

TWO THOUSAND NAMES

MORE IN THE DIRECTORY OF 1891 THAN THAT OF 1881.

This is Mr. McAlpine's Estimate, A Man Who Has Canvassed the City For 25 Years and Whose Judgment Is Important—What He Says.

Probably no man in St. John is better able to give an opinion in regard to the census than Mr. D. McAlpine, publisher of the directory. And he has decided views on the subject.

"There has been a great mistake made," said Mr. McAlpine, as he dropped into an easy chair at his residence the other evening. "The population has not fallen off any since 1881, and I think a recount would show that I am right in saying so. The mistake was made in not taking the names of those who are away, but do not intend to remain. This section of the census law is decidedly unjust, and in a seaport town like St. John we have to suffer by it. But it is not the city alone. In all parts of the province the effect is the same. Hundreds of people go away for a few months; some go to sea, others for health or pleasure; yet they all have their homes in St. John, and should be counted in the population. This has not been done, and the result is that these people are not enumerated among the inhabitants of any place. Suppose a St. John man happens to be in an American city when the census is being taken there. He tells the enumerator his home is in St. John, and his name is not taken. If he was away from here when the enumerators were going their rounds, he is not counted; but he is a native of St. John for all that. There are hundreds of cases of this kind.

"Then, again, it is doubtful whether all the names of those living in the city were taken. I have had 25 years' experience with canvassers and know what a difficult task it is to get the right kind of men. The enumerators may have been the best that could be secured, but I know one of them who was hardly equal to the work. He worked for me when I was getting out this year's directory, and was not very satisfactory. However, this may be an exceptional case.

"I do not think that much weight should be attached to the fact that the men were paid so much for every name they got. You can readily understand how monotonous it is to ask the same questions over and over again, and how probable it is that a canvasser will get careless. Of course it is all new to the people in every house he enters, but it is the hardest thing imaginable for a man to believe this, and in his hurry to get through, he forgets to ask all the questions.

"And this is the most important part of the work. Unless questions are asked nothing will be learned. When I have canvassers out for the directory I impress this upon them every morning. My last words always are: 'Ask all the questions.' Yet I find they do not do so.

"For instance a canvasser enters a house, gets the name of the tenant, enquires about the family, probably gets the names of two sons, and thinks that is sufficient. There may be five or six sons, but half of them are not enumerated. If he gets a good list of names he is apt to be satisfied, and forgets to enquire whether there is a family living upstairs. I always tell them to ask 'are there any more?' If they do not ask that question they are not likely to get one half the names.

"Men come to me in the evening and tell how many streets they went through and congratulate themselves on the work they have done; but I tell them I don't want that, I want all the names, no matter whether they spend a day on one house.

"When I tell you how we compile the directory, you can see how easily it is for canvassers to make mistakes.

"After the canvassers have gone all over the city, and say they have secured every name in their different districts, all the slips are placed in alphabetical order. Then I take last year's directory, and compare the names on the slips with those in the book. When I find the same name on each I put a mark opposite it on the old directory. I go through all the slips in this way, checking them off. When I am done, you would be surprised to see the number of names in the book that have not been brought in. Thousands have been missed.

"Well, I write the names down, give a list of each to the canvassers, and send them out to see what has become of all these people. They bring back the names of seven-eighths of them who are still living in the city. This shows how easily mistakes can be made, and how probable it is, that the census enumerators, who only made one round of the city, may have missed hundreds of names.

"There is another difficulty which I suppose will always exist. The number of people who are under the impression that every man who canvasses for names is 'after the taxes' never seems to grow less, and you cannot convince them. They always refuse to give information, and prove

a great hindrance to the work. I've been publishing the directory for over 25 years, and there are hundreds of people who do not know it."

"How does this year's directory compare with that of 1881?" repeated the publisher, in answer to a query. "Let us see," and he led the way into the library. The two books were taken down and compared. Ten years ago the names of people living in Portland were published in type a size smaller than those living in the city proper, and were made up two columns to the page. Now all the names are together. This made it a little difficult to make the comparison, but it was found, after making all due allowances, that there were 46 more pages of names in the directory for 1891-92 than in the one published for 1881-2. An average page contains 44 names. From this it will be seen that there are over 2,000 names in the directory now, more than there were ten years ago.

"There you see," said the publisher after making the comparison, "that shows a mistake somewhere. My method of compiling the directory was just the same this year as it was ten years ago. I do not take any more pains with the work, for I have always endeavored to have it as complete as possible. There is no such thing as getting experienced canvassers, because I can only give them employment for a short time each year, and I am compelled to engage new men every time the directory is published. So, you see, the circumstances under which the two books were compiled are the same.

"I think it would pay the city to have a recount, and I for one would be willing to contribute my share. If it would cost too much to go over the entire city, why not take a few wards in different sections, and see how they would compare with the count taken."

Electric Cars Will Run Next Spring.

When poles for the electric street railway were placed along the route from lower cove to Indian town, some months ago, it was generally supposed that the cars would be running by electricity before the winter set in. Such, however, has not been the case. Horses still have to draw the cars over steep hills, and rapid transit is a thing of the future. This has not been the fault of the street railway people. They want to make the electric service a success from the start, and under present circumstances this would be impossible. The paving of Main street has been a great hindrance, and until the street is finished, the work on the electric railway cannot go along as smoothly as it otherwise might. The tracks have been wired to the end of the paving, and the street railway people are keeping up with the corporation. A great deal has yet to be done in the way of preparing the carsheds for the new system, and as the street has not been completed to where they are wanted, this has made the running of the cars this fall almost impossible.

The railway people say that the cars will be running by electricity early in the spring, and that when they do that everything will be in first class order, and the public will have no reason to complain of the service.

A Doctor Falls to Report.

One of the results of neglecting the regulations of the board of health has shown itself on Paddock street. A family there was attacked by scarlatina—a light type, true, but sufficient to summon the physician. He paid two or three visits and the children were confined to the house yard for a short time and then allowed to go into the streets and play with other children. The house was not placarded, because the doctor did not report the case, and the neighbors had no knowledge, therefore, that their children were coming in daily contact with the disease until one of them was stricken down. In her case scarlatina assumed a malignant form and she died after a few days' illness. This is a fatal result of neglect. Other children in the vicinity have been attacked since.

They Danced in the Street.

Pond street rang with merriment one morning last week, and many people were awakened by the fun. There was a wake in that vicinity and the attendance was large, but the entertainment was evidently not as lively as some of those present would have liked. On their way home, a number of the visitors ran across a man with a fiddle, and pressed him into service. For want of a better place they danced in the street, and made enough noise to make everybody in that vicinity aware of the fact.

They Had a Good Time.

The postal clerks combined business with pleasure Tuesday, and made their convention an event to be remembered with pleasure. In the afternoon they went for a sail down the bay, and on their return to west end they drove to the Saint's Rest, where a clam bake was prepared and disposed of in style.

IT IS "REED'S FOLLY."

THE NAME OF THE HUGE STRUCTURE ON MOUNT PLEASANT.

Mr. Reed's Enterprises and the Opposition They Have Met—His Efforts to Build Up the City Discounted—What He Is Doing at Present.

A huge structure occupying an elevated position on Mount Pleasant has been attracting considerable attention lately. Nobody, however, seems to know much about it, although people passing down Dorchester street and Jeffries' hill are usually so struck with the appearance of the building that they seldom fail to make some remark about it.

A representative of PROGRESS who happened to be in its vicinity this week, was curious enough to make some inquiries of a gentleman, whom he found gazing upon it with evident admiration. The gentleman was Mr. Robert Reed, its owner.

Mr. Reed has spent a great deal of time and money in his efforts to establish something that might be a benefit to St. John. He has been unsuccessful, and gracefully acknowledges the fact. This has not been for any fault of his own, for he says he has met with overwhelming opposition in all his undertakings, and considers PROGRESS one of his greatest opponents. This paper's comments on the management of the Owen's art institution has made him of this opinion.

Two or three years ago the writer interviewed Mr. Reed in regard to the financial condition of the art gallery, and published his remarks, which showed a very unsatisfactory state of affairs at that time. The heading of the article was written from the conclusions drawn from the interview, and that was the only part of the article not in Mr. Reed's own words. Although this was three years ago Mr. Reed remembered the heading this week as distinctly as if it appeared last Saturday. He also remembered the interviewer, and took the opportunity to give him a piece of his mind.

Mr. Reed is a man of large experience, but, as he says, the interview is a new thing, and he could not understand how a reporter could talk to a man, get information and publish anything that might be unfavorable to that man. He thinks that would be the work of an enemy, and that the art gallery has plenty of them. Whether he would rather have PROGRESS get its information from an enemy of the institution he did not say.

Whenever it is possible PROGRESS always endeavors to get information from the people who should know all about any public institution its readers are interested in, and although it is not always a pleasant task, it is done, and the Owen's art gallery was no exception. If it was evident from what Mr. Reed said that the gallery was being conducted as it should be, PROGRESS would have been only too glad to say so.

Unfortunately, this was not the case. Mr. Reed has now given up all attempts to do anything that will be a benefit to the city. For many years he tried hard to form a company and convert his "castle" into a summer hotel. He came from the states, he says, with millions of dollars behind him, to start the enterprise, buy up the land from Mount Pleasant to the Kennebecasis, and make it into a park and summer resort. But he received no encouragement from the people of St. John. On the contrary he met with opposition from all sides. He abandoned the idea and sold the property to its present owners. The sale, Mr. Reed thinks, was a good thing for him, but he would rather that the castle had become a benefit to St. John in the way of bringing tourists here. He is disgusted with the treatment he has received at the hands of the people, and will make no further efforts to build up the place. Mr. Reed has done much to improve Mount Pleasant by erecting a number of comfortable and attractive cottages, but says he will not add another to the row.

In building the huge tower on Mount Pleasant, he has a very different object in view. "That," said he, pointing to the structure reaching toward the sky, "that is a folly, the folly of an old man, who has endeavored to build something that would be a benefit to the city, and has failed. You may call it Reed's Folly if you like."

The structure is intended for an observatory, and Mr. Reed is having it built for his own special benefit, or, as he told PROGRESS to study the Wolfe comet when it makes its appearance. At present it would be difficult to understand what object he has in view, for the structure looks like a huge pile of scantling, nailed together promiscuously. It presents a very imposing appearance, however, and when it is finished, will no doubt look more attractive. At any rate it will be one of the points of interest in the city, and if the number of visitors who come here during the summer season in the future is not as large as it might be had the castle been converted into a summer hotel, all who do come will undoubtedly visit Mount Pleasant to inspect Reed's Folly.

JOGGINS PROPERTY BOOMING.

Good News for the Stockholders With More Faith than Dividends.

The stockholders of the Joggins mine will be pleased to learn such favorable news from a property which has been so unproductive of dividends for so long a time. Many people put more money into this enterprise than they could afford to lose, and it will be the best of tidings to them to learn of the enhanced value of the property, the price of which, instead of being fixed at \$200,000, as it was during a depression period, some years ago, will probably go to double that sum.

"Few indeed have any conception of the improvements that have taken place within a year," says a recent account, "and the old residents are just beginning to realize that the railway has brought them into touch with the outside world. Nevertheless a change has come over the spirit of their dreams. The outlook is bright, and they are preparing to reap the benefit of our increasing output of coal, which will give employment to a large number of workmen. The staff at present comprises over 230 men, and the output is about 300 tons daily. This great change has been wrought by the advent of the Canada coal company, by whom the property has been bonded with an option to purchase till the end of 1892. Under the vigorous and enterprising management of this company the plant has been improved, and its capacity largely increased.

The main slope has been sunk to a depth of 1,900 feet, and the present output has been obtained with a single rope. The slope, however, is fitted with double tracks, and it is expected that both will be required before long to meet the demand. Underground the old board and pillar system of working has been entirely superseded by the long wall method, which is almost exclusively used in mining low seams in the old country. By this improved method of mining a superior quality of coal is produced. The lumps are large, bright, and free from impurities. The coal resembles very closely old mines Sydney—commercially one of the most valuable in the province. The quality of the seam to the deep as usual is better, and the sale in consequence has increased.

For steam purposes many prefer the Joggins, as it gives a more uniform heat for a longer time than most of the other coals of this country. The pit is in good shape, and will soon be well equipped and adapted for a large output. The I. C. R. is one of the best customers for steam coal, but latterly the coal has become quite popular in the local market, and finds a ready sale for domestic purposes. This year the shipping facilities by water have undergone a vast alteration. The endless chain of other days has disappeared, and the coal is lowered to the wharf by a wire cable, attached to drum operated by a hoisting engine. The wharf itself has been lowered, and four vessels can be loaded simultaneously without any breakage of coal. A new foundation for the hoisting engine is to be built, and the stone for that purpose has been obtained from the Lower Cove quarry, and is already on the ground. The reservoir is being enlarged, thus giving increased storage capacity for water. About 140 feet is now being excavated. The screens have been enlarged and improved, and in fact the whole plant has been thoroughly overhauled. Naturally the boom has spread to the beautifully situated little village.

Several new built cottages, tastefully painted, are noticeable. Others are in course of erection. A union church has been built by the protestants, and services are conducted regularly by the ministers of the different denominations. A picnic held last week realized \$210 and this sum was divided equally among the different pastores. The residents have an abiding faith in the future of the Joggins as a mining centre, as the supply is abundant and practically inexhaustible. Hence greater strides are likely to be made, and it is possible that a second Springhill in growth and importance may soon spring up.

The New Patrol Wagon.

A new use has been found for the hose wagons of the fire department. The police made the discovery. Formerly when a man was found whom an officer was unable to take to the station by the coat collar, a team was engaged at the victim's expense. The new method, however, saves the police a good deal of trouble, if it does create some excitement around town. An alarm is struck and the fire department called out, the man lifted into the hose cart and taken to the station. This is the way it was done Wednesday night, when an intoxicated individual found in the mud at the foot of Union street. The police seem determined to have a patrol wagon, if they have to bring out the entire fire department, engines, ladder cart and all.

One by One.

By the death of Mr. John Sandall the city loses one of its old and respected citizens. Mr. Sandall was one of those men whose office brought him in contact with many people and who lost nothing in popularity from that fact.

Mr. Arthur's Bookstore, 80 King street.

BAD WATER AND AIR.

THE CAUSES OF MALIGNANT DIPHTHERIA AT WOODLAWN.

Miss Tisdale and Miss Jarvis die the Same Day—An Open Shallow Well Receives the Barn Drainings—A Water Tank in the Cellar Made the House Damp.

The oft-repeated saying that the city is more healthy than the country in a sanitary respect seems to have been proved in a remarkable way this week, when two old ladies, Miss Tisdale and Miss Jarvis, living on the outskirts of the city, were stricken down with diphtheria and died the same day.

Everybody knew the "Tisdale place" on the Marsh road, and many people were aware that Miss Tisdale and her companion Miss Jarvis lived there with a young servant and man servant—old and deaf—who looked after the place and the stock.

While the deaths were sudden, they were by no means so sudden as the daily papers said. Miss Tisdale complained of a sore throat last Saturday, and Miss Jarvis on Sunday. The latter drove to church as usual on Sunday morning and got very wet going home, with the result that Monday she was much worse. When Dr. Inches was called first to see Miss Tisdale he was not aware that Miss Jarvis was ill. The next day he saw her. She was very ill, but still moving about her room, and persisted in keeping up until three hours before her death.

In the meantime the physician in attendance found a friend of the sick ladies, who, while unable to go herself, reported the case to the doctor of Trinity and Mrs. Brigstocke, who immediately procured a professional nurse and drove to Woodlawn, where they remained until after the death of both ladies.

The physician looked for the cause of such a malignant case of diphtheria. He found that the well from which the water was drawn for daily use was on the surface of the ground, about six feet deep and situated at the foot of a slope, upon which the horse and cow barn was. It must have received the drainings from this building, and owing to the recent rains these would be much increased.

It is also known that there was a large and old wooden tank in the cellar of the house, which received all the water from the roof slopes. This made the house exceedingly damp at all times and was very unhealthy. There were other causes, according to those acquainted with the premises, why the house was unhealthy, such as the decay of stored vegetables, &c.

These facts account, without reasonable doubt, for the malignant disease which caused the death of the two ladies.

On the Street and on the Platform.

Although there are few men in America more widely known than Father Chiniquy, he attracts very little attention while walking along the streets of St. John. There is nothing in his personal appearance that would attract attention except, perhaps, a gold badge which hangs on his breast. A short stout man, with long, gray whiskers, and a countenance that is at all times pleasant and serene, he goes about quietly and no one would recognize in him a man who has had more exciting experiences than most people. At 80 years of age, he is still delivering lectures which certainly do not tend to make life more pleasant for him in the future than it has been in the past. He travels alone, going from place to place, and seeming to care very little whether he falls in with friends or enemies, and he has hosts of both. He still possesses an unusual amount of energy, for a man of his years, and his lectures are delivered with a force that shows his interest in his work, while his quaint style and good humor enables him to control an audience to a wonderful extent. When occasion requires he illustrates his remarks with gestures and antics that cannot fail to make his hearers remember him, and even those who do not agree with all he says, find his lectures interesting.

Coming and Going.

The trustees of the Mission church have extended a call to Rev. Mr. Greer of the diocese of Delaware to take Rev. Father Davenport's place when he goes to Philadelphia. The third Sunday in September will be Father Davenport's last Sunday in his city before he goes to Philadelphia. It is quite probable that the society of St. George, of which he is chaplain, will tender him a reception before his departure.

Another Summer Resort.

Mr. E. W. Tree seems determined to boom the outskirts of St. John for pleasure resorts. He has made a success of Duck cove this year, and now is turning his attention to Harding's point, which has many advantages not possessed by the cove. He proposes to form a company and run both places on lines that will please and attract the public. Everyone will wish him success in his enterprise.

Advertisement in "Progress."

Advertisement in "Progress." It pays.

THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Of the Opening of the St. John Opera House September 21st.

PROGRESS prints the official announcement of the opening of the St. John Opera house in another column. At last the building is ready for performances, and the people of the city have a place of amusement of which they may well be proud.

From the start PROGRESS has boomed the new opera house, pointed out that it was wanted, and fought the prejudice against the project. In spite of the fun that was poked at the scheme and its promoters and at PROGRESS for its hearty support, the building stands today receiving the finishing touches, and the first official announcement of the first performance appears in these columns.

It is not the time yet to speak of the energy and persistence, yea, the faith, that has built the opera house. The men who did it, who have talked and worried and worked against what odds they alone know have the satisfaction of seeing a handsome structure—an opera house that cannot be excelled this side of Massachusetts or in the maritime provinces.

Every effort has been made to get a first class stock company for the opening season. The names of all the people cannot be given in this issue, but they will be announced in a day or two. *Marble Hearts* or the *Sculptor's Dream*, a French play with a prologue and four acts will be the opening play. The most beautiful costumes in America have been secured for the prologue.

PROGRESS is not aware that *Marble Hearts* has ever been presented in St. John. It is, however, one of the great old plays, giving splendid scope for fine acting. The citizens have not had such attractive evenings in anticipation for a long time.

Two Kinds of a Time.

Sir Knight Hedley V. Cooper rushed into PROGRESS office last Saturday, and without indulging in any unnecessary salutations began to dispose of all his surplus garments, only desisting when informed that the pugilistic editor was on the "war path." With a very natural smile of relief, Mr. Cooper began to expostulate that PROGRESS had not done the Eastport knights justice or rather had done them an injustice. The reception committee was there and did the escorting, and the band had been asked to play in front of the hall for half an hour and not at the dance. The dance was free to the knights in uniform. The rest of the story was not too bad. It is not worth while making any counter statements at this date. The truth appears to be that some of the boys had a royal good time, and there were others who had a flat day of it. One of the disappointed told the story as PROGRESS printed it. The story of the other side is given with equal willingness.

No Doubts of Success.

The Davenport school has been opened, and with every hope of success. The attendance is good and those who have sent their children there are delighted with the situation and the premises. Since the opening, Head Master Sherman has welcomed five more applicants, which is not too bad for two days. The school has been remembered too in a substantial and agreeable fashion. Messrs. C. Flood & Sons sent a large and handsome picture of a foot ball match which is appropriate also since foot ball will likely be one of the chief sports. One of the new instructors, Mr. F. M. Custance, who is also organizer of Mission church arrived a week ago and has entered upon his duties. He will preside at the Mission church organ tomorrow for the first time.

Take Them at Their Face.

Quite general complaint is made because American silver has to suffer a discount in such places as the ferry toll house and others that might be named. Some time ago store keepers took it at its face and do so still. That there is much of it in circulation is quite evident in PROGRESS office Saturday, when many dollars in dimes and nickels come in through the newsboys. It is taken at its face and paid out at its face. The annoyance of presenting a dime and having it discounted two cents, is greater than the monetary loss, and American tourists do considerable expostulating on this account.

They Left the Piccard.

The law to prevent the spread of contagious diseases does not seem to have much effect on some people. One of these lived on St. Paul's street up to a few days ago. There was diphtheria in the family, and the house was placarded. But the family was very much in debt, so much so that it began to cause more anxiety than the disease. The tenant evidently saw in the latter a good chance to get rid of the former, and decided to move. The invalids went part of the way to the new house in the street cars. The only thing they left at their former residence was the board of health's placard.

SOME OLD NEWSPAPERS AND THE STORIES THEY TELL OF HAPPENINGS IN THE PAST.

What the Old Men of Today Did When They Were Young—Things That Show Wherein People of the Past Differed From Those of the Present.

I do not know that it may be of exceeding interest to many of your readers, but it certainly will to some if I give you a few words on some old newspapers that in a ramble I recently came across and which from curiosity I saved from the dust heap.

While not so old or ancient as to make them remarkable, yet they are dated back far enough to bring to mind many thoughts of the province and St. John as it was 40 and 41 years ago and at somewhat later dates.

First of all I may say among them are the following: The Colonial Watchman, John Gillies, Esq., editor, Robert Gillies, publisher, of March 14, 1849, and March 21st, and April 11th; the Morning News, G. E. Fenety, editor and proprietor, of Sept. 4th, 1850, April 27th, 1853, and Jan. 20th, 1858; the Morning News, G. E. Fenety, editor and proprietor, of Aug. 21st, 1853, and April 24th, 1854, published by Ross Woodrow; the Weekly Chronicle of May 30th, 1856, published by William Durant; the Colonial Times of July 26th, 1860, published at Chatham, Miramichi, D. P. Howe; the New Brunswick Herald of Dec. 13th, 1850, published at Fredericton by James Hogg; the Westmorland Times of May 31st 1860, published by James Robertson, at Moncton, N. B.; the Borderer of April 20th, 1860, published at Sackville, N. B., by Edward Bowers; the Nova Scotian of April 11th, 1855, published at Halifax, N. S., by Thomas Annand; the Tri-Weekly British Colonist of March 20, 1855, published at Halifax by A. Grant; the Halifax Weekly Sun of June 12th, 1856, published at Halifax by Richard Nugent.

It would be a matter of too much time and space to attempt to undertake to give even a synopsis of events which are chronicled in these journals but a few extracts here and there may not prove uninteresting.

In 1849 the railway question was agitating the minds of the public men of the province and we see that public meetings had been held at Hampton and Dorchester, and Sussex Vale, at which Wm. Wright and J. H. Gray, two of the members of the executive committee of the league were present and addressed the meeting.

On Saturday, April 7th, 1849, the justices in session by a vote of 18 to 3 came to the determination not to grant licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors in the county of St. John during the present year. There must have been some dry and parched throats in St. John county during the said year. The names of the justices who voted against granting licenses were Anderson, Moran, Gallagher, Olive, Ansel, Jacob Allen, DeVeber, Vernon Tisdale, Alexander Lockhart, Thomas Allen, Sharkey Travis, Henderson, Needham, G. A. Lockhart, Wetmore and Bond. In favor of licenses were justices Payne, B. L. Peters, and Keltie.

At a meeting of the directors of the gas company 35 applications for the secretaryship of the company were read and considered. Mr. Robt. Britain was elected to the office.

J. Howe, deputy p. m. general, notifies the public March 27, 1849, of a reduction of postage on letters transmitted by British packets between the united kingdom and any port of British North America which would be chargeable with a uniform rate of 1 1/2d sterling when not exceeding 1/2 ounce in weight; above 1/2 ounce and not exceeding 1 ounce the modest sum of 1s. 11d. sterling was the charge.

By Royal Gazette proclamation, Robert Duncan Wilmot, Esq., to be mayor of the city of St. John; Charles Johnston, Esq., Esq., M. D., to be coroner in and for the city and county of St. John for the year 1849.

In the Colonial Watchman of March 14th, 1849, an account is given of a serious fire on the night of the 13th, "burning the whole batch of streets between Judge Chipman's premises and the lower part of York Point," the writer says, "it would appear as if the Almighty had a special favor with us, and had resolved to give us warning that if we repeat not of our numerous wickednesses we shall suffer the full wail of his wrath." In this fire it is stated that about 100 houses were burned, including workshops, etc.

One John Murphy, commission merchant, and W. O. Smith indulged in quite a controversy over the statement asserted to have been made by the said W. O. Smith, that the firm of J. & R. Reed had sold the commissioners of the alms house 20 bags of flour, each two pounds short in weight.

I wonder how the dispute was ended? And if the same close watch is being kept by the commissioners at the present day over the alms house supplies? It is so doubtful well.

In the Morning News of September 4th, 1850, Johnny McTague, who assumes pro tem the functions of poet laureate to the railway company then acting on the construction of the European and North American railroad, waxed eloquent in verse on the subject, which is too lengthy for re-production. However funny Johnny thought to be, he prophesied better than he knew, as may be judged from his words in one of the verses:

Then commerce from Europe's marts, from Africa's golden strand, From jewelled India's burning hills, Columbia's farthest land! From every clime where peaceful arts and industry prevail, Shall come with thousands of her sons, to ride upon our rails!

I notice a paragraph in the same issue which states that "The railway stock book is now open at the store of Messrs. Jardine & Co. A capital beginning has been made. The first four persons entered are for £5,500, and not one of them, as we are aware of, is reckoned to be what is called a capitalist. In a few days we expect to be able to announce a few ten thousand pound names. No fear. St. John will do her duty." What an heirloom and source of pride it would be to the Board of Trade of the city of St. John if the original document with the names of these distinguished spirited citizens could only be had now, framed and hung upon the wall.

The News of April 27, 1853, was after the "late Attorney General Wilmot (now Judge Wilmot), with a sharp pen, and Mr. Peters, of Miramichi," who are accused of keeping back public monies belonging to the province, and says in conclusion "A pretty state of affairs when public officers of the highest standing feel themselves at liberty to deal this way with the country, etc!"

In the same issue, speaking of the Nova Scotia exhibition, which had been voted £1,000 in aid of the same by the N. S. government, and which had for some reason been abandoned until the next year, 1854, it says: "There's public spirit for you! The St. John exhibition, under the auspices of the Mechanics' Institute, was begun, finished and closed—all within the space of six months. Upwards of 2500 persons were paid the door, and after all expenses were paid there was a surplus of £100. There was no subscription, or legislative bounty given to the object," and concludes by inviting the mechanics of Halifax to come over to St. John, where there will be plenty of work and an opportunity to distinguish themselves at another exhibition, which St. John proposes to get up on a magnificent scale in 1854.

In steamboating matters I notice that the steamer Creole will leave St. John for the Bend (Moncton) every Wednesday, leaving the Bend every Thursday for St. John. Also, St. John every Monday for Windsor, returning, Friday, A. P. McGivern, agent, North Market wharf.

The new and splendid steamer Eastern City is advertised to leave St. John every Tuesday at 5 o'clock for Eastport, Portland and Boston, returning leave Boston every Friday. L. H. Watrous, agent, South wharf. The old familiar line of Liverpool and Boston packets is also advertised, sailing from Boston on the 6th of every month for Liverpool; Enoch Train & Co., 37 and 38 Lewis wharf, Boston, agents and owners. This is the same firm of which the well-known George Franks Train was afterwards a prominent member.

Here crops out a humorous item too good to pass over. A prominent merchant of Buffalo being away from home, his wife, during his absence, presented him with a little daughter. A lady friend, wishing to advise him of the happy event, wired him: "Increase in family; Sarah and little S. are doing well." By some fatality the operator transmitted it so that when received by the husband the concluding portion read: "Sarah and little are doing well." The father was horrified and immediately wired: "For heavens sake how many has she got? Answer immediately." His suspense it is needless to add was relieved without delay.

In the Morning Times of April 24th, 1854, is a supposed speech headed "Mr. McFalen's Speech on Domestic Manufacture." In the real old brogue, whereon Mr. McPhelim, at Fredericton, laments the manufacture of orange votes and represents the same. It is rich and spicy and may be worth reproduction at some future day.

In the Westmorland Times of May 31st, 1860, is published the correspondence in connection with the resignation of Charles Connell as postmaster-general of New Brunswick. Mr. Connell's letter to his excellency the Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton, and reply thereto signed by Charles Fisher, James Brown, S. L. Tilley, W. H. Steeves, J. J. Smith, J. Wark, Chas. Watters, and Peter Mitchell. It was generally understood Mr. Connell's resignation, though based on other grounds, was really on account of the order in council approving of her majesty the queen's portrait being placed on the postage stamp of the province instead of the one which Mr. Connell had ordered, egotistically bearing his own likeness, and which are now considered as a rarity among stamp collectors, being worth considerable, if genuine.

In the Halifax Weekly Sun of June 12th, 1856, is printed in full the correspondence between his excellency the lieutenant governor of New Brunswick, and his executive council, on the subject of the dissolution of the general assembly, May, 1856, very interesting reading.

Taken all in all the aforesaid journals would afford pleasant and interesting reading for many hours to any one fond of looking back upon the past history of the province, and it is almost with regret I refrain from perusing them further at the present.

I trust the few extracts made here will be of interest to many if not a majority of your readers, and might further say if any historical or literary society in the city journals as a relic of the past, they can be had by applying through you for the same at any time, as I feel they are worthy of preservation.

A Reminder of the Past. The almanac 50 years ago contained features that would seem much out of place in a book of the same kind today, and for people who are interested in comparing the things of the past with those of the present, one of them will furnish a fund of good reading. A copy of Chubb's Almanac for 1836 contains the following by A. Mullin, of Gagetown, and younger PROGRESS readers have now an opportunity of unravelling an enigma that their fathers probably "puzzled over" more than 50 years ago:

ENIGMATICAL REBUS. In days of yore, You might explore, A city might perplexed, By me for sin, I was brought in, Because the Lord was vexed. I'll now be shot, But I have got, Another tale anew, Pray don't neglect, It to reject, I'll show what now you do. Transpose again, I'll show again, A well-known quadruped, O'er hill or dale, Through clack or vale, Can pass with mighty speed. And now, dear bard, My head disband, Transpose and you will find, This hint I'll give, And sure you'll live, I form a part of man. Envelopes &c. a bunch. McArthur's Book-store, 80 King street.

LIGHT THAT MIGHT BE USED. But is Now Wasted for Want of Proper Reflectors.

One hundred years hence this article would be hardly necessary, but, in my opinion it is now quite timely, and while St. John is being supplied with a system of lighting that must be a pleasing contrast compared with that in former times, of gas and oil, yet it is far from perfect, and I would suggest an improvement.

In Edward Bellamy's Looking Backward he represents his hero in his dream of perfection being ushered into a room filled with a soft, mellow light emanating from all sides at once. Evidently, as there was no visible source, this would be perfect so far as our eyes were concerned, and would save them from the piercing direct rays of our present 2,000 candle power suns of night. The improvement that I would suggest is, first, to place the lamps on the top of the highest poles that can be found, so as to keep them from dazzling the eyes of people on the streets; second, save the light that is at present wasted and sent to the stars, by placing a reflector over the lamp to throw the light downward. The accompanying diagrams will better illustrate my meaning:

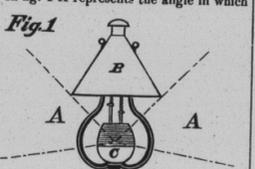


Fig. 1 The light is at present wasted; B, the iron cone placed to protect the lamp from the weather, but which is of almost no use as a reflector; C is the ground glass portion of the globe and answers its purpose were it not so near the street.

In Fig. 2 only one method is shown that would have the desired effect, but there must be many ways to gain the same end, such as having the globe expanded into the shape of a basin with its edge meeting that of the overhanging reflector. A fine wire screen inside to catch the sparks and copper and protect the glass which probably would cost a little more than those now in use.

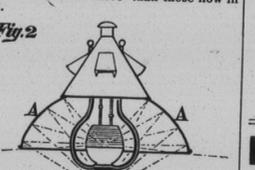


Fig. 2 A is a reflector and might be made of lined iron or other polished metals, or of silvered glass; all these should have the surface dulled by some means to kill the glare; say for tin have it painted with a thin coat of sugar of lead in oil. The grand result would be that we would have more light by a half than at present, having it more evenly distributed, and the tired eyes of the day-fatigued citizen would have a rest.

BITS FROM "BUTLER'S JOURNAL." Not in His Line. A lady in Lincoln, when renewing her subscription for the Journal said she would like it better, if there was a little more religion in it. We refer her to the Reporter and the Religious Intelligencer of this city, which have a monopoly of that article. They would, no doubt, be very glad to get a new subscriber.

A Case of Adoption. A ewe, belonging to Mr. Scott of Shirley, gave birth to four lambs. A sister of hers, who had lost two of her own, adopted two of them, and they are all doing well—a very unusual occurrence.

A New Invention. Several families of Indians are encamped along the shore just below Oromocto Village, and Mr. R. Brennan, the popular merchant, with his usual energy, and inventive genius, has patented a unique cradle for a pair of twins just introduced into the province. It consists of an old swing churn, partitioned off into two compartments, with tubes connecting with the mouth of each, with a receptacle for holding the milk, thus serving the double purpose of an incubator and cradle.

The Harness Maker's Milk. A Sunbury county woman had just finished churning. Going on to some errand, while she was gone, the kitten, which was of an investigating disposition, jumped up on the lid of the churn and, tipping it, fell into the "seething mass" of buttermilk below. Unable to extricate herself, she became a victim to her indiscretion, and met a milky grave. On her returning, the kitten was missed, but all search for her proved unavailing. Meanwhile, the woman continued to use the buttermilk, (from which the butter had been taken previous to the accident) for the purpose of making biscuits and pancakes, and a certain harness maker used to call regularly for a drink of it each day. She noticed, she said, some foreign body in the churn, but thinking that it was only a stick or an old shoe that the child had thrown in, paid no attention to it. Toward the end of the week, when the milk was pretty well used up, she determined to empty the residue out, and, imagine her feelings when, on tipping the churn, the corpse of the long lost pussy was thrown across the floor.

The harness maker, returning again, she related the incident to him, and thereby also related it to her lady friends, and story leaked out. For you know that a woman cannot keep a secret.

The Best is None too Good. IF YOU WANT THE BEST BARTLETT PEARS, BLUEBERRIES, PEACHES AND OTHER FRUITS IN SEASON, ALSO A FULL LINE OF FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, GO TO J. S. ARMSTRONG & BRO. 32 Charlotte st.

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

FERGUSON & PAGE. DESIRE to announce to their numerous patrons, that they are ready for the Spring Season. NEW GOODS. Watches, Jewellery, Silver Goods, Plated Goods, Clocks, etc. The finest stock to be found in the Maritime Provinces at 43 KING STREET.

Far-seeing people

Are mostly successful. Their perception of opportunities, where others see nothing, is the secret of their success. Those who study the stars closely find much to instruct and surprise. To ordinary mortals the planets are hardly worth notice. Shrewd buyers see in the

OAK HALL CLOTHING HOUSE

a splendid medium of profit. They have tried it and ought to know. That they are still trying it proves they do know. If you should try it you would know too.

The Big

Stock of Overcoats that we got in this season, is all ready for sale. We have them in Blue and Black Chinchillas at \$7.00, \$9.00 and \$10.50; but our Meltons, in Blue, Black and Brown, with raw edge and lap seam, makes up very neat for \$10.00, \$12.00 and \$16.00. We have a lot of Ulsters with big storm collars, in Wide Wales and Grey Etoffa, at \$5.00 which were sold last season for \$7.00; others for \$7.00 and \$10.00, and Irish Frieze for \$14.00 and \$16.00. One lot of Tweed Overcoats bought at a job, will be sold cheap, some as low as \$4.00, better ones for \$5.00 and \$6.00. Long Cape Ulsters are in style this season, with 30 inch capes, they come in plaids and stripes, at \$7.50, \$10.50, \$12.50 and \$15.00.

A piece of Advice.

You don't do either yourself or your money justice if you don't dress as well as you can afford to. If your income was a million dollars a month you wouldn't want anything better than one of our \$12.00 Suits to wear. They are not made to order, but they look as if they were, and, to tell you the truth, we have seen custom made suits that were not half so presentable in appearance. Perhaps you think the price is ridiculously low for such an article. Well, so it is, and that is where you get, by a good deal, the best of the bargain. An equally good investment is our \$8.50 Suits and \$10.00 Suits.

CHILDREN'S OVERCOATS

Come in all sizes, to fit boys from 4 years to 10. They are made up very neat, with and without capes. They come in Cheviots, Chinchillas, Naps, Meltons and Tweeds. The coats are made more of an Ulster style, with long capes; we've got some as low as \$2.50, others at \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00, or up to \$7.50. Can show you over 300 coats to fit boys of this size.

CHILDREN'S SUITS,

To fit boys from 4 years to 10, are made up so much nicer now than they formerly were, that every mother buys a suit for her boy; the price is no object now, they only want something to fit. We've got them, and the prices are right. In three-piece Suits, to fit boys from 10 years to 15, we have them with either short or long pants, and can show you a big range; they come in Tweeds, Cheviots and Worsteds.

He opened His Eyes

When he saw our All-wool Shirts and Drawers at 90 cts. a suit. We've got in a thousand dozen not at 90 cts., but all prices. Our dollar Shirts are going well; when you strike our \$1.25 and \$1.50 Suits they're thick enough for anyone. We have a fine lot of Scotch Underwear from \$2.50 a suit up. Frayed edges look bad but in nothing do they look as badly as on Collars and Cuffs. There are two fine things about our Collars and Cuffs—quality and price—and we've got the price down fine enough to suit anybody's financial circumstances.

SCOVIL, FRASER & CO., 47 King Street, Royal, 51 King Street, Oak Hall.

New Goods FOR 1891.

We are now showing FRANKLINS HEATING STOVES. of all descriptions, and we now invite our friends who may want anything in these lines to Call and See What we Can Do for Them. All goods in the above line will be offered at the Lowest Possible Prices. EMERSON & FISHER, 75 to 79 Prince William St.

EVERY ONE IN NEED OF INFORMATION on the subject of advertising will do well to obtain a copy of "Book for Advertisers," 266 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 everyone, 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. Y.

FOR SALE. HALLETT, DAVIS & CO. Round corners. Cost \$600.00, only a short time in use; must be sold; price, \$250.00.—C. FLOON & SONS, 33 and 35 King street, N. B.

SHORTHAND. FRED DEVINE (Court stenographer), will receive pupils in shorthand and typewriting, at 251 King street east; Tuesday and Thursday afternoons and evenings. July 13th to 20th.

THE GREAT BLEACHING Baling and purifier. A 10 cent package will do 24 washings and last six months. The cheapest best Blaine on the market. Send 10 cts. to R. PARKER, 78 Germain st. for a sample. July 11th.

WIGS, WHISKERS.—A. L. L. SPENCER, Balmoral Hotel, 10 King st., N. B., has the largest and best assortment of the above in the Maritime Provinces, and can be hired for Parties, Carnivals, Theatres, Concerts, etc., at right prices. dec27

LAMP BURNER.—LAMBERTSON'S safety lamp burner, which I have been selling for some time, and which I have a satisfactory article for agents to handle. Send 40 cents for pretty sample burner, descriptive circular, and testimonials.—A. J. SPENCER, Wholesale and Retail Agent for Maritime Provinces, Balmoral Hotel 10 King st., St. John, N. B. dec27

FOR SALE Cheap. Parties looking for a house for new halls or public buildings, of any kind, can get a great bargain in this line by applying to TAYLOR & DOCKRILL, St. John, N. B.

BOARDING A FEW PERMANENT or commodious well furnished rooms, in that very centrally located house, 78 Sidney street.—Mrs. McLEVIN. May 2, 90.

MUSIC. With the first musical people are... Mrs. W. S. Carter... more have also... Miss Henderson... town... Mr. E. L. Tins... the first of last... Chester street... pleasant afternoon... the weather... very enjoyable... Mr. and Mrs. Tins... week for Philadelphia... Mr. Tipton playing... day... Mr. Custodian... sion tomorrow for... On Thursday evening... easy at which Mrs... Mr. Lindsay, Mr... hear something of... the near future in... take "Music" for... Miss Jennie Hitch... long vacation... Mr. and Mrs. K... a short stay in Leper... Mr. Tipton gave... for a few friends on... This Saturday... given in the rooms... to which the publi... Fellows, a pure of... Symphony Orchestra... solo... had the pl... play "Music" for... England Conservatory... ago in Tremont... violinist, will again... of Music, I believe... By the Boston Gl... this season in a rev... "Carmen," now man... musical numbers... Stahl and William B... As yet I have not... the re-opening of... same it will not be... again. Rehearsals... the exhibition comm... The Hall... I believe Mr. Mor... through illness... Mr. Harry Daniel... short stay in St. John... SPORTS... Things are ve... line at present, a... that way unless... and furnish addit... exhibition. The... as successful as... this was not the... was expected the... King would have... team, but they o... presence would be... ence in the gat... crowd was as la... under the circum... I believe the C... to play the Y. M... the exhibition... year, and it is do... come with them.

GUSON & PAGE
to announce to their numerous patrons,
they are ready for the Spring Business.

W GOODS
Jewelry, Silver Goods,
and Goods, Cloaks, etc.

to be found in the Maritime Pro-
vinces at
KING STREET.

le
of their success. Those
are hardly worth notice.

USE
it proves they do know.

Advice.
of your money justice if you
afford to. If your income
you wouldn't want anything
2.00 Suits to wear. They
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seen custom made suits that
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that every mother buys a suit
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1891.

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HER,
lliam St.

Game Bags, Cartridge Belts,
EET, ST. JOHN'S, N. B.

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MUSICAL CIRCLES.

With the first month of autumn, many of our musical people are returning to the city, and perhaps we may not be so dull from this out. Mrs. W. S. Carter is again to be heard in St. John's church, and Miss McInnis and Mrs. Wetmore have also returned to the same choir. Miss Henderson is singing, once more in the Centenary choir, after spending her holidays in Gagetown. Mr. E. L. Titus and bride came from the states the first of last week. They are residing on Dorchester street.

I was unable to attend the opening of the Davenport school on Monday last. I believe a very pleasant afternoon was spent by those who braved the weather. Mr. Geo. Wilson's piano solos were very enjoyable. Mr. and Mrs. Tipton left the latter part of this week for Philadelphia. I had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Tipton play in the Mission church last Sunday. Mr. Custance will take the organ in the Mission tomorrow for the first time I believe. On Thursday evening a concert was held in Rochford at which Mrs. Gilchrist, Miss Jennie Young, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. White and others assisted. I heard something of a musical service to be held in the near future in St. John's, where the rector will take "Music" for the subject of his sermon. Miss Jennie Hiltches is again in the city after a long vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Perry Strand have been making a short stay in Liverpool. Mr. Tipton gave a most enjoyable organ recital for a few friends on Thursday last in Trinity church. This (Saturday) afternoon there will be a recital given in the rooms of the St. John School of Music, to which the public is invited. Miss May Ellis, a pupil of Franz Kneisel (of the Boston Symphony Orchestra), will contribute several violin solos. I had the pleasure of hearing Miss Fellows play a "Slumber Song," by Rice, at one of the New England Conservatory of Music recitals some years ago, in Tremont Temple, Boston. Miss Chaffel, violinist, will again be associated with the School of Music, I believe.

By the Boston Globe I see that Corinne will star this season in a revised version of her last year's "Carmen," now named "Carmen up to date." New musical numbers have been written by Richard Stahl and William Robinson. As yet I have not heard any particulars relating to the re-opening of the Oratorio Society, but presume it will not be long before they begin work again. Rehearsals are being held every week for the exhibition concert, under the leadership of Mr. Theobald.

I believe Mr. Morley is still confined to the house through illness. Mr. Harry Daniels, of Boston, expects to make a short stay in St. John some time this month.

SPORTS OF THE SEASON.

Things are very quiet in the sporting line at present, and are likely to continue that way unless the clubs do some hustling and furnish additional attractions for the exhibition. The first importation was not as successful as it might have been, but this was not the fault of the home club. It was expected that Parsons, Larabee and King would have been on the Waterville team, but they could not get away. Their presence would have made quite a difference in the gate receipts, although the crowd was as large as could be expected under the circumstances.

I believe the Colbys want to come here to play the Y. M. C. A.'s the week before the exhibition. Parsons graduates this year, and it is doubtful whether he could come with them. The Colbys can usually

put up a good game of ball, and if dates could be arranged for exhibition week the Y. M. C. A.'s should not hesitate in making the venture.

Out door sports do not seem to be as popular, as those held in the rinks, although I believe the Beavers came out of all right last Saturday. A number of new athletes made their appearance, and some of them made a good showing.

The maritime province Amateur Athletic association have issued circulars for the championship sports on the Wanderers grounds, Halifax, Oct. 2. The entries close Sept. 28. The following are the events: 100 yards run, 220 yards run, 440 yards run, 880 yards run, 1 mile run, 120 yards hurdle, 3 mile walk, pole high jump, running high jump, running broad jump, putting 16 lbs. shot, throwing 16 lbs. hammer, one mile bicycle (Ordinary) one mile bicycle (Safety).

A Great Programme.

The New York Sun is the best and greatest newspaper in America. Its programme for 91-92 eclipses any that we have seen. With daring enterprise and utter disregard of cost, it has secured the best work of the best writers. Its striking announcement speaks for itself: Mark Twain's new novel has been purchased for \$12,000 by The Sunday Sun. In a week or two The Sunday Sun will begin a series of letters by this most popular of all humorous writers. They will contain the fruit of his observations during his present tour of Europe, and the first of these letters Mark Twain receives \$1,200 each, which we think is the highest remuneration that any writer has won.

The Sunday Sun has paid Robert Louis Stevenson \$10,000 for a series of letters from the Southern Pacific, and they are now appearing in each issue, and each and every one is a masterpiece.

William Dean Howells is easily the first living American writer of polite fiction. The Sunday Sun has just paid him \$10,000 for his new novel, The Quality of Mercy and its publication will begin in The Sunday Sun of Oct. 4. It is a most fascinating story, and in its narrative interest far superior to anything else that Mr. Howells has so far produced.

A continued story by Joel Chandler Harris, "Uncle Remus," a charming narrative of plantation days in Georgia, will presently begin in The Sunday Sun.

The celebrated naturalist, St. George Mivart, is contributing now to The Sunday Sun the most important and instructive series of papers on natural history that has ever appeared in any periodical.

A FEATURE OF THE EXHIBITION.

What People in Other Places Think of "Linus, the Beautiful."

In his travels through the country "Linus," the wonderful horse which will be here for the exhibition, has received some very appreciative notices from the press. A few extracts from the Brooklyn Times show how he was appreciated while in that city. The Times said: "Linus is an ancient pedigree. Linus is a marvel of physical beauty. Linus is the target for countless admiring glances during the week. Is it any wonder, then, that Linus pnts on hairs?"

Linus is a chestnut sorrel stallion, and a lucky one at that. He is stabled in a pavilion of white silk, on the ceiling of which are the letters "Linus" in little rosebuds. All of Linus' acts, therefore, are sub rosa, although of a public nature.

This is paradoxical, but true. He has an intelligent head, an eye which speaks, a magnificent chest, flat horn hoofs, his legs are pillars of symmetry, his flanks are suggestive muscle, his quarters are those of an equine athlete, his coat shines like dewdrops. But all these beauties, admirable as they are, pale before the marvel of Linus' tail and mane. Imagine a cataract of soft glossy hair, the body of which is a rich creamy hue, lined and interblended with streaks of soft amber. Think of it rippling and sweeping and falling and curving downwards for a distance of 17 inches and with a width of 45 inches and you will have an idea of what the mane of Linus looks like. Picture this capillary Niagara confined to warmer channels, fretted and flumed at its source, then sweeping out in the same sinuous combinations of topaz, and opal, rich yel-

lows and deep ivories for a distance of 147 inches and you will realize something about the tail of Linus.

Linus, therefore, has put on hairs. The stallion that was born in 1884 in Marion, Oregon, has a pedigree of three-quarters Clyde, one-eighth French, and one-eighth Printer. He is now the property of Messrs. C. H. & H. W. Eaton, of the Lexington stock farm, Mass. Linus was born on the Kutherford farm at Marion. The Messrs. Eaton heard of him through a brother of theirs who was in Oregon. He was bought for \$30,000 and had an adventurous trip east, his car being attacked by horse thieves, two of whom were shot and Mr. Eaton wounded. His dimensions are: tail, 12 feet 10 inches; mane 9 feet 9 inches; foretop, 8 feet 6 inches; height, 16 inches; weight, 3,485 pounds.

Linus has been on exhibition at the Eastern Maine State Fair at Bangor, and this is what one of the papers in that city says about him: "One of the most attractive features on the fair grounds is the horse Linus, owned by Messrs. C. H. & H. W. Eaton of Galois. This horse is on exhibition, and on Thursday more than five thousand people paid an admission fee of ten cents to see this wonderful animal. He has a mane 14 feet long and his tail measures 11 1/2 feet. The animal is one of the finest specimens ever gazed upon, weighing 1,400 pounds and built in admirable proportions. He was purchased by the Messrs. Eaton in Oregon last winter, and for several months past has been on exhibition in many of the principal cities of the country. Next week he will go to the State Fair at Lewiston and the week following to St. John to attend the great exhibition there."

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New Commercial College.

Mr. S. E. Whiston has opened his business college in the commodious premises on the second and third stories of the building on Barrington street which was formerly Teas' spacious and elegant dining rooms (one door south of Mahon Bros.), with lofty ceilings, fine light and easy access. Mr. Whiston has placed a complete banking desk outfit (such as is to be seen in the Peoples' bank) for cashier, teller, clerks, etc., and there the financial business will be done in regular banking style. All the text-books and manuscripts are to be of the most modern style as used in the leading American and Canadian colleges. In the typewriting department there are in use the Smith Premier, Remington and Caligraph, and with these this fast growing branch (at which hundreds of girls in the States are earning \$50 to \$75 a month) will be afforded facilities for the very best acquirement. The staff consists of the following: Mr. Whiston (with 23 years experience), Mr. W. E. Thompson (late principal of Albro St. school) and Miss George Miller, graduate of P. E. I. Commercial college.

A Handsome and Useful Souvenir.

One of those useful things that are always welcome in a newspaper office, a good map, comes from Messrs. Whittaker & Co., the Canadian agents for the North Queensland Insurance Co., of Australia. The map is of North Queensland with the outline of the New Guinea coast, is beautifully done in colors and handsomely mounted. Its practical use may be limited even in a newspaper office, but it gives Canadian an excellent idea of their brother colonists' country in the southern seas, of its prosperity and settlement, of its transportation lines and the natural advantages it can offer them, and above all of the enterprise and push of the English speaking race near the antipodes who seek business in Canada confident in their strength and challenging competition with the world.

Something New For Writers.

The centric pen is something new in the line of pens and penholders. The hold fast of the pen is flat and is placed in the centre of the holder, thus avoiding inking the fingers, cramping them, blotting the paper when laid down, etc., etc. The invention is simple, yet so apparently effective that the pens and holders are selling rapidly. Messrs. McMillan are wholesale agents.

Ease and Comfort For Doctors.

PROGRESS Engraving Bureau has an order for a fine engraving of a physician's favorite phaeton from Edgecombe & Sons, of Fredericton, which when it is finished will be inserted in their regular advertising space. The phaeton is a model of neatness and beauty and is absolutely free from horse motion. It combines safety, convenience, utility and durability. It will be on exhibition at the exhibition and should be inspected by every practicing physician.—A.

To Get An Education Fund.

Mr. Richard Rodgers has an interesting column announcement in another page of this issue dealing with a popular plan pursued in Ontario for saving money to educate children. The plan is simple—compensatively cheap and apparently feasible and sound. The gentlemen at the head of the company are as solid as the bank. Mr. Rodgers the general agent for the maritime provinces has all the literature of the company at his hand and will be glad to send any of it to parents who have children to educate in the future. For example: The writer paid \$5 entrance fee and pays \$2.75 every three months for 16 years at the end of which there are over \$543 to his credit to educate his child—or any other purpose, just as you please.



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is the greatest discovery of the age for the immediate relief of RHEUMATISM. Applied to a bruised surface, it will instantly relieve pain and allay inflammation. SCOTT'S CURE is a preparation that no household should be without.

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It will take more than a feather to wake him when he happens to fall asleep in one of our Rattan easy chairs. It's a luxury to sit in them, and it is a luxury that costs you but a trifle, for we are selling them at cost prices during next week. While we are talking of luxuries, we might as well tell you that insomnia will have no terrors for you if you seek repose on one of our Dominion beds. They are admirably made, finely finished, and the price is what may be called a positive marvel of moderation. You will simply be neglecting your own interests if you lose sight of the Bedroom outfit we are now selling at \$26.50. Call and see the special lines offered for next week.

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EDWARD S. CARTER, Editor.

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

A BLUNDER AND ITS RESULTS.

The most remarkable characteristic of the Canadian-French is there unwillingness to either absorb or be absorbed by their neighbors. WILLIAM PITT, nearly a century ago, said in parliament that the object of the legislation, then submitted to the house of commons, was to establish side by side two provinces, one governed according to the customs of Paris and dominated by the Roman catholic church, and the other governed according to the common law of England, in the hope that the people of the former would see the superiority of the conditions prevailing in the latter, and of themselves ask to be allowed the inestimable privileges of the British system.

EDMUND BURKE, with an eloquence such as he only could command, and he himself never surpassed, protested against the folly of such a course. He said the seed which was being that day sown would bring forth as fruit discord, and in the end a rupture of the ties which the Quebec act of 1795 was designed to make perpetual. He spoke to deaf ears. Read in the light of history his impassioned words seem to have been prophetic, for although the allegiance of Quebec to the British crown is as yet undisturbed, we have the word of no less a personage than HONORABLE MURRAY that it is conditions upon the conservation unimpaired of the ancient rights of his province. Lord NORTH'S concession of these rights in the first instance was a grave error, because it was in fact unnecessary. For a brief period after the capture of Quebec, the province was under English law, and there is reason to believe that if Governor MURRAY had been continued in office, and his suggestions as to the pay of jurors, and a few minor matters been listened to, the people of Quebec would have been content with English law as the people of Acadia have been. The peasantry of Quebec were for the most part satisfied with the new order of things, although they murmured at being compelled to do jury duty without pay; but the aristocracy chafed under the charge. "It is inconceivable," said one of them, "that our affairs should be left to the determination of tailors and shoemakers." Nevertheless it is probable that, as M. DELOTTINIERE told the committee of the house of commons, if the tenure of land were allowed to remain as it had formerly been, the people at large would soon grow to be content with the features of the English system. There was a party in Quebec which this policy did not suit, and strange to say the English settlers were the leaders of it. MURRAY'S well-meant efforts to soften the effect of the changes upon the French habitants were misrepresented. He was recalled to England ostensibly to answer a charge of favoritism in his administration, which was never preferred, and although present in London when the act of 1762 was passed, whereby the French law was restored to Quebec, he was not called on to give evidence before the house, although many witnesses were summoned to speak of the condition of things in the province. This act of 1762, it may be observed, restored to Quebec the old French law, and re-established the Roman catholic clergy with the authority which they had temporarily lost, from a legal point of view, but now in point of fact, during MURRAY'S regime. It did not authorize the use of French language. A word further on this point. The treaty of Paris by which France formally relinquished her claims to Quebec, contains no stipulation as to laws, language or religion, except that it was provided that the people might worship ac-

ording to the rites of the Roman catholic church. Lord NORTH'S conspicuous capacity for blundering cost England thirteen states. What it will ultimately cost Canada, time only can determine. PITT'S hope of a voluntary surrender of the French system has long since been abandoned by every one, if in point of fact, any one ever seriously entertained it. It is not likely that PITT himself did. His hands were too full of European affairs to allow him to give the consideration due to American questions. The facts, as we all know, are precisely the reverse of his anticipations, and Quebec of 1891 is more intensely French than was the Quebec of 1791.

MEN AND THINGS.

The simultaneous exhibition at Treves, in Germany, and Argenteuil, in France, of coats alleged to have been worn by CHRIST on the day of the crucifixion, ought to reduce the relic hunting business to an absurdity; but it will not. Relic cranks who believe in one of the coats, will not hesitate to accept the possibility of its miraculous duplication.

You cannot convince a man who believes in the efficacy of relics, that they are not of the utmost potency. His belief is not founded upon reason. He learns of cures effected by a process, in which a relic takes a part, and he attributes all to the relic. Believers in the faith cure place their reliance upon the process only, though some of them insist that the acceptance of a certain meaning of some particular text of scripture is essential to the success of the process. This process is worthy of better investigation than it has received.

PROGRESS has spoken on several occasions of the undoubted antiquity of the North American races. Recently there have been discovered in the state of Washington some carved images with the features of monkeys. The images were deeply imbedded in the soil, and are undoubtedly of very great antiquity. They seem to afford strong evidence that the early inhabitants of this continent either came from a country where monkeys lived, or that monkeys lived at one time in North America. There is no historical record of the migration of such a race to America, or of the existence of monkeys here.

It is alleged that among the mountains of Washington is a volcano in a state of active eruption. It is said to be visible from the summit of Mount Ranier. It is not generally known that this great sentinel peak of the Pacific coast is a volcano which is not yet extinct. Steam and sulphurous gases are yet emitted by the icy caverns which pierce its lofty summit.

There is a very bright star nearly in the zenith at nine o'clock p. m. It has a bluish tinge. Its name is Vega. An observer tells PROGRESS that the bluish tinge is due to the fact that the star has a dark companion, the color of which is an intense blue, and the presence of the vast blue mass is the reason why the glowing body of Vega has its peculiar tinge.

Speaking of Vega, it is interesting to know that this tiny speck in reality so vast, that if this world of ours, with its seas and continents, were dropped into it, the effect would be no greater comparatively than that produced by a pebble dropped into the ocean. And yet there are people who believe that all these vast orbs, which crowd the sky so thickly, that if we saw them all they would present an unbroken dome of light, will one day be consumed in order that the few insignificant millions of people on our cockle-shell world may be convinced of the majesty of the CREATOR. It would be like using a trip hammer to kill a flea.

When we have gained some faint conception of the vastness of the universe, we will be better able to understand what DAVID had in mind when he asked his wonderful question, What is man that Thou art mindful of him? Many people read this as implying that DAVID wished to express his idea of human insignificance, but this must be a misconception. He seems to have arisen from contemplation of the grandeur of the heavens, and to have had borne in upon him one of those sudden impressions with which we are all familiar—an impression that in some mysterious manner our ways are ordered by a power beyond our control—and he asks in amazement what must be the nature of man that the CREATOR of the unmeasured magnificence presented by the stellar universe has a thought for him.

And what is man—this creature who is and yet is not an atom in a boundless universe? There is no expression in figures that can convey a conception of his physical insignificance as compared with the whole, yet there is no depth of interstellar space that does not pay tribute to his intelligence.

Man is himself a creator. He creates thoughts; and thoughts may be immortal. We may be only one remove from the chimpanzee, but until we learn that the chimpanzees of today remember and repeat the ideas which the chimpanzees of HOMER'S

time evolved, we may be pardoned if we claim that more than environment and survival of the fittest is necessary to account for the difference from GLADSTONE and an organ grinder's monkey.

What capital reading a volume filled with stories of the bench and bar of New Brunswick, would make. We have had very many bright men in the long-robed profession. A high grade was set at the beginning, and it has been pretty well maintained. New Brunswick was fortunate in having its first bench and bar supplied from the best among the lawyers of the revolted colonies, and recruited by men trained in English schools and English methods. We have dropped down a little from the standard then set, and with doubtful gain. That familiarity breeds contempt is as true of courts of justice as of anything else. Frivolity and ill-timed mirth are sadly out of place on the bench; vulgarity and disregard of appearances debase the bar. A stream cannot rise higher than the fountain head, and justice will not be more honorable than those who administer it.

Speaking of deceased worthies, it is told that the late Judge ROBERT PARKER was holding court at Woodstock, when a witness referring to an occurrence said, "SMITH acted as if he was the main JOHN GLASIER," using a term once well understood up-river. "The main JOHN GLASIER," said the judge in his dignified tones, "I do not understand what that means." It was the witness's turn to be astonished, and with pity in his voice he explained: "Why it's the same as the main seoblog." The judge did not push his enquiry any further.

ANECKLACE OF BRAIN-PEARLS.

Strung Together by Casev Tap. A Florida farmer claims that it is biliousness that makes a man fret and swear, and he always takes a compound pill when feeling out of humor, and is always set right. A Prince William street man read this item and then placed a painful pill and a long iron spoon alongside his telephone, and his druggist—so they tell—wearing diamonds for vest-buttons.

"What time is it, please?"—St. John man was asked by a country yokel. The former his nickel watch did scan—"When you like to have it local." Or standard time? "P'haps W. U. T." The landlady who sets great store by her love—who has taken us to their hooks and treated us as one of the family—and we should be very ungrateful did we hear them assailed, to not stand up in their defence. We wait for some well meaning protestant to come out and show that he is a party to this miserable conspiracy, and an enemy to his fellow catholic neighbors. If Robert Ingersoll came to come here to lecture on the bible, we doubt very much if he could secure a hall, and if he could, it would be likely to be pulled down over his ears, but if the devil himself came to lecture against catholicity on religious questions in our paper, but if some one would publicly abuse the baptists or methodists or any of the protestant denominations, we would defend them with all the means in our power, and why should we not? 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St. John—South End.

The event of the week to which society, especially the younger members of it, have been looking forward to some time came off on Wednesday in the marriage of Miss Joanna B. Hazen, second daughter of late Wm. Hazen, to Mr. Arthur F. S. Moore, of Halifax, N. S. The ceremony, which was fixed for 8:30 p. m., took place in St. Paul's (Valley) church and was performed by Rev. Canon DeVeber, assisted by Rev. Mr. Lutz. The church had been prettily decorated for the occasion by friends of the bride with ferns, golden rods, and other yellow and white flowers. The guests, numbering nearly 100, began to assemble about 7 p. m., and were shown to seats in the middle aisle by the usher, Messrs. R. N. Frith, H. B. Robinson, B. S. Smith, and H. Wright. Precisely at the hour mentioned, the groom arrived at the altar with Mr. A. F. Hazen, who attended him, and the bride, who had assembled at the church door, proceeded up the aisle to the music of "the voice that breathed of Eden," followed by the two bridesmaids, Miss May Beer and Miss Harriet Hazen, and the bride leading on the arm of her brother, Mr. R. F. Hazen, who subsequently gave her away. The bride was attired in a beautiful gown of heavy white corded tulle, with a golden rod, and the front of the skirt was draped and caught up with orange blossoms. She also wore a wreath of orange blossoms and long tulle veil, and carried a beautiful bouquet of white roses and maiden hair fern.

The bridesmaids looked particularly well in very pretty dresses of cream bengaline made in train, and trimmed with gold passementerie, tulle veils fastened with white and gold aigrettes, each carrying large bunches of yellow roses, and white ribbon, which, together with beautiful high hoop pearl earrings, were the gifts of the bridegroom.

After the ceremony the bridal party and guests returned to the residence of the bride's mother, Chipman Place. The scene at the house was a very picturesque one. The bride and groom received the congratulations of their friends under a large bell of white roses and ferns hanging at the end of the room. The mantels at either end of the room were banked with ferns and moss, and filled in with flowers and other wedding gifts.

Immediately after supper the bride retired to change her dress for that of a very becoming traveling costume of grey and electric blue plaid, trimmed with large pearl buttons and small ribbon, hat to match. Mr. and Mrs. Moore left by the 11:30 train amid showers of rice and hosts of good wishes for a trip to Montreal, Ottawa and other places, returning by way of the States to Halifax, where they will reside.

Altogether, it was one of the prettiest weddings ever seen in St. John. I particularly noticed the dresses of the following guests:

Mrs. Wm. Hazen, black satin and lace; black and gold bonnet.

Miss Laura Hazen, white serge and china silk; large white hat with feathers.

Mrs. Corbett, mother of the groom, looked particularly well in black velvet, with front of the skirt of white and gold brocade; black and gold bonnet.

Miss Norton Taylor, yellow crepe, trimmed with gold passementerie; crimson roses.

Mrs. J. Douglas Hazen, yellow silk trimmed with cream, hat to match.

Mrs. G. H. Lee, cream satin trimmed with chiffon.

Miss J. Hanford, heliotrope cashmere trimmed with white, hat of velvet in same shade with white feathers.

Miss W. Wright looked very pretty in cream cashmere, yellow silk, and black and gold bonnet.

Miss G. Smith, white tulle with small hat of blue and cream.

Miss G. Smith, grey cashmere made in train, prettily trimmed with gold passementerie, hat to match.

Miss E. Clarke, pink silk and chiffon trimmed with silver passementerie.

Miss Kestor, very pretty pink dress with white hat to match.

Mrs. N. Snider, flowered delaine, trimmed with old rose ribbon, hat to match.

Miss F. Snider, pink delaine, trimmed with grey silk, net hat, with pink feathers, pink dress.

Miss N. Jarvis, flowered delaine, trimmed with heliotrope velvet, hat of velvet and flowers.

Mrs. A. Robertson, black velvet made in train, with small hat of pale blue.

Mrs. A. Robertson, mauve cashmere, trimmed with white silk, bonnet to match.

Miss N. Robinson, pink silk trimmed with lace, white hat with pink feathers.

Miss M. Robinson, white crepe with hat to match.

Mrs. L. R. Harrison, black lace trimmed with white velvet, bonnet to match.

Mrs. Du Verne, grey cashmere trimmed with pink, small grey hat with pink roses.

Mrs. R. P. Starr, black satin and lace, bonnet to match.

Miss M. Jarvis, pale blue silk trimmed with blue crepe, small hat.

Mrs. J. C. Allison, terra cotta silk trimmed with velvet, hat to match.

The following is the list of invited guests: Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Beer, Miss May Beer, Mr. W. M. Jarvis, the Messrs. Jarvis, Mrs. Charles Hazen, Dr. and Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Lucas Westcott, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Boies DeVeber, the Messrs. DeVeber, Brigstocke, Mr. and Mrs. P. Starr, Miss Starr, Mr. Du Verne, Mr. W. J. Starr, Mr. F. H. Starr, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. DeVeber, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Kestor, Miss N. Kestor, Mr. J. Gillis Kestor, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith, the Messrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Smith, Mr. G. Herbert Lee, Mr. and Mrs. T. Barclay Robinson, Mr. H. B. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Norton Taylor, (Halifax), Mrs. Corbett, (Halifax), Miss M. W. Davidson, Miss F. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. J. Douglas Hazen, Mr. and Mrs. George Allen, (Fredericton), Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. C. Allison, the Messrs. Snider, the Messrs. Handford, Mr. Frank Kinnear, the Messrs. Robinson, Mr. J. W. Donville, Mr. Walter Ward (H. M. T. Co.), Mr. H. M. Schofield, Mr. A. Schofield, Mrs. L. R. Harrison, Mrs. D. Robertson, Miss Wheeler, Miss Carter, Miss A. Warren, Mrs. C. M. and Miss Jarvis, Mrs. Schofield, Mr. A. C. Thompson, Mr. Arthur Thorne, Mr. A. C. Thompson, Mr. Weldon, Miss Murray, Mrs. Bowyer Smith, Mrs. W. C. Dyer, Mrs. Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hood, the Messrs. Smith, Mrs. R. F. Reid, Mrs. A. Reid, (Toronto), Judge and Mrs. Pringle, (Cornwall), Mr. and Mrs. Tremaine, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Reid, (Cornwall), Mrs. and Miss Pierce, (Chatham), Mrs. N. A. Coster, Mrs. Mackled, (Halifax), the Messrs. Moore, (Halifax), Mrs. A. Robertson, (Brantford).

Following is a list of presents: Gold watch and chain, Mr. and Mrs. W. Beer; gold pocket bracelet, the bridegroom; Case of spoons and forks, Mrs. Wm. Hazen; Silver jeweled box, Mr. A. F. Hazen; Silver mounted toilet set, Mr. R. P. Starr; White feather fan, Miss L. Hazen; Silver napkin ring, Mr. W. J. Starr; Silver forks and spoons, Mr. and Mrs. Corbett; Mufflers and salt cellar and bon-bon dish, the Messrs. Corbett; Silver entree dish, Mrs. Moore; Silver chess set, the Messrs. Moore; Tea caddy, Miss May Beer; Biscuit box, Mr. W. M. and Miss Jarvis; Table cloth, Miss N. Jarvis; Silver syrup jug, Mrs. C. Hazen; Royal Worcester nut bowl, Dr. and Mrs. Johnston; Lace pin and tray cloth, Miss W. Wright; Silver pie knife, Mr. H. Wright; Sofa cushion, Mrs. Boies De Veber; Prayer and hymn book, Canon and Mrs. DeVeber; Drawn work tidy, Mrs. Brigstocke; Silver tea tray, Mrs. and Mrs. P. Starr; Mufflers and salt cellar, Mr. P. Starr; Royal Worcester plate, Miss Du Verne; Bon-bon dish, Mr. W. Starr; Fish slice and fork, Mr. W. J. Starr; Chair cushion, Miss E. Barker; Silver vase, Mrs. C. M. and Miss Jarvis; Souvenir spoon, Mr. J. Gillis Kestor; Handkerchiefs, Mrs. and Mrs. Sidney Smith; Hand-painted chocolate jug, Miss E. Smith; Pin cushion, Miss C. Smith; Handkerchief and glove box, Miss H. Smith; Pearl bracelet, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Lee.

Watch For It.

Edgcombe & Sons, of Fredericton, propose to make as large an exhibit as possible of fine carriages at the exhibition to be held at St. John, N. B., on 23 to October 8. Every person who has made up his mind to visit St. John at that time should make it a point to see the carriages, the makers of which carried off the gold medal and four other prizes last year.—J.

MACAULAY BROS. & CO.

61 and 63 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

WOOL DRESS FABRICS!

IMPORTATION FOR FALL 1891, NOW OPEN!

We are in a position to place before our Customers the finest assortment of

Novelties in Dress Materials,

ever shown in this city. Samples mailed on application.

MACAULAY BROS. & CO. DRESS SHIELDS.



A pair best quality Seamless STOCKINET DRESS SHIELDS, regular price, 20c. OUR PRICE, ONLY 9c. A PAIR. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED, every where.

A 2c. Rubber Comb for only 10c. A clear saving of 10c. on every comb; worth looking into. We solicit inspection of our Stock of Cloth Waterproof Cloaks.

AMERICAN RUBBER STORE, (Headquarters) 65 CHARLOTTE STREET, Rubber Goods.

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE THE FAMOUS MODEL GRAND RANGES

AT THE KITCHEN FURNISHING DEPOT,

90 CHARLOTTE STREET, COLES, PARSONS & SHARP.

Bargains in Safety Bicycles.

TO REDUCE OUR STOCK, WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL PRICES will continue until the Balance of the Stock is sold.

BRANTFORD SAFETY—Highest grade—30in. wheels; all ball bearing.....	\$125.00	for \$105.00
GIANTESS, 26in. and 28in. wheels; ball bearing.....	85.00	" 70.00
LITTLE GIANT, 24in. wheel; ball bearing.....	50.00	" 45.00
ROCKET, 24in. wheel; cone bearing.....	40.00	" 37.50
JUNIOR, 24in. wheel; cone bearing.....	35.00	" 32.50
PET SAFETY, 20in. wheel; plain bearing.....	25.00	" 20.00

Second-hand Brantford Safeties, list \$125.00, only been in use part of this season, will sell for \$90.00.

Bicycle Sundries, such as Lanterns, Bells, Victor Wrenches, Tire and Rubber Cement, Lubricating and Lamp Oil, Cycle Brush Tools, Graphite, Etc.

G. E. BURNHAM & SON, FURNITURE WAREHOUSES, ST. JOHN, N. B.

BARGAINS!

Ladies' Buff Button Boots, 95c.; Ladies' Grained Button Boots, 95c.; A job lot of Ladies' Button Boots (Kid), at \$1.75, worth \$2.25; A job lot of Youths' Grained Balmoral, \$1.00; A job lot of Ladies' Kid Button Boots, \$1.50, worth \$1.75; Men's Heavy Working Balmoral, \$1.15; Men's Fine Buff Balmoral, \$1.25 up.; Children's Boots, 50c. up.; Infants' Boots, 25c. up.

THE PRICES ARE AWAY DOWN, AS I AM BOUND TO SELL THE GOODS.

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

\$3.00

OUR GOSSAMER trade of August was the largest we have ever had in any one month; in fact we missed the sale of a great many on account of sizes running out. This has been remedied by the purchase of 200 more, which include other patterns equally as nice. These Gossamers are good value at \$4.00, but having bought them at less than regular prices, we intend giving our customers the benefit.

ALL SIZES, IN BLACK, NAVY AND BROWN STRIPES.

Daniel & Robertson, London House Retail.

\$3.00

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1891.

SATURDAY IN HALIFAX.

MORNING AT THE MARKET, THE AFTERNOON AT THE GARDENS.

Where Business is Done in the Open Air—The Scene From Early Morning—The Band in the Public Gardens—Gallant Soldiers and their Sweethearts.

The observing stranger who visits the picturesque old city of Halifax for the first time, and having read a good deal about the fortifications, the public gardens, and the world-famous outdoor market, fancies he knows all about these attractions, is very apt to discover soon after landing on the historic shore of the Canadian Gibraltar, that he has a great deal to learn still. Especially is this true of the market, which I really think merits the first place on the list of striking objects which attract the eye of the summer visitor; it is so thoroughly out of the common run of events.

For the dwellers on the Dartmouth, well, market day begins any time after sunset on Friday evening, and during the summer the heavily-loaded market carts may be heard lumbering down the streets towards the ferry, near which they take up their position in order to cross by the early boats, and so secure a good stand next morning. Those who have no friends with whom they can spend the night, and are either too poor or too thrifty to go to a hotel, frequently camp either in or under their wagons.

Next morning the bustle, and struggle begins, and by eight o'clock every available corner and doorstep in the post office square is occupied by the eager, chattering, bargaining throng. Here is a fortunate matron whose early arrival has secured her an entire doorstep, and surrounding her are her wares, displayed to the best possible advantage. By her side, snoozing peacefully in the sun, lie a small boy, and a large yellow dog tangled up in an inextricable confusion as to their legs, which proclaim a perfect social equality, and easy, good comradeship. The boy's bare legs are much the same color as the dog's, but they are easily distinguished from the latter by the grimy rag, spotted with gore, which encircles one big toe. The dog maps at the flies when they disturb his slumbers, and the boy kicks at them, but otherwise there is not much difference between them. I verily believe you can buy any known article of commerce in that same open air market. I saw a young pig for sale, he was very much alive, and such time! No wonder the gardens are full every Saturday when such music is to be heard without money and without price. The trim, smart soldiers settle down on the benches and unblushingly hug their girls, who take it quite as a matter of course, and who can blame them? I am sure that if I were a girl I should fall in love with the bright-eyed, square-shouldered fellows, myself. Who does not love a soldier, especially when he has his regimentals on? Can that be 6 o'clock? Then we have been here two hours, and it seems more like ten minutes, and there can be no doubt that "God Save the Queen" is being played, and as a general move towards the gate begins, the band shower comes down with unexpected force, and a rush for street cars and carriages brings the proceedings abruptly to a close.

Returning home we pass through the postoffice square, but what a change the last few hours have wrought! All is calm and silence, and naught but a few scattered cabbage and lettuce leaves, a bedraggled flower or two, and the liberal allowance of mashed blueberries with which the pavement is frescoed remain to remind one of the morning's busy scene. Saturday is clearly over. I meant to describe the gardens when I started, but somehow I have not done so, and perhaps it is just as well. It would be so hard to do justice—the winding shaded walks, the artificial lake which so closely imitates nature, that even the wild ducks and geese are deceived, and it swans think they have returned to their wild state; the velvet turf, the spreading trees, the exquisite flowers, and the picturesque wilderness! All these are hard to do justice to in mere words, or cold unsympathetic type, but altogether they form a picture which must be seen to be truly appreciated, and which will linger in my memory for many a long day. GEOFFREY CUTHBERT STRANGE.

Invention of the Typewriter. The typewriter was invented as long ago as 1714 by one Henry Mills, who in that year obtained a patent in this country for a device that "would write printed characters one at a time, or one after the other." There is no description of this device to be had now, but there is no doubt that Mills' invention was the parent of the present typewriter. In 1833 a French patent was granted to M. Progre (Xavier) of Marseilles for a typewriter, which is called a typographical machine. The account of the machine is somewhat obscure, but enough is given to show that it was an operative one by which typewriting could be fairly well executed. M. Foucault sent to the Paris exhibition in 1855 a writing machine for the blind, and several typewriters were invented by Wheatstone. After successive improvements a manufacturer in America contracted to construct 25,000.

How Voltaire Reciprocated. Catherine II., empress of Russia, sent to Voltaire an ivory snuff box, which she had turned herself. This snuff box gave Voltaire a bright thought, and after having taken lessons in knitting from his niece, he sent the empress as a present in return a pair of fine white stockings knitted by himself. With them he also sent a gallant rhyme, saying that after having received from her pretty hands a man's work wrought by a woman, he begs her majesty to accept woman's work done by a man.

to pay two dollars for the commonest kind of a dog, and four for one of the gentler sex. But I suppose one must expect to pay double price for the privilege of living in a town like Moscow.

If Saturday morning in the market is a novel experience, what can I say of Saturday afternoon in the public gardens? That it reminds one of the gardens in Boston, and of all they have read of summer days in Paris and Berlin? Scarcely, since old travellers tell us that their size, there is nothing on the continent to compare with them, and I have little doubt that the old travellers know quite well what they are talking about. Here, on a bright Saturday afternoon, the two extremes of Halifax society meet, look, and pass by, while the solid middle class disperses itself decorously. On one hand an officer in flag ship strolls slowly past, bending deferentially over the head, sweet daisies by his side, while on the other, Tommy Atkins, brave in his scarlet tunic, and tiny forage cap, stalks stiffly by, openly "holding hands" with his chosen nursemaid who, nearly tips her charge's perambulator over on its left ear, in her efforts to steer it with one hand. What a good time Tommy and his Jimmie would have were it not for that perambulator, and oh, how much a better time would all the rest of us enjoy could it only be abolished. Who invented it I do not know, and did some prophetic instinct warn him to conceal his name from the wrath of the present, and the obloquy of future generations? But for those thrice accursed vehicles the gardens would be a paradise on earth, and I now offer the humble suggestion to the city fathers of the beautiful old city that they make at least every other Saturday a close day for perambulators. We all know that the baby is king, but still it seems only fair that his humble subjects should be allowed to have a little fun sometimes as a reward for good behavior, and it seems to me that Saturday afternoon would be a good time to enjoy the privilege. Falling over a perambulator every few minutes interferes with one's enjoyment of the music, and having the dusty wheels wiped on a white dress does not improve the dress, nor is it of sufficient advantage to the perambulator to make the sacrifice of the gown worth while, so, considering that the babies and maids have all to themselves every day in the week, the request for every second Saturday by the adult population does not seem to me unreasonable.

But four o'clock has struck! the band of the Leicestershire regiment strikes up the first soft, sweet strains of an air from Trovatore, and the crowd surges slowly towards the band stand. Talk about Gilmour's famous band! I wish you could hear the Leicestershire, 60 pieces played as one, and such time! No wonder the gardens are full every Saturday when such music is to be heard without money and without price. The trim, smart soldiers settle down on the benches and unblushingly hug their girls, who take it quite as a matter of course, and who can blame them? I am sure that if I were a girl I should fall in love with the bright-eyed, square-shouldered fellows, myself. Who does not love a soldier, especially when he has his regimentals on? Can that be 6 o'clock? Then we have been here two hours, and it seems more like ten minutes, and there can be no doubt that "God Save the Queen" is being played, and as a general move towards the gate begins, the band shower comes down with unexpected force, and a rush for street cars and carriages brings the proceedings abruptly to a close.

When I called upon Mr. M. F. Eagar, a well-known business man, and a good patron of PROGRESS, I found that something had just directed his attention to freights and railways. I think it was a letter from a Boston or a New York correspondent, which he had just received, and which he had just read, and which he had just sent to a Canadian point to Halifax via one of those American ports than by shipping direct over the Intercolonial railway. Mr. Eagar discussed this question with the intelligence that a perfect understanding of the facts gave him, and he argued strongly for a wise proceeding if the government railway would do away with this American competition. "Why should we not lose money by our railway as calmly as we lose money by our postal service?" he asked. "Both of them are important services, but I think you will agree with me that it would be a wise proceeding if the government railway would give such rates to St. John and Halifax as would enable the millions of bushels of surplus grain to go out of the country through Canadian ports rather than through New York and Boston. This would benefit the ocean freights also. If the English steamers were sure of a grain freight at Halifax or St. John, their freight tariffs on these ports would be lowered at once. As it is, it often pays the maritime merchant to ship via Boston or New York where the big steamers are always sure for a return cargo and consequently can afford to carry freight out at a cheap rate.

There are three evening papers in Halifax, the Echo, Recorder and Mail. If I placed them according to their merit the last named would be first. The Recorder is the oldest—has passed the century mark—and like most old papers is independent. Up to a year or two ago it had the field all to itself, practically, and made money "hand over fist." Today the opposition of its genuine and active rivals, the Mail and Echo, has had an effect upon it—and I doubt not a beneficial one. The Mail is the best evening paper, and if I may judge from the reports of news agents and street boys has the largest circulation. Mr. Stewart, the owner of the Herald Printing company, is its editor, and Mr. Hiram Weir, the active and brainy news editor. There is only one reason why the Halifax daily papers are not as good as those in St. John: they do not have half the staffs. Take the case of the Mail—three men do all the work, editing, proof reading, and news gathering. It has an editorial staff of six to issue a St. John evening paper. There should be some difference in the quality of the papers! It is worth noting, too, that while the

TOPICS ON THE MOVE.

RANDOM PARAGRAPHS FROM SCOTIA'S CAPITAL.

Live Insurance Agencies—The Evening Papers and Some Interesting Facts About Them—Mr. Eagar's Idea of a Railway Deficit—A Lack of Good Driving Carriages.

HALIFAX, August 8.—Some one has said to me of this good old town, that if you want to see the business men of Halifax you must go without your dinner. The explanation was that the business people found their office desks about 10.30 or 11 in the morning, and left them again at 2.30 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon. During that time they are the busiest men on the continent, and have no time to lose with talkative callers or persistent solicitors. That business man is indeed happy who can carry out such a programme. If the daily cares and worries of a big business can be got rid of in four or five hours of hard work with no time for the unfortunate but impudent "raise the wind" his paths are cast in pleasant valleys indeed.

But my experience of Halifax does not agree with that expressed above. In fact, I was somewhat surprised at the movements of the business men in the morning. While standing on the steps of my hotel as early as 8 o'clock, I saw several gentlemen, whose firm names are known all over Canada, and are synonyms for energy and prosperity, walk by to their offices. They may have been exceptions to the rule, but half an hour later there was no doubt that very many active business people were abroad and at work.

Passing along Hollis street that same morning, I noticed the sign of the Equitable office, prominent in the Queen building, one of the handsomest stone office structures in Halifax. Messrs. Edwards & Fielding are the agents for the maritime provinces and Newfoundland. Those of us who have not inquired into the business of life insurance have no idea how energetically it is managed in these maritime provinces. It is a fact worth noting, that the head offices of the maritime province agencies for the two largest companies in the world, the Equitable and the Mutual, are located in Halifax. Through them and their pushing agents the names of the companies have become almost household words. You will find a fact worth noting, that the head offices of what progress they are making, when I give Mr. Edwards' statement that for the months of 1891 the new business of the Equitable in the maritime provinces had exceeded three-quarters of a million of dollars. That gentleman paid a warm tribute to the activity of agents, and in this connection mentioned Capt. A. W. Masters as a St. John man who had achieved marked success in his special field. The two best Canadian companies seemed to think this city the place for their head branch office, for I found the Canada Life and the Commercial Union, both of which are equally centrally located. Mr. F. W. Green, of the Confederation, is a busy manager, spending most of his time on the move, floating from one section to another and encouraging his representatives through the country.

When I called upon Mr. M. F. Eagar, a well-known business man, and a good patron of PROGRESS, I found that something had just directed his attention to freights and railways. I think it was a letter from a Boston or a New York correspondent, which he had just received, and which he had just read, and which he had just sent to a Canadian point to Halifax via one of those American ports than by shipping direct over the Intercolonial railway. Mr. Eagar discussed this question with the intelligence that a perfect understanding of the facts gave him, and he argued strongly for a wise proceeding if the government railway would do away with this American competition. "Why should we not lose money by our railway as calmly as we lose money by our postal service?" he asked. "Both of them are important services, but I think you will agree with me that it would be a wise proceeding if the government railway would give such rates to St. John and Halifax as would enable the millions of bushels of surplus grain to go out of the country through Canadian ports rather than through New York and Boston. This would benefit the ocean freights also. If the English steamers were sure of a grain freight at Halifax or St. John, their freight tariffs on these ports would be lowered at once. As it is, it often pays the maritime merchant to ship via Boston or New York where the big steamers are always sure for a return cargo and consequently can afford to carry freight out at a cheap rate.

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DO YOU WANT HEALTH? THEN USE PEPTONIZED BEEF ALE AND BEEF PEPSINE. Makes Blood and Muscle. Cures all forms of Indigestion. ALE AND BEEF HIGHLY Recommended and freely endorsed by the medical profession. Price 25 Cents, in Pint Bottles. FOR SALE BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DRUGGISTS.

Recorder claims the largest circulation, so do the others—every copy of its edition, according to my informant, is folded by hand. I wonder what the St. John Globe would do without its rapid double cylinder press and its still more speedy folder. The Echo is to the Chronicle what the Mail is to the Herald. Its owner, Mr. Amund, is probably the most well-to-do publisher in the maritime provinces. So far as the federal government is concerned, his newspapers are "out," but they stand in a most prosperous relation to the provincial administration. Though his interests are varied, his business ventures outside of newspaperdom have usually been successful. His personality is not attractive, but his character is best summed up in the words of a rival newspaper man, who said: "He is a hard man to get acquainted with, but his friendship is worth having."

HONOR AMONG JAPANESE. The Code of Hara-Kiri and the Continued Loyalty to it of the Nobility. It is generally understood that hara-kiri or hara-wokiri is the solemn practice of suicide among Japanese noblemen, a practice most deeply rooted in their ideas of honor and faithfulness. The hara-kiri was first practiced on the battlefield. If the defeated did not wish to fall alive into the hands of the enemy, they thrust their swords into their mouths or their breasts or cut their own throats. Later the hara-kiri became an institution of honor. Whoever knew his cause to be lost either executed himself with his sword, or allowed his companions to do it for him. It often happened that when a feudal lord had performed his self-execution his vassals followed his example, to show their loyalty beyond the grave. My mother, who was a Japanese of rank, often related to me a case of hara-kiri which took place not so very many years ago in her own family. The nobleman, occupying a government office, had killed his bitterest enemy and was sentenced to the hara-kiri. He had belonged to the caste of warriors, they would either have bled him or sentenced him to be nailed to the cross, which would have brought dishonor on his family, besides resulting in pecuniary disadvantages. The hara-kiri, however, attached no dishonor to him or his memory. The condemned man was committed to the surveillance of a nobleman in whose mansion the solemn self-execution was to take place. Day and hour were appointed, and the witnesses elected by the Government arrived. The condemned man had begged three of his friends to render him the last service and they consented. Subordinates called on the prisoner to tell him of the arrival of the witnesses. They brought him robes of hemp on a tray. He donned them quickly and hurried to the reception room of the palace, where the sentence of death was read to him. The prisoner listened to it without moving a muscle. Then he retired once more to his chamber to change his dress for the last time. Attired in white robes, he was led by a solemn procession to the room where a solemn execution was to take place. A large cotton cloth was spread on the mats. Over this a scarlet quilt was laid to prevent the blood from oozing through the mats. It was already dark and a candelabrum giving a faint light was placed in each corner. Behind two white screens a pail, a wash basin, a censor, a tray, and a short sword lay hidden. According to prevailing rules, the persons stepped into the semi-dark room and took their places. Then the duties of the three assistants of the prisoner began. The first brought him the sword on a short-legged table, the hilt being wrapped in paper. The prisoner received the weapon with reverence, lifting it with both hands to his forehead to express his esteem. Then he laid it back on the table and bowed to all present. He let his upper garments fall down to the belt, and stuffed them firmly under his knees to

prevent him from falling backward, which is looked on as a disgrace. Then, while with a firm hand he seized the sword, and with a quick movement cut up his stomach, the second assistant, who stood on his left side, with one fierce blow severed the head from the trunk. After rendering his friend this terrible service, he retired behind the screens, drew some white paper from his belt, and wiped the weapon. The third assistant then grasped the head by the tuft of hair and presented it to the principal Government witness to show that justice had been fully satisfied. This was followed by deep silence. All present retired quietly. On the floor lay the body of the nobleman. Four servants appeared and carried away the body and cleaned the room. The memory of the nobleman remained unstained. He had remained loyal to his rank in death.

The Origin of High Heels. Heels, it is said, owe their origin to Persia, where they were introduced upon sandals in the shape of blocks of wood fixed underneath, such being the root idea of those deformities to which lovely woman owe so many of her woes. A high, unsteady heel, it is an open secret, injures the leg tendons and affects the spine, as well as the internal organs, which are liable to be displaced by the thrown forward position entailed. In Persia, the home of the high heel, however, these blocks of wood were used simply to "raise the feet from the burning sands of the country, and were about two inches high." With the Persian women these blocks were vastly higher than those erected by the men, their height being from eighteen inches to two feet, thus becoming more of the nature of stilts than anything else. Strangely enough, many years after, a similar fashion came into vogue in Venice, but the motive in this case was comically different, for "by its means jealous husbands thought they would be able to keep their wives at home." The supports of such shoes in Venice were called "chappineys," and to appease the vanity of the ladies, and doubtless also to sugar the pill, self-execution was to take place. A large cotton cloth was spread on the mats. Over this a scarlet quilt was laid to prevent the blood from oozing through the mats. It was already dark and a candelabrum giving a faint light was placed in each corner. Behind two white screens a pail, a wash basin, a censor, a tray, and a short sword lay hidden. According to prevailing rules, the persons stepped into the semi-dark room and took their places. Then the duties of the three assistants of the prisoner began. The first brought him the sword on a short-legged table, the hilt being wrapped in paper. The prisoner received the weapon with reverence, lifting it with both hands to his forehead to express his esteem. Then he laid it back on the table and bowed to all present. He let his upper garments fall down to the belt, and stuffed them firmly under his knees to

A Cure for Stammering. Draw a long breath so as to fill the lungs to their utmost extent. Divide the sentence you wish to speak into syllables, marking time for each syllable by bringing the index finger and thumb of the right hand together, or marking time with the foot. Now, here is a specimen: "Pass-me-the-bread. Good mor-ning-ma-dame-how-do-you-feel-this-morning." Those syllable exercises must be practiced for at least one month, then a cure should be accomplished if the patient has no deformity of the throat or larynx, and if the front teeth are sound.

R'S ROOMS. SELLS MEDAL. INNER. HARTFORD. Postal Card. BANNER CHOP. FAIRWEATHER. OPERA HOUSE. Opening! SEPT. 21. Class Stock Company. AND TUESDAY, 21 and 22. ROMANTIC MEO-DRAMA IN PROLOGUE AND 4 ACTS. SCULPTOR'S DREAM! Shakespearean Revival!

IN THE WOODPATH.

As I trudged along the road with my knapsack on my shoulder—a knapsack that had been a soldier's during the time of war, and which now held all my worldly goods—I was making up my mind what I should do when I got to the great city for which I was bound.

I had left home, to seek my fortune—the home where I had no nearer kin than a cranky old second cousin, who, as he loved nobody, could not be expected to make an exception in my favor—and his wife, who thought herself the only worthy person in the world, and the only one likely to go to heaven when she was forced to leave the world.

I had arisen at dawn, put on my jacket and knickerbockers, long wooten stockings, thick shoes and a Tam O'Shanter cap; and in my knapsack were a few undergarments, a half-dozen handkerchiefs and a few childish keepsakes. My worldly wealth was five dollars in small change; but the world was "my oyster," which I intended to open with anything that came handy, and I felt happy to be free from the thralldom of doing chores for Cousin Ezekiah and his wife Anny.

I could read, write and cipher; I could play the flute by ear and had learned to dance without the aid of a master. I intended to get a good education somehow; and I was only eighteen, which is a hopeful and happy age when one is healthy and strong as I was; and I had no such word as "fail" in my lexicon. I am sure, as I turned from the sunny road into a little woodpath that ran in the right direction and saw a stout, well-dressed gentleman covering a hole that he had just dug with a knife.

My cousin's wife often went into the woods to get plants for her window-boxes, and I fancied this gentleman might have been doing the same thing, and paid little attention to him; when suddenly he sprang to his feet, with the knife in his hand, his face furious, his eyes gleaming.

"You young spy," said he, "what are you watching me for?"

"I'm not watching you," said I. "What have you been doing that you're afraid folks should see?"

Suddenly his face changed; he assumed a smile that was more disagreeable than his scowl.

"You are a boy of spirit," said he. "I like you. I only wanted to frighten you—there's something for you to remember me by."

He offered me a silver half-dollar.

"Keep your money for beggars," said I, "I'll remember you easy enough without it," and off I marched.

When I got to the turn of the road I looked back—he was pressing the earth down over the hole he had dug, with his feet, and in a moment he walked away and went up the steps that led to a house built on some high ground—a handsome house—a gentleman's residence I supposed, but I noticed that there was a crape on the door and an undertaker's wagon before it. I walked on a little saddened and a good deal upset. All the world had seemed so bright to me just now; but I had been very angry with the man who had attacked me, and the black wagon, the floating crape, the signs of sorrow in the midst of the blooming garden chilled me.

The sky, which had been blue, was beginning to be cloudy also; the clouds thickened. When I reached the adjacent town a slow drizzle had begun, and in it I entered a poor little tavern, the only sort where I dare seek lodging with my limited means, and made my bargain for the night.

Supper, however, restored me to my usual spirits, and I sat listening to the older men, who were drinking at the bar, until late in the evening. They spoke several times of the death of some old man in the neighborhood, who they called Rich Tyler, and wondered who would get the money. Though I asked no questions, I fancied that they spoke of the person who had owned the house on the hill, at the door of which I had seen the preparations for the funeral.

The steward was talked of as an artful man, and one that no one liked; and gathered that he had entrained the old gentleman's relations from him for purposes of his own.

In the morning I left the tavern and proceeded on my way, and finally reached the town which was my destination; and in my anxiety about practical matters, almost forgot that little incident of my journey with which this story begins.

I got something to do before I had been in the city a week. It was not work that paid well, but it kept me from starving. Later I found a place in a hardware store; but that I knew anything of the business, strong arms in order to handle the stock, and mine were very strong. I slept in my master's garret on an old cot, amongst boxes of screws and papers of tacks, piles of wash-boards and barrels of stove-liters. I ate in master's kitchen, and was snubbed by the servant who had a cousin who wanted all the odd pieces of pie and legs of cold chicken for himself; and as my master was one of the early-closing people, I got leave to go to night-school.

The night-school was in a crowded ward and teemed with boys of all ages, from the little bare-footed children of eight to men of any age—licensed vendors some of them, with all the rough ways of their sort. Though there were many who, like me, honestly wished to learn something, there were others who came for fun—to have a jolly time and create confusion.

The principal was a young man of thirty, who had not a kindly feeling in his heart, I believe, and who was cruel to boys and assistants alike. The boys often deserved it. Our teacher was a young lady—a pretty girl of about eighteen, with a very mild and ladylike manner. I found out afterward that Mr. Jobson had desired her place for a bold, insolent young woman with whom he had a flirtation.

Stella Lee was a well-educated girl, anxious to teach her scholars, but her class—the noisiest in the school—numbered at least ninety. The boys were large, and many of them bent on doing their very worst. Mr. Jobson, who had a policeman at the door to defend him, punished offenders by the simple process of knocking them down and kicking them afterward. I have since understood that corporal punishment

is not allowed in the public schools, but probably this law did not extend to night-schools. If it did, he defied it. Many of the boys were large enough to threaten him, but were afraid of arrest if they did so. Jobson was a man who had received his appointment through political influence.

Everything has altered for the better in the twenty years that have intervened between those days and these, and the public schools are well managed and well governed, and their teachers gentlemen and ladies well qualified for their duties; but then there was much that was rotten in Denmark.

Jobson, promoted from a tavern where he had been his lack to handle drunkards with empty pockets into the streets, retained the manners suitable to that position, but rather unsuitable for the principal of a school of any sort.

In the day school under his supervision, he maintained a reign of terror, his only way of exacting respect. The boys were afraid of him with a well-merited fear. But I always hated brutes. When he spoke rudely to pretty, gentle Miss Lee, I fancy that he sometimes saw my face change, and I knew by his glance that he would have endeavored to knock me down also, had I given him the faintest excuse for doing so. How despise him and not to care. I need to earn the money which teaching night school will add to my salary, for my mother and I have been unexpectedly cast on our own resources. I beg you not to glance at Mr. Jobson again as you did today. I was much obliged to you for feeling as I did; I knew that had I been understood what I understood. But he is a savage. He would attack you very furiously if you angered him—and I do not want to see you hurt."

"I wanted to speak to you, Harris," said she, "and to warn you. I saw that you knew that Mr. Jobson was rude today. I know it very well, but I try to despise him and not to care. I need to earn the money which teaching night school will add to my salary, for my mother and I have been unexpectedly cast on our own resources. I beg you not to glance at Mr. Jobson again as you did today. I was much obliged to you for feeling as I did; I knew that had I been understood what I understood. But he is a savage. He would attack you very furiously if you angered him—and I do not want to see you hurt."

"I could not help smiling," said she. "He could not hurt me, Miss Lee," said I. "You think that, because he is older and larger than I—I know better. I think he does."

She shook her head.

"If you took my part it would do me harm," she said. "That will be sufficient argument, I know."

"Yes, my dear," said I. "I will never glance at him again in school."

I did not. But shortly after this, Mr. Jobson's manner changed. He became civil to Miss Lee; he was even gallant in his way. He paid her coarse compliments, and made offerings of fruit and candy. Once he brought a glass of champagne, and I could see that these attentions gave her no pleasure, and they made me furious. I scarcely knew it at the time, but I was in love with my beautiful teacher.

She was younger than I. I knew she was my superior, and had had advantages that I had not; but I intended to make myself worthy of her. She spoke to me very pleasantly, and it seemed to me that if I could only get a chance to visit her now and then in her own home I might keep my footing as a friend until I was justified in telling her all my feelings. You may see that I had fancied that since I left my cousin's house. Then I was a mere boy; now I felt like a man. I worked hard at my studies and at my business. I had conceived one or two good ideas, and had contrived a little mechanical toy which attracted attention to the window. I felt that my master was very good to me when he praised it, and in my innocence felt proud that he should patent it. He raised my wages, and promised to advance me. It never occurred to me until long after that he made a little fortune by my invention, and gave me no public credit for it. He increased my wages and a liberal Christmas-box fully contented me, but before the Christmas was over something happened.

Mr. Jobson had been more gallant to Miss Lee than I cared to see him for some time, and fell into the way of lingering in her class-room. It was at the end of a long corridor, and when the boys were gone, as lonely a place as any in the building. With my feelings it was unendurable to know that he detained her there, as I felt, against her will; and one night I slipped behind the crowd of boys as they arose to leave the room and hid in the wardrobe closet. Miss Lee left the room a few moments and then returned for her hat and cloak. She was putting them on in haste when Mr. Jobson entered and shut the door behind him.

"I want you to take a glass of wine with me, Miss Lee," he said. "I have some famous sherry here. Do you good before your cold walk."

"Thank you, Mr. Jobson," said Miss Lee, coldly. "I do not care for wine, and I must get home as soon as possible. Mother is not very well, and will be anxious if I am late."

"You are so stiff and offish, Miss Lee," said Jobson. "Not to brag, you know there're very few assistant-teachers would try to bluff a principal like me. The girls usually like me, too. I suppose your back is up because I wanted Tiny Hull instead of you. Well, I'll tell you why; Tiny is jolly; doesn't mind a joke; gives a follow a kiss. You're as prim as a pike-staff; but, look here, you're as pretty as a picture, and cut her out all hollow in that respect. Just be friendly and we'll get on lovely."

"I am sure I am friendly," said Miss Lee. "Will you kindly open the door? I must go home, Mr. Jobson."

"Must you?" said Jobson. "Very well, say good-bye."

He put his arms about her waist, she pushed him away; he caught her again and kissed her; the next moment he lay upon

the floor, experiencing the punishment of his life. The door was closed, the windows shut—his cries brought no aid. I gave him no mercy, and left him at last lying panting and almost senseless upon the boards. Meanwhile Miss Lee had leaned against the wall, trembling with terror.

"I will see you safe home, if you please!" I said, as I resumed my coat. "The rascal will come to himself shortly; I have not killed him."

I walked beside my little teacher for awhile in silence, then she turned so faint that I was obliged to offer her my arm. The delicious sensation her delicate hand gave me, I can never describe. At her door I said "Good-bye."

"You will never be allowed to enter that school-house again," she said, "but you must come to see me sometimes. Come on Sunday and take tea with mother and me—there will be more I fear."

"Oh, he'll not dare to publish this affair," said I.

However, she was right. I went to the school-door the next evening—Mr. Jobson and a policeman forced me.

"Harris, you are expelled," said Jobson, whose eyes were black and blue and whose mouth was swollen.

"And if you come here again I'll run you in," said the policeman.

I had sense enough not to resist the strong hand of the law, and after that Sunday evening, and when it came I made as careful a toilet as possible and presented myself at Miss Lee's door.

Mrs. Lee was a courtly old lady, with very affable manners. She spoke of me as "one of the young gentlemen," and gave me a little bit of a loss of fortune which compelled them to reside in such poor rooms and hoped I would pardon deficiencies. There were none as far as I knew, but if the feast had been of the poorest I should have rejoiced in it, for I sat at Stella Lee's right hand. Then a friend from that hour. But the end of my friendship of my teacher had not yet come. Jobson's revenge was slow but sure. He had his tools in the school.

One Sunday I found the little home darkened by what was to them a tragic event. Humiliating charges had been made against Miss Lee, and she had been dismissed from her place in day-school as well as from the temporary night-school position.

"We have nothing," she said, at a moment when her mother was absent from the room; "and after such experience I cannot hope to teach again. I was that I went upon my knees before her."

"You have me," said I. "I ask no better than to devote my life to your service. I am not highly educated. I am not a gentleman of position, and I am poor; but I mean to improve, and I already have done so. You only try to love me enough to be my wife, all things will be possible to me."

Stella smiled through her tears.

"I shan't have to try," she said.

And so we were engaged, and shortly married; and we were very happy; and when, in the course of a year, a very small son lay in his cradle, I began to know what care was, and to fall into debt for sheer necessities, and to lie awake at night wondering when, in the slow progress of events, I should have peace once more.

"The doctor has sent his bill on," said my mother-in-law one night, as she held the baby on her knee. "How hard it is to be poor! And do you know, I never dreamed of such a thing four years ago. Then we were living with my brother at his country seat. My brother was an eccentric old bachelor, so very kindly through old speculations that he was spoken of as 'Rich Tyler.'"

"Rich Tyler," I repeated.

"Yes, my dear," said my mother-in-law. "I was his only sister. But I married against his counsel, and he made a will in my favor, he told me; the property to be first mine, and then Stella's. Then I was to have the house, and when the will had been made when my husband died; but after I was a widow my brother sent for us to come to him, and was perfectly reconciled to me. He then made a will in my favor, he told me; the property to be first mine, and then Stella's. Then I was to have the house, and when the will had been made when my husband died; but after I was a widow my brother sent for us to come to him, and was perfectly reconciled to me. He then made a will in my favor, he told me; the property to be first mine, and then Stella's. Then I was to have the house, and when the will had been made when my husband died; but after I was a widow my brother sent for us to come to him, and was perfectly reconciled to me. 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Way

To save half the hard work of wash day—to save fuel soap—time—money too. The Surprise way without boiling or people do the clothes in the WRAPPER.



This is the day which the Lord hath made. We will rejoice and be glad in it. Blessed are the pure in heart; for they shall see God.

Worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness; fear before Him all the earth. The Eternal God of our refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms.

Almighty God, we worship Thee as our Creator and Father, our Redeemer and King. By searching we cannot find Thee out unto perfection. Yet we bless Thee that we know enough of Thee to fill our hearts with the strength and peace of trust; enough to comfort and sustain us when life seems going against us, and its crosses are heavy, and its griefs bitter. Thou art just, and merciful, and good, far beyond our highest thought and largest hope.

Not what these hands have done Can save this guilty soul; Not what this tolling flesh has borne Can make my spirit whole.

Not what I feel or do Can give me peace with God; Not all my tears and sighs and tears Can bear my awful load.

They work alone, O Christ, Can ease this weight of sin; Thy blood alone, O Lamb of God, Can give me peace within.

They love to me, O God, Not mine, O Lord, to Thee, Can rid me of this inner unrest, And set my spirit free.

They grace alone, O God, To me can pardon speak; Thy power alone, O Son of God, Can this sore bondage break.

I bless the Christ of God; I rest on love divine; And, with unfeeling lip and soul, I call this Saviour mine.

Seek a convenient time of leisure for thyself, and meditate often upon God's loving-kindness.

It thou wilt withdraw thyself from speaking vainly, and from gadding idly, as also from hearkening after novelties and rumors, thou shalt find leisure enough and suitable for meditation on good things.

One said, "As oft as I have been among men, I returned home less a man than I was before."

He therefore that intends to attain to the more inward and spiritual things of religion, must with Jesus depart from the multitude and press of people.

No man doth safely speak but he that is glad to hold his peace.

No man doth safely rule but he that hath learned gladly to obey.

No man rejoiceth safely unless he hath within him the testimony of a good conscience.

But the security of bad men ariseth from pride and presumption, and in the end it deceiveth them.

Oftentimes those who have been in the greatest esteem and account among men have fallen in the greatest danger by overmuch self-confidence.

O, what great peace and quietness would he possess, that would cut off all vain anxiety, and think only upon divine things, and such as are profitable for his soul, and would place all his confidence in God.

Whoso therefore withdraweth himself from his acquaintance and friend, God will draw near unto him with His holy angels.

It is better for a man to live privately and to have regard to himself, than to neglect his soul, though he could work wonders in the world.

So all carnal joy enters gently, but in the end it leads to death.

Lift up thine eyes to God in the highest, and pray Him to pardon thy sins and negligence.

Leave vain things to the vain; but be thou intent upon those things which God hath commanded thee.

Shut thy door upon thee, and call unto thee Jesus, thy beloved.

which, for you, the real significance may have been worn away by careless familiarity.

First, let us see what the words of the text mean. "The law became our schoolmaster to bring us to Christ." If you will read the revised version, you will see that for the word "schoolmaster" it substituted the word "tutor"; but neither schoolmaster nor tutor express the meaning of the original Greek word of St. Paul, namely, "tutor," indeed there is no English word which does. The naideyos was the slave who, in ancient Athens, led boys to school, and, slave though he was he was generally an experienced and honored slave, and to him was entrusted the care, the discipline, the moral guardianship of the boys of the family. Now, the uses of the moral law are exactly analogous to this. Our life is but the childhood of our eternity, the school days preparatory for the immortal years beyond. And to the law, as it were the ruler, stern yet beneficent, has been entrusted by God the discipline of our souls until we have been built up into Christ. When that is done the end of life is attained. Then love is an unerring light and joy its own security. Then the "thou shalt" of the law has melted into the rapturous "I ought," "I can," "I will" of the disciplined character and of the perfect love. Now, as the slave who led boys to school in ancient Greece had to be stern and watchful for the sake of the boys themselves, so, too, is God's law, which comes to us, as we saw last Sunday, with the mighty sanction, "God spake these words and said."

What are the ten commandments? What are the ten commandments? What do they mean? No doubt multitudes of you think that you know all about them. Alas, it is only too possible for a man constantly to imagine, as the young ruler did, that he knows all about them, and even to say, with offended self-complacency: "All these have I kept from my youth up, and yet he is in reality absolutely and childishly ignorant of their structure, of their significance, of every essential thing which they are meant to teach us."

Let us consider for a moment their structure. They occur in the books of Moses in five or six different forms, and the form in which we have them in the book of Exodus, with which we are so familiar is probably one of the later and expanded editions. As engraved by Moses on the two tables of stone, they were undoubtedly in their briefest form on the first table, "Thou shalt have none other god but me." "Thou shalt not make to thyself any graven image, thou shalt not take my name in vain. Thou shalt keep my Sabbaths and reverence my sanctuary. Honor thy father and thy mother." And on the second table, "Thou shalt do no murder. Thou shalt not commit adultery. Thou shalt not steal. Thou shalt not slander. Thou shalt not covet." Now, as they thus stand, apart from further explanation, they are trebly defective. Trebly defective as a code of morals, first because they are mostly prohibitions, "Thou shalt not," and therefore, taken alone, involve only a negative virtue, whereas virtue demands of us not only abstinence but action. They are defective, secondly, because they deal with outward acts alone, and it is quite possible to be correct in outward acts and yet for the heart to be abominably wicked. Like a whitened sepulchre, glistening without, but within full of dead men's bones and all uncleanness. They are defective, thirdly, because taken alone they are not sufficiently comprehensive, and do not, for instance, formally forbid such sins as drunkenness, or gambling. It was such defectiveness which made the young ruler rather despise them as too elementary for him, fancying that he had kept them all from his youth up, while yet at the same time he was only too sadly conscious that, whether he had kept them or not, he had not entered into eternal life. It is such a purely external view of them which makes a man regard himself as a highly moral, respectable, worthy and even religious personage, when in reality he is utterly self-deceived, and needs the revealing flesh of God's eternity to show him that in his worthlessness he is wretched, and miserable and poor, and blind and naked.

But when once we begin to understand the ten commandments rightly, we shall be very far from thinking them too easy of fulfillment.

Let us come to Christ and hear His explanation of them. Let us arise and take our seat amongst those poor multitudes and listen with them to His Sermon on the Mount. Far different indeed is that scene from the awfulness of Sinai, with the menace of its burning and tempest-smitten crags. There are no thundering clouds, no palpable and enkindled fire, no scorching wilderness, no gathering of the darkness about the trembling hill. No; but in the calm and happy tone there is the Son of Man, the gracious Human Presence, His lips full of grace, seated on the verdant grass, with the scarlet anemones bursting into flower about His feet, like clear silver water in a cup of gold, the waves He loved, the waves that had kissed His feet, so many blessed days, and in that fair, smiling scene, a voice which did not strain or cry is floating on most gently in words of peace. What was it that He said? It was said to them of old time. "Thou shalt not kill," but I say unto you that everyone who is angry with his brother shall be in danger of the judgment. Ye have heard that it was said, "Thou shalt not commit adultery," but I say that whosoever looketh upon a woman to lust after her has committed adultery with her already in his own heart. From these and other teachings of our Lord, we begin to see that the ten commandments were never meant to be taken only in the letter. We see that every one of them was meant to be positive as well as negative. In every "Thou shalt not" was included the positive "Thou shalt."

We see again that in each commandment there was an all-inclusive comprehensiveness intended to cover every cognate duty, so that, for instance, the seventh commandment is a prohibition of drunkenness, impurity, and every form of sensual sin, and the sixth commandment prohibits pride and malice and every form of mental passion. We see, thirdly, from Christ's teaching, that in God's intention the ten commandments were meant to pierce even to the dividing of the soul and spirit, the joints and marrow, sharper than any two-edged sword, and quick to discern the discipline, the moral guardianship of the boys of the family. Now these truths are involved in the actual structure of the ten commandments, though we should never have learned them if Christ had not shown it to us. For, first, observe there is no self in them. Every tinge of selfishness is excluded from them. With self and woman self is everything; their whole life is a room lined with looking glasses presenting to them in all directions and at every glance innumerable reflections and multiplications of their own petty and worthless selves. With boundless self-importance, as though the world was made for them and everybody was looking at them and thinking of them, they make themselves, their own low selves, the whole. Like the haughty and insolent lady in ancient Rome, they would welcome even a pestilence if it made more room for themselves in the crowded streets. They would sell the righteous for silver and the needy for a pair of shoes. They would rejoice to make their fortune out of some accused source of gain, no matter how many souls were tempted or even ruined by it. They would break up the universe if out of it they could make a comfortable footstool for themselves. They are their own gods, worshippers of their own vain and anxious selves, and they fill the palsied hand which their own vile self stretches out to their sated and yet insatiable desires. Now, "When God spake these words and said," He laid the axe to the root of this despicable selfishness. The ten commandments have no single word of recognition for self. They only speak of duty, of duty and service, and no one can be further from their fulfillment than the self-adoring Pharisee, who, content to hug his own fancied plank of safety amid the whirl of the universal surge, had no better word for the multitudes for whom Christ had compassion, than to say, "Do this, and thou shalt live." They had shown that they paid no attention to his own trumpet practices and opinions—these people, he said, are accused. But the ten commandments, obliterating selfishness altogether, and regarding even the temperance, sobriety, and chastity which were human justly and lawfully, as the common duty of God and to the world, recognize all human obligations as involved in man's love and worship to his Creator, and in man's love and service to his fellow-man.

And notice, further, that the commandments imply their own extension from the acts of the body to the thoughts of the heart. For, alike, the first and the last commandments forbid nothing more or less than an evil thought, and herein this code bears conspicuous testimony to its own Divine origin. See, in all the human codes, the law is made to deal with the outward act, and not with the inward thought. To it thoughts are as real as acts. It says, therefore, "as real as the thunders of Sinai." "Seeing that thou hast to do with God and not with man, go, weed thy thoughts, for thoughts are heard in heaven." And how awfully necessary it is that we should do so, begins only and begins always, in an evil thought. That beginning of sin in the evil thought is as the letting out of water, with awful rapidity the trickling drizzle swells into the overwhelming flood. Out of the heart proceed evil thoughts, as first evil thoughts only; perhaps you condemn yourself with the devil's whisper, "What possible harm can there be in an evil thought?" The black damning catalogue of abominable sins, murders, adulteries, deceit, pride and lasciviousness proceed from evil thoughts. Thus the prohibition of evil thoughts is further most necessary because a man may be outwardly decent and moral, and yet, alas, to his own deep misery, his own abiding peril, his heart may be a very sink and sewer of iniquity and all uncleanness. I have known men who seemed and who, I believe, were good and innocent, and yet, as though the house of their life had been built over undrained and malarious places, they have in their delirium, poured out words and thoughts of blasphemy and uncleanness. We do worse than wrong if in such cases we condemn them as being utter hypocrites, but yet this self-revelation so ghastly in its helplessness and unconsciousness, is the terrible answer to the question of Solomon, "Who can say, I have made my heart clean?" And therefore these ten commandments, even as they stand, since they regard thoughts as criminal transgressions, are eternal witnesses to the loving urgency of God's appeal, "My son, give Me thy heart," and to the awful necessity of the prayer, "Cleanse the thoughts of our hearts by the inspiration of the Holy Spirit."

If, then, the law, as God's honored

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with our small commission profit as agents we could not do it. Our Gloves will also be sold at in the building. A consignment of ten thousand pairs (10 000) will meet this demand. "The presents have come;" when you see them you'll wonder at the thought—altogether unlikely birds to associate with a delicate Kid Glove, it surely must be a Frenchman's idea—but, no matter, you'll find them useful all the same; it will require a strong arm to carry one home and a stronger one still to use it. "No, its not Ex-act-ly a barrel of flour but it comes near it, and yet you get it for nothing if you buy the Gloves.

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Grand Dry Goods Clearing Out Sale

EVERY ARTICLE IN STOCK, AT 12 KING STREET.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF THE TURNER & FINLAY STOCK. TODAY, SATURDAY, 15TH AUG. AND ON MONDAY, 8.30 A. M. SHARP.

NOTE SPECIALS we shall offer for MONDAY, Aug. 17, at 8.30 and all that week: DRESS GOODS CENTRE COUNTER.

TAKE ADVANTAGE of the early morning hours and secure some of the FOLLOWING BARGAINS in LIGHT SUMMER DRESS GOODS, 15c. reduced to 8c.; 20c. reduced to 10c.; 25c. reduced to 15c. COL'D. CASHMERE, 75c. reduced to 50c. COL'D. SERGES, 85c. reduced to 55c. FANCY AND STRIPED SILK GAUZES, for Evening Dresses, \$1.00 reduced to 55c. LACE FLOUNCINGS, in cream, white, and coffee colors, 80c. reduced to 50c.; 90c. reduced to 55c.; \$1.00 reduced to 75c.; \$1.40 reduced to \$1.00; \$1.70 reduced to \$1.10; \$1.90 reduced to \$1.25; \$2.25 reduced to \$1.50; \$3.00 reduced to \$1.85. LADIES' FULL FASHIONED BLACK COTTON HOSIERY (Fast Dye), regular price 45c., reduced to 25c. pair; LADIES' BLACK CASHMERE HOSE, 45c., reduced to 25c. BOYS' AND GIRLS' NO. 137 RIBBED COTTON HOSIERY, from No. 1 to Ladies' sizes, selling now from 8c. to 17c. BOYS' RIBBED HEAVY KNICKERBOCKER HOSE, No. 150, sizes from 5 to 10 inch, selling now from 10c. to 25c. BOYS' AND GIRLS' RIBBED BLACK COTTON HOSIERY, from 5 to 9 inch, 15c. to 25c. LADIES' CREAM UNDER VESTS (high neck and long sleeves), former price 60c. now 35c.; 85c. now 45c.; 75c. now 60c. up.

PRINTS AND SATEENS (STYLISH PATTERNS). SATEENS, worth 25c., your choice for 9c. PRINTS, elegant styles, 18c., your choice for 10c. ULSTER CLOTHS—PLAIN HABIT CLOTHS—MANTLE CLOTHS, in novelties for the early fall; clearing out at a bargain. SCOTCH HUCK, and GERMEN BORDERED TOWELS, at special prices. SCOTCH TABLE LINENS (very cheap); TICKINGS, SHEETINGS, ETC.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS. Lot 1—28 pairs, worth \$3.00, reduced to \$1.95. Lot 2—17 " " 3.00 " 2.25. Lot 3—17 " " 3.00 " 2.25. Lot 4—6 " " 5.75 " 3.90. Lot 5—11 " " 7.50 " 4.90. LADIES' BLACK J. R. GOSSAMERS. Lot 1—24, worth \$1.25, reduced to 85c. Lot 2—10, " 1.25, " 85c. LADIES' BLACK CAPE GOSSAMERS. Lot 1—10, worth \$2.25, for \$1.35. Lot 2—10, " 2.25, " 1.35. Lot 3—6, " 4.50, " 3.90. Lot 4—6, " 4.50, " 3.90. LADIES' COL'D. GOSSAMERS. Lot 1—20, worth \$3.00, reduced to \$1.50. Lot 2—10, " 3.00, " 1.50. Lot 3—8, " 9.00, " 6.25. Lot 4—6, " 12.00, " 7.50. BOYS' SAILOR SUITS. Lot 1—14, worth \$7.00, now \$4.00.

BOYS' BLACK SUITS. Lot 1—23, \$6.50, now \$3.50. Lot 2—4, \$10.00, now \$6.50. BOYS' TWEED SUITS. Lot 1—12, worth \$3.75, now \$1.95. Lot 2—8, " 5.75, " 3.90. Lot 3—11, " 6.50, " 3.75. Lot 4—12, " 8.00, " 4.50. BOYS' OVERCOATS. Lot 1—15, worth \$4.00, now \$1.25. Lot 2—15, " 6.00, " 2.75. Lot 3—12, " 7.50, " 3.75. Lot 4—10, " 8.50, " 4.25. A handsome hat given with each suit or overcoat. LADIES' JERSEYS. Lot 1—20, worth \$1.50, now 75c. Lot 2—20, " 3.00, " 1.00. Lot 3—20, " 3.00, " .85. Lot 4—22, " 5.00, " 2.50.

No one should buy a dollar's worth of Dry Goods before visiting our "Going-out-of-business-Sale." The Store is let the moment we can give it up. We have never humbugged the people in the past, and now we state the truth as usual. The Store is to be closed forever.

SAMUEL C. PORTER, } Trustees. JAMES T. GILCHRIST, }

less caverns, their unclean imaginary, their leprous stains; it points to some guilty, impure, abject, shrinking creature, who perhaps may stand well before the world, and tears off his mask, flings aside his coverings, and says, "Look at that vileness—it is myself." In this lies the awfulness of the law which writheth death. Its very perils reveal to us the depth of our being, the unfathomable gulf that seems to yawn between us and God. And now you can understand why Bunyan, in *The Pilgrim's Progress*, represents Moses as so furious, knocking Christian down with a word and with a blow, and dragging him under the awful crags of Sinai, where he is terrified for his life; and now you can understand why Michael Angelo invests the great lawgiver in the shaggy fall of his vast beard with so menacing and so repellent a majesty. And now you can understand the despair and self-loathing which have so often beaten down and drowned the souls of men; you can understand what David cried out, "Behold, I was shapen in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive me, but, Lord, Thou requir'st truth in the inward parts. And what made Job cry, "I have heard of Thee by the hearing of the ear, but now can I see Thee; wherefore I abhor myself, and repent in dust and ashes." And what made Isaiah cry, "Woe is me, for I am a man of unclean lips;" and what made even St. Paul cry, "Wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" And now you can understand what St. Paul meant by the curse of the law, and that the law worketh wrath, and that by the law is the knowledge of sin. The self-revelation of the law, taken alone, is the lightning flash which reveals the perils and that may send every one to Christ from this meeting of the sea of calamity and the sea of crime which none of you ever felt it, this blighting consciousness of guilt and personal vileness, this abhorrence of God, this horror of shame, of which one has said "thought calleth to fear, and fear whispest to horror, and horror whispest to despair and says, "Help me to torment this sinner!" One cometh from one sin and another from another, and all of them say, "We come to punish thee," and the man dies a thousand deaths, and irons are laid upon his body as a prisoner—his lights are put out at once. The explanation of all the most frightful tragedies in life is here. This is what is meant in many a case by the ravings of the lunatic, of the felon on the scaffold, and in the wards of the hospital, where lie the self-made victims of lust and drunkenness, and the head dashed by the pistol shot, and the dull splash in the black midnight river. All these and other forms of mental anguish are the cause of the remorse which issues from the death of sin, which comes from the gnawing and tormenting conscience. We come by law to the knowledge of sin. The Voice of Conscience. My friends, in conclusion, every sinner—and what man is he who sinneth not?—has

heard in his conscience at some time or other this terrible voice of most just judgment, and has felt something of this burden and sense of the wrath of God; and those of you who are past guilty with unrepented sins have felt it the most. Now, the law cannot help you any further—you have broken it; it has nothing to offer you but threats and retribution. Repentance, even if it can save you for the future, cannot atone for the past. Have you not then felt the cruelty of Satan, and will you not accept the deliverance of Christ? Will you not let this menacing, this watchful, this dreadful law be your tutor to lead you to Christ? Even the punishments, even the menaces, even the un pitying sternness of the law have no object for any one of you but to bring you to Christ. With Him is mercy, and with Him is plenteous redemption. What else but mercy, what else but deliverance, what else but the bestowment of blessedness and consolation here, and eternal peace hereafter, was the object of His incarnation, of His teaching, of His death, of His resurrection, of His ascension, of His eternal session at the right hand of God? Will you have come to Him, till you have found Him, you will not rest in calm, any happiness, any rest, anything worth living for at all. When you have come to Him, when you have felt in utter penitence before His cross and tomb, then you will experience, like the balm in Gilead, the diffusion of His infinite compassion. He will take away the curse of the law; He will take away the handwriting which is against you, which is contrary to you, which now justly terrifies you. He will rend it asunder and nail its torn fragments so that they can no longer hurt or menace you, to the cross on which he died to save your souls. Turn ye: "Why will ye die, oh house of Israel? I have no pleasure in the death of him that dieth, saith the Lord." If the law has revealed to you God's righteousness and your own depth of iniquity, let it lead, let it even drive you as with scourges from its terror to kneel before your Saviour. With Him you will find not menace, but mercy; not wrath, but forgiveness; not death and hell, but everlasting life.

HYMN. Oh, safe to the Rock that is higher than I, My soul in its conflicts and sorrows would fly; So sinful, so weary, Thine, Thine would I be; Thou blest "Rock of Ages" 'Tis hiding in Thee.

In the calm of the noontide, in sorrow's line hour, In times when temptation casts o'er me its power; In the tempests of life, on its wave, heaving sea, Thou blest "Rock of Ages" 'Tis hiding in Thee.

How oft in the conflict, when pressed by the foe, I have fled to my refuge, and breathed out my woe; How often, when danger, and sorrow, and pain, Have I hidden in Thee, O Thou Rock of my soul.

—From Sacred Songs and Solos. Benediction. The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Spirit, be with us all evermore. Amen.

The Word of God is like music; every hearer, though there should be hundreds and hundreds of them—takes the whole without robbing his neighbor.—Barthold Auerback.



nts. Schem- have a method ight. Just sit with that big n this week? wear, collars It's got to be o as most of and wash it! that? Well, and does up derwear; did

St. John 22 and 64

CAR'S.



ADDA'S NATIONAL EXHIBITION!

Agricultural Fair, ST. JOHN, N. B. OCT. 3rd, 1891.

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address JOHN WALL, Secretary, Exhibition Association

MAKING RAIN IN TEXAS.

GEN. DYRENFORTH TELLS OF HIS RECENT EXPERIMENTS.

He Considers Them Very Promising, and Claims to Have Made Not Only Rain, But Dew—What the Experiments Cost, and Other Interesting Facts About Them.

The recent experiments to make rain fall by means of explosives have attracted world-wide attention. In Texas, where these experiments have been carried on by the United States government, they have been successful to a remarkable degree. Gen. Dyrenforth, who conducted the experiments, has returned east from a rain making circuit of Texas, and gives some interesting facts about the work.

"Yes; our brother in the Lord Ruggles



GEN. R. C. DYRENFORTH.

has a device for producing rain by means of explosives discharged from a balloon," said the general. "It was patented before the government gave the idea a thought or a dollar. But I want it understood that I'm not exploiting his patent or anybody else's. His device is to produce rain by carrying up explosives—dynamite, nitro glycerine, what-not that makes a big report—and discharging them from a balloon, while I, to the same end, send up balloons and make the ascensional force of the balloon explosive. His device may be a very good one. I have not tried it. But a balloon large enough to carry up any amount of explosive matter would be so costly as to render the experiment impossible to begin with.

"When I was finally persuaded to take hold of this matter, for various reasons, too technical to be popular, I was immediately satisfied in my mind that the elemental parts of a drop of water, hydrogen and oxygen, were the explosives we wanted to introduce into the atmosphere to get rain, if it could be got. I was not satisfied that it could be. I am an artilleryman myself, and during my service both in a military school in Germany, and in the civil war, the relation of rainfall following the discharge of heavy artillery, had excited my curiosity, and I had given the subject some study. When a Chicago man named Powers brought out a book that strove to establish connection between war and the weather, I was not interested in it as Senator Farwell and others were. All the data Powers set forth in his book only suggested to me the enormous task of searching out all the battles that have taken place, and were not followed by rainfall before one could reasonably be satisfied with the theory advanced.

"More than this, the theory demanded the expenditure of from \$20,000 to \$80,000 in experiments, which means, of course, \$80,000 or none at all, since a thing can not be said to have succeeded or failed when anything remains possible to be done in the way of trying. When Senator Stan-



FIRING THE MORTARS.

than it does upon a cook stove. On the contrary, a body of hot air is constantly arising to repel the clouds that may approach. After the ground was thoroughly cooled by the rain, dew formed, and I am satisfied that it is only a question of time when we shall transform these arid plains into wet regions. The operation should be carried out by the government, and some statutory measures adopted to prevent everybody bringing on rain to please himself. Regular stations should be established, and, in accord with providential intent rain be caused to fall on the just and the unjust alike."

Editor (wildly)—"I am ruined—teetotally ruined!" Foreman—"What's the matter now?" Editor—"What's the matter? Why, in my notice of Col. Jones' marriage I plainly wrote: 'The bride and waiting bride advanced to the altar, hung with lilies and rose leaves,' and, confound you! here's the way it reads in the paper: 'The wretched and weary bride danced to halter, hung with lars and horse thieves.' Go off in the woods and hang yourself. I don't want to waste buckshot on you."

Don't Kill The Old Hens.

When hens are shedding feathers they often stop laying and grow fat. Most people consider fat a sign of health. The fattening of moulted hens however as with some people produces debility rather than health. Many of the worst cases of crop are contracted, while the hens are moulting.

The food of moulting hens, if largely vegetable is fat-forming and not required for growing feathers. Therefore corn-fed hens get very fat. They need more nitrogen and phosphorus in their food when moulting which if not supplied they stop laying, because the growing feathers have used up all, and left no nitrogenous matter for egg eggs. At this season, killing old hens and relying on young pullets is a great mistake; where people have a few hens and want their new plumage and lay well all winter; while the pullets usual special treatment may not commence laying until spring, when high prices for eggs have fallen one-half. Again an old hen's egg will hatch a more vigorous chicken than a pullet's egg.

John R. Jones, Safford, Conn., a breeder of prize winning mottled Javas, says: "I find Sheridan's Condition Powder fed once daily in the food, very valuable for moulting hens. I have used it two years for exhibition birds. It assists in growing feathers, makes the combs a bright red, and gives a rich gloss to the plumage. It will also make hens lay and the eggs hatch well. I find when other eggs are used in quantities to force egg production the eggs do not hatch."

The above is the experience of many people in New England, they will begin to lay before six months old. Commence laying with Sheridan's Condition Powder. It helps old hens through moulting, and high prices. Eggs will set very high in the fall and winter. Therefore be ready to get all you can. L. S. Johnson & Co., 25 Chestnut Street, Boston, Mass., sole makers of Sheridan's Condition Powder to make hens lay, will send to any address for one cent stamp, test-moulted with full information how to make a few hens pay well; also how to obtain Sheridan's powder.

Why not have long selected Come in your Choice? Last longer, cheaper. Duval, 245 Union Street.

THE MOON ON THE STAGE.

HOW THE EFFECT IS PRODUCED IN DIFFERENT SCENES.

Mr. Childley Writes of More Mysteries of the Stage, and Tells of Some Amazing Incidents That Have Resulted From Them—Something About the Twinkling Stars.

The moon occupies an important place in stage effects, and when successful is undoubtedly pretty, especially when accompanied with the ripple effect. The usual method of accomplishing it when the moon is stationary in the scene, is by a circular hole in the drop representing the landscape covered either with pale yellow silk or yellow tissue paper. Behind this hole is placed the "moon box," very similar in size and shape to a cheese box, containing three or four gas jets. When the scene is supposed to be on a river or the sea, the ripple effect is very realistic. From the angle of incidence of the moon's rays down to the foreground, an irregular series of little slashes are made in the drop with a sharp knife. Behind these slits is placed the ripple machine, of which there are two or three patterns, but all on the same principle. One form is a large revolving cylinder the surface of which is also covered with slits at irregular intervals. This has gas jets inside. As it revolves and the slits in the cylinder coincide with those in the painting a spark of light is seen for an instant. The effect is sometimes quite illusory.

Some five years ago the artist, Gatchner, painted a view of the river Thames for the play of Hoodman Blind. By continuing the painted drop partly over the stage at an angle, the river appeared to be rolling with a fast tide. The other machine is an endless jack towed on two rollers with a light inside. In amateur theatricals the effect may be obtained very fairly by hand, by moving a bull's eye lantern slowly about behind the drop.

Sometimes as Burns has it "the best laid plans of mice and men gang aft a-glee;" we see the moon box a fertile source of mishaps.

Not very long ago in a New York production the moon went out but the ripple went on serenely!

When there is an effect of a rising moon, it is done in two ways; one is by having the drop painted partly semi-transparent and the moonbox slowly lifted by means of wire guides. The other plan is to have two drops hung close together, the front one with a transparent slip, the width of the moon, in it, and the rear one having the moon box attached to it.

When the scene of J. J. was produced a few years ago, the wire guides for the moon and the moon began to sway backwards and forwards, now appearing the size of a plate—the next moment as big as a cart-wheel—a sensation of alarm of fire-ran through the audience which the manager had intended to produce by the effect of the wire guides. The manager, however, was laughing and applauding and the audience, who were not aware of the cause, thought that he was showing the aurora borealis.

Occasionally in large theatres an electric light is used in the moon box instead of gas, but it is not reliable. On the first night of Aida at the Metropolitan opera house, New York, in the fourth act (the temple of Isis on the Nile) an interference with the current made the lights go suddenly out, and in five minutes during the act.

The sun is represented much in the same way, and when it is the setting sun there is a little difficulty about it. The rising sun is a different matter; it was said to have been done well by means of electric rays in the opera of Moise at the Grand opera house, but an attempt to produce it in New York by means of an enormous bull's eye lens and an electric light resulted in such a blinding glare that nobody could see anything—it was too realistic.

Perhaps one of the funniest incidents connected with stage moons happened in a provincial theatre. The transparency fell away from the hole in the drop during the act. An impulsive stage hand immediately got a "flaming" to fix it, forgetting that he could be seen. When his head was visible the laughter that greeted him excited his curiosity, and he made the matter worse by putting his head right through the drop to see what the fun was.

Stars are very effectively produced by a flutter in the drop, and also by spangles sewn on to the drop.

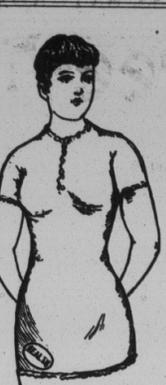
Many of these special effects of the stage are very simple. The representation on the stage of a house on fire is probably not so dangerous as is an actor smoking a cigar. The leaping flames are flashes of lycopodium fired in a large tin torch; the burning rafters are a row of gas jets seen between an artfully arranged crack in the painted scenery; the ruddy glow is common red fire safely burnt in an iron pan, and the clouds are jets of steam. An awful conflagration that puts the ladies in a flutter in front of the house, behind the curtain is about as prosaic a business and as safe as shovelling coals in a wheelbarrow.

Dinner Table Tricks.

A good dinner table trick is to make an egg force its way into an ordinary wine carafe, such as is found on all well regulated dinner tables. The other accessories are some paper and a medicinal hard boiled egg with the shell taken off. Drop the paper lighted into a wine bottle and get the interior well heated. This expands the air within and forces part of it out. While the interior is still hot stand the egg up on end in the neck of the bottle and let it rest there. As the bottle cools off the egg will begin to force its way in, until it finally drops.

Another trick, which works on the same principle, is to make a banana peel itself. To do this all that is wanted is a wine bottle, a ripe banana and a bit of paper wet with alcohol. Light the paper and drop it into the bottle. When the bottle is well heated set the banana on end on top and let it do the rest itself, as the air on the inside cools off and contracts the outside pressure, pushing the banana down into the bottle until it has pulled itself out of its skin.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is in favor with all classes because it combines economy and strength. 100 Doses One Dollar.



A Social Departure

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"HEALTH BRAND" undervests will be worn exclusively. The ladies of this country learned their value last fall and winter.

Look for the exhibit of these goods at the Toronto and Montreal Exhibitions this month.

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TURKISH DYES EASY TO USE. They are Fast. They are Beautiful. They are Brilliant.

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Children always Enjoy It.

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It is indeed, and the little kids and lassies who take cold easily, may be fortified against a cough that might prove serious, by taking Scott's Emulsion after their meals during the winter season. Beware of substitutions and imitations. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

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MONEY

is one of the things you want boys, and one of the things you can get if you will do a little work for PROGRESS every Saturday morning. We have told you about it before, how bright, active boys, in the city and country, make money for themselves by selling PROGRESS. There are some places in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island where PROGRESS is not sold. We want boys in each of those places to sell PROGRESS. One of our boys sells over \$10 worth of PROGRESS every Saturday morning. Others sell \$8, \$6, \$4, and down to \$1 worth, and even less than that, but they all make money. The more papers they sell, of course the more money made. We do not care if you only order two copies at the start—the next week you can order more if you want them, and the next week more. To show you just how easy it is to get customers for PROGRESS, we will tell you this story: A little boy in Kingston, Kent county, sent to us asking if he could get some PROGRESS to sell. His father helped him along, by sending a note saying he would be responsible for what papers his boy received. We sent him five copies the first week, before the next week had passed we received a postal card from the boy asking for thirteen copies, and the next week he sent for eighteen copies. He has only been selling the paper three weeks, and his list of customers has grown rapidly. He makes 24 cents every week selling those boys in very many towns and villages in the maritime provinces. We want them in such places as Marysville, Canterbury, Harvey, Cantville, Buctouche, Hillsborough, Chipman, Yarmouth, Kentville, Bridgewater, Lunenburg, Wolfville, and a score of other places that cannot be mentioned here. Send us a letter or a postal, and don't forget to ask your father or some responsible person to send his name as a reference. Remember that you do not require any money to start. If you are the right kind of a boy you will pay us at the end of the month, and that will satisfy us. Address EDWARD S. CARTER, Publisher PROGRESS, St. John, N. B., for any further information.

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ICE CREAM! I SCREAM! LADIES, ATTENTION!

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his lady customers and the public generally that he is now ready to fill their orders for Ice Cream, in any quantity desired. Vanilla, Lemon, Strawberry, Pineapple, Orange, Chocolate, Coffee, Almond, Pistachio, Tutti Frutti, etc. Prompt attention given to all orders sent to the Lorne Restaurant, 105 Charlotte Street. T. C. WASHINGTON, Proprietor.

CAFE ROYAL, Domville Building, Corner King and Prince Wm. Streets. MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS. DINNER A SPECIALTY. Pool Room in Connection. WILLIAM CLARK. ADVERTISE IN PROGRESS

FASHIONS FOR A

DRESSES WORN AT THE GETS COOLER

What We Shall Wear—Faded Dresses and Millinery—Brown—Waists, Flounces and Autumn Leaf Decorations.

A most homelike sitting room little cottage I visited this week glorified by the first of the millinery that had turned yellow, and oak leaves that have turned bronze. Each leaf has been spread open and attached with to the pale, creamy brown



A SEPTEMBER COST

freeze that is aglow with color the one thing that was needed the effect of the open frosted window seats and the dark woodwork and furniture. Artists say, will last even winter, and will not lose life turn dull.

But I must tell you what Many of the autumn dresses rough in texture. They show checks, and big, startling plaids is a cloth that is called "ha You do not wonder so much when you see that the stripes slanting direction as if blown contrived to represent oak flakes and rain. It does not that personally I should care from under cover in such a gown.

Cheviots and tweeds with facings seem likely to be Fabrics of fine texture are a few seasons ago, with spots hair. The color combines some few novelties. For colored cloths have pale Heliotrope is used on black, bisquit on deep red.

Rep, or what was once brought forward again this sold in lengths to be made into "brella" or "extinguisher" skirt think I have before had that not complimentary—to

Flaid dresses are thought to be especially adapted to the front can be cut off and the back on the bias of

Long boas are revived, if the phrase of things that has aside wholly, even during the summer, for the early days prettiest perhaps are those feathers mixed with bronzy cooled plumes.

There is a queer rumor queer enough to be true, who always speak with st chains will be worn about to the left shoulder, then so to the right pocket, after many years ago.



WAIST FLOUNCES AND

Millinery is not yet showy, but white felt sailor hats force, and trimmed with wings, and with long veils which come from the back the throat most picturesque. It is long since there without a turban, and thousands of turbans, all brims, pointed in front dome shaped crowns. A that was brought out for morning was trimmed with of brown ribbon over which and many colored bird-picking probably, of every dead websters—with diam

Another shape is a revised improved edition of the T. Those who would be both wide, picturesque brims the quizes in white and lawn drooping plumes. Coronets on bonnets and jet—beary glittering and is dear to the heart. Philistine—appears on ab

FASHIONS FOR AUTUMN.

DRESSES WORN AS THE WEATHER GETS COOLER.

What We Shall Wear—Facts About Fall Dresses and Millinery—The Reign of Brown—Waists, Flounces and Paniers—Autumn Leaf Decorations.



A SEPTEMBER COSTUME.

frizee that is aglow with color, and seemed the one thing that was needed to complete the effect of the open fireplace, the deep window seats and the dark oak finish of woodwork and furniture.

But I must tell you what we are to wear. Many of the autumn dress goods are very rough in texture. They show stripes and checks, and big, startling patterns.

Cheviots and tweeds with broadcloth facings seem likely to be much worn. Fabrics of fine texture are sprinkled, as a few seasons ago, with spots of long camel's hair.

Plaid dresses are thought by the modistes especially adapted to the "umbrellas," for the front can be cut on the straight, and the back on the bias of the material.

Long boas are revived, if one can use the phrase of things that have not been put aside wholly, even during the hottest of the summer, for the early days of fall.



WAIST FLOUNCES AND PANIERS.

Millinery is not yet shown in any quantity, but white felt sailor hats are out in force, and trimmed with brown birds or wings, and with long veils of white crepe, which come from the back and fold about the throat most picturesquely.

Another shape is a revised and possibly improved edition of the Tressador, and for those who would be loth to renounce the wide, picturesque brims there is the Velasquez in white and fawn felt colored with drooping plumes.

Brown is the autumn color for excellence, and next in favor ranks orange, flame color and russet and emerald greens.

There are going to be paniers. Nominally paniers have been in fashion for six months, but now "really and truly" we are going to wear them.

Sleeves remain high on the shoulders, and the large epaulets that have no possible excuse for existence become daily more and more huge.

It seems to me that I have here set down with tolerable faithfulness a considerable quantity of more or less useful and interesting information, and now by way of relief from so much faithfulness to duty I must leave myself space for a word about a frock of striped red and white flannel, which is one of the bright things September and October always bring in by special dispensation.

I do not know that I will speak of other dresses, except a pale heliotrope Indian



FOR AUTUMN RAMBLES.

cashmere. It was really a very graceful frock, with its rows of narrow white silk braid for trimming and its plaited under bodice and sleeves of white tulle.

How They Dress in Burmah. In Burmah the poorer classes usually wear but one garment, consisting of a single piece of colored cotton cloth about a yard and a half wide, and of such a length that it can be wound around the chest or waist and fall to the feet.

Some of the ladies' dresses, consisting of this single strip of silk, cost hundreds of dollars, and some of the fine silks of the world are made in Burmah. The men are as gorgeous in their costumes as the women. Their gowns are wound about the waist and tied in a big knot at the front.

Fashions in Letter Paper. The fashions of letter paper are susceptible to change, as is everything else. The regulation paper for letters today is an oblong sheet, about five inches by eight.

Really Kitty, dear, you seem to be in a peck of troubles! But in the first place, my dear child, how did you discover that that young man wearing collars and cuffs marked with someone else's name?

Horace and Lydia Reconciled. Horace. When you were mine in said lang syne, And when none else your charms might ogie, I'll not deny, Fair nymph, that I Was happier far than Persian mogul.

Lydia. Before she came—that rival flame!— (Was ever female creature siller?) In those good times, Separated in flames, I was more famed than Mother Liza!

Horace. Chloë of Thrace! With what a grace Does she at song or harp employ her! I'd gladly die If only I Might live forever to enjoy her!

Lydia. My Sylvia so noble (That I might save Him from the grave, I'd give my life, and give it gladly!

Horace. What if she balle from favor fell, And I made up my mind to take her, Would Lydia, then, Come back again, And to her quondam flame bestake her?

"ASTRA'S" TALKS WITH GIRLS.

(Correspondent seeking information in this department, please address their queries to "Astia," P. O. Box 10, St. John.)

The spirit has moved me to write a dissertation on washing days this morning, and if I just had the requisite time and space, and no pile of unanswer'd queries lying on my desk, I really think I could do the subject something like justice.

EARWIG, Fredericton.—My dear girl, I really do not see how I can help your friend, it is one of those cases for which there is no rule, and as he "knows that it is customary" how in the world can he expect me to change that custom? Nothing I could say would make things different, and you know yourself that one young man walking on the inside of the sidewalk, and two ladies walking on the outside would be rather a singular spectacle.

PROV, Newcastle.—I am sorry to say that I cannot find the quotation for you, but as our correspondents are always so kind perhaps some of them will be able to tell us where they come from.

Oh sweet and beautiful in night, When the silvery moon is high, And counties are like clustering gems, Hang sparkling in the sky, And the fairest ones are in the breeze Comes whirling down the glen, And one fond voice alone is heard, Oh! how I love it!

Do ASTRA—always read your column in Progress with much pleasure, and seeing how good you are about answering all questions put to you, I am sure to ask you the same kindness to me, and please answer the following:

Really Kitty, dear, you seem to be in a peck of troubles! But in the first place, my dear child, how did you discover that that young man wearing collars and cuffs marked with someone else's name?

Lydia. Before she came—that rival flame!— (Was ever female creature siller?) In those good times, Separated in flames, I was more famed than Mother Liza!

Horace. Chloë of Thrace! With what a grace Does she at song or harp employ her! I'd gladly die If only I Might live forever to enjoy her!

ONE DOLLAR

Is a hundred cents, and you have a right to expect VALUE for it. To give you more, no legitimate business man can, and prosper. We realize that to do business we must give full value for every dollar received.

We might tell you our Boots and Shoes are GIVEN AWAY

so low are our prices marked. With quick sales we can afford small profits. We guarantee every article as good as represented. We extend a cordial invitation

TO EVERY ONE.

to call and examine our goods and prices, even if they don't want to buy, for we can thus convince you of the good values we are offering.

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fatal to your charms in that line, and so would never do it at all. You must allow him to write a reluctant consent from you to answer him, perhaps, if he should write to you, and then he will appreciate the privilege.

SUGAR MAPLE, Ont.—We have some maple not quite in the garden, but outside front gate, which does almost as well. When I come to think about it, they are not sugar maples and they are nearly all dead, so I shall be doubly glad to welcome a nice healthy tree from Ontario into the garden.

YOUNG FIREMAN, St. John.—As I cannot make out the name you signed, I am obliged to use this one. With every confidence that you write in good faith, and believe that you are acting for the best, you must see that your letter is not one which I could publish in my column, even were it not anonymous.

JAKE, Salisbury.—Yes, have "Mr. Jake Smith" on the cards, which should be very small indeed; three inches by one and a half is the regulation size, and they may be either written or engraved—it does not matter much which.

GEORGE, Woodstock.—Accept my congratulations, George, that is if I understand you aright and you have really got to think after honesty and sobriety, is usefulness. In a woman, truthfulness or constancy. Both your writing and composition are good, though the former is rather boyish.

AGENTS WANTED

A KNIFE AND SCISSORS SHARPENER—a new invention. Is an absolute necessity when once used. Made of steel, and fastens with a clamp to table. Just the thing for the man that does the carving. Good men can make money in every city or town in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia. Retains for 50c.; send stamps for sample.—H. V. MORAN & Co. Box 21, St. John, N. B.

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BONNELL & COWAN, 200 UNION STREET, ST. JOHN N. B. Oysters for the Summer Season. Having bedded 600 Bbls. of choice PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND OYSTERS, which is of course held in confidence. At the same time I cannot see that an interference of either yours or mine in the case would be productive of anything but harm.

AN ELEGANT LINE OF English, French, and American PERFUMES, IN BULK. All New Odors—Finest on the Market.—AT— THOMAS A. CROCKETT'S, 162 PRINCESS STREET, COR. SYDNEY, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

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THINGS WORTH KNOWING

Glasgow has almost 150 miles of public streets.

Italy has 17 universities, 600 professors, and 11,140 students.

The longest verse in the bible is the 9th verse of the 8th chapter of Esther.

In 1841 the population of Ireland was 8,196,597; in 1891 it had fallen to 4,706,162.

It is said that out of every hundred lives insured in England, only five are women's.

There are about 400,000 "Y. M. C. A. young men" living in various quarters of the globe.

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

Jupiter is the largest planet of the solar system, and the fifth in order of distance from the sun.

Eighty per cent of the highland regiments are Scotch, ten per cent English, and a like proportion Irish.

The best dancers are said to be the Americans and Russians. French and Italians, however, posture better.

The income of English bishops ranges from £3,000 upwards, the Archbishop of Canterbury having £15,000 a year.

It is not generally known that it was not till after the restoration that two baptismal names were given to the same person.

The Scilly Islands are situated about 25 miles from Land's End. The circumference of the whole group is about 30 miles.

Silver is the standard of monetary value in the following countries: Austria, Bolivia, China, Cochinchina, Columbia, Ecuador, East India Isles, Hungary, India, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Russia, and Tripoli.

The total length of the railways of the world amounts to 370,193 miles, or about 15 times the equatorial circumference of the earth, and more than 124,000 miles in excess of the average distance of the moon from the earth.

There are 46,000 oil wells in the United States, with an output of 136,000 barrels per day. The refining capacity of the country is 140,000 barrels per day, while 15,000 barrels are consumed as fuel. A surplus stock is held in tanks of more than 35,000,000 barrels.

In 1890 there were in the United States 73,045 almshouse paupers—40,741 men and 32,304 women.

The recent census in Austria shows that there are 118,495 professed Jews in Vienna out of a population of 1,195,175.

The largest bells in the world are found in Russia and China. There are said to be only two church bell-founders in Britain.

About three-fourths of the earth's surface, or nearly 145 millions of square miles, are covered by the great sheet of water known as the sea.

France at the present moment can put into the field 2,400,000 armed men, Germany 2,430,000, Austria-Hungary 1,145,000, and Russia 2,495,000.

The average cost of making canals has been \$43,300 in the United Kingdom, \$30,000 in France, \$49,000 in the United States, and \$75,000 in Canada per mile.

Next to Great Britain, France has the greatest number of ironclads, Italy, Russia, and Germany, ranking third, fourth, and fifth respectively as maritime powers.

It has been figured out by a German scientist that Java is more subject to understorms than any other country, it having an average 97 "thunder" days in the year.

No tea is now allowed to be brought into Great Britain unless a fair sample has been submitted to the government analyst at the custom house, and is certified by him to be wholesome.

According to the researches of Mr. Stevenson and others, the average force exerted by a wave of the Atlantic in winter time is about one ton on the square foot, and on several occasions, both in the Atlantic and in the North Sea, the winter breakers exerted a force of from three to three and a half tons on the same extent of surface.

An enthusiast on the subject states that each head of clover is composed of about sixty distinct flower tubes, and each of these contains sugar not to exceed the five hundredth part of grain. The proboscis of the honey bee must therefore be inserted into 500 clover tubes before one grain of sugar can be obtained. There are 7,000 grains in a pound, and as honey contains three-fourths of its weight of dry sugar, each pound of clover honey would represent the insertion of the proboscis into 2,500,000 clover heads.

The largest grapevine in the world is that growing at Oya, Portugal, which has been bearing since 1802, in which year it produced a sufficient quantity of grapes to make 165 gallons of wine.

The artificial incubation of eggs originated in Egypt, where it is still carried on. According to a consular report no fewer than 75,000,000 eggs are hatched in this way every year on the banks of the Nile.

A philological statistician calculates that in the year 2000 there will be 1,700,000,000 people who speak English, and that the other European languages will be spoken by only 600,000,000 people.

Lake Urmiah, in Persia, 4100 feet above the sea, is, according to British Consul-General Stewart, at Tabriz, the saltiest body of water on the earth, being saltier than even the Dead Sea. It is 87 miles long and 24 miles broad, and contains nearly 22 per cent of salt.

The name "King's Evil" was given to a disease not because it was a hereditary taint in the constitutions of any of the kings, but because, on the contrary, they were believed to be endowed with the power of healing those afflicted with it from the time of Edward the Confessor. The exercise of this gift of healing was regarded as one of the sovereign's religious duties, and was accompanied by a religious service.

According to a recent estimate of the glass-bottle production of the world, the average daily output amounts to about 46,300 gross, the estimate for the United States being only 840. Germany, Belgium, Austria-Hungary turn out about 37,000 gross, or about four-fifths of the product of the world; France about 100 gross. England turns out 6000 gross daily. Of the other producing countries Sweden makes the highest, with 1516 gross daily.

It is well known that about 25,000 people are killed every year in India by wild beasts and reptiles, the larger number falling victims to poisonous snakes. It was recently discovered that the injection of permanganate of potash was a specific cure for cobra poisoning. The government discussed the project of furnishing the natives with hypodermic syringes and a quantity of permanganate of potash, but the scheme had to be rejected because it was found that it would entail an expenditure of £120,000,000.

The Light of Hope was a gigantic statue of Apollo, or the sun-god. It rested on moles on each side of the beautiful harbor of Rhodes, and vessels passed between its brazen legs. It was over 100 feet in height, and there were winding stairs by which it was ascended. The statue held in one hand a light for the direction of mariners. It was thrown down, presumably by an earthquake, and never rebuilt; but fragments of the statue remained for 900 years. At length a Jewish merchant bought the brass and loaded 900 casks with it. The value of the brass was estimated at \$150,000. At the present time the harbor of Rhodes is nearly useless, and the island has many times suffered from earthquakes.

Polo, as everybody knows, or ought to know, came to us from the East, where it has been practiced for ages, and held in such high esteem that nearly a thousand years ago Firdusi, the Persian poet, sang its praises in a poem which is still extant.

Wild horses are sociable in character, and protect themselves against carnivorous beasts by herding together in large numbers. In face of any great danger, such as storms and fires, they unite in still larger bodies, probably from a sentiment akin to the human one at similar crises.

Large bells for churches and religious houses were invented about four hundred years after Christ by the bishop of Nola, in Campania, in Italy. The metal used in the making of bells is an alloy of copper and tin called "bell-metal," the usual proportions being 80 parts of the former and 20 of the latter.

The number of seals at present existing is almost incredible. In 1874 Prof. Elliott made a most careful computation of the number of breeding seals and young on St. Paul's, one of the Pribilof islands, and he estimated they were over 3,000,000, there being on an average twelve to fifteen cubs to one bull. Of the bachelor seals it was impossible for him to arrive at an accurate estimate, as they are constantly moving about on what is called the hawling grounds, but he could not put them at less than 1,500,000. These bachelors he describes as the only killable seals, and the annual value of those killed would be about 2,000,000 dollars.

Few are aware of the existence of Blue Beard's castle, which is situated a mile or two beyond that most charming summer resort, Interlaken, Switzerland, on a lonely, well-shaded, mountain road. Upon looking up the wooded hillside, just at a bend in the lane, one sees the ruins of an old castle. Only moss-covered walls now remain, which are the haunts for bats, birds, and insects, but its stately columns indicate its early grandeur. Many doubt that such a character as Blue Beard ever lived, but in that portion of the world the story is believed and told by the natives until one readily fancies they see Fatima's sister at the tower window anxiously awaiting some sign of their protector.

The right arm is always a little larger than the left, but the left foot is almost always larger than the right, presumably because, while nearly every man uses his right arm to lift a weight or strike a blow, he almost invariably kicks with his left foot, while the longer he stands on his left leg and the right fall easily, because he has learned by experience that this is the best attitude he can assume to prevent lassitude and fatigue. This constant bearing of the weight on the left foot makes it wider than the right, and it often happens that a man who tries on a shoe on the right foot and gets a close fit has to discard the shoes altogether because he cannot endure the pain caused by the tightness of the left. If when riding on a street car you will take a trouble to notice, you will see that in laced shoes the gap is much smaller on the right foot than on the left, while with button shoes the buttons have to be set back ten times on the left shoe to once on the right.

The progress of Pasteur's cure of hydrophobia can be seen by the following summary of the reports of the Pasteur institute since it was established. In 1886 2,671 patients were treated, of whom 25 died—i. e., .99 per cent. In 1887 the number of patients was 1,770, and 13 of them died—.73 per cent. In 1888 1,622 patients were treated, and only 9—i. e., .56 per cent—died. In 1889 the number of patients was 1,830 and the deaths were 6—i. e., .33 per cent. In 1890, 1,546 patients were treated in the Pasteur institute and of these 11 died. The higher percentage of deaths for the last year is due to the fact that a large number of patients were brought to the establishment in an advanced state of the disease.

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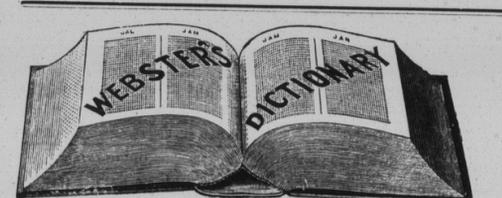
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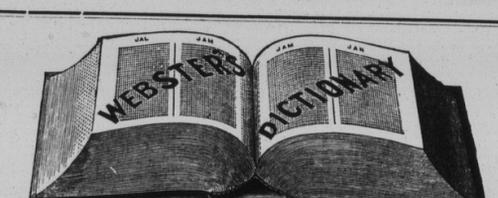
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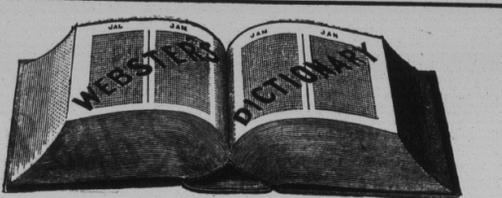


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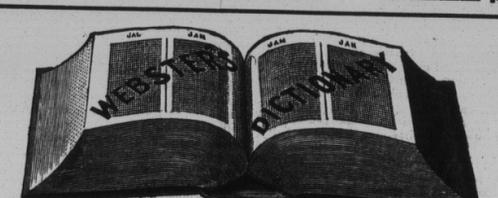


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A YOUTHFUL IDEAL

A Plan of Endowment to Defeat of Future Education.

There is not a word in the English that carries with it a stronger refinement than "Education."

The education of our children is a thing that requires an outlay a few are able to command, except economizing, and to do this we best when we have a special object for the purpose of obtaining that.

If there is no plan adopted by which we are stimulated to regularly invest our income, as a rule, it is well present comforts and luxuries, leisure to care for itself, unending coming cares and responsibilities, sure to rest upon us as parents.

The plan of the Canadian Endowment Association of the world is to all through the mind will fill the opportunity with and thereby secure the means for the education of their children, which, instances is not to be had at the needed, when the child arrives at 12 or 14 years.

Briefly stated, the plan is as follows: Any child under sixteen years to be endowed in this Association which shall mature and be paid when the child becomes 12, 14, 21 years old, at the option of the No more than five shares can be one child, and no child shall be a shareholder than five years, with an opportunity of knowing maximum liability is five years in EARNINGS.

Each share shall draw ten cent from the date of issue, to mature, and shall be paid from the present fund to the endower, for of the beneficiary.

Ent. Fees on \$25	Ent. Fees on \$50	Ent. Fees on \$100
ONE TWO THREE FOUR FIVE SHARES SHARES SHARES SHARES SHARES		

AGE	SHARES	QUARTERLY PREMIUM
At Birth,	2 50	5 00
1 year,	2 00	6 00
2 years,	2 25	6 00
3 years,	2 50	6 00
4 years,	2 75	6 00
5 years,	3 00	6 00
6 years,	3 25	6 00
7 years,	3 50	6 00
8 years,	3 75	6 00
9 years,	4 00	6 00
10 to 15 years,	5 00	10 00

The nearest birthday determines quarterly premiums.

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The Annual Dues are \$1.00

PAYMENT OF PREMIUM

The first premium is payable day of the third month following of application, and quarterly. The rate remains the same until THE ENDOWMENT FUND.

Seventy-five per cent. of all collected shall be paid into the Fund, which is deposited with, trust by the Trusts Corporation (Hon. J. C. Atkins, President), and is safely invested. It is thus placed beyond the possibility of being withdrawn from the written order of the Secretary and the Treasurer, of the Association, and only for of matured endowments.

No security can be devised which children and endowers are more secured against loss.

WITHDRAWAL.

Any Endower may withdraw at any year after the certificate force for four years, and the Ass pay at maturity from the Endowment one half the amount said earned.

DEATH OF CHILD.

Should any child die before of the certificate, one-half of a paid shall be refunded.

DEATH OF ENDOWER.

Should any Endower die before maturity of the certificate, the Ass pay to the legal representative one-half of the amount the certificate have earned at the time of such any friend or guardian may certificate in force and receive amount at maturity.

It will readily be perceived and system is exactly the opposite of Life Insurance, and the wards. We take the fund, of the interest side of the question child must live to get the money to our Endowment Fund.

We have four legitimate reasons as to why we should have the 1st. Seventy-five per cent. minimum paid in.

2nd. Interest.

3rd. Lapse by death.

4th. Lapse by non-payment when due.

NAMES OF A FEW ENDOWERS

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James L. Hughes, Inspector Public John Baxter, M. D., 184 Spadina St. Wm. A. Egan, Druggist, 435 King St. Wm. Telfer, Dry Goods, 232 Queen St. C. Corie, Real Estate, 7 York St. Jas. L. Curry, Printer, 414 Spadina St. L. S. Lever, Manufacturing Chemist street west.

John B. Barron, Tinware, 357 Parli. Angus McBean, Bookkeeper, 763 Ge. H. C. Cochrane, Retail Estate, 7 York St. E. T. Campbell, Dentist, 41 Major St. Geo. E. Watson, M.D., 245 York St. W. Thompson, Manager, Wilson Advertising Agency, 73 Adelaide Frank Robertson, Wholesale Furniture street east.

Wm. H. Arncliffe, Groceries, 23 St. J. A. Trueman, Dentist, 483 Spadina St. B. F. McCaughey, Bookkeeper, 490 Q. M. Madden, Restaurant, 392 Yonge St. Wm. Rankin,umber, 655 Dundas St. Thos. W. Clark, Dairyman, 424 Queen St. Wm. Burns, Civil Engineer, 14 Leith Hugh Hamilton, Barber, 22 Queen St. A. M. Stone, Beyond the possibility as it can be out Endowment Fund.

1st. Seventy-five per cent. minimum paid in.

2nd. Interest.

3rd. Lapse by death.

4th. Lapse by non-payment when due.

NAMES OF A FEW ENDOWERS

ST. JOHN ENDOWERS

Richard Rodgers, Insurance Agent J. D. Turner, Merchant. John F. Glasgow, Bookkeeper. Richard Sullivan, Merchant. Geo. Dean, Bank Teller. A. F. DeForest, Merchant. Joseph F. Barnes, Merchant. W. T. J. Watson, Merchant.

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A Plan of Endowment to Defray Cost of Future Education...

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The education of our children is the first thought and desire of a parent. To accomplish that, it requires an outlay that only a few are able to command...

If there is no plan adopted by which we are stimulated to regularly invest a portion of our income, as a rule, it is well used for present comforts and luxuries...

The plan of the Canadian Educational Endowment Association of Toronto, will be of interest to all thoughtful-minded parents, who will hail the opportunity with delight...

Briefly stated the plan is as follows: Any child under sixteen years of age can be endowed in this Association with a fund which shall mature and be paid in cash when the child becomes 12, 14, 16, 18, or 21 years old...

Each share shall draw ten cents per day from the date of issue, to maturity of certificate, and shall be paid from the Endowment Fund to the endower, for the benefit of the beneficiary.

Table of Entrance Fees.

Table with 4 columns: Ent. Fees on \$5, \$10, \$15, \$25. Rows for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 to 15 years.

TABLE OF QUARTERLY PREMIUMS.

Table with 4 columns: At Birth, 1 year, 2 years, 3 years, 4 years, 5 years, 6 years, 7 years, 8 years, 9 years, 10 to 15 years. Rows for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 to 15 years.

The nearest birthday determines the quarterly premiums.

ANNUAL DUES. The Annual Dues are \$1.00 per child. PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS.

The first premium is payable on the first day of the third month following the date of application, and quarterly thereafter. The rate remains the same until maturity.

THE ENDOWMENT FUND.

Seventy-five per cent. of all premiums collected shall be paid into the Endowment Fund, which is deposited with and held in trust by the Trust Corporation of Ontario (Hon. J. C. Aikins, P. C., President) and is safely invested by them.

It is thus placed beyond the possibility of loss, as it can only be withdrawn therefrom upon the written order of the President, the Secretary and the Treasurer, with the seal of the Association, and only for the payment of matured endowments.

No security can be devised whereby the children and Endowers are more positively secured against loss.

WITHDRAWAL.

Any Endower may withdraw at the end of any year after the certificate has been in force for four years, and the Association will pay at maturity from the Endowment Fund one half the amount said certificate has earned.

DEATH OF CHILD.

Should any child die before the maturity of the certificate, one-half of all premiums paid shall be refunded.

DEATH OF ENDOWER.

Should any Endower die before the maturity of the certificate, the Association will pay to the legal representative of such child, one-half of the amount the certificate shall have earned at the time of such death; or any friend or guardian may continue the certificate in force and receive the full amount at maturity.

It will readily be perceived that our plan and system is exactly the opposite of Life Insurance. We take the fundamental principles of Life Insurance, and work backward of the interest side of the question. Every child MUST LIVE to get the money.

We have four legitimate sources of income to our Endowment Fund:

- 1st. Seventy-five per cent. of the premiums paid in. 2nd. Interest. 3rd. Lapse by death. 4th. Lapse by non-payment of premiums when due.

NAMES OF A FEW ENDOWERS RESIDING IN TORONTO.

- James L. Hughes, Inspector Public Schools. John Baxter, M. D., 144 Spadina avenue. Wm. A. E. W., Druggist, 243 King street, east. Wm. J. Dry Goods, 221 Queen street east. C. Conroy, Real Estate, 7 York Chambers. Jas. L. Curry, Printer, 414 Spadina avenue. L. S. Lever, Manufacturing Chemist, 186 Adelaide street west. John B. Barron, Taverner, 351 Parliament. Angus McBean, Bookkeeper, 783 Gerrard street east. H. C. Cochrane, Real Estate, 7 York Chambers. E. T. Campbell, Dentist, 41 Melior street. Geo. B. Watson, M. D., 206 Davenport street. F. W. Thompson, Manager, Wilson's Newspaper Advertising Agency, 13 Adelaide street west. Frank Robertson, Wholesale Fancy Goods, 8 Wellington street east. Wm. H. Arncliffe, Groceries, 23 Spiter street. J. A. Troutman, Dentist, 483 Spadina avenue. F. Y. McCusker, Bookkeeper, 406 Queen street east. M. Madden, Restaurant, 382 Yonge street. Wm. Rankin, Lumber, 445 Dundas street. Theo. W. Clark, Dry Goods, 424 Ontario street. Wm. Stuart, Civil Engineer, 14 Leader Lane. Hugh Hamilton, Barber, 22 Queen street. A. M. Stobie, Salesman, 101 Cumberland street. John J. Burns, Senate Hotel, 90 Church street. W. C. Wiley, Engineer, Queen's Park. Fred. Duffy Butcher, St. Lawrence Market. R. H. Cunningham, Salesman, 60 King street east. Wm. H. Amman, Civil Engineer, 14 Leader Lane. Wm. Allison, Barber, 302 Queen street east. C. J. Bethwell, Insurance, 41 Carlton street. Wm. Threlkeld, MFG Agent, 6 Wellington street east.

ST. JOHN ENDOWERS.

- Richard Rodgers, Insurance Agent. J. D. Turner, Merchant. John F. Gleason, Bookkeeper. Richard Sullivan, Merchant. Geo. Deah, Bank Teller. A. F. DeForest, Merchant. Joseph F. Barnes, Merchant. Joseph J. Watson, Merchant.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. F. W. BARBOUR, SURGEON DENTIST, 165 Princess Street, near Sydney.

DR. S. F. WILSON, Late Clinical Assistant, 143 Princess Street, St. John, N. B. SPECIALIST. DISEASES OF WOMEN.

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

DR. H. P. TRAVERS, DENTIST, Corner Princess and Sydney Streets.

J. M. LEMONT, PIANO AND ORGAN TUNER, Fredericton, N. B.

JOHN L. CARLETON, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Offices: 72 1/2 Prince Wm. Street (over D. C. Clinch, Banker), Saint John, N. B.

DR. C. F. GORHAM, DENTIST, 131 Union Street, St. John, N. B. N. B.—Crown and Bridge work a specialty.

THOSE REQUIRING SPECTACLES Consult D. HARRIS, ENGLISH OPTICIAN, 53 Germain St., St. John, N. B. NEAR HANBY.

THE TOILET GEM Phiboderma, CHAPPED HANDS, COLD SORES, SORE LIPS ETC. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS; 25 ST.

A. & J. HAY, DEALERS IN Diamonds, Fine Jewelry, American Watches, French Clocks, Optical Goods, Etc. JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER and REPAIRED 76 KING STREET.

FURNITURE. BEDROOM Suits, Parlor Suits, Lounges, Bed Lounges, Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Springs, Baby Carriages, etc. Prices low as any and on easy payment if desired.

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

DAVID CONNELL, Livery and Boarding Stables, Sydney St. Horses Boarded on reasonable terms. Also Horses and Carriages on hire. Fine Fit-outs at short notice.

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General Machinery! MINING MACHINERY. JOSEPH THOMPSON, WESTFIELD, KINGS CO. All kinds of for the Golden Gate Concentrator. Builders of all experimental work, model making, etc.

SAINT JOHN DYE WORKS, 84 PRINCESS STREET. Ladies' and Gents' Ware Cleaned or Dyed at short notice. Feather Dyeing a Specialty.

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MONEY WANTED. \$5000 ON the security of a Bond and approved Real Estate within a mile of the Town of Woodstock valued at \$12,000 and upwards. Interest 6 per cent. Payable half yearly term five years.

Why It Is Popular. Because it has proven its absolute merit over and over again, because it has an unequalled record of cures, because its business is conducted in a thoroughly honest manner, and because it is the only medicine of which "100 Does One Dollar" is true—those strong points have made Hood's Sarsaparilla the most successful medicine of the day.

MR. AND MRS. ASTOR TALKED ABOUT

The king of Denmark is the oldest sovereign in Europe. W. W. Astor's daily income has been estimated at \$25,000. Gladstone averages about \$1,000 a day for every newspaper or magazine article he writes.

Mr. Gladstone first spoke in the house of commons on May 17, 1833, or nearly 60 years ago.

Lord Salisbury has made twenty-one new peers since he has been in office, besides raising the rank of several more.

John London Macadam, the inventor of the road that bears his name, labored 27 years to perfect his ideas, and although the English parliament voted him \$90,000 it hardly covered his outlay. His monument is the roads of England.

Young Prince George of Wales is soon to be promoted to the rank of commander in the British navy and appointed to the royal yacht Osborne. At about the same time Prince Louis, of Battenberg, will be given the command of the royal yacht Albert and Victoria.

The Duke of Edinburgh is the very picture of an athlete. Over six feet in height, broad shouldered, strong limbed, and as fresh as a cat, it is surprising to find that he takes more pleasure in fiddling than in field sports, and is happier in saving a dollar than in having a good time.

Mrs. William Astor has a wonderful snake ring which literally writes in constant motion on her finger. It is constructed of flexible gold wire, each scale being represented by a loop of wire in which ruby, an emerald or an amethyst is firmly set. The lightest movement of the fingers sets the wires quivering, and the ring scintillates and seems to go round the finger with a serpentine movement that has something eerie in it. It was made in Egypt.

Some years ago the Prussian General Von Manteuffel, was talking with the French minister at Berlin, who was highly praising his beautiful country, and said the French could make something out of nothing. The staunch German became very angry at this boast, and pulling one gray hair from his moustache, handed it to the Frenchman and told him to make something out of that. A short time afterwards the general received a little package containing the imperial holding the hair in his beak; on each end a tiny gold ball was suspended, on one engraved "Alsace," on the other "Lorraine." On the breast of the eagle was the inscription, "Held only by a single hair."

In spite of his old age Prince Bismarck has lost none of his gallantry. To a young lady, who lately asked to be allowed to kiss his hand, he replied: "Oh, no! That is not good enough for so charming a damsel!" Whereupon his excellency, without further ado, gave the young lady a kiss. The prince is very active in business matters when at home on his estate. In his brick-kilns at Friedrichsruhe, he is producing a new kind of brick and tile. In place of his saw mills, which were burned down not long ago, he has erected new ones, which are busily engaged in executing some large orders for wood pavement. Other industrial works from his mills and other principal income is reported to be upward of \$50,000 a year.

Mr. Henry Labouchere, born in 1831, is the eldest son of the late John Labouchere, of Broome Park, Surrey. At the age of fourteen he was a boy at Eton. In his early days Mr. Labouchere was a great traveller, and during his sojourn in the wild west his romantic tastes and love of adventure led him to join, for a time, a tribe of Chippewa Indians, with whom he roamed over the prairies. Through the influence of his uncle, Lord Taunton, he entered the diplomatic service in 1854, and was successively attaché at Washington, Munich, Stockholm, Frankfurt, St. Petersburg, and Dresden. At the age of 35 Mr. Labouchere had left the service two years, and had entered parliament as liberal member for Windsor. In 1880 he was returned for Northampton at the head of the poll, and has sat for that borough ever since. Mr. Labouchere is proprietor and editor of London Truth, and is noted as a writer for the same qualities that make him popular as a speaker—his vivacity of style, and quick, lively repartee.

The romance of Browning's life began with his acquaintance with Miss Barrett, to whom Mr. Brownson, her cousin, known to a friend of Wordsworth and other literary men, introduced him. She was an invalid, and received him always lying down. Her family believed her to be a decline, and marriage would seem to have been the least likely thing in the world for her. Browning saw her three times a week, and corresponded with her; and finally, acting impulsively, he proposed marriage. At this critical moment the family physician advised a winter in the south of Europe as the only means of prolonging her life, and her father refused his consent to such a journey. He thought her case was hopeless. She decided, therefore, knowing that she could not win her father's approval, to elope with Browning. They were secretly married, with the knowledge of only her sisters; and a week later Mrs. Browning stole away while the family were at dinner, joined her cousin, and went abroad with him. It was certainly a very grave responsibility that Browning took, and that Mrs. Browning allowed him to take; but none of the serious consequences that were most probable occurred. She never recovered her health, but she became a friend of Keats, and at times was able to join in an out-of-doors existence that she never could have anticipated. In Italy she found life, and to keep it they were obliged to live there. They were very happy, and Browning, on his side, was a thoroughly good husband to his invalid wife, considerate, attentive and devoted.

THE BEST COUGH CURE MADE IS HACKNOMORE 25 and 50c. a Bottle.



MRS. WATERBURY'S CELEBRATED DINNER PILLS

Are sold and recommended by the following druggists in this city, who are reliable. BARKER, T. B. & SON, CRAIBE, F. E. & CO., CLARKE, C. F., COFFE, H. E., CHRISTIE, WM., McARTHUR, R. D., SMITH, A. C. & CO., McCARTY, R. W., McDIARMID, S., MAHONY, E. J., MOORE, G. A., PADDOCK, M. V., PARKER BROS.

FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

Plated Ware, in great variety; Cutlery, Tin and Japaned Ware, Brass and Iron Hooks, Nails and Tacks, Mixed Paints, Varnish, and large variety of Sundries, required by Housekeepers. AT THE OLD STAND.

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE, - 60 and 62 Prince Wm. Street.

CAN THE BABY WALK?

With our Baby Walker they learn quickly; the latest and best, \$3.50, \$4.50 and \$5.50. Some Fancy Tables in oak and other woods—new and handsome designs.

C. E. REYNOLDS, - 101 CHARLOTTE STREET.

500 Pairs

Men's Pants, at \$1.79 1/2 each. The BEST yet, \$10,000 worth of Clothing at less than shoddy prices.

THE BLUE STORE, PORTLAND.

LOOK OUT FOR SQUALLS IN THE BOOT, SHOE, and Clothing Trade

20TH CENTURY STORE, 12 CHARLOTTE STREET (Opposite the Market).

We are going to move into larger premises, in about a month, and in the interval will sell at PHENOMENAL PRICES. It will repay purchasers to hunt us up before buying. Our Stock is very large and we are determined to reduce our Stock, even if it must be done at a loss.

EXTRA VALUE IN MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS (TAILOR MADE). Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Shirts, ALL KINDS, JUST THE THING FOR THIS SEASON. ALL NEW GOODS. CALL AND EXAMINE.

JAMES KELLY, TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, No. 5 MARKET SQUARE. HOT WATER HEATING!

Now is the time to prepare for comfort in your dwellings next winter. Heat your house with a Hot Water Apparatus; in point of economy, simplicity, cleanliness, and ventilation it is infinitely superior to any other mode of heating. SPECIFICATIONS AND PRICES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION. ALL WORK WARRANTED TO GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

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