—Miss Alice Mowat entertained a few friends last Thursday evening. Those invited were, Mr. and Mrs. H. Langley, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Mowat, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Daniel, Miss Minnie Kerr, W. A. Mott, M. P. F., and Mrs. D. Robertson.

Rev. J. L. McDonald was in Dalhousie on Monday.

Miss Bella Devereaux was in Petite Rocher, visiting friends last week.

Mr. David Robertson, who has recently returned from Africa, was in town for a few days, the guest of Mr. John Mowat. He left for his home in Ottawa on Friday.

Mr. Irvine Murray of Sackville spent Wednesday in town.

Mr. James Alexander went to Montreal on last Friday.

A very quiet but interesting event took place last Tuesday evening, when Miss Fanny Malier and Mr. Peter Sheyny were united in marriage by the Rev. J. L. McDonald. The happy couple left by the midnight express for their home in New Mills.

Several friends of the Misses Doherty of the "Landdowne" spent a very enjoyable evening on Tuesday last. Those present were, Miss Annie Smith, Miss Maggie Harper, Miss Martha Barnes, Miss Hattie Henderson. Rev. Mr. Beers, Rev. Mr. McConnell, Mr. Lewis and Mr. Velta.

Mr. W. M. Connacher returned to Halifax on Saturday.

Mr. Prase of Montreal spent a day or two in town last week.

Miss Florine Doherty has returned home, after spending several months in Dalhousie, with her aunt, Mrs. D. Ritchie.

Mr. Loyal of Quebec was in town last week.

Mr. Nicholas of Montreal was also in town.

Mr. Edward Leveque who has been confined to the house since September and appeared to be on the road to recovery took a relapse on Saturday which is the cause of much anxiety to his many friends.

Mrs. Millar of St. John has been the guest of Mrs. M. M. Bruce took her departure on Thursday.

Mr. George Moffat of Dalhousie and Captain Powell of the same place were here on Monday.

Dr. Cates has deserted us once more for New castle.

Miss Bessie Stewart of Dalhousie is visiting her friend, Mrs. William Mott.

Miss Annie Smith is laid up with a severe cold.

The inauguration of Mr. and Mrs. Lingley's new home last night will long be remembered by their numerous friends, it being a double event, that of Mr. W. A. Mott's birthday and Miss Bert Stewart's first party. Miss Bert Stewart received in cream chalice, black velvet trimmings, and was assisted by Mrs. H. E. Lingley who wore black silk and Mrs. Alexander Mowat in a belletrist cashmere with velvet trimmings. Some pretty costumes were worn. Among them were, Mrs. Evan Price, light grey. Miss Harper, black skirt pale pink silk blouse. Miss Bessie Stewart of Dalhousie, wore a black colored costume and chiffon trimmings.

Miss Hattie Henderson, pale blue silk waist, dark skirt.

Miss Clara Kerr, figured chalice.

Miss Florine Murray, brown silk.

Miss Addie Dunlop, black satin.

Miss Ruth Chandler, navy blue skirt, cream bodice.

Miss Grace Verner, pale blue waist, black skirt.

Miss Corinne Verner, dark green, (on train) feather trimmings, was proclaimed the most graceful of the evening.

Miss Ethel Fellet, light grey costume.

Miss Lizzie Henderson, dark red, black trimmings.

Miss Minnie Kerr, black, prettily arranged with the latest ornaments.

The other invited guests were Mr. and Mrs. Firth, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. McAllister, Miss Martha Barnes, Miss Alice Mowat, Miss Annie Smith, Miss Ida Nelson, Miss F. McAllister, Miss Maud Johnson, Miss Edith Johnson, Miss Cassie Thompson, Miss Fannie Anderson, Miss Minnie Henderson, Miss Mary McAllister, Miss Conington, Miss Kerr, Miss Jennie Jardine, Mrs. Carr, Miss Jennie McLaren, Miss Beatrice Johnson, Miss Minnie Henderson, Miss Mary McAllister, Miss Conington, Miss Kerr, Miss Jennie Jardine, Mrs. Carr, Miss Jennie McLaren, Miss Beatrice Johnson, Mrs. M. P. F., Mrs. E. F. Matheson, G. Velta, J. White, W. T. Stewart, W. H. Walker, W. W. Devlin, A. D. McKeenrich, H. Walker, W. W. Doherty, W. A. Mowat, J. K. Johnson, J. Davidson, A. Mowat, A. A. Anderson, G. McAllister, F. Black, H. E. Patterson, H. Lewis and James Stewart of Dalhousie.

PROGRESS is for sale in Boston at "King's Chapel News Stand,"—Corner of School and Tremont streets.

FREDERICTON.

Progress is for sale in Fredericton at the book store of W. T. H. Feeney and by James H. Hawthorne.

Mrs. J. F. Richards gave a large "at home" on Thursday afternoon to her lady friends. The parlors had been decked out and were prettily lighted which lent a soft glow to all. Mrs. Richards was dressed in a pretty gown of crimson silk and was assisted in serving her guests by three young lady friends.

The supper table was a particularly pretty one and was tastefully decorated with cut flowers. The invited guests were: Mrs. Wesley Vanwart, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Bridger, Mrs. Bridges, Mrs. Lee Babbit, Mrs. Neil, Miss Nell, Mrs. F. I. Morrison, Mrs. Cathels, Mrs. and the Misses Thompson, Mrs. Fred Chastant, Mrs. H. Clark, Mrs. J. Henry Chair, Miss Phair, Mrs. Waterhouse, Mrs. Burkhardt, Mrs. W. T. Whitcomb, Mrs. J. B. Edgcombe, Mrs. D. East, Mrs. Weddall, Miss Hatt, Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. 'oukhard, Mrs. J. J. Johnson, Mrs. J. Murray, Miss Lascelles, Miss Estey, Mrs. Walter Fisher, Mrs. R. Estey, Mrs. Torrens, Miss Ethel Estey (St. John), Mrs. F. J. Johnson, Mrs. G. C. L. Nutt, Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Carrie, Mrs. Spurdin, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Amos Wilson, Mrs. J. A. Morrison, Mrs. W. J. Robertson, Mrs. Miss Beverly, Mrs. Geo. Hatt, the Misses East, Miss Moore, Mrs. E. Tibbitts, Miss Edw. M. White, Mrs. J. A. McCready, Mrs. George Hodges, Mrs. F. D. Crowley, Mrs. J. J. 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ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1892.

STRANGERS IN BOSTON.

THE SWEDISH IMMIGRANTS AND WHAT BEFEL THEM.

What They Say of Their Experience in St. John.—The Foreign Element in New England.—Election Echoes and Pertinent Personalities of Province People.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—A party of Swedish immigrants arrived here Friday afternoon. They came from St. John, and newspaper readers probably know all about them up to Thursday night. Some of the provincial papers, however, in dealing with the case, did the Allan Line Steamship company an injustice, although it was, apparently, unintentional. The Mongolian, on which the immigrants came to America, did not go to Portland from Halifax as reported, but to Baltimore, Md., and the Swedes had tickets to Halifax only. They were landed there, and the Boston agent claims that that ended the obligations of the company. It is usual for a steamship line, such as the Allan's, when they expect a party of immigrants to arrive, to have an interpreter on hand to meet them and give them a good start in the right direction.

When the Swedes arrived here, they were met only by a crowd of hackmen and railroad officials, who could not understand a word they said, and they had an exciting time of it. Only one of the party could speak English. Officer Stevens and the rest of the I. C. R. officials will remember the little woman with the light ulster. She ran the whole show, and when they arrived in Boston the contract was a large one. There were fifteen in the crowd that reached here Friday. Three were bound for Gardner, Mass. They bought tickets for Gardner, Me., and had their baggage checked. Then somebody noticed an address painted on a box, and tickets had to be changed; baggage taken to the Fitchburg and re-checked; and the three men placed in charge of a watchman so as to make sure that they wouldn't get on the wrong train. This is a sample of the way a great many things were done while they were in Boston.

The Bay View horse cars which run from the Eastern depot past the Boston & Albany on Kneeland street, are very little larger than those which take St. John people to Indian town. One Bay View car holds about eleven immigrants with hand baggage, "by actual measurement." There was no room for regular passengers and those who did get on board and squeezed in between bundles of all kinds, seemed to enjoy the trip.

The Swedes were in Boston seven hours, and all that time were interesting to Bostonians, who knew nothing of their previous experiences. A crowd at the depot followed their movements from the time they arrived until they took possession of the horse car; people along the line stopped to look at the unusual spectacle of a horse car and baggage express combined; on Kneeland street another crowd saw the luggage unloaded and sorted, and in the Boston & Albany depot they made one corner of the waiting room one of the most interesting spots in the building for eight years, from 7.30 till 11 o'clock.

It will probably be a long time before the immigrants understand what happened to them at Vancouver, and why they have such unpleasant recollections of the health officer there, who sent them back east—but of St. John, where they put up with more hardship, perhaps, than in any place during their month of travel, they had nothing but good words.

They remembered our friend, Mr. Bailey, at the I. C. R. depot, and spoke of the kindness he showed them; and of the efforts of Mr. Johnson, the sailor's boarding house man, who, they said, did a great deal to get them through.

Talking about people who do not understand English reminds me that one does not go to the railroad depots to find them. Half the towns and cities of New England have colonies of foreigners, and they are so large that the people find so many around them who are able to talk in their native language that they do not seem to care much whether they learn English or not.

There is a good deal of humor in being lost in the resident part of a large city or in a country town, on a dark night, when you come across one of these foreigners. I have had the experience in both places, and the result of my inquiries has invariably been amusing.

Not long ago, while tramping up and down the avenues and lanes of one of Boston's prettiest suburbs, "looking for a man," I ran across a number of men on a quiet street. Like the majority of Massachusetts towns this one had two or three depots, and whether you would be carried north, south, east or west all depended on the station you started from. The night was very dark. I wanted to know, you know, and stopped the men. They listened for about a second, then granted a couple of times and off they went. They were Italians, and seemed to think I was making fun of them. They always do.

The Germans are better natured, and in some towns are very numerous, which

AMONG THE MANX FOLK.

THE LITTLE ISLAND AND WHAT IT HAS OF INTEREST.

Gen of the Irish Sea, Where Liberty has always held its sway.—Queer Laws and Olden Ceremonials.—The Many Years of Home Rule.

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man, Nov. 19.—Briefly told, the little Manx nation has had three periods of history—a period of Celtic rule, one of Norse supremacy, and of British dominion. In the tenth century the Vikings came. They had just overthrown Iceland and established their Norse kingdom there. When they found the "Dear little Isle of Man," they made short work of taking complete possession. The women were dark-haired, fair-skinned and blue-eyed. The Vikings were freckled and bleached as to hair and eyes. The Manx nation of today sprang from the union of these handsome Celtic women and these huge freckled men.

A brave and bloody history has the little island had from King Orry's time down to its unreserved cession by its then reigning duke to the Crown, for a consideration of £416,000, in 1825. The system of government is interesting from its simplicity. Electors must have a property qualification in the shreadings of £10 occupancy, or £8 ownership. In towns voters must possess a £4 occupancy or ownership qualification, and this sum gives all women unmarried, widows or spinners, the same vested right; a right which, although vexing to women suffragists, is rarely exercised.

The island is divided into ten electoral districts, comprising King Orry's original six shreadings of Glanaba, Middle, Rushen, Ayre, Garff, and Michael, each of which returns three representatives, the city of Douglas with three, and the towns of Ramsey, Peel and Castletown, the ancient capital of Man, with one each. These twenty-four representatives constitute the House of Keys, corresponding to our House of representatives at Washington.

There is an upper house called the Council, whose powers are similar to those of our Senate. It is composed of the lord bishop of the diocese ("Sodor and Man") who has a seat but no vote in the British House of Peers, the attorney general, the receiver-general, the two deans or judges whose offices, almost a relic of Druidism, are precisely as constituted by the Norse King Orry, the clerk of the Rolls, the water-bailiff, the arch deacon and vicar general, over which the lieutenant-governor, a crown appointment presides.

The deans or judges who have authority to determine all cases, subject to appeal to the government staff, are still required to take the same curious oath as when the ancient "Breast Laws," those not reduced to writing until 1417 and orally handed down from one deanster to his successor, prevailed. They swear "by this Book, and by the holy contents thereof, and by the wonderful works that God hath miraculously wrought in heaven above, and in the earth beneath in six days and seven nights * * * without request of favor or friendship, love or gain, consanguinity or affinity, envy or malice, to execute the law of this isle, justly betwixt our sovereign lord (or lady) the King (or Queen) and his (or her) subjects within this isle, and betwixt party and party, as indifferently as the herring's backbone doth lie in the midst of the fish."

Members of the House of Keys are elected for seven years. The governor may at any time dissolve the house, in case of permanent opposition to the council, when as in England "an appeal to the country" is taken. Council and Keys vote separately. Concurrent majorities of each are required to pass measures; and these measures, which did not formerly go into operation until promulgated from Tynwald Hill, now go into effect on receiving royal assent, which is seldom denied; as these clever patriarchal folk keep a well-conditioned lobby in attendance on the House of Peers at Westminster.

All Manx laws are called Acts of Tynwald, and the Tynwald Court, may still, as a thousand years ago, be held at any time in special session at Tynwald Hill, but must as then convene yearly for the promulgation of the laws, though, legally, they may have already gone into effect. This ceremonial has now become a national holiday called Tynwald Day. It is held on the 5th of July, or on the 6th, if the 5th happens to fall on Sunday. Undoubtedly 40,000 of the 50,000 inhabitants of Man are unfaithful in attendance, and the ceremony always attracts thousands from Lancashire, Cheshire and Cumberland, in England.

The Tynwald Hill is situated just west of the center of the island between the cities of Douglas and Peel, and lies in the romantic pass between the Cairn and Greba mountains. Traditionally it is said to have been formed of earth brought here in carts and creels from every parish of the island. Two hundred yards from the Hill, called in Manx Cronk-y-Keillown, or St. John's Church Hill, is the imposing church of St. John, the gift of the Crown to the island. It is a splendid edifice in the Early Decorated style, built of South Devon granite. It was erected in 1847 on the site of a former church built in 1699, which was itself preceded by a temple to Thor. At the southwest corner of the present edifice is a strange Roman monument quite a thousand years old with an almost illegible inscription signifying that "Isauric engraved these Runes," and the level land

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SMOKING JACKETS Bought specially for the Christmas Trade.

This is the nicest lot of these goods we have ever had. Neat, tasteful patterns, and very soft, fine texture.

GENTLEMEN'S SILK UMBRELLAS, With very durable Coverings, best Frames, Natural and Fancy Handles.

GENTLEMEN'S FITTED TRAVELLING BAGS, made of Leather, best English makes with superior fittings.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON.

roundabout is called the Curragh-Glass, or "the gray bog or swamp."

The Tynwald Mount itself, to which a broad gravelled pathway leads from the entrance to St. John's church, is a curious artificial construction. It is 256 feet in circumference at the base, and rises by four concentric platforms to a height of about twelve feet. On the uppermost of these stand the governor, lawmakers, officials and church dignitaries of the island during the promulgation of the laws. Until quite recent times the entire text was read both in the English and the Manx languages; but now only the titles and side notes are read aloud. A huge canopy shelters the mount, held in place by seventeen ropes let into rings in as many stones at the bottom of the hill, or one for each parish of the island.

Proceedings are begun at eleven o'clock in the forenoon by services in the St. John's. When these are ended a stately official procession to the mount begins in the following order: Three policemen; the six coroners; the captains of the seven parishes; the clergy; the four high bailiffs; the House of Keys; the Council; the sword-bearer, carrying the sword with point upward; all followed by the lieutenant-governor with his chaplain, surgeon to the household and the chief constables.

All these officials comprise this ancient Tynwald Court. The court is first "fenced" that is, now as in the misty days, all persons are warned "upon lyle and lym" that no man make any disturbance or stirring in the time of the Tynwald, moreover no rising make in the King's presence upon pain of hanging and drawings. This "fencing" is done by the coroner of Glanaba shouting, who from immemorial custom has been chief of the six shreading coroners of Man. The Manx coroner is called "tothigh joarey," or "chief man of the law," and his functions are similar to those of our sheriff.

When a syllabus of the new statutes has been read by the deanster or judge of the north, the procession returns to St. John's. The two branches of the legislature sit apart, the Council in the chancel and the Keys in the south aisle. The promulgation of the laws is attested, when the Governor, by messenger, requests the attendance of the Keys. The two bodies then sit in the house, and a large amount of annual routine government business, such as receiving the accounts of State colleges, asylums and road funds, establishing rates for maintenance of public institutions and the appointment of committees is transacted.

Here is a ceremony more than a thousand years old. The sole of the little Manx nation, is here just as in King Orry's time. The great impressiveness of the scene is not only in its antiquity, but in the proof that here are a people who while respecting their government and rulers in this sacredly preserved custom thus annually serve notice upon their rulers that after all they are still but the servants of the people, and that the people shall ever remain greater than the thing and things created to serve them. EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

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6 yards of double-fold or 12 yards of single-fold dress goods For \$3.50.

Choice of entire stock, Black and Navy excepted.

Any cloth in stock For \$1.90

per yard. Either of these lines sent by express at the cost of receiver.

All Trimmings Half Price.

George H. McKay, 61 Charlotte Street.

Clothing? "We've Got It!"

FREE! For One Week.

FROM THURSDAY, Dec. 1st, continuing one week we will give a pair of ACME CLUB SKATES with every Boy's Suit, Overcoat, Reefer or Ulster. No matter what price the garment is the skates go with it. For the benefit of any who may think that we have added the price of the skates to the garment, we here say that our goods are all marked in plain figures and that not one cent has been added. The skates are given as a present to our customers. Remember: "If it came from the Oak Hall It's All Right." Remember: a small boy buys his clothes cheaper than his big brother. If your boy is big and hearty you should be thankful and glad to pay the small difference in price on account of his size.

SCOVIL, FRASER & COMPANY, Cor. King and Germain Streets, St. John.

Heating Stoves.

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

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

Great Cash Bargains.

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

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

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

Mince Meat Now Ready;

Also ROLL BACON, S. C. HAM, SAUSAGES.

JOHN HOPKINS, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Pelee Island Wine and Vineyard Co. (LIMITED.)

Having established our Marketing Agency in ST. JOHN, we now solicit your orders for our Special Brands of Pure Canadian Wines.

Dry Catawba, case or dt. St. Augustine, case or dt. Sweet " " " " P. I. Port " " Isabella, " " " " P. I. Sherry " " P. I. Claret, " " " " P. I. Alconate, " "

Unfermented Grape Juice, case; also Concord, case or dt.

SEND IN HOLIDAY ORDERS. E. C. SCOVIL, Tea and Wine Merchant, 61 UNION STREET, ST. JOHN. TELEPHONE 522

AT WINDSOR'S SCHOOL.

ITS RECORD GOES BACK FOR ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR YEARS.

What This Means in the History of Colonial Education...

It is one thing to say that the Collegiate School at Windsor...

When the Bishop of Nova Scotia was enrolled as the first pupil of the "Academy" at Windsor...

In that year, the people of the provinces the "Academy" was designed to serve...

The "Academy" was founded three years before the magnificent Province of Ontario...

A school which was founded by government at the close of indescribable turmoil...

Brief History of the Collegiate School. The Academy at Windsor...

This official act was the outcome of a series of Resolutions passed by the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia...

The Establishment of King's College. In the year 1789...

The act further provided that the governors might employ a person and persons to act as "temporary president" and "tutors"...

The charter was granted on the 12th May 1802, and "King's College of Nova Scotia" became "The University of King's College, at Windsor."

First Home of the Collegiate School. The academy commenced its life in Susanna Franklin's house...

In 1822 a handsome stone structure was completed for the academy...

The Present Collegiate School Building. In 1877 the governors of King's college...

(1) Murdoch, in his "History of Nova Scotia," says "In Council, 17 July, 1776..."

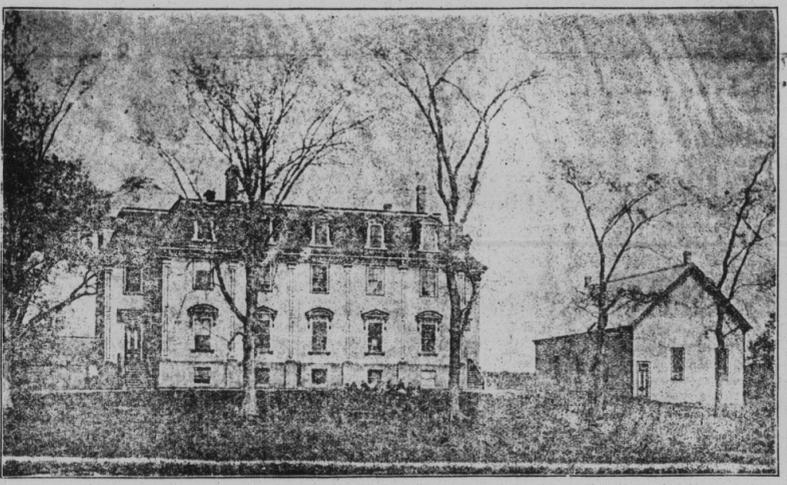
(2) In the Preface to the "Memoranda respecting King's College, at Windsor," dated Halifax, Feb. 26, 1850...

(3) The efficiency of the Collegiate School is attested by all who have any acquaintance with the concerns of either...

career on which the collegiate school now enters.

Principals and Head Masters.

- 1. Mr. Archibald Payne Inglis (nephew of Bishop Inglis) president, (3)... 1788
2. Rev. W. Cochran, principal... 1790
3. Mr. John Henry Jennings, principal... 1799
4. Mr. Benjamin Gerrish Gray, principal... 1802
5. Rev. Wm. Twining, principal... 1802
6. Rev. Dr. Cochran, head master... 1806
7. Rev. Wm. Colecliff King, head master... 1808
8. Mr. Thos. Twining... 1810
9. Rev. T. F. Twining, principal... 1814
10. Rev. Christopher Milner, head master... 1818
11. Mr. Nelson Arnold, acting principal... 1820
12. Rev. Francis Salt, principal... 1821
13. Rev. Joseph H. Clinch, principal... 1832
14. Rev. Wm. B. King, head master... 1837
15. Mr. Irwin, head master... 1840
16. Rev. John Mulholland, head master... 1847
17. Rev. David W. Pickett, M. A. head master, (Oct. 1854) (resigned July 1861)... 1854
18. Rev. J. T. M. W. Blackman, D. C. L., head master... 1863
19. Rev. G. B. Dodwell, M. A. (Building burnt 1871)... 1867
20. Rev. John Butler, M. A. head master (Building re-erected 1877)... 1875
21. Rev. C. E. Willets, M. A. D. C. L., head master, (Aug 21st, 1876)... 1876
22. Rev. Arnold Miller, M. A. head master... 1888
23. Mr. H. M. Bradford, M. A., St. John Coll., Cambridge, Eng., head master... 1892



17. Rev. David W. Pickett, M. A. head master, (Oct. 1854) (resigned July 1861) 1854

To enumerate the assistants would occupy more space than can be allotted to this brief history.

18. Rev. J. T. M. W. Blackman, D. C. L., head master... 1863
19. Rev. G. B. Dodwell, M. A. (Building burnt 1871)... 1867
20. Rev. John Butler, M. A. head master (Building re-erected 1877)... 1875

21. Rev. C. E. Willets, M. A. D. C. L., head master, (Aug 21st, 1876)... 1876
22. Rev. Arnold Miller, M. A. head master... 1888
23. Mr. H. M. Bradford, M. A., St. John Coll., Cambridge, Eng., head master... 1892

During the hundred and three years which now compass the life of the collegiate school, it has been under the successive management of seventeen clergymen of the church of England, and six laymen, as principals or headmasters.

Re-organization of the Collegiate School. Having in view the progress which has been made during late years in the education and training of boys...

(3) In pursuance of the wish of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, the Bishop was earnest in his endeavours to procure a fit Clergyman, to take charge of the Academy at Windsor...

(4) In the Appendix to the "Memoranda respecting King's College, at Windsor," dated Halifax, Feb. 26, 1850, the writer of the Appendix, Charles Inglis, says:—

(5) The school is now divided into two parts, the junior and the senior. All the details are given in the collegiate school calendar.

(6) The calendar gives nine very sensible rules respecting the discipline. It is sufficient to notice the first, and as there is no doubt that the rule will be strictly attended to...

upon a footing commensurate with modern requirements in education, discipline and domestic comfort.

The Governing Body.

The Board of Governors of the University of King's College, Windsor, are The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia; The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Fredericton; N. W. White, Esq., M. P. Q. C.; W. C. Silver, Esq.; Hon. L. E. Baker, M. L. C.; Rev. Canon Bragotocke, D. D.; Rev. C. Bowman, D. D.; C. Wilcox, Esq.; C. E. A. Simonds, Esq., B. C. L.; J. Y. Payzant, Esq.; Rev. George Haslam, M. A.; J. C. Moody, Esq., M. D.; Hon. Senator Almon, M. D.; Clarence H. Dimock, Esq.; Rev. Canon Partridge, D. D.; H. Y. Hind, Esq., M. A., D. C. L.; Rev. J. Roy Campbell, B. D.; Hon. Mr. Justice Hanington.

The Collegiate School Committee consists of the following: H. Youle Hind, Esq., D. C. L., Chairman; Rev. Charles Bowman, D. D., Secretary; Charles S. Wilcox Esq.; James Moody, Esq., M. D.; Clarence Dimock, Esq.; H. M. Bradford, Esq., M. A. Head Master Collegiate School.

The Present Staff.

Head Master.—Mr. H. M. Bradford, M. A., late Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, Eng. 21st Wrangler. Lady Matron.—Miss Wright. Resident Assistants.—Mr. G. M. Acklom, B. A., late of Queens College, Cam-

bridge, Eng. (Theological Special); a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge. Modern Languages.—Herr Lothar Bober, Professor of Modern Languages in the University of King's College. Religious Instruction.—Rev. Charles Bowman, D. D. Drill Gymnastics and Fencing.—Sergeant Cunningham. Singing and Piano.—Visiting Professors. Violin.—Mr. Boulton. Department and Dancing.—Miss Elaine Ghieson.

The success of a large boys boarding school is greatly dependent upon the lady matron. The collegiate school committee have been fortunate in securing the practical and valuable services of Miss Wright. This lady has had long experience in England, and during the past twelvemonth she has become well known in Nova Scotia in connection with the "Church School for Girls" in Windsor.

The furniture of the "Collegiate school for boys," is so similar to that of the "Church school for girls" only of stronger material and adjusted to wants and circumstances. All is to be new. The school life of boys of tender years yields a potent influence on subsequent training.

The Gymnasium is a roomy building apart from the main block, and was erected in the Head-Mastership of Rev. Dr. Willets. It is fitted with all the usual appliances of the modern gymnasium, and the course of training includes dumb-bell and Indian club exercises, military drill and fencing.

Workshop and Laboratory.—It is proposed to construct a spacious Workshop and Laboratory in connection with the Collegiate School. Full details of these will appear in the calendar for 1893-4.

The Cricket Field.—In accordance with the traditions of the School, the game of cricket is encouraged in every possible way. The School possesses a field of ample dimensions for cricket, football and lacrosse, which is now being levelled and thoroughly drained in preparation for the coming season.

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Tea-Kettle or Wash Boiler?

A tea-kettle does not hold much water, but there is hot water enough in it to do an ordinary sized washing with Surprise Soap.

Surprise Soap makes white goods whiter, colored goods brighter, and there's no boiling or scalding about it.

A tea-kettle gives enough hot water. It's a different way of washing from using that heavy boiler with the hot steam about the house, and the muss of it.

The "Surprise" way is easy and quick. Remember Surprise Soap does it.

READ the directions on the wrapper.

REMOVAL.

Ungar's Laundry, HALIFAX,

HAS REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING

66 to 70 Barrington Street,

HALIFAX.

BE SURE and send your Parcels to Ungar's Steam Laundry and Dye Works, St. John, (Waterloo street); Telephone 68. Or Halifax: 62 and 64 Granville street. They will be done right, if done at.

UNCAR'S.

A well behaved and studious boy being the son of a clergyman, may thus not only secure \$60 for three years, with a chance for a \$40 exhibition, but he may get a nomination, and have most of his tuition fees for three years more, paid during his college course.

Preparation for the British Army. Candidates for the four commissions offered annually to Canada can be prepared at the collegiate school, and King's college as a chartered university, is empowered by the regulations of the War office to grant—after a short period of residence or attendance—certificates exempting from the whole of the literary examination except in Geometrical drawing. Papers in this subject are sent out, when required, by the Civil Service commission. Full particulars as to the above course may be obtained from the head-master.

Prizes. There are sixteen prizes open to competition, the gaining of some of these, such as the governor's gold and silver medals, will be an honor eagerly sought by energetic boys, and esteemed by parents. Prizes are always attractive, and when the competition is real, very desirable in a well ordered school.

Subjoined is a list of the collegiate school prizes. Prizes given by the Alumni of Kings college—Of the value of \$16, for the best scholars in French, open to all the school. Of the value of \$5, for the best scholar in German, open to all the school.

Prizes given by the board of governors.—For general proficiency (senior school), a gold medal, for general proficiency (junior school), a silver medal, for classics, including history of Greece and Rome, and classical geography books treating of the subjects studied. For mathematics and natural philosophy, books treating of the subjects studied.

Prizes given by the Head-Master.—For Latin and Greek grammar, and Latin prose composition (senior). For Latin grammar (junior). Given by the Rev. Dr. Bowman.—For proficiency in the church catechism. Given by Mr. Acklom.—For church history. Given by Col. C. Stewart.—Prize (value \$5) for Modern Geography and map drawing. Given by Arnold Cleve, Esq., R. N.—Prize for pure geometry.

Etiquette in Zulu-land. A Zulu chief, when you enter his hovel, remains silent for some moments, and seems quite unconscious of your presence. At length he says, in a tone of grave dignity, "Go aku bona" (I see you), to which you reply in the same way. The longer he takes to "see you" the greater man you are supposed to be; and until you are thus "seen" you must keep silence, and appear as much as possible not to be there at all.



THE CATACOMBS. Constructed forburying the dead. The Catacombs, says the Rev. Canon Partridge, owe their origin to Roman imperial government prohibitory laws, composed of people who, by regular secured decent interment and friends.

The Catacombs were early Christians for the purpose of burying their dead. They were in the custom of the Greeks. They adhered to the old practice of burying the dead in and galleries. Hence the name of Jewish and Christian Rome. After Constantine Christians could afford to bury their dead in the cemeteries above ground churches and chapels.

The Roman Catacombs row passage or cross-galley in the bowels of the earth and around the city, for the dead. They are dark and only occasional ray of light. The galleries have two or three rows of tombs, and form a work of subterranean compartments for the reception of the dead. The ceiling is flat, so arched. Space was economized by the use of niches, the average width of the passage 3 feet. This economy to the poverty of the early Christians could afford to bury their dead in the cemeteries above ground churches and chapels.

The instruments of torture were cut out like shelves. The walls and rectangular niches of the families of distinguished men were closed with a slab of marble. The more wealthy were laid in niches, the poorer in the average width of the passage 3 feet. This economy to the poverty of the early Christians could afford to bury their dead in the cemeteries above ground churches and chapels.

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Quickly appearing even now, served, sometimes in darkness as covered with a glistening into dust at the touch. The following symbols of the Scriptures, were frequently used in the Catacombs, and the duties of the Christian with or without the olive of simplicity and innocence presenting sometimes the sailing through the flood with reference to Noah's ark, the individual son of heaven home under the storm-controlling Saviour; which the seal of the Apostles, the hands of the elect as the anchor, the figure of denoting festal joy, sweet peace, an admonition to refuge to Peter's fall; the fish, which is ichthys. The anagram containing the initials—Jesus Christ, Son of God and his mission of the world.

At the same time, the fish symbol of the Christian was used. The fish, therefore, was designation of Christ in his Son of God and his mission of the world. The anagram containing the initials—Jesus Christ, Son of God and his mission of the world.

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SUNDAY READING



THE CATACOMBS OF ROME.

Constructed for Burying Places, Not for Refuge from Persecution.

The Catacombs, says an English paper, owe their origin to Roman toleration. The imperial government protected by law the burial clubs, composed mostly of poor people who, by regular contributions, secured decent interment for their relatives and friends.

The Catacombs were excavated by the early Christians for the express and sole purpose of burying their dead. The hope of the resurrection of the body made them averse to the custom of cremation then prevailing among the Greeks and the Romans. They adhered to the older Jewish custom of burying the dead in rock-hewn tombs and galleries. Hence the close resemblance of Jewish and Christian cemeteries in Rome. After Constantine, when the Christians could afford to buy and hold land and could bury their dead without fear of disturbance, they located their cemeteries above ground around their churches and chapels.

The Roman Catacombs are long and narrow passages or cross-galleries, excavated in the bowels of the earth in the hill outside and around the city, for the burial of the dead. They are dark and gloomy, with only occasional rays of light from above. The galleries have two or more stories, all filled with tombs, and form an intricate network of subterranean labyrinth. Small compartments for the reception of the dead were cut out like shelves in the perpendicular walls and rectangular chambers for families of distinguished martyrs. They were closed with a slab of marble or tile. The more wealthy were laid in sarcophagi. The ceiling is flat, sometimes slightly arched. Space was economized so as to have room usually only for a single person, the average width of the passages being 2 1/2 and 3 feet. This economy may be traced to the poverty of the early Christians, and also to their strong sense of community in life and in death. The little oratories with altars and episcopal chairs cut in the tufa are probably of later construction, and could accommodate only a few persons at a time. They were suited for funeral services and private devotion, but not for public worship.

The furniture of the Catacombs is instructive and interesting, but most of it has been removed to churches and museums, and must be studied outside. Articles of ornament, rings, seals, bracelets, necklaces, mirrors, tooth-picks, ear-picks, buckles, brooches, rare coins, innumerable lamps of clay (terra cotta) or of bronze (even of silver and amber), all sorts of tools, and, in the case of children a variety of playthings were enclosed with the dead. Many of these articles are carved with the monogram of Christ, or with other christian symbols.

The instruments of torture which the fertile imagination of credulous people had discovered, and which were made to prove that almost every christian buried in the Catacombs was a martyr, are simply implements of handicraft. The instinct of nature prompts the bereaved to deposit in the graves of their kindred and friends those things which were constantly used by them. The idea prevailed also, to a large extent, that the future life was a continuation of the occupations and amusements of the present, but free from sin and imperfection.

On opening the graves the skeleton frequently appears, now very well preserved, sometimes in dazzling whiteness, as covered with a glistening glory, but falls into dust at the touch.

The following symbols, borrowed from the Scriptures, were frequently represented in the Catacombs, and relate to the virtues and duties of the christian life: the dove, with or without the olive branch, the type of simplicity and innocence; the ship, representing sometimes the Church as safely sailing through the flood of corruption, with reference to Noah's Ark, sometimes the individual soul on its voyage to the heavenly home under the conduct of the storm-controlling Saviour; the palm-branch, which the seer of the Apocalypse puts into the hands of the elect as the sign of victory; the anchor, the figure of hope; the lyre, denoting festal joy, sweet harmony; the cock, an admonition to watchfulness, with reference to Peter's fall; the hart, which seeks for the fresh-water brooks; and the vine, which, with its branches and clusters, illustrates the union of the Christians with Christ according to the parable (John xv. 1-6) and the richness and fulness of christian life. "What the early Christians felt," says Dean Stanley, "was a new moral influence, a new life stealing through their veins, a new health imparted to their frames, a new courage breathing in their faces, like wine to a weary laborer, like sap in the hundred branches of a spreading tree, like juice in the thousand clusters of a budding vine."

The most favourite symbol in the Catacombs is the fish. This can only be properly understood from the Greek word for fish, which is *ichthys*. This is a pregnant anagram containing the initial letters of the words—Jesus Christ, Son of God, Saviour. The fish, therefore, was an allegorical designation of Christ in his character (the Son of God) and his mission (the salvation of the world.)

At the same time, the fish was also the symbol of the christian saved by the Great Fisher of Men from the sea of the world. It thus combined the ideas of the Redeemer and the redeemed. It reminded the christian also of the water of baptism. Tertullian says, "We little fishes (*pisces*) are born by our fish (*secundum fidem nostram*). Jesus Christ, in water, and can thrive only by continuing in water" (that is, if we are faithful to our baptismal vows.) In some pictures the mysterious fish is

swimming in the water with a plate of bread and a cup of wine on his back, with evident allusion to the Lord's Supper.

The oldest *ichthys* monument, as far as known, was discovered in 1865, in the cemetery of Domitilla, a hitherto inaccessible part of the Roman Catacombs, and is traced by De Rossi to the first century.

The symbol of the fish continued to be used till the middle of the fourth century. After this date it occurs occasionally, as a reminiscence of olden times.

IN THE ANGLICAN CALENDAR.

Second Sunday in Advent.—Who Santa Claus Was.—A Festival of the B. V. M.

To-morrow will be the second Sunday in Advent, and the liturgical colors of violet in the Western and red in the Sarum use, with two altar lights, belong to it and the other days of the week, except Tuesday and Thursday, as noted below.

Thursday will be the feast of St. Nicholas, bishop and confessor, and the proper colors for the day are white or yellow, according to the use, with two lights.

So much is to be told of this dearly beloved saint, whose name is loved and honored wherever the cross has been set up and children are found, that the brief space permissible in this column is of little avail to recount his good works to the little children, friendless maidens, the oppressed and the stranger. He is the patron saint of Russia and of many classes of people in other christian lands. He is the Santa Claus of whom every child has heard, because it was his labor of love to bring joy to the little ones in his life on earth, and he is always inseparable from the thought of the birth of Him who was the light of the world, and who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for such is the kingdom of God."

St. Nicholas was born early in the fourth century, and died in 342. He is believed to have been persecuted, imprisoned and tortured under Diocletian and Maximian, but he survived to be one of those glorious confessors who were at the council of Nicea, when that great creed of the catholic church, "Credo in unum Deum," was formulated by the fathers in 325. At this council it is related that his usual gentle nature was so indignant at the denial of the divinity of Christ by Arius, the original and notorious heretic, that he dealt him a heavy blow on the jaw. It is related of him that as soon as he was born he at once stood upright turning eastward and looking upward, joined his baby hands in prayer. He knew how to fast as soon as he knew how to feed, and kept the fasts Wednesday and Friday. His parents died when he was but a boy, leaving him a fortune which he distributed to the poor where the needs were greatest.

As for himself, after his ordination as a priest, he never tasted wine or flesh, but went barefoot, and slept on the bare earth or a plank. Almost numberless are the stories of the good deeds he did in protecting the innocent and succoring the friendless, of which some account may be given at another time. He was archbishop of Myra, where he was buried but when Mahomedanism prevailed in Asia a band of sailors translated his body to Bari in the Neapolitan territory, that it might rest in a christian land.

Thursday will be the feast of the Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, a festival introduced into England by the great St. Anselm in the year 1150. The color for the day is white in both uses, with four altar lights. The collect for the day in the Sarum Missal is: "O God, mercifully hear the supplication of Thy servants; that we, who are assembled together on the Conception of the Virgin Mother of God, may at her intercession be delivered by Thee from the dangers which beset us, through," etc.

This festival has always been held in honor by the catholic church, and not the less by many in the Anglican communion who may feel that while there may be a possibility of an excess of devotion to the B. V. M. in the cultus of the church of Rome, too little reverence is paid her by those who day after day repeat her prophecy that "from henceforth, all generations shall call me Blessed."

Up to the year 1854, the question of the Immaculate Conception of the B. V. M. had been a matter in which all catholics were free to have a pious belief, but on the 8th of December in that year Pope Pius IX, speaking *ex cathedra*, solemnly defined it as an article of faith, binding on all in the communion of the church of Rome. The subject is one on which there has been a vast amount of learned controversy, some of which has had a special interest for the people of St. John, within the last few years.

Professor Blackie once remarked that when he had more leisure he did read novels, and those of Dickens and Walter Scott made most impression upon him, because they were full of the gospel of humanity and Jesus Christ, and let him mix with more of the milk of human kindness.

Men are not determined among themselves on the definition of avarice. The prodigal sees it even in the generous man; and the avaricious one calls generosity extravagance.

NEWS AND NOVELTIES.

The churches built in America in 1891 numbered 8,508.

This life is but a gasp compared with the eternity that has preceded and will follow it.

The first christian building in Tokio was erected twenty-five years ago. There are now ninety-two christian churches and chapels there.

According to Scandinavian legends the swallow hovered over the cross, singing: "Svalvi Svalla!" (Cheer up! Cheer up!) and hence it receives the name of Svalor, or swallow, "the bird of consolation."

A Bible meeting was recently held in Madagascar, at which 1,246 persons were present, many of whom had come from 10 to 25 miles, some on foot, some in canoes. 11 different churches were represented.

Archdeacon Denison, who is two years older than Mr. Gladstone, has sent to the press a sequel to his "Notes of my Life," published in 1879, in which he will give a summary of the later period of his eventful career.

A revised version of the Apocrypha, from the same hands that revised the Old and New Testament, will soon come from the university presses of Oxford and Cambridge. This was a part of the original plan entered on in 1872 for the revision of the Bible.

The Rev. Dr. David Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal church, New York, having a sufficient private income for his own needs, turns over his entire salary for the relief of the poor, and as his salary is \$15,000 a year the relief is a substantial one.

An inmate of an Armenian convent in Jerusalem died a short time ago at the age of 115 years. The official announcement of her death includes the remarkable statement that she entered the convent at the age of 17, and from that time until her decease, a period of 98 years, was never outside the convent walls.

Archdeacon Farrar, chaplain of the British house of commons, does not leave Westminster immediately after offering his regular prayer, but sits in the gallery often and studies the members and proceedings. One result of this observation is a critical article in the current Contemporary Review on parliamentary oratory.

It is said that to few men was the bible more familiar than to the late E. A. Fry, the historian. He had evidently studied it diligently as a child, and it has become so completely part of himself that its words and phrases continually appear, perhaps unconsciously to himself, in his conversation and in his writings.

How careful should parents be of their language in the presence of their children. You cannot impose upon them. You can change your clothes, and go with them reverently to church; but at home you show what you are. If a married pair have the testimony of their children that they live in the right way before God, it is worth more than the most costly diploma.

An English writer says that there are preachers who dramatise the Scriptures, who introduce into their discourses imaginary dialogues, who aim at saying smart things to raise a laugh, and who deal greatly in scenic paintings in which the colors are bold. He cannot too strongly reprobate a practice like this; it is degrading the pulpit; it is bringing into it the wretched artifices of the mob-orator.

After the murder of Missionary Williams by the natives of Erromanga, Bishop Selwyn, with a Samoan teacher, was the first to visit the island. When they came to the scene of the tragedy they knelt reverently and prayed that the blood of the martyrs might open a path for the spread of the Gospel. "That their prayers have been answered has been abundantly verified. This island, chiefly remarkable as the grave of five martyred missionaries, has now become Christian. It is said that there are now 2,555 converts.

It is recalled that the number of workers enrolled under the banner of the Salvation Army in the United States is 14,000. During the year these have labored among 13,199,898 persons, and made 32,433 conversions. They have occupied 462 cities and towns, established 555 outposts, recruited 1,500 officers and 18,000 soldiers. The slum officers of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago have visited 35,534 families, given away 5,967 meals, cared for 6,384 children, and performed much other necessary work as well. The Shelter Brigade has found employment for 654 persons, provided beds for 14,966, meals for 23,000 and effected 571 conversions.

Three years ago there were three English cardinals—Newman, Manning and Howard. Today there is not one, remarks a Catholic weekly. The late Cardinal Howard had been in a poor condition, physically and mentally, for some years. He failed to remember his oldest friends, and sometimes would not take meals for days together. For years past it would have been difficult to recognize in the pinched and emaciated figure of the cardinal the gay young life guardman who was chosen for his good looks and fine physique, to lead the procession at the Duke of Wellington's funeral. In those days young Howard looked every inch a soldier, and it was greatly to his friends' surprise that they learned of his going to Rome and entering the ecclesiastical state.

One noteworthy feature of the recent general convention of episcopals at Baltimore was that the most of the bishops present possess the size and stature that usually characterize members of the episcopate, says Harper's Weekly. This fact recalled to one of the delegates the story of the embarrassing position in which an English lecturer once found himself. He was discussing, before a Yorkshire audience, on American characteristics, and dilated on the small physique of Americans. It happened that Bishop Phillips Brooks, Mr. Robinson of Boston and Rev. Dr. McVicker of Philadelphia were present, and each of these gentlemen rose and exhibited himself as an American whose stature did not excite remark among his countrymen. As the shortest of them—Mr. Robinson—was six feet feet tall, Dr. McVicker nearly a foot taller, this visible proof of the inaccuracy of his remarks disconcerted the speaker, and he left the platform in confusion.

Where Faith is Satisfied.

Nature is certainly as much the voice of God as Revelation. We might misunderstand that voice either in Nature or Revelation; but the voice itself must be true, and our faith is to be shown by our simple acceptance of it, without any regard to consequences. When two such voices seem to contradict each other, faith is not startled or uneasy. She does not look about for some reconciling theory, still less does she suppress any fact because it does not fit into her system. She remains calm, self-sustained, and satisfied that there is an agreement, and that the seeming disagreement is altogether the fault of the present ignorance of man.

Renan took the typical French view when he said: "I prefer an immoral people to a fanatical people; for immoral masses are not vexatious, while fanatical masses stupefy the world, and a stupid world ceases to interest me; I prefer to see it die."

For Bronchitis

"I never realized the good of a medicine so much as I have in the last few months, during which time I have suffered intensely from pneumonia, followed by bronchitis. After trying various remedies without benefit, I began the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and the effect has been marvelous, a single dose relieving me of choking, and securing a good night's rest."—W. H. Williams, Gen. Store, Long Mountain, Va.

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"Last Spring I was taken down with la grippe. At times I was completely prostrated, and so difficult was my breathing that my breath seemed as if confined in an iron cage. I procured a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and so soon had I begun taking it than relief followed. I could not believe that the effect would be so rapid."—W. H. Williams, Cook City, S. Dak.

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

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It is certainly not pleasant to be compelled to refer to the indisputable fact that medical science has utterly failed to afford relief in rheumatic cases. We venture the assertion that although electricity has only been in use as a remedial agent for a few years, it has cured more cases of Rheumatism than all other means combined. Some of our leading physicians, recognizing this fact, are availing themselves of this most potent of nature's forces.

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to show an Electric Belt where the current is under the control of the patient as completely as this. We can save the same belt on an infant that we would on a giant, by simply reducing the current. Other belts have been in the market for five or ten years longer, but to-day there are more Owen Belts manufactured than all other makes combined.

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MUCH IS SAID THAT WILL BE OF INTEREST TO THE LADIES.

The Woman of Fashion May Be Her Own Milliner—How to Make a Rainy Day Hat—Bonnets for Evening—Costumes in Cloth—A New Craze.

I'm sure you want a real pretty, cheap, rain hat, one that will stand almost anything, and yet one that will not look shabby and ugly if the rain you started out in should happen to suddenly cease and the sun should shine out brightly before you reached home. This sort of thing happens very often, even these winter days.



PALE GREY AND BLACK.

Well, then, take a large piece of very thick felt the color you want, and cut it perfectly round; then wire its edge. Now take it and put into the back and side of it such pretty curves and plaits as taste may dictate and as may become you. Curve it slightly downward at the sides over your ears so that it will fit your head. Take the pieces of felt that are left over, and make some pretty loops and ends to trim the front. Buy a few fancy quills—

Another had a ruche of black lace all around in place of the velvet band, and a bunch of pale blue tips in front, with one black aigrette and two big gold pins. The lady's pale blue bodice was almost hidden by a lovely Marie Antoinette fichu in mouseline de soie, edged with lace, that was caught on the shoulders with standing bows. Have you seen the new miniature pelerine? They call it pelerine in Paris,



AFTERNOON TOLLIT IN CLOTH AND FUR.

*there are some very pretty ones to be had that add a wonderful piquancy to a plain hat—and combine with your felt trimming. If you want to introduce a little astrakhan, all right. It may add to the good effect, but if you use only the quills and the felt, and combine them tastefully, you will need nothing more. Such a hat costs almost nothing and will stand almost any weather or treatment.

Evening hats are particularly delicate and beautiful this winter. The big ones of light colored felts and beavers are all one mass of pale colorings—in velvets, in

Prince of Wales tips, in lace and fine braids. The small hats have no crowns. They have only three or four fine wires for a brim, covered with a pale shade of velvet, a few loops of velvet in front, a couple of aigrettes or a bunch of fine flowers, and strings. The crown is omitted altogether, so that the elaborate coiffure may rise unhindered to any height desired.

I saw a very dainty one the other evening. Two small twists of pink velvet rested on the lady's head. At the front were a few gathers of soft, creamy lace, and resting between lay a tiny fur head of beautiful fawn brown. Then a little tiara of brilliants crossed the folds of lace.

and the top edge, which falls over, are all trimmed with fur. Five little tails hang from the bottom.

Then there's the new Medici collar that doesn't stop at the neck, but extends itself into a small cape, just covering the shoulder.



THEATRE CAPOTE.

ers, no more, and fitting snugly over the coats of last season that you're trying to invest with a jaunty, fashionable air. If the collar has a fur edge, and a small head-and-tail boa round it, you will be far from unprosperous in your attempts.

An outdoor costume, an entirely new one, I assure you—the material is cloth, gray blue cloth, combined largely with tan-colored cloth. The skirt flares well at the edge—we're getting nearer the hoopskirt daily, you will note—and has a flounce of tan, headed with marten sable, and pinked at the bottom in very deep points. Below the hip behold another band, the facsimile of the lower, in every respect. A little further up see a corselet of tan color, headed with fur and edged with a point of white and silver embroidery. Then look upon the bodice proper—in blue, cut open and low in front, filled in with a tan chemise sette. See a tan collar edged with sable, and tan sleeves with blue puffs, and lo! you have caught the dress in its entirety.

Would you look upon another? This one is pale gray made of fine cloth. A small velvet border finishes the skirt. There's a pocket—such a blessing—on each hip, outlined with three black velvet bands and fastened with a large velvet button. In front, beneath a full waistcoat of black surah, the gray bodice crosses, and is carried over to the left side in a square flap that buttons there. Over the waistcoat falls a black velvet cape, short, and turning back in front in big revers lined with glowing crimson. The red gives the effect, it brings out everything in the gown that is pretty, and adds just the necessary touch of color.

By the way, the Russian is not altogether dead. It dies hard. It rouses itself occasionally and starts up with something of its old strength, making no small impression on those that stand around. Its length continues to grow, both above the waist and below. The long waist line of the Russian forms a complete contrast to the short bodiced Empire; and it is difficult falls a black velvet cape, short, and turning back in front in big revers lined with glowing crimson. The red gives the effect, it brings out everything in the gown that is pretty, and adds just the necessary touch of color.

The small neck boas are such a comfort, are they not? They can be bought for so little, and they're so very becoming. For all the alleged softness and sympathy of woman we wear those little fur heads without a bit of compunction. We put them on our hats, coats, all over our gowns, on our bonnets and muff, and never feel at all remorseful at the amount of additional pain our latest fad has brought into the

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

512 Dillingham St. Philadelphia, Pa. I have taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla for several years, and it has cured me of many ailments, and I can say that it is the best medicine I ever used. It is a powerful purifier of the blood, and it is the best medicine for all kinds of skin diseases, such as eczema, psoriasis, and leprosy. It is also a good medicine for all kinds of general debility, and it is the best medicine for all kinds of nervous disorders, such as hysteria, neuritis, and epilepsy. It is a powerful tonic, and it is the best medicine for all kinds of weakness, such as anæmia, chlorosis, and leucæmia. It is a powerful cathartic, and it is the best medicine for all kinds of constipation, such as chronic constipation, and hemorrhoids. It is a powerful diuretic, and it is the best medicine for all kinds of urinary disorders, such as cystitis, and nephritis. It is a powerful expectorant, and it is the best medicine for all kinds of respiratory disorders, such as bronchitis, and asthma. It is a powerful antiseptic, and it is the best medicine for all kinds of infectious diseases, such as typhoid fever, and cholera. It is a powerful antipyretic, and it is the best medicine for all kinds of febrile diseases, such as malaria, and typhus. It is a powerful antispasmodic, and it is the best medicine for all kinds of spasmodic disorders, such as tetanus, and strychnine poisoning. It is a powerful antineoplastic, and it is the best medicine for all kinds of cancerous diseases, such as carcinoma, and sarcoma. It is a powerful antitumor, and it is the best medicine for all kinds of tumor diseases, such as fibroids, and polyps. It is a powerful antidiabetic, and it is the best medicine for all kinds of diabetic diseases, such as diabetes mellitus, and diabetes insipidus. It is a powerful antihypertensive, and it is the best medicine for all kinds of hypertensive diseases, such as essential hypertension, and secondary hypertension. It is a powerful antihyperlipidemic, and it is the best medicine for all kinds of hyperlipidemic diseases, such as atherosclerosis, and coronary artery disease. It is a powerful antithrombotic, and it is the best medicine for all kinds of thrombotic diseases, such as deep vein thrombosis, and pulmonary embolism. It is a powerful antistroke, and it is the best medicine for all kinds of stroke diseases, such as ischemic stroke, and hemorrhagic stroke. It is a powerful antialzheimer, and it is the best medicine for all kinds of alzheimer diseases, such as alzheimer disease, and vascular dementia. It is a powerful antiparkinson, and it is the best medicine for all kinds of parkinson diseases, such as parkinson disease, and parkinsonism. It is a powerful antiepileptic, and it is the best medicine for all kinds of epileptic diseases, such as epilepsy, and epileptoid disorder. It is a powerful anticonvulsant, and it is the best medicine for all kinds of convulsant diseases, such as tetanus, and strychnine poisoning. It is a powerful antispasmodic, and it is the best medicine for all kinds of spasmodic disorders, such as tetanus, and strychnine poisoning. It is a powerful antineoplastic, and it is the best medicine for all kinds of cancerous diseases, such as carcinoma, and sarcoma. It is a powerful antitumor, and it is the best medicine for all kinds of tumor diseases, such as fibroids, and polyps. It is a powerful antidiabetic, and it is the best medicine for all kinds of diabetic diseases, such as diabetes mellitus, and diabetes insipidus. It is a powerful antihypertensive, and it is the best medicine for all kinds of hypertensive diseases, such as essential hypertension, and secondary hypertension. It is a powerful antihyperlipidemic, and it is the best medicine for all kinds of hyperlipidemic diseases, such as atherosclerosis, and coronary artery disease. It is a powerful antithrombotic, and it is the best medicine for all kinds of thrombotic diseases, such as deep vein thrombosis, and pulmonary embolism. It is a powerful antistroke, and it is the best medicine for all kinds of stroke diseases, such as ischemic stroke, and hemorrhagic stroke. It is a powerful antialzheimer, and it is the best medicine for all kinds of alzheimer diseases, such as alzheimer disease, and vascular dementia. It is a powerful antiparkinson, and it is the best medicine for all kinds of parkinson diseases, such as parkinson disease, and parkinsonism. It is a powerful antiepileptic, and it is the best medicine for all kinds of epileptic diseases, such as epilepsy, and epileptoid disorder. It is a powerful anticonvulsant, and it is the best medicine for all kinds of convulsant diseases, such as tetanus, and strychnine poisoning.

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world. Where's the society that started this crusade against the wholesale slaughter of the birds? It ought to add a new branch to its work embracing such a reform. The use of birds has become less popular since so many fashionable women pledged themselves to wear no more; so that the society has been able to rest somewhat from its labors. But here is an opportunity for it to strike out in a new direction. Would the world of women stand by them? Or will those poor little fur heads be hunted down until they are utterly cut off, until they vanish for all time from the face of this world of ours? EVA A. SCHUBERT.

The Philosopher's Stone. Chancellor Symms, of the Syracuse University, says that "he holds the Philosopher's stone who makes the best use of his opportunities." Every one has now a chance to buy a Rigby waterproof coat, and Ladies may buy the cloth for a Spring ulster. Catch on to the wings of circumstances while they fly, and don't wait until the rain and the rush comes, as there can only be a limited number produced this season, and late comers are sure to be disappointed. Preserve your health and buy while you may.

Indigestion.

HORSFORD'S Acid Phosphate. Promotes digestion without injury and thereby relieves diseases caused by indigestion of the food. The best remedy for headache proceeding from a disordered stomach. Trial bottle mailed on receipt of 25 cents in stamps. Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

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"I have looked upon the work of a compositor as the best practice possible in the art of spelling, punctuation, capitalization, and formation of sentences. The necessity imposed upon the compositor to carefully construct words and sentences, letter by letter, according to correct copy (or in case of poor manuscript, to exercise his own knowledge of language), and afterwards to correct his own errors in the type from the proof-sheet, constitutes admirable drill, to be had only at the printer's case. In the TYPEWRITER WE HAVE AN INSTRUMENT AT ONCE CONVENIENT AND AVAILABLE in the schoolroom, and nearly approaching the printer's case in usefulness as an aid in what I may call the constructive use of languages." MARSHALL P. HILL, Chairman of School Board, Manchester, N. H.

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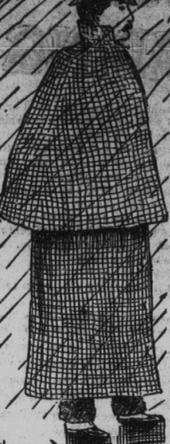
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Second-hand Remington's, Caligraphs, Hammond's and other machines for sale Cheap.

"ARTIST" TALKS

Lolly Pop, St. John good deal on the way in given, I have sometimes pruned another, and I knew she did it, that she was praising; but I cert that one girl can praise another beauty, in all sincerity, particle of jealousy. I am own sex, to think otherwise know that I love pretty girls should not be the same. I am a woman, I don't the girl most men admire perfectly natural, good fairly amusing. Such chances of marriage, that are uninteresting beauty has, and in the girls I have known who had chosen count their of by the half dozen, have simply attractive. (3) It is so, as you will be very like some future time. Your good at it is a little lack as I have no idea of not a weather prophet and impossible to predict the I will have, but I am always frost is late in coming, as weather. I am glad you to your former letter. "flirting" Well, flirting has defined as "attentions with and I do not think I could ercise better, if I wrote pro ject. I shall be glad to hear MARIAN ERLE.—You are again, it is some time since from you. (1) I think than one, but the names do is published, as I desire, The Sabiston Lithographic Co., at No. 4 King street and at the Gazette build That is the proper address, of" and it will be sure to is not necessary to add name, unless the comm private, or personal one. I is not sufficient, let me easily find out the names. your kind inquiries. GYSEY, St. John.—Do unless a letter is so imo absolutely insulting, I ne unworthy of an answer? to say I have only received that description since I beg this column. I never rec your mention, or I should b and now I am giving your place of honor, by answer first, of all this week's b know when I have read such as yours. I suppose the girl that they may be confiding sorrows to a man in writ they should exercise their and then I am sure they impossible it would be for woman's column, even if t doubt my own assurance, to the same sex as themse as you say what does it what I am, so long as I am satisfactorily? (1) It is well enough, it is quite could scarcely offer it it is a mistake to ask a com er. (2.) Yes, I do, she foolish to give him the satis ing she cared enough abou ed, and it would be a far m if she allowed him to think ten that he ever made th Would he apologize at so she could punish him quite finding it quite impossibl anything about it, and gra full and free forgiveness at He was wrong to make two the same evening. Not ri the first one, and his excu that it was worse than n should be very happy, but home" that is all that is n Perfectly correct, as long mate friend. (5.) Many g at that age, and many mor often with the very happie still, I think that the girl she is twenty-two or twenty makes a wiser choice, apologize for your writing pretty indeed, and the only find with your letter was th on both sides of the paper, it rather difficult to read. GARNET, Amherst.—I w interested in your sad littl escapefully know how to advise try to put myself in your p best I can. The young ma you very badly, but I should think some one had ben m and would take the earliest asking for an explanation would be so much better to and end it all, than to be for then you could try to fo you would soon succeed wh he was unworthy. You are in-being able to go away, scene is the greatest possibl troubles and enables one to the sorrow for a time at lea friend that you have obser

"ASTRA" TALKS WITH GIRLS.

LOLLY POP, St. John.—It depends a good deal on the way in which the praise is given, I have sometimes heard one girl praise another, and I know, just from the way she did it, that she hated the girl she was praising; but I certainly do believe that one girl can praise another, and admire her beauty, in all sincerity, and without a particle of jealousy. I am so fond of my own sex, to think otherwise, and besides I know that I love pretty girls myself and as I am a woman, I don't see why others should not be the same. (2.) I know that the girl most men admire is the one who is perfectly natural, good natured, and fairly amusing. Such a girl has ten chances of marriage, for every one that are uninteresting and indifferent beauty has, and indeed most of the girls I have known who could it they had chosen count their offers of marriage by the half dozen, have not been pretty but simply attractive. (3.) It is better not to do so, as you will be very likely to regret it at some future time. Your writing is fairly good, but it is a little lacking in firmness, as I have no idea of your age. I am not a weather prophet and therefore find it impossible to predict the kind of winter we will have, but I am always thankful when the frost is late in coming, as I dislike cold weather. I am glad you liked the answer to your former letter. "What is meant by flirting?" Well, flirting has been cleverly defined as "attentions without intentions" and I do not think I could describe the exercise better, if I wrote pages on the subject. I shall be glad to hear from you again.

MARIAN ERLE.—You are welcome back again, it is some time since I have heard from you. (1.) I think there is more than one, but, the names do not appear. It is published, as I dare say you know, by The Sabiston Lithographic and Publishing Co., at No. 4 King street East, Toronto, and at the Gazette building, Montreal. That is the proper address, just put "Editor of" and it will be sure to reach him, as it is not necessary to address an editor by name, unless the communication is a private, or personal one. If this information is not sufficient, let me know and I can easily find out the names. Many thanks for your kind inquiries.

GYRESEY, St. John.—Do you know that unless a letter is so impertinent as to be absolutely insulting, I never consider it unworthy of an answer? And I am happy to say I have only received one or two, of that description since I began to write for this column. I never received the letter you mention, or I should have answered it, and now I am giving your second one the place of honor, by answering it the very first, of all this week's budget. I do not know when I have read such a sensible letter as yours. I suppose the girls dislike to think that they may be confiding their joys and sorrows to a man in writing to me, yet they should exercise their common sense, and then I am sure they would see how impossible it would be for a man to edit a woman's column, even if they preferred to doubt my own assurance, that I belonged to the same sex as themselves. After all, as you say, what does it matter who, or what I am, so long as I answer their queries satisfactorily? (1.) If she knows him well enough, it is quite proper, as he could scarcely offer it unasked, but it is a mistake to ask a comparative stranger. (2.) Yes, I do, she would be very foolish to give him the satisfaction of knowing she cared enough about it, to be offended, and it would be a far more severe snub if she allowed him to think she had forgotten that he ever made the engagement. Would he apologize at some future time she could punish him quite sufficiently by finding it quite impossible to remember anything about it, and granting him your full and free forgiveness at the same time. He was wrong to make two engagements for the same evening. Not right in keeping the first one, and his excuse was so poor, that it was worse than none. (3.) "I should be very happy, but I am driving home" that is all that is necessary. (4.) Perfectly correct, as long as he is an intimate friend. (5.) Many girls are married at that age, and many more engaged and often with the very happiest results, but still, I think that the girl who waits until she is twenty-two or twenty-three, generally makes a wiser choice. You need not apologize for your writing as it is very pretty indeed, and the only fault I could find with your letter was that you wrote it on both sides of the paper, and that made it rather difficult to read.

GARNER, Amherst.—I was very much interested in your sad little letter, and I scarcely know how to advise you, but I will try to put myself in your place and do the best I can. The young man has treated you very badly, but I should be inclined to think some one had been making mischief, and would take the earliest opportunity of asking for an explanation from him. It would be so much better to know the worst and end it all, than to be in uncertainty, for then you could try to forget him, and you would soon succeed when you found he was unworthy. You are very fortunate in being able to go away, as change of scene is the greatest possible help in heart troubles and enables one to get away from the sorrow for a time at least. Tell your friend that you have observed a change

in his manner and that, although you are unchanged yourself, you would prefer to give him his freedom at once, if he has grown weary of you rather than have the engagement continue after he has ceased to care for you. (2.) No, I think the first love is seldom the best, although no after love is ever quite the same. Few of us would marry the man we loved first, even if we had the chance, once the glamour has worn off and we see him as he really is not the impossible pieces of perfection we imagined him. (3.) Your writing is odd and rather cramped, but you could easily improve it, if you had the time. Try to cheer up, and believe that there may be a great deal of happiness in store for you yet. Let me know how things turn out, before you go, as I should like to hear.

BEETIE, St. John.—You are quite right, I have not the least idea who you are nor have I the slightest wish to be informed on the subject; your ten page letter was all I care to know of you, and I would willingly have been informed that you take the liberty of sparing me that I am "very narrow minded," you do not even say you think so, you assert it as a fact—and support your assertion by saying the reason you think so, is because you wanted to take some young lady of sixteen summers out driving and her mother would not allow her to go, and you understand that her reason for refusing permission was that she had read my opinion on the subject of young girls driving alone with young men. I should be glad if I thought so, I am sure, but I do not flatter myself that I had anything to do with it, the mother was probably too sensible to allow a child of that age to go driving alone with any young man, and I respect her for it. After giving me this very gratifying diagnosis of my mental calibre, you next proceed to ask me seventeen questions in succession, the extreme silliness of which would require the breadth of mind of a Robert Ingersoll to answer, since only great minds can be really tolerant of small ones, and I regret to say that the task is beyond my strength. I was deeply interested in the process of reasoning which enabled you to ascribe my narrow mindedness to the fact that I was not a Presbyterian; I had always been under the impression that the one fault usually found with that estimable body of christians—for whom I entertain the greatest respect—was their slight tendency towards that very thing. You are right once more, I am not a Presbyterian, but I cannot help it, I was "born that way" as Artemus Ward would say.

DEACON, St. John.—What a delightful little deacon you are, and how the beginning of your letter moves my heart? Of course you can be in it and welcome. I think Dickens, but I am fond of Thackeray too. Yes we have an engraving of Addison and he has a fine face, but a very sad one I think. If you know anyone who is fortunate enough to possess some volumes of the Spectator or the Guardian, very old books indeed, published in the last century, you will find plenty of Addison's writings. He also wrote on political subjects, and was a poet of great merit. It is a favorite name of mine. Very pretty indeed. Geoffrey is quite well thank you, and I don't know whether I will give him your love or not, it might make him too conceited, but I will bug the pup. You may like Geoffrey as much as you please, because he has got very curly hair, beautiful hair in fact, and of course I am very fond of him, it would be strange if I was not. I do not quite understand your query about the Knight of the Garter, are you speaking of some special character, or do you mean just an ordinary knight of the garter? Tell me where you saw the term, and I will understand. You did not ask too many questions at all, and I answered you as soon as I could, I have such piles of unanswered letters on my desk.

HOW TO PREPARE A TABLE.

A Bright Housewife Can Do This With Very Little Expense. If our "good plain cooks" could only be induced to garnish their dishes and serve them up daintily they would be far more appetizing says the Chicago Journal. This involves little labor after all, and is within the reach of every housekeeper. Parsley, especially, gives an edible look to even a dish of cold meat, and a box of it will grow easily in a sunny window all winter and require little or no care. A few sprigs around a dish, a little chopped up and sprinkled over fried potatoes or a beefsteak, makes all the difference in the world in their appearance. Take up some nasturtium roots in the autumn, cut back the ends and the buds, and in a few weeks they will begin to bloom again, giving you the prettiest decoration possible for your salads.

In fact you might have a regular little kitchen garden in pots and boxes with very little trouble, and it will be almost sure to interest and delight your cook. There are no end of things that make pretty garnishes for a dish. A few fried onions help out a beefsteak immensely; French chops look particularly nice if laid in orderly fashion around a neat hillock of mashed potatoes; a handful of watercress greatly helps the look of a roast of beef; croquettes served in a napkin look twice as well as if laid in a dish. A fragrant geranium leaf floating in the water of a finger bowl looks fresh and dainty. In fact, a clever woman can think of any number of little accessories that will help the appearance and attractions of her table, without adding in any way to the expense of her housekeeping; and her cook and waitress will be quick to learn a neat and tasteful habit of serving.

REASONABLE RECEIPTS.

Specialty Prepared from Practical Tests for the Loyal Readers of "Progress."

How to Eat an Orange.

There is a time and a place for all things. There is also a best time, and a best place, at least, to eat oranges. Time; the first thing in the morning. Place; your bedroom where no one that you will mind seeing you is present, because to be thoroughly enjoyed, the orange must be eaten something after the way in which a small boy eats a stolen melon, behind the fence; i.e.—Cut it in two and proceed without ceremony, and without even trying, to remove the peel, to make the best of it in a natural sort of way. There is no complete perception of taste unless the sense of smell have a share in the sensation, and by thus pressing the half or quarter of an unpeeled orange to your mouth and at the same time squeezing it gently with the hand, both these senses (if indeed they be two) share and share alike, and you get all the good that there is out of the orange. Being just before the bath or morning wash the fruit soiled face and hands is no inconvenience. To serve oranges at the table in any other way than as a fruit salad or a compote is delusion and a share. Above all don't be persuaded to use the "orange spoon" for that is the most unenjoyable and unsatisfactory way of all.

Frosted Oranges.

For all purposes choose Florida oranges, and the kind or brand known as "Indian River" are the best. Make a plain white icing as follows:—Put 1 cup of sugar, either granulated or powdered, and the whites of three eggs together into a bowl and beat rapidly with a wooden spoon, in a cool place for about ten minutes, or until you have a good white frosting too thick to run off, and yet thin enough to settle to smoothness. If it becomes too firm, thin by adding the white, or part of it, of another egg.

Prepare the oranges by peeling, removing the inner white skin, and separating the natural divisions, without breaking the covering or getting the pieces wet with the juice. Have a skewer or long splinter ready for each piece, and fill a large bowl with salt or sugar (sand would answer just as well) to stick the skewers in. Now stick the point of a skewer into the edge of an orange section, dip into the frosting, push the other end of the skewer into the bowl of salt, or whatever is used for the purpose, and let the pieces hang over the edge of the bowl in a warm place to dry.

Orange Honey Tartlets.

A rich sweetmeat variously known as orange paste, orange honey etc. is made as follows:—8 ounces of sugar, 2 large oranges, juice of two lemons, 2 ounces of butter, 4 yolks and the white of one egg, little rose water for flavoring. Put the sugar and butter into a bright sauce-pan, grate in the yellow rinds of the lemons, (using a tin grater, and scraping off with a fork what adheres), and squeeze in the juice of both oranges and lemons. Stir up and boil, add the eggs and let cook at the side of the range until it looks like melted cheese; use cold to fill tartlets and spread between cakes. The puff paste pattie cases, or small vol-au-vent cases described in this column some time ago, are nice for this purpose.

Hickory Nut Ice Cream.

A few days ago I was asked personally how many walnuts should be used to a quart of cream, for making walnut ice cream. I had to confess that I did not know; never having made a walnut ice cream and could not find it in any of my books. Since then I have found the following which will give the desired information, only substituting walnuts for hickory-nuts: one pound of hickory-nut kernels, 2 cups of sugar, 1 quart cream, 2 tablespoons of sugar burnt brown. Pick over the kernels carefully for pieces of shell, then pound them in a mortar with a little sugar and water added. Set 2 spoonfuls of sugar over the fire without water and let it melt and brown. Pour in a little water to dissolve it, then add it to the cream with the sugar and nut paste and freeze in the usual manner.

Baked Apple Dumplings.

For eight dumplings, use the same number of large tart apples, three cupfuls of flour, one cupful of butter, the juice of one lemon, two table-spoonfuls of sugar, about half a cupful of cold water, a level teaspoonful of salt, and a piece of soda the size of a pea. Put the flour, salt, sugar, and butter in a chopping-tray, and chop until the butter is cut into little bits the size of a bean. Be rather scant in the measurement of the water. Dissolve the soda in it; then add the lemon juice, and pour the liquid upon the mixture in the chopping tray, chopping and mixing all the time. When the mixture becomes a smooth paste, sprinkle the moulding board lightly with flour, and turn the paste from the tray upon the board. Roll it down to the thickness of about half an inch; then fold and roll again, using as little flour as possible. Now put in a cold place, if possible on ice. Pare and core the apples, grate a little nutmeg in the centre of each apple, now cut off one eighth of the paste, or better divide the whole into eight pieces, and roll each piece separately into a round large enough to cover one apple. Place an apple in the centre of

ABOUT CHRISTMAS SLIPPERS.



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each piece of paste; then gather up the edges and press them together. Cover all the apples in this manner. Butter the bottom of a shallow cake-pan and place the dumplings in it, having the side where the paste was drawn together come underneath. Bake in a moderate oven for forty minutes. Serve with lemon cream sauce.

Stewball.

These are made of three eggs, one cupful of sugar, one scant cupful of sifted flour, one teaspoonful and a half of baking powder, three table-spoonfuls of water, the grated yellow rind of one lemon, and two table-spoonfuls of lemon juice. Beat the sugar and the yolks together until light, and beat the white to a stiff froth in another bowl. Now beat the water, lemon rind, and juice into the yolks and sugar; then the beaten whites, and finally the flour and baking-powder mixed. Stir quickly and well. Pour this batter into fluted little stone or earthen cups that have been well buttered, and cook in a steamer for half an hour. Have three table-spoonfuls of powdered sugar on a plate, and when the snowballs are done, turn them out of the cups upon the plate, and roll them in the sugar. Serve at once with a hot clear sauce, such as lemon or wine-sauce.

Pumpkin Pudding.

A mixture like the above, with four ounces of butter added to each pint, a teaspoonful of powdered mace, and a small nutmeg grated. Pour into a buttered baking dish, and bake in a moderate oven for about an hour.

TRINGS OF VALUE.

Schools for good manners are just as much needed as the one to learn cookery.

PERLE ISLAND CLARET for Dyspepsia is the same Grape Cure so famous in Europe. (Glasgow, 17th December, 1891.)

FOURTH QUARTERLY REPORT FOR 1891 OF ROBERT BROWN'S "FOUR CROWN" BLEND OF SCOTCH WHISKEY. I have made a careful analysis of a sample of 10,000 gallons of Robert Brown's "Four Crown" Blend of Scotch Whiskey, taken by myself on the 9th inst., from the Blanding Vat in the bonded stores, and I find it is a pure Whiskey of high quality and fine flavor, which has been well matured.

JOHN CLARK, Ph. D., F.C.S., F.I.C. Agent, E. G. SCOVILL, Teas and Wine, St. John, N. B.

That legitimate ways of making a fortune are regarded as very "old fashioned." Mrs. L. E. Snow, Matron Infants' Home, Halifax, writes: "Putner's Emulsion has proved valuable in all cases of pulmonary complaints, for building up the system of our little ones. They often ask for it."

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"And the Child in the Arms of its Mother."



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THINGS WORTH KNOWING

ICEBERGS sometimes last for 200 years. The speed of a wild duck is ninety miles an hour.

The Gatling gun was invented by Gatling in 1861.

The Assyrians had seventy-two different kinds of wine.

Mexican flint knives were made so sharp that they could be used for trimming hair.

The man who is perfectly proportioned weighs 20 1/2 pounds for every foot of his height.

Drowning, as a punishment for crime was legally enforced in Scotland up to the year 1611.

Among the Digger and Ute Indians there is no edible so highly esteemed as the common grasshopper.

The first patent in the United States was issued July 31, 1790, to Samuel Hopkins for making pot and pearl ashes.

There are 950,000 persons imprisoned in 875 jails in Russia. The prisons were built to hold only 570,000 persons.

Herculite, the new French explosive, is so powerful that half a pound of it, in a recent test, displaced a stone weighing thirty tons.

There is a tooth of Buddha, preserved and worshipped in an Indian temple, which probably all the gold in the world could not buy.

Nearly 40,000 people in Great Britain pay a guinea a year for the privilege of displaying their crests on their stationery and plate.

In Sitka, when an Indian wife has lost her husband by death she goes into mourning by painting the upper half of her face a deep black.

The Greeks and Romans ate from a kind of porringer, yet during a portion of the Middle Ages slices of bread cut round took the place of plates.

At the head of the Gulf of Bothnia there is a mountain, on the summit of which the sun shines perpetually during the five days of June 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23.

A footpad was lately captured in a Hungarian town, and with him a bear that he had tamed and taught to glare with pedestrians whom he desired to rob.

Three hundred and twenty-eight thousand divorces have been granted by the courts of the United States during the past 20 years, 90 per cent of them to women.

Paris gardeners buy toads, which they use as insect destroyers. There is a regular weekly sale of these hideous little animals in the French capital. They cost \$1 a dozen.

The average length of life is greater in Norway than in any other country on the globe. This is attributed to the fact that the temperature is cool and uniform throughout the year.

At Stockton—in the Forest, Yorkshire, England, is a piece of land called "Petticoat Hole," and it is held on the condition of providing a poor woman of the place every year with a new petticoat.

It is not generally known that an orange hit in the exact centre by a rifle ball will vanish at once from sight. Such, however, is the fact. Shooting it through the centre scatters it in such infinitesimal pieces that it is at once lost to sight.

The Chinese empire and dependencies, Mongolia, Manchuria, Chinese, Turkestan, Kokonor and Tibet, occupy an area at least 5,000,000 square miles, or about one-third of Asia. The population is estimated at from 360,000,000 to 450,000,000.

The famous leaning tower of Saragossa is being pulled down at last, after repeated threatenings. It was repaired in 1860, but had long been pronounced unsafe. The "new tower" was built in 1804 to hold the town clock, and was a brick construction of Arabic style.

In Spain, about 1630, the hoopskirt became so monstrous that an edict was issued commanding their reduction and ordering the confiscation of hoopskirts above the regular size. The attempts to carry out the edict caused numerous riots, and were finally abandoned.

The chief German cities are (with population 1892): Berlin, 1,578,794; Hamburg, 622,530; Munich, 349,024; Leipzig, 354,899; Breslau, 355,186; Cologne, 281,681; Dresden, 276,522. New York city contains more Germans than any other city except the foregoing.

The fleur de lis, so famous for having been the device of the French Bourbons is of the same family as the common blue flag, seen everywhere in our gardens. It is a cultivated flag, grows from bulbous roots to a height of one to three feet, and its flower has three recurring petals.

The Russians call the "grip" Chinese catarrh, the Germans call it the Russian pest, the Italians name it the German disease, the French call it the Italian fever and the Spanish catarrh. The Italians invented the term "influenza" in the seventeenth century and attributed the disease to the influence of certain planets.

Most people do not know that a plant has lungs, but it has, and its lungs are in its leaves. Examined through a high power microscope every leaf will show thousands upon thousands of openings, infinitely small, of course, but each provided with lips which, in many species, are continually opening and closing.

Bees, according to a statistician, must in order to collect a pound of clover honey deprive 62,000 clover blossoms of their nectar. To do this the 62,000 flowers must be visited by an aggregate of 3,750,000 bees, or, in other words, to collect this pound of honey one bee must make 3,750,000 trips from and to the hive. As bees

are known to fly for miles in quest of suitable fields of operation, it is clear that a single ounce of honey represents a million miles of travel.

Great numbers of vultures hover over Para, on the Amazon river blackening every housetop and church spire. A heavy one is imposed for killing one of these immense carrion birds, a fact which is less strange than it appears when it is known that they do more toward keeping that un-drained city in a state of comparative cleanliness than is accomplished in any other way.

"PROGRESS" PICKINGS.

"Say, why did Jones marry his boarding-house keeper's daughter?" "Had to or pay board."

"Did you know his business had run down?" "I supposed so. I heard he was going to wind it up."

"Wife—I don't think much of this mince pie, do you?" "Husband—Not now but I expect to all the rest of the night."

"Dear mamma, please give me another candy. I've lost mine." "Why, where have you lost it?" "In my stomach."

Mrs. Waite—How is your husband's rheumatism? Mrs. Kutt—Better, I think, or at least I am getting more used to it.

It was a very young mother who said that babies "dust often in their second summer than any other time in their lives."

"Where do the flies go in winter?" "I don't know. I have never tried to find out. I am quite satisfied to know that they go."

"Why is Miss B. wearing black?" "She is in mourning for her husband."

"Why she never had a husband." "That is why she mourns."

Maddox—The Emperor of China has 10 men whose sole duty is to carry his umbrella. Gazzam—Is there so much danger as that of its being stolen.

Teacher (to the class in chemistry)—What does sea water contain besides the sodium chloride that we have mentioned? Bobby Smith—Fish, Sir.

Canvasser—Is the lady of the house in? Erinia McGinty—Well, which wan of us does yez want? The chamber lady is oop stairs, but O'm de kitchen lady.

"I handle more letters in a day than you do," said a man to one of Uncle Sam's postal employees. "Indeed! What Post Office do you work in?" "Don't work in a Post Office at all. I'm a typesetter."

Teacher—Now my boy, tell me what animals are best protected by nature from the ravages of winter? My boy—Those that live on the line of the equator, sir!

Wife—Charley is perfectly devoted to art. He even talks of it in his sleep. Friend—What does he say? Wife—Last night he mentioned in an excited way about drawing a flush.

Tailor—Mr. Overdue, I hear that you are about to be married to Miss Hulton. Allow me to congratulate you. Overdue (extending his hand)—Allow me to congratulate you!

Mother—I thought I noticed John's arm around you last night. Daughter—There, now, I was right. Mother—How right? Daughter—I told him somebody would be sure to notice it.

"Why don't you propose to Miss Squires if you like her so much?" "I'm waiting for Christmas. Then, you see, I can make the engagement ring serve for a Christmas present."

Mistress—Bridget, where are the oyster crackers that I ordered? Bridget—Faith, mum, an' I broke every one av them, an' I sint them straight back.

Snakey Pete—Gimme a drink of whiskey quick! I'm dead sick! Bartender (as he gives it to him)—What are you sick of? Snakey Pete—(disappearing through the door)—Sick of being dry.

Gazzam—There's a married man paying marked attention to Mrs. Bloombumper. Mrs. Gazzam (shocked but intensely interested)—You don't say! Who is it? Gazzam—Mrs. Bloombumper.

"There is no doubt," said the professor, "that in many cases tobacco exerts a soothing influence on the mind." "Well," said the young wife positively, "the cigars I bought Harry for his birthday didn't."

Miss Golithly (the friend of the family, and to whom Sir Percy has proposed)—Of course I'm awfully obliged, Sir Percy—but, say, now, don't you think there would be some danger of my falling in love with your eldest son?

Instructor in Latin—Miss B., of what was Ceres the goddess? Miss B.—She was the goddess of marriage. Instructor—Oh no; of agriculture. Miss B. (looking perplexed)—Why, I am sure my book says she was the goddess of husbandry.

The Chill Autumnal Days. "We might, as well consider our engagement as broken, Reginald." "I don't see why! Your father said postponed." "Postponed until you arrive at years of discretion. And in your case, Reggy dear, you know what that means."

Customer—Those last cigars I had from you are up to nothing. The lower down you get in the box the worse they are. Tobacconist—You have always some fault to find. Just turn the box over and begin at the bottom, and they will improve as you go along.

"Is it true," asked the flower fancier, "that orchids require a temperature similar to that which prevails in the country of which they are the natives in order to thrive?" "Yes, sir," answered the imported English gardener. "A Heast Hinds hawkid needs a Heast Hinds 'eat."

MAN AND WOMEN TALKED ABOUT.

Paul Bourget, the distinguished literary rival of Dumas, was once a Parisian reporter.

Rider Haggard thinks Egypt the most interesting and least explored country in the world.

The volume of poetry which Lord Lytton, "Owen Meredith," left unfinished at his death will be published shortly.

The largest life insurance policy on one life is held by Postmaster-General Wanamaker. It is valued at \$1,250,000.

Miss Frances E. Willard is about to repeat her visit to England and will be, as before, the guest of Lady Henry Somerset.

English papers talk about Gladstone tripping about London in a heavy drizzle without an umbrella though wearing an Inverness cape.

Emile Zola is now paid for the right to publish his novels serially at the rate of three cents a word. That beats Alexandre Dumas' seven cents a line.

Queen Victoria never drinks more than two glasses of either champagne or claret, and after dinner Her Majesty is accustomed to take a small glass of Tokay.

The Czar of Russia is the largest individual land owner in the world. The area of his possessions is far greater than that of the entire republic of France.

The marriage of the Archduchess Margareta of Austria, heir of the Austrian throne, with Prince Albrecht of Wurtemberg will take place this year.

Lincoln, Darwin, Tennyson, Gladstone and Oliver Wendell Holmes were all born in the same year—1809. That year has a right to consider itself an aristocrat among the years.

Mr. Gladstone varied his ordinary athletic programme of tree chopping the other day by lifting the first shovel of earth on the occasion of the commencement of work on a horse railroad at Wirral.

Mrs. Gladstone gave her services at the London Hospital during the last cholera epidemic. She was alone instrumental in making provision for the many children made orphans by the cholera.

Princess Marie of Edinburgh, the betrothed of Prince Ferdinand of Roumania, is a beautiful and clever woman, and has already won a warm place in the heart of the Queen of Roumania, Carmen Sylva.

Fred Douglass is fond of the fiddle. He learned to play in his youth when a slave. When young people gather in his house in Washington he sometimes accompanies the pianist, much to the delight of his audience.

The German Kaiser has presented 50,000 marks to the Society for the Promotion of Aerial Navigation for the construction of a colossal balloon, which will be fifty-six feet in diameter and as tall as a four-story house.

Miss Chapman, the well-known sculptor, has been commissioned to model the two Spanish bullocks Count Chotek, a leader in the park at Osborne. They have enormous horns and are considered remarkably beautiful creatures.

Baron Hirsch is said by a London newspaper to be the richest man the world has ever known, the statement being that he is worth six millions pounds sterling a year. This implies a capital of about five hundred million dollars.

The Princess Stephanie, widow of the Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, recently created a tremendous sensation in Vienna by horsewhipping Count Chotek, a leader of the Viennese aristocracy and a major in the Austrian army.

The Empress of Austria is reputed to be the best royal housekeeper in Europe. Everything in the Austrian palace is under her own personal care. She orders cooks, butlers and laundry maids, and is constantly inventing something new in cookery.

The Grand Duchess Nicholas Alexandrovitch, widow of the recently deceased uncle of the Czar, is about to leave the convent at Kiev, where she has spent several months, and take up her abode permanently in Jerusalem with ten nuns whom she will take with her.

M. Flammarion, the distinguished French astronomer, believes that great climate changes are going on in Europe and France, the United Kingdom, Spain, Belgium, Italy, Austria and Germany have temporarily, at least, lost several degrees of temperature.

Emperor William of Germany recently intended to decorate Count Tassie with the black eagle, but he sent him a red eagle by mistake, and as etiquette would not allow him to take back what he had once given, he was obliged to let the Count have both decorations.

The Duchess of Portland, who was the beautiful and stately Lady York, is the widow of a woman who has had a dress made and sewn on her person. She stood for three hours upright while the dressmakers were busy fitting and sewing. Fifty yards of old lace were used.

Queen Victoria has learned to speak and write Hindostanee, so they say, and is so proud of her accomplishing this feat that she sends a contribution to a Christmas magazine, giving translation into Hindostanee of her letters to her people upon the death of the Duke of Clarence.

The engagement is announced of the Earl of Dalkeith, eldest son of the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, and Hon. Margaret Alice Bridgman, second daughter of Viscount Newport eldest son of the Earl of Bradford. The Earl of Dalkeith has an annual rent roll of £200,000.

The Norwegians in the Northwest are having a portrait of Lief Eriksen painted in Norway at a cost of \$25,000. They will bring this portrait to Chicago and unveil it on May 17. The Norwegians insist that it was not Columbus who discovered the New World, but that Eriksen was the first white man who landed here.

Emil Zola wears a short beard trimmed according to the latest fashion. His broad, high forehead is marked by three deep wrinkles, and his hair and beard are slightly streaked with gray. His face is pale and his figure has lost much of its former stoutness. His shortsightedness has increased to such an extent that he cannot read or write without his eyeglasses.

"German Syrup"

J. C. Davis, Rector of St. James Episcopal Church, Eufaula, Ala.: "My son has been badly afflicted with a fearful and threatening cough for several months, and after trying several prescriptions from physicians which failed to relieve him, he has been perfectly restored by the use of two bottles of Boschee's German Syrup. I can recommend it without hesitation." Chronic severe, deep-seated coughs like this are as severe tests as a remedy can be subjected to. It is for these long-standing cases that Boschee's German Syrup is made a specialty. Many others afflicted with this lad was, will do well to make a note of this.

J. F. Arnold, Montevideo, Minn., writes: "I always use German Syrup for a Cold on the Lungs. I have never found an equal to it—far less a superior."

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And most quarter-deck chaps
Make out upon scraps,
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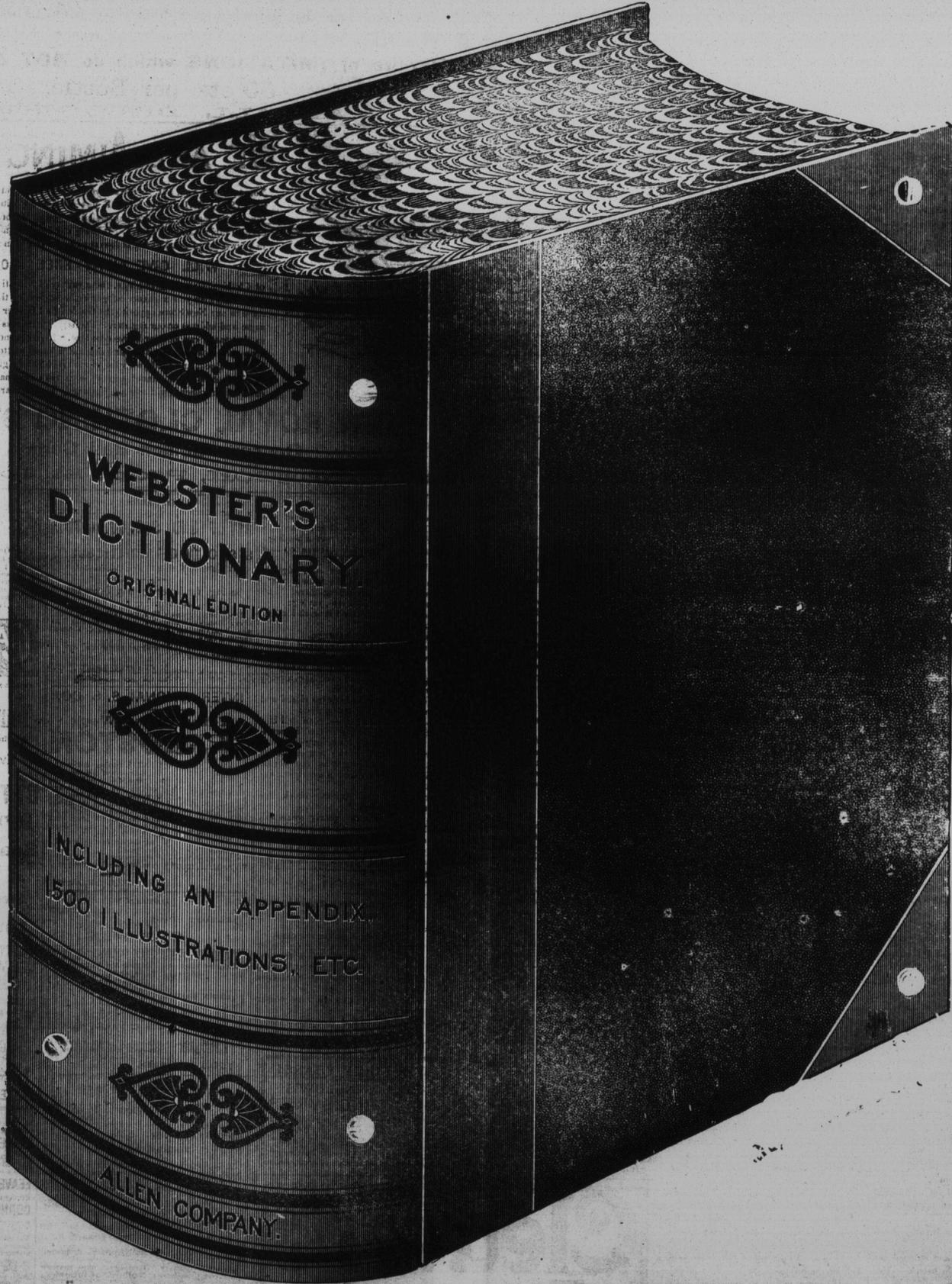
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AT CAPRI'S POINT.

It was a dull, dreary place, with nothing but the sound of the sea as it dashed monotonously upon the long stretch of gray sands. There were a few fishing boats drawn up upon the beach, and a few weather-beaten huts dotting the shore, where the owners of these boats tried to live. One could not imagine the sound of merry voices or of little children playing there; it was easier to picture the little boats gone down into the sea, and the voices hushed, and the children weeping.

could it be true? How dared she doubt him, with his kiss hardly cold upon her lips? Suppose he should never come back, could she ever forgive herself? The woman was only trying to exasperate her. She was a fool even to notice it. She got upon her feet, bathed her face, and went resolutely about her work.

"Any harm? No! What harm could happen to me now?" she replied. When she had gone the old wife said to her husband: "It was a hard thing to do." "Better for you to tell her than anyone else," he answered, as he stooped and picked up his net.

Jeanette could not have told how she lived through the next few months, doing the same old things with their never varying monotony. She did them unheeding, her eyes always turned on the bitter soul within. It was as the fisherman's wife said; if he had been dead she could have borne it; but this! She had loved him with an intensity that admitted nothing else into her world. If he had died, all this love might have been turned into passionate grief; but now there was nothing left—nothing!

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Intercolonial Railway. After Oct. 17, Trains leave St. John, Standard Time, for Halifax and Campbellton, 7:00; for Halifax, 10:30; for Sackville, 10:30; for Point de Chenne, Quebec and Montreal, 10:30; for Point de Chenne, 10:30; from Point de Chenne, 10:30; from Halifax, 10:30; from Halifax, 12:30. CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. WE ARE NOW RUNNING THE FOLLOWING LINES OF OUR TRAVELLED TOURIST SLEEPING CARS. Every Tuesday at 9 p. m. DETROIT TO CHICAGO. Every Wednesday at 8.15 p. m. Seattle, Wash. and points on the Pacific Coast. Every Saturday at 11.45 a. m. Via the "800 LINE" to Minneapolis and St. Paul.

WESTERN COUNTIES R.Y. Fall Arrangement. On and after Monday, 17th Oct. 1892, we will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows: LEAVE YARMOUTH—Express daily at 8:10 a. m.; arrive at Annapolis at 11:00 a. m.; Passenger and Freight Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1:45 p. m.; arrive at Annapolis at 7:00 p. m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1:45 p. m.; arriving at Yarmouth 4:25 p. m. LEAVE ANAPOLIS—Express daily at 12:55 p. m.; arrive at Yarmouth at 4:00 a. m.; arrive at Yarmouth 11:15 a. m. LEAVE WYOMOUTH—Passenger and Freight Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:25 a. m.; arrive at Yarmouth at 11:00 a. m. CONNECTIONS—At Annapolis with the Atlantic Railway; at Digby with Steamer City of Monticello for St. John every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. At Yarmouth with Steamer Yarmouth and Boston for Boston every Wednesday and Saturday evening; and from Boston every Wednesday, and Saturday mornings. With Stage daily (Sunday excepted) to and from Barrington, Shelburne and Liverpool. Through tickets may be obtained at 100 Halls St., Halifax, and the principal Stations on the Windsor and Annapolis Railway. J. BINKLEY, General Superintendent. Yarmouth, N. S.

THAT ADVERTISEMENT! IF YOU PUT IT IN CANADA IT WILL PAY! We guarantee a minimum circulation monthly, during 1893, of 6,000 copies, that means 18,000 readers. Our new rates are \$4.00 per line for 13 insertions; until January 1st, 1893, we will make a few ready contracts at our old rates, \$2.00 per line for 13 insertions, display only. Advertisers in the dark is unprofitable; when you advertise in CANADA, you know what you are getting; the edition is plainly stated in every number. See sample copies free. MATTHEW R. KNIGHT, Hampton, New Brunswick.

VOL. V. OUR GIFT FOR LIKELY TO BE NEW G. The Men Who had pointed but who -What one who -Attention. The governorship live question. D. trary, however, no a sor to Sir Leonard made, but unless interferences the name will be announced in present year. PROGRESS is in a some months ago a made at Ottawa for Mr. Kennedy F. position, he to en of his high office the new year. His made because of his and of his general fa the belief, that he w to all classes, partic ionists, the French. About the time that to conclude that m merely a question of protest was sent to who then represented but who has since di presented Mr. Burns French in New Bru that his appointment nor would be most d seems that when the Supreme Court B Burns and Mr. Ada pointment of Mr. L preference to the Landry. Neither M Lawlor was made s and it would not ap been for the fact that gentlemen could no Catholic had been Hon. Mr. Hanington called to the bench. Burns say that the French will m ment an impossibil sides, Sir John T think of appointing for New Brunswick s promotion to the pr other hand it is claim Burns that the only so called French pro the fact that it had b gere and that he wa the government in the Dr. Legere's death Mr. McInerney as Mr. Burns is a str ever for the govern is a warm personal tr to Gloucester and w Mr. Burns in the Co the latter. Others Inerney, fearing the Landry in Kent, will Burns. Regarding the sugg be impolitic for Sir appoint a co-religioni gish governorship in a mediate present Proo as a rule the premi do with the appointi lieutenant governors. That have prevailed since confederation s in the hands of th the particular provin appointment is to be m the governorship of N ly at the disposal of M Foster, subject of coo ory consultation by th of their supporters fro is only when the minist appointment that the m erment, as a governm even the question of p members of the govern ticular province and the commons are heard fro make what they consid ment under the circum many persons who have office under the domin thought it desirable to over the dominion in the support of this they would have w advantage by trying to from their province an porting them in their fav. It is known that Mr. number of supporters vative members from Ne any other candidate. Mr. Hazen and Mr. M Senator Boyd and Dr. Mr. Hazen is being sp by Mr. Wood. It is Mr. Wilnot in strong Allen. Those who la tion of Mr. Adams' nam in knowing that, next 6 months ago, his chance all the probable candid

FOR FIFTY YEARS! MRS. WILSON'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of Mothers for their children while suffering for over Fifty Years. It soothes the child, softens the gums, always puts down wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five Cents a Bottle. Cleaver's Juvenia Soap. Marvellous Effect!! Preserves and Rejuvenates the Complexion. DR. REDWOOD'S REPORT. The ingredients are perfectly pure, and WE CANNOT SPEAK TOO HIGHLY OF THEM. The Soap is PERFECTLY PURE and ABSOLUTELY NEUTRAL. JUVENIA SOAP is entirely free from any coloring matter, and contains about the smallest proportion possible of water. From careful analysis and a thorough trial, the opinion of the highest authorities is in its favor. It is the best soap for the face, and is the best for the hands. It is the best for the hair, and is the best for the skin. It is the best for the complexion, and is the best for the eyes. It is the best for the nose, and is the best for the mouth. It is the best for the throat, and is the best for the lungs. It is the best for the stomach, and is the best for the bowels. It is the best for the bladder, and is the best for the kidneys. It is the best for the liver, and is the best for the spleen. It is the best for the pancreas, and is the best for the gall bladder. It is the best for the stomach, and is the best for the bowels. It is the best for the bladder, and is the best for the kidneys. It is the best for the liver, and is the best for the spleen. It is the best for the pancreas, and is the best for the gall bladder.