

# PROGRESS.

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## IT IS SETTLED AT LAST.

### HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS WILL BE AT SAND POINT.

Leading Merchants and Ratepayers Endorsed the Views of "Progress," and the Council Saw Its Duty—How the Opposition Came to the Scratch.

In his inaugural address, two months ago, Mayor Peters announced that "the consensus of public opinion was very strong in favor of Rodneywharf, as a site for harbor improvements, while" as for Sand Point, "he did not hesitate to say that if the city had all the property there was required he would not vote for it." A committee appointed to consider his worship's address has not yet made a reply to this section of it.

But the common council has, and because the unmistakable "consensus of public opinion" was not in favor of Rodney wharf, the Sand Point site has been selected for the proposed improvements. PROGRESS intimated to his worship at the time that he had mistaken his own opinion for the opinion of the public. His voice was emphatic for Rodney wharf, but the voice of the people has been louder against it.

Many friends of PROGRESS are congratulating it on having won what seemed at the outset a fight with small hope of success. The course taken by this paper, months ago, was to give the people the facts and figures, and from time to time to refresh their memory on the subject. Many people knew little about either site, and prejudice so largely entered into the feelings of some of the aldermen, that nobody could easily find out the merits of the case. PROGRESS took the view that if the citizens knew the facts their good judgment would soon find an expression. It has done so. They have spoken in favor of Sand Point and the council has yielded to their wishes.

The meeting on Thursday was a tame affair to what had been anticipated. There was a little over an hour and a quarter of talk, but no attempt at a debate. The only man who spoke against the Sand Point site was Ald. Christie, and he did so frankly and from the depths of his conviction. He voted against the site, and so did Ald. Barnes, who sat in solid, sullen and sepulchral silence during the entire discussion.

When Ald. Baxter made his motion for the issue of \$150,000 debentures for Sand Point, Ald. Chesley wanted to know if Ald. Colwell's motion referring to Rodney wharf should not be the first in order. It was then that Ald. Colwell announced that he did not, for the present, intend to move in the matter. There were looks of virtuous indignation among the Rodney wharf advocates, but Ald. Colwell smiled serenely and still smiled when he rose to second Ald. Baxter's motion. Then he explained that while he still favored Rodney wharf, would take no action in the absence of Ald. Baxter's motion. It was time for the council to wake up, and if Rodney wharf was to do the next best thing, and choose Sand Point.

The members occupied the next hour in explaining themselves. Those who had favored Rodney wharf admitted that they expressed wishes of the merchants and ratepayers was that something should be done, and that "the consensus of public opinion" was in favor of Sand Point. "What are we to do?" they mournfully asked in effect. "We want Rodney wharf, but the public does not. If we vote against the motion before us, we will be put on record as obstructionists and opposed to harbor improvements. We are in a box out of which we must crawl with as much dignity as possible. We don't want to give in to Sand Point, but we can't help it. That is all there is about it." Whereupon they swallowed the medicine with as good a grace as possible, contenting themselves with casting reproaches on Ald. Colwell and his change of base. Ald. O'Brien gladly embraced the opportunity to abuse the dominion government for its broken promises. He added that the Sand Point question had been fixed in such a way as to satisfy him. Ald. Blizard said he had no intention of voting for Sand Point when he came into the room, but he could not afford to be regarded as an obstructionist. Ald. John Chesley chanted a requiem for Rodney wharf to the same setting, and Ald. Vincent, who had been taken to Rodney wharf by Ald. Chesley and had decided it was the proper site, admitted that as the people were bound to have improvements there was no choice but to vote for Sand Point. Ald. Lon. Chesley charged Ald. Colwell with treachery, whereupon the latter said Ald. Chesley was one of the men who had influenced his course, by backing out of the Rodney wharf scheme. When the vote was taken 22 men stood up, while two kept their seats. Ald. Shaw failed to materialize at this meeting.

Some of the aldermen were glad there was a big fire to go to when the council adjourned. It gave them something else to think about.

## ONLY A LITTLE COLLIE.

### The Story of His Death in a Backyard on Orange Street.

Robbin is dead. There is no doubt about it. Every youngster on Orange street, whose mother was not aware of the impending tragedy and had taken him home by the collar, heard Robbin's shrieks of anguish as he gave up his life. All who were fortunate enough to get room enough to stand on the fence which surrounds the yard where the tragedy occurred, saw the whole performance from the jovial smile on the face of the policeman to the last kick Robbin made in this world.

Robbin was a Collie dog. He was a harmless little fellow when the small boys let him alone, and was a great favorite. His master did not treat him well, but he found friends in a family on Orange street, and spent most of his time with them. As they did not own him, and his master was indifferent to his existence, his being on top of the earth did not increase the funds in the city treasury.

Since Abner Secord lost all interest in ownerless canines, Robbin has been comparatively safe, and roamed the streets at will. But he made the mistake of his life this week. He put his teeth in the wrong boy. The lad's parents feared hydrophobia, and thought Robbin's death the only safeguard. So they stated the case at the police station Tuesday.

No trouble was found in getting a policeman to send Robbin into another world. The officers have a weakness for emptying cartridges, and are not particular whether the mark is a dog, a brother policeman, or anybody else, so long as they hear the report.

Brass buttons are not common on Orange street. It is not so aggressive as its name might imply, and the people who live there are eminently respectable. It is a great place for children. Everybody has as many as can comfortably be attended to, and it takes very little out of the ordinary to attract more youngsters than some of the largest Sunday schools can boast of.

The appearance of a policeman had this effect, and the man of buttons had a following, which for numbers would have made a ward politician sulk with envy. When the officer asked for Robbin at the front door of the family who were his particular friends, that canine was not at home. The officer's detective instinct was aroused. He would find him. During the search youngsters of all ages and sizes, boys and girls in skirts, and dozens in knee breeches tagged after the policemen, and shouted and yelled and made suggestions.

At last Robbin was found. The officer dragged him into the back yard of his best friends, locked the gates and prepared to enact a tragedy that startled Orange street, and "cast a gloom over the entire community."

The lady who had been Robbin's friend brought the children in off the street and locked them in a back room. Then she and a friend sat in the hall of the house in a high state of nervousness. A number of other mothers did the same. But the decrease in the number of spectators was hardly perceptible. The fence was lined with faces and small boys clamored at the gate.

The policeman was cool. He drew his revolver, took aim, and fired. The bullet lodged in Robbin, but he still lived. Shrieking shrieks that sent a chill through the women in the hall, and the other residents of Orange street, proclaimed the fact. Robbin's last moments on earth will be remembered. Again the revolver started the youngsters on the fence. This time the aim was a good one. Robbin rolled over—dead.

The officer went away with a satisfied air. He left Robbin where he had fallen—in his best friend's back yard. The dog lay there until evening, when a young lady passed, and at him, became faint and turned away.

## DOES IT BY AUTHORITY.

### THE SOFT SNAP OF A MAN WHO IS NUMBERING THE HOUSES.

He is Said to Have a Partner and a Pull in the City Engineer's Office—How He Can Get the Numbers When His Rival Has to Wait for Them.

An effort is making to have the houses in the North End numbered in accordance with the city bye-laws, and there is a good deal of kicking in regard to the way some of the numbers are arranged. There is supposed to be a number every 20 feet, but this rule, in some streets, seems chiefly remarkable for the notable exceptions to it. Why Dr. Smith's premises, Main street, should run from 39 to 55, for instance, is something that nobody can find out. There are a number of other peculiar numberings which puzzle people who do not understand the system.

When the apportioning of numbers began, the city engineer started at the east end of old Portland and carefully marked the numbers on the houses with a colored pencil. This was discontinued when Harrison street was reached, and no marks were made to the westward of that.

The owners of houses were obliged to have the numbers put on their premises when notified, under a penalty of \$1 a day for each day's neglect. Edwin E. Fisher has been trying to earn an honest dollar by arranging with people to put numbers on their doors. He is supposed to get the right location of each number from the city engineer, though when that official used to put his pencil marks on the houses it was not necessary to apply to him, as the figures showed for themselves. Beyond Harrison street, however, Mr. Fisher has had to get his information from the engineer's office. He says that Mr. Peters has always given him what he asked, but when Mr. Peters is not, he has to apply to a Mr. Boyd, a clerk. Mr. Boyd does not give him the numbers on such occasions, but tells him he will have to wait until Mr. Peters returns—a period of time very difficult to determine.

The other day he applied for the numbers of Douglas avenue, but was told they had not been located, and was given to understand that he would have to wait until they were. He thought nothing strange of this until a day or two later, when he found that a competitor in the numbering business had got ahead of him on that avenue. On enquiry he learned that this man claimed to have authority from the city engineer's office, and asserted that Mr. Boyd, of that office, was interested in the business. Mr. Fisher began to wonder if that was the reason he could not get the location of the numbers when he wanted them.

Mr. Fisher is of the opinion that if his rival in the partnership with Mr. Boyd, of the engineer's office, he has considerable of a scoop on him in getting the location of the numbers, to say nothing of the effect of the canvass that he is authorized by the office to put the numbers on the doors. He seems to think that there is a suspicion of unfairness about the matter, and perhaps he is right.

## ALD. KELLY SAYS IT IS A LIE.

### Mr. Gleason Did Not Give Any Pointers About the Tenders.

The little breeze that enlivened the meeting of the council, on Thursday, arose over the first section of the lands committee's report, recommending that a lease of the Methodist church lot, Fairville, be granted to Michael J. Collins. The chairman of the committee, Ald. Barnes, moved that the section be referred back, and explained that he did so because there was some hard feeling over the matter. Further enquiry developed the fact that tenders were called for the leasing of this lot, and that one Jeremiah Stout put in a bid of \$47, on the 6th of June, the rate being \$1 a foot. On the 13th Mr. Collins put in a tender for \$57, and the committee decided that he should have the lease. Then Mr. Stout made the claim that somebody with a knowledge of his figures, had "given away" the fact and that Mr. Collins had outbid him. Ald. Davis said that he was informed that the revealer of secrets was no less a person than Mr. Patrick J. Gleason, the collector of land revenues. This expression naturally made a sensation, and Ald. Barnes and others defended Mr. Gleason as a trustworthy officer. Ald. Kelly accused Ald. Davis of making a false charge, whereupon the latter alleged that it was not his assertion but the statement of Mr. Stout.

"Then he lies!" exclaimed Ald. Kelly with considerable vigor. "Well, I did not say it was true," responded Ald. Davis. Then the enquiry was made whether the contents of Stout's tender were known before the tender of Collins was sent in, and the members of the committee were of opinion that both were opened at the same time, and that it was out of the question that Mr. Gleason, even if so disposed, could have given pointers. It did transpire that Stout had asked him the current value of lots, and

he had naturally enough answered that it was \$1 a foot. Mr. Stout seems to have accepted this as a pointer, and tendered accordingly, but Mr. Gleason would probably have told Mr. Collins the same thing, had he been asked. There seemed to be an impression that Mr. Stout wanted to upset the matter because he had failed to get the lot.

There was a good deal of talk about the duty of the council to stand by the principle of accepting the best tender, but after half an hour's talk over the matter the section was referred back to the committee.

## AS A CITIZEN AND LAWYER.

### Some Notable Points in the Character of the Late Mr. James J. Kaye.

The death of Mr. James J. Kaye removes another of the old-time lawyers whose names have given a lustre to the profession in this province. In practice in St. John for more than half a century, his record in all that time without the suspicion of a tarnish. While no barrister was better known in legal and commercial circles, none was more thoroughly respected for the qualities that made him not only a good lawyer but an upright man and good citizen.

More than 50 years ago, when resident in England, Mr. Kaye chose law as his vocation, and began his study. Coming to St. John he was admitted to the bar in New Brunswick, and from that hour devoted himself to his profession with a zeal which continued to his latest days. He had what he would term "a legal mind," or one which took a positive delight in the true science of the law. To him his profession was something more than a means of livelihood, for he was absorbed in it to the exclusion of almost everything else. He was a most industrious worker, and what he did was sure to be done well, for to be thorough was with him a sacred duty which nothing could tempt him to neglect. As a consulting lawyer, he was a peer among his equals, and his opinion, once given, could be relied on as correct beyond peradventure. There have been instances where courts have differed from his views, but there is probably no instance where in the courts of highest resort his opinion has not been sustained. A written opinion from him could be relied on as the law, whether the local courts accepted it as that or not.

That this was so was due to the fact that Mr. Kaye had a logical mind and made sure of his premises. He took nothing for granted and left nothing to chance. There was no guess work. A title of property examined by him could never be defeated, and those who were his students and remember the rigid exactness with which the records were searched can understand why this should be so.

In the same way a man whose will was drawn by him could die in perfect peace so far as the affairs of earth were concerned. Mr. Kaye was scrupulously, perhaps unnecessarily, exact in the smallest details of whatever he undertook to do. He always saw the possibility of trouble and amply provided against it.

When in partnership with the late Hon. John H. Gray, who died a judge in British Columbia, an enormous practice was done. The partners were so opposite to each other in their characteristics that the combination was an admirable one. The firm had a high reputation on both sides of the ocean. The English clientele embraced the leading houses of Great Britain which had any business with this part of the world. So, too, the local practice was large, and there were few of the great lawsuits in which Gray & Kaye were not retained.

Mr. Kaye's opinion was sought far and wide. A year or two ago a firm in San Francisco became interested in a matter involving Canadian shipping. They had heard of Mr. Kaye and wrote to him. He responded with a written opinion for which he charged a moderate fee. At a later date a member of the firm happened to be in the east and came to St. John for the sake of seeing Mr. Kaye, and to tell him how well the firm was satisfied. The opinions of lawyers in the United States and Montreal had been asked for and had cost many times the amount charged by Mr. Kaye, but his opinion had been shown to be the clearest and most satisfactory of all. Had Mr. Kaye always charged as the leading counsel of the present day charge, he could have been a very wealthy man. He was satisfied to receive what he felt he had justly earned.

Scrupulously exact in his own affairs, he detested whatever savoured of dishonesty or deceit. If a man told him a lie, he would never place any confidence in that man again. He had a high sense of honor in private life, and was jealous of aught that infringed upon the dignity of the profession. He was brought up in a school where it was creditable for a lawyer to chase after business or even to advertise himself, after the methods of the present day. All in all, he was a fine example of an honorable man and a thorough lawyer. There was much in his life that it would profit the younger members of the profession to imitate.

## THEY NEED NO LICENSE.

### AUCTIONEERS ARE PRIVILEGED PEOPLE IN ST. JOHN.

Other Classes of Citizens Are Made to Pay a Year in Advance—Auctioneers Can Get in Arrears and Pay by Instalments, if They Pay at All.

There are just two licensed auctioneers in St. John at the present time, and their names are George W. Gerow and E. H. Lester. They have six months licenses, dating from the first of May, while the others, or a portion of them, are only paid up to that date.

There are a number of men who sell at auction in this city, but most of them appear to take their own time in which to procure licenses. There is no hurry about it, so far as the city is concerned, and the auctioneers are naturally not in haste to pay out cash which they can utilize for other purposes. When they do pay, they have the privilege, accorded to no other licensees, of taking out license for six months. Everybody else has to pay for a full year, and pay in advance into the bargain. A liquor dealer who neglects to take the proper precautions is brought up at once with a round turn, and stands the chance of a heavy fine. A poor man whose means of livelihood are in a horse and cart has to be equally prompt. A man, woman or child who owns even a worthless but cherished yellow dog, finds a policeman at the door with a summons unless the fee is forthcoming at an early day. Several hundred owners of dogs have already been reported to the police, and nearly 1,000 citizens have already paid their dollar each for fear of having costs put on them. The auctioneers are in a different position.

The cost of an auctioneer's license is \$84 a year. The custom is to pay \$42 to cover six months. That is the amount credited to Messrs. Gerow and Lester respectively. Ex-alderman Lockhart and T. T. Lantulum have no licenses at the present time, unless, as is improbable, they have taken them out since PROGRESS went to press.

There are other men who sell at auction without license, and apparently under the idea that no license is required. One of these is James Crawford, the newdealer, who has a sale of goods every year. It is advertised in the name of "W. A. Lockhart, auctioneer," but the latter's share of the work appears to be in pocketing a commission for the use of his name. Mr. Lockhart is not around when the goods are sold. Mr. Crawford is the orator, and his voice utters the "going, going—gone!" which proclaims that some lucky citizen is on the way to wealth by securing goods at less than the original cost.

John Kerr, the dry goods man, is another auctioneer who claims to have no need for a license, and does not take one out though he is described as "auctioneer" in the city directory. He holds that he sells only his own goods, and that a man has a right to do that, by auction or otherwise. J. W. Montgomery is not an auctioneer, and his store and that of Mr. Kerr are separate concerns, yet not long ago he advertised that the business connection between him and Mr. Kerr had been discontinued. What was that connection? Had it been the custom of Mr. Kerr to auction goods from Mr. Montgomery's bargain counter, or what? If Mr. Kerr has been doing a quiet auctioneer business for profit, why should he not take out a license as Mr. Gerow is obliged to do?

If a widow tries to make a dollar by selling a little high-proof hop beer or low-proof whiskey, without license, she is reported, summoned and fined. The police feel it to be their duty to watch for cases of this kind, and they are applauded for their vigilance. In the contemplation of the law, one kind of a license stands on precisely the same footing as another kind, whether it be to run an auction business, sell blue gin, drive a cart or own a yellow dog. Yet all are not treated alike. Why not?

## Two Disappointed Philanthropists.

As one of the boarders in an uptown house was about retiring Tuesday evening, he happened to look out of the window. There is a lamp post across the street and on the sidewalk near it a large dark object tossed about unceasingly. The boarder looked at it for a while and concluded that some fellow had taken more than he could carry, and was too drunk to get along. He aroused one of the other boarders and they decided to dress themselves and take him home. The two left the house, crossed the street to where the man was supposed to be. Two of the most disgusted men in town stood and gazed upon a large black dog with white face and paws.

## May Get Bricks, Sticks or Sawdust.

The Globe innocently remarks that "American counterfeiters are endeavoring to get agents in this city," and goes on to describe one of the time honored circulars. If the writer of that paragraph wants to find out just how green he is he had better try to get an "agency" or buy some of the counterfeit money. If there is anything he will not get, it is bogus bills.

## ROBBED AT THE BRIDGE.

### A Gang of Roughs Waylay a Pedlar Near the Asylum Grounds.

The road leading to Fairville from the Suspension bridge is the camping ground of a gang of the worst roughs that Carleton and Fairville can produce. The green bank outside the fence of the asylum grounds is particularly inviting, and on a fine day hard looking individuals, more or less under the influence of liquor, are lying around in all directions. Fights are a common occurrence, and loud, noisy brawling is their principal amusement. People are stopped on the road and asked for money, and are lucky if they get away without having to furnish the price of a drink.

One day this week a young pedlar had crossed the bridge on his way to Fairville. He had his box on his shoulder. Several roughs approached him and demanded money. The boy said he had none.

"What is in the box?" asked one of the roughs.

"Bread and meat, I am taking to the men at the mills," said the pedlar, hoping this answer would satisfy them. In this he was mistaken, for the men soon had the box on the ground, opened it and began helping themselves to silk handkerchiefs and everything they could get into their pockets. The boy protested, but it was no use. Then he called for help, whereupon he was led to understand that it would be to his advantage to keep quiet. A man turned the corner of the road about that time, and the boy shouted to him. The new comer started to run, and the roughs made off with all they could comfortably carry.

The pedlar has decided to patronize the Fairville line of omnibuses in future. Walking is too expensive.

## Make the Street Passable.

Everyone who tried to reach the City road by way of Pond street this week had an experience, and the number of "indignant taxpayers" has been increased to alarming proportions. The street is in a disgraceful condition, and there has been a union of the sidewalk and roadway in which the two mingle more harmoniously than the representatives of the east and west ends in the common council. People living or working in that vicinity have found plenty of amusement during the week, watching the street tanks, and the people who used them in trying to make their shoe leather look presentable after wading through what is described by one man as "a mixture of original mud and fish glue in about equal parts."

## They Found the Body.

Mr. John Montgomery has recovered the body of his son, who was reported drowned in Spruce Lake on Wednesday. The body was walking into town when discovered, and the young man was evidently of the opinion that the anxiety he had given his parents and the trouble he had given the searchers made a very good joke. Mr. Montgomery is a veteran school teacher, and as such has had an opportunity to observe the effects of forceful discipline upon bad boys. His knowledge ought to serve him in good stead in the present instance.

## Why They Gave Up Marching.

On the 20th June, 1878, the corner stone of the Oddfellows' hall in this city, was laid. For several years afterwards the day was observed as a festival occasion, the feature of which was a procession headed by a brass band. The general public, however, got the idea that the Oddfellows were celebrating the big fire of the 20th of June, 1877, and naturally made comments on the bad taste shown in rejoicing over such a calamity. The Oddfellows tried to explain matters until they got tired of being misunderstood, and finally the idea of observing the day was abandoned. It is the same as any other day to them now.

## Why Not a Typothet?

"Doctors differ" is an old and trite saying, but there is a recent instance which would indicate that "printers differ," or at least, their estimates do. A job of printing worth about \$45 was estimated upon by twelve different printers and the figures ran from \$40 to \$100. Fifty dollars was about the correct estimate with the usual profit, but it could have been done for \$45 and still something have been made. But the accepted tender was lower than that. The "boss" printers need organizing.

## He Can Enjoy Dominion Day, Now.

Master Walter Taylor, of Cliff street was at PROGRESS office bright and early, Tuesday morning, with two new subscribers to the paper. He was the first boy to arrive, and received the handsome bamboo fishing rod which was on exhibition in PROGRESS counting room.

## Will Reside in Fredericton.

Mr. T. William Bell, who has been negotiating for a residence in Fredericton, secured the Ketchum cottage, and will shortly take possession. Mr. Bell thinks the climate of the capital is all that can be desired for those who are in search of health and pleasure.

LIBERAL BLUNDERING.

WHAT THE PARTY NEEDS BEFORE IT CAN ACHIEVE SUCCESS.

Plain Words Which Voice the Sentiment of Men Who Hope for a Better State of Things—Mistakes of the Past and Their Remedies in the Future.

The liberal party has been out of power in Canada since the verdict of the people on the 17th day of September, 1878, and there are no indications of its early return to its former high estate. Year after year, the conservatives have run the affairs of the country in the interests of the politicians and their friends. The maritime provinces have not prospered, and New Brunswick in particular has failed to hold its own as regards population and prosperity. The golden predictions of Sir Charles Tupper and others, who have grown wealthy in the trade of politics, have not been fulfilled. They have prospered, it is true, but the people have not. Yet again and again the conservatives have been returned to power, until they have begun to feel that they have seen but the beginning of their success. In the last general election, the lower provinces, which seemed to have the most reason for desiring a change, did the most to contribute to the conservative success. There must be a reason for this. What is it?

Progress is not a party paper. It can, and when needful, does, give praise or blame to either of the contending factions. It would be difficult for anyone who has read it week by week to decide which side of politics it favors. It can afford to speak dispassionately and frankly. It does so in this instance, though the points which it brings out are the result of an interview with a liberal who is thoroughly informed on the questions at issue, and who has faith that, in time, his party may win its way to success.

The opinion is gaining ground in Canada, and especially among the young men of the party, that the chief reason for the want of success by the liberals is that the right men are not at the helm. The party is drifting, because its destinies are in the hands of those whose usefulness as leaders is no longer apparent.

There is a feeling, and it is growing, that such undoubtedly able men as Cartwright, Mills, Jones and Weldon, have nothing in common with the people, yet the majority feel that these men have been true to the party and have done all that could be expected of them. They are becoming back numbers in the politics of today. It is not the men who fought Confederation that are best qualified to be at the front now. Confederation, whether for good or ill, is a definite and permanent fact. A generation has nearly passed away, and the spirit of politics today is very different from what it was a quarter of a century ago. The times have changed, but have the liberal leaders changed with them?

The real trouble, however, appears to be that the men who are looked up to in the liberal party are not men who have had experience in governing. Blake, with all his ability and genius, is not a man of the people. He has nothing which attracts men to him. Should he enter into imperial politics, his loss to Canada will not be irreparable. For the last five years he has ceased to be a powerful factor in the affairs of the Dominion.

In the local politics of some of the provinces are liberal leaders who are living apart with the times, who have shown that they possess not only ability but generalship. They have, in their limited spheres, accomplished much and won for themselves honorable reputations. Is it not reasonable to suppose that in a broader field the same ability and generalship would mark their course? Has not the time arrived when such men as Mowatt, Greenway, Fielding and Blair, should be called upon to enter Dominion politics? There are those who say that such a time has come.

During and after every election, a wail is raised by the liberal press that the conservatives have gained their victory by corrupt methods. Such a cry is degrading and unmanly, and it is only partly true. There is, of course, a great advantage to the party in power, and it may be that the conservatives spend more money than the liberals, but the difference in the amounts is not so great as to account for all the defeats of the last 14 years. One party is as corrupt as the other, and both will spend money to debauch the electors when the money is to be had. It is all nonsense to ascribe the success of the conservatives to their corrupt methods. When that allegation is made, it is simply a pitiful whine.

The national policy is far less popular than the results of the elections would seem to prove. Thousands of men who would be glad to see the conservatives adopt a platform of free trade relations with the United States, vote and will vote for that party with a high protective tariff. Had Sir John Macdonald favored unrestricted reciprocity the men who most vigorously denounced it would have held it up as the best possible thing for Canada. As regards the mass of the voters, it matters little what the conservative policy is. Whatever it may be, it has less to do with the elections than have the appeals to the religions, race and sentimental prejudices of the people, and this is

especially true in the case of bye elections. Absurd cries are raised, but, absurd as they are, they have their effect on more than the densely ignorant voters, and the liberals seem powerless to counteract them. The leaders lack capacity to meet emergencies, or what would be better still, to anticipate them.

The conservative leaders are all things to all men. One of their most easily manipulated toys is the Loyal Orange Association, which is as easily led by blind, unreasoning prejudices as any body on the face of the earth. To point out Laurier to those men, as a liberal leader, is enough of itself in some districts, without the need of a dollar of corruption funds.

But it is another story when the votes of an Irish catholic district are wanted, and when it is pointed out that Abbott is only a figurehead, while Sir John Thompson is the real power behind the throne, a certain percentage of the catholic vote is likely to be secured. To the Quebec French the question is put, "Will you defeat Langevin, Caron and Chapleau?" while in Ontario the protestants are asked, "Are you going to support a party whose leader, Laurier, works with Mercier, a man who is under Rome rule and is a public plunderer?"

The liberals, having a Roman catholic leader in Laurier, have depended on that fact too much in counting on the catholic vote. In the selection of candidates they have ignored catholics in districts where good men were available. In the last general election the conservatives had several Roman catholics in the field in this province, while the liberals had only one, and that was in the county of Kent, where he could not be elected.

The conservatives of New Brunswick do not discuss the appointment of R. J. Ritchie as police magistrate, but they point out that defections have occurred in the liberal ranks because of that appointment. From this they argue that leading protestant liberals have not been animated by the true spirit of liberalism.

It is not too much to say that the liberals of Canada are badly handicapped by having Laurier as a leader. It may be very well to claim that the selection of him showed a liberality that was the reverse of bigotry, yet it is undeniable that he stands in the way of votes. In close constituencies there is a percentage enough of protestant votes lost, through the anti-catholic idea, to decide the contest. It is no reflection on Laurier to say that his leadership is an element of weakness to his party, because of the hold it gives to the conservatives to appeal to sectarian prejudice.

The advent of such men as Mowatt, Greenway, Fielding and Blair into Dominion politics could have only the most beneficial effect on the liberal party. With these men elected to parliament, the first duty would be to discuss the question of a policy on which all could agree. This done, there could be unity and effective work.

The liberal platform in the last election was unrestricted reciprocity, but the most noticeable thing about it was the want of understanding as to what it meant. The newspapers differed from each other and so did the campaign speakers. In some cases, there were flat contradictions on vital points. The whole thing was a muddle, of which it was very easy for the conservatives to take advantage, and to raise a thoroughly hollow but very effective loyalty cry. The liberals had a poor organization and the young men—"the boys" were not with them. The writer had opportunities of seeing a good deal of the alleged management of things in St. John, and was not surprised at the result. Had the ability of the men who undertook to engineer things been commensurate with their conceit, there might have been, it is not a victory, at least a good deal better showing on the liberal side. The campaign was marked by blunders from first to last.

Erastus Wiman has been an old man of the sea to the liberal party. There is no question that the party never intended to adopt the policy of unrestricted reciprocity as declared by him. Laurier, Cartwright and others, felt compelled to repudiate him, but the country would not accept the repudiation. What really seems to have been meant by the sensible men of the party was a reciprocity less restricted than that proposed in 1878, and consistent with the requirements of revenue. Some wise-acre invented the phrase of unrestricted reciprocity, and others based their arguments on the sweeping significance of the name.

Another thing in which the liberal party has been lacking has been campaign literature, and this is one of the points on which the conservatives have always been strong. They are prepared with it at the outset of the campaign, when alone it can accomplish any good.

Many other matters of detail would necessarily be considered on the introduction of new blood into Dominion politics. One of these would be the idea of paid leaders from each province, whose duty it would be to represent those provinces in the true sense of the word. As a preliminary to all these should be a convention to give an idea of what the lower provinces are prepared to do, and how they are prepared to do it. There must be a sound basis to secure an effective organization. As it is, the party is drifting now, it is not on the road to success. Something should be done, say those who have the best interests of the liberals at heart.

THEY RUN DARTMOUTH.

WATER OR NO WATER FOR THE TOWN? THAT'S THE QUESTION.

What is Thought of the Way the Commissioners Do Business—The Reports do not Tell How Matters Stand—It's Interesting for the People Who Have to Pay the Bills.

DARTMOUTH, June 22.—Dartmouth is still wrestling with the question of water or no water. The climax is about to come. All sorts of rumors are afloat. Some say the commissioners are heaven-born financiers and engineers, and that they will come well within the \$100,000 voted for water purpose a year or more ago. Others say, and they are the great majority, that the \$100,000 is gone, and the ratepayer will be soon called upon to vote, at least, \$50,000 more in order to complete the works. It is quite impossible, just at present, to get definite information as to just how matters stand. The star chamber, in the good old days of Henry VII., was never so secret as the workings of our water and ferry commissioners. They are built on such lines that they can, or rather they think they can, defy the public, who, in a majority of cases, put them there.

They are bound to work their own sweat with the people's money without so much as saying by your leave. The barest and most meagre reports are only vouchsafed us. In the annual report for 1890 quite a full report was given by the mayor as to the standing of the ferry commission, but no statement of receipts and expenditures was given by the commission itself. The report for the past year, like former ones, gives a full report of all receipts, etc., and the full report of the chairman of the school board, which is not a close corporation like the others, but no statement is given by the ferry commission, although they had in existence eighteen months. The bald fact is recorded by the mayor that at the end of their fiscal year they were \$5,870.09 behind, but owing to a change of rates, which is as fully onerous as the rates charged by the old company, they had in six months reduced this to \$4,249.10. And still they tell us that it is none of our business how they conduct affairs.

There are few advertisements that have increased the salaries of the head officials, while requiring fifteen hours of labor from men who are working the boats; these being men too who only receive a bare pittance. This also is a rumor which will shortly be verified, but a full report of the various commissions published with the Mayor's report each year. Have less of this secrecy and the public will be more contented and have far greater confidence in its public men!

Before a meeting is called the water commission will do well to put their house in order and have facts and figures in full so as to be prepared for all sorts of questions. The commission must be prepared to make a good showing before the rate payers or they will get a bad hack. The way the school board got left should be a lesson to the men on the water commission. Now the gentlemen aforesaid might as well expect to see the water in those trenches on O'Connell street run out of its own accord, without the friendly aid of the sun bronzed Italians as to get money out of the Dartmouth rate payers without first satisfying them that the money they have put into their hands has been properly and economically expended. There never was such loafing seen since the days when the Mayors broke sod on their heights, as has gone on unchecked for weeks in the trenches along the chief streets.

It is true that some improvement has taken place of late, some ten or so, of the most prominent idlers were asked to resign and they have done so, but still the horn, which resounds with such frequency along the street to warn the passer by, sends forth a crowd of laborers who, while quick to leave, are slow. Portland street is breathing forth the terrible denunciations on those in authority for the way they are being neglected. Cross streets and by streets are being plied, while they have been neglected. This season is now coming on and places of business will be obstructed for several weeks. Of course this will cause a large diversion of business to other parts of the town and consequent loss. The street being narrow will be almost completely blocked, and the way that work should have been begun, fully a month ago. The commissioners, at least some of them, are beginning to look thin, and will soon need a holiday, for if any set of men ever had a theory path to travel, the commissioners of all sorts and conditions have it.

The position, however, carries with it some sweets, chiefly that of patronage. A suggestion might not come amiss to help Portland street out, and that is to put on a night shift and rush the work through in a hurry. How about turning on the water in the main line and letting the town have the benefit of the service in the summer? The watering carts could then be supplied from the hydrants and make a saving of a few dollars. The town would also have the extra protection against fire. Could not the ferry boats be supplied also?

A Good Excursion in Prospect. The Bay of Fundy S. S. Company run a Dominion Day excursion to Annapolis. The elaborate programme of sports has already been printed in PROGRESS and appears again in the Company's announcement. Annapolis is a beautiful place and in gala attire it will be very attractive. The sail will do everyone good, and all should remember that a dark day in St. John often means sunshine in the beautiful Annapolis Valley.

A New Venture. The writer can speak with much earnestness of the merits of the Sussex dairy butter, since he has sampled it through the forethought and sagacity of the corporation who own the new venture. Cream and buttermilk are also to be had daily from the new concern, whose neat turnout has already attracted much attention through the city.

THE PRESS CHAMPIONS DISBAND.

Fredericton Quill Drivers Who Astonished the People as Ball Players.

Having been unable to induce any other amateur base-ball club in the Maritime Provinces to play them a series of games for this season's championship, the ball-players of the Fredericton press have concluded to disband. Some hope was entertained that a series of games could be arranged with the ball-players of this city, but the latter team feel that they have no pitchers capable of facing the press sluggers and have been obliged to decline the invitation.

The disbanding of the press nine is an event worthy of more than passing notice. It was a team of which the citizens of Fredericton were justly proud. From the date of its organization in 1890 down to the present time it has never known defeat. Its players were renowned for their gentlemanly conduct on the diamond. The idea of forming a ball nine to uphold the honor of the press was the joint product of the minds of L. C. Macnutt and F. H. Risteen. A season's experience in managing a professional ball team convinced them that by good, honest, hard work a club could be formed representing the various city newspapers that would do the city credit. A rigid course of training was insisted upon. Captain Risteen supplied the uniforms, and in the month of June, 1890, the press nine started on its meteoric flight of glory. In that season they won 13 straight games against various amateur teams, and followed it up in 1881 by eleven straight games—a record entirely unique in the annals of baseball in this province. At first it was the habit of the cranks to discount the efforts of the nine, but it was not long before those "who came to scoff remained to pray."

It must be admitted that, though the infield was strong, the team never excelled in fielding, but its batting power more than made up for any defects in this respect. More than once victory snatched from the jaws of defeat by the long, blistering drives of Macnutt, Risteen and Crockett, whose record with the stick was truly phenomenal. And they were ably supported by O. Crockett, the Macnutt brothers and Wilson.

Behind the bat Wilson was a tower of strength to the team, and the work of the Macnutt, the Crocketts and H. McLeod in the infield was very effective. A marked feature of all the games won by the Press team was the first generalship displayed by Captain Risteen, which earned him at an early date the sobriquet of "the foxy captain." When the Captain was unable to play, owing to his court duties, his place was ably taken by Vice-Captain Macnutt and the team played with all its usual skill and spirit. From the outset until now the membership of the team has remained unbroken, except that in August of 1890 left-fielder Hughes was released to the New Brunswick Zouaves. What regrettable is that George Blair was to have played with them this season as short-stop, which would have added greatly to the infield. SPECTATOR. Fredericton, June 20.

Advertisement for lawn furniture including Settees, Folding Chairs, Hammocks, and Lawn Mowers. Price list: Settees \$1.75 and \$2.75 each; Folding Chairs \$1.35 each. W. H. THORNE & CO., Market Square, St. John, N. B.

Advertisement for The White Mountain ICE CREAM FREEZER. Still Leads the Market. It has all Tinned surfaces, obviating danger from poisoning. T. McAvity & Sons, 13 and 15 King St., ST. JOHN, N. B.

Advertisement for Singers with Pneumatic Tires. The most experienced riders prefer and buy Singers. C. E. Burnham & Son, 83 and 85 CHARLOTTE STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Advertisement for Pelee Island Wine and Vineyard Co. (LIMITED). Pure Canadian Wines. E. C. SCOVIL, Tea and Wine Merchant, 62 UNION STREET ST. JOHN. TELEPHONE 323.

Advertisement for Blue Store, City Market Clothing Hall, 51 Charlotte St. THE Blue Store has become an established fact and though only a year old has become one of the leading Clothing Houses in the City. T. YOUNGCLAUS, Proprietor.

Advertisement for FURNITURE. Everett & Miller, 18 Waterloo St., St. John. Advertise in The BEACON. 12,000 COPIES.

Advertisement for ST. JOHN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC and ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE. ST. JOHN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Director, St. Princess St. ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE, Belleville, Ont.

Advertisement for SUMMER BOARDERS and STAMPS WANTED. SUMMER BOARDERS, Upper Gagetown. STAMPS WANTED, used before original envelopes presented.



TALK OF THE THEATRE.

Last Thursday evening the Opera House Stock company put on Sardou's four act drama, 'The Marquis'.

The Marquis a good deal is supposed to have happened before the curtain goes up. The play hinges on the mistake of an innocent woman in not telling her husband 'everything'.

Martel, the game keeper of the Marquis, marries a woman whom he knows to be a flirt. His love for her, despite her faults, surpasses everything.

It happens that on the same evening the murder was committed, that Rodolphe Chamery, a Colonel of Cavalry, a former lover of the Marquis, had had an interview with her for the purpose of exchanging old love letters.

Rodolphe, in Algiers, knows nothing of what is going on until he happens to pick up a newspaper containing an account of the trial. Learning that a friend is being tried for the murder, and that the chances are against him, he hastens back and sees another private interview with the Marquis.

Rodolphe has an interview with Martel, accuses him of the murder, offers him money to leave the place, and wants him to sign a confession which he promises to withhold until the murderer is beyond the reach of the law.

Determined to save an innocent man, and shield an innocent woman, the young officer decides to sacrifice himself, proclaiming that he is the murderer. This causes a sensation, but is not believed by the officers of the court or the attorneys.

remarkably natural piece of acting. Martel commits suicide in his cell, and the true story is kept from the public. Mr. Lee, as the Marquis, compelled to assume the dual role of judge and husband, was fully equal to the occasion, and portrayed the emotions of a man in the most embarrassing position imaginable with much truthfulness.

The stock company returned to the opera house Wednesday evening after giving Fredericton and Moncton dramatic treats that were appreciated. In Fredericton especially Mr. Jepson's Bender in 'The Comforts of Home' made him a favorite, and each appearance was the signal for applause.

Bartley Campbell's 'Galley Slave' is not a new play in St. John, but it brought out a large audience. The drama is very emotional, has a good plot and a number of strong situations. The lines contain many gems of poetry and thought which make the play all the more enjoyable to thinking people.

Mr. Frawley, as Sidney Norcott, gave a good interpretation of the part. He was especially fine in his piece of acting, Mr. Frawley's outbursts of honest indignation being so natural as to make it hard to understand why Cecily did not become more convinced of his truthfulness long before she did.

The trial excites a great deal of interest and the anxiety of the friends and relatives of the prisoner enlist the sympathies of the audience as the play progresses.

Mrs. Jeanette Lovrie was a winsome little miss charmingly dressed, and made a pretty girlish mis for Mr. Fitz, while as a dutiful daughter getting on the good side of an indulgent mother, her acting was artistic in the extreme.

On Wednesday evening the performance of the opera house will be given for the benefit of the orchestra, and the house should be filled from top to bottom.

There has been a great improvement in the music since Mrs. Macdonald has presided at the organ of St. Luke's church.

On Thursday Judge Savary was married to Miss Hunt, of Dartmouth. Mr. and Mrs. Savary are spending a few days at Wolfville and are expected home next week.

Complaint is frequently made that the general public of St. John will not patronize really good concerts, when they are provided for them, and that concert givers generally lose money.

ONLY A WEEK

Before the Kandy Guessing Contest for the handsome chair closes at the 20TH CENTURY KANDY KITCHEN.

HAVE YOU GUESSED?

audiences at each performance. Every one in the company is an artist, and the programme was so judiciously selected and arranged that all classes of music were represented, and consequently all classes of music lovers were pleased.

The final meeting of the musical club took place on Tuesday last at Dr. Walker's. In spite of the rain a large audience was present and spent an enjoyable evening.

JUNE 21.—The chief event of this week will probably be the closing exercises of the church school for girls, which took place today amid torrents of rain and acres of mud.

Chorus—'The Maiden's Song'—Meyer-Holmand. Miss M. Ruggie and Miss F. Bowman. Chorus—'My Love is like a Red, Red Rose'—Chorus Class. Piano Solo—'Polka'—H. Schwanenka. Miss C. Smith and Miss M. Peters.

The following prizes were distributed: The Gold Star—Miss Constance Sewell, Quebec; the Silver Star—Miss Helen Scott, St. John; the Bronze Star—Miss Helen Scott, St. John.

On Tuesday of last week a parlor social was held at the residence of J. B. Black, where music and ice cream were discussed with much enjoyment.

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"Quadrant" Cycles

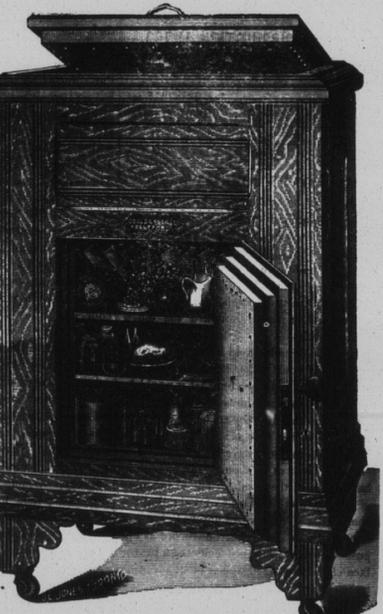
Are "up to date." Don't buy inferior articles when you can purchase the BEST at the same prices. No dealer's profits as we sell on commission.



ARTHUR P. TIPPET & CO., General Agents.

June Sale of Refrigerators!

We are now offering all sizes of Refrigerators at lower prices than ever.



Buyers are invited to inspect our stock of these goods, as we think we can do better for them than any other house in the Lower Provinces.

Emerson & Fisher, 75 to 79 PRINCE WILLIAM ST., ST. JOHN.

OPERA HOUSE

Farewell Week of the Summer Stock Company. A Double Bill! Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 27th, 28th and 29th.

Robert Macaire.

Followed by the Amusing After-piece 'Uncle Dan.' Forty Minutes of Breezy, Unalloyed Fun.

Two Great Performances on Dominion Day, July 1st.

For balance of the Week see posters and daily papers.

Reduced Prices for the Summer Season.

Reserved Seats, 50c. and 60c.; Gallery, 25c. Matinee—children, 15c.; Ladies, 25c.; Gentlemen, 35c. Tickets at Murphy's Music Store, Opera House Block.

WHITE'S 83 KING ST., St. John, N. B. THEY ARE HERE!

200 WEBSTER'S; PROGRESS FOR \$3.95

The Popular S.C. Corsets are Unexcelled



Size, 18 to 26 inches, \$1.75, White only.

A GRAND EXCURSION

FOR Dominion Day! FROM St. John to Digby and Annapolis.

SUMMER MILLINERY, CHAS. K. CAMERON & CO., 7 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

"THE WILLOWS," HUGH J. McCORMICK, Proprietor.

I HAVE much pleasure in informing the public that I will, on July 1st, open "The Willows," a beautiful retreat on the banks of the Kennebec, at what is popularly known as Waddell's Landing.

Our beautiful Restigouche river is giving much pleasure to the American tourists who are here from different states in the union.

His lordship Bishop Rogers of Chatham, was in town this week the guest of Rev. J. L. McDonald.

Mr. K. Kirby, who is doing an extensive lumber and milling business, has returned to Boston, and will be absent for a few days.

Mr. J. E. Price has returned home from Moncton. Miss Bosse McCord has returned home from Oak Bay, where she has been visiting her friend, Miss Sowerby.

Mr. F. B. Archibald, chief engineer of the I. C. R., at Moncton, was in town this week.

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PROGRESS.

EDWARD S. CARTER, EDITOR.

Progress is a sixteen page paper, published every Saturday, from the Masonic Building, 58 and 60 Fernside street, St. John, N. B. Subscription price is Two Dollars per annum, in advance.

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

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Halifax Branch Office, Knowles' Building, Cor. George and Granville streets.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

AVERAGE CIRCULATION 11,700.

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

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JUNE 25.

SOMETHING DONE AT LAST.

The common council has yielded to the pressure of public opinion and voted for harbor improvements at Sand Point. It might and should have done this months ago, and made sure of securing the grain trade this winter. To do so now will require the utmost despatch, and not an hour is to be lost in pushing forward the much needed work.

It was well understood by the public that the council would take the course it did, though it was not expected that it would do so by a nearly unanimous vote. Notice of motion in the Rodney wharf matter had been given for this meeting, and had it come up there would have been a number of votes in favor of it, though not enough to have changed the result. The abandoning of the motion by Ald. COLWELL, left the council the alternative of voting in favor of Sand Point or being put on record as opposed to harbor improvements. In the face of the expressed wishes of the leading merchants and ratenayers, they could not afford to pose as obstructionists, and took the wise course of modifying their views to meet the wishes of the people, though not, in some cases, without a protest.

Progress may modestly claim to have accomplished the work. The general public know very little about the merits of either of the sites until Progress pointed out, beyond the possibility of misunderstanding, the great advantages of Sand Point. Then not only members of the council began to think, but the people began to discuss and enquire into the matter. With every week since that time and with every reference to Progress on the matter, the feeling in favor of Sand Point has grown stronger, and the daily papers falling into line have given tardy but welcome aid. The recent memorials from citizens with large interests at stake have convinced the council that a vote against the harbor improvements at Sand Point would be a vote against the wishes of the electors.

Now that the choice has been made, it remains for the city to decide upon the details of the work, prudently and promptly, that St. John may no longer suffer from the conditions that have so long militated against its prosperity.

THE FEDERAL SYSTEM IN CITIES.

Several weeks ago, reference was made to what was termed the federal system, in vogue in the state of Ohio, for the government of cities of certain grades, of which Cleveland is an example. Since then Progress has received a copy of the municipal law in question which shows the details of the plan. Under this system, as previously stated, the civic affairs have been managed in a much more satisfactory manner than ever before. The administration of government in Cleveland was formerly extravagant and corrupt, but it is not so now. The result of one year's trial of the federal system has been a reduction of expenditure and a great increase of efficient work. The people had to pay \$275,464 less revenue to the city, but all the departments closed the year without any unpaid bills or advance appropriations. In addition to this, a deficit of \$48,623, a legacy from the old government, has been paid. An exchange was quoted to show that there was an increase of two per cent. in the miles of paving laid, and of 33 per cent. in miles of sewers built, yet the expenditures in the department of public works were \$34,672 less than they were the year before. The department of charities also gave a greater amount of relief, yet effected a saving of \$32,341. How has all this been brought about?

Cleveland is a great and growing city. According to the census of 1890 it has now a population of 261,353, an increase of 101,207 over the returns of 1880, or 63.20 per cent in ten years. Under the old law it had a council of forty members, but under the present law this number is reduced

to twenty, which is six less than is considered necessary for the city of St. John. Each member is elected for two years, and must reside in the district he represents.

A strict watch is kept over the payment of money. No order for any expenditure can be passed until a week has elapsed after its introduction into the council, and every such order must be signed by the mayor. All ordinances of a general nature, or providing for improvements when the estimated cost is \$500 or more, must be published in two daily papers of opposite politics. Special provisions are made for the guarding of contracts, and the prevention of any employee of the city from having an interest in them directly or indirectly, the penalty being a forfeiture of office. All contracts involving more than \$250 must be in writing, duly signed and executed.

The salaries are not extravagant when the size of the city and the duties of the officials are considered. The mayor receives \$6,800 a year, the directors of departments \$4,000 each, and the director of law \$5,000. These officials must devote their time to official duties, and can hold no other office except that of notary public or in the militia. Every officer, including the director of law, is paid by salary and has no perquisites.

The mayor is an important personage. He, with the treasurer, police judge, prosecuting attorney of the police court and clerk of that court are elected. The mayor appoints the directors of all the departments and their terms end with his term. Each of them has to give a bond for \$20,000 to be approved by the mayor and council. All employees of departments are appointed by the heads of departments without the advice or consent of the council. The heads of departments have seats in the council.

The mayor is obliged to keep the council informed from time to time of the condition of the finances of the city, and to give such other information as may be required. He has power to remove any director or other official appointed by him, and he may at any time appoint disinterested persons to examine the affairs of any department or official. He can in case of emergency, assume the control of the fire and police forces. Once a month he must call together the heads of departments for consultation and advice on the affairs of the city.

The council meets weekly and each member receives \$5 for his attendance at each meeting.

The departments are six in number—public works, police, fire, accounts, law, charities and correction. The city appears to have only one engineer, where St. John has three. The director of police, who is appointed by the mayor, in turn has the appointment of the superintendent of police and others of the force. The rules for the government of the police are prepared by the mayor and director, with the approval of the council. In the same way the officers and members of the fire force are appointed by the director of that department, and he also appoints the inspector of buildings. The head of the department of accounts is known as the city auditor, who has heavy responsibilities and large powers to demand evidence that the accounts submitted to him are correct. If he draws a warrant for an incorrect claim, he and his sureties are liable for the amount.

The board of control consists of the mayor and the heads of the departments, and must have stated meetings at least twice in each week.

These are some of the features of the federal system, and one of the main points in it seems to be the bestowing of a great many of executive functions on officials who are held responsible for their acts. The duties of each man are clearly defined, and he cannot shift the blame on irresponsible shoulders when he is guilty of sins of omission or commission. If the wrong man is put into a position, he does not stay there for life, but the official who appointed him is responsible for him and must remove him or suffer by his acts. At the worst, the next election will remedy matters, and the man who wants to retain office has a motive for giving the people the best service possible. One thing is certain, the city has a chance to be governed according to the wishes of the people, and when blunders are made the responsibility rests on somebody. It does not go dodging around a practically irresponsible body until it can be located nowhere. If the people want good government, they can have it.

THE LIBERAL OPPORTUNITY.

The position of the liberal party today and the reasons for its want of success, are told pretty clearly in an article that appears elsewhere in this issue. The statements made, while not given in the form of an interview, are practically the words of a well known member of the party, and are believed to be the opinions of others of the party whose names have been prominent in the campaigns of recent years. There is a recognition that, if success is desired, something must be done, and done quickly. It is apparent, to both friends and foes, that the

lack of cohesion found today is the great stumbling block in the way of the party. It may or may not be that the liberals are fit to assume the reins of power, but one may infer from the existing state of things that they are not. If they cannot solidify their own party, if they show themselves deficient in the management of their own affairs, on what plea can they pretend that they are competent to undertake the government of the country? They must prove themselves competent before they can ask the confidence of the people. It is folly to think of building themselves up on the mistakes or worse of the conservatives.

The chief causes for the non-success of liberals appear to be the want of proper leaders and the lack of a definite and well understood policy. Under these vitally important heads may be gathered all else in which the party is deficient. The tone of the liberal press, is one of querulous fault finding, but it does nothing to convince the unprejudiced reader that its own party has the power to remedy matters. Admitting that the conservatives have done things that only a blind partisanship can justify, what reason have the people to believe that the liberals will do any better? If Progress were to ask personal friends, among St. John conservatives, their private opinion of the HARRIS land sale, three out of five would be likely to condemn it, yet they, and thousands like them, including many who dislike high tariffs, are conservatives because that party, whether right or wrong, has a something about it that attracts them. They have a confidence in it which they cannot feel in its opponents.

From the liberal point of view, this is unfortunate, but until the liberal party gives some evidence of unity and ability, its prospects are not likely to be better. It must have the right kind of leaders, representing the different provinces, and it must have a platform which is not partially accepted here and partially repudiated there, as was the case in the last general election. Until the liberal party can prove itself worthy of confidence, and that it will perform what it promises, it will be hard to convince the masses that the country is not safer in the hands of the conservatives.

There is one other point, not brought out in the article but referred to in the interview, and that is that the liberal press and speakers should cease to run down the country. They may claim that they do not, that they have faith in this country, but feel it a duty to point out what misrule is doing. It amounts to the same thing. The perpetual pointing out of an exodus, of the decline of this or that, does no good. Its tendency is to discourage rather than to stimulate. The attraction of other countries, the restlessness and ambition of youth and the facilities for travel in these days, naturally do cause more or less emigration. There would be more or less of it under any government, and it is unlikely that the fullest measure of "unrestricted" reciprocity would stop it. If there is any prospect of things being better, it will not be advanced by persistent whining and lamenting and predicting blue ruin for the land in which we live.

The liberals have a great deal to consider, and not a little to do, if they have an ambition to be something more than a party of opposition.

SOME RAINY DAYS.

There was, without doubt, some grumbling about the wet weather last Monday. Numbers were put to inconvenience and some to actual discomfort by the rain. It may have seemed to them that, with such brief summers as we have, only now and then should the days of June be otherwise than full of sunshine. Yet not only was Monday wet, but Sunday had been so, and the state of the weather was unchanged on Tuesday and Wednesday. Even fairly patient people felt it no sin in them to find fault with the existing condition of things.

There would have been people equally discontented had there been rain on the same days of the month fifteen years ago, and yet had there been it is not likely that the great fire would have even started, and it is certain that its powers of destruction would have been very greatly abridged. So it is that in our utter selfishness we murmur at that for the moment interferes with our comfort of mind and body. We see only ill, where there may be for us, in the working of God's providence, blessings which we are too blind to perceive.

All days should be bright days to those who take this world aright, but so few of us do so that the times of darkness will come in spite of all the philosophy we can command. "Into each life some rain must fall, and some days be dark and dreary." We have our crosses and our losses, which are not only hard to bear but sometimes seem to have nothing but ill for us in their results. We come into this world through pain, most of our earthly joys have an accompaniment of pain, and it is only in exceptional cases that pain does not attend our passing out of this life. Nor is physical pain that which is most hard to bear. In our hearts and souls we have few joys without their attendant griefs, and the greater our capacity for enjoyment the more sensitive we are to suffering. In proportion as we value our friends, for instance, the sorrow of separation from them is hard to bear. Death takes our loved ones, and though we have faith that

the parting is but for a time, yet our lives are made dark and our hearts rebel and suffer. And this is a world of separations, from friends, by death and by circumstance, and from other earthly aids to pleasure which make our lives more joyous, and oftentimes more pure. In the course of time we learn to tremble in the possession of the treasures we value most, for the day may come when, in the lives of all of us, and the keener our sensibilities the darker will be the clouds that seem to overshadow our existence.

Yet in the course of the times and seasons, there are more bright days than dark days, more sunshine than rain. The sun is always behind the clouds, and so in our lives, "heaviness may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." Much that oppresses our souls, as the heavy air of a rainy day affects our physical system, will yield to a renewed happiness, as the mists of earth vanish before the sunshine. It is only by reason of our own selfishness that we are impatient because our rainy days are not one long summer of unalloyed joys. As the rain watereth the earth, so do our dark days bring their blessing, if we can but understand it, as too often, poor blind fools that we are, we cannot. Deprive us of the pleasures we have had, and if they are the true pleasures, we value them the more when they are restored to us. Only the thirsty man can truly realize the great blessing of a cup of cold water; only one who has been for a time deprived of sight can realize, with its return, how God has made all things beautiful. The sun seems to shine brighter after the storm has ceased.

There is a higher view than this. If we earnestly strive to do what is right, not the least event in our lives is without its influence in shaping us up to our ultimate good. If we look back over our past we can sometimes see how this has been, and how what seemed mischance and misfortune has led us where of our own feeble selves we never would have made our way. And beyond all this, if this world were all we would make it, if all were sunshine without a cloud, if all our desires were granted and all our hopes ended in fruition, we would never feel a desire for a better world—a world of fulfilled desire, of perfect companionship and of perfect rest. We would live for what is here, without a hope for the hereafter.

That two men should jump aboard a train within the limits of an American city, force two other men to give up \$16,000 and get away, is something that would be scouted as improbable if told in a novel. Yet it happened the other day in Oakland, Cal., just over the bay from San Francisco. It is only one of several train robberies that have taken place in the west of late, and the crime seems to be increasing. Some more effective mode of punishment than has yet been in vogue must be devised to meet the case. What happened in the case of a white hand on the right arm.—Seattle (Wash.) Telegraph.

IN MEMORY OF MARIA ANNING.

Her Librality Commemorated by a Tablet in the Public Library. When the public library is opened again, its patrons will have a chance to admire the beautiful brass tablet backed by Italian marble, which has just arrived from England, and will be placed on the north wall of the main room. It bears the city arms and is in all respects a handsome piece of work, the red and black in the ornamental border and lettering showing to fine advantage. The inscription reads:

ERECTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE CITY OF SAINT JOHN, IN GRATEFUL RECOGNITION OF THE LIBRITY OF THE LADY MISS MARIA ANNING TO THIS LIBRARY. 1890.

The amount of the Anning bequest is \$1,000, to which is to be added \$100 lately received from the estate. The money is invested at six per cent, which yields the library a revenue of \$246 a year.

PERTINENT AND PERSONAL.

Mr. C. F. Dorman, son of Mr. Fred Dorman, of this city, is visiting his parents in this city. Home has a strong hold on a man when it brings him 3000 miles to see his friends. Mr. Dorman returns in two weeks. He is an old subscriber of PROGRESS, which he says reaches him every Friday night—after just a week from the date it is mailed.

A recent number of the Boston Hotel Guide has a fine portrait and appreciative sketch of Hon. Frederick S. Risteen, first vice-president of the United States Hotel association. Mr. Risteen is a New Brunswicker by birth, but has lived in Boston since 1856, while for the last 20 years he has held various responsible offices in the state and city government. He is a thorough hotel man, and his enterprise in connection with his big Copley square hotel has made even the Bostonians open their eyes.

Must Have Been a Fishing Party. The following memorandum was picked up on the street the other day. It appears to have been dropped by somebody who was going fishing, and the owner can have the original by calling at PROGRESS office:

Three star brandy, 2 bottles.....\$2.00  
Club 7yo, 2.....2.00  
Port, 2.....1.00  
Gin, 1......75  
Ale, 5 dozen.....1.00  
To get at Crabbe's, 1 hair brush, 1 comb, 1 sponge.

On the back was endorsed: To get at Crabbe's, 1 hair brush, 1 comb, 1 sponge.

A NEW PERIL.

What an American Paper Says About St. John's Lady Soldiers.

PROGRESS, a weekly paper printed in St. John, New Brunswick, a city as far east almost as you can go on this continent without falling off, publishes an account of a parade of two companies of infantry, one of cavalry and an ambulance corps. There is nothing in this fact in itself to occasion remark. The average Canadian talks politics nine-tenths of his time and plays soldier the remainder. He drank in his love of the pomp and panoply of martial display with his mother's milk, and she was brought up on traditions of warfare. He is not particularly a bloodthirsty creature, but he dearly loves to get into a uniform and, to tell the truth, makes a pretty good looking soldier. But the significance of the parade in question lies in the fact that the soldiers were all women, except the commanding officer, and it was not playing at drill that they did, but the Simon-pure article, with the regulation rifle, bayonet and sword. We are told that they went through the whole manual and platoon exercise with beautiful precision; that the sword drill was a delightful exhibition of their grace and military style, while the ambulance corps, in its less showy, but not less useful work, elicited rounds of applause.

We are quite prepared for the assurance that the evolutions of a corps of young ladies thus attired were so charming as to call forth enthusiastic approval from the spectators.

But these be troublous times and patriotism ought to keep tight rein upon that fondness for grace and beauty which we all possess; that is the fondness, not the grace and beauty. The latter qualities were omitted in the make-up of the majority of the male sex on this unhappy planet. We must therefore shut our eyes to the mental vision of loveliness which the true inwardness of this movement. During the last ten years there has been a great exodus of young men from Canada to this republic. They have come in swarms, and when Canada made a proposal of reciprocity a few months ago the late Mr. Blaine declined to accede to it. Then the attitude which our government has taken on the Behring sea question will make sealskin socks more expensive and a Canadian girl does not really live unless she has furs in abundance. These two things of themselves no doubt constitute in the minds of our fair neighbors a *casus belli*, and we may expect an invasion at an early day. It is time that the tocsin were brought in from the woodshed and cleaned up and the warbler on the frontier were instructed to be ready to sound an alarm, for really this country is powerless against this new foe which threatens it. What would our First Regiment do if they were called to Sumas to repel an invasion of girls with black tulle caps, white gaiters and stripes down a *casus belli*, and would our arm to one of the invaders and escort her over the border. Could Colonel J. H. L. be relied upon to stay the tide of such an invasion? We try not. The only hope for the nation is the traditional willingness of our own girls to fly to arms upon reasonable provocation, with some qualification in regard to those arms they are asked to fly to. Pending the necessary preparations for defense, our soldiers can at least derive some consolation from the thought that if they fall before the white-gaitered foe, they will be carried off the field by an ambulance corps wearing deep wimples and cuffs and a white hand on the right arm.—Seattle (Wash.) Telegraph.

HILLSBORO.

June 22.—The ladies of the Baptist church gave a very successful concert last Friday evening on the paragon grounds. The programme consisted of choruses, solos, recitations and readings. The young ladies who read and recited were: Miss Isabel Gross, Miss May Steves, Miss M. Burns also gave a reading. At the end of the programme refreshments were served. The grounds were lighted with lanterns, at the evening were warm and pleasant making the whole affair very enjoyable.

The pleasant little steamer *Evangelina*, Capt. Corbett, of Monopolis, left for first trip between Hillsboro, Hillsboro and Moncton on Saturday. I hear rumors of a large picnic for Dominion day to go down to Alma by the steamer.

The members of "Francis Willard" lodge, L.O.G.T., are preparing for a grand concert to be given June 25th, at the residence of Mrs. M. L. Long, of Fairville, who are visiting here last week.

Mr. Edgar Rowe, who spent some weeks with his sister here, Mrs. J. L. Steves, has returned to his home in St. John.

Miss Florence F. Randolph has returned from the U. S. seminary at St. Martins.

Mrs. Beatty Steves spent last week at Moncton, the guest of her brother, Mr. Beatty.

Mr. George E. Day, of Hillsboro, is visiting Hillsboro, the guest of Mrs. E. M. F. Randolph.

Mrs. Jump and her son, Walter, returned home from Boston last week, where they have been spending the winter.

Miss Annie Wood, of Boston, is visiting friends here, she is the guest of Miss Aldy Jump.

Miss Mand Dewey is home from the N. B. Seminary, St. Martins.

The Missionary Society held their annual meeting in the Baptist church Sunday evening last. Addresses were delivered by Revs. Mr. Camp, Mr. Barrie, Mr. Colwell and Mr. Cornwall.

Dr. Randall has purchased and moved his family into the Water's house, and is now having it newly painted and improved in various ways. STELLA.

CHATHAM.

June 22.—Mr. D. G. Smith, editor of the *Miramichi Advance*, left last week for New York. Dr. W. A. Wilson, of Derby, spent Monday in town.

A quiet but pretty wedding took place in St. Mary's church on Monday evening last, when Mr. Harris Fuller and Miss Beattie Gunn were united in marriage by the Rev. Canon Foxworth. The bride looked very pretty in her travelling dress of white and grey with hat and gloves to match. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Fuller drove to the station and took the train for Prince Edward Island.

Mrs. Vaughn, of New York, accompanied by her son, Master Harry, is visiting her sister, Mrs. D. G. Smith.

Miss Marshall is visiting friends in Newcastle. On Friday evening last a very enjoyable concert was given by the children of the Methodist church Sunday school, under the leadership of Mrs. Snowball.

Mrs. W. C. Winslow entertained a number of her friends on Tuesday evening, and I believe is to be "at home" to her friends every Tuesday evening during the summer months.

Miss Jennie Harrison, of New York, spent Sunday and Sunday in town, the guest of the Miss Snowballs.

Quite a number of ladies and gentlemen went up to Newcastle on Thursday last to attend the church of England sale which was a great success. Miss Minnie Mulready, of Boston, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. E. Johnston, at the Hotel Dieu. The musical examination by the pupils at the Hotel Dieu, on Wednesday afternoon, was very much appreciated by those who attended. HILLES.

Don't All Speak at Once.

Mr. George H. McKay is evidently somewhat skeptical of the advertising merits of PROGRESS, and he asks all those who order Butterick's patterns from his advertisement on the ninth page to say that they saw the "ad" in this paper in return for which he will send free an illustrated catalogue of Butterick's patterns. This is, no doubt, one of the most useful books a woman can have, since the numbers of the patterns, the sizes and prices are all given there, but if every lady who sees the "ad" should ask for a book Mr. McKay will need a large edition to supply the demand.

Advertisements on the right margin including: 'S', 'Makes Washes', 'Bas', 'Butter', 'Wire', 'SHE', 'F', 'Co', 'It is especially digestive organ', 'ARTH', 'No', 'In the Laure Wind Hea New Summ', 'McAr', 'SP', 'PAID', 'To', 'Weddi', 'BURPEE'.

# Sterling Soap!

"TA-RA-BOOM-DE-AY!  
This is my washing day,  
But, thanks to STERLING SOAP,  
I'm gay;  
For all is done and put away.  
Ta-ra-boom-de-ay!"



Makes Washing Day a Holiday.  
Washes with No Rubbing, No Work.

SOLE MANUFACTURER  
**W. M. LOGAN, - 290 Union St.**

## Baskets! Baskets!

- Butter Baskets,
- Clothes Basket,
- Willow Hampers,
- Market Baskets.

A Special line of Cheap PICNIC BASKETS, especially suited for this season.

Wire Window Screens, Ice Cream Freezers, Balloon Fly Traps, etc.

## SHERATON & KINNEAR,

(SUCCESSORS TO SHERATON & SELFDORF.)  
38 King St., Opposite Royal Hotel.

### Fry's Cocoa

Pure Concentrated  
To secure this article, please ask for "Fry's Pure Concentrated Cocoa."

**IT IS ABSOLUTELY PURE!**  
No chemicals are used in its preparation as is the case with Dutch Cocos, in which alkalis and other chemicals are introduced, to give apparent smoothness and strength to the decoction.

50 Cases Received ex. S. S. "Nessmore."  
**ARTHUR P. TIPPET & CO., Agts.**

### Note Paper

In the following grades, viz: Grassy Pine, Oriental, Lauretine, Elkhorn, Elegante, Crystal Lake, Paries, Windsor Mills, Brant Mills, from 5c. per quire.  
Heavy Square Envelopes at 5c. a bunch.  
New Novels, Purses, Pocket-Books, Albums, Summer No. Graphic.

**McArthur's Bookstore, No. 80 King St.**

Any **SPRING PAINTING** To Be Done?  
Call upon the wellknown Painter and Decorator  
**A. G. STAPLES**  
Charlotte St. Telephone 546.

**Notice.**  
ALL persons are hereby warned to neither purchase, make or sell "Daisy Chocolates," as we hold the exclusive right to make above brand of Chocolates and will prosecute any infringement of our rights.

### Wedding Presents!

**BURPEE, THORNE & CO.,**  
60 and 69 Prince St., ST. JOHN, N. B.

BEST STOCK IN THE CITY OF  
Butter Coolers;  
Oyster Dishes;  
Cake Baskets;  
Coffee Spoons;  
Tea Services;  
Etc., Etc.

Call and examine the variety.

**St. John—South End.**  
The death of Mr. James J. Kaye, which occurred at his residence, Peel street, on Sunday last, was heard with deep regret. Mr. Kaye has been in failing health for some time past though it was not thought his end was so near. Mr. Kaye was the oldest and most prominent lawyer of this city, and has practiced his profession for 50 years, and was much respected by every member of the bar as well as the citizenry of St. John. He was 78 years of age and leaves a widow and nine children—five daughters and four sons. Three daughters are married and are: Mrs. C. Allison, Mrs. P. Allison and Mrs. Carr. One daughter, Miss Florence Kaye, is at present visiting relatives in England.  
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Dr. A. A. Stockton returned this week from a trip to England.  
Miss Grace Vernon, Amherst, is visiting St. John this week in the city.  
The engagement is announced of a popular young lady residing on German street, daughter of a prominent merchant of St. John, and a young man engaged in the hardware business in this city. The marriage of Miss Nellie Sandler and a Mr. Short, of the hardware business in New York, takes place early in August.  
The ladies composing G. squad in the late drill have presented Capt. Edwards with a handsome set of standard works and Capt. F. Fraser with a silver pencil case in recognition of the pains taken by both these officers to perfect them in their drill. The marriage of Miss Nellie Sandler and a Mr. Short, of the hardware business in New York, takes place early in August.

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## MACAULAY BROS. & CO.

61 and 63 King Street.

BLACK PURE SILK SUNSHADES, Extra Good Value, Fine Finished Mountings.  
DURABLE SILK SUNSHADES, for Rain or Sun, in Black or Dark Brown.  
LADIES' EXTRA LARGE RAIN UMBRELLAS, with Stylish Mountings, Natural Sticks.  
SHOT PARASOLS, with Two and Three Ruffled Borders.  
BLACK FLOUNCED Parasols, CHIFFON TRIMMED Parasols.  
FANCY PARASOLS, in Stripes, Checks, Bordered and Shot Effects, in endless variety.

## MACAULAY BROS. & CO.

### Dress Shields!

Best Seamless Shields only 9 Cents pair, regular 20 Cent Shields. Every pair warranted. These Shields are odorless.  
For Sore Fingers, Gardening, etc.  
Only 5 CENTS each.  
See our New Waterproof Cloaks, price from \$2.00.

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

## Refrigerators \$10 to \$30.

Bird Cages, Watering Pots, Fly Screens, Preserving Kettles and other Seasonable Goods of this line by  
**Coles, Parsons & Sharps,**  
90 Charlotte Street.

## REMOVAL!

THE proprietors of the **American Hair Store** are now permanently located in their elegant new store, and are prepared to serve their many customers in all lines of goods connected with the trade. Madame RAMSDALL will always be in attendance and will give personal attention to her customers. The five prong Waving Irons fully nickel plated, 50 cents each.

**J. W. RAMSDALL, - 87 Charlotte St.**

## Choice Meats and Lamb.

NEW BRUNSWICK SPINACH.  
Our Saturday Goods Fresh and Choice.  
**JOHN HOPKINS, 186 UNION ST.**  
133 Telephone.

## THE Oriental Waving Iron

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

**Miss K. HENNESSY,**  
113 CHARLOTTE ST., - Opposite Hotel Dufferin.

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

## A Luxury Luxuries!

Here is a line that will be in great demand for July weather. We have all widths and qualities in very newest designs. Special patterns for making Lace Capes as shown in cut.

**CHANTILLY SKIRT FLOUNCINGS, 54 and 60 inches.**

## DANIEL & ROBERTSON,

LONDON HOUSE RETAIL, Cor. Charlotte and Union Sts.

**Iaces**

**Black**

**Black**

**Black**

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

For Additional Society News See Fifth and Eighth Pages.

HALIFAX NOTES. Progress is for sale in Halifax at the following places: KNOWLES' BOOK STORE, 24 George street; MORTON & CO., Barrington street; CLIFFORD STARR, 111 Hollis street; ARTHUR EDWARDS, 111 Hollis street; HAYTTIE & MYLON, Morris street; GOSWELL'S BOOK STORE, George street; BUCKLEY'S DRUG STORE, Spring Garden road; FOWLER'S DRUG STORE, 107 Sackville street; G. J. KLINK, 211 Brunswick street; J. W. DOLLEY, 211 Brunswick street; H. SILVER, 145 Pleasant street; A. F. MESSERBY, 145 Pleasant street; CANADA NEWS CO., Dartmouth; HENRIOT & CO., Granville street; F. J. HORTON, Spring Garden road; J. W. Allen, Dartmouth, N. S.

A number of well known people left on Monday in the Snow Scotian for England. Mr. William Twining went to visit Miss Claudine Twining, who is residing in London. Mrs. Twining went on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. W. B. King, who presided at her farewell sermon to his congregation at St. Luke's on the preceding evening. Mr. Twining is on his way back to his new charge at Cambridge. Mrs. John Miller was also a passenger, and intends making a stay of some weeks with Mr. and Mrs. William Miller in London. Mr. E. D. McNeven, who has been a resident of Halifax for many years, having been twice married and twice a widower during his sojourn here, proposes, I understand, to remain in England for good. He has many relations in the old country, brothers and sisters, as well as a number of nieces. Mrs. Hayward, Mrs. Leidyne, his eldest daughter, is now residing in India with her husband, who was for so long stationed in Halifax. Mr. McNeven is one of the most excellent English families, being one of the McNeill-Langley, at which place his brother now resides. Archbishop O'Brien, accompanied by Bishop Macdonald and Bishop-elect Howley, left Halifax for New Brunswick, where they will assist in the consecration of the new cathedral. The closing exercises of the School for the Blind took place in the assembly hall of that building on Tuesday morning, and an exceedingly good programme was satisfactorily carried out by the pupils. The Ladies' college will have their usual musical recitals and elocutionary performances during the next few weeks. On Wednesday evening the teachers instead of the pupils gave an entertainment to which was invited the members of the club and the Ladies' Auxiliary, and which was very pleasant in every respect. Miss Leach, who has been principal at the Ladies' college for some time, leaves in the Snow Scotian for Elmira, N. Y., where she has accepted a similar position.

I hear, on excellent authority, that Mr. Crawford of Hamilton, has to all intents and purposes, been selected by the congregation of St. Luke's church as their future rector. He has, of course, still to be elected, but that will amount to a mere matter of form. Mr. Crawford is a clever man, and a very handsome and charming young man. In Hamilton Mr. Crawford and his congregation have of late been at issue, so that doubtless he will be glad to come to Halifax. Sir John Ross has a dance at Bellevue house on Wednesday next, the success of which will mean the re-inauguration of the Wanders' fair of some of its stall holders. Probably, however, these ladies will if they are in any way able to carry it through. I hear, a tremendous fair of young ladies in their dresses and hats, will be held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Stairs, Duffas and Mrs. Johnston, who should be able to carry it through. I hear, a tremendous fair of young ladies in their dresses and hats, will be held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Stairs, Duffas and Mrs. Johnston, who should be able to carry it through.

There have been several dinners given to the French officers which they have certainly returned in a most thorough manner. On Tuesday evening last, a dinner was given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Stairs, Duffas and Mrs. Johnston, who should be able to carry it through. I hear, a tremendous fair of young ladies in their dresses and hats, will be held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Stairs, Duffas and Mrs. Johnston, who should be able to carry it through.

On Thursday next the marriage will take place in Grace church, Massachusetts, L. I., of Miss Sallie Floyd-Jones and Captain Bardiston. The bride, who is a connection of Mr. Simpson Jones, of St. John, will be given away by her brother, George Floyd-Jones, and will wear a very beautiful gown of white tulle, trimmed with quantities of old lace. There are to be no bridesmaids, and no best man. Hon. Victor Stanley, H. M. S. Grand, who is just now in Halifax, has been invited to do duty in the latter capacity, but is unable to obtain leave for a sufficient time to allow of his going.

General Newgate, late governor of Bermuda, and Mrs. Newgate will be present, and are the only friends of the bridegroom who are able to attend his wedding. There will be about a hundred and fifty guests at the wedding, which will take place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Stairs, Duffas and Mrs. Johnston, who should be able to carry it through.

All the holiday-making plans for Tuesday last were discounted by a steady down-pour of rain. The excursionists who left in the early morning in the train and by the various steamers, spent a wet and bedraggled day; while society, which had contemplated seeing the yacht race for the United Bank cup, or a polo match, found itself obliged to sit at home and find its own amusement. The yacht entered for the race, the Lenore, Yonia, Psyche, Etienne, Hildred, Mischke and Nantico, started indeed, but were towed back to the yacht wharf, run wharf by the steam yacht Uta, as there was no wind and a deluge of rain.

The polo match did not take place, and the concert at the Public Gardens to which anyone was looking forward, was of course postponed. In fact, the great holiday of the year was a disappointment and a weariness to most people.

At last Saturday's cricket match the United Service proved too much for the Wanders in spite of the capital work done for the latter by Mr. W. A. Henry, whose score was forty-five. All the work had turned out to see the match, including a great number of ladies, many of whom take a keen and intelligent interest in the game. The Leicestershire regiment's band played very well indeed, and the weather was perfect, two things which may have done a little to console the fair friends of the Wanders.

Mr. Marsh, R. A., will probably leave this Garrison in August. He is quite an old resident in Halifax having come here in eighty-eight; he has made some intimate friends during his stay. Captain Duffin, R. A., left this week for a tour in Canada.

A large garden party is contemplated at government house on or about July the sixth. No better opportunity will be found this summer for the wearing of pretty summer toilettes, if only the weather is propitious. No less than three brides will receive their friends in the coming week, Mrs. Bow, Mrs. Halsey and Mrs. Curry. The Wanders' fair which is the great topic and event just now, is coming on capitally, thanks to the indefatigable energies of the ladies and gentlemen who have it in charge. To Mr. Wetmore and Mr. Greenwood who have done all the painting and decorating of the tea large booths, a large measure

Are You Going To do any House Furnishing this season? If so, it will pay you to investigate our offerings in Carpets, Oil Cloths, Furniture, And other requisites. Send for a copy of our "House Furnishing Guide." It contains much valuable information, and will be mailed free to any address on application.

NOVA SCOTIA FURNISHING CO.—Ltd. Successors to A. STEPHEN & SON, 101 and 103 Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S.

Assorting Season. JUST RECEIVED: Black Fancy Ribbons, Laced Kid Gloves, China Linings, Surah Silks, Velvets, Navy Dress Serge, Hooks and Eyes.

SMITH BROS. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY, Granville and Duke Streets, Halifax, N. S.

SLUG SHOT KILLS POTATO BUGS! ONLY 5 CTS. PER POUND. For Sale by Halifax Amherst Nursery Co. (LIMITED) AMHERST AND HALIFAX. HERBERT HARRIS, Manager.

These three householders are of the opinion that the "Scarabee Insect Destroyer" is a most effective remedy for Blackbeetles, Cockroaches, Red Ants, etc., and recommend the use of the LONDON DRUG STORE, 127 South West, Halifax.

One Secret of Success. One secret of success in Flower Gardening is to buy plants that have been transplanted and thoroughly hardened off by exposure to the open air.

OVER 1,000,000 Bedding House Plants in Stock. Nova Scotia Nursery, Lockman St., Halifax, JAMES H. HARRIS, Manager. Illustrated Catalogue on application.

Puttner's EMULSION. Secures vigorous growth, averts disease, and makes weakly and ailing children strong and healthy. UNIVERSITY King's College, WINDSOR, N. S. A business meeting of Convocation will be held in Convocation Hall, on Wednesday, June 29th, at 3 p.m. W. R. RUTTER, Registrar. Windsor, June 20, 1892.

DARTMOUTH.

JUNE 22.—A very happy event took place in the Methodist church last Wednesday, the principals being Miss Minnie Tutts, daughter of Mr. James W. Tutts, and Mr. Clifford T. Mitchell. The bride was attired in a cream costume, an train, with veil and wreath. The bridesmaid was Miss Trennam, of Halifax, who was also in cream. Mr. Bert Mitchell was best man. After the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. G. F. Johnson, the guests, numbering about thirty, repaired to the residence of the bride's father where breakfast was partaken of, after which the newly married pair left for a trip up the W. & A. line. The bride received many presents. Both brides, namely, Mrs. Ormon and Mrs. Mitchell have returned and are receiving their friends this week.

Mrs. F. C. Elliot and her daughter, Mrs. R. H. Humphrey, have returned from Boston, where they had gone to attend the wedding of Mr. Foster Elliot, son of Mrs. Elliot. Mr. Elliot has also returned. At last the laws of the Dartmouth tennis club have been reduced to order, and the members say they enjoyed a very pleasant game last Saturday. On the same day Miss Gladys Fairbanks gave a small picnic to her friends up the beautiful lake. The party consisted of Miss Flo. Creed, (Halifax), Miss Gossp, (Windsor) Miss Dollie DeLamar, Miss Kay, Mr. George Gossp, Mr. Frank Creed, Mr. P. A. C. Creighton, Mr. Frank Egan, Mr. J. C. Creighton, Mr. Frank Egan, Mr. J. C. Creighton. The young people rowed to Fort Wallace rocks and had tea, when after spending a delightful day, they returned to finish with a dance at Mrs. Fairbanks.

The engagement is announced of a King street young lady to a gentleman in Yarmouth. The betrothal is the result of a call to most of FRODOGERS' readers, is that of the son of a Dartmouth professor in the Dartmouth tennis club has been reduced to order, and the members say they enjoyed a very pleasant game last Saturday. On the same day Miss Gladys Fairbanks gave a small picnic to her friends up the beautiful lake. The party consisted of Miss Flo. Creed, (Halifax), Miss Gossp, (Windsor) Miss Dollie DeLamar, Miss Kay, Mr. George Gossp, Mr. Frank Creed, Mr. P. A. C. Creighton, Mr. Frank Egan, Mr. J. C. Creighton. The young people rowed to Fort Wallace rocks and had tea, when after spending a delightful day, they returned to finish with a dance at Mrs. Fairbanks.

JUNE 22.—Judge Macdonald, the presiding judge of the supreme court, at present in session here, is staying at the residence of Mr. Hugh Fowler. Among other gentlemen in attendance are Judge Cowling and Messrs. Ritchie, deBlouis and Gullis, Annapolis, W. Purdy, Ber River, R. Robinson, Kenville. Mr. F. M. Young spent a few days in Yarmouth last week. Mrs. McCormick is confined to her bed with a severe attack of acute indigestion. During the absence of Rev. Mr. Wright to the conference at Yarmouth, the residence of the church was occupied by Rev. Mr. Cameron. Mr. Taylor and Mrs. Evans have returned to Halifax accompanied by Mrs. H. Bagges. Mrs. W. E. Vroom of St. John, was the guest of Mrs. Alfred Hoyle, of Yarmouth, on Friday. Mr. and Mrs. Ervin accompanied by Mr. Taylor and Mrs. Ervin, left for Yarmouth on Thursday last to visit his mother. Mr. Walter McCormick and son spent Sunday with his parents. Mr. H. H. Hamilton, of Halifax, and Mrs. Hamilton of Windsor, were the guests of Dr. deBlouis. Mr. H. H. Hamilton, of Halifax, is the guest of Mrs. Mary Hamilton, of Windsor, on Friday. Mr. T. Hardwick, of Annapolis spent Sunday with his parents. Mr. H. H. Hamilton, of Halifax, is the guest of Mrs. Mary Hamilton, of Windsor, on Friday.

Prices Lower than the same stock can be purchased for in the States. As I want to sell \$1,500.00 worth at once, I will give bargains to quick buyers. I have some trotters. Come and get them. Send for prices to Box 144.

JAS. S. MCGIVERN, Bridgetown, Nova Scotia. To Learn STENOGRAPHY & TYPEWRITING UNDER THE BEST CONDITIONS AND WITH THE BEST SUCCESS, ATTEND The Halifax Business College. New Course of Business Practice Best Ever devised.

W. H. JOHNSON, 121 and 123 Hollis Street, HALIFAX, N. S. Be sure to write for Prices.

Who Books? KNOWLES. Where? Cor. George and Granville Sts., Halifax.

A New and Graceful Substitute for Corsets.

The Jenness Miller Model Bodice. WHITE FINE JEAN, PEARL BUTTONS. Style 710. Medium Long Waist, \$2.50. Extra Long Waist, 2.75. Constructed on Dress Reform and Hygienic Principles. Mrs. Annie Jenness Miller writes: "THE MODEL BODICE was designed to meet the wants of that very large class of women who are still wedded to the corset idea. It is graceful in shape, comfortable in fit, and is suggestive of the corset in general style, but absolutely free from the objections raised against that garment. I know that many women who have accepted the Bodice as a substitute for the Corset are loud in its praise, for getting rid of the corset steel often means freedom from suffering." New York, February 6, 1890.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON, Selling Agents for the Women's Shoe Separator. ESTABLISHED 1868. TELEPHONE 738.

MILLER BROTHERS. CALL AND SEE OUR STOCK. Importers and Dealers for the BEST CANADIAN AND AMERICAN PIANOS, ORGANS AND SEWING MACHINES. PIANOS AND ORGANS TUNED AND REPAIRED. SEWING MACHINES REPAIRED. We buy direct in Large Quantities for Cash, and are able to give Large Discounts. Pianos Sold on the Installment Plan. 116 and 118 GRANVILLE ST., - HALIFAX, N. S. Four Diplomas taken on Stock shown at late Provincial Exhibition.

Horses for Sale AT PRICES THAT OUGHT TO SUIT ANYONE WANTING WELL BRED MARES, COLTS OR FILLIES. All Standard Bred and Sired by the Following Horses: MADRID 1833, son of George Wilkes, 2,22. GUTHRIE 11914, son of Guy Wilkes, 2,115. SABLE KING 15071, son of Sable Wilkes, 2,11. PRINCE OF WALES 18383, son of St. Bell, 2,34. HEERON 9381, son of Princeps. NIL DESPERANUM 1389, son of Belmont. GENL. WASHINGTON 1161, sire of Post, 2,191, etc. SULTAN 1813, sire of Stambol, 2,11, etc. PRINCE OF WALES 18383, son of St. Bell, 2,34. PRINCE LAMBERT 1868, son of G. Lambert. MATT MAISON, MAY PRINCE, etc.

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

Queen Hotel, HALIFAX, N. S. We have much pleasure in calling the attention of the Tourist to the fact that the QUEEN has established a reputation for furnishing the best and cleanest bedrooms, and the best table and attention of any hotel in the maritime provinces, if not in all Canada. The QUEEN contains 120 rooms, and is fitted with all modern improvements, including bath-rooms and w.c.'s on every floor. The parlors attract a great deal of attention, as nothing superior in this line is to be seen in Canada. The cuisine has been made a specialty from the first and simply justifies its reputation. One visit will satisfy any one as to its superiority over other Hotels. A. S. SHERATON, Manager.

MOORE'S CHOCOLATES. COR. GEORGE AND GRANVILLE STS., HALIFAX.









RISE SOAP DAY: DAY.

Sunshine.

CHAPTERS.

A copy of PROGRESS criticisms attracted her to look like new," it said. "Thought of it before."



A HAPPY MOMENT. A woman was around before a married couple felt...

Why not send them to money by it.

Uncar's.

Accidentally

CHILD CAN USE IT. The origin of the church. The church as the visible body of believers had its origin in the Tabernacle of witness in the wilderness.

W. O. RAYMOND.

St. Jacobs Oil

Preparation for Indigestion, Mental Exhaustion, and Prejudice of all Physicians of all



SUNDAY READING

SERMON.

The Philosophy of Church Going: Why Some Attend and Others Do Not.

BY REV. DR. J. KERR CAMPBELL, St. Andrew's Church, Stirling.

"And let us consider one another to provoke unto love and good works, forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some is."

This is said to be an age of earnest inquiry, an age when almost everything is subjected to the fires of a keen scrutiny, a rigid cross-examination.

The principle or sentiment of worship in man. It will not be doubted by those who have considered the subject that all rational creatures are gifted with the sentiment of worship.

That rapture of the soul, that strong and irresistible outburst of feeling, that heavy sigh and silent sobbing, or that exclamation from the heart in presence of the beautiful, the picturesque, and the sublime is an evidence of the existence of the sentiment of worship.

Why do some men attend the ordinances of God's house? It has been pointed out as a remarkable fact that the positive injunctions for going to church in the New Testament are few.

The origin of the church. The church as the visible body of believers had its origin in the Tabernacle of witness in the wilderness.

The early Christians, when refused toleration for their gatherings in the towns and villages of the Roman empire, met in dens and caves of the earth and worshipped God in spirit and in truth.

What lovely is Thy dwelling-place, O Lord of Hosts to me! The tabernacles of Thy grace How pleasant, Lord, they be!

Some men may attend the church who are not thus animated. These men may be without certain measures of intellectual light, scientific knowledge, and literary culture.

What Not to Lose. Don't lose contentment. Don't lose hope. Don't lose patience.

Don't lose faith in God and man.

Don't lose the love of prayer.

Don't lose the love of the Word.

Don't lose the love of the saints.

Don't lose the love of the world.

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charged to make these oracles known to every succeeding race.

The ministers of Christ are appointed to explain the unsearchable riches of Christ.

They are appointed for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ.

Their duty is to preach the gospel and the whole counsel of God, which contains the demands of God for the repentance and return of all His revolted subjects.

They are not at liberty to preach what they please, or any other gospel than the gospel revealed in the scriptures.

That gospel and no other is the "power of God unto Salvation to every one that believeth."

"Faith," said the Apostle "cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God."

"Hear," said the Lord and your soul shall live. Men should therefore attend the church that they may hear, and hearing that they may believe and obey.

The Sentiment of Worship. The principle or sentiment of worship in man. It will not be doubted by those who have considered the subject that all rational creatures are gifted with the sentiment of worship.

Even those who are devoid of moral consciousness, and his only God the moral order of the universe, do not gain say the fact that man is a creature of religious instincts, and must worship something.

Even men like Shelley, who declare that God and the human mind are identical, that man is the mode of the Divine Being, readily admit that man often betrays the sentiment of worship.

Positivists, whose worship is the worship of humanity, admit that the sentiment of worship is universal.

That rapture of the soul, that strong and irresistible outburst of feeling, that heavy sigh and silent sobbing, or that exclamation from the heart in presence of the beautiful, the picturesque, and the sublime is an evidence of the existence of the sentiment of worship.

The natural sentiment, though exalted into a rational conviction and otherwise purified, may be perverted by evil habits, foolish companions, and the environment of social circumstances.

But in those in whom it is not perverted, it is crushed, but graduated into faith and love, it becomes the mainspring of life and action. This leads us to the fourth point of our argument, viz., the philosophy of church going.

The Delight of Worship. Why do some men attend the ordinances of God's house? It has been pointed out as a remarkable fact that the positive injunctions for going to church in the New Testament are few.

We think it would have been more remarkable had such injunctions been many. Why so? A man who lives requires no injunctions to breathe, and a man who is hungry requires no injunctions to eat.

Children, because of their ignorance, may require a certain measure of compulsion to get them to attend school in order to become useful citizens; but parents require no legal enactment to compel them to love their children or to attend to their physical comforts.

Much less do Christians require any other law than "the law of the spirit of life in Christ Jesus," by which they are animated to attend the means by which they grow in grace and in the knowledge of God their Saviour.

They love the Lord's day and the Lord's house because they love the Lord Himself. They are glad when it is said unto them, "Let us go up into the house of the Lord." In all ages and in all lands they love the habitation of God's house, the place where His honor dwelleth.

The ought of obligation to attend the church or the means of grace is a principle of law, not of letter that is killed, but of Spirit that giveth life. As desire springs from life, as heat from fire, and water from the fountain, so love to the Lord leads every Christian to His house.

That house may be upon a lonely moor, or a mountain summit, in a grand cathedral or in a humble barn in church, or chapel, or peasant's cottage—the Christian is sure to be there, for Christ himself will be there. "Whenever two or three are gathered together in My Name," he says, "there am I in the midst."

The early Christians, when refused toleration for their gatherings in the towns and villages of the Roman empire, met in dens and caves of the earth and worshipped God in spirit and in truth.

The catacombs of Rome and Pagan history bear witness to the fact. The younger Pliny, in his letter to the Emperor Trajan, tells us that "the Christians met on a certain day for religious worship, that their meetings were held in the morning before daylight, and that they worshipped Christ as God."

The spirit that animated these early Christians is with us still. Thousands and thousands in all lands within the area of civilization need no other injunction, no other command or force, than their love to God, and their sense of need to assemble themselves together for prayer and praise and the ministry of the Word.

The spirit that animates them is expressed in the words of the song: How lovely is Thy dwelling-place, O Lord of Hosts to me! The tabernacles of Thy grace How pleasant, Lord, they be!

Some men may attend the church who are not thus animated. These men may be without certain measures of intellectual light, scientific knowledge, and literary culture, but God's spirit and ways are not yet in their hearts.

They have little or no capacity for the appreciation of moral evidence or spiritual doctrine. They are not as those whose hearts have been broken or are regenerated, or who have been trained in christian homes.

They cannot as yet understand the things of the Spirit of God as those who have known the scriptures from their youth, and have been under the influence of things spiritual, things unseen and eternal, more or less constantly all their days. These men may

have been strangers to the prayers and christian example of godly mothers. For years they may have been engaged in worldly business or been devoted to physical science, or they may have lived where the means of grace were far beyond their reach.

It is pleasing to see such men at length coming to the house of God. Their mental culture, scientific knowledge and business habits may fit them for the highest positions of the world; and they may feel that the occupants of the pulpit are not always their equals, but they go to the church because they know that God is and that He ought to be worshipped.

They go to the house of God not only because it is right to do so, not merely to render the homage which the creature ought to render to the Creator, but also because church attending is an antidote to the worldliness of the world during the week.

As medical men prescribe a change of diet and a change of air for the health of their patients, so the house of the Lord and His worship are helpful for soul-health. This, in brief, is the philosophy of church-going. What is the philosophy of non-church-going?

Reasons For Non-Attendance. Why do some men not attend church? We need not refer to the state of men by nature as a reason for the absence of a good number. We need not remind you of the fact that "the carnal mind is enmity against God, not subject to the law of God, neither, indeed, can be."

If we have no classes of men called Amorites, and Hittites and Egyptians in our midst, we have such men in heart and life.

(1) Some men do not go to church because of their self-concidence. A self-concited man is a hopeless man; there is more hope of a fool than of him. "Concited men," says Dryden, "are still in their opinion—always wrong."

"The obstinate man," says Pope, "does not hold opinions; they hold him." The conceited man lives within the narrow limits of his own intellect, and can neither see or hear any one greater or wiser than himself.

All things beyond the limits of his intellect are only imaginary spectres, and the world to come is but a misty cloudland. The church is for old wives and feeble-minded men! "Those who think that the intellectual battle against Christianity has been fought and won," says Mr. Gladstone, "are reckoning without their host. Human thought is not yet divorced either from the vital essence of Christianity or from the cardinal facts and truths which are to that essence as the body is to the soul.

Christianity, even in its sadly imperfect development, is, as simple matter of fact, at the head of the world. As the first creating power, it rules the earth." Those who have it in their power to attend some place of worship, and do not, are neither God's friends nor man's friends; and they may live to learn that they are not their own friends. They are practically declaring that they are wiser than God, and that they will not have Christ to reign over them. Such men are morally insane.

(2) Some men do not attend church because they are indolent. Indolence is said to be the guardian angel of the Oriental throne. Hence the barrow of some which might have been turned into a fruitful field, hence the peoples as paupers and men everywhere as on the dunghill of circumstances. Indolence is mental and physical inertia. It leads to poverty, misery and ruin. It leads to the Lord's day to say, "We are tired," a little more sleep and a little more slumber, and thus God is robbed of His honor, and their souls of spiritual benefit.

I read the following story, in effect, in a periodical the other day. A poor man went to a friend to ask the loan of some money. He told the friend that he was greatly in need of six pounds. The friend frankly told him that he had only seven pounds, and that it he gave him six he might be in a tight place himself. He gave him the six pounds, however, to meet his urgent needs. Shortly after the man who had got the six pounds broke into his friend's house and robbed him of the seventh. Could anything have been more foolish? It was a morally idle action, you say. "I say so, too. What are we to think of those to whom God hath given six days in which to labour and do all their work, and yet must needs rob Him of the seventh? The indolence which leads a man to neglect the means of grace leads him at the same time to rob God of His honor, and His own soul of many blessings. A man has but to neglect his business to make him a bankrupt, the farmer has but to neglect his fields to make himself and others poor and hungry, parents have but to neglect the education of their children to unfit them for the duties of life, and men have but to neglect the means of grace to make them obnoxious to God and unfit for heaven. As surely as neglect brings ruin to a house, poverty, wretchedness and rags to a home, so surely will indolence, non-church-going and Sabbath-breaking bring ruin to the soul. All that I know of men and things in general, and all that I have experienced, lead me to say that these words are true:—

A Sabbath well spent Brings a week of content, And prepares for the toil of tomorrow. But a Sabbath profaned, What'er may be gained, Is a certain surmount of sorrow.

"Let us," therefore, "consider one another to provoke unto love and to good works: Not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some is."

A Revival Service on Mount Calvary. The other Sunday a "revival" service was held on Mount Calvary, and an address given by Mr. Moody, the American evangelist. About 400 persons—guides, and nurses from the hospital—gathered outside the Damascus gate of Jerusalem, on the round green hill which is believed to be the spot where Christ was crucified. A number of boys and girls from the mission school led the singing, and Mr. Moody, standing on a chair, gave a characteristic address.

What Not to Lose. Don't lose contentment. Don't lose hope. Don't lose patience.

Don't lose faith in God and man.

Don't lose the love of prayer.

Don't lose the love of the Word.

Don't lose the love of the saints.

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Don't lose the love of the devil.

Don't lose the love of the world.

Little Things. It will only rightly use little things, it is surprising how much may sometimes be done with them.

A vicer, having offended his royal master, was condemned to life-long imprisonment in a high tower, and every night his wife used to come and weep at its foot. "Go home," said the husband, "and find a black beetle, and then bring a bit of butter and three strings—one of fine silk, one of stout twine, another of whipcord—and a strong rope."

When she came provided with everything, he told her to put a touch of butter on the beetle's head, tie the silk thread around him and place him on the wall of the tower. Deceived by the smell of butter, which he supposed was above him, the insect continued to ascend till he reached the top, and thus the vicer secured the silk thread. By it he pulled up the twine, then the whipcord, and then a strong rope, by which he finally escaped. It was a little stone that slew Goliath; it was a common basket that saved the life of a great apostle; it was a spider's web spun across the opening of the cave in which the great Scottish patriot was hid that made the soldiers not think of searching to bind there. Let us never despise small instruments, for by them God sometimes works in bringing about great results. There were only two small fishes, but from them Jesus fed the multitudes, so that it says, "likewise of the fishes as much as they would."

"Great things from little ones are born; So little ones treat not with scorn."

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

It seems to me girls it is time we paid the tribute which is so well deserved, to the genial and most useful neighbour who stands beside us week after week, keeping us company shoulder to shoulder, and column by column, almost seeming to suggest by his proximity that it is a good thing for girls to learn to cook, and that it would be a good idea if Astra's girls would pass right on from her column to his, and read what he has got to say on the subject. Of course I refer to our friend, the editor of seasonable receipts, and I often wonder how it is that we are not absolutely inundated with testimonials as to the excellence of his receipts. And as I fancy most of the girls are too shy to do so, or else have never thought of trying them, so I must write a few words of "praise and thank" myself, and if the editor of that column, I will cheer his heart to know that his work is appreciated. I have never tried one of those recipes which was not a grand success, and his methods are so simple, so easy, and above all so economical that a child could learn to cook from reading them, and not waste anything either. I never liked rhubarb till I tasted it cooked by his recipe, and then it was simply delicious, numbers of my friends say the same and I do not think anyone could possibly have a better cookery book than that made by simply cutting out those recipes, classifying them and pasting them in a blank book. I know of several girls who are doing that now, and by and by they will have a tried and trusty cookery book better than money can buy. I think the editor of that column is a benefactor to womankind for the manner in which he has simplified our work for us, and smoothed so many obstacles out of our path, and so, as a member of the sex that usually cooks, I wish to tender him our respectful thanks.

LUCILLE, Nova Scotia.—I was so glad to recognize your familiar hand-writing and to know that at least one of my old friends remembered me, and thought enough of me to write. The place you describe so graphically must indeed be lovely. And so your birthday comes in June? I wish mine did; but, alas, it is in January. I do not feel at all anxious on the score of your forgetting anything you learned. I believe I have more confidence in you than you have in yourself. What you speak of was not "flat" at all. It was really a shame about your dress. A little thing like that is so annoying. I am so glad you suggested we come to pass one of these days. You know June is a favorite month for such events. I did hear it and I was very sorry, but I trust he is on the mend now. I am glad you gave your friend some hints. Geoffrey and I could give her plenty more. You are quite right about the physician, it is almost a specialty of his. And I could tell you of such numbers of cases of weak lungs that he has cured when other physicians have utterly failed. I wish you could see him. I am so sorry to hear that it is troubling you again, but you will have to try change of air once more. How is the patient now? Quite well I hope. Never be afraid of writing me too long a letter, as you know I am always delighted to hear from you. I think I saw something of yours this week, but perhaps it belonged to another person.

ROMEO and JULIET, Fredericton.—Which is Romeo, and which is Juliet, or are they both the same? The matters you wish to consult me about are almost too weighty for my rather shallow intellect, but I shall try to do the best I can. (1) Yes, Fredericton is a pretty place to visit in summer. (2) No, I do not think it wrong to go for a walk on Sunday, if I did I would not do it, one might do many worse things than "commune with nature." The Hermitage is a lovely spot, but I do not know how lovers would regard it, not having had any experience in that line, I should think it rather public myself, especially on a Sunday. (2) It would depend entirely upon themselves. Some men object to their lady loves accepting any attention at all from other men, while others feel perfect confidence in the girl of their heart and like her to enjoy herself as much as possible. I suppose "serious trouble might arise" if the absent lover objected, or if the attentions accepted were too marked. (5) A pearl solitaire is a lovely and suitable for those who pride themselves on not being superstitious; an opal is a beautiful ring and very fashionable. Which of you contemplate buying it, or is it to be a joint stock affair? (6) Heliotrope means devotion; Lily of the valley, affection in the shade or unrequited affection; mignonette, "your qualities surpass your charms," and I really forget the others.

(7) Opals are the emblems of sorrow and misfortune, and peacock's feathers are supposed to bring ill luck to any one to whom they are given, but purchasing them breaks the charm. I used to know the reason for the superstition, but I have forgotten it. (8) Navy blue and white, and heliotrope and white seem to be the most popular colors for gentlemen's neckties this summer. (9) I really cannot undertake the responsibility of saying what college or what profession is the best, it is largely a matter of individual taste, but really I think all the professions are overdone and soon we shall all "thank" to trade in self-defence. You certainly did ask a whole "school" of questions; still I was fortunately able to answer most of them, so I did not mind. I will give Geoffrey the love with pleasure. Shall I ever know you as anything else, Romeo and Juliet I wonder? TANSY, of St. John, wishes to know if it is proper for a young lady who is engaged to lay her head on a gentleman's shoulder, his affections also being engaged. Really, Tansy, I am shocked at you! And if it were not that your question is so ambiguously put that it is perceptible of several different constructions, I would be a great deal more shocked. Of course, my dear, if the gentleman referred to should happen to be her father, and the object of his affections her mother, there would not be the least impropriety about

it; neither would there be if he chanced to be her brother, even though his affections were engaged to some other girl at the time. And finally, there is nothing in the shoulder referred to belonged to the young man she was engaged to, in which case she had a perfect right to use it for a pillow whenever she felt inclined; but if it belonged to some stranger, who was also engaged, then it was very improper indeed, and the worst I wish that wicked young couple is, that their respective owners should both happen in at the same moment, and retribution thus descend upon their naughty heads in its most cruel form.

SOME PRETTY WAISTS.

Standard and Novel, in Every Variety of Material and Color. Extremely attractive waists, intended to wear either with a coat in cool weather or without in hot days, come in all possible shades. They are slightly full in the back. In the front the silk is brought in folds from the under arm seams and gathered to make a double frill, graduated at throat and waist line, falling broad and full over the bust. The collar is high, the points turned back in front, the sleeves are full and wide, without being especially high, giving the broad shouldered, narrow waisted effect that is just now considered desirable.

Two cotton blouses that may be worn with any skirt and are valuable as a means of freshening last season's toilets have just been added to the wardrobe of a certain young woman who boasts of never having more than three gowns at one time, but who is nevertheless always well dressed. One is of blue crepon flowered with white and made with a long pointed yoke of Swiss embroidery back and front, outlined with a not too wide bertha of edging to correspond. A ribbon belt terminating in a smart little bow confines the full folds of the crepon at the waist. The sleeves have narrow cuffs of embroidery.

The other bodice is of fine cambric powdered with sprays of flowers on a pale cream colored ground. It is smocked at the neck and at the wrists, and is finished around the bottom by a ruffle that is just deep enough to be becoming to a slender figure. For house and evening wear there are some extremely pretty things. A graceful bodice of pale gray silk has a pointed yoke back and front formed of alternate rows of ruffles and gathers. The full sleeves are buttoned at the wrist and end in a small frill. The collar is uncompromising in its height and stiffness.

Suitable either for the theatre or for home dinner wear is a smart arrangement in heliotrope silk and broad black velvet ribbon. The ribbon forms bands extending from neck to waist both back and front. Between them the full silk shows effectively. The sleeves are finished with the velvet, the collar is made of it and a broad ribbon velvet sash is tied about the waist. There are not a few cashmere waists that are every bit as effective as the silk ones. A black one that is especially designed for the woman who has worn out the waist to her black belt skirt and hasn't any more material to make it over with is arranged with rich folds of cashmere, unembroidered with tiny jet beads, and drawn down at the waist under a belt of velvet ribbon that comes forward from the under arm and fastens a bit to the left of front with a bow of full loops.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

France has a national council of women, in Finland the national bodies are federated through the efforts of Baroness Alexander Gripenberg; the three Scandinavian countries, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, have formed a Scandinavian women's council, and in Italy a national club of women has been formed, with Queen Margherita as its leader and chief officer. The women of Bohemia have about 100 different clubs and societies organized for the advancement and aid of women in different lines of work. One of the clubs or societies, numbering 600 members, is for the purpose of protecting young girls from temptations and opportunities for idleness and neglect. A home is provided for them and opportunities for study in the schools afforded until they are old enough to go out to service. Another club, the Minerva, is devoted to raising the standard of education for women by founding schools and securing admission of women students to the universities. No college for women now exists, and in four years the university of Prague will be open to them.

Several women in Paris earn comfortable incomes by posing for the sketch artists or before the camera for the composition of the fashion plates in expensive magazines. The demand for lifelike-looking pictures in the fashion journals here has created a similar occupation for women here, which one young lady is following with good profit. It requires the possession of that indescribable grace called "style," rather than beauty of figure or face, to follow this profession.

Among the leading features of the season's fashions one of the most characteristic is the combination of different colors and different materials in the same gown. Velvet is freely used in the decoration of all kinds of this summer dresses, and if a touch of fur is needed on a gauze ball dress the best modifiers employ it. A gown with a pink bodice may have a skirt of mauve with a trimming even of blue, and the once hopelessly divorced blue and green of the prism are wedded in most close harmony in the season's favorite color combination.

This promises to be a white summer with all kinds of white materials in vogue for all sorts and conditions of gowns and wearers. Silks, fine woolsen, nile and crepe, embroidered muslins and dimities in plain white and trimmed with colored ribbons. And after these pure white fabrics the next in favor have narrow colored stripes on a white ground, with ribbons the color of the stripes for decoration.

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Ices—How They Are Made.

The past few days of warm weather have brought numerous enquiries about ice cream. Ices are generally regarded as expensive luxuries, and it is an admirable instance of how completely custom rules the majority of our housekeepers. For instance: There are many houses where the dinner may consist of soup, fish, entrees, joint, game, and wine; and yet were we to suggest a course of ice, the worthy housekeeper would hesitate on the ground of extravagance, showing how much we are the slaves of custom. It is, as a rule, hopeless to argue with persons whose definition of economy is—what they have always been accustomed to—since they were children; their definition of extravagance—anything new, or, as they will probably express it, any new-fangled notion. The fact remains, however, that ices are sold in the streets of large cities at two cents each, and the vendors manage to make a living out of the profit, not only for themselves, but for their families also. Under these circumstances the manufacture of these extravaganzas is worthy of inquiry. It can be made at home very cheaply without the use of a freezer. Of course, with a good freezer, there is absolutely no trouble, and those who can afford to buy one will have directions given with each machine. This is written for the benefit of those who do not possess a freezer. Nor will I allude to machines for freezing powders. The inexperienced had better not meddle with them, but rely for their cold simply on ice and common coarse salt mixed.

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Lemon Water Ice.

We will suppose we want a lemon water ice, which is simply a strong, sweet lemonade frozen. It is well known that lemon will freeze at a certain temperature—call it a freezing point. By mixing finely chopped ice and coarse salt and a very little water together, a far greater degree of cold can be immediately produced, viz.: a thermometer would stand at 32 degrees below freezing point were it plunged into this mixture. To make the process clear I will here describe the real freezer, which is a metal pail placed inside a much larger pail or tub. The mixture to be frozen is placed inside the inner vessel, and chopped ice and salt packed round it—three parts ice and one part salt. It is now obvious that if we have called the two pails—the inner one with the mixture to be frozen, and the outer one with the ice and salt, that very soon the contents of the inner vessel will be a solid block of ice. To prevent this it must be constantly stirred. The mixture will, of course, freeze first against the sides of the pail, so there is a stirrer fixed to the end of a handle is made to revolve, and continually scrapes the sides, throwing the mixture to the center until it can be turned no longer. The cream or water ice, as it may be is then taken out and packed into moulds; covered and sealed with butter, and packed in ice and salt to be kept solid until required, or left in the freezer, and just before serving, dish up on a silver or glass dish in a rough looking pile, which it neatly delooks as well or better than if it turned out of a common shaped mould.

Without a Freezer.

It is obvious that if the stirrer is fixed and the pail made to revolve, that it is the same thing as if the pail were fixed and the stirrer made to revolve. Therefore, to make, say a lemon water ice, take an empty clean, round coffee can, or any round tin will do. Get a clean, smooth piece of wood the same width as the diameter of the can, only it must be a great deal longer. Suppose the tin to be nine inches deep and five inches in diameter, one piece of wood must be nearly five inches wide, say a quarter of an inch thick and about two feet long. Next get a butter tub or large pail, place the tin in the middle, and the sweet lemonade inside. Next place the piece of wood upright in the tin, so that the wood touches the bottom, next surround the tin with a layer of fine ice—the finer it is pounded the quicker it will freeze—then sprinkle one part salt, then three parts ice, so on until it reaches a point above the mixture inside. Then cover the ice and salt with a blanket, and get some one to hold the pieces of wood steady. Take the tin in your two hands and turn it round and round, first one way, and then the other. In a very short time you will find the tin to contain lemon water ice. Whether cream ices or water ices the process of freezing is the same.

Lemon Ice Cream.

Rasp the yellow rind of two large, fresh lemons upon half a pound of lump sugar. Crush the sugar and strain over it the juice of one lemon, add a quart of cream (or substitute given below), stir until the sugar is dissolved, freeze and serve.

Substitute for Cream to Freeze.

Stir a tablespoonful of flour into a quart of new milk, simmer it for a few moments to take off the rawness of the flour; stir in the yolks of two well beaten eggs, and strain through a fine sieve. When cold add the juice of the lemon and sugar as in the foregoing recipe.

Vanilla Ice Cream.

The same as above, but using extract of vanilla for flavoring instead of lemon. Freeze in the usual way.

Strawberry Ice Cream.

Pick the hulls off two boxes of ripe strawberries, sprinkle one pound of powdered sugar over them, bruise them well with a wooden spoon, and rub them through a fine sieve. Mix the juice thus obtained with a quart of cream, or the substitute given above. Add the juice of a lemon, and a few drops of cochineal for color. Freeze as usual. Probable cost: Cream, 30 to 35 per quart; strawberries, 15 to 20 per box. It will be seen that ices are not necessary expensive luxuries. The lemon water ice; lemon ice cream (substitute);



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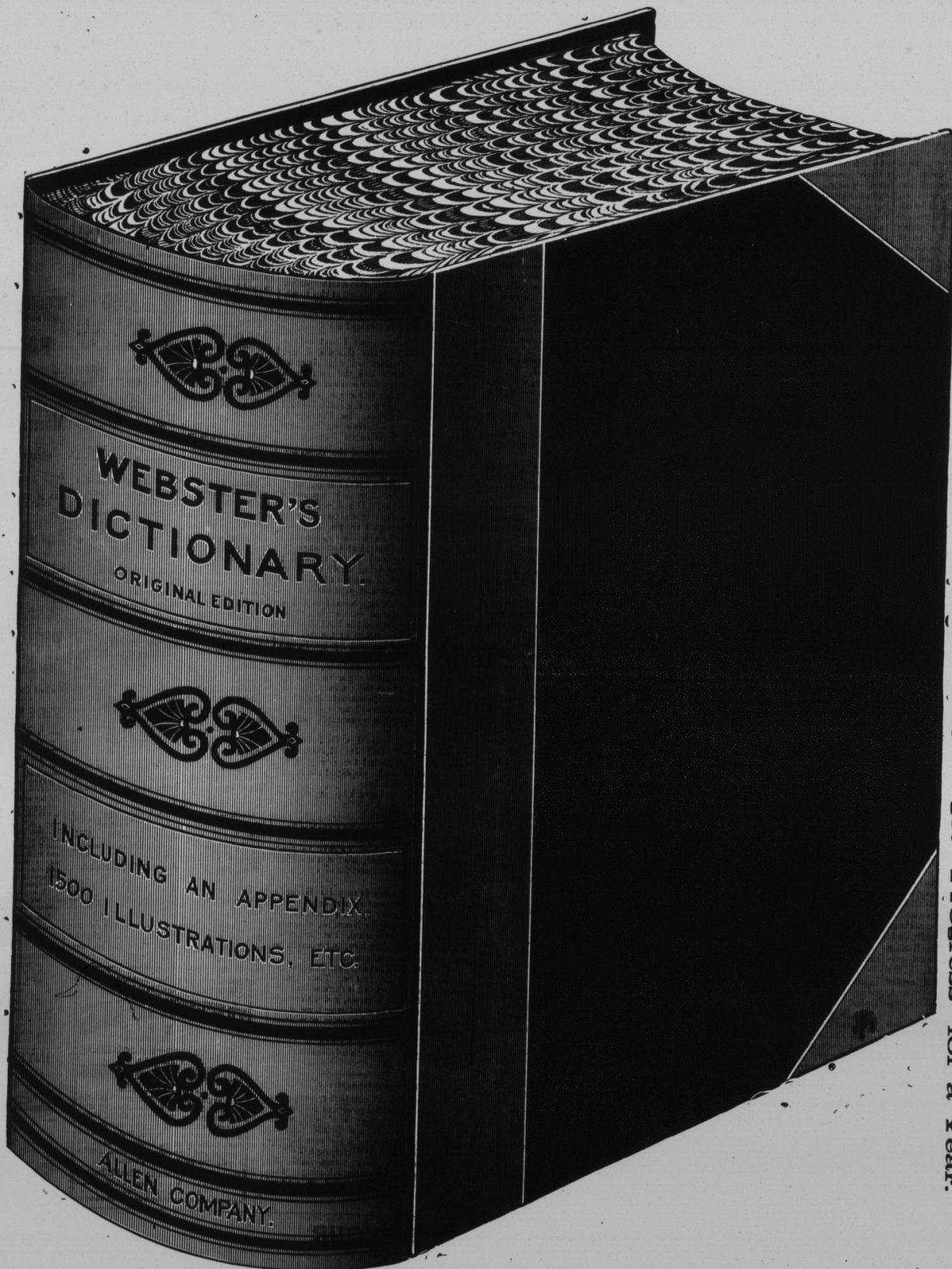
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B.  
city. Directly op-  
halfway station.  
the depot free of  
day.  
ME, Proprietor

N. B.  
ARDS, Proprietor.  
Also, a first-class  
ins and boats.

A. JONE  
Proprietor.

