

PROGRESS.

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IN THE FIGHT.

Local Politics are the Excitement Now.

WORD FROM ALL POINTS.

Tickets Already Formed and to Be Formed.

THE GOVERNMENT MORE THAN HOLDING ITS OWN.

No Regular Opposition Tickets Named in York, Charlotte, Albert, Victoria, Gloucester, Queens, and Part of Tickets in Other Counties—The Situation in Kings and Gaspé of the Week in St. John.

As soon as the date of the elections were announced Progress asked a number of gentlemen prominent in their respective sections in the province to give some accurate and impartial forecast of the political situation in the different counties. A number of them have responded, and their estimate of the outlook is rather interesting.

The interest in the local contest is increasing every hour, and it is by no means yet at fever heat. Since the announcement of the dissolution only eight days ago, all kinds of facts and rumors have circulated very freely on every street corner. The friends and the enemies of the present government lost no time in getting to work when the fact was known that the election would actually take place. That was perhaps accounted for by the other fact that Premier Blair has given them no time to lose. A week from today the men who are to contest the constituencies will be nominated, and a week from next Saturday, victors and vanquished will be easily distinguished.

The gentlemen who supported the Blair government two years ago, and off and on since that time, were the first to get to work, and last Saturday evening the law offices of Messrs. Weldon and McLean were the scene of a very interesting meeting, at which very many of those who are supposed to run the liberal end of the machine were present. Among them were Messrs. Weldon and Ellis, and that recently developed kicker, Ald. O'Brien, Mr. J. L. Carleton, Mr. H. Lawrence Sturdee, Mr. John McMillan and Editor McCready of the *Telegraph*. The discussion was a free and out-spoken one, with a tendency on the part of the gentlemen who have represented the constituency in the dominion house, to insist that the present contest should be a repetition of the one in which they last engaged. This opinion appeared to be shared by the associate of Mr. Ellis, Mr. O'Brien, who even went further and attacked the appointment of that good conservative and at the same time supporter of Mr. Blair, Alderman John Connor, to the office of school trustee.

After these gentlemen had their say, the workers of the party put in an oar, and to a man they appeared to disagree with the talkers. They were thoroughly inclined to agree with the policy of Mr. Blair and mainly said that they intended to support him. Thus agreeing to disagree, at least for the time being, the meeting broke up not knowing exactly what shape the situation would assume.

Quite late Saturday night, however, one of the gentlemen who registered at the Royal hotel was Attorney-General Blair, and no sooner had he arrived and was located than the supporters of him and his government began to gather round and discuss the prospects and choose a ticket. Of course it will be quite late to say that none of this work was done on Sunday, though it is equally certain that quite early in the forenoon of Monday the city ticket for the local government was announced to be Messrs. A. I. Trueman, John L. Carleton, W. C. Rudman Allen, and Dr. G. A. Hetherington. Tuesday morning's papers had the further announcement that Mr. Albert T. Dunn and Mr. John McLeod would contest the county constituencies in the interests of the government.

It will be seen therefore, that no time was lost in selecting a ticket, though it had been quite freely stated that the possibility of choosing a representative four to contest the city of St. John would be one of the greatest difficulties of the government party. The ticket was consequently received with a great deal of surprise, not only on the part of the opponents of the government, but even by its friends. Perhaps for a day or two the latter were disposed to be critical, but from present appearances and comments, the selection

seems to be very generally accepted and approved of.

Mr. Arthur I. Trueman is well known as a lawyer in the city, who has been for many years a reporter of the Supreme Court of the province. His record has been a thoroughly honorable one, and there is no man in the profession more popular. Mr. Truman has always been a consistent Liberal, and if the election were run on dominion lines, would not only secure the united vote of the Liberals, but a large personal vote among the Conservatives.

The other candidate on the ticket, who is perhaps better known among the voters than any other of those put forward, is Mr. John L. Carleton, another lawyer and also a Liberal. Mr. Carleton, though young in years, is an old campaigner. He is a fluent and forcible talker and has always been in large demand as a platform speaker during election campaigns. Mr. Carleton is a Catholic and is thoroughly well liked, not only by his co-religionists, but by all others who know him.

Mr. W. C. Rudman Allen is better known in Carleton no doubt than in the city, for that is his home. He is a prominent druggist and medicine proprietor. In opposing Mr. Smith the present representative who also lives in that section, he has his work cut out for him.

Probably all the other candidates have had more to do with public life than Dr. G. A. Hetherington, whose selection was somewhat of a surprise to the more critical of the supporters of the government. It is said that a large portion of the doctor's strength lies in his connection with the orders of forestry and odd fellows. However this may be, it is also certain that some of his closest and most intimate friends will wield a strong influence in the wards in which they live. Thus if in Dufortin and Lansdowne wards in which those gentlemen referred to live, work for this candidate, he may be expected to poll a large vote.

Of Mr. Dunn and Mr. McLeod, the worst that can be said of them is that they are well known in their different sections, and well liked by the people who have sent them again and again to represent them at the council board. Both of them have been successful in their lines of industry, and both of them have large business interests in their respective localities.

Up to the time when the government ticket was announced, very little had been heard from the opposition, although it was quite freely stated that there was a great deal of pulling and hauling among themselves. At first the report was current on what seemed to be undoubted authority, that Messrs. McKeown and Rourke would contest the county constituency, that the same old four Stockton, Alward, Shaw and Smith, would be put forward for the city. It is understood that at first Smith made some demur to this and would have preferred not to be a candidate at all, but he was prevailed to change his mind and once more came to the front. After this slate had been settled apparently, there was a kick from the McKeown quarter, whose friends seemed to agree with him that it was best for him to run in the city. They were not so sure that his chances in the county were equally good with his prospects in town, though they knew that with the assistance of his Orange friend, Mr. Kelly, that the Pisaris district ought to be O. K. Thus it was that on Wednesday afternoon before the hour fixed for the decision, it was not decided whether the county ticket would be Shaw and Rourke or McKeown and Rourke.

Vigorous wire pulling on the part of Mr. Shaw's friends put Mr. McKeown in the county in the evening when their friends met. The kickers were present in full force, and among them was George McLeod, who has not yet forgotten the meeting of two years ago in Mr. Troop's office. Of the speakers four old time liberals talked and one of the principal entertainers of the evening was Mr. J. Douglas Hazen, who was a supporter of Premier Blair two years ago. If the popular M. P. had wished he might have told a story as interesting as a novel of his record in provincial politics. He could have recalled his first introduction to politics and his acquaintance with the York county electors and Mr. Wilson. Then he opposed Mr. Blair and was defeated. He might have recalled the bitter opposition extended to Mr. Blair by himself and his then legal partner. Then a change of residence, a change of scene and a change of belief; he became a convert and supported Blair. So did his law partner, Mr. James Straton. He might in the same breath have spoken of the interests of St. John capitalists in the Tobique railway and the local subsidy but he did not. He was on the platform metamorphosed again—back to his original condition—an opponent of Blair's.

The measured tones of the Alphabetical Altered Augustus Stockton fell upon the throng present like a first fall snow storm. They shivered as they listened, whether at the enormities of Mr. Blair and

his government or because the evening was chilly will probably never be ascertained. Someone has cruelly dubbed Mr. Stockton as the "millstone of the opposition," but notwithstanding any such phrase his supporters propose to give him enough votes to strengthen the rope that ties him to the neck of the party. Mr. King Kelly, the sub-secretary of the opposition, is in a splendid position to know all that is going on, and to report the details to the press if he is so inclined. His acquaintances credit him with a literary taste in spite of which his friends among the orangemen have worked him into the position.

IN KENT AND KINGS.

A Muddle in Kent—Mr. Domville Estranging his Kings County Friends.

The political situation in Kent county, writes a correspondent, is in a muddle so far as the Tories is concerned. A convention of its supporters is announced to be held at Buctouche on the 14th instant, the day before the nomination, to select a candidate as successor to Mr. Leger, the late representative in the Dominion house. Until this is done, it is not probable that Mr. Pinney, the present M. P. P., will be able to choose his running mate. Mr. Pierre Leger is spoken of, however, in this connection, as well as Mr. LeBlanc, a former member of the present government and an ex-M. L. C. The government ticket, it is likely, will be formed by Auguste Leger, the present representative, and either James Barnes, of Cocagne, or James D. Irving, of Buctouche. The correspondent adds that reliable men on both sides claim that the old representatives will be re-elected.

Two gentlemen in Kings county send quite different versions of the situation in that constituency. One of them, in Sussex, says that the government will have a hard struggle to hold their own in that end of the county, and predicts that both Mr. White, the present speaker of the House, and Mr. Domville, should be decided to run, will be two of the representatives on the evening of the 22nd. He says that Mr. G. W. Fowler and Mr. Alfred I. Keirstead are freely spoken of in connection with the Domville ticket, and that the former representative, Hon. G. H. Flewelling, and Mr. G. G. Scovill, a well-known and popular farmer of Springfield, will represent the government interests.

The information however, that Progress has from the lower end of the county indicates that there is much dissatisfaction at the report that Colonel Domville intends to enter local politics. His supporters, who certainly have stood by him through thick and thin for the past ten or fifteen years, did not anticipate that the end of all their work was a seat in the local house. They want to fight it out with Minister Foster once more, and have a thorough belief that they will be able to defeat him next time. If, however, Mr. Domville decides to enter the local field, he is sure to estrange a large number of his best supporters, who, while content to follow him in a Dominion contest, have their own aspirations and favorites in the local fight. This is especially true of one of the government candidates in this contest, Mr. G. G. Scovill, who for many years has been one of Colonel Domville's strongest supporters in the county, swinging at least one or two parishes into line for him.

Again, a number of prominent men in the lower end of the county who have always voted for Domville are not disposed to swerve from their allegiance to the local government at his beck and call and vote for the opposition. The banner parish of Kingston, which again and again has given Domville a majority, is more inclined to look after its own interests than to risk them by supporting one who if elected, is not likely to be on the winning side. At a meeting held in that parish a few nights ago, Mr. White offered much encouragement to a favorite project, namely, a steam ferry across the Kennebecasis and St. John Point, the establishment of which means much to all the people in that section lying between the Kennebecasis and St. John rivers. If by voting for the government they can advance this scheme, it is pretty certain that they will do so. The fight in Kings, therefore, appears to be fairly even with the odds in favor of Mr. White and his colleagues.

RIGHT TO THE POINT.

The "Big Four" Tolerably Safe—Something About the French Constituencies.

CHATHAM, Oct. 6.—The Northumberland four—the late members—constitute a strong team in themselves, and they are backed by the lumber kings—the Snowballs, Ritchies, Burchills, etc. Hutchison being the only large employer of labor not favorable to them. John Morrissey is out as an independent or opposition candidate, and his friends hope for his success, but the chances are strongly against him. Robt. Murray, jr., of Chatham, may be brought out also, but his chance would be no better than Morrissey's.

The government ticket—Siewright and

RAISING THEIR RATES.

THE GAS FOLKS TO CHARGE MORE FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

Having Failed to Crush Opposition They Are Tampering with Customers Again—A History of Monopoly and Cut Rates in Electric Lighting.

The following circular was issued this week by the St. John Gas Light Co. and is self explanatory, and quite illustrative of the methods of the corporation:

OFFICE GAS LIGHT CO.

ST. JOHN, N. B., September 30th, 1892.
Dear Sir:—Please take notice that from 1st November next, our charge per current for Incandescent 100 C. P. Lamps, will be 1 1/2 cents each, per diem, and for Arc Lights 20 cents each, per diem. By order of the Board.

GEORGE R. ELLIS, Secretary.

In order that the public may have a clear understanding of this matter, it will be well to give a slight historical sketch of the use and progress of gas and electric lighting in this city.

It is nearly 50 years since the St. John Gas Light Co. commenced operations and that at that time their charge for gas was \$3.50 per 1000 feet. A few years ago they lowered the rate to about \$2.00 per 1000 feet, but it is a rare thing to meet a gas consumer who said that his bill was any lower on account of the reduction in rates, as it was affirmed that under the \$2.00 rate they used a quality of coal which was less expensive and had not the same illuminating power as when the Gas Company's charge was \$3.50 per thousand, hence, although the price to consumers per thousand feet was less in order to secure the necessary illumination they were compelled to use a greater quantity. More than this, many of the company's consumers allege that of late years it has been in the habit of increasing the pressure at the mains, the consequence being that a greater number of cubic feet of gas was forced through the burners in a given time. These were the halcyon days when the Gas Company enjoyed a monopoly of the electric lighting business, and they worked this monopoly for all it was worth.

Many were the authentic cases where in the summer time the thrifty citizen would close his city residence and his way to the green fields of the rural district with the happy feeling in his mind that he had turned off the gas at the meter and that his lighting expense was stopped. Imagine his consternation when the end of the quarter came around to find that his gas bill remained constant and was virtually the same as it was the summer before when he remained in the city. Expostulation to the company coupled with maledictions both loud and deep were in vain. The bill had to be paid or his gas would be peremptorily turned off and he would be obliged to go back to the tallow dip and paraffin of his forefathers. It was also in those days no infrequent occurrence for a tenant on entering a premises the previous occupant of which had left in arrears to the gas company to be informed that his gas would not be turned on until he paid the amount due from the previous occupant.

The system was also in vogue of allowing a discount upon all bills paid before the 20th of the month, but if any luckless consumer made a mistake of a day in his calculation and arrived on the 21st to pay his indebtedness, he was informed that he would be charged the full amount of the gas bill without any reduction whatever, and he was compelled to invariably pay the full amount of the bill, and this without regard to how good a customer he had been in the past.

After a while opposition began to loom up in the shape of a company, engineered by Mr. C. A. Stockton, who commenced business on Paradise Row in the premises next adjoining those of the St. John Bolt and Nut works. The gas company then concluded that it would never do for a rival company to get established as they, and the sun and the moon had an absolute rival in the lighting business, so they bought up this Stockton company and enjoyed a monopoly as before. This they did moved the steam and electric plant to a station they had built adjoining the gas house and commenced business, charging a rate of 40 cents per arc lights per night.

Soon after they got established in their new station Mr. Jeremiah Calkin started a small electric arc plant in a building on Princess street. The gas company, fearing a possible rival in Mr. Calkin, undertook to crush him, and in order to do this in the quickest possible time forthwith lowered their rate to 25 cents per light per night. But the old gentleman was game and his customers standing by him he bravely carried on the fight until such time as he was able to associate a number of St. John people with him.

Simultaneously with the starting of the New Brunswick company, then came another Richmond in the field in the person of the Eastern Electric company, which was founded for the purpose of operating the Edison systems of light and power. These two companies have only barely got into operation when the gas company

undertook to put them both out of business by making another cut in their rates, which they then lowered to a point below the cost of operation, namely 15 cents per light for arcs and one cent for incandescent per night.

The New Brunswick company had had luck and was finally merged with the Eastern into the Consolidated Electric Co. who are now furnishing light at a lower rate than almost any company in America.

It is thus to be seen that it has been the continual aim of the gas people to perpetuate the monopoly under which the city of St. John have left no stone unturned to put the public again under the same iron heel that has trampled upon them for years. PROGRESS sounds the warning once more. The people have the matter in their own hands and should watch and guard against any combination which the gas company may attempt to make. The Eastern having refused to become a party to any combination rate deserve the patronage and protection so long as it maintains this attitude.

NO SALARY FOR THE MAYOR.

A Radical Notice of Motion that May Be Merely Postponed.

The new idea of a motion paper for the common council seems to find favor and is likely to be popular with some of the aldermen. One of them, Ald. Davis, of Brooks, inscribed on it, last Tuesday, notice of a motion to reduce the salary of the mayor and to take away from him the power to issue any licenses, except for the keeping of dogs. On Wednesday, however, the alderman repented of his rash act and had the notice struck off. His worship may now rest easy, until the next time.

The idea of Ald. Davis seems to have been that the office of mayor should be one of great dignity and honor, rather than of emolument. To this end, the intended motion fixed the salary at \$50 a year—\$1,550 less than his worship now receives and \$50 less than each of the aldermen. It might be supposed that this inconsiderable sum would be allowed his worship for incidental expenses, such as car fare, ferry tolls, ironing silk hats, etc., but the alderman from Brooks seems to have thought that any man who was mayor should have sufficient enterprise to pay for such items out of his own private income. The motion therefore provided that the \$50 should be held, as it were, in trust, first for the purchase of five copies of parliamentary manuals and the residue to be expended in stationery. The licensing board, under the motion, was to consist of five members of the council, with the chairman of the treasury board as chairman. This body would issue all licenses, save those for dogs, while the latter would be the prerogative of the chief magistrate, though the fees, of course, would not be his perquisite.

It may be, though the notice of motion has been recalled, that the alderman for Brooks is merely biding his time in order to perfect his plans and make the motion still more sweeping. For aught that can be conjectured to the contrary, it may be that he proposes to make the chief magistrate contribute to the city funds in return for the honor conferred on him by the people, and that a license to carry on the business of mayor should be rated at from one to five hundred dollars. Such a charge would make quite a difference in the city revenues, were the council to agree to it.

MARRIED ON THE QUIET.

Mr. Conrad Tupper, of Halifax, Gives His Friends a Surprise.

HALIFAX, Oct. 6.—The many friends of Mr. Conrad Tupper, the genial clerk in the long room of the Halifax custom house, have been congratulating him for the past few days—said congratulations being for and on account of his having taken unto himself a wife. Mr. Tupper in leaving the ranks of Halifax bachelors, took his host of friends by surprise. Although always looked upon as a "good catch," the fair sex were never able to make much of an impression on him. He preferred the woods and his gun, and the lakes and his rod and line to the company of the brightest and prettiest of Halifax ladies.

But Cupid is up to date with his ammunition and is on the lookout for just such attractive prizes as the handsome customs official. The lucky lady is Miss Rhoda Mason, daughter of Nathaniel Mason, of Inkerman, St. Margaret's Bay. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Norwood at the rectory. Progress joins in the congratulations that are being showered upon the happy couple.

Is a Fourth Assessor Needed?

The applications for the position of assessor, made vacant by the death of Mr. John Wilson, are likely to remain on file until the first of next year. There are a number of them, for the fact that the work does not interfere with a man's ordinary occupation and the salary is \$400, makes the position by no means to be despised. Some of the applicants are beyond

question fully qualified to fill the place well—if anybody is really needed. A good many people are of the opinion that, if three assessors are at all fitted for their work, there is no more need of a fourth than there is of a fifth wheel to a coach. A board of four is an unusual one, and it is conceded that one of three would be much better, if composed of competent men. Some claim that all of the three now in office do not rank as such, and that for this reason a fourth, who will be a good man, is needed. This seems to be poor reasoning, but it is the best that is offered for filling the present vacancy.

Candidates for Tennyson's Position.

Yesterday's *Telegraph* undertakes to advise Mr. Gladstone as to the appointment of a poet laureate in the place of A. Tennyson, deceased. It thinks a choice might be made in Canada and names Willard Campbell, Prof. Roberts or H. L. Spencer for the place. It is probable the article was written by another poet, Mr. Hannay, who is quite too modest to suggest his own name for consideration, and Progress therefore does it for him, reserving the right to bring forward any other local candidates such as E. G. Nelson, Cassin, and R. H. B. Tennant for instance. It should be found they are anxious for the situation. This does not happen to be one of the positions with which the local government has anything to do, or the lawyers who failed to get ahead of Brother Skinner in the hustle for the probate judgeship would doubtless be heard from. It is not known that any of them are poets, but possibly they think they could "get the hang of it" after a little practice.

How the Students Were Lost.

A number of law students who went to Fredericton this week with the expectation of passing their examinations for attorneys met with an unexpected obstacle in the shape of a regulation which for a long time has not been enforced. It appears that a student is expected to give three months notice of his intention to pass an examination, though, as a matter of fact, many of the young gentlemen have carried their notices along in their pockets when they went up for examination and posted them on the day they went in. Three or four of them attempted the plan this week, and found to their astonishment and regret that the regulation requiring three months notice was to be enforced. It appears to Progress that some public notice of the intention of the examiners might have been given, and the students saved not only the expense of the journey, but the delay which must necessarily ensue before they can go up again.

An Al Fresco Wedding.

Lepreau has come to the front with something new in the way of weddings. Rev. H. M. Spike officiated at a marriage, the other day, where there were so many guests that it was out of the question to perform the ceremony in the house and give all a chance to see and hear. An adjournment was therefore made to the adjacent field where, standing beneath the shade of an apple tree, the words were spoken by which the twin were made one. The advance of the season is likely to prevent the idea being adopted in other places this year, but residents of the rural districts who have matrimonial intentions for next summer will do well to bear it in mind when their happy day arrives.

Dr. Hopper Bore No Malice.

Owing to the circumstance of Rev. Sidney Welton having been arrested on a charge of conspiring to defraud by a system of graveyard insurance, that gentleman, though out on bail, did not preach to his congregation last Sunday. Dr. Hopper occupied the pulpit in his place. Considering that Dr. Hopper was the subject of a good deal of vituperation by Mr. Welton, when St. Martin's seminary matters were discussed last year, it would seem that the doctor exercised a christian spirit under the circumstances. That is what a minister ought to do, isn't it?

Federicton Is Proud of It.

Because of the unusual demands upon the columns of Progress by the political situation that the story of a very successful provincial exhibition at Fredericton is not told in this issue. The people of the capital and all others who have made the show what it has been have good reason to congratulate themselves and to be congratulated. It has been a big week in the celestial city.

Only Nine Years Old.

In speaking of Miss Pauline Biederman last week, Progress erred in stating that she was twelve years of age. She is only nine, a fact which renders the part she took in the silver service contest a more remarkable one. She asks Progress to convey her thanks to those not mentioned in the last issue, who were kind enough to send her coupons.

THE HALIFAX CITY HALL.

IT OCCUPIES AN HISTORIC SITE IN THE HEART OF THE CITY.

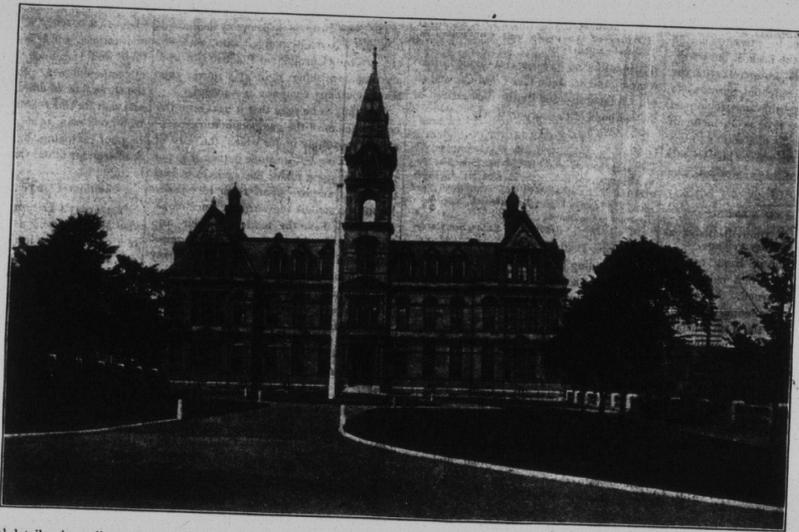
It is said to be the handsomest building in the Maritime Provinces—All the Offices are Grouped Under one Roof—The Home of the Citizens' Free Library.

The City hall in Halifax has a commanding position on a site which may be called the very best centre of the city. The building stands on the northern end of the

Grand Parade, and though comparatively the slope of the hill, though the city hall fronts upon the level of the parade, the lowest story opens upon Duke and Barrington streets. This, however, is an advantage in one respect, as the police court, the accommodations for the police force, and also for prisoners or unfortunate kept over night, are all in the basement, and are thus, in a manner, detached from the business offices in the upper flats.

ing the whole width of the building, for the meetings of the city council, and at the west end a room of corresponding dimensions, specially designed for the accommodation of the Citizens' Free Library. The intervening space on this floor is occupied by committee room and offices for the city medical officer, the electrician, the inspector of licenses and the health inspector. The third flat, immediately under the high mansard roof, contains comfortable quarters for the janitor and his family but leaves an immense space unfinished

firms, chiefly Messrs. Gordon Keith and A. Stephen & Son, and the heating apparatus by Messrs. Tower & Co. The building, all but the lowest story, is constructed of N. S. granite, the whole edifice having a solid and substantial appearance which harmonizes well with the massive granite wall and heavy iron railing which enclose the parade. The parade itself, since the completion of the hall, has been tastefully laid off in grass plots and gravelled walks and surrounded with shade trees, so that nothing is wanting to make



plain in architectural details, is well-proportioned and quite imposing in appearance. It is without doubt the handsomest building for purely civic purposes in the lower provinces.

The structure measures in length from east to west, 145 feet, with a mean breadth of about 70 feet, and is, practically, four stories in height, though but two stories are occupied as civic offices. Owing to

BITS FROM "BUTLER'S JOURNAL."

The Editor's Musings on Himself and the World He Lives In.

The October number of Frederick's bright monthly, Butler's Journal, has, as usual, a number of readable articles on live topics of the day, hot from the editorial pen. The great and commendable feature of this publication is that Martin Butler says just what he thinks and does not care who knows it. Since the last issue, the editor, with his faithful horse, old Democrat, has been on an excursion through Lincoln and Burton, Sunbury county, disposing of his pedlar sundries and securing subscribers for his paper. Here are his reflections on meeting a big, one armed French beggar:

Martin and the Mendicant. He did not ask me for anything and I did not give him anything, and while it looks strange that a man although disabled, should not have ambition enough to try and do something to make a living without begging, we must not judge too harshly. I know myself, how hard it is to get along, that the business men both of Maine and my own province would never give me a situation even had I got down on my knees to beg it of them, and but for the hospitality and patronage of the farmers and laboring class, I must have been content to starve, or commit suicide, an expedient which I must say has presented itself to me often at the outset of my career. And now though only able to stand on my feet by the continued hospitality of my country friends and the patronage of advertisers and subscribers, I don't think that I would face the world with a begging petition. I would prefer to hide myself beneath the friendly waters of the St. John.

Martin in Luck. I take the Democrat with two boxes down to the boom in the evening and receive a rousing reception from my many young friends assembled there besides making a sale of two dollars worth.

His Busy Day. I put in the greater part of the next day in peddling and canvassing for renewals to The Journal, at which I had very good success, and was very sorry that I could but take a passing glance at the beauties of the place.

His Opinion of Crown Officers. As to judges and attorney generals, it is their business to convict. Like doctors, who will cut a man to pieces without the least compunction, they will sentence a man to the gallows without any more qualms of conscience than they would take a glass of water. But there is a vast difference whether the culprit belongs to a "good family" or is simply a poor tramp or outcast; whether he wears a Prince Albert coat and high collar, or a pair of overalls with but one suspender.

People Who Are Not Thin-skinned. The people of Sunbury county are not so thin-skinned but what they can take a joke, and are fair-minded enough to respect the opinions of others. We have not lost half a dozen subscribers in the county since the paper was started.

The Editor is Out of This Party. If the party who threw a stone through our office window on Wednesday night last, does not mind what he is about he will be provided with a home for the winter. We are "on to him," and it is the best of his play to keep shady.

Why the "Journal" is Popular. That our paper is popular is shown from the way its articles are copied by the papers all over the Maritime Provinces, especially Progress and the Chatham World, and they must be unusually good when they are given such prominence by such discriminating and severe critics. We have the ability we know to run a first-

On the first or ground floor, opening upon the outside and also upon Argyle street are commodious and well-furnished offices for the mayor, the stipendiary magistrate, the collector of taxes, the city auditor, the foreman of the water department and suits of rooms for the boards of city works and the city engineer. On the next story above there is, at the east end, an apartment luxuriously furnished, extending

which can be made available when required. The city hall was begun in 1887 and first opened for public business in May 1890. The architect—a prize competitor—was Edward Elliot, of Dartmouth. The first contractors were E. A. Milligan & Co., but some difficulty having arisen with these parties, a new contract was made with Messrs. Rhodes & Curry, of Amherst, by whom the building was completed. The furniture was supplied by Halifax

A SUCCESSFUL SCHOOL.

Nearly Fifty Boys Attending the Rothesay Collegiate School.

There are 47 boys attending regularly at the Rothesay Collegiate school. Thirty-eight of these are residents in the Collegiate buildings, and the remainder living along the line of the railway, find it convenient to go and fro from home to school every morning and evening.

When the age of the school is considered as well as other circumstances surrounding it, this attendance is very remarkable, and can only be accounted for by the energetic manner in which it has been managed for the past year. The head master, Rev. G. E. Lloyd and the gentlemen on the committee of management, seem to have gone about the matter in a popular way. In the first place they secured grounds second to none in the province—beautiful residences which fortunately for them, happened to adjoin each other and to be for no expense in the publication of a school calendar, the appearance of which, both as regards engravings and letter-press has not been equalled by that of any institution in Canada. The distribution of a large number of these calendars and much personal work of Mr. Lloyd's, accounts for the very encouraging attendance of the present year. One feature of it is that the boys come from almost every quarter of the Maritime Provinces. There are quite a number from Halifax, from Truro, from Charlottetown, and Digby and Annapolis are also represented. Besides these Nova Scotian towns, there are boys there whose homes are in St. Stephen, St. Andrews and Gagetown, and the attendance from the other masters and instructors call at the institution whenever their hours for lectures arrive.

The success of the school is not only a matter for congratulation with those who have studied its interests and given financial support, but it seems to Progress to mark a new step in the history of Rothesay, a suburb which is eminently well adapted for an institution of this kind. If the present success of the Boys Collegiate school continues, and there is no reason to doubt that it will continue, and very much increase, the establishment of a girl's school is among the probabilities in the near future.

Improving It Weekly.

The clock contest at the 20th Century Kandy store ended last week, and the time piece fell to the lot of Mr. George McCurdy. Almost every week sees some new attraction at this popular centre for candy buyers. Quite recently the windows have been decorated so as to give the front an entirely different yet novel appearance from the street. The effect is very pleasing when the electric lights are on, and in daylight much of the bareness of the open front is taken from the store.

A Handsome Wagon.

Handsomely painted delivery wagons appear to be the latest fad among the manufacturers of soap and candy in the province. One of the most attractive Progress has seen is that of Messrs. White, Colwell & Co., the manufacturers and proprietors of the Daisy chocolate. The design on the cover of the wagon is very appropriate and well worked out. The colors harmonize and the whole effect is very striking.

A Unique Contest.

Messrs. Scovil, Fraser & Co., proprietors of the Oak Hall Clothing Store in this city, have started a unique guessing contest. A large glass jar is filled with nuts, and the purchaser who guesses nearest to the exact number will receive \$2 a week for six months. The nut jar is handsomely decorated and occupies a prominent position in one of the large plate glass windows of the store, while on either side of it are large placards announcing the conditions of the contest. Prominently displayed are fifty new crisp one dollar bills, daintily and attractively arranged. The idea, as presented, is a new one in this city, and will no doubt make a telling advertisement for "Oak Hall."

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

FOR SALE.—GREENER Shot Gun, \$50.00, five line, price 16 cents. Five approval sheets \$1.00. Commission. I also buy old N. S. N. B. and P. E. I. stamps in any quantity, paying higher cash prices. P. BURT SAUNDERS, P. O. Box 309, St. John, N. B.

FALL GOODS.—FOR Suits and Pants. Plenty of new styles in large assortment with borders. A. GILMOUR, Tailor, 72 Gormain street.

ADVERTISING.—IF YOU WISH TO ADVERTISE, write to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., No. 10 Spruce street, New York.

BOARDING.—A FEW PERMANENT or consolidated transient Boarders can be accommodated in large and pleasant rooms, in that very centrally located house, 75 Shirley street—Miss McInnis.

STAMPS WANTED.—USED before original envelopes, preferred. I also want pairs and single highest priced stamps. Particularly want New Brunswick 7 1/2, provisional (rate to Great Britain). Send list of what you have for sale. Sheets of stamps sent on approval to collector. H. L. HAW, 71, Gortingen street, Halifax, N. S. June 11-15

THE WHOLE NEIGHBORHOOD ATTRACTIVE TO STRANGERS AND CREDITABLE TO THE CITY.

The cost of the building, first and last, including furniture and what has been spent in the various improvements upon the parade, may be set down in round figures at something approaching \$200,000. It should be mentioned that the city hall occupies the site of the historic Dalhousie college, a fine old free-stone pile to the loss of which, indeed, the citizens were only reconciled by seeming necessity.

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WORDEN & WILLIAMS, OPEN THIS MORNING WITH A CHOICE STOCK OF

Groceries, Meats, Fish, etc.

80 and 84 Charlotte Street, corner of Princess.

TELEPHONE 543.



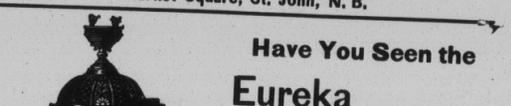
SCHUTZE Smokeless Powder.

It is clean; there is no Recoil; it is Smokeless. One pound is equal in Power and Bulk to two pounds of the best black powder. It is the POWDER OF THE FUTURE for Sportsmen.

Single and Double Barrel Breech-Loading Guns, MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES AND FITTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

W. H. THORNE & CO. Market Square, St. John, N. B.

Have You Seen the Eureka Heating Stove?



There are several sizes. This stove is all made of Cast Iron, has Anti Clinker Grate, and Large Ash Pan. The fire can be continued all winter without re-lighting, and is easily controlled. We also offer the HORIZON, PERI, DANE, TIDY, etc.

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

P. B.—Stove Fitting and Furnace Repairing attended to promptly by Competent Workmen.

Wedding Presents!

BEST STOCK IN THE CITY OF BUTTER COOLERS; Oyster Dishes; Cake Baskets; Coffee Spoons; Tea Services; ETC., ETC.

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

Heating Stoves.

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

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



Season, 1892.

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

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

If You GET THE LATEST STYLES at the LATEST PRICES WEAR \$3.50 or More PANTS \$3.50 or More PER PAIR, TO ORDER AT 127 and 129 PORTLAND BRIDGE, MILL ST. W. H. McINNIS, Tailor.

OUR LARD in four pound tins is choice.

Our Pork Sausages—just try them.

Chicago Beef.

JOHN HOPKINS, 186 UNION ST. 133 Telephone.

Madame Kane



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

Opera House Block.

MUSIC

The Oratorio season on Monday have a concert show Stainer's "Jairus" "Hear my prayer, selected. No definite arrangement to a conductor the stick" for the able that he will practices till the personal dislike sh matter. Even if petty jealousy, the kind should be to as music as possible, made music but a conductor. H one is—but poss advance of any ob has had every opp produced by the doubt, however, courtesy on Mr. F society formal notice Miss Mack, one Ladies' college, S considering the ha Germany, she does one would expect method. On Sunday the anniversary of church, Miss Mack del's recitative ar from the "Creation success, as Miss M tive work, above and she secured to notes fairly; the ar ascending runs, va selection, a lovely known hymn, "Glo suited her much be It seems a great with so good a voi such a very bad m Mention should b pacific manner in organist, played th The choir of the having such a be leading soprano. her high notes wa of the other sopr Latin in much easi An organist late son, who is playi and yet with a ree part, as to her ab choir in an excell particularly in inter The minister ar house on thanksp In the cathedral high mass was cha Charobin's requie entirely of choos, a

TUNES A Gilmore man all he made, and up to about \$10. Charles W. F leader of Gilmor and will complet at the world's fa Padewski, Boston last sea double the price pianoforte recita that city during It pays to be tomin Dvorak, th this country, und tor of the Nation in New York for salary of \$15,000 The New York its twentieth sea the direction of following works concert, Anton Babel, second "Messiah," thi "St. Francis of erica); fourth Saens, "Samson

The Boston wonder is about four. He is L five years and th said to be a marv the ability to rea at eight. The ch a family of music education, aided grand Duke Serg settled on him to The two centra of music at the work out are, fir showing to the in America, and illustration of mu exemplified by nations. A per for service in the concerts to be giv Festival demon range, and the have been invite Bach and Handel for presentation. Dr. A. C. Macke acceptance of invi own compositions Joseph Joachim v

Columbus celebra week. The festi a, ginstata by Sila Triumph of Colu as "a musical alle addition to the there is an anxia sirens and abso of Salamanca, D and lords of the dancers and—f soldiers, captives, The choral unio, such as a boy's ch George's church, orchestra of 80 pi boast that the ca American," which point, is rather a notice.

The festival of ing society of evening cannot fa the cantata "Col a chorus of 5,500 which secured the petition with over judges being Th Damrosch, Dudle

LIAMS, NG Fish, etc. Steet, ... Wm. Street.



IN MUSICAL CIRCLES. The Oratorio society held the first practice of the season on Monday evening...

Anton Seidl. The composer is Dr. Melamet conductor of the Germania Mennercher of Baltimore. A few months ago he was almost unknown even to those who are "up" in German-American music...

D. H. Hallett, organist of St. Alban's, Manchester, has a letter in the last Church Times combating the idea that the organ should scarcely be heard during church services...

TALK OF THE THEATRE. Mrs. Leslie Carter, who has been at the Hollis, Boston, is to continue in "Miss Helyett" all this season...

TONES AND UNDERONES. Gilmore managed to save a little out of all he made, and his estate is likely to foot up to about \$40,000.

Charles W. Freudenvoll is to act as the leader of Gilmore's band for the present, and will complete the contract for the band at the world's fair.

Padewski, having been accepted by Boston last season, considers it safe to double the price of admission to the four pianoforte recitals he proposes to give in that city during the coming season.

It pays to be a genius in the case of Anton Dvorak, the composer, who comes to this country under contract to act as director of the National Conservatory of Music in New York for the next three years at a salary of \$15,000 a year.

The New York oratorio society will open its twelfth season November 25, under the direction of Walter Damrosch. The following works will be performed: First concert, Anton Rubinstein, "Tower of Babel"; second concert, G. F. Handel, "Messiah"; third concert, Edgar Tinel, "St. Francis of Assisi"; first time in America; fourth concert, Camille Saint-Saens, "Samson and Delilah."

The Boston Times says that another boy wonder is about to start on a European tour. He is Leon Nesvjski, a Russian, five years and three months old. He is said to be a marvelous pianist and to have the ability to read the most difficult scores at sight.

The two central ideas that the bureau of music at the World's Fair is trying to work out are, first, to make a complete showing to the world of musical progress in America, and second, to give a full illustration of music in its highest forms, as exemplified by the most enlightened nations. A permanent orchestra of 150 for service in the three hundred or more concerts to be given, has been provided.

Festival demonstrations are being arranged, and the leading eastern societies have been invited. The master works of Bach and Handel will be the chief subjects for presentation. Camille Saint-Saens and Dr. A. C. Mackenzie have signified their acceptance of invitations to conduct their own compositions. Johannes Brahms and Joseph Joachim write regrets.

There will be plenty of music at the Columbus celebration in New York next week. The feature of Monday evening is a cantata by Silas G. Pratt, entitled "The Triumph of Columbus," which is described as "a musical allegory of six parts." In addition to the leading historical characters there is an auxiliary chorus of evil spirits, sirens and angels, professors and wise men of Salamanca, Dominican monks, ladies and lords of the court of Isabella, Spanish dancers and—for procession—knights, soldiers, captives, and musicians.

The chorus union, 500 voices, will assist, as well as a boys' choir of 30 voices from St. George's church, and there will be an orchestra of 80 pieces. The New Yorkers boast that the cantata will be "distinctly American," which, from a musical standpoint, is rather a doubtful kind of advance notice.

The festival of the united German singing societies of New York, on Tuesday evening cannot fail to be a great event, for the cantata "Columbus" will be given with a chorus of 8,000 voices. It is the cantata which secured the prize of \$1,000, in competition with over a hundred others, the judges being Theodore Thomas, Walter Damrosch, Dudley Buck, Max Spicker and...

Horehound Drops

AND THE New Flavor Peach Drops

AT THE 20th Century KANDY KITCHEN

AND AT THE "BIJOU."

Over 266,700 people have seen Mr. Hoyt's merry play, and for that pleasure they have paid a total of \$224,762. During that time, now almost a year, 112,566 sheets of printed matter have been spread before the multitude in the metropolis and its suburbs.

In the first act of "Puritana," which has scored a success at the Fifth Avenue, New York, "there is a small structure that has the appearance of a chapel. This is an exact reproduction of the old Salem meeting house built in 1630. The ancient edifice is still standing and is owned by the Salem Historical Society. The society has enclosed it with a high fence to save it from the vandals who wish to carry off the historic building piecemeal as monuments. So carefully is the old meeting house guarded nowadays, that no one is allowed to pass its fence without a permit. The other portions of the setting have been reproduced from a print of Salem engraved in 1650.

He Was Too Inquisitive. The way of the postmaster like the lot of Mr. Gilbert's famous policeman is frequently "not a happy one," as his calling brings him into contact with all sorts and conditions of men, and what is frequently more, with some very odd specimens of the other sex. Not long ago a lady from the back settlements of a town in Nova Scotia walked into the post-office and after rapping on the ledge of the delivery window with her knuckles to attract the postmaster's attention, demanded brusquely, "Is there a letter for me here?"

"What is your name, please?" said the postmaster politely. "None of your blame business what my name is, just you look on the envelope and you'll find out," answered the lady from Nova Scotia.

Strange to say the postmaster failed to discover the name or the letter either.

A Novel and Attractive "Opening." Speaking of the opening of Messrs. L. Higgins & Co.'s new parlor shoe store in Halifax, the Mail says that "the reception at the parlor shoe store, 83 Barrington street, was a brilliant success and must prove a valuable advertisement to the enterprising proprietor. No sales were made last night, the firm commencing business this morning. A harper and violinist provided music for the throngs of visitors, and the ladies were regaled with free and fragrant cocoa. The throng became so great that at intervals the doors had to be closed and a big crowd filled the sidewalk and street. A useful souvenir was given away to visitors in the shape of a pretty little thermometer, and handsome chrome advertising cards were also distributed. The proprietor estimated that 4,000 people inspected the premises up to half past nine.

STAIR TREADS.—Hotels and Private Houses should use the Rubber Stair Treads; also Door Mats and Carpeting as supplied by ESTRY & Co. Rubber Goods, etc. Prince Wm. Street, St. John.

FREE! What is free? A sample of real Rapid Writing, to let you see what style of written copies a master penman can send out. Thirty lessons by mail for \$2. Write for Primer, free. SNELL'S COLLEGE, Windsor, N.S.

Roses! Beautiful, Fragrant Roses fit for a Bride and suitable for all the uses to which flowers are put, can be had in any quantities at...

CLAYTON'S GREENHOUSE, Foot of Pitt street.

Geraniums, Heliotrope and every variety of flowers can be ordered from CLAYTON'S.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. OUR USUAL

Fall Excursion TO BOSTON AND RETURN

This year will be by Regular Train of Oct. 13th, 13th and 14th, and tickets will be good to return any time before Oct. 24th, 1892.

The Price will be \$8.00 only

Trains will leave at 6:25 a.m., due in Boston 9:30 a.m.; and at 8:30 p.m., due in Boston 4:40 a.m.

Further particulars of Ticket Agents. D. McNICOLL, C. B. McPHERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Ass't Gen'l. Montreal. St. John, N.B.

ELECTION CARDS.

To the Electors of the City of Saint John: GENTLEMEN—I take this means of announcing that I will be a candidate at the pending election for the position of one of your representatives to the local House of Assembly...

To the Electors of the City of Saint John: GENTLEMEN—I have concluded to offer myself as a candidate at the coming election for the Local Legislature...

To the Electors of the City of Saint John: GENTLEMEN—Within three weeks you will be called upon to determine who shall represent you in the General Assembly of the Province for the next four years. At the solicitation of a large number of friends, I have decided to offer myself as a candidate...

To the Electors of the County of Saint John: GENTLEMEN—The House of Assembly being dissolved, you are now called for the first time to choose two members for yourselves for the County independent of any connection with the city, as heretofore, and as a resident of the County and at the request of many friends, have concluded to offer as candidates for the two seats...

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INSTRUCTION. INSTRUCTION.

Go to WHISTON'S Commercial College

IF YOU WANT TO LEARN To Write Well. To Spell Correctly. To Write Grammatically. To Use the Typewriter Rapidly. To Construct a Good Business Letter.

S. E. WHISTON, Principal, 95 Barrington St., Halifax.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Windsor, N. S.



Founded A. D. 1788. COURSE OF STUDY. I. CLASSICAL—Greek, Latin, English, Mathematics, French, German.

II. MODERN—English, French, German, Mathematics. III. COMMERCIAL—English, French, German, Arithmetic and Commercial Subjects. Phonography, Book-keeping, Writing and Drawing taught to all pupils.

MICHAELMAS TERM COMMENCES SEPT. 1, 1892. Circulars giving full information, will be sent on application to REV. ARNOLD MILLER, Head Master

London School of Art. CHINA Painting and Decoration.

MISS MORLEY has much pleasure in announcing to those interested in the study of Art, that she has arranged with Miss WHITNEY to take over the work that she left in St. John, as well as her complete outfit for China.

St. John Academy of Art. VIOLIN. MISS OGDEN, Violinist.

Receives Pupils at the CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 84 Princess St., St. John.

MR. R. P. STRAND, Organist of Trinity Church

is prepared to receive pupils. For Terms apply 39 Sewell Street.

The Davenport School. BOYS. Boarders and Day Scholars.

The above-named School will re-open on SATURDAY, the 3rd of September next. For Calendar and any further information apply to CHARLES CAMPBELL, Secretary to the Board, 105 Prince Wm. Street, St. John.

KING'S COLLEGE, Windsor, N. S. SCHOOL OF LAW, St. John, N. B.

Patron—HON. SIR JOHN C. ALLEN, KNT., D.C.L. The Michaelmas Term of this School will open on the 8th day of October next. For Calendar, apply to ALLEN O. EARLE, Q.C., Dean of the Faculty, or J. R. CAMPBELL, Secretary, St. John, N. B., 19th September, 1892.

Evening Classes. WILL RE-OPEN FOR THE WINTER SESSION, Monday, Oct. 3rd. Hours: 7.30 to 9.30.

Hundreds of Book-keepers, Stenographers and Typewriters have qualified themselves by attending the Evening Classes. We have done good work in the past, but were never so well equipped for promoting our students' interest as at present. For terms, etc., call on or send for Circulars to KEER STINGLE, St. John Business College, Oddefellows Hall.

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EDWARD S. CARTER, EDITOR.

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ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, OCT. 8.

THE END OF A WILL CASE.

The superior court of Quebec recently gave judgement in the case of Ross versus Ross, a case in which the issue was the validity of the will of the late Hon. JAMES G. ROSS, who died in Quebec city just four years ago. The estate is valued at four million dollars, and includes property in New Brunswick, Ontario, British Columbia and the United States, in addition to that owned by the testator in the province where he resided. The plaintiff in the case was ANNIE ROSS, a niece of the deceased, and the principal defendant was his brother FRANK ROSS, while several other parties were what are known in legal phraseology as intervenants. Ross, the testator had two brothers, while there were three children of a predeceased brother. In the absence of a will, the law of distribution would allow each of the brothers a third of the estate, while the remaining third would be divided among the children of the deceased brother, thus giving one-ninth to each. It was at first supposed no will existed, but in October, 1889, a little more than a year after the death of JAMES G. ROSS, a will was discovered at his former residence, bearing date in February, 1865, twenty-three years before his death. It was dated at the city of New York, and was what is called a holograph—that is, the handwriting was entirely that of the testator, and there were no witnesses. Now, such wills are perfectly valid in some countries, and Quebec is among the number. It bequeathed half of the estate to FRANK ROSS to his own use, and half to him in trust to pay certain legacies. One of these was of two thousand pounds to a Miss FRAME. The others were declared to be "for the use of public protestant charities in Quebec and Carleton, say the Protestant Hospital Home, French Canadian Mission and amongst poor relatives as he (FRANK ROSS) may deem best." On the discovery of this document, FRANK ROSS secured probate of it, and took possession of the property. In the suit brought in by the niece, ANNIE ROSS, the contention was made that the will was invalid, having been executed in New York, but not according to the laws of that state, which did not recognize a holograph will as valid. A nephew, JOHN T. ROSS, joined the plaintiff in her demand and the other niece also appeared as a party to the suit. WILLIAM R. ROSS, who did not at first appear as a defendant, but defaulted, was allowed to intervene and defend at a late date. He claimed to be one of the "poor relatives" in the meaning of the will. The defence was that the will, though dated in New York, was on or about the date of its signature, brought by the testator to his domicile in Quebec and was retained by him there to the time of his death. It was further claimed: That by the law of the State of New York, the same is a good and valid will, and was at its date; and at the death of the testator; that by the law of the said state any will executed therein according to the form prescribed by the law of the domicile of the testator is valid; and that the will having been executed in accordance with the law of the Province of Quebec, where the said Hon. JAMES GIBB ROSS was, at its date, and at his decease, domiciled; the said will is valid; that even if the said will were void by the laws of the State of New York. That by the laws of the State of New York holograph wills are valid for the purpose of disposing of movable property wherever the same may be situated; and for the purpose of disposing of real property, if such wills are made by a person domiciled in a country, the laws of which permit and recognize such method of executing wills and in so far as situate within the limits of such country. That the defendant denies that the said will "was executed in the State of New York" according to the legal meaning of the word "executed," but admits that the said will bears the date "New York."

The plaintiff subsequently amended the declaration by adding averments that "even if the said will could be considered valid, to any extent, it is invalid as to all real estate situate beyond the limits of the province of Quebec; and also as to that half of the assets left for distribution by the said FRANK ROSS, at his discretion, among poor relatives and public protestant charities." It was further admitted by all parties that the land in places outside of the province of Quebec, being governed

by the *lex rei sitae*, did not pass by the will. There the case rested until judgment was given.

This judgement affirms that the law of Quebec as to the validity of holograph wills is applicable to all wills made by persons domiciled in Quebec, whether such wills are made within or without the limits of the province. In this connection it is declared to be "essentially unreasonable to refuse to allow a testator to avail himself of the forms of will sanctioned by the law of his own country with which he is familiar, to compel him to have recourse to those of the country he happens momentarily to be in, and with which it is presumable he is unacquainted." The will is therefore declared valid and legal in form and operative as to the estate, except such is situated outside of the province. This goes to the plaintiff heirs, as if no will had been made. Considering that the circumstances justified all parties in seeking an adjudication of their rights, the court does not award costs against any of them.

The contention that a will is valid when executed by a resident of one country, according to the laws of that country, though he may be temporarily in another country, seems to be very definitely settled.

LONG AND SHORT SERMONS.

Some of the New York papers have been asking the question, are sermons too long? The answer is one to which neither an affirmative nor a negative reply can be given as an abstract answer. Everything depends upon the preacher and those to whom he preaches. The model sermon, that delivered by the SAVIOUR upon the Mount, is not long, but it contains a marvellous amount of instruction, just as the Lord's Prayer is an expression of all that the soul can desire. It is not to be expected that the ordinary human preacher can always be wise and concise, nor can one who has to talk to a congregation a hundred or more times in every year be always original and bright in the expression of his ideas. Some of the best pastors are not notable as preachers, and some of the most attractive preachers are sadly negligent of their flock on every day but Sunday.

One of the most lovable clergymen and earnest christian gentlemen that PROGRESS has known, gave his people very simple sermons, and never made them long. The older members of the congregation looked for something of a more scholarly nature and were disappointed, but many a weary soul found in the few plain words something that reached his heart and made him better. Then, too, every day of the week, and almost every hour of the day, the clergyman was visiting those who were "afflicted in mind, body or estate," doing the master's work in that way rather than studying up an elaborate effort for the pulpit. Yet, to some, the sermons of such a man could scarcely have been too long, had he spoken for double the time, for he was so thoroughly in earnest that he held the attention of all save those who viewed a sermon critically, and hypercritically, as they would a lecture. If there were more of such preachers and workers, the world would be the better for them.

The preacher who merely preaches for a living, just as he might have sold fish for a living, had his early environment been different, is likely to be as much of a failure as the musician who makes a trade of his vocation. The heart must be in the work, first of all, and even then a fifteen minute sermon from a thoroughly well-meaning man may be all too long. He may have a better acquaintance with theology than with human nature, and thus "preach over the heads" of his people, or he may enter on a long disquisition of doctrine perfectly clear to himself, and yet terribly muddled to those who endeavor to follow him. The majority of sermons that seem too long to the average hearer are those which are not clear to him. The preacher must interest before he can instruct, and he cannot interest unless those who hear him fully understand what he is talking about. The style adopted by TALMAGE is not commended, but that minister thoroughly understands the principle of making his hearers listen to him. The same thing can be done in sermons which are not florid nor dependent on anecdote and illustration. It is doubtful if the auditors of Dr. PUSEY ever thought he talked too long, and yet some of his published sermons are far from short. They interest because they rarely fail to strike some chord in our lives, and thus have a personal application to us in this regard or that. So, too, with many other notable preachers, who were never brief, and yet were never tiresome.

The tendency of the times, however, is to favor short sermons, and it must be a good talker who can hold the interest of a congregation for more than half an hour. It is safer for the ordinary preacher to err on the side of brevity. It may not always be easy for him to do so, for it is with sermons as with newspaper articles, it requires more skill to express an idea in few words than it does to amplify. So, too, with sermons as with editorials, the fashion changes with the spirit of the age. In old times a "leader" was esteemed in proportion to its length, and might fill columns. Now-a-days, unless on some very vital topic which must be explained, it must be of moderate length if it is to be read and

appreciated. In the same way, good old-fashioned people used to judge of a preacher's ability by the length of time he could talk and the number of heads into which he could divide and subdivide his discourse. All this has changed. The effort now is to avoid complexity, and to interest. In the proportion that a preacher can succeed in this, his sermons will not be considered long, even though they may not be short. It all depends on the man. And every preacher ought to be able to judge whether or not his sermons are too long to suit his congregation.

TWO AMERICAN WANTS.

Considering that the United States does not own quite half of the continent, it seems a trifle absurd to call its people Americans, as everybody is accustomed to do. Bad as the name is, however, no other seems to apply. The word Yankee does not suit anywhere outside of New England, and even there, as in Massachusetts, is repudiated by the people. To speak of a New Yorker as a Yankee is about as correct as to call a Toronto man a Blue-nose. There are Yankees, Bostonians, New Yorkers, Philadelphians, Southerners and Westerners in the great republic, and no term but American includes them all. The difficulty is that it also includes the people of Canada, and as Canada is 488,766 square miles larger than the United States without Alaska, the Canadians have some claim to the designation as a matter of geographical right.

In this particular anniversary year there is a disposition to Columbianize everything in the United States, but here is another difficulty in the way of the adoption of a national name, unless the South American republic can be induced to resign its existing title of the United States of Colombia. The latter country was New Granada until 1861, and it changed its name at a time when the States in the more northern nation were anything but united. It has the name, however, and that apparently precludes the adoption of it by the people who live under the star-spangled banner.

Our United States friends seem to be possessed of two long-felt wants. One concerns a name for themselves, and the other pertains to a national anthem which will not be borrowed from the British. Fame, and probably fortune, will be the reward of anybody who can supply these wants to the satisfaction of all concerned.

There are few forms of irreverence more common among well meaning people than the habit of parodying passages of scripture, or making jesting applications of them to the common affairs of everyday life. Most people do not realize there is anything improper in the practice, but surely the learned ministers at the pan-presbyterian council should have known better. Dr. RENTOUL, of Australia, for instance, who is referred to as a great favorite with the council, made a speech in which he said, "I warn you against entertaining Australian strangers unaware. We have no angels in Australia; even the women there are not angels; they are more entertaining." It is added that Dr. RENTOUL's little speech "created great laughter, and he was warmly applauded." Surely, if he had stopped to consider who are meant by angels and how reverent is the passage which he misquoted, he would have modified his words. No doubt he is a sincere christian, as are those who applauded, only he and they did not stop to consider.

The name of ALFRED TENNYSON is added to the list of illustrious dead for 1892, but the name itself can never die while the English language lives. The late laureate will be remembered by the masses through the few of his really great and short poems which have touched the heart of the nation rather than by his longer and more labored efforts. Much that he has written can and will be forgotten without detriment to his fame, but there is also much that will ever mark him as a king among the poets.

A very good rule enforced at the recent presbyterian council at Toronto was the limiting the time of each speaker to twenty minutes. Promptly at the end of that period the talker was shut off by the ringing of a bell, whether he had reached the point of his remarks or not. It would be a good idea for our own common council to have a similar regulation, only the time should be limited to five minutes. Even that would be four minutes too many in some instances.

The late Bishop MEDLEY was to a very great extent his own executor, and while most unostentatious in his gifts to parishes and individuals, had a systematic method of doing good with his means all through his life. His will, of itself, throws no light upon any provisions of this nature to be carried out after his death, but in due time it will undoubtedly be learned that his death is not a barrier to the execution by other means of plans which he carefully arranged in his lifetime.

It is eminently fitting that the ancient city of Quebec should come to the front when the discovery of America is to be celebrated. There will be special services in the grand old Basilica next Wednesday, and in other ways the French Canadians will mark the anniversary. The impres-

sion a stranger usually has of Quebec is that the city must have been quite a town before COLUMBUS started on his first voyage.

At the London zoological gardens, the other day, a lady incautiously sat down near an elephant, with a purse containing six guineas in her lap. The docile creature thereupon extended his trunk and swallowed the purse, and all subsequent attempts to recover it by means of emetics failed to succeed. The lady has sued the society for the amount, but if she does not recover, she will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that she is not the first person who has sunk money in an elephant without being able to get it back. We have instances of the kind even in this part of the world.

It now seems there is a good deal of doubt as to whether the location of the SAVIOUR'S tomb is really known, and the cautious Britishers who have been asked to subscribe towards buying the supposed site are holding back until the controversy has been settled. Some antiquarians are of the opinion that the tomb in question is as late as a date as the twelfth century.

If the cholera does not come to the United States, that country will profit by the epidemic in Europe. That a quarter of a million undesired immigrants are kept out of the country, and that millions of dollars will be spent at home instead of in foreign tours seem to be no cause for sorrow as regards our neighbors.

In illustrating "Compassion—Divine and Human," the *War Cry* has an illustration of CHRIST feeding the multitude and one of Gen. BOOTH talking to a London crowd. The comparison would indicate that the Salvation Army is not likely to fail through any excess of humility.

A New York paper says that unpunctuated letters are growing to be a fashionable fad. Better call it a folly. The average letter-writer punctuates badly enough at the best of times, without trying to make matters any worse. The fad, if it is one, is too silly to last long.

A New York sculptor will make a bust of CLEVELAND and has taken a model in clay. Tallow would have been more appropriate for the bovine politician. His friends, however, are confident that his name, unlike the model, will not be "mud" after next month.

JOYS AND WORNS OF OTHER PLACES.

Well, Why Don't You Pay Him. We are indebted to Mr. Freeman for a nice piece of moose steak.—Liverpool Times.

Another Editor Made Happy. Mr. D. R. Munro has the editor's best thanks for a plump wild duck.—Wolfeville Acadian.

Always Trouble of Some Kind. We do not hear much about sickness lately, but fishermen are saying no fish.—Sheburne Budget.

There is a Happy Land. Broad Cove, during the last few weeks, has been enjoying a round of tea parties, corn suppers and picnics.—Digby Canadian.

The Exodus from Nova Scotia. The drunken woman with the beer bottle under her shawl has, apparently, vanished from our midst.—Lunenburg Argus.

Monoton's Latest Tribulation. A monster brown mastiff roaming about the streets for some time has become a nuisance, if he is not positively dangerous.—Times.

Resurrection at Rawdon. A thorough cleaning up of the Parish graveyard took place last Thursday. About twenty-five men took part in the work.—Hants Journal.

When He Swears. Joseph Walker went to the city collector's office today and acted disorderly. He was placed behind the bars. He speaks several languages.—Hx. Mail.

Walked on their Kears, Probably. The picnic at the Newkirk bridge proved a success, some of the gentlemen getting very jolly toward evening and were trying to dance in the air.—Fredericton Herald.

End of Great Expectations. The body, supposed to be that of a man, which was seen floating in the river by people at Fredericton and later at Lincoln, has turned out to be that of a hog.—Butler's Journal.

An Editor's Aspiration. We wish we had an old gun loaded to the muzzle with dried peas, to shoot the young toughs who gather every evening on the opposite side of the street and make night hideous with their howls.—Butler's Journal.

But Why Call Her a Stuzzard? Mrs. Oakes, of Albany, an old lady upwards of seventy years, has finished a patch-work quilt of seventeen thousand eight hundred pieces. "Go to the sun and thou stuzzard, consider her ways and be wise."—Bridgetown Monitor.

Goimodore Stewart is Not Discouraged. The Scott Act does not meddle with any man's right to procure from abroad and drink all the liquor he wants. Those who use liquor regularly can get by the keg, jug, case or cask, without interference. No man need go without his accustomed splash.—Chatham World.

Hot Times in Hants County. A set of noisy, drunken youths made themselves a public nuisance on Friday night. They travelled the public thoroughfare at Centre Rawdon, using the most profane and abusive language. Too much rum and whiskey had their way into Rawdon. The total abstinence society is powerless.—Journal.

Cain's River to Reform the World. Mr. Hansen said that drunkenness was not known on Cain's River since the Scott act came in force and the people were growing more prosperous, and if the temperance movement was continued a great revolution would greet the world with moral development and natural prosperity.—Union Advocate.

POEMS WRITTEN FOR "PROGRESS."

Only a withered rosebud,
Laid away for years;
Only an old torn letter
Stained with many tears.

Only an old love token,
A faded ribbon bow;
And the years so long forgotten,
Return from the long ago!

Only a word half spoken,
Only a tearful sigh,
Only a heart half broken,
Only a last "Good-bye."

Only a weary longing
To see one face again;
Only a life embittered,
Bearing a lasting pain.

Only a heart forsaken,
Only a love that is dead;
Only a name to remember,
And the vows by false lips said!"

A Window Blind.
A window blind across the way
Stays gently to and fro today,
Fanned by the scented summer air,
And flashing in the glinting glare
The sunlight throws. It seems to say:
"Come, come, and in this cool shade lay
Thy fevered brow. Come, come, nor stray
Through dust and heat. Come, drop all care!"

Waits for thee here." Nor yet I stay
My wearied feet, though Sol's fierce rays
Bows low my head,—for, over there,
Two guileless drinks words do stare,
And "Temperance Drinks" to me say they—
A window "blinded."
CARY PAR.

The Dark Side of City Life.
A disorderly crowd near the I. C. R. depot at 11 o'clock last night made it decidedly unpleasant for passers by.—Sun.

A Free Land.—A horse which appears to have neither owner nor kindred has been wandering about the hills of Carleton for the past few days.—Telegraph.

A well known citizen, with mud on his boots, a gun in one hand and a few cartridges in the other, was seen hurriedly leaving the country market yesterday morning homeward bound. Those who saw him smiled a very broad smile.—Sun.

PERTINENT AND PERSONAL.

Mr. Michael McDade, who has hailed from Fredericton for several years past, will make his home in St. John for the future. He has a warm feeling for both places, but personal reasons make it advisable to return to the city of his birth. He has plenty of friends to welcome his return, and PROGRESS is among them.

There are some men who seem doomed to have their names misspelled by the newspapers, just because the average proof-reader cannot understand why men should have names so out of the common. One of these men is Dr. S. C. Murray, of Albert. He was named after a certain respected Nova Scotian whose designation was Seuther or Suther Corbett, but the papers generally get it Luther, and now and then Senthler. Dr. Murray is one of the witnesses on the insurance case.

Another man who is the victim of misnomers is Oliver C. Diaper, who represents the big shore firm of James O'Brien & Co., Montreal. His name is usually printed Draper. Mr. Diaper, while still retaining the St. John agency, has just been transferred to the Cape Breton journey, and left Montreal for Sydney last Saturday.

Worshipful Master Arthur I. Trueman, of Havelock Local Orange lodge, and Delegate John L. Carleton, of the Catholic Mutual Benevolent association, have been chumming together around Prince William street this week. "How pleasant 'tis to see, and how becoming well, for such as brethren be in unity to dwell."

The Mount Vernon, N. Y. Chronicle says that Fred. A. Jones, of the Hotel Dufferin, is an old Eastchester boy "and writes to say that his whole self is wrapt up in his native town. Mr. Jones' people are closely connected with the Fowler family of the church, where Mr. Jones attended regularly and where some of his family sleep in the church yard adjoining." PROGRESS, however, takes exception to the statement that Mr. Jones is "an old boy" of any kind, though it is glad to give prominence to his record as a church-goer.

PEN, PRESS AND ADVERTISING.

The Mount Vernon, N. Y. Chronicle refers to PROGRESS as "a strikingly handsome weekly, which enjoys a tremendous circulation in the provinces and has many readers and subscribers in New York and vicinity."

There did not seem to be any doubt that there would be enough evidence to send the Weltons and Dr. Randall up for trial on the graveyard insurance cases. Rev. Sidney Welton has been fortunate enough to get bail, but Cephas Burpee Welton and Dr. Randall will have to remain in jail, in default of the \$6,000 security demanded. Luckily for their comfort, the county court meets on the 25th of this month, so that, if they can prove their innocence their day of deliverance is near. If they cannot, the programme will be somewhat different as regards their future.

WHY NOT HAVE TO WAIT LONG.

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Mr. Clayton's Conservatory.

Among the new announcements in PROGRESS this week is that of Mr. Joshua P. Clayton, forist, whose conservatories are situated at the south end of Pitt street. If the beautiful roses, heliotrope and geranium Mr. Clayton sent PROGRESS this week are a sample of what his conservatories contain, those people who buy flowers should be delighted to patronize him. Mr. Clayton fills orders for parties outside of the city as well as those in town. His conservatories are looking especially well at present, and will repay any one who visits them.

THE IDENTITY OF MARR.

Ascertained Beyond Doubt by Two of Moncton's Best Men.

The "red planet marr" has been occupying the public attention lately, and any information concerning him has been so anxiously watched for, and so eagerly received that the following story which is told in Moncton at the expense of one of our most prominent lawyers seems singularly appropriate just now, especially as no one enjoys the joke more than he does himself: The lawyer in question, who is noted for being rather absent minded, was walking home with a young lady a few evenings ago, and they way led them up Main street. Now, anyone who is at all acquainted with Moncton, knows that the largest millinery shop in town is kept by Mr. Marr. It is also well-known that the McMannus brothers are a firm of grocers who occupy a shop one block lower down Main street than "Marr's." Now as the lawyer and the lady strolled along her eyes were fixed upon the stately dome in heaven, searching for the all important planet, while her escort was occupied in scanning the building or the other side of the street. Suddenly she discovered the object of her search and turned to her companion for confirmation, "Isn't that Marr?" she cried, indicating the red star. "Marr's? oh dear no," answered the lawyer, with his eyes still on the opposite buildings. "Marr's is on the next block, that is McMannus Brothers." And then there was a silence so deep that anyone who listened very hard might almost have heard the distant music of the spheres, until a peal of feminine laughter broke the charm, and recalled the absent-minded lawyer to "the living present."

JOHN BRIGHT'S PERSONALITY.

His Daily Life and Why the Queen Used to Think Well of Him.

As his wife cared little for London life, John Bright always lived during the parliamentary session in bachelor quarters, and probably never gave a dinner party in his life: For many years before his death he occupied a set of rooms in Piccadilly, facing the Green Park. Here he breakfasted and smoked his morning cigar, and at ten o'clock he was accessible to every one who chose to call. He received his visitors in a grey dressing-gown. All were welcome; and it may be truly said that his kindest smile was for the struggling author, or for the American who sought him as the friend of America, often without other introduction than his nationality. Even in the streets of London his well known face invited recognition; and many a time his hand was shaken by unknown travellers from the United States, men or women whose name he never knew and whom he never saw again. A large part of John Bright's idle hours in London were spent in the old club house in Pall-mall, so intimately associated with the history of English Liberalism. Though he was an habitual diner-out, he made but a pretence of the evening meal. After glancing over the day's papers at the club, he liked to make a dinner there in the afternoon, after which he would stroll from table to table in casual talk, and finally to the smoking-room or billiard-room, always surrounded by a knot of friends. Thus day passed until it was time to go down to the House of Commons or out to dinner. Billiards was the only game he cared for, and if he never made a good player it was not for want of practice. By an unwritten but sacred law the "billiard-room" at the Reform club was as absolute as his disposal was the corner-seat on the third bench below the gangway in the House of Commons.

As Mr. Bright's influence in the country grew to be unquestioned, he became everywhere a privileged person. The Queen waived in favor of his Quaker principles, the rigor of state etiquette. He had always shielded her name in political controversy, once from Tory attacks in her younger days, and also, as it happened once, from his own friends. Consequently he was well received at Windsor; and when his relations with the queen had become personal he used to speak of her with peculiar respect. She "shined in his eyes" "the most absolutely truthful and straightforward person he had ever met."

Hereditary Clergymen.

The Church of England has had many examples of clerical families. In some cases these families, having inherited the presentation of a living, have, very naturally, brought up one of their members in holy orders to keep the benefice in the family. In others, doubtless, a strong theological bias has induced the members to enter the church; and it has even been suggested that these clerical families have inherited from their ancestors sermons, and thus having a good stock of these essentials, have chosen the preaching career merely to utilize their heirlooms.

One of the oldest of the clerical families is the Collins family, of Cornwall. This was founded at the Reformation by one of the earliest of the married priests, a certain Edward Collins, who was instituted rector of Illogan in 1533. He and his descendants were rectors of the same place for the next 151 years, a break of twelve years excepted. For five generations the clerical descent of this family runs from father to son; then for two generations from uncle to nephew; then a father and son; diverging from the main line it goes for two generations from uncle to nephew, who is now living—thus making a total of eleven generations each represented by one or more clergymen. For a period of over 350 years some member of the Collins family has been in holy orders. The Collins family have been connected with the church for half a century longer than the Newcome family, to which, however, it must yield to the palm as regards the distinction attained by its members.—Chambers' Journal.

From Herbert Lee's Scrap Book.

One of the selections marked by Mr. Lee and inserted in the book is "The Alphabet of Wisdom," or rules for good living. Here are some of them: Attend carefully to the details of your business. Do not do right; fear to do wrong. Hold integrity sacred. Do not for any consideration. Pay your debts promptly. Sacrifice money rather than principle. Zealously labor for the right.

SOAP SUDS

THERE ARE PLENTY OF SOAPS THAT ARE THOUGHT GOOD BECAUSE THEY FILL THE TUB WITH SHINING SUDS. SOAPSUDS ARE SIMPLY WASTE OF THE CLEANSING PROPERTIES.

STERLING SOAP Does Not Run to Suds. ONE Bar Outlasts THREE of any other Make. WM. LOCAN, Maker. Washes Everything BUT Morals and Conscience.

SOAP SUDS



The HORICON.

In Two Sizes.

ONE OF THE LEADERS THIS SEASON!

We have also: The Jewel Star, The Dane, The Prince, The Fire King, The Blayer, The New Silver Moon, and a number of others.

SHERATON & KINNEAR, (SUCCESSORS TO SHERATON & SELFRIDGE.)

38 King St. Telephone 358.

Stationery.

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

D. McARTHUR, Bookseller, - 80 King Street.

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

SOLD BY W. ALEX. PORTER.

The "Caligraph."

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR Stenographers' AND Writing Machine SUPPLIES.

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

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.

Advertisement for Remisch Piano, featuring an illustration of the piano and text: 'The MOST PERFECT PIANO MADE', 'PLAYED AND ENDORSED BY THE WORLD'S MOST EMINENT MUSICIANS AND PRONOUNCED BY THEM "THE MOST PERFECT PIANO MADE"', 'C. Flood & Sons, St. John, N.S., AGENTS FOR THE MARITIME PROVINCES.'



St. John-South End. On Thursday last week Mrs. Boyle Travers gave a very pleasant little dance at her residence, King Street.

Col. and Mrs. Mansell spent a few days in St. John this week. Mrs. Frank Starr was "at home" to visitors the first three days of this week, when numbers of friends called to offer their congratulations.

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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 least measure. Fit guaranteed. We have the largest stock and lowest prices for quality.

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

MACAULAY BROS. & CO.

Seamless Cloth

Waterproof Hats.

Only \$1.00 Each.

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

American Rubber Store, - 65 Charlotte St.

Warranted thoroughly Waterproof, and are the Neatest and best fitting Hat made.

Lined with Rubber between the cloth. SOLD AT LESS THAN NEW YORK PRICE.

Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. Large stock of all sizes.

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IN THE FIGHT.

[Continued from First Page.]
Blanchard—have the inside track in Gloucester, as the Youngs are said to favor them.

The same influence that captured the lumbermen in Northumberland has operated in Restigouche, and Labillois and Mott stand to win.

Many advices from Kent are that Phinney and Gogain will run in opposition, although an effort is making to get Gogain to run for Ottawa, with a good chance of winning. Legere was the only government candidate at last reports. Sayre wants to run with him, but the government doesn't want him.

DISOBEDIENT MR. MURRAY.

Mr. Labillois Throws Him Over and Takes Mr. Mott for a Colleague.

CAMPBELLTON, Oct. 6.—The political situation in Restigouche is decidedly interesting. At the last local contest the old members, Messrs. Wm. Murray and Chas. H. Labillois, were returned without opposition as independent supporters of the Blair government. Since that time Mr. Murray has shown signs of insubordination and that he could not be depended on to vote for the government on all occasions, and in every party exigency, and his colleague has become Honorable Charles H. Labillois. So the command went forth that Mr. Murray must be retired to private life, and the Hon. Labillois must obtain a more obedient follower than his former colleague.

To this end Hon. Lemuel Tweedie one of the noted Northumberland "four" hastened to Campbellton and under his direction, and I may truly say dictation, W. A. Mott was selected to follow Hon. Labillois in his future political course. This was a great surprise to the friends of Mr. Mott for it was well known that he had formerly been an opponent of the Blair government and was talked of as an opposition candidate at the last local election here.

How Tweedie worked his wonderful change of heart in his former opponent is not at present known; though he has been since waited on by a number of his friends to make an explanation. They feel that however mighty Lemuel may be, and however disobedient Mr. Murray has been in his attitude towards the Blair administration, the people of Restigouche ought to have something to say about who are to be their representatives for the next four years at Fredericton.

In the meantime, however, Mr. Murray was not idle. He with the advice and assistance of his friends formed a ticket with John Culligan, of Durham parish, and they are making matters warm for the government candidates, the result of which you will hear later on. I must not forget to say that it is also reported that Hon. J. C. Barberie is in the field as an opposition candidate, though he may possibly withdraw and allow the two tickets to fight it out. Whatever the result may be we are in for a hot and interesting contest.

THE OUTLOOK FOR CARLETON.

Decidedly Rosy for Dr. Atkinson's Opponents Whoever They May Be.

WOODSTOCK, October 7.—At the last local election the doughty Doctor Atkinson as almost the head and front of the opposition to the Blair government received a rousing vote, leading even G. R. Ketchum one of the most justly popular men in the county. Since that, however, a change has come over the doctor himself. Then he posed as a liberal; but at the recent Colter-Vince contest, nearly at the last moment, he (somewhat clumsily to be sure) vaulted the political fence landing squarely among the conservatives. As he has received a large number of liberal votes up to this time, and was considered at least neutral if not in full sympathy with the liberals, the members of this party who had helped him so effectively, and this included a very large portion of those in Woodstock, naturally feel deeply chagrined. It is scarcely necessary to say that Dr. Atkinson's attitude in the election caused by the conservative protest has not only alienated many of his most ardent supporters, but has embittered them so they are now his most determined opponents. Any one looking calmly over the situation can easily see that his stock has gone away down. At one time he could have won the race with a running mate, leaving any government pair far in the rear; but that is far from the case now, yet it must not be supposed that the doctor is not a formidable opponent for a government team. He probably can't get a mate to run with him with any probability of success; yet unless the other side get two good men and well-known through the county, Carleton will again send one active opponent to the Blair-Mitchell government.

The government party are stronger, better organized and more thoroughly united than at the last local contest. The bitter fight the liberals had last spring to retain Dr. Colter as Carleton's M. P., did wonders in cementing the party together more firmly. The ensuing contest will no doubt be run on dominion party lines, and if the government side get two popular candidates, no doubt their full strength will be polled, and consequently the opposition candidate or candidates will be snowed under. The government ticket, though not yet announced, is quite prob-

ably agreed on. The prospects are that two excellent candidates have been chosen, one from Woodstock and the other from Centreville. Evidently there is no lack of good material from which to obtain candidates—a pretty sure indication that the prospects of success are bright. If, as supposed, W. S. Saunders of Woodstock and Wilmot Balloch of Centreville, will be the government candidates, the party has secured a strong team. Mr. Saunders, of the firm of Saunders Bros., is a young man of excellent business ability, and has had enough political experience to manage a sharp election contest. He is a good speaker, is intimately connected with temperance, Sunday-school and religious work, and should elicit a hearty support. The name of Wilmot Balloch is one to conjure with. He is probably as popular a man today in the county as was G. R. Ketchum, when he ran his first election, and that is speaking volumes. Should he consent to accept the proffered nomination of the government side, which is in reality now the liberal party, he at least will be one of our M. P.'s next month.

The foregoing may be a rather favorable estimate of the government's prospects here, yet just now the tide seems to be setting quite strongly in favor of the powers that be. It is said that the Hon. G. W. White will offer for the local, but it isn't likely he will be accepted by either party, and as the contest will be run on strict party lines it doesn't seem probable he will affect the result one way or the other.

POLITICS IN THE AIR.

The Prospect in Victoria—Candidates are Plenty, Principle is Scarce.
VICTORIA, Oct. 5.—The number and variety of the ingredients of the political pot-pie being now manufactured in this county has anything but an appetizing effect on the electors. James E. Porter is again in the field; and once again he is an opposition candidate. What he would be after election, if he could be elected, is as much a mystery as before. The dizzy turn of politics has apparently blinded him to the fact that the electors of this county do not want him as any kind of a candidate. George T. Baird has announced himself as an independent candidate and will, doubtless, after the manner of independent candidates, promise all things to all men, what he would do, if elected, may remain forever a mystery.

J. F. Tweeddale has been in the field some weeks; he is now a straight government candidate, a few months ago he could with difficulty find words strong enough to express his meaning in denouncing the Blair government; but government support, alias government boodle to run an election with is a seductive argument, and frequently outweighs political principles. The political opinions of Mr. Tweeddale have undergone a remarkable change in the last two or three months. Thos. Lawson, Costigan's late opponent in the election for the House of Commons, has pulled down his free trade flag, emptied the potatoes from his pockets, and is earnestly seeking the co-operation of liberal friends in securing for himself the nomination of the opposition party. He may succeed.

Messrs. Fraser and Kilburn have been spoken of as probable candidates, but both refuse to now apply to political honor. Jas. F. McCluskey, of Grand Falls, has been mentioned as a probable candidate; but, as yet, Dame Rumor has not assigned him to any particular sphere.

The ablest prophet of the century—E. Stone Wiggins not accepted—could not with any degree of certainty foretell the result of the present state of the political atmosphere. The probabilities for the next few days are: Heavy showers of excuses, accompanied by much wind. After the 14th instant the weather may clear and leave two men in the field; but this is barely possible, and foul weather may be expected until the 22nd, when the breeze of public opinion may sweep away entirely the present political atmosphere and leave with us a clear sky and new representatives.

The present indications, however, point strongly to the continuance of weather favorable to the growth of material suitable for deals—further than this I prognosticate not.

IN WESTMORLAND AND ALBERT.

Two Counties in Which an Election Always Means a Fight.
It was reported that the abolition of the legislative council would bring Hon. A. D. Richard into the field on an opposition ticket, but the ticket on the government side is found to be headed by Mr. Richard, with A. E. Killam, J. W. Y. Smith and George Copp as his colleagues. The opposition ticket will be H. A. Powell, W. W. Wells, O. M. Melanson and F. W. Sumner. The fight, as usual, will be a tough one. It always is in Westmorland.

Dr. Lewis, singular to say, has joined forces with Hon. H. R. Emmerston, in Albert, and it is reported that W. B. Jones is out in opposition. The fun of a contest in Albert is that it usually does not end with election day, but keeps the people and the courts stirred up for a year or so afterward. Present indications point to Lewis and Emmerston as the men who will get the most votes, whether they are declared elected or not.

Umbrella Fittings New, Dural, Union St.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Special Bargains in Ladies' French Kid Gloves. The "Pauline" 4 Buttoned, a beautiful soft glove, 45 cents, good value at \$1.00.

The "H & S." American Corsets and 75 cent Line, good value at \$1.00. Unsurpassed for wear and neat fitting qualities.

A very fine range of Felts in the most fashionable color, for Misses' Tam O'Shanter's.

Ladies' and Children's Underwear and Hosiery, and an excellent assortment of Corsets in all the favorite makes. Prices the Lowest Possible for a Good Article.

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

HOW IS THIS FOR PRICE?

Advertisement for velvet and silk goods. Includes a list of items like 'Fancy Velvets in Checks, Stripes and Brocades' and 'Velveteens Best Quality and Finish'. Price of \$16.00 is highlighted.

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

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

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. Lyle and Miss McFarlane, who have been spending the summer months with their sister, Mrs. W. H. Wilson, in Middleton, returned to St. John last evening. Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Charters have gone to Fredericton for the exhibition.

Mr. John Fleming's residence was the scene of a gay gathering last Thursday evening, when Miss Fleming charitably entertained a number of young friends. With good music and a good floor, dancing was much enjoyed and kept up till about two. Among them I noticed Miss Harley in a cream chabre trimmed with cream silk and purple pupils.

Mr. J. D. Phinney left for Fredericton on Friday morning for the purpose of attending to business. He will be absent for some days.

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Skinner's Carpet Warerooms.

NEW PATTERNS IN Cork Carpet JUST OPENED.

THE BEST FLOOR COVERING MADE.

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

A. O. SKINNER.

King Street, 68 South Side. Velveteens, Silk Velvets, Silk Plushes.

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

Table listing various carpet and fabric items with prices. Columns include item names like 'Fancy Velvets in Checks, Stripes and Brocades' and prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$2.50.

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

Advertisement for W. Tremaine Gard, Goldsmith, Jeweler, Optician. Located at No. 81 King Street, St. John, N.B. Features 'DIAMONDS' and 'WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES'.

Lauchlin, owing to poor health, has had to resign his position in the penitentiary. Miss Constance Chandler is visiting her sister, Mrs. R. W. Hewson, in Middleton, on Wednesday.

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Large advertisement on the right side of the page, partially cut off. Includes text like 'GOTHAM'S THE BIG CITY DISCOVERY' and 'The Celebration Day-Sometime Display on the That Time.' Also mentions 'New York will celebrate the discovery of America'.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1892.

GOETHAM'S GREAT DAYS.

THE BIG CITY WILL HONOR THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

The Celebration Will Extend Over Five Days—Something About the Wonderful Display on the Land and Water During That Time.

New York will begin today a five days' celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, the first of thousands of demonstrations in the cities of the United States. Very many of the others will begin on the 21st, the date of the discovery, but the New Yorkers are not limited by the calendar and will have a "Discovery Day" of their own in advance of the people of smaller places.

Today, being Saturday, is the Jewish Sabbath, and the ancient Hebrew race will begin the celebration of the discovery of the new world. It is remarked by a New York newspaper that there is something singularly fitting in this. The old Hebrew

war and a merchant fleet of 200 vessels and a large number of private yachts in line, decorated, it need hardly be said, from stem to stern. They will steam up the river to Claremont, where Grant's tomb will be saluted, and back to the harbor.

Early in the evening of Tuesday, the Catholic parade will start from Central Park and march down Fifth avenue to Washington square. There will be fully 30,000 men from the different Catholic societies of the city in line, and the procession will be reviewed at the cathedral by Archbishop Corrigan and clergy from this and neighboring cities.

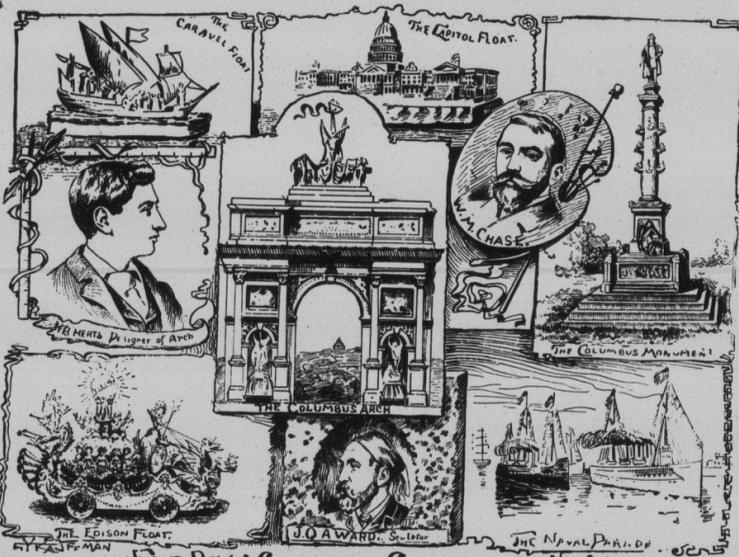
On the same evening the United German societies will sing a prize cantata entitled "Columbus," rendered by 3,500 voices.

Orations will be delivered by Frederick R. Coudert and ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll, of Baltimore. A poem will be read by George Parsons Lathrop, of New London. An ode to Columbus has been written by Miss Eliza Allen Starr, of Chicago, and music composed especially for this ode by Bruno Oscar Klein, the organist of St. Francis Xavier's church, will be rendered by a chorus of men and boys under the direction of Father Young, of the Jesuits, with full orchestral accompaniment by the

raven sits on a bust of Pallas. Busts of the great American writers and poets are placed on the sides of the car.

In the centre of the car of music the genius of harmony and melody sit near a giant lyre. An orchestra of musicians, dressed like musical notes, will alternate with a vocal quartette in performing during the entire march. A figure of St. Cecilia at her organ is at the rear of the float.

The other floats have no particular features worthy of attention, with the exception of the car of electra shown in the left hand corner of the engraving, which it is intended shall be the finest in the



FIVE DAYS' COLUMBUS CELEBRATION IN NEW YORK

race, scattered and despised and martyred through the ages, found its first safe home on this free soil, and may well do Columbus honor. In all the synagogues there will be services of praise and jubilee. The temples in Fifth avenue will join with the dingy synagogues in the tops of the black tenements in Essex street; the rich Hebrew and the pauper Jew will meet with the same spirit and intent. The rabbis will deliver addresses suitable to the occasion. With the blowing of horns and the songs of Zion, this antique race will celebrate the discovery of the land which was to them a new Canaan.

Tomorrow there will be services in the churches of all creeds and denominations. Not one will omit to recognize the day with thanksgiving and praise. Most of the churches will be decorated with flowers and flags, and elaborate musical programmes have been prepared. Every service will have some reference to the event which is celebrated, and a number of the clergymen will take some subject connected with Columbus for the text of their sermons.

Pope Leo XIII. has written to the Bishops of America directing them to have in their dioceses a religious celebration of the anniversary. He has decreed that the mass of the Holy Trinity be celebrated in the cathedrals and collegiate churches.

The school and college parade of Monday promises to be a most picturesque and interesting affair. There will be 20,000 children in line. The boys are to carry flags, and the girls will hold bouquets. They will be dressed in white, and will march by schools and classes. The military school boys will appear in their uniforms, as also will the orphan asylum children. Forty-three Catholic colleges and schools will be represented by 7,000 boys and the College of Physicians and Surgeons will have 600 men in caps and gowns in line.

Another feature of this parade will be the grouping of children on two of the public grand stands. They will be placed so as to represent the national ensign. The costuming and grouping will be carefully done, so as to clearly display the Stars and Stripes. One flag will be made up of 16,000 children from the Catholic parochial schools and another of 2,000 from the public schools. On arriving in front of the President's stand the girls will drop their bouquets, which will later be collected in wagons and taken to the hospitals for distribution.

Columbia college will have 1,000 students in line, the university of the city of New York 800, and the college of the city of New York 700. The Sunday schools will furnish 1,000 more little walkers.

In the evening the Pratt cantata at the Carnegie Music hall will attract the greatest attention. It has been named the "Triumph of Columbus," and will be rendered by 6,000 voices. The music has all been written expressly for the occasion, and it has taken several years to arrange it. After the cantata Dr. Chanancy M. Depew will deliver the Columbian oration. It will be the first of the thousands that the people of the United States will listen to during the coming year. Brooklyn bridge will be illuminated in the evening. Tuesday will be the day of the novel parade. In it there will be nine men of

Seventh Regiment band. Historical papers will be presented by the Jesuits, Dominicans, and Franciscans, the three orders that were chiefly instrumental in Christianizing the New World during the first century after its discovery by Columbus.

The military parade will form at an early hour Wednesday morning in the streets in the neighborhood of the Battery. There will be presented the entire National Guard of the state and many regiments from neighboring states, a number of uniformed German and Italian military organizations, and all the regular troops stationed at the posts along the North Atlantic coast and the lake regions, to the number of 3,000. In addition to these there will be 8,000 Grand Army men, 5,000 volunteer firemen, and 50 of the city's fire companies. They will be reviewed by the president at Madison square.

At 4 o'clock the monument to Columbus will be unveiled at the Circle. Fifty-nine street and Eighth avenue. There will be imposing ceremonies, consisting of speeches and concerts by the assembled military bands. These ceremonies will hardly be completed when the greatest event of the three days will begin. The bright pageant is booked to start at 7 o'clock from the Battery, and will eclipse anything of the kind ever seen in New York. The floats will outdo all the carnival efforts of New Orleans in its most palmy days.

Five thousand bicyclists will come from the towns near at hand, and each will carry a lantern or colored light. They may have a float representing Columbia on a bicycle drawn by men on wheels. They will be followed by twelve gorgeously costumed cavaliers on white horses with plumed helmets. Each will carry a banner proclaiming the triumph of America. The horses will have trappings made of the national colors.

There will be many historical and allegorical cars, or floats, an idea of which may be gathered from the engraving. The model of Columbus's caravel shown at the upper corner, is drawn by eight Spanish sailors, followed by Americus Vesputius, Cortez, Pizarro, Fonce De Leon, and other early discoverers on horseback.

A model of the Capitol at Washington, lighted from within and without, appears on another float. It is surrounded by twenty-two daughters of veterans bearing shields on which are the arms of the forty-four states of the union. The float is guarded by a corps of veterans of the army and navy and is escorted by the Osborn Marine Cadets and the Junior Naval Reserves.

The press is represented by a beautiful young woman, dressed in black, coming out of an ink bottle. She holds a weather vane in her hand, and is surrounded by pens. Behind her are printers at work on a press, who will distribute the official programmes along the line of march. On the sides of the float are allegorical representations of the several New York newspapers, with the inscription, "The pen is mightier than the sword."

Poetry and romance is represented by a flying Pegasus, held at the bridle by Long fellow's youth, who, through an Alpine village, went bearing the banner inscribed, "Excelsior." The figurehead of the float is a swan with outstretched wings. Behind the Pegasus is a doorway, on top of which Poe's

parade. It represents a ship propelled by oars in the hands of the presidents of the United States. The bust of Washington is amidships and Columbia is at the helm steering the ship of state to a haven of safety. The car is labelled, "The Hydra of Lightning Controlled by the Genius of Edison," and the inscription is carried out by a huge monster's ugly head filled with electric lights. A winged woman reins in the monster by means of miniature incandescent lights. Thirty girls in metallic costumes stand on a revolving disk and reflect the lights on the car. In the middle of this group is a globe with the latitudinal and longitudinal lines marked by electric lights. There will be 3,000 lights on this car, which is thirty feet long and drawn by ten horses.

All the floats will be lighted by electricity, each car carrying a storage battery. From these batteries wires will extend to incandescent lights fixed on reflectors. Men walking at the sides of the floats will be led by the reflectors like shields on their arms, and thus illuminate the whole line of march. The floats are about twenty feet in length, and each is to be drawn by eight horses. The horses will wear gorgeous trappings and plumes. They will be led by grooms. The cost of the pageant will be \$30,000. The figures on the cars are represented by men and women hired to take parts. There will be 750 persons in costume and 150 grooms to lead the 300 horses.

Behind the car of Electra will come 5,000 red men in costume. Most of these will be on foot, but the sachems, sagamores and chieftains will ride horses.

The Columbus Arch to be erected at the fifth avenue entrance to Central Park, will not be built in time for the celebration next week. A temporary duplicate structure, however, will stand in its place. The work is the design of Henry B. Herts, a New Yorker, 21 years old. The permanent structure will be erected as soon as the needed \$350,000 can be secured. It will be 160 feet high and 120 feet wide. The white marble opening to the arch will be 80 feet high and 40 feet wide. On either side of the supports will be four polished red marble monolithic columns.

The panels between the columns will be richly decorated surfaces in bas relief and mosaic descriptive of the life of Columbus. At the base of the arch will be four fountains symbolical of victory and immortality. Electric lights will illuminate the water all at night. The arch will be cut into colossal figures of "Victory." The frieze will be of polished red marble, the keystone an eagle rampant in bronze. The minor panels in white marble will represent Columbus entering Madrid in triumph on his return from the first voyage, and other scenes in his life. The crowning piece of the arch will be a group representing "Columbus Discovering America."

The ship is there represented as casting anchor on the new shore. To the right and left are North and South America welcoming the new life, represented by figures suggestive of exploration, science and art. Above is the winged messenger proclaiming to the nations that an era has opened.

When the parade is over the city will be illuminated and there will be fire work displays in all the parks.

One Dollar

IS NOT A LARGE PRICE TO PAY

For a Good White SHIRT!

and by a GOOD White Shirt, we mean The Best Shirt in Canada for the money. Manchester, Robertson & Allison's Unlaundered White Shirts at \$1.00 is good enough For all Sorts and Conditions of Men, being made from Extra Quality of Materials, combined with the very best workmanship. All hand-made button holes. Reinforced all over, and perfect fitting. All Sizes—13½ to 18 inches \$1.00 each.

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

Boy's Week, Oct. 1st to 10th.

Just Got in

some Boys' Cape Overcoats that are going to be fast sellers. Extra length of cape, in plaids, tweed lined. Some with light lining

\$2.75.

Quite as large an assortment of

Boys' Reefers,

if not larger than ever before. Some very handsome Blue Serge and Melton Reefers, brass buttons, all-wool lining; also Naps.

A GOOD Reefer, \$2.50

Scovil, Fraser & Co., Oak Hall. Cor. King and Germain Streets, St. John, N. B. All our Goods are ONE PRICE and Marked in PLAIN FIGURES.

BOSTON AND ITS WAYS.

ONE OF WHICH IS THE HABIT OF ADVERTISING EVERYTHING.

John Lawrence Sullivan Still Lives in the Hearts of the People—St. John Men who are Encountered in the Stores and Elsewhere—How They Talk.

Boston, Oct. 4.—The Boston police appeared out this week in their long tailed coats and black helmets. This is a sign of approaching winter, and it is only one of the changes that are making people forget the sweltering heat of a few months ago. In fact there are more signs of approaching winter than of a presidential election in the very near future.

The political machine is slow. It is said that the big parades of former years will be done away with to a large extent, and that a great deal of the campaign money is being handed over to the printer. This means that the two great parties will ask the people to decide the questions of free trade, protection, tariff reform and the force bill, for themselves, and not drum politics into them with brass bands, by the light of torches and transparencies. But it is early yet, and no one can tell what will happen before election day.

They will have to advertise. It is necessary now-a-days, and no one recognizes the fact better than the Boston business man or politician. When it comes to advertising he is on top of the heap. Boston is a city of advertisements. It is covered with them from one end to the other. Every where you turn somebody is howling at you through mammoth bill boards, gaudy signs, sandwich men or broken voiced orators. Just now John Lawrence Sullivan is getting his share of it. He was at the Howard last week in his new play and a horde of boys and men, with cabinet photos of the ex-champion, tripped up the people at every corner of Scollay square and Washington street.

Corbett's photos were also for sale, but Bostonians still seem to have "Sullivan on the brain." The canvassers, from long experience, have grown eloquent in rattling off his full name for the benefit of the populace, and evidently find it hard to switch off onto Corbett.

Keith, the theatrical manager, is a shining example of a Boston advertiser. He is building what will be, according to announcement, one of the largest and best theatres in the world. If everybody in Boston is not aware of the fact it is not the fault of Mr. Keith. Just now the theatre is nothing more or less than a big hole on Mason street, in the rear of the Bijou. Men are at work night and day, building the foundation, and every cartload of sand that is taken away is an advertisement. Every available wall surrounding the excavation is covered with startling announcements, although Mason street is not a "leading thoroughfare" by any means. Carts take the sand to a distant part of the city, and everybody knows where it comes from. Before leaving, the teamster takes particular pains to stick an announcement on the top of his load to the effect that it is

Keith's New Theatre.

And so it goes on everywhere. As soon as a building is fenced in for the purpose of making changes or improvements, bill posters turn up as if by magic and the boards are covered with advertisements of



Agent for

Butterick's

Patterns.

G. H. McKAY, - 61 Charlotte St.

all kinds before the carpenters have nailed the last one on.

Boston people read advertisements. They seem to be always on the lookout for something new or "bargains," and even the most obscure announcement is read. The advertisements of the big dry goods firms go into detail and are set in small type, but with many people, especially Boston women, they make up the most interesting pages of the Sunday papers.

Speaking of dry goods, calls to mind the fact that St. John is well represented here in that particular line. Sheppard, Norwell & Co. have St. John men scattered all over their vast establishment. Some of them have been there for many years and others only a few months. One of the oldest members of the provincial gang is Mr. Thomas Fraser, who kept a store on Union street ten or twelve years ago. Mr. John Melaney, a Frederickian man, who is now in the blanket department, has been with this firm even longer.

Mr. Donald McKenzie is another St. John man, who is instantly recognized by provincialists, who remember when he was a member of the firm of McKenzie Bros., and kept one of the largest dry goods stores in St. John. He is now a floor walker in Sheppard, Norwell & Co.'s establishment. The patrons of Turner & Finlay's store in its plainest days will remember Mr. Norman Sterling, who put in a long term of service on King street. He is in the dress goods department, and has a young son, Fred, filling mail orders on another floor.

Another man who was formerly in business in St. John, is Mr. Wm. Lawton, of the old dry goods firm of Lawton Bros. who is also with Shepard, Norwell & Co. In fact there is a full fledged colony of them in this one establishment, and it is adding to its numbers all the time. Among the latest arrivals is Mr. Wm. McConnell, a North End boy, who was formerly with Manson & Co. on King street. He is looking after the wants of customers in the silk department. Mr. Joseph Ewing is another of Messrs. Manson & Co.'s clerks, who is located in this building. There is one liable to run across graduates from Messrs. Manchester, Robertson & Allison's establishment, anywhere. One of them, Mr. Andrew Brogan, is now, I believe, home on his vacation, but Mr. Deacon and Mr. Frank Gillies are still on duty in the dress department. There is a St. John woman in the cloak department, Miss Crowley, who is popular with Bostonians and provincialists alike.

The list of St. John men is a long one, and I have failed to mention them all, but enough has been given to show how easy it would be for a St. John woman in Boston to forget her whereabouts when she went out shopping.

Most of those mentioned are "doing well," but even some of these frankly admit that were "all things equal" they would prefer St. John. Many of them, it will be

noticed, were best known by their connection with St. John first that have gone out of existence within recent years.

The clerks tell some amusing stories of St. John people who go shopping in Boston and find men "from home" behind the counters. Social standing which is maintained with all the dignity and pomp imaginable in St. John is thrown aside when the clerks and buyers meet in Boston. People who would look upon a clerk as little more than a machine in St. John, rush up with outstretched hand, and are "so glad to see anyone from home." The meeting is usually a surprise on both sides, but clerks remember incidents in their St. John careers as well as buyers remember faces behind the counters, and when the dry goods men get together and swap stories the laugh goes round at the expense of the dignified aristocrats from "down home."

R. G. LARSEN.

Danger in Bank Bills.

The New York Medical Journal says: "Dr. Acosta and Dr. Rossi have reported the results of their bacteriological analysis of bank notes. It was found that circulation increased the weight of bank notes, in consequence of their acquiring foreign matter. Examination showed in the notes in use for some time a considerable number of microbes, and in two notes they circulated there were 19,147 microbes. In the notes that were analyzed there existed a septic micro-organism that rapidly killed animals inoculated with it. Besides this, eight pathogenic species were encountered, including those of diphtheria and tuberculosis. We have been told that in olden times, during the prevalence of epidemic disease, creditors and vendors refused to receive money in their hands, all coin being dropped by the debtor or purchaser into a bucket of water. But the merely surmised that the "mechanism of exchange" might become the medium for infection. Now that the possibility has been demonstrated, and as the inconvenience of specie payment has made paper money a general favorite, banks should either turn into the treasury all soiled currency or be provided with steam pressure disinfecting chambers into which such money could be placed.

Britain's New Possessions.

The Gilbert Islands, which have just been annexed to England, are small in size, and comparatively unimportant. They are situated in the South-western Pacific, cover an area of some 166 square miles, and have a population of only some thirty-six thousand. The inhabitants are a mixed Malayo-Polynesian race, and closely resemble the Marshall Islanders. Many of them who do not find work at home take service in Samoa, Fiji, and other islands as laborers. Coconuts and copra are almost the only productions of the Gilbert group, and the few whites on the islands are mostly Americans.

HIGH PRICES IN EUROPE.

IT IS NO LONGER A COUNTRY WHERE LIVING IS CHEAP.

The Popular Impression on this Side of the Water not Warranted by the Facts—Figsures that seem to speak for themselves on this Point.

There is a general impression in America that the average cost of living in England and on the continent of Europe is much lower than in the United States or Canada, but the San Francisco Chronicle points out that, as a whole, this is not the case. It says:

In the opening chapter of a recent edition of Cassell's "Complete Pocket Guide to Europe" (an English publication) the author remarks: "The American will notice with some surprise that life in Europe is, as a whole, no longer much if any cheaper than in America." The untravelled American may well be surprised at such a statement as this, for has he not been told in season and out of season that the cost of living is so much greater in this country; that the pauper wages of Europe are really better compensation, everything considered, than the high wages paid the American workman.

It is not difficult to understand how this erroneous belief came into existence. At one time, no doubt, it had a substantial foundation of truth to rest upon, but this has entirely disappeared of late years, and the evidence is now conclusive that, taking "life as a whole," the American lives as cheaply as the foreigner. By this we mean that the same amount of money will procure as many miscellaneous comforts for a man or family in the United States as in Great Britain, even though some things may be cheaper in the latter than in our own country.

Unfortunately, however, instead of taking cold statistics as our guide in the matter, we are too apt to lay more stress on the statement of an English tourist that he found a shilling would go further in his own country than a dollar in America. Perhaps he kept within the strict bounds of truth when making such an assertion, but Americans when they go abroad are very apt to find that a dollar in Europe when expended by them goes no further than a quarter of a dollar well laid out at home.

The fact must not be lost sight of that when a comparison of cost of living is instituted, the things compared must be the same. It will not do to point out that in China a farm hand can subsist on six cents a day, while in the United States the subsistence of a worker in the same industry costs six times as much. If the American farm hand would be content to live on an unvarying diet of rice his expenditures might easily be kept down to the lowest Chinese level.

Or to continue the illustration further: If the thrifty English artisan and laborer is forced to exercise in his own country were displayed by our workers the result would certainly be larger accumulations. Many foreigners when transplanted vary their mode of living very slightly, and they invariably amass competencies as a reward for their self-denial. The mass of immigrants, however, soon learn to adjust their mode of living to the scale of the set in which they move, and of course their expenditures are greater. But it is childish to charge this change to higher cost of living, when, in fact, it is simply an exhibition of the human tendency to spend money when one has it to spend.

When we turn our attention to the relative cost of the maintenance of an average family in England and the United States we find that the American has largely the best of it, except in the particular of domestic service. Mulhall, the English statistician, gives the following as the cost of living of a family of five persons in the genteel walks of life, besides two servants, in the years named:

Table with 3 columns: Year (1823, 1845, 1883), Rent, Taxes, Servants, Clothing, Bread, Meat, Groceries, Wines, Coal and light, Washing, Sundries, Totals.

This table does not relate to London, but is based on an average of the cost of living in provincial towns. We venture to say that, with the exception of two cities, an American family living in equally good style would pay less rent, no more for clothing, less for bread, decidedly less for meat and groceries, about the same for wines, a trifle more for fuel and light, and not much more than half as much for washing, which seems to be an expensive luxury in Great Britain in spite of the moist climate.

The Asbestos Industry. Until 1879 Italy supplied nearly all the fibrous asbestos required by the world, but in that year a number of companies were formed to work the veins known to exist near Thetford and Black Lake, in the Province of Quebec. According to the official statistics of the Canadian Geological Survey, the value of the asbestos mined in Canada in 1891 was \$1,000,000, being exceeded only by that of coal, nickel, copper and petroleum. This industry is now in the hands of 13 incorporated companies, having an authorized capital of about 3 1/2 million dollars, of which 2 1/2 millions are invested in the industry in Canada.

She Was on the Wrong Side. "Yes," said the society lady, at a swell affair the other evening, "I've crossed the Atlantic Ocean eleven times." The smart young man adjusted his eyeglass, and said, "Ah! Born in America, I suppose?" "No, indeed! Why do you ask?" "Because, if you were born in this country and had crossed the ocean eleven times, you'd be on the other side now, don't you know?" The lady figured a moment on the tips of her pretty fingers, blushed violently, and died.

There is no Humbug About the Rigby waterproof garments. They are a sure protection in case of rain, and are useful as ordinary garments to be worn during the sunshine. They not only take the place of a rubber garment, without its disadvantages, but are comfortable garments made of elegant designs in tweeds and other cloths.

A LONDON MIRACLE.

AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN.

Mr. E. J. Powell, of 33 Alma Street, Relates His Remarkable Experience to an Advertiser Representative—Tortured by Malignant Rheumatism from Boyhood, He at Last Escapes from Agony—A Story Full of Hope for Other Sufferers.

At 33 Alma street, South London, lives Mr. E. J. Powell, a gentleman who has resided in London and vicinity for about six years, and who enjoys the esteem of a large circle of friends here and elsewhere throughout the province. Those who know him are doubtless aware that he has been a sufferer since his youth from rheumatism in its worst form. His acquaintances in the city, who remember the long siege of the illness he stood a year ago last winter, and who had come to look upon him as almost a confirmed invalid, have been surprised of late to see the remarkable change for the better that has taken place. The haggard face and almost crippled form of a year ago have given way to an appearance of robustness, vigor and agility that certainly seem the result of miraculous agency.

Hearing of this a reporter called on Mr. Powell in order to ascertain by what magic means this transformation had been wrought. The scribe first asked if the reports concerning his wonderful restoration to health were true. "I am thankful to say they are," said Mr. Powell. "My case is pretty well known around here." "To what do you owe your recovery?" was asked.

"I owe it to the use of a certain remedy," he replied; "but I would prefer saying nothing at present. I have suffered nearly all my life with a malady I had been told to regard as incurable, and the fact that I am permanently relieved appears incredible. In common parlance, it seems too good to last. I want to be sure that I am permanently cured before anything is made public, so that when I do give a testimonial it will have some weight. You may call again later on and I will let you know."

About two months later the reporter knocked at Mr. Powell's door, and was admitted by that gentleman himself. The latter said he was now absolutely convinced of the permanency of the cure, but being a man who did not care for publicity, he had hesitated long before he could make up his mind to allow his name to be used. Coming from one of his conscientious and probity of character, his words cannot fail to have the weight they deserve.

"The primary cause of my rheumatism," said Mr. Powell, "I attribute to a severe thrashing administered to me by a school-teacher when I was 13 or 14 years of age. I received injuries then which subsequently brought me years of suffering. The first time I really felt any rheumatic trouble was one day when carrying an armful of wood up a flight of stairs in Victoria College, Cobourg, which institution I was attending as a student. This was in 1872. A twinge of pain caught me, but passed away in an instant. I did not know what it was. Again, when playing football, I experienced a like sensation and that marked the commencement. After that I was attacked at various periods, though it was not until 1876 that I began to grow alarmed. I was living then in Toronto, keeping books for my brother, who was in the wholesale tea business, and as I resided on North Pembroke street and had to walk to Wellington street every day, I found that my rheumatism was getting pretty bad. I did not consult a doctor, but took different patent medicines advertised to cure complaints of my nature. I was not benefited, however. The rheumatism passed away only to return in the fall and spring. In 1878 I was engaged in mercantile business in Essex county. From that out I was at indoor work, but the pain returned at intervals. I suffered from sciatica in the left leg; it was very acute at times. In taking stock one day it became so severe that I was hardly able to move around. This was the first acute symptom—that is, where the effects remained for any length of time. I suffered the most intense pain for days. That was about the year 1880.

"For a number of years afterwards I continued to quit one day and worse the next. I went into the real estate business in Toronto, and having a good deal of walking to do, I experienced the pain constantly that summer. It was all day and at all times, frequently so bad that I would have to stand on the street, relax the muscles of my left leg and let it swing until the spasm was over. At most, I could walk but three or four blocks and would then have to halt. I consulted medical men and was advised to try electricity. I took the treatment steadily for several weeks, getting sometimes two or three charges a day on the hands and feet from an electric battery. But it did me not the slightest good. At length my health became so bad that I decided to quit the real estate business and enter upon rural life, thinking that the change of air and occupation might have a beneficial effect. So I exchanged some property for the old Dr. Woodruff farm near the city. I worked it one year, but found it was too laborious for my complaint, which was fast rendering my life a burden. I reluctantly left the farm and came into London three years ago last May. I did some building here, but my malady prevented me from actively engaging in business.

"A year ago last winter the first snow fell on December 1; I went out to shovel the snow, and before I got through I was seized with a pain and had to go into the house. For fourteen weeks I never left it. The only way in which I could be moved was by being wheeled around in an easy chair. What I suffered during that period no one but myself can ever realize. I was attended by the best physician in the city of London. Possibly his treatment was not without temporary effect; at any rate I gradually recovered, but I was able to be on my feet once more. I decided to try country life again, and went back to my farm last year, but I still found I had it as bad as ever. I was living in dread of having to go through another ordeal, when I read in the papers about this Marshall miracle in Hamilton. I had then as much faith in Pink Pills as I had in other patent medicines—and that wasn't very great. I did not bother with them nor did I think of the matter again until last September. I saw Mr. Marshall at the Western Fair and

he advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I told him I did not think the remedy claimed to cure rheumatism, and that although I had certainly ocular proof that his own was bona fide, my complaint was different to his. Mr. Marshall said he could not say whether it would cure rheumatism or not, but the pills were good for the blood anyway, and at least it would do me no harm to try half a dozen boxes. I neglected his advice; it would be useless to try a medicine, I thought. Many of my friends, who had probably read of the remarkable cures accomplished by Pink Pills, kept urging me to give them a trial.

"At last I yielded and bought six boxes as a sort of forlorn hope. I took four boxes and received no benefit that I could recognize, but while taking the fifth I noticed that for a period of three or four days I felt no pain. This was a novelty to me, as for three or four years I had not known what it was to have a moment's freedom from suffering, whether in bed or out of it. I supposed it was a temporary relaxation due to natural causes. However, it gave me some hope to finish the sixth box. Then I renewed my supply of Pink Pills. He asked me the name of the druggist, and I had not a symptom of pain for three months."

"At that time Mr. Mitchell spoke to me about it in the store. I told him what a blessed change had been wrought for me through the use of Pink Pills. He asked me if I would object to giving a testimonial to the firm—Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, of Brockville. I said I was not a man that cared for notoriety of any character, and did not relish the idea of having my name published broadcast over the land. That is one of the reasons why I have been so long in making this public. But I am so profoundly grateful for my rescue from a life of pain to one of health and strength that I feel that I would be neglecting a duty I owe to suffering humanity if I allowed these scruples to interfere any longer with an avowal of what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me. I discontinued taking Pink Pills the first of April last. I started in June and have used six boxes, not because I had any recurrence of my old complaint, but because I want to thoroughly drive it out of my system. I think the pills as good as a tonic."

"Now," concluded Mr. Powell, "you have my experience. I know what I was, I know what I am. I know that from boyhood I have been a victim of malignant rheumatism, which has been a torture the last few years. I know that I have tried every remedy and been treated by the best medical skill, but in vain; and I know that Pink Pills have succeeded where every other thing else has failed and that they have brought me back health and happiness. Therefore I ought to be thankful, and I am thankful." And Mr. Powell's intense earnestness of manner could admit of no doubt as to his gratitude and sincerity. The reporter shook hands and took his leave. "You may ask Rev. Mr. McIntyre, of the Askin Street Methodist church, or Rev. G. A. Andrews, B. A., pastor of the Lambeth church, whether I was a sick man or not," were his parting words.

REV. MR. MCINTYRE'S TESTIMONY. The reporter dropped in on Rev. C. E. McIntyre at the parsonage, 82 Askin street. "I know Mr. Powell well," said the reverend gentleman when questioned. "He was an esteemed parishioner of mine when he lived on Askin street. He afterwards removed to Essex county, but he has since returned and is attending the Askin street church again."

"Do you remember Mr. Powell's illness a year ago last winter?" "Yes, I frequently called on him. He had a very bad attack of rheumatism, which laid him up for a long time. He had to be wheeled around the house in a chair."

"You notice that he has recovered?" "Yes, he appears to be a well man now. I heard he had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

"You know Mr. Powell to be a thoroughly honorable gentleman and that if he says these pills cured him, he believes that to be the truth?" "I do. Mr. Powell is, in my opinion, a most conscientious person, and any statement he would make would be perfectly reliable."

WHAT MR. MITCHELL SAYS. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best selling and most popular medicine in the store," said Mr. R. A. Mitchell, the well known druggist, upon whom the reporter next called. "Do you know of Mr. Powell's case?" asked the reporter. "Yes, and I consider it a most remarkable one. I remember that Mr. Powell was a great sufferer from rheumatism. He was continually buying medicine of some sort, but seemed to get no better. Then he commenced to try Pink Pills. I saw he was beginning to look like a different man, so I asked him one day about it. He told me that he traced his cure to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. As I have already

said, the demand for Pink Pills is something astonishing, and they invariably give the best satisfaction. I know this to be so from the voluntary statements of customers, and if necessary the proprietors could get scores of testimonials from people here who have been benefited by the use of Pink Pills. I have sold thousands of boxes, and have no hesitation in recommending them as a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling therefrom, the after-effects of la grippe, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, over-work or excess of any nature."

Mr. Hodgins, the head clerk, corroborated what Mr. Mitchell had said. The sale of Pink Pills was extraordinary and the general verdict was that it was a wonderful medicine. These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing our trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you, and should be avoided. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive, as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

THINGS OF VALUE. When you want to be cured of Dyspepsia try the Greatest Known Cure, K. D. C. Free sample. K. D. C. Co., New Glasgow, N. S.

Idle men are as great gossips as idle women. Are you debilitated from want of nourishment? K. D. C. will cause your food to nourish you by restoring your stomach to health action.

Absolute cleanliness is the most perfect disinfectant. Other things are secondary. K. D. C. taken immediately after eating starts the process of digestion at once, and prevents all unpleasant symptoms of Dyspepsia.

Every man defends himself unconsciously. When you decide to be cured of Dyspepsia try K. D. C. the King of Cures. Free sample to any address. K. D. C. Company, New Glasgow, N. S.

It is an ill epidemic that brings the druggists no good. The best recommendation for K. D. C. is the cure it makes. It has cured sufferers from every stage of Dyspepsia. It will cure you too.

Contentment makes pudding of cold potatoes. PELEE ISLAND CLARET for Dyspepsia is the same Grape Cure so famous in Europe. GLASGOW, 17th December, 1891. FORTH QUARTERLY REPORT FOR 1891 ON ROBERT BROWN'S "FOUR CROWN" BLEND OF SCOTCH WHISKY.

I have made a careful analysis of a sample of 10,000 gallons of Robert Brown's "Four Crown" Blend of Scotch Whiskey, taken by myself on the 9th inst., from the Blending 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. SCOVILLE, Teas and Wine, St. John, N. B.

Idle men are as great gossips as idle women. C. C. RICHARDS & Co. Gents.—My daughter was suffering terribly with neuralgia. I purchased a bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT, and rubbed her face thoroughly. The pain left her and she slept well till morning. Next night another attack, another application resulted as previously, with no return since. Grateful feelings determined me to express myself publicly. I would not be without MINARD'S LINIMENT in the house at any cost. J. H. BAILEY. Parkdale, Ont.

Bachelors are the unbuttered bread of the world. "Mother, what shall I do for this dreadful cough?" "Take Putner's Emulsion, my dear, it always helps our family."

Writers are the only cooks who love to eat their own victuals. K. D. C. Co.—GENTLEMEN:—My wife was a sufferer from Dyspepsia for years, could not get anything to relieve her until a friend persuaded her to try K. D. C. The effect was marvellous, less than one package cured her. I believe you have the genuine article for dyspepsia. To the suffering I would say, try it for yourselves and you will be able to vouch for the truth of what I say. Yours truly, ADDISON LECAIN, Conductor Windsor and Annapolis R. R.

SURPRISE Soap Saves

the worker. It takes only half the time and work to do the wash, without boiling or scalding the clothes. the clothes are not rubbed to pieces; there's no hard rubbing—but the dirt drops out and they're left snowy white. the hands after the wash are white and smooth—not chapped.

READ the directions on the wrapper.

They Cover the Ground.



But Seal Sacques are costly for all that. Ungar's agents cover the provinces, and although they form part of a great delivery system, and make it more convenient for customers, the cost is small. The following are some of Ungar's agents who cover the ground in St. John proper:

- N. B. SMITH, 24 Dock Street. MRS. PLUMMER, cor. Sidney and Duke Streets. JAS. MCKINNEY, cor. Charlotte and St. James Streets. R. W. MCCARTHY, Haymarket Square. J. D. DRISCOLL, 191 Union Street. CHAS. K. SHORT, Jeffries Hill.

If you have not a telephone, and cannot spare the time to go to the laundry, when you want your bundle at a certain time, leave it at the nearest agency. The delivery waggons make regular calls, and promptness is one of the features of Ungar's.

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UNGAR'S.

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We have no premium that is so great a bargain as our Set of Dickens in 15 volumes; handsome cloth binding, plain large print with 257 illustrations. This set of books is listed at \$15, but usually sells for the bargain retail price \$7.50. Our price to old or new subscribers with a years subscription is \$6.50.

Thackeray's Complete Works—10 vols. Given for one new or renewal subscription and \$2.90 additional.



Thackeray's works, 10 volumes, handsomely bound in cloth, library edition, with 177 illustrations for \$2.90 is an unequalled offer. We do not think it will last long because our supply is limited, and we may not be able to duplicate our orders at the same figure. The retail bargain price is usually \$6.00. The set is listed at \$10.00. Given for one new or renewal subscription and \$2.90 additional.

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



THE EXAMPLE. If We Have Not are N

The following are some of the names of the church, New York may be called the

Christ is christia... "Christ" was an... the narrow view of... in St. John xii... supper, laid aside... towel, girded him... basin and began t... Christ is on earth... Humility followed... the manager to Him... have just as much... have humility. "I... humility is that we... take the humblest... He's need the John... cautious of the suc... with one eye on the... crease, but I must... Christ's was a c... have compassion o... the unfortunate... look, a kindly we... ness. "Being mo... put forth His ha... Meeting the blind... highway. "Jesu... ston on him and b... the Lord saw the... of Nain bewailing... He had compass... "Weep not!" words and loving... find a transcript... Christ's was a... Christ's was a... pleased not Him... a beautiful embodi... seeketh not her... daily unto self... die today come... look upon your g... flowers against yo... with tearful ten... hands with linger... call to mind w... gentle words of... some kindly dec... Would you be mo... Christ's was th... said: "Father, for... not what they n... need of soul, whi... alone, the divine... piring breath to... a chapter of lov... together in the... agony, and the... patience to blun... forgiving spirits... Can you, as a... some petty griev... thought, indulge... ment?" "If you... any, even as Chr... ye?" "Revenge... weak and narrow... Christ's spirit w... tinned all night... had no convenient... found a place be... He consecrated... the shores of Tib... field, Daniel in... the housetop, Nath... You are not in... your pew. It is... have shut the do... closet and no man... you are when yo... you are really... very to work we... light or pleasure... able state.

Christ's spirit was the seal of this up." "What a pov... in the world if... with Brainerd, "I... fire in the hands... find in this world... department of re... thing like apathy... interests or safet... skepticism that... things of Caesar... enthusiasm in the... God. "We profess... of sinners are... ly lost unless tur... and yet we so liv... to give the lie to... stamp ourselves... feeling of humani... believe the truth... apathetic. The c... and most resist... religion does not... you have no relig... too-compelling a... love, the best fee... your nature will... tic love, and you... gratitude Him w... and died for qu... quenchless love... enthusiasm for C... disguise it as yo... truth you do not... that sinners migh... Christ's was the... God. "My meat... the will of Him... make our Heaven... business of life... be no longer a s... first. Gather al... your heart into... of love, break it... Jesus. Let the g... the rarest and the... find. Let the w... thing which kindl... and calls forth y... Christ's was a c... He bearing the cr

SUNDAY READING

THE EXAMPLE FOR MANKIND TO FOLLOW

If We Have Not the Spirit of Christ, We are None of His.

The following selections from a sermon...

Christ is a compassionate spirit. It is a...

Christ was a humble spirit. What a...

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NEWS AND NOTABILLIA.

There are 127 Roman catholic papers published in the United States.

Friday of last week was called the 122nd anniversary of the death of George Whitefield.

Charles Wesley was the author of 6,500 hymns, the largest number recorded of any writer.

The best helps to growth in grace are the ill-usage, the affronts, and the losses which befall us.—Wesley.

The triennial council of the episcopal church in America, known as the general convention of 1892, began at Baltimore on Wednesday.

It is thought that all the cardinals who compose the sacred college will assist at the ceremonies attending the episcopal council of Pope Leo XIII., on Feb. 23, 1893.

At the consecration of the chapel of St. Agnes, 32nd street, New York, last week, Bishop Potter officiated and Bishop Neely, of Maine, preached the sermon.

The American Bible society was founded in the city of New York, May 11, 1816, with the sole object, as announced in its constitution, of encouraging "a wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment."

"I own that I am inclined to say grace upon twenty other occasions in the course of a day besides my dinner. I want a form for setting out upon a pleasant walk, for a moonlight ramble, for a friendly meeting, or for a solved problem."—Charles Lamb.

The whitest robes in heaven will be found on those that have been baptized with suffering and bathed in tears.

There are two black-letter days in the calendar for the week, the first of which, the feast of St. Denis, or Denis, bishop and martyr, occurs tomorrow, Oct. 9th.

St. Denis was the first bishop in Paris in the third century. He was sent from Rome to Gaul about the year 250, in company with other missionaries, and suffered much persecution while carrying on his work through the country.

He finally reached Paris, which he made the seat of his bishopric, and there built a church. He suffered death by being beheaded during the persecution under Aurelian, A. D. 273.

His body, with the bodies of those who suffered with him, was thrown into the Seine, but was recovered and buried near the place of his martyrdom.

A chapel was built over the spot, and in 469 was replaced by a church which was afterwards united with the Abbey of St. Denis. The French adopted this saint as their patron.

Thursday will be the feast of the translation of St. Edward, confessor, king of the Anglo-Saxons, one of whose good works was the restoration of Westminster Abbey, where he was buried, in 1066.

In 1163 his remains were translated to a worthier shrine in the abbey, by St. Thomas of Canterbury, in the presence of King Henry II. Edward was much esteemed for his sanctity and was the first monarch who touched for king's evil.

He was the patron saint of England until St. George became so. The liturgical color for this day is white, in the Western use, and yellow in the use of Sarum.

In some churches which, while favoring the latter use, do not strictly adhere to it, red is used in the place of yellow.

The days of abstinence from flesh meat during October are the four Fridays, Days of fasting, Thursday, 27th, vigil of St. Simon and Jude, and Monday, 31st, vigil of All Saints.

"Our Father." Until we feel the meaning of these two simple words we can have no true conception of what heaven is.

That little pronoun "our" is the key to all blessedness, above and below. It unlocks the door of every human heart for the admission of every other member of the great family of humanity.

We leave our egotism and isolation and selfishness behind us whenever we sincerely utter these first words of our Lord's prayer. It is but mockery to say "Hallowed be Thy Name!" while we are treating any child of His with indifference or contempt.

God is also the name of our common humanity. Nor are we sincere in saying "Thy kingdom come!" while we are living selfishly only for our own pleasure, in selfish indifference to the welfare of others.

If we can look on idly while injustice and oppression and greed of gain are crushing human lives around us—we are taking to ourselves more than our fair share of the means by which all were intended to find their healthful and natural development.

It is we unwilling to sacrifice our own small interests to the larger good of the children of the kingdom, our hearts are false to the words of our prayer.

We say "Thy will be done!" sometimes with almost abject submission; but it is rather a prayer of earnest and fervent consecration. We do not really wish that the will of God may be done unless we intend to do it with heart and soul and mind and strength.

Imagine for a moment what it would be for us to obey God without the least reference to self,—without our usual small satisfactions with our own methods, and our petty measurements of the methods of others,—without our mean craving for approbation or reward,—without our mockery of humility, our belittling vanity and pride,—without our hesitating cowardice and our headstrong rashness,—but simply, spontaneously, unreservedly following His impulses within us, and going forth on His errands as if there were no joy for us in doing anything else than this!—From "As it is in Heaven," by Lucy Larcom.

A Personal Christ. The living soul is not content to be spoken to by a look alone, but by a Person. The word is mighty when it is "made flesh." The necessities underlying the incarnation are as imperative as ever.

We can have no sympathy with the "stream of tendency" that would distribute Christ as a pale presence pervading all things, or bury His personality in the tomb of the universe. We cannot afford to ignore the teaching of sacred history.

We remember that the strength of Judaism was bent on incarnation. The bush, the pillar of fire, the temple, were, as far as the nature of things would allow, a vesture of personality for God. Then came Christ into the world, chanting "A body hast thou prepared me." And the sceptre will never depart from the pulpit while it stands between personality and personality, between the heart of Christ on the one hand and the soul of man on the other.—James Strirling.

Thomas A. Kempis on the Prophets.

"They, indeed, may utter words, but they cannot give the spirit."

"Most beautifully do they speak, but if thou be silent they inflame not the heart."

"They teach the letter, but thou openest the sense; they bring forth mysteries, but thou unlockest the meaning of sealed things."

"They declare the commandments, but thou helpest us to fulfill them."

"They point out the way, but thou givest strength to walk in it."

"They work only outwardly, but thou instructest and enlightenest the heart."

"They water, but thou givest the increase."

"They cry aloud in words, but thou impartest understanding to the hearing."

The Curfew.

The ringing of the curfew, incorrectly supposed to have been introduced into England by William the Conqueror, was a custom of a civil nature, and its object was to warn the public to extinguish their fires and lights at 6 o'clock.

For Scrofula

"After suffering for about twenty-five years from scrofulous sores on the legs and arms, trying various medical courses without benefit, I began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and a wonderful cure was the result. Five bottles sufficed to restore me to health."—Bonifacio Lopez, 347 E. Commerce st., San Antonio, Texas.

Catarrh

"My daughter was afflicted for nearly a year with catarrh. The physicians being unable to help her, my pastor recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I followed his advice. Three months of regular treatment with Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills completely restored my daughter's health."—Mrs. Louise Reile, Little Canada, Wars, Mass.

Rheumatism

"For several years, I was troubled with inflammatory rheumatism, being so bad at times that I was entirely helpless. For the last two years, whenever I felt the effects of the disease, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and have not had a spell for a long time."—E. T. Hainsbrough, Elk Run, Va.

For all blood diseases, the best remedy is

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25¢; six bottles, \$5.

Cures others, will cure you

Incorporated, 1887, with Cash Capital of \$50,000.

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT

AND APPLIANCE CO.

49 KING ST. W., TORONTO, Ont

G. C. PATTERSON, Mgr. for Can.

Electricity, as applied by the Owen Electric Belt and Appliances,

is now recognized as the greatest boon offered to suffering humanity. It is fast taking the place of drugs in all nervous and rheumatic troubles and will effect cures in seemingly hopeless cases where every other known means has failed.

It is nature's remedy, and by its steady, soothing current, it restores the vitality of the system.

POSITIVELY CURES

Rheumatism, Sexual Weakness, Sciatica, Female Complaints, General Debility, Impotency, Lumbago, Kidney Diseases, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Lame Back, Urinary Diseases, Paralysis.

RHEUMATISM.

It is certainly not pleasant to be compelled to refer to the irrefragable 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.

To Restore Manhood and Womanhood

As man has not yet discovered all of Nature's laws for right living, it follows that everyone has committed more or less errors which have left visible blemishes. To erase these evidences of past errors, there is nothing so equal as Electricity as applied by the Owen Electric Body Battery and Suspensory. Rest assured any doctor who would fail to accomplish this by any kind of drug is practicing a most dangerous form of charlatanism.

We Challenge the World

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

Electric Insoles.—Dr. Owen's Electric Insoles will prevent Rheumatism and cure Children and Gramps in the feet and legs. Price 61¢, by mail.

Beware of Imitations and Cheap Belts.

Our attention having been attracted to an imitation of the Genuine Owen Electric Belt, that is being peddled through the country from town to town, we desire to warn the public against such.

Our Trade Mark is the portrait of Dr. A. Owen, enclosed in gold upon every Belt and Appliance manufactured by The Owen Electric Belt and Appliance Co.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue of Information, Pastimonials, etc.

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT CO., 49 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.

Mention this paper. Head Office, Chicago.

CHOCOLATES G.B.

Ask for them.

G. B. is stamped on every drop.

GANONG BROS.—(Ltd.), St. Stephen, N. B.

Have you ever heard of the Lock Pocket?

(PATENTED.)

The new and ingenious Lock Pocket is a safeguard against the loss of valuables from out the pockets by means of abstraction or otherwise. As a watch pocket it is invaluable. This Pocket is in use in the United States and other countries and its success in preventing the loss of money, watches or other valuables brings it into universal favor wherever introduced.

When buying Clothing see that the Lock Pocket is attached to your garment.

E. A. SMALL & CO., Wholesale Clothiers, Montreal. SOLE PATENTEES FOR CANADA.

ALWAYS INSURE PHOENIX Insurance Company of your property in the PHOENIX HARTFORD, CONN.

WHY? Because of its STRENGTH, LOSS-PAYING POWER, and record FOR FAIR AND HONORABLE DEALING.

Statement January 1st, 1891. Cash Capital, 2,000,000.00; Reserve for Unadjusted Losses, 293,831.17; Reserve for Re-Insurance, 1,812,903.88; NET SURPLUS, 1,517,735.05. TOTAL ASSETS, \$5,624,814.73.

Knowlton & Gilchrist, Agents, 132 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

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BY TEN OF THE GREATEST AUTHORS WHO EVER LIVED!

If you will study the biographies of the great authors of our day, you will observe that in most instances their reputations were made by the production of a single book. Let but one work that

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

A well-known New York publishing house has issued in uniform and handsome style ten of the greatest and most famous novels in the English language, and we have perfected arrangements whereby we are enabled to offer this handsome and valuable set of books as a premium to our subscribers upon terms which make them almost a free gift.

Each one of these novels was its author's greatest work—his masterpiece—the great production that made his name and fame. The works comprised in this valuable set of books, which are published under the general title of "Famous Fiction by the World's Greatest Authors," are as follows:

- EAST LYNN, By Mrs. Henry Wood. LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET, By Miss M. E. Braddon. VANITY FAIR, By W. M. Thackeray. THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII, By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. THE THREE GUARDSMEN, By Alexander Dumas. PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE, By Charles Reade.

Each of these great and powerful works is known the world over and read in every civilized land. Each is intensely interesting, yet pure and elevating in moral tone. They are painstakingly compiled, unaltered and unobscured, in less separate volumes, with very handsome and artistic covers, all uniform, thus making a charming set of books which will be an ornament to the home.

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Subscribers desiring to take advantage of this offer whose terms of subscription have not yet expired, by renewing now will receive the books at once, and their subscriptions will be extended one year from date of expiration. We will give the complete set of books free to any one sending us a club of two new yearly subscribers. This is a great premium offer.

EDWARD S. CARTER.

LONDON'S BIG GARDEN.

THE ROYAL KEW AND WHAT IS TO BE FOUND GROWING THERE.

It Sends Plants to All Parts of the World, and Diffuses Botanic Knowledge Among All Nations—Facts of Interest About Its Operations.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—About 200 years ago Lord Capel laid out the garden which has since become not only one of London's most beautiful pleasure grounds, but a scientific institution, whose influence and benefits reach to all quarters of the globe. On the death of Lord Capel in 1696, the estate passed into the hands of his son-in-law, who made the place still more famous as the headquarters of English astronomers. Under the advice of the Earl of Bute the dowager Princess Augusta made it a scientific establishment, and it was called the "Physic Garden." As early as 1768 Sir John Hill published a catalogue of the plants of Kew. There were then 50 ferns, 600 trees and shrubs and several thousand herbaceous plants. In 1789 the estate was bought by George III. He devoted much money and attention to its improvement. "Farmer George" he was called, in praise by scientists and in derision by taxayers, for his pains. For a long time after this monarch's death the gardens sank into neglect. It was then proposed to disestablish and disendow them. A protest was raised and the kingdom opposed, whereupon the gardens were surrendered by the crown and became a national establishment in 1840.

Then Royal Kew in name became Royal Kew in fact under the directorship of Sir W. J. Hooker, who remained in charge until his death, in 1865, and his son, Sir Joseph Hooker, the renowned traveller and botanist, who succeeded him. The latter is known to every student of botany in the world from his "Flora Antarctica," "Himalayan Journals" and his great work, "Genera Plantarum," and the tremendous importance of Kew as an international scientific educator, has been almost wholly due to his genius for compelling its work to cover a vast and practically limitless field. Wherever in the world classification of new plants is required Kew stands ready to attend to the matter. Wherever new plants are wanted for cultivation these Royal Gardens will supply them, and this readiness of supply is not at all limited to British subjects or colonies. Where plant disease threatens or pests approach, Kew will consult and advise. Foreign institutions co-operate in all these beneficial relations. Lists of new plants are constantly being published. Lists of seeds matured here are also printed, and the institution widely goes so far as to exchange these seeds with regular correspondents all over the world. This magazine of seeds is nominally collected for the benefit of similar associations which may sometimes in part return like favors. But any one in any part of the globe applying with a serious purpose for seeds or plants is not refused. At the time of my visit applications laid upon the curator's desk from Oregon, Texas and British Columbia in America; from English shores, from South Africa, Ceylon, India and Guatemala. All were to be served with equal attention. This characteristic of Kew gives the whole world an interest in its resources, proficiency and increased powers for interchange of botanic knowledge and aid.

How the rapidly increasing population of the globe may be provided with food and clothing is regarded as a problem falling within the province of Kew's authorities. The splendid success of the cinchona plantations in India also illustrates the scope of the work at the Royal Gardens. The Peruvian supply was showing exhaustion. Quinine was becoming alarmingly expensive. Cinchona seeds and young trees were secured in Peru, brought here to Kew and nursed, and finally given successfully to the culture in Jamaica, Ceylon and Bengal, until the annual output from these sources amounts to nearly 100,000 pounds. That was a direct benefit to all mankind. It will thus be seen that Kew is not only a favorite resort for holiday visitors, but it is the great central botanic workshop of the world; not a flower show nor a pretty park merely, for serious and vast work is accomplished here every year. And nothing is so fitting to receive Kew's candid attention. It is a matter of record that "debate has been gravely held, opinions even have been formed and reported upon such matters as a South African cane, which some gentlemen in those distant parts thought adapted to fishing rods; upon the values of West African palm kernels as material for coat buttons, and upon a pithy stem which the government of a West Indies island believed suitable for razor strops.

Kew is now training young men to fill botanic situations in the colonies. Instruction is given in principles of scientific botany, and the general conditions governing horticulture under differing conditions and circumstances. In the end Kew is repaid. Nearly all these men become emigrants, remain enthusiastic correspondents with and contributors to the stores of the Royal Gardens. Mr. Thistleton Dyer, who became director of Kew in 1886, is only the fifth in a period of 130 years, and is broadening rather than restricting the field of scientific investigation so nobly opened and developed by Sir William Hooker and his son, Sir Joseph. The gardens and grounds are extensive. Those portions known as the Botanic Gardens comprise nearly thirty acres, and the pleasure grounds and arboretum have an area of 270 acres. Beyond, stretching to Richmond, is the old Deer Park of about 400 acres, though only a small portion of the latter is accessible to the public. In front of the gardens stretches a broad, smooth walk, and dotted about the lawns are noble specimens of Italian, Spanish and Corsican pines. At the end of these one sees the old red brick house in which Queen Charlotte died. To the left is the principal avenue, with flower parterres on either side. In the distance the magnificent palmhouse rises like a fairy palace, and beside it are tiny lakes with flocks of aquatic birds. The herbarium at Kew is undoubtedly the finest in existence. The number of specimens now exceeds 1,500,000, dupli-

cates not included. They fill a large structure in the northwest corner of the green, including a great hall, added in 1876, fitted with two tiers of light iron galleries. Beginning with the Ranunculaceae on the ground floor, they conclude with the grasses up aloft. There is no red tape here to oppose the student. A table stands in each corner for his convenience. All specimens are arranged after the system of Sir Joseph Hooker's great work, the "Genera Plantarum," so that the visitor only has to give the number attached to a particular genus, and the portfolio containing the corresponding specimen is before him in an instant. In the garden proper the smaller plants are in the manner of the Ranunculaceae. Altogether there are nearly 30,000 species. Small as this proportion to the total sum of nature's wealth, the knowledge, patience and labor in forming such a vast collection are in themselves almost inconceivable. Think of 3,000 species of trees and shrubs, 3,000 greenhouses plants, 2,500 "stove plants," 1,200 ferns, 1,000 succulents and 1,000 orchids among this bewildering collection, in one compact garden.

The Museum of Economic Botany was established in 1847. Its influence upon trade has undoubtedly since been increasingly felt in the two hemispheres. Every tree and plant known to serve a useful purpose is represented here, with illustrations of the manner of its employment and its valuable use; while the Museum of Timber is a permanent world's exposition of woods. The showing in this from the two Americas and the West Indies exceeds that of all the rest of the world in extent and variety; and every great American city should duplicate this timber exhibit. Its economic suggestiveness and hints to woodworkers, from most ordinary necessities of building timber to the highest possibilities in art woods and woodworking art, would prove invaluable.

To the casual visitor the show places of Royal Kew are the great palmhouse and the structure housing the huge water maze of Central America, named *Victoria regia* by its discoverer in compliment to Queen Victoria. The palmhouse is a veritable crystal palace. It is 362 feet long and 100 wide. It stands near the centre of the garden, with a broad terrace and the lakes with their aquatic flocks in front. Nearly 25,000 feet of hot water piping are required for its heating. Though sixty-five feet in height, its most gigantic habit—the finest specimen in Europe of the *pandanus*—is continually being lopped and pruned to keep it within bounds. There are here more brilliant specimens of the betel, the wax palm, the bread tree, the orange, the coral plant, the coffee shrub, the cocconut and the tamarind. A few yards distant is the home of the tremendous water lily, the *Victoria regia*. Its gigantic leaves and flowers are a veritable completely over its allotted water space of 18,000 square feet in the summer months, while at this season of the year its wide oval leaves, yards in surface diameter, with beautiful curled edges, suggest the fabled shells in which Aphrodite is watted upon obedient seas.

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN. **WHAT METEORS ARE LIKE.** They are Falling Every Day, but Do Not Cause Much Damage. Any clear night, if the watcher has patience, he may see one or more "shooting stars" or meteors. These do not start at all, but often are more brilliant than any star, because they are so near us that their friction against the earth's atmosphere either causes them to glow at white heat or to flame up like a torch. Even a very small meteor, one not much larger than a pin-head, might become distinctly visible in this way, and seen against a background of constellations, outside the North Star.

The whole solar system, astronomers say, is full of what is known as star-dust, while larger bodies known as meteoroids chase one another about the sun at intervals of a few miles. Usually when these meteoroids encounter the earth's atmosphere they break into small fragments and fall harmlessly to ground. It is thought that only 600 or 700 of these meteoric stones reach the surface of the earth unbroken in the course of a year, while the number of small particles which fall is estimated at 2,000,000 a day. If the air did not act as a cushion, no casualty would be more common than being hit by a meteorite.

Meteorites are usually composed of iron, silicon and oxygen, the three elements which are most common in the earth, and as no new elements have been found in these visitors from space, it is believed that the solar system and perhaps the universe, are made out of the same material as the earth. The motion of falling meteors is very curious, and is known to travel on a line almost parallel with the earth's surface, and from 60 to 100 miles above it, all the way from Indian Territory to central New York, where it is supposed to have fallen in fragments. Another passage from Michigan across New York State and on to sea between New York city and New Haven. These meteors travel 600 or 700 miles an hour after they became visible. Meteors are most common about Aug. 10 and Dec. 7, when the earth annually encounters long groups of meteoroids as they journey around the sun. In 33 years the earth crosses the thin stream of Leonids, which seems to come from the constellation Leo, and is so long that six or eight years are required for this flock of meteors, travelling 26 miles a second to pass a given point. When the earth meets this great torch-light procession there is a display worth seeing. The next one will take place in November, 1899.

Where meteors come from is not known. Whether they are fragments of a bursted planet or collected star-dust can only be surmised. Once it was thought that they kept up the sun's supply of heat by running into him, but that theory has been abandoned. What is certain is that the planets are becoming somewhat larger and heavier every year through the shower of meteors and star-dust that is constantly falling. Thus it happens that it never rains pitchforks, yet iron enough to make a pitchfork rains upon the earth every day.—[Harper's Young People.

They Come Higher. Hojak—Statistics show that the average height of the American woman is two inches greater than it was twenty-five years ago. Tomdik—Yes, they come higher, but we must have them, -N. Y. Sun.

SOME FAMOUS NOMS DE PLUME.

How They Were Formed and Who Owns Them.

It might be thought that noms de plume or "sobriquets"—or, as the French call them *noms de guerre*—are chosen haphazardly, but though this may be so in some, it is far otherwise in most cases. As much thought is often expended in their construction as ever was devoted to the title of a book. By far the simplest form—and these constitute a goodly number—consists of the initials of the author's real name, such as "L. E. L." (Letitia Elizabeth London), "G. A. S." (George Augustus Sala), and "B." (the late Lord Bramwell); or of some transposition of the real name, such as "Dalmacand" (for George Macdonald), and "Draw," which is simply ward written backwards. As another example of this I might mention the famous prima-donna, Madame Trebelli, who has just died, and whose real name was "Gillebert," her *nom de theatre* being her surname spelt backwards, the initial "G" being omitted.

Names of this kind, however, assume fictitious names. Many authors frame these upon the initials of their own names; thus, Annie Bronte wrote as "Acton Bell," Charlotte Bronte as "Currer Bell," and Emily Bronte as "Ellis Bell." And initials, it is related, are interesting, but scarcely known fact that Robert Burns was a *nom de plume*, the poet's real name being Robert Burnes, but it has by right of usage become the family name, as in the case of Henry Irving and H. M. Stanley. This is sometimes, however, an error, as adopted, especially by lady writers, such as Mrs. Henry Wood, who used to write "Johnny Wood," Mrs. Cross, who immortalized herself as "George Eliot"; Madame Dudevant, who held no mean essay in the literary art of the spelling circles of the last century as "George Sand" and Mrs. Stannard, who delighted the world long since with the military tales of "John Strange Winter."

This is sometimes, however, an error, as Swinburne has graciously returned the compliment by hoisting a petticoat for his standard when he signed himself Mrs. Horace Manners. Perhaps Swinburne objected to Thackeray's comment upon his initials. It is related that Swinburne wrote some verses in a young lady's album to which Thackeray was asked to contribute. Thackeray simply wrote: "Two-thirds of the truth," under Swinburne's initials, "A. S." By the way, Sir Arthur Sullivan has dropped his middle name, Seymour, owing to the awkward combination of the initials of his full name.

Several well-known names owe their origin to some special circumstance; for instance, the cry of the leadman when his line marked two fathoms of water, has suggested to Samuel L. Clemens his world-famed *nom de plume* of "Mark Twain," and Mlle de la Ramée's mispronunciation of her own name, Louisa, when a child, has furnished her with the popular sobriquet of "Ouida." And here might be mentioned that John Rowlands, in signing himself H. M. Stanley, has taken the name of his adopted father.

Many names, however, are entirely due to individual fancy, no particular law or circumstance being concerned in their evolution. Such for example are the "Edan Lyall" of Miss Ada Bayley; the "Artemus Ward" of Chas. F. Brown; the "Max O'Rell" of Paul Blount; the "Henry Irving" of John H. Brown; and the "Lewis Carroll" of the Reverend Chas. Dodgson—the charming author of "Alice in Wonderland." Regarding the last, it is related that the Queen was so delighted with the amusing fairy tale of "Alice in Wonderland" that she gave orders that the works of Lewis Carroll were to be procured for her. Her Majesty's surprise and disappointment on receiving a parcel of the mathematical works of the Reverend C. Dodgson (who is lecturer on mathematics in Christ's church, Oxford) can easily be imagined.

Now we come to another class of pseudonyms where, instead of names of persons, real or imaginary, some descriptive phrase, or title, or motto, is employed. As examples of this I might mention "A Lady of England" (generally contracted into A. L. O. E.), the pseudonym of Charlotte T. Tucker; and "A Beloved Resident of Paris," owned by Mr. Labouchere.

As for mottoes and titles, etc., the most famous of all, owing to the controversial war waged round it, is "Junius." No less than fifty-one persons have been credited with it; and though the bulk of evidence points to Francis as being the author of the celebrated letters, it still remains a matter of dispute as to who really deserves that honor. The "Iconoclast" of the late Mr. Bradlaugh; the "Historicus" of Sir Wm. Harcourt; the "Runnymede" of the late Lord Beaconsfield; and the "Etonian" of Mr. Gladstone, are others of this class which have become of historic interest.

Though not legally protected by copyright, pseudonyms are effectually guarded by literary etiquette, and it would constitute almost a sacrilege for any person now to appropriate any such title as "Box," "The Franciscan," or "The Biscuits," the right of the inventor—viz., Charles Dickens.—[Tid Bits.

Locating Brazil.

The geographical name Brazil has been migratory in space and singularly changeable in form. An early geographer lays it down not only on the eastern coast of North America, but also gives it as the name of an island between "Ifranda" and the Isle of Man. A map of 1566 calls by that name an island southeast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. A map of 1582 sets down an island near the Cape Verde group and calls it Brazil. Other maps give the name of Brazil to an island somewhat east of "New France," and a group of islands southwest of Ireland. As to the spelling of the name, it appears as Brazil, Bresilia, Pristilia, Brasi, Fresilly, and in half a dozen other forms.

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.

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- 1- Fever, Rheumatism, Inflammation, .35
2- Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic, .35
3- Teething, Cough, Crying, Wakefulness, .25
4- Diarrhea, of Children or Adults, .35
7- Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, .35
8- Neuralgia, Toothache, Frenchie, .35
9- Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo, .35
10- Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, .35
11- Suppressed or Painful Periods, .35
12- Whites, 100 Profuse Periods, .35
13- Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, .35
14- Salt Rheum, Eczema, Eruptions, .35
15- Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains, .35
16- Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague, .35
17- Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head, .35
18- Whooping Cough, .35
19- Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed, .35
20- Nervous Debility, .100
21- Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed, .35
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Correspondent... There is a... should be... luckiest... not be... answered... to your... social... one's own... as well... ing, most... resort to... ter. If you... have a... paper, writ... y correct... consider... creative... a very... our cor... have brok... it often... I am som... a very... interesting... jority that... count. THREE C... My dear... you, and I... deed! To... girls in... hour in w... is simply... three hou... they are... from doin... their tea... time in w... There is b... that is for... planning... them to in... think, wou... sue and w... results, Y... and how... letter; I a... you. I m... heard the... am quite u... mation co... be rather... least her... and quot... one could... silly or tr... much—w... was so fl... your schoo... me and m... come to m... service to... handwriting... yours rath... pretty and... it will be... MURIEL... to say you... wonder wh... would say... giving up... World's... that I bit... nearly ten... how I can... the unfort... have one... so difficult... which seem... stronger e... difficulty... most unple... ness of bo... ing hours... It is hard... heard of e... fingers eit... quinn; the... ness of bot... that the b... once knew... bitten her... cured her... because he... her own... nails. Try... child; look... possesses... your own, a... as well a... good, the... final. No t... Thank yo... valuable... always glad... GIRLS F... Hints About... I wonder... the Russian... dainty, deli... charming in... plain cambr... mighty Wor... to whom w... unable addi... think it fla... has not bee... should be p... deserves fo... upon us. W... able in a bl... taller made... cause the r... the seducti... blouse is be... erroneously... It is sure to... of stumbling... ful on her m... on her, addi... causing her... appetitic. I... good figure... the eternal... fitness and... making the... pretty girl... In short it t... a sort of w... quite seraph... quite, too an... presume to h... By the way... minds me... we hear so... of the genu... spring girl?... experiences... live specimen

THINGS WORTH KNOWING

Americans make 35,000 watches every week. 45,000 tons per week, of which twenty-five years ago there was only one.

Railroads in Russia run twenty-two miles an hour.

The average steel railway-rail will last eighteen years.

The Emperor of Germany has a salary of \$4,000,000 a year.

Wooden pavements were the invention of Nicholson in 1854.

Englishmen own twenty million acres of land in the United States.

Japan has 2,000 newspapers. Twenty-five years ago there was only one.

Omaha, Nebraska, has the largest linseed-oil works in the United States.

The exact physical centre of the United States is a cemetery at Fort Riley, Kan.

It will be twenty years on November 9 since the great fire in Boston destroyed \$100,000,000 worth of property.

Three hundred millions of eggs are used every year in the United States in making albumen paper, used in photography.

Alaska seal skins, shipped since the territory came under the American flag, are valued at thirty-three millions of dollars.

The largest needle manufactory in the world is in Redditch, Worcestershire, England. Over seventy millions are made weekly.

The production of soap in England is about 45,000 tons per week, of which between 3000 and 4000 tons are made in London.

A depth of two thousand, four hundred and sixty fathoms has been lately found in the Mediterranean, the greatest yet known in the sea.

The ideal draft horse should be able to go a mile in nine minutes, with a light load, and haul 6000 pounds up a grade of ten inches to the rod for 40 rods.

Boston was incorporated as a city in 1822. Its population in 1800 was 24,937; in 1820, 43,298; in 1830, 61,391; in 1840, 93,383; in 1850, 136,881, and in 1860, 177,840.

The 3745 industries considered in the report of the Massachusetts State Bureau of Statistics represent an invest capital of \$434,653,302, an increase during the year of \$9,932,490.

As a capital test for sewer gas employ unglazed paper saturated with a solution of one ounce of pure acetate of lead in half a pint of rain water. After partial drying, expose in the room. Sewer gas in any amount will darken or blacken the paper.

Volcanic ashes often travel a long distance. A remarkable shower of volcanic ashes has occurred recently in several places in Finland. The ground in some places has been covered to the depth of nearly an inch. The phenomenon is attributed to volcanic eruptions in Iceland, hundreds of miles away.

Statistics from the British census show that the Irish language is dying out. Ten years ago 64,000 people in Ireland spoke only Irish. In 1891 the number who know only the Irish tongue was 38,000. In 1881, 885,000 of the population of Ireland could speak Irish and English. Last year the number was 642,000.

Some one has estimated that twenty-two acres of land is needed to sustain a man on flesh, while that amount of land sown to wheat will feed forty-two persons; sowed to oats, eighty-eight; to potatoes, Indian corn and rice, one hundred and seventy-six persons, and planted with the bread-fruit tree, over six thousand people could be fed.

Emperor Alexander has freed the Kalmucks of Astrakhan from serfdom. These roving people are Buddhists, and they number 150,000 souls. When the other Russian serfs were freed, in 1861, the Kalmucks were not permitted to enjoy the results of that reformation, for it was thought that so wild a people would abuse their privileges.

A good prescription for cholera morbus is a tumblerful of water, to which has been added a teaspoonful of raw cornstarch, and a teaspoonful or two of common table salt. These are stirred well together and as much is drunk as can be taken without nausea. This has been tried many times in cases of summer diarrhoea, and cholera morbus, with invariable and prompt success.

Notes and Queries say that "as dead as a door nail is well known to be one of the oldest similes in the language. It occurs not only in Shakespeare ("Henry IV," V. iii, 125), but in England's "Piers the Ploughman" (about 1362-1399), who says that "feith without let [feet] is 'ded as a dore-nayle" (C. ii. 184). Prof. Skeat, in a note on this passage in his monumental edition of the poem (Vol. II, p. 29), observes that an earlier use still is to be found in "William of Palerne" (about 1350). The passage referred to is: "I am ded as a dore-nail."

You often see it "St. John, 'as." It is to be found at the beginning of acknowledgements and other legal documents, but not one in a dozen can tell you what that cabalistic "as" is for. To be short and to the point, the abbreviation is a contraction of the Latin word "scilicet," which is also a contraction, having originally been written as "scire licate," neither of which, you will note, has more than one "s." The word entire, or in its abbreviated state, is equivalent to the old English "to wit," still widely used, the design of both being simply to call particular attention to what follows.

In a lately published glossary of Anglo-Indian colloquial words, are found such phrases as "Just the cheese," derived from chiz, meaning "thing"; also, "Don't care a damn," derived from dam, a small copper coin, and equivalent for a "brass far-

thing." "Candy" sugar comes from khandi, and means "broken" sugar. "Chicane" and "chicanery" are derived through French usage, from chagan, horse-gold, or what we call polo, a game which has reached us for the second time since it was imported into Europe from the East before the Middle Ages. Demijohn is not from French demijeanne, but the town of Dannagban, in Persia. Turban is a corruption of dulband, a Persian word for a head wrap.

"PROGRESS" PICKINGS.

Jinks—Isn't Gallon drinking pretty hard again? Filkins—No, with scarcely an effort.—N. Y. Herald.

Teacher—Now, Johnny, tell us what you know about Crepusculum. Johnny—Please, mum, dudes wear 'em in deir pants.

Parent—This is your birthday, Tommy. What can I do for you that will cause you pleasure? Tommy—Spank Johnny!

Impertunate Beggar—"The world owes me a living, sir." Mr. Tomdik—"So it does me, but I have to work to collect it."

He—I don't see as much of you in town as I did at the seashore. She (blushing)—Well, I should hope not.—Detroit Free Press.

"They say they're very fond of each other." "I don't think so." "Why not?" "They have not had a quarrel yet."—N. Y. Press.

Ethel (showing her engagement ring)—Don't you admire his taste? Maud—"Yes, so far as jewelry is concerned.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

She—I wish it were the beginning of summer instead of the end. He—I don't see. We weren't engaged then. She—I was.—Harper's Bazar.

Van Braam (somewhat near-sighted)—Is that Larimer talking to Miss Bellefield? Dinwiddle—No; it is Miss Bellefield talking to Larimer.—Ex.

Reporter (breathlessly)—I hear there has been another railroad accident? Superintendent—No; only a railroad incident—two trains collided.—Puck.

"I think," said Mr. Smickins, "I'll make an astronomer of my boy." "Has he a taste for mathematics?" "No. But he is a wonderful guesser."—Washington Post.

"You say you always lift your hat to a woman. A lady on the other side of the street bowed to you, and you simply bowed in return." "Why, that's my wife."—N. Y. Press.

Roundsman O'Toole—How d'ye suppose that dawg ye shot last night got ter be mad? Officer Reagan—Will, from phwat its owner said, Oi foudge th' dawg caught it from him.

"Keen scheme that of Harlow's," said Hicks; "took his boy to church last Sunday—pinched him just before the collection, and boy cried, so Harlow had to take him out. Saved his money."

Young husband—If I were you, my dear, I wouldn't tell my friends I had trimmed me myself. Mrs. Younghusband—Why, love, would it be conceited? Younghusband—No; superfluous.

Totling—Wagner had a special purpose in making his opera so loud. Dimling—What was it, Totling—He was determined that they should be heard above the talking in the boxes.—Harper's Bazar.

Is Smithins a smart lawyer? Very. Man went to him with a case involving \$150. Said he was willing to spend \$1,500 to get it back. Smithins made him out a bill right off for \$1,500.—Seattle Soundings.

Purchaser—How far did you tell me that house in New Jersey was from the station? Agent—About ten minutes' walk. Purchaser—It took me an hour this morning. Agent—I don't believe you walked fast enough.

Rowne de Bout—What did your wife say when you got home last night, Cross? Chris Cross—How much time have you to spare? Rowne de Bout—About ten minutes. Chris Cross—Then I can't tell you. Spare Moments.

A man was at the depot this morning with his second wife, and instead of taking her off to a corner and "spooning," he took her up to the counter and turned her loose. An old man knows what pleases a bride.—Atchison Globe.

Mrs. DeFashion—And so you were at Berlin while abroad. Did you stay long? Little Bobby DeStyle—Only 'bout a day. What did you go to Berlin for? So we folks asked mamma it she'd been to Berlin she could say 'yes,' of course.

Young actress (who has bought some stamps)—Now would you please stick them on for me. My face is made up, and I might wet my lips, you know! Drug clerk—Why, I'll wet them with pleasure. Young Actress—Ah—the stamps I mean!—Truth.

First Burglar—Before we crack the safe I want to ask you a question. Do you belong to the burglars' union? Second Burglar—No. First Burglar—Then I can't work with you on the safe. I ain't permitted to work with scabs. I'm a union man.—Life.

"Mr. Hollins is a splendid fellow, I think," said Miss Perkins. "Yes," said Ethel; "but he is very absent-minded. When we were first engaged he used to call me Alice all the time—he said that was his mother's name, which was also very forgetful, because I've found out since it was Mary."—Harper's Bazar.

Mrs. Cohen—Should we send Chakey pack to school dis fall, Isaac? Mr. Cohen—How much does he know? Mrs. Cohen—Yell, nod much; ven he adds two and two he makes it always five. Mr. Cohen—Oh, he will make a splendid peasaness man, I guess I dakes him right in de store mit me, Rebecca.—Brooklyn Eagle.

MAN AND WOMEN TALKED ABOUT.

Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" at 48.

The Duke of Edinburgh is composing music to a libretto by Carmen Sylva.

London photographers cannot meet the demand for pictures of our Buffalo Bill.

"That holy terror, Sam Jones," is what the prohibition revivalist styles himself on the placards.

Miss Willard estimates four thousand vocations open to women, and there were but thirty-six in 1876.

Emperor William and Bismarck have each expressed themselves as of half a mind to come to the World's Fair.

The Queen has granted a pension of £50 per annum to Mrs. Casbel Hoey as a recognition of her merits as an author.

Sarah Bernhardt had to substitute Camille for Cleopatra at Lille because the costume of the latter had to be fumigated.

Herbert Spencer, the philosopher, is said to be the man of singular modesty, "in a gentle voice and almost feminine grace."

Queen Victoria has promised specimens of her work in spinning and knitting, done when she was a girl, for the World's Fair.

Queen Christina, of Spain, is using her influence against bull fighting. She has been in the royal box of the arena but once since the death of her husband.

When Lord Tennyson is asked to read his works aloud he almost invariably selects the "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington" and after that "Maud."

Mrs. Hattie Brooks, of Maine, has charge of an extensive foundry and locomotive shop near Dunkirk, New York. The establishment turns out a locomotive a day.

It has been decided that the duties of mistress of the robes to Queen Victoria shall be performed by the Dowager Duchess of Athlone and the Dowager Duchess of Roxburgh.

Mme. Christine Nilsson's hobby is the collection of fans. She possesses several curious and beautiful ones. Some of these fans belonged to ladies famous in history and in the world of art.

Princess Frederick Karl, aunt of the German Emperor, has accepted the presidency of the woman's commission in Germany, and will co-operate with the board of managers for the World's Fair.

General Orbutcheff, the newly appointed commander of the Russian armies, is so stout that he cannot sit in a saddle, nor is it likely, if he could do so, that there is anywhere a horse strong enough to bear his weight.

Thomas Cook, of London, the founder of excursion trains, who recently died, conceived the great idea while walking fifteen miles to a temperance meeting. The first railroad excursion was made in 1811, with five hundred and seventy passengers.

Martha Foote Crow has been recalled from Oxford to fill a chair in the department of English literature in Chicago university. Mrs. Crow is one of the three women included among the lecturers of the university's extensive summer meeting at Oxford, her theme being "Women's Colleges in America."

Sir Edwin Arnold is an optimist in most things, and he includes in his optimistic regard not only Japan but the United States. To a young friend who announced to him a project for entering upon a new business venture, Sir Edwin enthusiastically exclaimed: "I'm glad to hear it. Go ahead, my dear boy. You'll succeed; of course you'll succeed. You'll make money; everybody makes money in this wonderful country."

The Duke of Sutherland was an enthusiast over the American fire department system, and when features of it were adopted by Captain Shaw of the Metropolitan fire brigade in London, the Duke had his residence, Stafford House, telegraphically connected with the headquarters. He also kept in his dressing-room the gleaming helmet, axe, belt and all the minutiae of the fireman's costume. Over 20 years ago he and the Prince of Wales were always among the first to arrive at the scene of a great conflagration.

When in October of last year Capt. Fraser of Banff, Scotland, discovered an extensive estate, consisting of hundreds of acres of hay and grain, orchards and vineyards, and a large hotel. His wife, a quiet and modest little woman, is now carrying on the business entirely by herself, spending days in the sad room from 7 in the morning until 7 at night with the disarming, except for lunch, overseeing the Indian laborers who do the work of the vast estate, and, half an hour later, changing her habit for an evening gown, she entertains her guests in the hotel parlors through the evening as graciously as if she for her meant only the ordering and wearing of Paris gowns and bonnets.

They tell a story of the poet Whitier illustrating his modesty which almost amounted to a thorough self-depreciation. A gentleman sojourning in a certain Eastern summer resort in the course of his rambles came across an elderly, sweet tempered old man, who was withal quite genial. As they walked along nothing seemingly escaped the eye of the old gentleman, who plucked the wayside flowers and remarked repeatedly, "How beautiful!" He said the so often that his companion was about to put him down as an agreeable old crank or "Nancy," but when they reached the hotel he asked the hotel clerk out of curiosity, "Who is that old gentleman?" "That, sir, is John Greenleaf Whitier."

Mme. Munkacy hit upon an original scheme to make the first exhibit of the husband's last great picture a success. The painting shows Mozart on his deathbed, his hand lifted as if directing the musician who plays his requiem. As the guests gazed at the illuminated picture in the darkened room the scene portrayed was almost painfully real, but every one felt a superstitious awe as from the pictured harpist's hand the notes of the sad air seemed to flutter. Not until the painter's wife stepped from behind the curtain, revealing two very substantial harpists, was the spell broken. She looked at the tear dimmed eyes of her guests and said smilingly: "It is enough. I wanted to test the power of the picture. A moment more and you would have fancied you heard Mozart speak. Is it not so?"

"German Syrup"

Here is something from Mr. Frank A. Hale, proprietor of the De Witt House, Lewiston, and the Tontine Hotel, Brunswick, Me. Hotel men meet the world as it comes and goes, and are not slow in sizing people and things up for what they are worth. He says that he has lost a father and several brothers and sisters from Pulmonary Consumption, and is himself frequently troubled with colds, and he Hereditary often coughs enough to make him sick at Consumption his stomach. When ever he has taken a cold of this kind he uses Boschee's German Syrup, and it cures him every time. Here is a man who knows the full danger of lung troubles, and would therefore be most particular as to the medicine he used. What is his opinion? Listen! "I use nothing but Boschee's German Syrup, and have advised, I presume, more than a hundred different persons to take it. They agree with me that it is the best cough syrup in the market."

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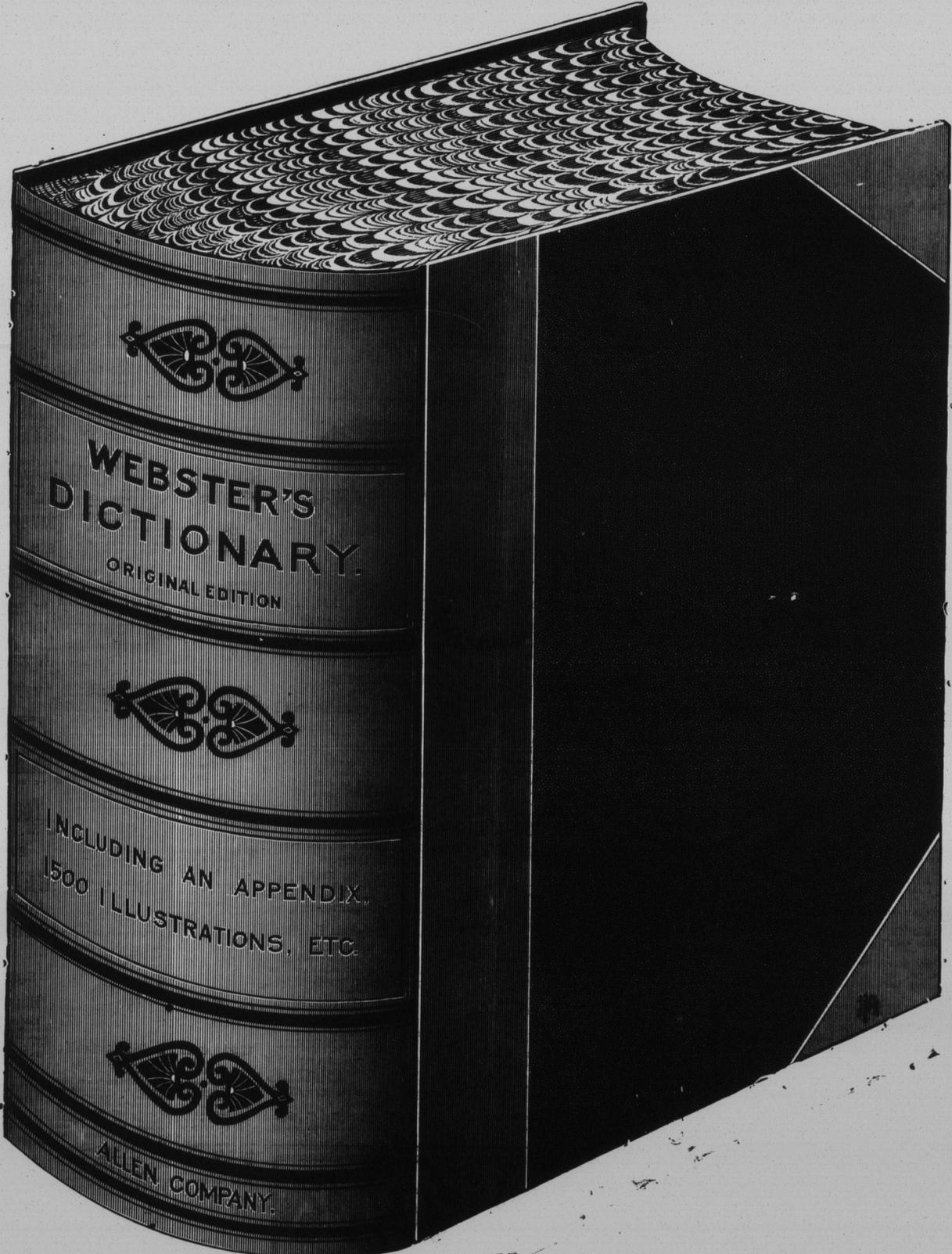
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