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PULLING LIVE WIRES

FOR THE JUDGESHIP OF THE PROBATE COURT.

Mr. Sturdee Led in the Race all the Week—Other Candidates Dropping Up—The Recommendations of St. John People for Sturdee—Some Remarks.

The wire-pulling in connection with the filling of the judge of probate vacancy has been conducted most vigorously. As early as Monday at noon it was understood that Messrs. H. Lawrence Sturdee, John L. Carleton, E. L. McAlpine, Geo. McSorely, and H. H. McLean, and three other gentlemen were in the field. No stone seems to have been left unturned by those whose chances appeared good, and it is stated cablegrams were addressed to Premier Blair in the interest of certain of the claimants.

Early on Monday it was taken for granted that Mr. Sturdee had the inside track. His friends pointed out that he had always been a good party man and that he had fought and bled for his party in the last bitter contest in the city and county of St. John. They also reminded those with whom they talked that Mr. Sturdee had gracefully waived his claims to the position of police magistrate of the united cities, when he learned that the position was wanted by Mr. Ritchie; and again, that he had stood aside in connection with the registrarship of deeds and wills in order that Mr. McLellan might be properly looked after by the government of which he had for years been so prominent a member. Besides, they showed that Mr. Sturdee, Mr. H. J. Thorne and Mr. John H. Parks were really the dispensers of local government patronage in this section. Mr. Thorne, they said, was strongly in favor of Mr. Sturdee's appointment, Mr. Parks was not opposed to it, and there were reasons to believe that Mr. Sturdee, in his official capacity as one of the three dispensers of the patronage, might be counted upon to favor his own appointment to the vacant judgeship. In addition to all this, it was claimed that he had behind him, outside of the immediate friends of other candidates, almost a solid support among leading friends of the government.

Later the Sturdee supporters were disquieted by a report that Hon. Mr. Pugsley was to use his influence in favor of his brother Mr. G. R. Pugsley, and that the latter would resign the registrarship of Kings county so that Dr. Taylor, M. P. P., might have the office. Afterwards this report was re-modelled, and the revised edition of the story was, that Mr. A. I. Treuman, official reporter of the supreme court, was to be appointed judge of probates, and that he would hold it until a general election, when he would resign it in favor of Mr. G. R. Pugsley. Other rumors were that Hon. Wm. Pugsley would himself take the judgeship, or that his brother would take it, and that the Kings county registrarship would be given to Mr. McCready of the Telegraph.

In the meantime the different candidates kept hustling for all they were worth in their efforts for themselves. Some few of them "pulled to pieces" all their rivals. They considered Mr. Sturdee's chances the best, and set about to destroy him. According to them he was not popular either in or out of the profession, and should not get the position, anyway, as he had been well looked after already in the way of plums directly or indirectly from the government fruit trees. He had made \$4,000, it was said, in a short time as receiver of the Grand Southern railway and \$1,000 as provisional liquidator of the Maritime bank.

Mr. McAlpine pressed his claims upon what he had done for the party. In St. John and in different other parts of the province he had stumped in the interest of the local government, and claimed to be able to "arouse the democracy" as no other man in New Brunswick is, or ever has been, able to do. He now wanted this position and thought he should get it. A friend of Mr. McAlpine's said to him: "What you have done and are capable of doing are just the reasons why you should not be appointed to the judgeship. You are too young a man to be shelved at present when your party, particularly in Dominion matters, are so badly in need of men." Mr. McAlpine appreciated the compliment, but continued his efforts for the judgeship.

Mr. John L. Carleton put in his application so that no one might be in a position to say that he had been an applicant he might have been appointed. Like Mr. McAlpine, Mr. Carleton, although a young man, has eloquently served his party on the stump, and if Mr. Sturdee was out of the race, would undoubtedly have as strong claims for the judgeship as any one of the others.

On Wednesday there was talk of a dark horse in the person of Mr. C. N. Skinner, M. P. It was said that his private business was such that he would have to abandon politics altogether, and that having held the position of judge of probates at one time, there

would be no trouble of his getting it again if he wanted it.

Just as PROGRESS went to press the news came that Mr. C. N. Skinner had been appointed judge of probates.

THE TALK OF A FRIEND.

Mr. Ritchie's Endorsements Got Him into Financial Embarrassment.

PROGRESS has reason to believe that the suit of the Sisters of Charity against Police Magistrate Ritchie will be settled out of court. A friend of the magistrate in a talk with PROGRESS said: "Mr. Ritchie, in this case, is as much sinned against as sinning. No one can blame those having in charge the Orphan's home for making every reasonable effort to secure the funds that had been left to that institution. The fact that there is a balance due of some thousands of dollars is because Mr. Ritchie was generous beyond his means to some personal friends. He endorsed for them to a very considerable extent and had to take up nearly all the notes. In doing so he became temporarily crippled in a financial way and had to leave over the payment of some of his own obligations including that for which suit has now been brought. Without ever having spoken to Mr. Ritchie on the subject, I have reasons to believe that long ago he made provisions by which, if anything were to happen to him before recovering himself financially, not one dollar of the amount due under the McCourt will, would be lost to the orphans. In the first place, there would likely be friction as to whether Judge King or Judge Palmer should succeed to the position of Chief Justice. It is stated that Judge Palmer has been pressing his claims to the governorship, and has received assurances that he will be made either governor or chief justice. The greater fight it is expected would take place over the question of who should fill the vacancy on the bench. Dr. Barker expects to be the next judge, and it is stated that he will consider himself badly treated by his party if he does not get it. Mr. Skinner, M. P., is understood to be pulling the strings for the governorship, or failing in that, for a judgeship. County Court Judge Landry is pressing for promotion to a seat on the supreme court bench, and his claims are being forwarded by the leading French conservatives all over the dominion, as well as by the friends of many other county court judges in the different provinces who are anxious to break down the tradition against promoting a man from the county court to the supreme court. If not promoted to the supreme court, Judge Landry, it is said, would have a fair chance for the governorship. Should he be offered that prize and accept it, the prediction of Mrs. Landry's deceased father—which prediction was made 40 years—that his daughter would some day be the lady in charge of government house would have become verified. The claim of Mr. Richard Lawlor is being pressed and his appointment to the bench urged on the grounds that he is a Roman Catholic and a North Shore man, which two facts are considered strongly in his favor. Then again, the friends of Dr. Richard F. Quigley, of this city, feel that as he was passed over in the admiralty court judgeship, he should receive a judgeship if one becomes vacant.

HOW CURIOUS PEOPLE MAKE LIFE UNPLEASANT FOR THE PHOTOGRAPHER.

"Curiosity is largely developed, now-a-days," was the philosophical remark of a photographer, one day this week. I will have to go out of town to-morrow, and the curiosity of some person or persons is the cause of it. I was away last week, taking a photograph of a large building and I left all my plates in one of the rooms for a time before coming home, and when I started, brought them with me. I did not think anything about them until I began to work, when I discovered that they were all spoiled.

"How do I account for it? Curiosity of course, for I don't suppose anybody would spoil them on purpose. Some of the boys probably wanted to see the pictures and took out the plates to have a look at them. Once exposed to the light, of course that settled it.

"Oh! yes, such things as that often happen. I remember one time I was out in the country and [a St. John business man who was with me was greatly interested. He bought an outfit and I gave him some pointers. A short time afterward he spent about one month in the country and came home with a boxful of plates.

"When he tried to develop them, he was discouraged. He could not make anything out of the whole boxful. One day he came to me the picture of a disappointed man. 'They are no good,' he said, 'and I don't know the reason, because I followed directions to the letter.' Sure enough there wasn't a good plate in the lot.

"He learned afterwards that the servant girl, knowing that her employer had been out in the country taking photographs, thought she would like to see some of them, and looked through the boxful of plates."

They Want Saturday Afternoon.

At the last meeting of the St. John athletic club the lacrosse enthusiasts asked for the use of the grounds on a stated number of Saturday afternoons during the season. The cricketers have had this day all along, and when the request was made got up in arms to oppose it. The opposition was so intense that the matter was dropped for the present, but it is said that the lacrosse players will make another effort. Saturday is about the only day in the week that would suit the lacrosse players, as many of them find it impossible to get away from business during the week. The lacrosse element in the club is growing in strength, and will probably do some voting when they get a chance.

Get It While You Can.

During the month of May a large number of PROGRESS subscribers begin a new year. A number of them have already inquired if the dictionary can be obtained by old subscribers and if we have the "sets of fiction" yet. To both questions the answer is "Yes." The dictionary offer is open alike to old and new subscribers and the book can be obtained by any one who enclosed a post office order for \$3.95 with their order for a years subscription to PROGRESS.

AFTER A LARGE PLUM.

WHICH IS NOT IN SHAPE TO PULL YET.

No Change in the Governorship Yet—The People Whose Chances are Talked Of—Why Mr. Adams Kicked—His Recommendations Overlooked.

The fight over the governorship is becoming rather exciting. A few weeks ago it looked as though the appointment of a new Lieut. Governor for New Brunswick would be made before now. Present indications are that Sir Leonard will enjoy the office for some considerable time yet. In the meantime it may be stated that Sir Leonard is not in the third year of a continuous second term, as stated by the daily press. He is just a year and a half beyond his regular term. The predecessor of the late Sir Alex. Campbell, governor of Ontario, Mr. Beverley Robinson, held the office for full two years beyond his regular term, and the government may not appoint a successor to Sir Leonard until the second year is completed.

Who are the candidates and what are their chances for the governorship? PROGRESS has already given some information on this point, but the situation has become more interesting of late.

It is an open secret that the government would much prefer to appoint Sir John Allen, and may do so. His appointment would have been made some time ago but for fear of the troubles it might lead to in other directions. In the first place, there would likely be friction as to whether Judge King or Judge Palmer should succeed to the position of Chief Justice. It is stated that Judge Palmer has been pressing his claims to the governorship, and has received assurances that he will be made either governor or chief justice. The greater fight it is expected would take place over the question of who should fill the vacancy on the bench. Dr. Barker expects to be the next judge, and it is stated that he will consider himself badly treated by his party if he does not get it. Mr. Skinner, M. P., is understood to be pulling the strings for the governorship, or failing in that, for a judgeship. County Court Judge Landry is pressing for promotion to a seat on the supreme court bench, and his claims are being forwarded by the leading French conservatives all over the dominion, as well as by the friends of many other county court judges in the different provinces who are anxious to break down the tradition against promoting a man from the county court to the supreme court. If not promoted to the supreme court, Judge Landry, it is said, would have a fair chance for the governorship.

WHY MR. ADAMS KICKED.

His Recommendations Were Not Heeded on Two Occasions.

Many persons seem anxious to know why Mr. Michael Adams has soured on the dominion government, and why in dealing with the Harris purchase he referred to St. John as "a city of beggars." The latter expression was no doubt one of Mr. Adams' reckless figures of speech and was not intended to convey the impression that the words might reasonably suggest. Mr. Adams has not been feeling too friendly towards the government since they refused to appoint Mr. R. F. Quigley to the position of judge of the admiralty court. It is also known that he became further incensed against the government for not accepting his recommendation to elevate Mr. Lawlor of Chatham to the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Wetmore.

THE HARRIS LAND PURCHASE GAVE MR. ADAMS THE OPPORTUNITY TO HAVE HIS SAY AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT, AND AS THE PUBLIC KNOWS HE STRUCK OUT FROM THE SHOULDER. THOSE WHO ARE BEHIND THE SCENES SAY THAT MR. ADAMS HAS BEEN OUT WITH THE GOVERNMENT FOR SOME MONTHS, AND THAT HE WAS SO INDIGNANT AS FAR BACK AS THE COLTER-VINCE ELECTION, THAT HE REFUSED TO STUMP CARLETON COUNTY IN THE CONSERVATIVE INTEREST.

Characteristic Traits of the Late Judge Skinner's Character.

An intimate friend of the late Judge Skinner tells PROGRESS that there was a certain unwillingness on the part of his family to his going on the trip which almost amounted to a premonition that something would happen.

TOLD AFTER HIS DEATH.

Characteristic Traits of the Late Judge Skinner's Character.

When the unwelcome news flashed over the wire Saturday evening the streets of the city were thronged with people. Thousands were passing to and fro, and the intelligence seemed to pass along the line with lightning rapidity. Little groups of people stood here and there in a moment waiting for news, doubting the authenticity of the report and asking for more particulars. There were none. The telegraph offices knew nothing but what had reached the people. Both Mrs. R. C. and Mrs. A. O. Skinner with other members of the family were at the boys' club entertainment. The news of the judge's death was kept from his wife as long as possible, but the agitated countenances of her friends told her that something had happened. In reply to her anxious queries to tell her what had happened the reply was: "It is the very worst news you could hear." It was a sad termination to a pleasant evening.

Those who knew Judge Skinner well can tell many anecdotes of his life. He was more methodical and orderly than any gentleman in his profession. Whatever he did was done in a systematic way—his room and desk, unlike that of many professional men, were always the picture of neatness, and his books and papers were arranged so that he could always place his hands upon the volume or document he wanted.

A young lawyer told PROGRESS Monday how, when he opened his office a few months ago, the first gentleman who called upon him was the judge of probates—"Now, Mr. —," he said, "anything I can do for you, any assistance I can give you in matters of probate, or anything else, will give me great pleasure." And he meant what he said. The words were no idle empty expression as the lawyers know full well.

Only a few hours before he started on his holiday trip he showed a friend his scrap book indexed and containing valuable facts concerning public men of the province. When a man died, the fact as recorded in the different newspapers found a place in the judge's scrap book. And thus by degrees he collected a large number of interesting obituaries and much valuable information. He could always settle any dispute as to the date of the death of public men and his "scrap book" was frequently referred to in this connection.

His love of order is aptly illustrated by an anecdote told of him by a brother lawyer who accompanied him to Sanbury county on one occasion to search the records, and remained for two or three days. The judge soon discovered that a number of the door locks were out of order and during his spare moments he began to repair them in his own handy fashion. When the records were searched and they were ready to start for home the locks were all in good repair.

Sailors on a Time.

Ten or twelve sailors, from one of the vessels in the harbor, and an accordion made things lively on Milledge's lane, back of Fort Howe, Sunday afternoon. A crowd of sailors are interesting anywhere, and a rollicking set like the one that climbed the hills Sunday would not fail to attract attention. As they went along a crowd of curious people followed them, and when they reached their destination, the number that expected to see a circus was as large as the attendance at free shows usually is. Out in the country the sailors lost no time in getting ready to have some fun. The musician got comfortably seated and made the woods ring with the music of the accordion. Then the sailors formed sets and danced until they were tired, while an amused crowd looked on.

When Life Insurance is Appreciated.

The fact that life insurance is becoming more and more appreciated by business men in St. John is clearly shown in the cases of the late Judge Skinner and Mr. R. P. McGivern. The former carried about \$12,000. Mr. McGivern was insured for a large sum, but the exact amount is not known. One of his policies in the Mutual Life of New York, is now worth \$11,500, one half of that sum, it is said, being from the profits of his original insurance in that great company.

OUT OF THEIR WAY NOW.

BRUNSWICK BELVEA OF HAMPTON FREED FROM PERSECUTION.

His Illness and Death Brought on by a Brutal Beating, Confinement in Jail and Persistent Persecution—A Recital of Recent Events.

Brunswick Belyea of Hampton, the subject of such persistent and brutal persecution at the hands of the "rum ring" and its tools, is dead.

He died last Saturday after a severe and painful illness of some weeks—an illness brought on, many say, by the brutal beating he received last winter at the hands of the "hangers-on" of his opponents and their never-ending prosecution and persecution.

He was buried Sunday, and the large and respectable concourse of people was a thorough rebuke to the hounding of his persecutors, an eloquent but silent expression of the opinion of the people.

It is safe to say that, but for recent events Belyea's funeral would not have been as largely attended as it was. His course in life had not been such as to gain respect from the people who followed him to the grave. But he was a man, and as such entitled to impartial and fair treatment.

The pages of PROGRESS have told the story before this. The readers of the paper know the facts from the start to the finish. They know that Belyea had at one time a saloon next to the Vendome hotel, and that the temperance people, resolved to stamp out the violation of the Scott Act as far as possible, made information against him. The remarkable trials before Magistrate Peters are still fresh in their minds. The part assumed by the Rev. Mr. Grant, the use made of the Sussex friends of temperance by the Vendome faction in order to crush out opposition to their own business, the imprisonment of Belyea after he had stopped the sale of liquor and in direct violation of the agreement with his prosecutor without whose knowledge the application was made are all brought to mind by this event.

In the same connection the wonderful twists and turns given the law by the local legal luminary will be remembered. It was he who set the remarkable precedent of committing one man to jail for an offence of which another man was also found guilty and walked the streets in freedom.

Columns might be written in simply recalling a series of acts so unfair and so manifestly unjust that the very men who had been hardest on Belyea from a temperance standpoint turned in his favor and denounced the treatment he received.

He was brutally beaten one night at the station, kicked and maltreated, two of his ribs broken and otherwise severely injured; his property was in part destroyed while he was confined in Hampton jail, from which he only escaped by an order from a just judge. Then his trouble had but begun. After a series of lawsuits he was thrown into the jail in St. John for the non-payment of court costs. He laid there for more than 40 days, during which time his new house in course of construction at Hampton, and adjoining the Vendome, was burned to the ground—the work of incendiary enemies. His release by the assistance of PROGRESS and the relating of the whole story, which for the first time through this paper drew the attention of his relatives to it, are quite recent events.

Although broken and shattered in health, his property burned and destroyed, Belyea had hardly returned to Hampton before his persecutors trumped up a forgery charge against him. The inquiry into it was postponed by the illness which terminated in his death.

The obstacle of the "ring" has been removed, but the temper of the people is such that they will not stand any repetition of the scenes and debauchery that have disgraced Hampton during the past year.

Wants \$20,000 Damages.

The court docket, published quite recently, contained an intimation of an interesting case, Bonnell vs. Walker, about which but little has been said. The information contained in that mysterious sheet, "McKillops," said that the amount sued for was the somewhat startling sum of \$20,000. The case is a somewhat curious one. Newspaper readers will remember the paragraphs which mentioned the fact that Mr. A. L. Bonnell's horse was bitten by a dog belonging to Dr. James Walker, and that Mr. Bonnell, who was driving home, was thrown from his carriage and severely injured. It appears that Mr. Bonnell's injuries proved to be very serious, and are of a permanent nature. It is alleged that the dog was a ferocious one, and that his owner was aware of the fact, and it is further alleged that even after his attack upon Mr. Bonnell's horse and the results thereof, that no attempt was made to destroy or restrain the animal. Mr. Bonnell will undertake to prove his charges before a jury and demands \$20,000 damages for the injury done him.

TROUBLE IN THE CITIZENS BAND.

It is not likely to Play To-day's Boom—by This Summer.

The Citizens band is in a bad way. The members will hold a meeting tonight to decide whether their instruments will go to the auction room or make things interesting at picnics this summer. A number of the members have gone away, and those who remain do not seem to agree on some matters of vital importance. The leader of the band is in the Opera house orchestra and has little time to look after it.

Another prominent member has struck out in another direction and has been the cause of all the trouble. He has formed a partnership with an outsider to run summer concerts at the Palace rink, and had hoped to make an arrangement with the Citizens band to furnish music. Owing to his connection with it, he thought it possible to get them to cut rates; but when the proposition was made there was a kick all round. If the band was going to play at the rink, it wanted to make enough out of it to pay members for going down, and the sum named by the musician-manager did not come anyway near it.

The band's failure to fall in line with the manager's ideas, made that gentleman anything but agreeable toward it, and the result has been disastrous. The City Cornet band was engaged for the concerts, and the Citizens, reduced in numbers and engaged in frequent and animated discussions, found very little time for practice.

Those who still remained loyal to the band, however, were determined to hold on to the instruments, and the band room is not the "open house" it used to be. When the band was in a flourishing condition the door was always open. Members came and went as they pleased, and made themselves perfectly at home. Now the door is carefully locked and the secretary carries the key.

The band is deeply in debt for uniforms and instruments. They have been paying it off, however, but so slowly that the time allowed them has long passed, and they still owe a large balance. They will now either sell the instruments and pay the balance, or each man contribute to a general fund and own his instrument. The meeting tonight will decide the matter.

It is said that a number of the members would willingly go back into the 62nd band, provided they got full pay for engagements; but the trouble between the officers of the battalion and the old members has never been adjusted.

A Row Over Canaries.

The charwoman who spends her nights and early mornings cleaning the offices on Prince William street can tell a curious story of her still more curious partnership with a well known architect whose office she has looked after. Birds were a hobby of his, and the charwoman also possessed a feathered songster. They agreed to put them in the same cage and see what would result in the shape of young canaries. The result more than justified their expectations, but a difficulty arose—the architect did not want to divide the birds. The woman insisted on the agreement being carried out, and words led to blows. The result of the contest was a visit to the station house by the woman, who wished to lay an information for assault. The architect was ready enough to hand over all the birds to quiet the affair, which he eventually did through the influence of his business friends.

Open Up the Whole Business.

The enterprising gentlemen who managed to clutch the Springhill funds subscribed for the widows and orphans, and divert it from its purpose, are not pleased over the criticism of the condition of things which appeared in PROGRESS of recent date. They would like to know the author of the article, and to that end instructed their attorneys to find out for them. The legal firm followed out their instructions and wrote PROGRESS for the information. Needless to say it was not given. The hint was also thrown out that some of the statements made by PROGRESS correspondent were libels. If the people who have the funds in charge are of the same opinion they have a splendid opportunity to open up the whole affair. PROGRESS would not object at all, and the evidence under oath would be highly interesting.

How They Were Treated.

The passengers who were delayed by the accident to the Allan line steamer Caspian were kept on board at the company's expense for about a week, and were then furnished with "Pullman" tickets to Rimouski and two dollars each to pay for the one meal they would require before reaching that place. Delay is very annoying to travellers, but it is somewhat pleasanter when there is no expense attached to it.

A Boys' Brigade Concert.

The boys brigade in connection with the Brussels street church give an entertainment Friday evening and have prepared an excellent programme, in carrying out of which they will be assisted by No. 1 company of St. John's church.

FORTS OF OLDEN DAYS.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STRONGHOLDS NEAR ST. JOHN.

Rev. V. O. Raymond, M. A., writes about Fort La Tour, and the Old French Fort, and gives interesting historical facts of the Dunes when they flourished.

The occurrence this year of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the New World by Columbus has stimulated the citizens of the neighboring republic to undertake a grand celebration of the event, in which the World's fair at Chicago will be a prominent feature.

It is right and proper that Canada should heartily participate in the observance of so memorable an anniversary; not merely because the discovery of Columbus was destined to leave an impress on the pages of the world's history of which the old navigator with all his hopefulness and with all his enthusiasm but little dreamed, but because it is an event in which all the people of the continent have a common interest.

The occurrence of this notable anniversary serves as a reminder of the fact that with the lapse of years our own little corner of the globe has been making history, and when twelve more years have elapsed St. John will be able to commemorate its ter-centenary! It was on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1604, that DeMonts and his famous colleagues, Jean de Poutrincourt and Samuel de Champlain, for the first time sailed into the mouth of our magnificent river, which in honor of the Saint on whose day the discovery was made, they named la riviere Saint Jean.

Champlain had received special instructions from Henry IV. of France, to bring back a careful and detailed account of his explorations and he may be said to have accompanied DeMonts as geographer to the king. It is to this appointment, unsought, unexpected and as it appears almost accidental that we are indebted for Champlain's unparalleled journals which have come down to us rich in incident, prolific in important information and covering nearly the whole period of his subsequent career.

A glance at Champlain's chart of St. John harbor sufficiently proves the fidelity with which the famous voyageur conducted his observations and made note of his discoveries. We there behold all the prominent natural features as they exist today and are convinced that in respect to these general features our harbor has not materially altered since the first recorded visit made by European explorers. We note, however, some minor points of difference in the chart. As for example the narrow passage west of Navy Island. Here it is manifest that the combined action of the outflowing waters of the river and the inflowing tides of the bay have in the course of three centuries materially widened the channel. Champlain's map displays a group of Indians on either side of the harbor, also a house on Navy Island, which a note describes as a "cabin where the savages fortify themselves." Navy Island thus appears as the site of the first known fortification at the mouth of the St. John.

The French settlers afterwards erected two of these situated at Portland Point and on the site of Fort Dufferin were stated by the first English settlers to be plainly visible on their arrival at St. John in 1762, at which time Fort Frederick occupied the site of another French fort, situated at "Old Fort Neck," in Carleton. Two of these old French forts are particularly referred to by Nicolas Denys, Brouillon and other writers. They were established, the one by Charles de la Tour, and the other by d'Aulnay Charnisay.

The position of these two forts, is not easy from the somewhat fragmentary material available, positively to determine. There has been a good deal of controversy regarding the site of the original Fort la Tour, and we are assured that the last word has not yet been said. The conflicting views hitherto advanced have been supported with documentary evidence and elaborate argument by such students of local history as James Hannay, W. P. Dole and Prof. W. F. Ganong. The merits of the controversy is not the intention of the writer at this time to discuss.

Fort la Tour. Charles de la Tour probably began the erection of his fort at the mouth of the St. John about the year 1631, but he did not receive a formal grant of the "Fort and Habitation of la Tour" from the Company of New France till Jan. 15th, 1635.

His fort, we may presume, was similar in construction to other forts built in Acadia at this period, which the plans of Sieur Franquet show to have been as follows:

A double row of palisades from fifteen to eighteen feet in height, forming the general outline of the fort. Outside the palisades a deep trench was dug part of the earth from which was thrown up against the palisades and the remainder sloped off so as to form a glacis. Within the enclosure a small bank of earth was thrown up against the palisades, above which was the parapet. The bastions at each angle were as a rule constructed of logs projecting about thirty feet beyond the palisades and terminating in an acute angle. On these bastions guns were mounted in the usual manner reciprocally flanking the wall and each other. The four bastions were each mounted by six cannon.

Fort la Tour, as thus constructed, was termed by Saltonstall a "strong sufficient fort," and its subsequent gallant defence by the little garrison under Madame la Tour against the repeated attacks of d'Aulnay-Charnisay would seem to give it some claim to the title.

Doubtless the fort built by Charnisay, whether at "old Fort" in Carleton or Portland point was similar to that built by la Tour.

The feud between these rivals lasted well-nigh twenty years, and the vicissitudes of either party render the story of this period one of the most interesting chapters in the history of Acadia.

Lady la Tour died in May, 1645, and in the year 1650 d'Aulnay-Charnisay in the zenith of his fortunes and in the prime of life was drowned in the Annapolis river near Port Royal. A few years later the feud that had so long prevailed between the houses of la Tour and Charnisay together with all conflicting claims then existing was finally settled by the marriage of Charles la Tour and d'Aulnay's widow.

The historian Nicolas Denys, a contem-

porary of la Tour, mentions in his work that "la Tour's fort was destroyed (ruined) by d'Aulnay after he had wrongfully taken possession of it."

It would seem not improbable that la Tour after his second marriage established himself at the fort constructed by his former rival (now come into his possession) in preference to rebuilding his own old fort. In that case he would very probably continue to reside there the remainder of his days.

If this theory—for it can be considered as little more, be correct, la Tour having made his headquarters at the fort he himself built from 1634 to 1645, changed his quarters after his second marriage and lived from the year 1653 till his death in 1666 at the fort built by his former rival on the opposite side of the harbor. The probability of this rests upon the fact that la Tour, wearied by his prolonged struggle with d'Aulnay, impoverished by past exertions and with his adventurous spirit somewhat subdued by advancing years would be more likely to content himself with occupying d'Aulnay's fort than to go to the expense and trouble of rebuilding his own. The occupation by la Tour, first of one fort and afterwards of another, if it be a fact, will serve in a large degree to explain the confusion played by map-makers of a later period as to the site of the original Fort la Tour.

Old French Fort. For some years, subsequent to the death of la Tour, the French maintained a post at the mouth of the St. John. About the year 1670 the Chevalier Grand Fontaine strengthened the old fort on the west side of the harbor, and placed his lieutenant, M. de Marsmont, in command.

Governor Brouillon visited the fort in 1701 and was not favorably impressed. He described it as "extremely small, and commanded on one side by an island at the distance of a pistol shot, and on the other by a height which commanded it entirely at the distance of only a hundred odd fathoms with the disadvantage of having no water to drink without going to seek it beyond the torrent of the river St. John."

Brouillon resolved to abandon the post, and accordingly St. John was left as deserted and desolate as it had been previous to the arrival of its discoverers nearly a century before. "A deep silence" says Hannay, "fell upon the place which was unbroken for thirty years. The Indian might wander among the ruins of a fort which had been abandoned to his care, or left to be converted into a hiding place for the wild beasts of the forest, and wonder at the folly of the white man who had forsaken the finest river in all Canada for the hunter, the woodsman, the fisherman, or the farmer."

It was not till the lapse of nearly half a century that the flag of France was again hoisted over the ruins of St. John. This was done by Boishebert, who, with thirty men was sent from Quebec for the purpose. The little garrison did not long remain in possession, and their position during the next five years was at times precarious. After the capture by Col. Monckton in 1755 of Beau Sejour the formidable fortress erected by La Corne and Deloutra at the isthmus of Chignecto, Capt. Rous was dispatched with three twenty gun ships and a sloop of war to drive the French from a post at the mouth of the river St. John. As soon as the garrison under Boishebert held their formidable adversaries entering the harbor they deemed discretion to be the better part of valor and accordingly burnt everything they could lay hands on, and departed in haste.

The same summer the Acadians of Grand Pre, Chignecto, Shepody and other places were removed from their ancient settlements by the British. Large numbers, however, succeeded in escaping to the St. John river where Boishebert at one time found himself in command of as many as fifteen hundred fugitives. The fort at St. John was repaired and the French remained in possession for three years longer.

The English dispatched an expedition from Boston in the summer of 1768 to reduce the French to submission. The expedition consisted of three ships of war and two transports with a regiment of Highlanders and one of Provincial troops. They landed at what is now known as Negro-town Point, from whence a road was made through the woods to the place where the Carleton City Hall stands, where the French then had a vegetable garden. An attack was made on the fort and after one repulse it was carried by storm. Three hundred prisoners were made, the remainder of the garrison escaped in boats across the river. The French lost over forty men in the conflict and never regained possession of the post they had held for a period of more than a century.

W. V. O. RAYMOND. [Next week an article on Fort Howe will appear with an engraving of the fort as it was in 1871.—Ed.]

Mortality Among Hospital Nurses. "New Fragments," gives some terrible figures of the mortality among hospital nurses. Thus a healthy girl of seventeen, devoting herself to hospital nursing, dies on the average twenty-one years sooner than a girl of the same age moving among the general population, and a hospital nurse at the age of twenty-five has the same expectancy of life as a person at the age of fifty-eight in the ordinary community.

Ravages of Typhoid. Sir William Hunter mentions a man-eater in India who was known to have killed 108 people in three years, and another which killed an average of 80 persons a year for the same period. A third caused thirteen villages to be abandoned, and 250 square miles of land to be thrown out of cultivation. A fourth killed 107 persons in a year, and stopped a public road for many weeks.

Come to Stay. There were between 4,000 and 5,000 guesses deposited in the "Kandy Kitchen" contest last week. That means as many purchases. The "kandy kitchen" has become popular and is here to stay.

Selling Out. Mrs. Carroll, the fashionable milliner, announces in this issue that she is going out of the business, and proposes in consequence to dispose of her stock of millinery at very low prices.

DARTMOUTH'S BIG RATE.

HOW ASSESSMENTS ARE MADE IN AN AMBITIOUS TOWN.

Property Assessed at Only One-Half Its Value—But the Poorer People Have to Make Up for it Just the Same—Financial Affairs in a Burdened Town.

DARTMOUTH, N. S., June 2.—Halifax papers are fond of calling Dartmouth "the ambitious town." Recently it has evidently been trying to earn the title. What with corporation water works and corporation ferry, together with electric lights put in by a company, Dartmouth certainly is putting herself in possession of "all the modern improvements." These improvements, however, cost money, and the town is said to have the largest debt, in proportion to her wealth and population, of any town in the Dominion. The truth of the last statement is not vouched for, but she has debt enough without question.

One matter, however, needs a thorough overhauling, and that is the present system of assessment. The assessment was lowered some years since so that the town would not have to pay out so large a sum for county purposes—the assessment in the county being much lower than in the town. The change being once made remained so, and today the town is advertised as having a very high rate. The rate is high, but the assessment in most cases is low; to raise the assessment and lower the rate would be to the best interest of municipality.

The inequalities formed in the way the rates are levied is a matter of far greater concern. So long as the rate is either high or low, with a thoroughly honest assessment, no one could complain of bearing an undue burden; but the assessment is manifestly unjust, and as usual the rich escape and the poor are mulched.

The assessment is supposed to be for actual value, but this is purely theoretical, for as a matter of fact, it is well understood that the valuation shall be for about 80 per cent. of value. Of course actual sales fix values beyond dispute, and we have had enough of these in the past two years to settle that point. The Dartmouth ropeworks were sold to the National Cordage company, or Consumers' Cordage company, for the company prefers to call itself for \$315,000; the works are assessed for \$100,100. The Ferry company is assessed for \$77,000, but the bonded debt for ferry purchase is \$150,000. The marine slip which was sold for \$120,000 to the Halifax Graving dock company, is assessed for \$60,000. Oland & Co. is assessed for \$11,500, but it has recently syndicated for \$60,000 if my memory serves me correctly. The Halifax Land Improvement company (so called), are assessed for \$2,300 while one small portion of their property cost them \$1,300. The steamer factory is assessed for \$60,000, but the capital invested is about \$200,000. Recent property transfers show how the estimates vary when measured by actual sales. C. Robson's house, valued at \$3,000, sold for \$4,500. S. Seldin's estate, assessed for \$1,350, sold for \$1,650. W. McV. Smith's property, assessed \$1,150, sold for \$2,000. The Lawlor property, recently divided, was appraised for division purposes at fully double the assessed value of \$1,650. A great number more of ridiculously low assessments might be given: as J. T. Walker, \$2,800 for house and wharf property, the railway running right through the property. One other remarkably low assessment is that of Mrs. Handley, assessed for \$1,000—probably the land could not be purchased for the sum; so also W. H. Green's lots on Pine and Tulip streets, assessed for \$350 and \$500, respectively. Compare these with such properties as E. Erb, assessed for \$900; Edward Foster, \$800; A. Hutchinson, two houses on Pine street, \$1,400; Frazee's cottage on North street, \$800; Edward Elliot, \$400 on a property that cost him \$450.

With regard to personal property, it doesn't seem to make any difference what a man has as far as the assessment goes for the gentleman with a fine pair of horses, or a \$600 piano gets off with much the same charge as the widow with her necessary household belongings. A number of persons raised a cry over tax reform last year, but coupled a lot of other matters with it, which those interested took good care should overshadow the vital issue. These persons claimed that nearly a million dollars worth of property escapes taxation entirely and that those who escape are the rich and that as a consequence the masses have to make up for it by being overtaxed. A very conservative estimate made after careful review of the assessment will show at least \$500,000 dollars worth of property that escapes taxation.

Who is to blame for this state of affairs, deponent saith not. The councillors lay the blame on the assessors, and the assessors smile and immediately raise the assessment on the kicker when they make up their little list for the next year.

Amberg with all its improvements has a rate of about 80 cents on the \$100. Kentville has a rate of about 85 cents on the \$100, while last year Dartmouth had a rate of \$1.40 per \$100, or about 70 per cent. higher than those named. When people wish to invest in the "ambitious town," money lenders say, "Beware! No town in the Dominion is taxed so heavily as that very town across the harbor." Recently a gentleman who was about to purchase a property there asked two gentlemen who loan largely on real estate, what rate of interest they would charge for a loan, and they said they would charge from one half to one per cent. more for money on investments in Dartmouth than for the same kind of property in Halifax. Now is a serious matter for the property owners of the town, and it is Dartmouth wants to be what she should be, a delightful suburb of Halifax, she must be ambitious to run her machinery with better results than have been obtained. Many runs are about just now of "sings" and "pops" and "excess" expenditures. People who were aforetimes disposed to think the town over the harbor somewhat fickle and cranky are disposed now to view all undertakings there with distrust. Now is a time when all proceedings should be open and above board; everyone wants to know the truth about affairs of common interest. The various commissions of which Dartmouth

seems to have more than its share, will be wise if they publish fully just how matters are going in these various departments. The people want to know positively. First, just how much money the water commission has spent down to May 31st, and how much it will require to finish the work. This information should come from a report made by the engineer in charge. They want to know the estimated income and how it is to be raised, and also what sum, if any, will have to be raised by general assessment for water purposes.

Secondly, they want to know what the earning of the ferry is for the year so far, and what the cost of operating has been for the same period. Thirdly, they want to know why no reform was made in the method of levying the rates for this year, when if methods used were most unjust. They also want to know if the council propose having any changes made that will insure an honest assessment in the future. These things the people want to know at once, for various reasons. Those in authority will best consult their own interests by a full and clear statement of the condition of things as outlined.

New and Nice. MacLaren's Imperial Cream cheese, Canadian Salted cheese, strawberries and cream and other luxuries in season at J. S. Armstrong & Bro's grocery, 32 Charlotte st.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

\$20 A FINE line of English Tweeds at twenty dollars a suit. Dark Colors, plain and checked patterns of good value. A. Gilmore, Tailor, 72 Germain street.

ADVERTISING IF YOU WISH TO ADVERTISE, at any price, VERTISE anything, any where, at any price, call on J. P. Fowler & Co., No. 10 Spruce street, New York.

FIVE LINES IN THIS COLUMN cost 25 cents for one insertion—\$1 for one month. If you have anything to sell that any person wants, you cannot do better than say so here.

BOARDING A FEW PERMANENT or comfortable, Transient Boarders can be accommodated in large and pleasant rooms, in that very central located house, 75 Sidney street—May 2.

FOR SALE, HALLET, DAVIS & CO. round corners. Lost \$600.00, only a short time in use; must be sold, price, \$250.00.—C. FLOOD & SONS, 31 and 33 King street.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, HOUANS, Blue Andalus, Cuckoo, Leghorns, at \$1.00 per thirteen, after June 1st. Stocked in season at J. P. Fowler & Co., C. G. L. Roberts, Windsor, N.S. may 28, f

BUSY MEN WHO have no time to look after their advertisements and make their attractive and readable, have this work done in a way that will pay them. Printed samples furnished on application. Address "WATERS," Box 21, St. John.

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS GREAT Reduction in Prices. Cab Photos \$2.00 to \$2.50 per dozen. Cab Photos and one 11x14 Photo of the same only \$1.00. All class work, at 98 King street J. McLEAR, May 1.

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE, Belleville, Ont. Most widely attended business College in America. Students from N. B. N. S. have been in attendance since last fall. Send for circular. Address, ROBINSON & JOHNSON, Ontario Business College, Belleville, Ont. May 7—1017

EVERY WEEK THERE ARE THIRTY where we have agencies, sending to secure the best to sell. There are scores of small places where the people would be glad to take. There is no one who would deliver it, and collect the money for the advertiser in it for them, and money for the advertiser.

A DOLLAR ON RECEIPT OF One Dollar we will send post paid 144 annuals. A 12 sheet, 50 cent, 50 Transatlantic Building plants distinct colors, or 14 Choice House Plants. Our new illustrated list contains full particulars of the above offers free on application to Nova Scotia Nursery, Lockman street, Halifax, N. S. James H. Harris, Manager. See Display Adver. Page 6, May 21, 41.

SMALL TOWNS LIKE BUTCHOUX, Hopewell, Salisbury, North, Maryville, Chatham, Vanochow, Upper Woodstock, Presque Isle, Carleton, Fort Fairfield, Waymouth and scores of other places should each have a boy willing to make money. He can do it easily by selling Progress. Splendid profit and little work. Address for information, Circulation Department, Progress, 10 Spruce street, N. S.

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

EVERY ONE IN NEED OF INFORMATION on the subject of advertising will do well to obtain a copy of "Book for Advertisers," 308 pages, price one dollar. Mailed, postage paid, on receipt of price. Contains a careful compilation from the American Newspaper Directory of all the best papers and class journals; gives the circulation rating of every one; and a good deal of information about rates and other matters pertaining to the business of advertising. Address ROWELL'S ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 Spruce street, N. S.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, NORTH CONWAY, N. H.

A CURE FOR Drunkenness, Opium Habit and Nervous Prostration.

This branch of the famous Institute Dwight, Ill., continues the same practice by means remedies and methods. An experienced physician from Dwight in attendance. Home delightful situated; quiet home; modern conveniences; Forest Glen Spring. Reached by mountain division of Maine Central R. R., 60 miles from Portland, Me. Price for treatment \$25.00 per week; Board \$5.00 to \$8.00 per week. Communications confidential. Write for full particulars to Keely Institute, North Conway, N. H.



WHITE'S 83 KING ST., St. John, N. B.

WHY Brantford's Fishing Tackle! LEAD.



They Have the Best Material! The Most Improvements! The Finest Finish! The GOOLD BICYCLE CO. LTD., MAKERS.

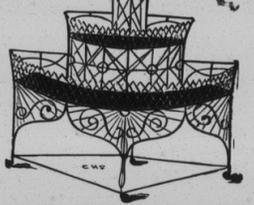
Fishing Tackle!

WE HAVE A NICE ASSORTMENT FROM THE Best Makers.

W. H. THORNE & CO., AGENTS, Market Square, ST. JOHN.

Wire Flower Stands!

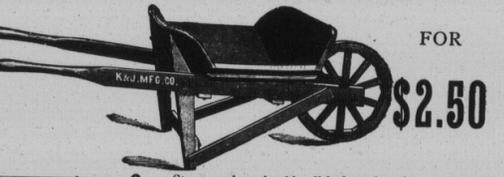
Wood Flower Stands. (Very Nice.) Flower Vases, Hanging Brackets, Flower Pot Brackets, Trainers, And other Ornamental Goods for Lawns and Gardens.



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

A Good Wheel Barrow

FOR \$2.50



Strong and serviceable, dished for dumping. A hand-barrow for garden, farm or any purpose. Our supply is limited.

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

Singers with Pneumatic Tires

The most experienced riders prefer and buy Singers, this is proved by the sale of over 40 so far this season.



C. E. Burnham & Son, 83 and 85 CHARLOTTE STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Pelee Island Wine and Vineyard Co. (LIMITED).

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

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

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

E. G. SCOVIL, Tea and Wine Merchant, 62 UNION STREET, ST. JOHN. TELEPHONE 553.

OVERCOATINGS, WORSTED TROUSERINGS, TWEED SUITS,

Very Low, at 127 and 129 Segee's Block, Mill Street.

W. H. McINNIS, Tailor.

Advertise in CIRCULATES WIDELY. CLEANLY PRINTED. CLOSELY READ.

The BEACON SUMMER RESORT. 12,000 COPIES of the "BEACON" distributed during the next three months among best class of Summer Travellers in Canada and U.S. Great chance for Hotel Men and Transportation Companies to Advertise.

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



MUSICAL CIRKLES.

The Philharmonic club, conducted by Mr. Cusance, will give their first concert on Monday next in the Centenary church school room, by kind permission of the trustees. It was intended to hold the concert in the Opera house, but unfortunately the auditorium is not available. The orchestra has been augmented to 30 pieces, and form the most complete orchestra that has performed in St. John for a long time. The weekly rehearsals have been steadily kept up and well attended, and no pains have been spared either by conductor or orchestra to make the concert a thorough musical success. Of the soloists Messrs. Lindsay and Mayes are both well known to and appreciated by St. John audiences, and are sure to please. Miss Golding, who is, to my mind, one of the best pianists in the neighborhood, will play Mendelssohn's Rondo Capriccioso, while Prof. White will give de Bortoli's Seventh Concerto. The programme is well arranged, varied, and not too long.

The alumni of the girls' high school announce a concert on Tuesday evening in the Centenary school room, for which a nice programme has been arranged. Among the songs to be sung are "Should I be Upbraided," with orchestral accompaniment. Two or three selections will be given by the string sextet, under the direction of Mr. Cusance, and other attractive items will be furnished.

TALK OF THE THEATRE.

All the Comforts of Home is a notice on the front of a private residence left in charge of a reckless nephew of the owner. The latter being away, and the former wanting money, the idea of a boarding house suggests itself, and with the aid of a street arab friend of the young man, is carried out with most amusing results. The comedy furnishes more genuine fun than anything that has been put on in St. John for a long time.

The boarding house idea is not new in comedy, and it cannot be said that it has met with a great deal of favor. It depended too much on getting all kinds of eccentric characters together, and letting them work out their own salvation, from a humorous point of view. When the piece is in poor hands—as such comedy usually is—the results are very uncertain. Although in All the Comforts of Home the play that is a boarding house is not allowed to be forgotten, in the action of the fact the boarders outside of the Bender family, have very little to do with it, except to make more exciting and amusing, the dilemmas of the principal characters.

In the first act Mr. Pettibone, who is under the impression that his wife is receiving the attentions of another man, becomes so jealous and excited that the stage won't hold him. The green-eyed monster makes him frantic, and he decides to take his wife and family abroad. The arrangements are made and carried out with such despatch, that when Alfred Hastings, the nephew, recovers from the surprise given him by a burly-scurrying family of three, he finds himself standing in the middle of the room, loaded with boxes and bundles, a bird cage and two pug dogs. He has been left in charge of the house, and calls in Tom McDow, his protégé. They decide to start a boarding house as a means of revenue, and Tom "gets 'all." The preparations are extremely amusing, and then the boarders begin to call. Among them is the Bender family. Mr. and Mrs. Bender and daughter, Evangeline, Evangeline and Alfred fall in love at first sight, although the latter is engaged to Emily Pettibone. This love affair is somewhat similar to the one in Sweet Lavender, except that there is not a dissenting parent in the play. The other boarders are a broken down and very nervous music teacher, which Mr. Liston made the most of and furnished the greater part of the fun in the first act; an opera singer; a young man of leisure with a large following of tailors, etc.; and a man on the second floor who wants to know what time it is.

In the Bender family, Mrs. Bender is boss. Mr. Bender has a weakness for tobacco and pretty faces. His escapades with the opera singer, the embarrassing situations he gets into, and the constant dread of his wife furnishing enough genuine fun to make the play a success without incidentals. And Mr. Jepson brought it all out. As an old harmless-wicked retired produce merchant with one eye on pretty girls and the other on an ever present and dominating wife, he kept the audience amused and interested all evening. Every word and gesture was natural, and there was no straining after effect. The audience simply saw Theodore Bender and enjoyed his predicaments. Since the engagement opened the careful and artistic work of Miss Maddern has made her a favorite. As Mrs. Bender, suspicious of her husband and bound to find him out; quick to grasp a situation, with the wit of a woman of her age to work out conclusions; heartbroken and justly indignant, but compromising "for the children's sake," she had a good deal of difficult work, but was the same Mrs. Bender all the way through. The love affair between Miss Hampton as Evangeline Bender, and Mr. Frawley as Alfred. Although what are supposed to be the sentimental features of the piece are more or less humorous, there are a few scenes which, as played by Miss Hampton made the audience forget the comedy for the time being, and give way to sentiment. The girl's grief on finding her lover in a tete-a-tete with the opera singer were vividly portrayed; but the reconciliation brought about by a woman such as Mrs. Bender, without a satisfactory explanation, was surprising to the audience. Mr. Frawley, as Alfred Hastings is continually getting into embarrassing situations, which invariably result in his becoming almost speechless. This in a young man with enough dash and nerve to start and run a boarding house in another man's residence seems somewhat out of place. Then when the telegram was received announcing Pettibone's intended return, his anxiety was too spasmodic to bring the excitement to the pitch that such complications were capable

of. Miss Lowrie had little to do. As Emily Pettibone her escapade with Mr. Smythe was one of those tame affairs dragged into the play to make both ends meet; but she made it interesting. Miss Ford gave a good presentation of the designing actress whose dressmaker is obstinate. Mr. Hastings, as a noisy young man of leisure came on and off at intervals, and when the climax was reached in the second act, was the typical free and easy boarder, who is not particular where he makes his toilette. Mr. Blake more played Tom, the arab, who "gets 'all." His cockney accent was good, but there was not the humor in it that there might have been.

All the Comforts of Home, as played by the opera company was good for two hours and a half of solid fun. The action in every act works up to a climax that bursts like a thunder cloud, and when the curtain falls merriment is at high water mark.

Last week the Opera house company played The Professor, under the title of Lomania, and those who saw the performance got a surprise; and not a pleasant one. The Professor is a companion play to the Private Secretary, and it is a disputed question as to which is the more amusing. The Professor presents a series of humorous situations that would furnish material for a number of plays, and they all drift into each other so naturally, and come on so quickly that the fun is continuous. But the company did not do the play justice by any means. Bad breaks and audible prompting spoiled the effect all through the piece. The members of the company seem unable to explain their inability to learn their parts, but claim to have given them more study than any yet put on. Rehearsals and an angry stage manager had no effect; the actors could not master their parts, and the play fell flat.

Those who saw Miss Lowrie in Sweet Lavender will no doubt be surprised to learn that it was the first time she had ever undertaken such a part. She has done very little acting outside of small, servant parts, and dancing soubrette.

The Alvin Joslyn company drew large houses at the institute Monday and Tuesday evenings, although the only reminder of Chas. L. Davis, and his diamonds, brass band and bluster, was a seedy looking farmer who walked the streets with a carpet bag and a crowd of small boys after him. Mr. Willard was Uncle Alvin, and made the best of it.

Peck's Bad Boy played at the institute Wednesday evening, and on Monday the hall opens as the Lyceum theatre, when a season of variety performances will be given.

Harrison's orchestra is doing much to make the present dramatic season at the Opera house enjoyable. People have become so used to hearing good music from the orchestra that they take it as a matter of course, but they enjoy it just the same, and a number of new selections played during the last two weeks have raised the enthusiasm to the applauding point.

Modjeska has gone to her ranch in California for the summer with her husband, Count Bozenta. Her wealth is considerable, and most of it is already invested. She does not look her age, which is dangerously near fifty, and the marvel of her youthful demeanor and ripe beauty is that she has been a hard-working actress for more than thirty years. No woman on our stage—which she has graced and elevated during a period of fifteen years—has passed through anything like her experience.

There is no millionaire actor. Joseph Murphy is worth \$450,000. Jefferson is worth over a quarter of a million. He makes much, but spends much.

Edwin Booth's fortune is estimated at \$300,000.

Neil Burgess is worth a quarter of a million and is rapidly adding to it.

Stuart Robson is good for \$200,000.

"Billy" Crane is worth about as much as Robson, but has sometimes scorched his fingers on Wall street.

Evans & Hoey have made \$300,000 out of a Parlor Match.

Roland has made \$150,000 in the past six years.

Oliver Byron is worth \$150,000.

Harrigan's theatre will pay Ned Harrigan \$40,000 a year.

Lotta's wealth is estimated at \$400,000.

Maggie Mitchell is rated at one-quarter of a million.

Clara Morris and Fanny Davenport are said to be worth \$200,000 each.

A Successful Business.

The New Royal Clothing store, of which Mr. R. W. Leitch is proprietor, is rapidly making itself known, and favorably known, by generous, good advertising and the stock to support all that he says about it. There is a decided advantage in having an entirely new stock and the New Royal possesses in its perfection. The prices astonished the people when they examined the goods—splendid value being given in all instances. Mr. Leitch has been in the business but two months, yet his trade has developed with wonderful rapidity.

Powers' Summer Resort.

A summer sporting resort will be kept this season by "Jack" Power at the Lakeside house, Loch Lomond. The fishing, shooting and boating cannot well be excelled, and as the society of sporting spirits is always congenial, the new house is pretty sure to be well patronized. Only a few miles from the city, plenty of "the boys" will find their way there.

PRECIOUS STONES.

Their Legends and Their Mysteries—Healing Properties.

The father of jewelry was Prometheus. When he was cut loose by Hercules from the chains that fastened him to Mount Caucasus he made a ring out of one of the links of his fetters, and in the bezel of it he fixed a portion of the rock. According to Pliny, that was the first ring and the first stone. Hebrew tradition says that the tablets of Moses were of sapphire. In Hebrew the word sappir means justice, beauty and nobility. The emerald is mentioned in St. John in his Apocalypse. An emerald of inestimable value ornamented the bezel of the ring of Polyocrates, King of Samos. That monarch, having been all his life favored by fortune, determined to put his luck to a severe test. He threw the ring into the sea. The next day he went fishing. The record of that day's sport still remains unbroken. His Majesty caught a fine fish and in the inside of the fish he found his ring. That happened in the year 230 of the foundation of Rome, and the ring, considered as a talisman, was placed among the royal treasures of the Temple of Concord.

Emeralds from India, Persia, and Peru are the most valuable. According to their tints and their lustre they are classed as Prosines, Neronianis, and Domitianis. According to Suetonius, Nero used to look at the fighting gladiators in his heraldic, joy, and abundance. It had the reputation of curing epilepsy by application and of being an all-round pain killer. The diamond has always been regarded as the most precious stone. It resists the hardest bodies. The Pontiff Aaron wore a diamond of astounding virtues. It became obscure, almost black, when the Hebrews were in a state of mortal sin. If the guilty deserved death it became red, but in the presence of innocence it came back to its original purity and brilliancy. Rues assures us that diamonds breed, and that a certain princess of the house of Luxembourg had two which had a family in the course of a reasonable time. The same interesting assertion is also made by Boethius. The diamond was reputed as a preserver against epidemics and poisons. It calms anger and foment conjugal love. The ancients called it "the stone of reconciliation." It symbolizes constancy, strength, and innocence.

The name of the precious stone inserted in the ring of Gyges has not been handed down to us, but it is probable that it was the topaz whose wonders Philostratus recounts in the life of Apollonius. An attribute of the sun and of fire, the ancients called it the gold magnet, as it was credited with the power of attracting that metal, indicating its veins, and discovering treasures. Heliodorus, in his story of Theagenes and Caricles, says that the topaz saves from fire all those who wear it, and that Caricles was preserved by a topaz from the fiery vengeance of Araces, Queen of Ethiopia. This stone was one of the first talismans that Theagenes possessed in Egypt. The topaz at present symbolizes gentleness, clemency.

One of the rarest and most precious stones is the carbuncle, which is sometimes confounded with the ruby, from which it differs by the intensity of its fire, produced by an internal lustre of gold, while under the purple of the ruby there only appears a glimmer of azure or lacquer. Ethiopia produces the most precious ancient carbuncles. The Chaldeans regarded this stone as a powerful talisman. Legend makes the eyes of dragons out of carbuncles. Garciaus ab Horto, physician of one of the Viceroys of India, speaks of carbuncles which he saw in the palace of that prince which were so extraordinary in their brilliancy that they seemed "like red hot coals in the midst of darkness." Louis Vertoman reports that the King of Pegu wore an enormous one, which at the moment of his death he lighted up with sunbeams. The virtues of the carbuncle are resistance to fire, preservation of the eyes, promotion of pleasant dreams, creation of happy illusions, and an antidote against impure air.

The ruby is valued highest when it contains the least azure. The largest ruby that history speaks of belonged to Elizabeth of Austria, the wife of Charles IX. It was almost as big as a hen's egg. The virtues attributed to rubies are to banish sadness, to repress luxury, and to drive away annoying thoughts. At the same time it symbolizes cruelty, anger, and carnage, as well as boldness and bravery. A change in its color announces a calamity, but when the trouble is over it regains its primitive lustre. The amethyst, so called from the Greek Amethystos, meaning "not drunken," was a favorite stone among the Roman ladies. Its principal virtue was to draw away the vapors of inebriety from the brain. It also drove away evil thoughts and attracted to its possessor the favors of princes. The opal, fallen from its ancient splendor, is today called an unlucky stone, even by those who laugh at old superstitions, but it once held a high rank among precious stones. The belief that it attracted misfortune was founded on a Russian legend which found its way into France. The Empress Eugenie had a horror of an opal. At sight of one in the Tuileries she manifested terror. That had the effect of lowering the price of the stone.

The turquoise is considered as a talisman in Persia, its native soil. It preserves its possessor from accidents and insures constancy in affections. The value of the turquoise depends on its shade and its size, especially its thickness. Those classed as belonging to the old rock are valued very highly. Emblem of youth, of sentiment and tender recollections, the turquoise may be called the forget-me-not of the proprietor. It breaks on the death of its proprietor, and it changes color when he is ill. This last observation is perfectly true, and is certified to by all lapidaries. The same thing has been remarked of coral. "Not only do precious stones live," says Jerome Cardan, "but they are liable to get sick, to suffer from the infirmities of old age, and at last to die." The most precious of all stones, according to Dr. de Lignieres, is the jade, on account of its purity, its extraordinary qualities, and its mystery of its cutting. It was regarded as a sacred stone, and nobody had a right to possess it except a prince of imperial blood. Argerius Clivius, a famous physician in Amsterdam at the time of the Renaissance, published a work on the jade, or nephrite, which stone was then called, on account of its action on the renal system. At the same period

Italian authors spoke of the jade as a talisman, and discussed its wonderful powers for healing sciatica. The legends surrounding this stone abound in history. Good specimens of jade are extremely rare, and the world is at a loss to know how the Chinese managed to cut it, because it is so extremely hard that nothing can make an impression upon it. Splendid specimens of gray and green jade can be seen in the museum of the Trocadero.

In conclusion Dr. de Lignieres admits the possibility of the soundness of the theory that precious stones may have healing properties. High scientific authority, he says, has established beyond dispute the reality of an action *vis, vitus, or vita*, exercised by a great number of precious stones, leaving out of the question the influence of imagination and all the phenomena of auto-suggestion.—Figaro.

About Fruit.

It has been said that fruit eaten in the morning is golden, taken at noon is silver, but deferred till night is lead. The reason for this is that early in the day exercise enough to digest it will probably be taken. Also, if eaten on a comparatively empty stomach, the digestive organs can attend to this alone and so dispose of it. For this reason it is not well to take when over-fatigued and the digestive organs are in need of rest. Too, acid, too sweet or too watery fruits are most indigestible. Berries, oranges and grapes are the easiest of digestion, because there are not tough fibers and no excessive amount of juice to be counteracted.

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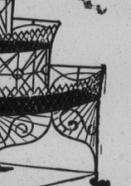
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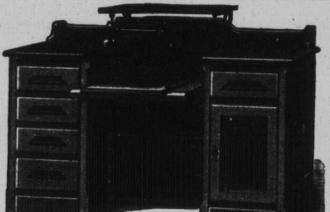
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St. John—South End.
The death of an old and much respected resident occurred on Tuesday last, when Mr. R. F. McGovern passed to his rest at the ripe old age of eighty-three years. He was one of the oldest and best known merchants of this city and his death will be heard with deep regret. He leaves a widow and five children, three sons and two daughters. Mr. E. C. Jones returned from Toronto this week. The illness of his mother in consequence of which he was called to Toronto, proved fatal. Mrs. Jones dying at a very advanced age.
Dr. Reynolds, England, is visiting St. John, the guest of Judge King, Orange street.
Miss Louise Dever who has spent the last seven months at Brantford, Ontario, returned home this week.
Miss Nellie Troop returned on Monday last from a trip to New York.
Mr. George Graham of the Bank of B. N. A. has resigned his position and will leave for Scotland today for his home in Scotland. Mr. Graham has made many friends during his stay in this city and his departure is much regretted.
Mrs. James R. Hall who has spent the winter at Nassau for the benefit of her health returned home on Monday last.
Mrs. C. E. Jarvis went to Boston this week. As a slight return for all the ladies have done for her, she has been invited by Dr. Hebertson (one of the officers) to attend the ceremony in a body on Saturday night, as his guests. The kind act of the officers is much appreciated by the ladies and officers of the King's and the ladies have been asked to appear in their uniforms on this occasion.
After a long and trying illness Mr. R. Peniston Starr passed away, on Wednesday evening, at his residence Carleton street, much regretted by a very large circle of relatives and friends. He leaves a widow and one son, to whom the sympathy of the community goes out.
The funeral of the late Judge R. C. Skinner was held, whose sudden death by drowning occurred at Inghamton, Miramichi, on Saturday last, was attended by the numerous concourse of people who were present at the ceremony at a quarter past seven in the afternoon. It was one of the largest funerals seen in this city for many years.
A society event of one to which the young people are looking forward with much interest, is the marriage of Miss Florence A. Robertson, of Robb's, and Dr. Allison Currier of Halifax, which takes place at St. Paul's church, Robb's, on Tuesday 14th of this month. The bride is a charming young lady and her friends residing at Robb's, and while their friends in the city are to be conveyed to Robb's by special train at eight o'clock for a large reception at their residence, "Karslake," at half past eight till twelve o'clock.
The marriage of Miss Wickwire, formerly of Cambridge, N. S., and now of St. John, and Dr. Kirkpatrick, of Halifax, took place on Wednesday the 15th of this month.
The members of the Eclectic Reading Club were entertained on Friday evening at the residence of Mrs. G. S. Keator, Prince street, and enjoyed a very pleasant reunion. Among the readers were Mr. J. Twining Hart, Mr. DeMott and Rev. Mr. Eaton. The selection given were all from the Greek dramatists.
Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Archibald and Miss Archibald of Moncton, made a visit to St. John last week. At the Queen's drawing room which was held on May 16, Miss Mary Fellows was presented by her mother, Mrs. Fellows, who were on that occasion a train of great models, with a coronet, pink, it was caught back under a rosette, from which it with much grace. Her dress was of moss green velvet, the bodice finished with a coronet, pearls and gold, her ornaments were diamonds. Miss Fellows wore a dress of white and pale blue, and Miss Mary Fellows a charming white dress, the front of which, backed over with daisies, the train of which was of white chain lace.
Judge Palmer has returned from Ottawa.
Miss Alice Lecher, who has been staying with friends in Portland, Me., for some weeks, has returned home.
Mr. A. Willis is making a visit to Woodstock.
Dr. Thomas Walker entertained a number of gentlemen at luncheon on Tuesday, at his residence Warburton, of the Indian service, who is a guest of Dr. Walker. Among them were Dr. William Bayard, Dr. Holden, Dr. Fairweather, and Mr. Geo. F. Smith. Dr. Berriman, Judge Peters, Dr. Murray MacLennan, Dr. DeW. Warburton, and Mr. Geo. F. Smith. Dr. DeW. Warburton intends leaving for Prince Edward Island on Monday next.
U. S. Consul Sampson is too ill to be able to attend to his duties.
Mr. George F. Mathew has gone with Dr. Bailey of the provincial university, to Ottawa to attend the annual meeting of the royal society of medicine.
Among the strangers who have been here this week, are Mr. and Mrs. W. T. H. Penney of Fredericton, Judge Stevens and Josiah Wood, M. P., Mr. W. B. Chandler of Dorchester, was in town this week.
The girls' association of St. John's (Stone church) have decided to postpone the entertainment in their school room, until next week, as several of their members are engaged this week, in the military drill.
Rev. Mr. Johnstone of Liverpool, N. S., has been visiting our city, and preached in the Congregational church last Sunday.
Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Blackadar of Halifax, and James Robinson, M. P., of Newcastle, have been in St. John this week.
Senator Dever has returned to Ottawa.
Mrs. and Miss Wetmore, wife and daughter of the late Judge Wetmore, left on Tuesday night for Port Arthur, Ontario, where they will spend the summer months.
Superintendent Vanzile of the C. P. R., has gone from Fredericton.
Bishop Kingston and Sir John C. Allen are here from Fredericton.
Mr. Samuel Girban of the Bank of New Brunswick has gone for his holidays to Washington.
Mr. F. S. White, who has been in our city for several months, has gone to California.
Mrs. M. C. Barbour left this week for an extensive trip of the United States, visiting relatives in Boston, St. Paul, Fargo, North Dakota and Dell Rapids, South Dakota, expecting to return in about three months.
Miss Mary Troop returned to St. John this week. Friends in this city will regret to learn of this death of Mr. Watts, of Brooklyn, formerly of this city.
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Smith and daughter, of St. Martin, have been spending this week with Mr. Gilbert Wheaton, Main street.
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Holmes have returned from St. George, and are receiving friends at 59 Garden street.
The death of Mother Vincent, the foundress of St. Vincent's convent, occurred last week, and was heard of by all who knew her with deep regret. She was much beloved and esteemed. She came to this city at the time of the cholera in 1854, and with the exception of some years spent at Fredericton, has lived among us ever since. She has been ill for the last four years and suffered much. She will always be remembered for her charity and kindness.
DELTA.
Rev. Fr. Williams, late of the Church of the Messiah, Boston, arrived on Wednesday to fill a three months' engagement at the Mission church.
Miss Sarah Harrison left Wednesday morning for Hartford, Conn. Miss Harrison has entered a two year course of hospital training.
Mr. E. J. Sheldon left Sunday night for Montreal. Capt. Wm. Thomson returned this week from a two weeks visit to Boston.
Ald. Geo. A. Davis left Saturday for Boston to attend the annual dinner of the Boston law school, of which he is a graduate. His mother accompanied him.
Mr. E. S. White of Sands River, N. S., passed through St. John this week en route for New York. After the service in the Congregational church on Sunday evening, Rev. Mr. Shore, the pastor, on behalf of the choir presented Mr. A. Hibbs, South Dakota, with a handsome reference Morrison for Montreal where he will enter the C. P. telegraph company's office.
Mr. W. B. Chandler, of Dorchester, was in the city this week.
Mr. R. H. Gilch, son of the late Mr. R. T. Gilch, went to New York Monday night.
Hon. Mr. F. E. Island, went to Ottawa this week.
Last Thursday, the order of the King's daughters gave an entertainment and violet tea in their room in the McPherson building on Talbot street. The tables and room were most artistically arranged in violet. The ladies were Mrs. Bowman, Mrs. Bannie, Mrs. Alfred Seeley, Mrs. Bowdler, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Simms, Mrs. Drury, Mrs. Found, Misses Crutcher, Mrs. MacLennan, Mrs. Barrow, Robinson, Hamilton, Bowman, Mc-

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THE MODEST MAN'S COW.

IT VISITS A WIRE FACTORY WITH CURIOUS RESULTS.

What the Modest Man did About It—His Ingenious Device to Enable the Cow to Walk—Mack Dee Tells the Story Without Mentioning Names.

A New Glasgow man is in luck, but his natural modesty and inobtrusiveness of character deters him from reaping the full benefit of his good fortune. He hates anything bordering on notoriety, but by the exercise of a little persuasive eloquence and by dint of cross-questioning I wormed the story out of him, which at first blush seems almost incredible. I am under a strict and distinct promise to suppress his name and being a man who prides myself on my truthfulness will stand solemnly by my compact. What is a man's life worth if he does not have a few good friends?

Story telling is not my stronghold, but I will endeavor to relate this, holding nothing back except the man's name as for reasons aforesaid.

This man, whose name I suppress, was the owner of a very handsome cow of the Alderney tribe. She stood four feet in her stockings at that time and was a kind and considerate cow and a great milker and had withal an enquiring turn of mind. One day in the pursuit of her ordinary vocation she roamed to the vicinity of the wire factory and stepped through a loop of wire that hung through an open window. When she was exactly half way through the machinery started, and that cow was cleft in twain as clean cut as a hemlock log by a cross-cut saw. The hind end fell backwards and sat there like a piece of bread, but the forward half all went to pieces. The owner (whose name I suppress) happened by, just then, and grasping the situation, and the head of a puncheon that lay conveniently near, laid it carefully on top of the cut, pulled the skin up neatly and after tacking it put a hoop around the puncheon head and the butt end of the cow at the same time.

Then he buried the front half, and when he returned he found that the blood had

coagulated, and, with a little assistance, he managed to get her on her feet, or at least on two remaining feet. But here a new dilemma arose; her feet were too near one end to preserve a proper equilibrium, but being a man of resources he overcame the difficulty by fastening a rod along her back by girths and allowing it to project about two feet past the root of her tail, and to this he adjusted a weight which balanced the cow, or what he managed to save of her. A little careful practice learned her to walk, although never so gracefully as with the four feet, being more of a waddle exactly like a duck. Not until a week or so later did it dawn on him what a treasure he had secured. You see, not having any mouth or stomach, she did not require food, a great desideratum in a poor man's cow; and, after the first shock, the diminution of milk was hardly perceptible. She had no tail-tale horns to give away her age or appraise her of the time she might reasonably be expected to give up all interest in sublimity things and snug things up preparatory to giving us a last adieu, hence she might live for

ages and retain perennial youth. Then her tail, that in former times could not knock a fly off her ear; now in the absence of other members grew quite important and put on considerable airs, whisked around continually and would not allow a fly to gain even a foothold, and had the cow, or at least what remained intact of her, under complete control. By raising her body erect the end of the rod would touch the ground, and for hours she would stand like a three-legged stool with the puncheon lid, on which hair had grown, as level as a centre table. For a long time he did not know what use he could make of her when she took those dreamy and abstracted fits, but his wife, the man said, whose name I suppress, conceived the idea of setting her bread to rise on it as the temperature was about right.

The man said, whose name I suppress, that she was admirably adapted for a poor man's cow, requiring no pasturage. Once she wandered away and walked into the pound, and the keeper came with tears in his eyes and begged him to take her away, and in order to facilitate the matter offered

him five dollars if he would get her away quick. The pound man said that his dog was in convulsions in the off corner of the pound, while the entire family were huddled in the cellar awaiting his return. He said that a cow that was so foreshortened as that one was made him long to die and get out of the immediate reach of such innovations.

He said (the man said, whose name I suppress) that the only difficulty he



"LIKE A THREE-LEGGED STOOL."

encountered was that in some of her festive moods, she would gambol indiscriminately around and trip up and fall flat on the puncheon lid while the rod would stick straight up in the air and her hind feet, in fact the only feet she had would fly around like a windmill.

Of course he said the man said whose name I suppress that having so much time on her hands, or rather on her feet, she was subject to long fits of abstraction and thoughtfulness and would lean up against the fence and ruminate and wonder if she had not lived in some other sphere or if she had



"ON THE GAMBOL."

a better half what in thunder had ever become of it. Why don't you give her to some dining museum or show people? He asked; but the look of pain that swept over his face and his evident horror of notoriety made us sorry that we ever asked the question. His last words as he wrung my hand at parting was a pathetic request to suppress his name. MACK DEE. New Glasgow, N. S.

THE AUTHOR OF "COMRADES."

Felix McGlennon's Success as a Writer of Songs for the Masses.

A good deal of popular interest has been excited in this country recently regarding the authorship of a number of popular songs, including "Comrades," "That is Love," "Oh, What a Difference in the Morning" and others of a similar character. Although, to the highly critical musical mind, these songs are beneath criticism, they have obtained enormous sales, and have done much to lighten the cares of millions of persons. Therefore, it can be said truly that Mr. Felix McGlennon, author of the songs referred to with titles, and of hundreds of other popular songs, is a public benefactor. This young man—he is only 33 years old—is a resident of London. He was born in Glasgow of Irish parentage. He is thoroughly domestic in his tastes and habits, and he possesses a modesty which has not been impaired by his extraordinary successes. He has extraordinary facility in the creation of popular songs. He has occasion frequently to compose an air in the short space of five minutes. He has reduced song writing to a science. Curiously enough, like Stephen Foster, the late Charles A. White, and other noted composers of popular songs, he has a very limited knowledge of the theory of music. He cannot play on any musical instrument. He manages to pick out, with his right hand, on the piano, the air of his inspirations.

"In my youth I came to Manchester, and about twelve years ago began to write songs," he said, in a recent interview. "My first efforts were ballads, and I used to work a good deal in collaboration with high-class Manchester musicians. But I soon learned by experience that it was far more profitable to write for the music halls than for fashionable concerts. About the time I came to this conclusion I went to London and struggled for years there, trying to secure a foothold. But many a time I had to be satisfied with a smoke for dinner. The first song that brought me before the public was 'Three Young Men Who Never Went Astray.' This song is unknown in the United States, but it had a great run in England several years ago. Shortly afterward Tom Costello, then an unknown singer, but now one of the leading variety singers of Great Britain, was engaged to play in a pantomime, and he asked me to write his child song. I wrote 'His Funeral's Tomorrow.' It was a new departure in music hall songs, the first of the grim humor class. The management was opposed to its being sung, but Tom insisted that it should not be cut out. This threat won him the day. The song saved the pantomime and made Costello a successful man. Costello sung 'Comrades' when it first came out, and his salary was soon raised from an insignificant sum to £30 per week. I soon had offers to write more songs than I could possibly produce. I then looked about and found several able word-writers whose work, though imperfect and unmarketable, was good. I have about half a dozen of them around me, and they write songs which I dress up. That is, I put the finishing touches to them. In this manner I have brought out several puppets who are gradually acquiring reputation. Thus you will see that my study is a veritable song factory."—N. Y. Sun.

LONGEVITY OF MEDICAL MEN.

Irregular Hours and Want of Sleep Breaks Them Down.

The general average of life in persons over twenty is nearly fifty-two years. The average among professional men—ministers, lawyers and doctors—is considerably higher than this: in the case of clergymen sixty, or a little more, and in that of lawyers and medical men about fifty-six and a half years.

It will be seen that doctors lose nearly four years of life as compared with clergymen. This can hardly be due to the greater liability to disease arising from broken rest, irregular meals, bodily fatigue and much responsibility, for the doctor's active life, much of it out of doors, and his special knowledge how to care for himself, must more than compensate for such disadvantages.

The medical man needs more mental diversion. It would be well for him to cultivate flowers, to study some science, or some department of history, literature, or art, or to take up some simple mechanical occupation, which he could turn from time to time for refreshment.

He really needs more exercise. It would be well for him often to substitute the bicycle for the carriage. He needs more sleep, too—fully seven hours—and as his sleep is often broken in upon at night, he should form the habit of sleeping at odd moments, even by day.

The folly of incessant work is well illustrated by the case of the late brilliant Dr. Golding Bird.

A few months before his death a professional friend, Doctor Routh, had occasion to call on him. The waiting-room was full, and it was three hours before Doctor Routh gained admission. Naturally he made some remark about his friend's great popularity.

"Yes," said Doctor Bird, "you see me, as a little over forty, in full practice, making my several thousand pounds per annum. But I am today a wreck. I have a fatal disease of the heart, the result of anxiety and hard work. I cannot live many months, and my parting advice to you is this:—"

"Never mind at what loss, take your annual six weeks' holiday. It may delay your success, but it will ensure its development. Otherwise you may find yourself at my age a prosperous practitioner, but a dying old man."

The foregoing facts and suggestions may profitably be taken to heart by business men as well as by doctors.—English Paper.

How "Soldiering" is Avoided. In the countries of Europe in which the military conscription exists many tricks are resorted to by conscripts in the effort to escape service. Often men have been known to mutilate themselves, as by cutting off a forefinger, in order to render themselves unfit for the service. Pretended inability to see is exposed by the surgeons without great difficulty, but pretended deafness sometimes baffles the examiners.

A counter-trick on the part of the officers was for some time effective against this fraud. The recruiting officer, after a conscript had pretended to be deaf, remarked in an ordinary tone of voice, "You are unfit for service; you are free." In many cases the recruit showed by evident signs of

satisfaction that he had heard the remark. He was then recalled, told that he had been detected in his fraud, and sent to the barracks.

After a time, however, the conscripts became too wary to be caught in this trap. They had heard of the trick, and were on the lookout for this remark, and when it was uttered they made no sign of intelligence.

Lately the French officers have invented a new "trap," the success of which is a curious illustration of the ingrained courtesy, on the part of Frenchmen of all classes.

After the "You are free" has failed to excite any sign of understanding in the recruit's face, the command to go is shouted at him. He starts out of the room, the door of which is held open by mechanical means. As he passes through it the officer says:—

"You might at least shut the door!" This little unjust impeachment of the man's politeness is said, in nine cases out of ten of pretended deafness, to result in a quick turning of the man's head. He is then called back and told that he has been found fit for the service.

A Japanese Bath. In hygienic matters the Japanese have everywhere a habit which may have a lesson for us. In their nightly bath and morning wash the water is never cold, never warm, but always hot as it can be borne.

To foreigners this habit seems very surprising, but the most inveterate Englishman, if he stays in the country long enough, abandons his cold tub in its favor. The cold taking which it is suspected must follow it is not found to occur if the water has been hot enough. This heat is maintained by a little furnace beneath the bath.

In the bath the bather or bathers take a prolonged soaking, the washing proper being done on the bath room floor; then follows a second and final soaking, drying with towel, and a lounge in bathing wrapper. This habit seems to promote softness and suppleness of the skin, and by persons inclined to rheumatism is soon found to be altogether preferable to the cold bath in every particular. The poorest of the Japanese hear of a cold bath with amazement, and would be sure the man who used it must be a barbarian.

A TONIC

HORSFORD'S Acid Phosphate.

A preparation of the phosphates, that acts as a tonic and food to the exhausted system. There is nothing like it; gives great satisfaction.

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

HOW TO TELL GOOD WHISKEY.

The Chief Analyst of the Canadian Government Informs the People.

A 43-page pamphlet recently issued by the Inland Revenue department, under the title of "Bulletin No. 27," furnishes information concerning the quality of liquors of such an interesting and valuable character as to make it an excellent guide book for importers, retailers and consumers; and one that should be in the hands of all who desire to know the names of reliable distillers and dealers, and the way to tell high-class liquors from inferior grades. The information contained in the pamphlet is very full, and is presented in a manner that reflects credit on the Laboratory branch of the Inland Revenue department.

On page 41, referring to Scotch Whiskies, the Analyst says:—"These whiskies claim, I believe, to be produced by distillation of malted grain, or a mixture of malted and unmalted grain, in pot-stills. They are characterized when new by the very large amount of so-called 'emphyreumatic oils' which they contain. The new or raw spirit, being quite unfit for use, is aged in wooden vessels, and in the course of time, through the changes which take place, the oils are oxidized or otherwise converted into products which give the characteristic bouquet or flavor to these whiskies."

Page 35 says:—"Any volatile oils present in a liquor are carried over with the vapor of alcohol, and are therefore found in the alcoholic distillate. Such oils are, as a rule, insoluble in water and nearly insoluble in very dilute alcohol. In consequence of this when water is added to the distillate, so that its volume is double that of the liquor distilled, the oils are largely thrown out of solution, and the emulsion so produced becomes decidedly opalescent. In genuine Scotch Whiskey such oils are necessarily present. Grain spirit (alcohol) is free from these oils and gives no opalescence on dilution with water. As rye whiskey is generally made from such spirit we find no opalescence on diluting the distillate from this liquor. Six samples of artificial liquors were produced in the laboratory from patent still spirit and essences. None of the distillates from them gave any opalescence on diluting with water. It is not

unlikely where the opalescence is very slight the liquor is essentially an imitation article, to which a proportion of genuine liquor has been added. Since in every case in which a high degree of certainty exists as to the origin of a pot-still liquor a very decided opalescence has been found."

On page 34 of the report the government analyst, in reference to furfural reaction, quotes M. L. Lindet—Bull. de la Societe Chimique de Paris, tome V, p. 20, as follows:—"The presence of furfural in liquor is believed to be due to the charring of portions of the malt (or other material used) during process of distillation."

Continuing the analyst says:—"In patent stills, where steam heat only is used, this charring of the contents of the still does not take place, and in the spirit produced furfural is not found. The ageing of the spirit which causes changes in the nature of most of the secondary constituents of spirits, does not apparently affect the furfural, which is present as largely in old as in new pot-still whiskies. (The analyst quotes the foregoing from the evidence of A. H. Allen before the select committee on spirits appointed by the British House of Commons 1891.)

The report furnishes on page 21 a list of the Scotch Whiskies analyzed, with the following results:—

Table with 3 columns: Name, Opalescence on Diluting Distillate, Furfural Reaction.

Several other brands, shipped by blenders and distillers, whose names do not appear, not having been given the inspectors, are not included in this list. These, however, appear in the report in connection with the vendors' names, and are all ranked as more or less inferior to the highest grade above mentioned.

So that, according to the official report of the laboratory branch of the Inland Revenue department, the highest recognized authority in the Dominion of Canada, MACKIE & Co.'s Scotch whisky stands conspicuously at the head of the whiskey list.—Advt.

JUST TAKE THE CAKE

of SURPRISE SOAP and use it, or have it used on wash day without boiling or scalding the clothes. MARK how white and clean it makes them. How little hard work there is about the wash, How white and smooth it leaves the hands.

YOU'LL ALWAYS HAVE A CAKE.



THIS IS THE PICTURE OF A MAN

Whose wife had her lace curtains done at Ungar's. They were so nice and white that he mistook them for something else when he awoke, but his appearance indicates that he needed a fright of some kind. Ungar does up lace curtains to look like new. Not a thread out of place and as square and even as it is possible to make them. Consider the cost of having them done up at Ungar's, and then think of the trouble it is to do them up yourself, and your chances for getting them just right. This is the time when people are making their homes bright and cheerful after moving and house cleaning. Move with the world—send your curtains to Ungar's this week.

BE SURE and send your Parcels to UNGAR'S Steam Laundry and Dye Works, St. John, N.B. (Waterloo street); Telephone 55. Or Halifax; 92 and 94 Granville street. It'll be done right, it done at UNGAR'S.

ALWAYS INSURE PHOENIX Insurance Company of your property in the PHOENIX HARTFORD, CONN. WHY? Because of its STRENGTH, LOSS-PAYING RECORD AND HONORABLE DEALING.

Children's Kilt Suits Made up in Blue Serges and Fancy Tweeds. Prices ranging from \$3.75 to \$5.00. In ordering state chest measure and age, and we will send for selection subject to being returned at our expense. E. C. COLE Palmer's Block, 178 Main Street. Montreal, May 10, 1892.

NEW DISCOVERY by ACCIDENT In compounding a solution a part was accidentally spilled on the hand and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We at once put this wonderful preparation on the market and so great has been the demand that we are now introducing it throughout the world under the name of QUEEN'S ANTI-HAIRLINE, IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS AND SO SIMPLE ANY CHILD CAN USE IT.

Vertical text on the far right edge of the page, including fragments of other articles and advertisements.

ASTRA'S TALKS WITH GIRLS.

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

L. VIDA, St. John.—I am very sorry that I should not be able to answer your questions in time to be of much service to you. Two of the quotations are very familiar to me, but the names of the authors have escaped me. I will look them all up as soon as possible and let you know in a future issue. Thank you for the kind words about Progress, and my column in particular. You did not ask too many questions at all. I am here to answer them. I spent a very pleasant day on the 24th, and I really believe that is my idea of happiness now-a-days.

BLANCHER, St. John.—I am glad you asked me those questions, because I shall not only be able to get your mind completely at rest on the subject, and give you a great deal of encouragement, but also to say a friendly word I have long wished to speak to those girls who, like so many of us, are obliged to earn their own living. You know the rather hackneyed saying that "There is always a room at the top?" My dear girl, it is so true! There is always a demand for good work. So far from its being a fact that lady stenographers and type-writers cannot find employment in the city, I could name at least half a dozen firms in St. John, who are in want of a good stenographer and type-writer at the present moment; the school cannot turn them out fast enough to supply the demand, but the trouble is, that as soon as the average girl has learned enough shorthand to transcribe her own notes—sometimes with difficulty—and enough type writing to satisfy herself, she considers her education complete, and answers the first advertisement she sees, for "a competent stenographer and type-writer." A short trial proves her to be very incompetent, and she comes to the conclusion that there is no chance for typewriters in St. John, whereas the truth is that a regular famine of first-class workers exists. A good stenographer and typewriter can earn from five to ten dollars a week easily, and the salary of a good telegrapher ranges from 30 to 50 dollars a month. Of course she would have to be very good indeed at her profession to earn the latter sum. Now these are figures you can rely upon, and if you make up your mind to study hard, work patiently and be one of the best in your chosen profession, you need have no apprehensions about the future, you can always obtain and keep a good situation. I almost think I should recommend telegraphy, as the pay is better, but still short of a little, and it is a profession, and once learned is never forgotten. If I have been of any use to you, I am very glad indeed, and will always be happy to give you any information in my power.

ROLLING STONE, St. John.—You are a very sensible girl, to take what I said in such good part, but you know how I meant it. I have read what you sent me very carefully, and I have no hesitation in saying that the idea is a very good one. I have often thought over that same subject myself, and I agree with you perfectly; not only that, but the subject is one that has been very little touched upon, and offers a wide scope for speculation. The only trouble with your work was this; you made it too sketchy, it was little more than outline, and you did not make as much of it as you might have done. It was more like a short composition for school, than an article for the press, and therefore, it had not that workmanlike touch which only comes with practice. If I can ever get the time I will touch it up and send it to you, so as to give you an idea of what I mean; and until then I will take care of it. Do as I recommended and persevere. Nothing will improve you so much as practice. I shall be glad to hear from you whenever you write.

GRINNON BARRIET.—I have never repented of that rash remark so far. In fact I believe I should be quite lonely now without that type written edition, which smiles up at me from my table once in every two or three weeks. I did rather descend upon you last time, did I not? And I began to think I had frightened you away forever. I have been housecleaning myself you know, for the last few weeks, so I have strong opinions on the subject; and when Geoffrey calmly delivered himself of the opinion the other night at tea, that it was all a mistake to suppose housecleaning was in reality harder than any other work, it was merely a matter of being used to it or not. I simply rose up and smote him with my scarred and reddened hands, and richly he deserved it. As to babies! Well, that is another question, and also, perhaps, another necessary evil, which can scarcely be avoided. As long as the world was the great majority of its inhabitants will indulge in the pernicious practice of getting married. Some of these days you will do so yourself no doubt, and then you will be better qualified to give an opinion on the subject. I think I shall write you on the subject of babies some time, and when we can compare notes, and experiences, only, I alas! have not even a small niece whose perfections I can enlarge upon. You are right, however, about babies being made monarchs of all they survey in a much too large degree; I do believe other people have some rights which should be respected, and when my dearest friend's infant wishes to scoop one of my eyes out, merely for the pleasure of inspecting that organ after it has been divorced from the parent stem, and howls with rage when his attempt is frustrated, I am largely in favor of the rights of the individual being protected, against the all encroaching tide of "the rising generation." It is too bad about that poem of yours. I am really afraid the editor of Progress has no poetry in his soul. How generous you are, but no! I could not accept such a sacrifice at your hands, besides, if you were to implicate me as you suggest in the authorship of that poem my literary reputation would be blasted forever, and the fair flower blighted ere yet it had reached fruition. I don't think the refrain of Ta-ra-ra, etc., was catchy at all. I never liked it. I should not think the miniature

niece would appreciate your kisses very highly as long as you smoke. I mistake not you have never had much difficulty in getting your poems into the pages of Progress. I think I have seen them there very frequently.

DORATHEA, York Co.—How in the world could I do as you ask? What influence do you imagine I could bring to bear upon anyone to "send them down?" I would do anything in my power for you through this column, but if I wrote privately to one there is no reason why I should do it to others. I will think over what you suggest and see what I can do.

MOONEY-EYE.—Do you know you chose a very ugly name? Could you not think of anything prettier, or more suggestive? You are very good to say, or rather to imply, that to write to me frequently would be a liberal education, but still I do not think I would leave school just yet and depend on such an uncertain source of education. (1) I am afraid the plumb line will never amount to anything unless it is gruffed, the fruit would be apt to be small and sour. (2) The rose should bloom the next year, but there is no hope of its blossoming any sooner.

I never noticed the peculiarity you speak of about the girl with the new dress. It is just as well you don't want to be a girl, since such promotion is quite beyond your reach, and crying for the moon is dreary work. I managed to read your writing very easily, though it is certainly very small, you should try to write a larger more manly hand. You should not be too hard on that poor young man, perhaps he did not happen to have the requisite coin. You are a very bad boy, I am afraid, to laugh at the misfortunes of others, just wait till you are trying to "raise a moustache yourself, and then you will sympathize with the trials of other youths. Perhaps you will be "The dude of the famley" yourself some day. No wonder they laughed! he should have said "monstrous as I survey." You can write again if you like, and I will pat the pup with pleasure for you.

C. B. C.—You were quite right to come back again. I meant what I said when I told you to write whenever you felt like it; you know I like my old correspondents to remember me. I am glad to hear you were so pleased with your former answer. Well, no, I have not exactly got a dog of my own, in fact I never possessed a dog but once, and that was when I was a small child; but the dog referred to in lines in the house with me and mine. He is a great pet and a very clever fellow. I can tell you of a simple and certain cure for warts. Put a quantity of washing soda in a bottle with some water and shake it until you have what is called a saturated solution; that is, until the water will not take up any more soda, and the lumps remain in the bottom; touch the warts with the solution whenever you think of it, four or five times a day, or even oftener, and they will gradually disappear. Never mind the freckles. All boys who go out in the sun much have them, and by the time you are quite grown up they also will probably disappear. It is too bad, but the plain boy often makes the handsome man, so don't worry. No, I don't think you were wicked at all, and it is very hard to keep one's temper sometimes. Don't you know that housecleaning is hard on everybody? and hardest of all on those who do the work? But still it cannot last forever, and in the summer boys can almost live out of doors. Don't be hasty, my dear boy, you are too young to think of such a thing, wait till your education is completed, and you are a man. We all think we have a hard time of it when we are young, and perhaps we have, in one sense, but it is only in after years that we learn what hard times really are. Thank you for the card, and write whenever you feel like it to your friend.

ASTRA.

The Feminine Chin. The modern British artist, caught by the specialization of his craft, seems to be concentrating his attention on ladies' chins. This is especially the case with the fashion-plate artist. Human chins may be divided into four classes. First, the retreating chin, which falls away behind the frontal line of the face. This is the pet abomination of the modern chin-fanciers. Secondly, the normal chin, which is a chin of moderate size, definite outline, and flush with the frontal line of the face; this ought to be the chin approved by painters. Thirdly, there is the long, prominent chin, which is pushed forward somewhat in advance of the normal line of the face; this is ugly, though not always markedly so. Fourthly, there is the very long, very large and decidedly protruding chin; this in scientific language is the prognathous chin—the chin, in fact, of the monkey tribe. It is the chin, slightly modified, which the highly cultured artists of the fashion-plates have chosen as the type of the beautiful in female chins. Darwin had something to say on the point. In the "Descent of Man" he wrote: "The early male forefathers of man were probably furnished with great canine teeth, but as they gradually acquired the habit of using stones, clubs or other weapons for fighting with their enemies or rivals, they would use their jaws and teeth less and less. In this case the jaws, together with the teeth, would become reduced in size." What strikes one here is that large jaws and a prominent chin in man appear to have been needed, at a low stage of development, for fighting with the mouth and teeth as monkeys and dogs fight. If the fashion-plate artists of today are showing us real and not imaginary types of female beauty, it would seem that women are beginning to revert to that occupied by man in his transition from the simian to the bipanous stage. If this be so, we may anticipate, since nature seldom does anything without a purpose, that the quarrels of women, more especially of fashionable women, will soon begin to be fought out not in the law courts or by polite letter-writing and the social "cut," but by the good old method of "tooth and nail." We commend these developmental facts to the consideration of the admirers of huge and hideous chins.—London Hospital.

SEASONABLE RECIPES.

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

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

Kidney Irish Stew. Take the hard core out of the middle of an ox kidney, and cut it into pieces about one inch and a half square. Season with salt and pepper, and put into a saucepan with an onion finely minced, and a quarter of a pint of stock, or water. Let the liquid boil and remove the scum carefully; then put half a dozen large peeled potatoes into the pan, and simmer gently until they are sufficiently cooked—about one hour to simmer. Put the kidney in the middle of a dish and arrange the potatoes around it, pour the gravy over all and serve as hot as possible. Probable cost 12c., sufficient for three or four persons.

Kidney Soup. Cut an ox kidney into thin slices. Season these with salt and pepper, dredge a little flour over them, and fry them in butter until they are nicely browned. Pour over them as much boiling water as will just cover them, and simmer them gently for an hour. Take out the kidney and cut it into small pieces and return it to the saucepan, together with two quarts of stock, two turnips, two carrots, one onion, three sticks of celery, all cut small, and a small bunch of savory herbs. Simmer slowly for an hour and a half, then take out the herbs; add a tablespoonful of mushroom ketchup, and a little salt and pepper, if required, and thicken the soup with a small lump of butter rolled in flour.

Kidney in Bacon. An appetizing breakfast dish may be prepared as follows: Cut six thin slices of bacon about six or eight inches long. Mix up a teaspoonful each of chopped onion and parsley with an ounce of breadcrumbs; add a pinch of nutmeg, pepper, and grated lemon rind. Sprinkle the bacon with it, roll them up, tie with a piece of string, and bake in a hot oven, or heat in a frying pan for a few minutes. Serve either hot or cold.

Veal Olive Pie. Cut the remains of a dressed fillet of veal into thin slices. Cover these with pieces of bacon, spread foremost upon them, and roll them firmly. Place in a pie dish, piled high in the middle, and intersperse among them about a dozen foremost balls the size of marbles, the yolks of four hard boiled eggs cut into halves, and a few sticks of mushroom, served up on a good, highly-seasoned gravy, thickened with brown thickening and flavored with lemon juice. Line the edges of the dish with pastry, cover the same, and bake the pie in a well-heated oven for an hour or an hour and a half.

Tomato Chutney. The following is a capital Australian recipe for making the above:—Slice 10 lbs. of green tomatoes into an earthenware dish. Sprinkle each layer of slices with salt, and let them remain all night. The next day put into a preserving pan 2 quarts of vinegar, 2 lbs. of brown sugar, 1 lb. of sliced onions, quarter ounce of clove, half teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, quarter ounce cinnamon, quarter ounce peppercorns. Drain the tomatoes from the salt, and simmer them with the vinegar, sugar, onions, &c., until tender. Put into small jam or pickle bottles and cork well. The tomatoes must be pickled just before turning red.

Prawn Curry is excellent, and is nearly as good when made from the tinned prawns (Barataria for choice) as from the fresh, and at a much less cost. Empty a tin of good prawns into half a pint of white stock, adding a pinch of powdered mace and four tablespoonful of cream or milk. Mix one teaspoonful of Indian curry powder with the same quantity of flour, and 1 oz. of fresh butter. Stir these very slowly all together for an hour. Squeeze in the juice of half a lemon; add salt if necessary; and a quarter of a teaspoonful of brown sugar, and serve in the centre of a ring of rice. The rice must be arranged round the dish like a wall; then take a small mixed egg cup, fill it with rice, press it in, and turn out on the top of the wall. Put one of these at regular distances all round, and pour the curry into the middle of the ring.

Bolled Tongue and Tomatoes. Boiled a fresh tongue; wash, trim and scrape it, and cook it for three-quarters of an hour in cold water; put it in a pot, cover with hot water and cook until it is tender, then take it out of the water, peel off the skin, lay in on a hot platter and pour over it some tomatoes prepared as follows:—Peel some tomatoes and slice them thin and put with them some fine dry crumbs—enough to thicken them when done; put them in a stewpan and cook gently, stirring frequently; add to them half a small onion and five or six cloves, and when done take out the onions and cloves and add a large spoonful of butter, pepper and salt. Have this ready when the tongue is done; pour it around the latter on the dish, and serve very hot.

Savouries. Nice little savouries are always more or less appreciated, and among them rank Gruyere sandwiches, composed of thin slices of fairly fresh bread with shavings of Gruyere, on which is a small medium of French mustard and a sprinkling of salt laid in between. The sandwiches may be cut into the shape of tiny cutlets and laid against a bank of cream. "Laitance sur canape" is a very useful savoury, but for its making soft roes are required. As unfortunately, some blasters have hard roes, it is well to occasionally make use of them, and the following is an excellent way. Cut some rounds of stale bread, and fry them a good color in boiling butter; rub over the hard roes with butter and grill them gently, cut them in inch pieces, place one on each round of toast, and on each piece of roe put a mushroom that has been fried in butter, squeeze in it a drop of lemon juice, add a suspicion of cayenne, and serve very hot. Cheese fritters are very nice if the dinner has not been too substantial. They are made by

We are Alive

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

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

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

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Lace Curtains Cleaned & Dyed by a French Process

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If requested, we will mail you a sample of the Cloth.



Suits sent C. O. D., with privilege to examine and return if not satisfactory.

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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 that is instantly felt.

WORTH REMEMBERING!



Ferguson & Page Always carry a large stock and are continually receiving New Goods in Watches, Jewelry, Solid Silver, Electro Plate, Clocks, Bronzes and all goods pertaining to the Jewelry Business. Call at 43 King Street.

JAMES S. MAY & SON, Merchant Tailors, DOMVILLE BUILDING, PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

This SHARON'S GOODS are all Personally Selected in the Foreign Markets.

First-Class Materials! Equitable Prices!

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REPAIRED IN THE MOST WORKMANLIKE MANNER.

J. THOMPSON, Practical Machinist, 53 SMYTHIE STREET, - ST. JOHN, N. B.

GROCKET'S SPARKLING SODA WATER

For the Summer Season it has no equal. A good, cooling drink, any syrup you want. Buy a book and call often. The Scent for a cent machine is still going. It works easy and gives more than a cent's worth every time.

GROCKET'S DRUG STORE, Cor. Princess and Sydney Streets.



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

WM. ROBB, Practical Collar and Harness Maers

Keeps in Stock or make to order every requisite for Stable or Road, at lowest possible prices. Personal and prompt attention given to Repair. 204 UNION STREET.

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Nice little savouries are always more or less appreciated, and among them rank Gruyere sandwiches, composed of thin slices of fairly fresh bread with shavings of Gruyere, on which is a small medium of French mustard and a sprinkling of salt laid in between. The sandwiches may be cut into the shape of tiny cutlets and laid against a bank of cream. "Laitance sur canape" is a very useful savoury, but for its making soft roes are required. As unfortunately, some blasters have hard roes, it is well to occasionally make use of them, and the following is an excellent way. Cut some rounds of stale bread, and fry them a good color in boiling butter; rub over the hard roes with butter and grill them gently, cut them in inch pieces, place one on each round of toast, and on each piece of roe put a mushroom that has been fried in butter, squeeze in it a drop of lemon juice, add a suspicion of cayenne, and serve very hot. Cheese fritters are very nice if the dinner has not been too substantial. They are made by

grating a couple of ounces of Parmesan or any not moist cheese, mixing with it an ounce of grated bread, a little pepper, and sufficient beaten egg to form a light consistency. The mixture is dropped from a dessert-spoon in small cakes into boiling fat or oil. When fried on both sides drain and serve piled on a hot dish, garnished with a very hotly-flavored savoury, egg cutlets will be relished: boil an egg till quite hard, then shell and chop it up, mix with about a tablespoonful of grated stale bread, one of grated Parmesan, a little nutmeg, a short teaspoonful of curry powder, and the beaten egg, one into the white of the egg, then into breadcrumbs, and fry a pale brown in boiling butter. Serve very hot. Dried haddock makes a particularly good savoury. Boil it first in a frying pan of boiling water for a few minutes; then remove all skin and bone; pound it in a mortar; mix with it a little grated Parmesan, some minced parsley, pepper, and beaten eggs; roll into small balls; fry in butter or oil, and serve on rounds of toast or fried bread. An easier way is to pound the haddock (after boiling, serving up on a hot plate) with a little butter, and spread it on strips of buttered toast. Dust with cayenne, and serve very hot.



Infants fed on Nestle's food in Spring become strong and vigorous. They stand the heat and avoid summer complaints in a noticeable manner. Begin the use of Nestle's Food at once. Sample sent free on application to THOS. LEBRON & Co., Montreal.

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The Progress Piano

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

THINGS WORTH KNOWING

The forts around Paris have sufficient food to last three years.

Fish are sold alive in Japan, and Silk worms are sold by the pound in China.

Belgium, by adopting Greenwich time, has stolen seventeen minutes from old Father Time.

The first electric car in South America appeared on the streets of Panama on the 27th of last month.

Most of the men in the islands of South-western Japan lead lives of idleness, and are cheerfully supported by the women.

It has been ascertained the cost per family of food in the United States is \$243.65 a year, against \$222.22 in Europe.

Great Britain is the only country in Europe, except Portugal, which can neither restrict the entrance of, nor expel, foreign paupers.

The Massachusetts Constitution contains a provision requiring that all citizens shall address the State's Lieutenant Governor as "honorable."

Germany's railroads have a trackage of 24,843 miles, 5,000 miles more than exist in Great Britain and Ireland, the early home of the railway.

Three factories in the United States consume nearly 2,000,000 eggs a year in making the peculiar kind of paper used by photographers known as albumen paper.

The gastronomic law that oysters should not be eaten in the months without an R in them was laid down by a person named Butler nearly three hundred years ago.

The Chinese have a kitchen god, which is supposed to go to the Chinese heaven at the beginning of each year to report upon the private life of the families under his care.

The teak, which has passed into proverb as the best material for shipbuilding, is superior to all other woods, from the fact that it contains an essential oil which prevents spikes and nails driven into it from rusting.

An eclipse of the moon is caused by the shadow of the earth; the phases of the moon are caused by the continually varying inclination at which half of it that is illuminated by the sun is presented toward the earth.

The word tariff is derived from Tarifa, a seaport of Spain, about twenty miles from Gibraltar, where the Moors, during their supremacy in Spain levied contribution, according to a certain scale, on vessels entering the Mediterranean sea.

The letters I. H. S. are the initials of the Latin—Jesus Hominum Salvator, Jesus Saviour of men. The letters J and I were formerly used indifferently, the J being preferred when final or affording a terminal flourish. The differentiation in use was established about the year 1630.

Roman catholic priests, in the accepted sense of the expression, cannot marry and remain in good standing in their church; but priests of certain Eastern branches of the Roman church—Maronite, Syrian, &c.—may marry, they are under certain restrictions as to the sowing of mass, however.

In California it is found that peach stones burn as well as the best coal, and give out more heat in proportion to weight. The stones taken out of the fruit that is tinned or dried is collected, and sold at the rate of \$15 a ton. Apricot stones also burn, but not as well as peach, and do not command so good a price.

A modern compilation of engineering maxims states that a horse can drag, as compared with what he can carry on his back, in the following proportions: On his worst carted road, three times; on a good macadamized road, nine; on plank, twenty-five; on a stone trackway, thirty-three, and on a good railway, fifty-four times as much.

Pearls are perishable. After a time they decay. Sometimes a fine specimen will lose its lustre and beauty within a few months, so that the possessor of such treasured place. They are very delicately made, consisting of thin films overlaid one upon another, with more or less animal matter between the layers, and it is no wonder that they deteriorate. After being buried in the ground for a while they are found worthless.

Bulls and bears are terms used to designate two opposing factions engaged in speculation, the one endeavoring to raise the values, and the other to depress them. The bulls magnify every circumstance favorable to the appreciation of the stocks or other mediums of speculation they hold or have agreed to take at a given time, while those who have contracted to deliver, or who for any reason wish to buy, do all in their power to depreciate them, and are therefore nicknamed bears. The origin of the terms is probably the natural proclivities of the animals—the bulls to toss things into the air, and the bears to squeeze any enemy with which they come in contact.

The clearing house is an institution founded for the purpose of exchanging bills, notes, drafts and other commercial paper without the trouble of personal visit to the banks. The clearing house of London, which was the first of the kind, originated among the bankers of that city, whose transactions in the checks, bills, and drafts drawn upon each other became so large as to call for the daily, and even hourly, use of vast sums in bank-notes by all of them. Appreciating how readily the debts and credits respectively due or held by them might be set off, one against the other, they formed the clearing house, where, up to 4 o'clock each day, all drafts, bills, etc., upon each individual member were taken. This

system of the London clearing house has, however, been much extended and improved. The first clearing house in the United States was established by the associated banks of New York in 1853. They now exist in nearly all of the large cities of the United States.

"PROGRESS" PICKINGS.

A Dublin doctor lately sent in a bill to a lady which ran thus: "To curing your husband till he died."

Shawber—"What do you think of my new picture, old man?" Singler—"Pretty fair. How many (puff) of these cigars did you get with it?"

Aunt Furby Low (at art-store window)—"Did you ever? It's marked '200.' Uncle Si Low (with an air of superiority)—"That means by the gross.—Puck.

A shoemaker hung out a new sign, and then wondered what passers-by found so amusing. His sign ran: "Don't go elsewhere to be swindled. Walk in here."

A man told his daughter that it she learned to work he would give her a surprise. She learned the art, and he surprised her by discharging the servant girl.

"What is the meaning of the word 'lukewarm'?" asked the teacher. "Johnny Cusmo, you may answer." "Water is lukewarm when it looks warm and isn't."

A New Brand—"What a splendid color Miss Jones has!" said Chollie. "She has, indeed," said Miss Senvius. "She must have discovered a new druggist."—New York Press.

"Young man," said the merchant, "do you think you could keep our books?" "Y-a-a-a; I presume so; but why the deuce don't you lock them up in yonah safe?"—Washington Star.

Professor (to class in physics)—"Now describe this electrical machine, if you please." Head boy—"It consists of a large glass wheel turned by a crank." Applause from the lass.—Free Lance.

A Suspicious Invitation.—African explorer (among the cannibals)—"Today I am invited by King Abubuzo to dinner. I think I had perhaps better not go—hardly knows how the thing is intended."

Glanders—"It is said that paper can be used effectively in keeping a person warm." Gazely—"That is very true. I remember a thirty day note of mine once kept me in a sweat for a month.—Brooklyn Life.

Newwife—"Tomorrow is your birthday, darling, and I am going to stop at the jeweller's and buy you a present. Her hubby—"Get something cheap, pet. I haven't paid him for my Christmas present yet."—Jewellers Weekly.

New cook—"I'm told the missus wants things in th' high-toned fashionable style. Sure, I'm afraid I won't suit, for its only plain cookin' I've done." Old cook—"It's aye something else."—Judge.

"What do you think of that artist who painted cobwebs on his ceiling so truthfully that the hired girl wore herself into an attack of nervous prostration trying to sweep them down?" "There may have been some artist, but never such a hired girl."—Western Belle.

Western belle—"Here, paw, I have borrowed Mr. Tenderfoot's 22-caliber revolver." Paw—"What yer old with that toy?" Western belle—"I want you to pierce my ears so's I kin wear the earrings Howling Hank gave me."—New York Sun.

German officer (to soldier on guard)—"Don't you see anything wrong?" Guard—"No, lieutenant. 'Don't you see anything wrong yet?" "No, lieutenant. 'You wretched ass, can't you see that you have got your helmet hindside before on your fool head?"

"Ma," said a discouraged little Maple avenue urchin, "I ain't going to school any more." "Why not?" "Cause tain't no school for me." "Cause tain't no school for me." "Cause tain't no school for me." "Cause tain't no school for me."—Saratoga Saratogian.

Eminent Counsel (pleading the cause of a pick pocket): "My client, your worship, must not be held to strict accountability for his deeds. He is, your worship, subject to fits of abstraction, and—Magistrate (dryly): "Yes; the evidence seemed to establish that."

Said the superintendent of the Texas penitentiary, at Huntsville, to a newly arrived delegate: "You have the privilege of working at any trade you prefer." "I'd like to keep on drivin' cattle to Kansas." Another gentleman in the same institution wanted to be a sailor.

The prominent citizen walked out to his barn the other morning under an umbrella and said to his old darky hostler: "Well, Samson, aren't you praying for this rain to stop?" "No, indeed, sah, it's no use prayin' to de Lord to stop de rain when de wind am in de east."

Happy Creditors, It — Lieutenant (gazing dreamily at the hand of a rich heiress): "Ah! how many persons this dainty little hand is capable of making happy." Lady: "Many? Surely it can only make one person happy?" Lieutenant: "It bestowed upon me, the happiness of many individuals would be assured!"

In a small theatre at the close of the third act the curtain did not drop the whole length, but remained suspended half way. Stretched on the stage lay a solitary dead man. As all endeavors to lower the curtain failed, the corpse at length got up, and said in sepulchral tones, "No rest even in the grave," and went and dragged the curtain to the floor.—Ex.

That Fetched Him.—1st letter. Wife (writing from Wildbad): "How I long for a couple of lines in your handwriting!" (No reply.) 2nd letter: "I feel anxious about you; do write!" (No reply.) 3rd letter: "I am quite in distress about you; this dreadful suspense is killing me!" (No reply.) 4th letter: "If I do not hear from you by to-morrow, I shall set off home at once!" Telegram: "Keep calm. I am all right. Your husband."

SEEN AND WOMEN TALKED ABOUT.

Hon. Joseph Medill, Chicago's greatest editor, and proprietor of the Tribune, was born near St. John, N. B., 1823.

It is said that in England there are 100 lives of Gladstone in manuscript ready to be passed to the printer the day the grand old man dies.

Jerome Klappa Jerome is now 32, and has been in his time a clerk, a schoolmaster, shorthand writer, a reporter, an actor and an editor.

The Czar of Russia has made himself bald by a habit he has of rubbing the top of his head with his hand. This was due probably to his desire to know whether it was there.

Lord Tennyson is the oldest living English author, his first book having been published in 1830. Mr. Gladstone comes next.

The State in its Relations with the Church, appearing eight years later.

The Prince of Wales is suffering from an affection of the throat, and gossip connects the late Sir Morell Mackenzie's name with the opinion that it may develop into a malady such as carried off the late Emperor Frederick of Germany.

Lord Brassey was at one time England's greatest railroad contractor and builder, and amassed a huge fortune in his business. He now makes it a rule to save one-third of his vast income and to put it away with his other accumulations.

Queen Victoria during her reign has only signed one death-warrant, which was for an execution in the Isle of Man; the Act passed for relieving Her Majesty of the signing of death-warrants in this quarter of Africa, not included that part of Her Majesty's dominions.

The Rev. Dr. Cowell, of Philadelphia, had a law practice yielding a revenue of \$20,000 a year before he entered the ministry. So generous is he that he cannot receive any gift from church or friends without bestowing it, or feeling tempted to bestow it on someone else.

Dr. Cowell is the author of a history of the St. John fire.

Behazin, King of Dahomey, adds the resources of civilization to the traditions of his own country. He was educated in Paris, and is pronounced by far the most cruel and savage monarch France has yet had to fight in this quarter of Africa.

Every one acquainted with Dahomey thinks France undertakes a big contract in trying to conquer the country.

Mr. Thomas Spurgeon, pastor of the Auckland Tabernacle, New Zealand, who is going to take charge of his father's work for three months in the London Tabernacle, has been very successful in Auckland. In style, voice and fluency he is said to be a veritable chip of the old block, and it is possible that he may succeed his father as the permanent pastor of the tabernacle.

Miss Lucinda Q. Gore, a school teacher at Luckharabad, India, was confronted by a royal Bengal at the open school room door. With woman's wit, she jammed the door.

With a new book with a growl of pain, slammed the door in his face. Help came before the man could gain ingress elsewhere, and the brave woman and her pupils were rescued.

Colonel Cody (Buffalo Bill) was, amongst other things, in his early days an actor in Texas. One night, the author of the play being away, Cody, in a hurry, arranged to direct the order of the acts, playing the last act first, and so backwards. On coming in at the end of the evening, the author was much excited to see the first act being played, but was pacified when Cody said the audience, chiefly cowboys, had been in a very good temper, and did not appear to notice the difference.

The Prince of Wales' private study at Sandringham is anything but pretentious. It is one of the smallest rooms in the house, and is lit by a large single window. The woodwork is all of light oak, and the walls and ceiling of a neutral tint. There are no hangings, no soft rug, even on the oak floor. The principal piece of furniture is a solid, square oaken desk, at which the prince writes all his private letters. The prince's waste basket is odd. It is from a design furnished by his royal highness, and resembles a huge chimney-pot hat. There are no books in the room, but a huge collection of pipes and cigars arranged on shelves.

The sentinel who some weeks ago shot and killed a man who interfered with him, besides being promoted at the time, has now been publicly rewarded by the German emperor himself. The emperor sent for him and presented him with his photograph and autograph, and on Monday morning, when the Guards' regiment to which the man belonged was being reviewed, the troops formed a square, and the corporal was led out, and addressed by the emperor as follows: "I shake hands with you before the whole regiment for your faithful fulfilment of your duty. It is an honor for the regiment to number in its ranks such a good soldier." The emperor then exhorted the troops to be equally mindful of their duty on serious occasions. It will be remembered that the incident gave rise to considerable adverse comment in the press.

The most celebrated of lighthouse keepers is Ida Lewis, who, in deeds of heroism, has surpassed the famous Grace Darling. She is now 50 years old, and has charge of the Lime Rock Lighthouse at Newport. When she was 12 years of age her mother kept that light, her father being a helpless cripple. That was in 1854, and in September of that year she rescued four young men from a capsized sailboat. In midwinter of 1866-7 she saved a soldier of the Fort Adams garrison, who had been similarly upset, and he was restored to life at the light-house.

In the fall of 1867 three men were swamped in their boat near Lime Rock while trying to pick up a valuable sheep that had fallen from a wharf. She saved them and the sheep also. Not long afterward she saw a man clinging to a spindle between a reef near the lighthouse, rowed out to him and got him safely. In a gale, in March, 1869, she rescued two more soldiers from a swamped boat. On February 4, 1880, two members of the Fort Adams garrison had broken through the ice between the lighthouse and the fort, and she pulled them out. Thus far she has saved thirteen persons from drowning.

"German Syrup"

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

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

G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

Some Children Growing Too Fast

become listless, fretful, without energy, thin and weak. Fortify and build them up, by the use of

SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
OF LIME AND SODA.

Palatable as MILK. AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE OF COLIC OR COLDS, IN BOTH THE OLD AND YOUNG, IT IS UNEQUALLED. Genuine made by Scott & Bowne, N.Y. Sole Importers: All Druggists, 50c, and \$1.00.

W. C. RUDMAN ALLAN, EASTPORT.

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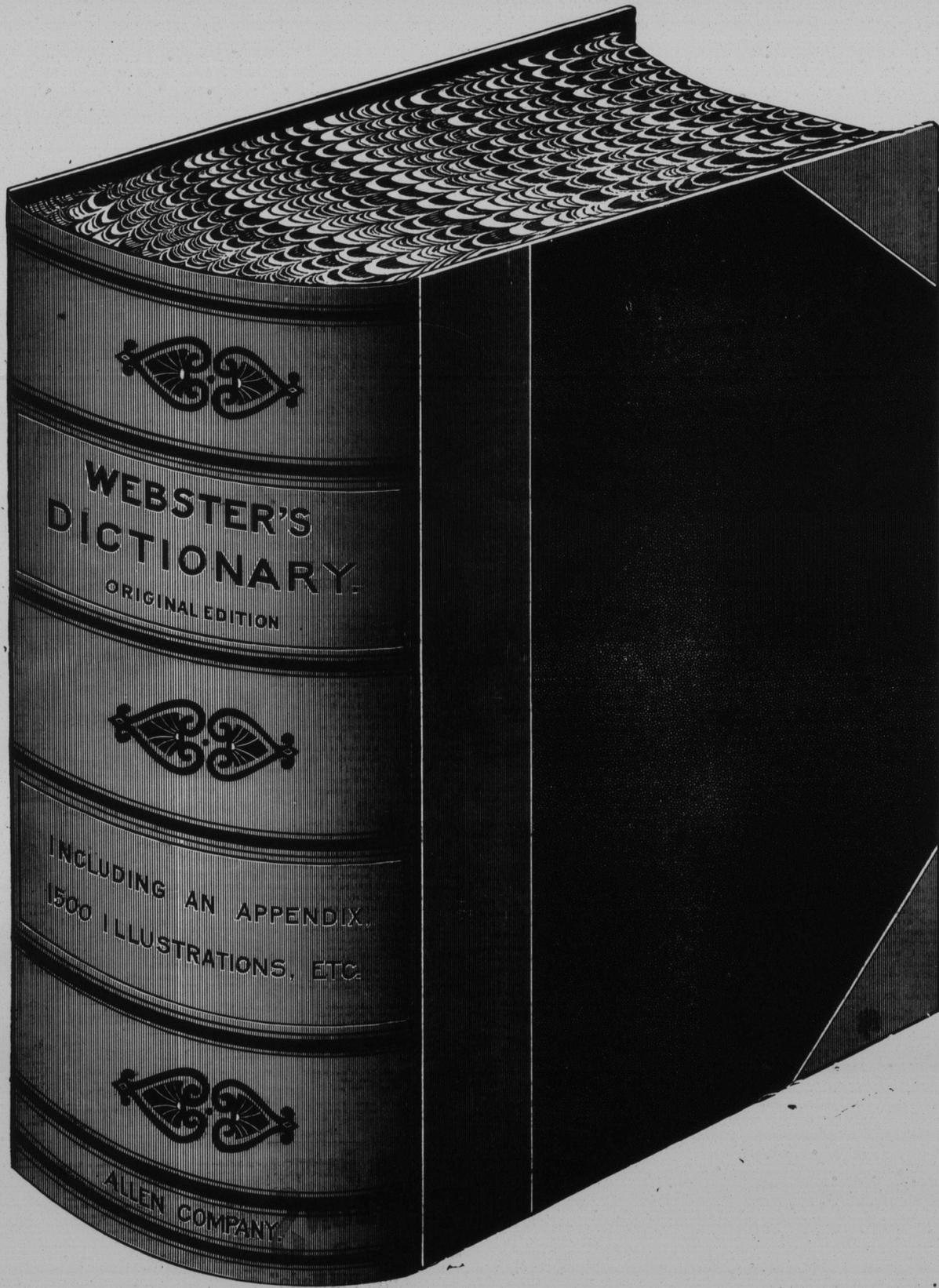
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