



IT IS STILL A MYSTERY. LIZZIE BORDEN IS ACQUITTED BUT SOMEBODY IS GUILTY.

Her Portrait Familiar to Everybody in New England—Her Trial in Popularity is the Great Feature—The Old and New Style of Circus Discussed.

BOSTON, JUNE 21.—Lizzie Andrew Borden has been acquitted of the crime of killing her father and step-mother, by a jury of twelve good men and true, who in a few short weeks, or long to them, perhaps, have become almost as famous as Lizzie Borden herself.

But one of the greatest mysteries in the history of America still remains unsolved.

Progress readers are familiar with the story of the crime; those who read the paper a year ago remember the faces of the Borden family, as they were of that kind not easily forgotten; here in Boston, people are as familiar with the face of Lizzie Borden as they are with that of Governor Russell, as shown on the photographs every where you turn, and which, by the way, look so unlike the Governor of Massachusetts that people who see him for the first time are invariably disappointed.

During the past week Lizzie Borden has been sharing honors with P. T. Barnum in the pictorial line, with the young woman very much in the lead. Barnum's portraits show him to be very much older than those



LIZZIE BORDEN IN COURT. This is a representation of Lizzie Borden as she sat in the court room listening to the arguments, on her trial for murder. It does not make her appear to so good advantage as some other portraits that have been published, and hardly does justice to her force of character. She would have shown to better advantage in a full face portrait, and without the disfiguring hat she wears.

displayed before his death, but the old smile is there and everybody recognizes the picture.

The greatest show on earth made a veritable white city out in Roxbury last week. It arose in a night near the Back Bay Park and such display of canvas was surely never seen, for while the big show grows in magnitude every year so does the number of fakirs, the side shows which follow the circus, the men with things to sell and tents to sell them in, also following the circus, and Boston's own mob of fakirs, who also pitched their tents and yelled,—the whole company filling acre after acre, and taking up every available piece of land on both sides of Huntington avenue, until where all is now open fields and vacant lots last week it was a thickly populated, enterprising and noisy city. It was a circus, summer resort, county fair and half a dozen other institutions rolled into one. There were the merry-go-rounds, the babies on the block, the circus lionade and the peanuts, all outside with the greatest curiosities the world, nor Barnum nor Bailey ever saw, although exhibited on the next lot, and apparently part of the circus.

But the circus, bigger, grander, more bewildering than ever, of course. Human nature is the same here as it is in St. John, and every other person one hears talking about the circus longs for the good old one ring circus of yore, when people got less for their money, and did not have to bite off more than they could chew.

If one counted all the people he heard making a remark similar to this, it would not take long to make the number large enough to fill a two ring tent.

But how many people really mean what they say when they talk about old times? Like the one ring circus for instance, who would be satisfied with it in these days? Hearing so much of this talk prompted Dan Rice, the greatest circus clown in the country, to start on the road with a one ring show. It was a genuine old time circus, but the people who got no satisfaction out of the three ring shows, did not attend the old timer, and it was a flat failure.

Times have changed, and no matter how much talk there is about the old times, the people have changed also, and when it comes down to "the fine thing," as the boys say, they have no use for institutions that have had their day. In fact they are looked upon as back numbers, and efforts to revive an old time popularity, as a rule, ends in failure.

It is the same with once popular amusement houses. Like Victoria Rink, in St. John, for instance, how often do we hear people sighing for the old days, of skating beneath its lofty dome, of the carnivals at which there was something new and worth seeing every time one was held.

DANGER ON THE TRACK. SOME PERILS THAT ENVIRON THE CITIZENS OF MONCTON.

The Way Trains Are Placed So as to Give the People a Chance to Perform Gymnastics—The Race to Catch On Sometimes Falls to Effect Its Object.

The good people of Moncton, who are of a pious turn of mind are praying fervently for the summer time-table to go into effect on the I. C. R. in the faint hope that some of the almost intolerable inconveniences which have long made Moncton station a bye-word, from the rock-bound coast of New Brunswick to the smiling shores of the great Salt Lake—since Moncton people are to be found everywhere—will be mitigated in some degree.

The stranger who comes into Moncton for the first time, takes his life in his hands just as surely as if he started out single handed to chase the artless and undraped Apache on his native plains. He does not generally realize his peril until he hears about it afterwards; but it is there all the same, from the first moment he steps upon the labyrinth of metals he has to cross before reaching the town itself, until he passes the last rail. The peril scarcely extends to the natives, or inhabitants, of this flourishing city, because long familiarity with danger has engendered a sort of contempt for it which borders on recklessness, and besides that, the citizen of Moncton has acquired an agility in skipping across rails in the very teeth of an approaching engine which would make a Tyrolean chamois hunter pale with envy, and can only be the reward of long, and dangerous practice.

But let me not digress, I have a weakness for digressing, which ought to make my fortune, should I ever enter the literary arena, as a writer of realistic fin de siecle novels, but which in my present humble sphere of journalism is perpetually tripping me up, and proving a stumbling block in my path.

After many years of discomfort, and peril to life and limb, people were beginning to get accustomed to the peculiarities of Moncton station, and accidents did not happen very often, because the people who visited the city told their friends about it and warned those who were intending to come Monctonwards, that it behoved them to be careful, and renew their accidental policy before trusting themselves here. So things were comparatively quiet in railway circles and the railway authorities felt that something must be done to rouse a little more enthusiasm, else traffic would be diverted from the I. C. R.; and after careful thought, they decided to have the St. John train come in on what is known as the north track, which runs along the city side of the station; instead of coming in at the other and safer side, in the railway yard, as it had always done before, than backing down the yard and coming up on the main track, after the C. P. R. had gone out.

This was a thoroughly satisfactory arrangement and one with which no one had ever found any fault, but last year it was done away with, and now, the passenger who is in a hurry to catch his train, and has just two minutes to do it in, finds that his frantic run of the last five minutes has been useless, since he reaches the station only to find his further progress blocked by the train which is being made up for the North, and has been shunted directly across the plank walk leading to the station; so that unless he either climbs over it, or through it, he must lose his train which is quite out of sight, at the other side of the station. He does not like to climb up the steps of one of the cars and pass through, because it may move at any moment, but there is little hope that it will move quickly enough to clear the track in time for him to pass. While he is hesitating, late interposes, and decides the matter for him: his train pulls slowly out of the station, and he is stranded until the next morning.

It is really very hard; and if hard on men how much worse for ladies and children, who arrive at the station a little behind time either to start on a journey, to see a friend off, or to post a letter. At the end of a breathless race, they find the train drawn up across the sidewalk, and all hope of reaching the other side of the station at an end. They dare not walk down the track some 30 yards and cross in front of the engine, and they cannot climb up the steps and creep between the cars, so they too, stand helplessly still and hear the train they hoped to catch, go out.

I do not mean to say that traffic across that sidewalk is suspended every evening, because I have not made a point of being on the spot every time a train comes in or goes out, but it happens so frequently as to seem a regular thing, and the inconvenience of it is so great, that I do hope when the summer arrangement goes into force, the St. John train will either come in on the other track, or else it will not be shunted until the C. P. R. has gone out, otherwise there is likely to be an accident some day, which will finally startle either the city, or the railway authorities, whichever may be responsible, into taking some precautions for the protection of the would-be travelling public.

Excursions by the Clifton. The first excursion trip of the steamer Clifton for the summer months starts next Saturday, the first of July, from her Indian town wharf, when she will make her usual trip to Hampton and return. The popularity of this trip is so general that it only requires the inducement of a fine day to give the Clifton as many passengers as she can conveniently carry. Captain Earle never permits his boat to be over crowded, however, and all

DANGER ON THE TRACK. SOME PERILS THAT ENVIRON THE CITIZENS OF MONCTON.

The Way Trains Are Placed So as to Give the People a Chance to Perform Gymnastics—The Race to Catch On Sometimes Falls to Effect Its Object.

The good people of Moncton, who are of a pious turn of mind are praying fervently for the summer time-table to go into effect on the I. C. R. in the faint hope that some of the almost intolerable inconveniences which have long made Moncton station a bye-word, from the rock-bound coast of New Brunswick to the smiling shores of the great Salt Lake—since Moncton people are to be found everywhere—will be mitigated in some degree.

The stranger who comes into Moncton for the first time, takes his life in his hands just as surely as if he started out single handed to chase the artless and undraped Apache on his native plains. He does not generally realize his peril until he hears about it afterwards; but it is there all the same, from the first moment he steps upon the labyrinth of metals he has to cross before reaching the town itself, until he passes the last rail. The peril scarcely extends to the natives, or inhabitants, of this flourishing city, because long familiarity with danger has engendered a sort of contempt for it which borders on recklessness, and besides that, the citizen of Moncton has acquired an agility in skipping across rails in the very teeth of an approaching engine which would make a Tyrolean chamois hunter pale with envy, and can only be the reward of long, and dangerous practice.

But let me not digress, I have a weakness for digressing, which ought to make my fortune, should I ever enter the literary arena, as a writer of realistic fin de siecle novels, but which in my present humble sphere of journalism is perpetually tripping me up, and proving a stumbling block in my path.

After many years of discomfort, and peril to life and limb, people were beginning to get accustomed to the peculiarities of Moncton station, and accidents did not happen very often, because the people who visited the city told their friends about it and warned those who were intending to come Monctonwards, that it behoved them to be careful, and renew their accidental policy before trusting themselves here. So things were comparatively quiet in railway circles and the railway authorities felt that something must be done to rouse a little more enthusiasm, else traffic would be diverted from the I. C. R.; and after careful thought, they decided to have the St. John train come in on what is known as the north track, which runs along the city side of the station; instead of coming in at the other and safer side, in the railway yard, as it had always done before, than backing down the yard and coming up on the main track, after the C. P. R. had gone out.

This was a thoroughly satisfactory arrangement and one with which no one had ever found any fault, but last year it was done away with, and now, the passenger who is in a hurry to catch his train, and has just two minutes to do it in, finds that his frantic run of the last five minutes has been useless, since he reaches the station only to find his further progress blocked by the train which is being made up for the North, and has been shunted directly across the plank walk leading to the station; so that unless he either climbs over it, or through it, he must lose his train which is quite out of sight, at the other side of the station. He does not like to climb up the steps of one of the cars and pass through, because it may move at any moment, but there is little hope that it will move quickly enough to clear the track in time for him to pass. While he is hesitating, late interposes, and decides the matter for him: his train pulls slowly out of the station, and he is stranded until the next morning.

It is really very hard; and if hard on men how much worse for ladies and children, who arrive at the station a little behind time either to start on a journey, to see a friend off, or to post a letter. At the end of a breathless race, they find the train drawn up across the sidewalk, and all hope of reaching the other side of the station at an end. They dare not walk down the track some 30 yards and cross in front of the engine, and they cannot climb up the steps and creep between the cars, so they too, stand helplessly still and hear the train they hoped to catch, go out.

I do not mean to say that traffic across that sidewalk is suspended every evening, because I have not made a point of being on the spot every time a train comes in or goes out, but it happens so frequently as to seem a regular thing, and the inconvenience of it is so great, that I do hope when the summer arrangement goes into force, the St. John train will either come in on the other track, or else it will not be shunted until the C. P. R. has gone out, otherwise there is likely to be an accident some day, which will finally startle either the city, or the railway authorities, whichever may be responsible, into taking some precautions for the protection of the would-be travelling public.

Excursions by the Clifton. The first excursion trip of the steamer Clifton for the summer months starts next Saturday, the first of July, from her Indian town wharf, when she will make her usual trip to Hampton and return. The popularity of this trip is so general that it only requires the inducement of a fine day to give the Clifton as many passengers as she can conveniently carry. Captain Earle never permits his boat to be over crowded, however, and all

WEALTH.

The first thing about money is to get it; the second is to keep it. Most people have some sort of screw loose in their private money matters.

Either they invest foolishly or spend it wastefully. Spending money at our store is like buying one dollar bills for seventy-five cents.

We start Monday morning to clear out six thousand yards of prints. Prices have been abridged in all the lines. A heap of remnants must be removed.

FRED. A. DYKEMAN & CO., 97 King Street.

those who go are certain of a comfortable as well as pleasant time. The regular Thursday excursion trips of the Clifton begin on the following Thursday, and there is no doubt that they will be as well patronized this summer as they have always been if not better.

To Keep Flowers Fresh. "I can tell you how to cross the Atlantic with a fresh carnation in your buttonhole," said an experienced traveler to a reporter the other day. His recipe was to start the voyage with two carnations and a raw potato. The carnations are to be worn on alternate days, and each when not ornamenting the buttonhole is to be firmly thrust into a hole in the potato. At the end of a week at least one of them will be fresh enough to excite the surprise of fellow passengers.

For Every Day. Sweet Cream and all the fruits in season, Ginger Ale and Mineral Waters, Choice Butter, Cheese and fresh Eggs, Canned Meats, Vegetables and soups at 32 Charlotte St. from J. S. ARMSTRONG and Bro.

A PUZZLE. Sbd n wn thnk t nsr t rth vls h cn rd thd vr l f nant. Are you good at reading puzzles? The above sentences show the letters actually written in shorthand and from which the transcription has to be made by writers of the Pitman and other systems. If any person is in doubt about the necessity of writing the vowels, let him make a transcription of the above easy sentence. How is one to know whether it means fit, fat, fought, fight, leaf, foot, fate, or which of the many words it might mean? It is just as much trouble to find out what the other words are.

In the Pernin System, the system that is attracting so much attention from teachers, students, lawyers, clerks, and in fact all who wish a knowledge of shorthand and cannot afford to spend a good part of a year learning it, the vowels are written. Snell's Business College, - - Truro, N. S.

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

PHOTO OUTFITS for Amateurs at Headquarters for all Instruments and supplies. Camera from \$12 up. L. B. ROBERTSON & Co., 94 Germaln St., St. John, N. B. 24-6 11

ROBERTSON PRINTING WORKS. Also Stationery, Letter Markers, Monograms, Autographs to order. 94 Germaln Street, St. John, N. B. 24-6 11

RESIDENCE at Robesay for sale or to rent for the summer months. This property about one and a half miles from Robesay station and within six minutes walk of the station. Rent reasonable. Apply to H. G. FENNEY, Barrister-at-Law, Pugsley Building. 24-6 11

REMINGTON BICYCLES have every improvement up to date. Learn all about them before ordering your new wheel by sending postal for a catalogue to HAROLD GIBBERT, 54 King Street, St. John. 12-4 11

STEAM YACHT FOR SALE. The handsome commodious, and fast sailing steam yacht, Zuzuka, 12 3/4 tons gross, 7 1/2 tons net register. Vertical tandem compound engine; cylinders 5 1/2 and 11 inches by 7 inch stroke; boiler tested to carry 30 lbs. steam. Just been overhauled, put in good order, and passed government inspection. Carries two boats on davits, and is well equipped. Speed, 10-11 miles. Schooner rigged, carries three fore and aft sails. For price and particulars apply to Wm. LITSON, P. O. Box 570, Halifax, N. S. 2-6 11

A GOTTAGE in centre of Robesay, seven minutes' walk from station; newly papered and painted; suitable for large or small family. Rent moderate. Apply D. HURWELL, Hawker Medicine Co., 104 Prince Wm. street. 13-5 11

A SAFE for sale at a bargain. Just the thing for house or office. In use one year when a larger one was necessary for subscriber's business. Particulars at FROBERG'S office. 14 11

A PUBLISHER can secure a Mustang Mailer with galley and furniture at super cent. of cost by applying at Froberg's office, where a rapid mailing machine has become necessary. Address THE PUBLISHER. 14 11

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS. Printing and general finishing for amateurs. Developers, Kodak and fixing solutions for sale. LITSON PHOTO STUDIO, 85 Charlotte St., St. John, N. B. 11 11

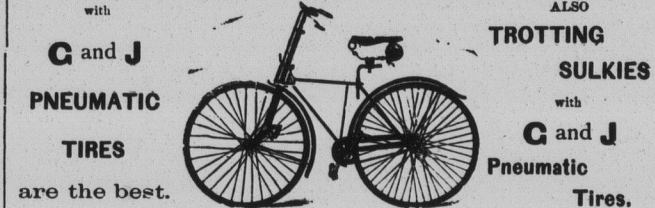
A DOMESTIC who understands cooking as well as general housework can obtain a good city situation and the best wages by leaving her application with names of references at FROBERG'S office. 14 11

VISITORS to the World's Fair at Chicago requiring rooms only, will find ample accommodation and within a block of the street cars going to the Fair grounds. For full particulars address Rooms 737 63rd Court, Englewood, Chicago, Ill. For references apply at FROBERG'S office. 14 11

FRAZEE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 110 Halls St., Halifax is in session day and evening. Best place to learn Bookkeeping, Business, etc., also Geography and Typewriting. Send for our circular. J. C. F. FRAZEE, Principal. 14 11

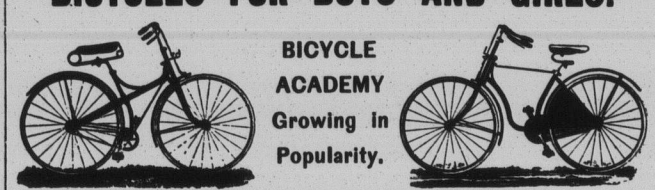
BOARDING A FEW PERMANENT or transient Boarders can be accommodated in pleasant rooms in a centrally located house, 78 Sidney street—Mrs. McLENNAN. May 7

Brantford 1893 Bicycles



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

BICYCLES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.



EVERYBODY LEARNING TO RIDE THE WHEEL. Pat. Safety Cushion Tire only \$34.00. Combination Junior, suitable for Boys or Girls, and in larger sizes for Young Men and Ladies. Prices from \$45.00 to \$70.00. Boys' Junior, like Cut, Cushion Tire \$39.00. Couch, Diamond Frame, Cushion Tire \$45.00; Pneumatic Tire \$60.00. Three shipments of Raleighs on the way; one lot of arrive today. Girls' Tricycles from \$8.00 up. Lamps, Bells, Cyclometers, Repair Outfit, Cement, etc.

SAINT JOHN CYCLE CO., 239 and 241 Charlotte Street, St. John, N. B.

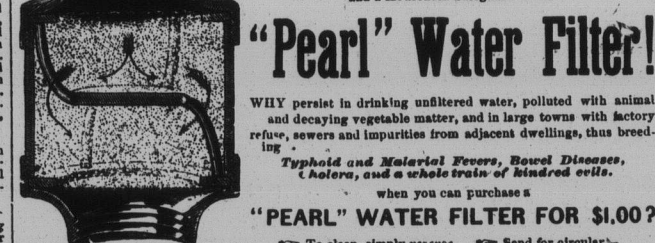
"ICE CREAM FREEZERS."



EMERSON & FISHER, 75 to 79 Prince Wm Street.

P. S.—A few Refrigerators left, also Window Screens, Fly Traps, Washers, Wringers, and other seasonal goods.

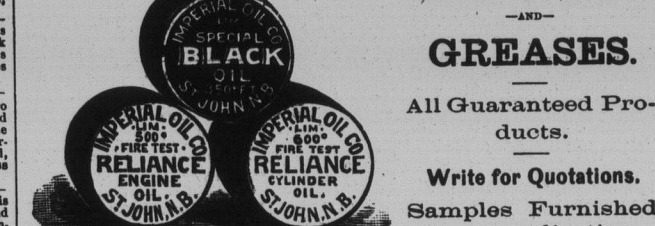
A BOON TO HEALTH



"PEARL" WATER FILTER FOR \$1.00? To clean, simply reverse. Send for circular.

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

ILLUMINATING OILS.



Imperial Oil Co., Ltd. E. A. DEURY, Manager.



IN MUSICAL CIRCLES.

Our musical festival is over and I think that everyone who was wise enough to be present at these successful performances must have derived not only pleasure from them, but also profit in an educational way. First and foremost the public have to congratulate the Oratorio management in having such a trusty friend as Mr. Parker, and both the society and the public have to thank this accomplished singer for his admirable selection of the best of the soloists. I have been told by old stagers, in the singing world, that they do not remember having heard before such an admirable four stag in either concert or oratorio in this city. The chorus was large and full, though I was sorry to find that they were placed much further back on the stage than I should have thought necessary, and, as a consequence, the tenors and specially the basses, lost a great deal of their weight, through the voices going into the files instead of into the auditorium. The individual attack of the leads, and knowledge of the music, was, as a general rule, better than for some years. But there was a great lack of watching the conductor's baton, and a very poor appreciation of light and shade; the majesty of the chorus was about lost throughout. Of the orchestra I am sorry to have to say I was a failure; and an utter failure on the second evening, when I think I never heard a poorer exhibition of orchestral work than the playing of the overture to the "Daughter of Jairus." On both evenings there was some admirable playing by individuals, but even their efforts could not redeem the poor performance of the rest. The management have got to get this fact into their heads; that they cannot get a scratch orchestra composed of members who are all, at other times, under different leaders, to take up such heavy work as oratorio, and do any decent playing after about two months practice, and knowledge of the music. Some one attended one or two rehearsals. The Oratorio society will either have to organize an orchestra society affiliated with themselves, who will practice with them all the time, or import a string sextette for their concerts.

work by Mrs. A. McMullin, jr., who handles her powerful voice with much taste. The City Cornet Band did not shine in their selections as they generally do. The reeds specially were much out of tune. I should hardly think that playing all the way over from the east end of the city to the church on a very hot evening would be a good preparation for the nice work required in playing in a building of that description. As a whole the chorus work of the different choirs does not seem to lack much with regard to the sopranos and altos, but the male voices are, in nearly all cases, much the weaker, and not so well up in their work.

TALK OF THE THEATRE.

That most sensational of the recent melodramas, Master and Man, was produced for the first time in this city in the Opera House, Monday evening, by the W. S. Harkins' Company. The liberal distribution of lurid lithos and the popularity of Harkins gave the opening performance of the week's engagement an audience that left few, if any, vacant chairs in the house. In the favor of the public there is no doubt that Mr. Whitecar should also be included, for, while his acquaintance with the playing-going people here is not of so long standing as Harkins', recognition went out to him years ago as an actor of rare ability and power.

Master and Man appeals to the masses: it abounds in thrilling incidents, in almost impossible climaxes, in hair breadth escapes, in scenic effects, in love and jealousy, and in mirthful dialogue. In the hands of Mr. Harkins' company it was presented effectively. Harkins, in the hero part of Jack Walton was Harkins all over; as we have seen and known him, a careless, natural stage presence, easy yet mechanical in his love scenes, making at some times the most of a part suitable to him, at others permitting its opportunities to escape him. Harkins is always happiest and most natural in domestic scenes and light dialogue. In these he seldom fails to please, but, put in a convict's dress on him, place him in the disguise of a watchman at the iron works, a fugitive from justice, aroused from an apparent sleep by the police, and he permits the opportunity of that portion of his part to escape him.

Of Whitecar—Humpy Logan—the man of his master, the creature who planned his evil work and carried it into effect, to wreak vengeance on the woman who refused his love, I failed to see wherein he did not make the most of every thing. In his love and hate he was as passionate as need be, and his outbursts were a part of his nature, even as fear proved to be when captured by the workmen and threatened with death in the furnace. All these emotions were portrayed with wonderful power—with well-nigh perfect expression, voice and gesture. I have seldom seen a more finished performance of an unpopular part—the conclusion of which was so abbreviated that it failed to do justice either to Mr. Whitecar or his role. In Master and Man, as produced by Mansfield, the closing scenes afford the greatest opportunity for acting, where Humpy Logan relapses again into the state of madness, from which he is aroused in time to do justice to the heroine and lost herself, Mrs. Walton. This scene, was almost wholly erased from the play as produced here.

Miss Busby was a trifle nervous, though on the whole, natural and pleasing. Any faults that appeared in her performance may well be excused, if I am informed correctly, that it was her first appearance in leading roles. Mr. Forrest as Mr. Carleton, the master of the works, made a fortune in a hissing tribute from the audience. Messrs. Mandeville and Jackson in their comedy parts were thoroughly popular and laughable, and all of the company contributed their due share to the success of the performance.

The scenic effects were exceedingly realistic: every possible attention being paid to detail and the settings of the different scenes were as good as it was possible to make them with the material at hand. Master and Man is certainly a misnamed play if its title intends to imply that there is any relation between labor and capital or between employer and employee. Master and Servant would be far more appropriate if a less popular title. The playwright of sensational dramas now-a-days is not any more particular about the application of the title to his work than is the author of the sensational novel. "Any title that will arouse curiosity and sell the book" appears to be the motto of the author and publisher and "any title that will draw" that of the playwright. Some publishers go farther and enclose an exceedingly stupid and lame novel in a cover sufficiently suggestive to attract those who are apt to be gulled by such an inducement. So the book sells.

Master and Man can be in part accused of the same deceptive qualities. It is advertised in a lurid manner to attract the laboring classes. Highly colored lithos showing the interior of iron works with the furnaces in full blast are shown, and these in connection with the title conveys the impression that the play represents a strife between labor and capital. Only those who have seen the performance can judge fully of the untruth of this. True, there are iron works and mechanics, but the play turns upon the fact that one of the masters of the works is a social villain who occupies a false position, discovers that the true heiress to his property is the fiancée of one of the engineers and tries to marry her in order to make his position secure. In this he is aided by his man, Humpy Logan, who knows the secret of Hester Thornberry's birth, but owing to her refusal to listen to his love is ready to seek his own revenge and aid his master at the same time. Thus upon the

QUADRANTS STILL LEAD

Standard Goods are the Best to Handle.

SHIPMENTS ARRIVING EVERY FEW DAYS

We have delivered over 20 machines this week and will have more on Saturday, 17th for you, but don't delay your orders please, or you will be disappointed.

F. H. TIPPET, Special Agent.

ARTHUR P. TIPPET & CO., ST. JOHN, N. B.



General Agents, TORONTO, ONT.

Bicycles ALSO TROTTING SULKIES with G and J Pneumatic Tires.



WHEEL. for Boys or Girls, and in larger sizes from \$7.00 to \$10.00. Frame, Cushion Tire \$45.00. Tricycles from \$8.00 up. Patent, etc.

CO., ST. JOHN, N. B.

White Mountain, New Arctic,

See from 2 to 10 quarts. Prices running from to \$9.00 each.

SHER, et.

TO HEALTH

Water Filter! Filter for \$1.00? ST. JOHN, N. B.

OILS.

Lubricating Oils

Guaranteed Products.

Write for Quotations. Samples Furnished on application.

O., Ltd.

TAMILKANDE INDO-CEYLON TEA

W. ALEX. PORTER'S. Three cases the above celebrated Tea. Pounds and half-pound packages. Price 4s. 5d and 6d cents per lb. Also three boxes MONSOON PURE INDIAN TEAS. Try them. Cor. Union and Waterloo. Branch Store 70 Mill Street.

INSTRUCTION. INSTRUCTION.

THE ST. MARTIN'S SEMINARY. The most successful year in the history of the School has just closed. There have been 104 Students Enrolled. and the character of the work performed, on the part of both Teachers and Students, has been of the highest grade. Send for Circulars to Rev. Austen K. deBlois.

WHISTON'S Commercial College IS OPEN ALL SUMMER. STUDENTS Can Join at any Time. Following is the STAFF: S. E. WHISTON, PRINCIPAL.—Teacher of Practical Book-keeping and Banking. E. KAULBACK.—Teacher of Arithmetic, Theoretical Book-keeping and the subjects required to pass in the Civil Service examinations. W. E. THOMPSON.—Teacher of Commercial Law. MISS GEORGIE MILLER.—Teacher of Shorthand, Practical Reporting, Office Work, Correspondence, etc. MISS ANNA GOULD.—Teacher of Typewriting, Punctuation, Letter Writing, Spelling, etc.

MOUNT ALLISON ACADEMY and COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Sackville. General Elementary Education. Preparation for Matriculation. Complete Commercial Course. Write for Calendar to C. W. HARRISON, M. A., PRINCIPAL. ESTABLISHED, 1878. The St. John Academy of Art Now Open. Drawing and Painting, Sketching from Nature. 65 Prince William Street. Send Stamp for Circular, F. H. C. MILLER.

Ladies College and Conservatory of Music (in Union with the London College, EAST). 196 KING STREET, EAST. Principal—Miss MOLEY, A. Mus., L. C. M., assisted by the Misses Hayden. Subjects of Study—Thorough English, Mathematics, Science, Shorthand, French (Conversational and grammatical), Latin, Freehand Drawing and Musical Drill. Inclusive fees for the above, \$10 per term. Extras—Music (practical and theoretical)—Singing and German. Any class may be attended separately if desired. Terms on application. A class for Musical Drill and Department will be held on Saturday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. Art classes on Saturday morning at 10.30. Subjects—Drawing, Painting in Oil and on China. Preparatory classes for children under twelve years of age. French and German acquired by several years' residence in France. Photographic Artist, 85 GERMAL ST.

A GREAT CHANGE.

The Proprietor of the 20th CENTURY KANDY KITCHEN has made arrangements by which his customers can get a dozen of the best Photographs for the small sum of \$2.00. He is giving away \$1.00 Certificates which on presentation at ISAAC ERB'S Photograph Gallery, 13 Charlotte Street, entitles the holder to 1 dozen of his best Cabinets.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

WILL RUN FOUR FARMERS' EXCURSIONS TO THE CANADIAN NORTH WEST. To leave from line of Intercolonial, Prince Edward Island, Windsor & Annapolis and Canadian Pacific (in New Brunswick) Railways on JUNE 12th, 19th and 26th, AND JULY 10th. TICKETS GOOD TO RETURN UNTIL JULY 23rd, 30th, AND AUGUST 6th and 20th, 1893. For rates and other information, see small folder, or require of nearest Ticket Agent. D. McNICOLL, C. E. McPIERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, MONTREAL. ST. JOHN, N. B.

To Let!

That Elegant and Commodious Store, Cor King and Germain Streets, (Footers' Corner) lately occupied by C. B. Pigeon & Co. This store has three large plate glass windows and is one of the best stands in the city. Possession immediately. Inquire of GEO. E. FAIRWEATHER, 67 Prince Wm. St., - St. John.

F. H. MASON, F. C. S.

Holder of first class certificates in Chemistry and Metallurgy from The Royal School of Mines, London. Late Chemist and Assayer to The Newbery Vastin (Patents) Gold Extraction Co., Ltd. Assays and Complete Analysis of all Minerals. THE ASSAY OFFICE, Arlington Place, TRURO, N. S. P. O. Box 423.

Low-Priced and Medium Parlor and Bedroom Suits.

Send for Prices. F. A. JONES, - - 32, 34 & 36 Dock St.

Indexed Map

NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA and P. E. ISLAND, giving Towns, Populations, Railways, &c. Price 25 cts. For Sale by J. & A. McMullan, ST. JOHN, N. B.

\$4.00 COAL \$4.00

A small quantity SPRING HILL NUT COAL at \$4.00 per chaldron while landing. This is an excellent Coal for cooking stoves during the Summer months, making a quick fire.

MORRISON & LAWLOR. The Latest Styles in French, English and American MILLINERY. CHAS. K. CAMERON & CO., 17 KING STREET.



PROGRESS.

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

Discontinuance.—Except in those localities which are easily reached, Progress will be stopped at the time paid for. Discontinuance from other than regular contributors should always be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope.

All letters sent to the paper by persons having no business connection with it should be accompanied by stamp for reply. Manuscripts from other than regular contributors should always be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope.

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.

Copies can be purchased at every known news stand in New Brunswick, and in every part of the cities, towns and villages of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island every Saturday, for Five Cents each.

Remittances should always be made by Post Office Order or Registered Letter. The former is preferred, and should be made payable in every case to EDWARD S. CARTER, Publisher, Halifax Branch Office, Knowles' Building, corner George and Granville streets.

SIXTEEN PAGES. AVERAGE CIRCULATION 12,220. HALIFAX BRANCH OFFICE: KNOWLES' BUILDING, COR. GRANVILLE AND GEORGE STREETS. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JUNE 24.

RESPECT THE LANDMARKS. Some well-meaning citizens have petitioned the common council to have the name of Sheffield street changed to South street. They claim that the street has attained a vicious notoriety under the former title, and that the honest people who now seek to carry on business in the vicinity are injuriously affected by the reputation given through the bad conduct of others in the past.

While one can readily understand the feeling by which the petitioners are actuated, it is not so easy to reach the conclusion they seem to have reached, that a street may be reformed by changing its name. That plan does not always work even in the case of human beings, as some mistaken husbands have learned when too late. A street is known for what it is, rather than for what it has been, and if the character is changed the name ceases to be associated with anything to its discredit. If the character is not changed, no amount of re-naming can affect the locality for the better.

Apart from the general principle of the inexpediency of changing the name of streets, unless there is a sound reason for it, there can good cause be shown why Sheffield street should continue and prosper under its old title. The name was not idly given, and it has historical associations that make it worthy of preservation. The original title of the thoroughfare was South street, because it was the most southerly highway in the city, but early in the century the name of Sheffield was bestowed on it as a compliment to our distinguished fellow-citizen, Earl Sheffield. This peer had given an active support to the British Navigation Laws, and the common council of St. John, in 1805, voted him the freedom of the city and in other ways showed what they termed their "grateful remembrance of his public services." It was in honor of him that the street was named, and it would be a thousand pities for the council to attempt to change it now, after a lapse of nearly nine decades of its history. If it proposes to vie with the other streets in respectability and importance let it do so under its proper name, living down its record in our honest British fashion. It will be little help to it to give it an alias at this time of its life.

CIVIL SERVICE UNIFORMS. Word has come from Ottawa that some of the officials of the custom house and immigration office are to be clad in uniform for the future. Mr. SAMUEL GARDNER, the immigration agent, is one of the number, and PROGRESS has no doubt he will set off his blue and gold to advantage, even though he may not be as majestic and awe-inspiring as the chief of police or Colonels ARMSTRONG of the artillery and TUCKER of the fusiliers.

One of the city papers, of the disgruntled gruff stamp of course, has sneered at this latest beneficent provision of a paternal government, and suggested that as there would be a surplus in the Dominion chest, all the civil service employees should have uniforms, employment being thus given to deserving tailors who voted the straight government ticket at the last election. Well, and why not? Does any class better deserve recognition and would any class of citizens attract more general admiration in their daily walks to and from their offices?

The object of the uniform in the special cases already designated seems to be to announce the official character of the wearers to strangers. When Mr. GARDNER goes to meet a batch of English orphans, for instance, the children will recognize him at a glance and cluster beneath the sheltering ægis of Canada as depicted on his gilt-banded cap and brass buttons. So, too, when the general ROBERT MCDONNELL goes searching for smuggled goods, the majesty of the customs will be more fully represented by a uniform than by a suit of citizen's clothes. The uniform is a good thing in its way, and if the wearers find no

fault with it there is no reason why anybody else should do so.

But if a little of a thing is good more of it would be better. There are other officials who have to meet people who may not recognize them at a glance if they are in plain clothes. Collector RUEL, for instance, is a man who does not assume any airs of importance, and a stranger might readily mistake somebody else for the collector. Mr. MOTT, perhaps, might be supposed to be the man at the head of affairs. The collector should have a uniform, and so, for that matter, should Mr. MOTT, but they could be labelled to prevent any mistake.

Then, in the post office department, the first man to be considered is Inspector KING. He has to do a good deal of travelling and meet new postmasters to whom he now has to explain who he is. Clothe him in a neat uniform and his official character would be recognized in a moment. Postmaster HANINGTON and Mr. WOODROW would also show off to advantage in tailor-made suits of blue and gold.

Pushing the idea still further, there is no reason why every civil service employee in the country should not wear a uniform. He may not need it, but he would look pretty in it and enliven the landscape in the long intervals allowed him between office hours. The spectacle of so many brightly clad beings would have an effect on the eye something akin to that produced by the gardens on the square, and thus help to educate the masses to an appreciation of the beautiful. The civil service owes that much to the citizens, for it will not permit its servants to pay taxes on their salaries. It is therefore only just that since they contribute nothing to the support of the city they should be willing to give pleasure to the eyes of the citizens who have to make up the tax deficiency. Let us have the uniforms.

TWO ODD COINCIDENCES. The falling of the old Ford's Theatre building, in Washington, recently, was an accident clearly traceable to the negligence of the government officials. The structure was known to be unsafe, and because of its unsubstantial character had been abandoned as a national museum, lest its destruction should imperil objects which could not be replaced. Then it was turned into offices for the pension department and human beings, who could be replaced in case of accident, were crowded into it. By what seems a stupid piece of engineering, excavations were recently made in the basement, so that the walls were weakened, and the structure fell with a crash, burying its victims in the ruins. There was a bad blunder somewhere, and it is properly characterized as one that amounts to a crime.

When ABRAHAM LINCOLN was shot in Ford's Theatre on the night of the 14th of April, 1865, the scene of the tragedy became a spot which would ever have a thrilling interest for the people. One can understand why public sentiment wanted the building preserved, instead of having it torn down and a monument erected, but why it should not have been really preserved is not so easily understood.

President LINCOLN was shot by JOHN WILKES BOOTH, whose brother, EDWIN BOOTH died the other day. It may strike many as an extraordinary coincidence that on the day of the great actor's funeral the building where his brother had committed the crime should fall into ruins. It is as remarkable in its way as the incident of the battle flags in Boston state house falling from their place on the afternoon of General GRANT'S funeral. Such things are no more than accidents, but they often startle men by the aptness of their happening.

Unity church of Detroit will have to change its name if the present condition of affairs continues. It appears to belong to some one of the denominations in which divorce is recognized, and the beloved pastor, GOODRICH, was seeking a divorce from his wife, with the knowledge and consent of the board of trustees. Some of the members of the church, however, did not think the preacher deserved a divorce, so they held a meeting and made grave charges against him. The accused minister made a defence and produced certificates of good moral character. When he had concluded his remarks another "Rev." Mr. BULLOCK, calmly announced that he was prepared to prove the statements of Pastor GOODRICH to be "damnable falsehood." Thereupon Mr. GOODRICH rushed at Mr. BULLOCK and seized him by the throat while men shouted and women screamed, the meeting breaking up in disorder. This seems to be slightly ahead of anything that St. John has done in the line of church councils to discuss scandals.

This has been a great week for the women on trial for serious offences. LEZZIE BORDEN, charged with murder, goes free under a verdict of "not guilty," and a like happy release has come to Mrs. STEVENS, accused of causing the death of MABEL HALLETT. Few will be surprised at the verdict in either case, but there would have been surprise had either woman been found guilty on the evidence adduced. Nine out of ten people, in the STEVENS case at least, expected the jury to disagree. A disagreement in this instance would have meant acquittal had the case been tried again, and it is better it should be settled now. The

verdict in the BORDEN case frees LEZZIE BORDEN from any connection with the crime. That in the STEVENS case merely declares that the death of MABEL HALLETT was not due to the ill usage by Mrs. STEVENS.

The N. Y. Sun's London correspondent writes the following news which must be conceded to be "important if true." It has long been a sore point with Canadian and other colonial legislators and such big-wigs that their home titles of "The Honourable" were not recognized in the mother country. It will be a case of much rejoicing to her Majesty's distant dominions that the Queen "has been graciously pleased to approve of the use and recognition of the title 'honorable'."

Can it be that the powerful hand of our eminent ex-citizen, Hon. JAMES I. FELLOWS, M. L. C., has hypophosphited the advisers of Her Majesty to such a degree that the concession has been made especially on his account?

Questions for Mr. Givan. TO THE EDITOR OF PROGRESS.—As an amateur photographer it is with great interest that I read Mr. Givan's articles on that subject, and I would like to ask a few questions through the columns of your paper on the articles which appeared in your previous issues:

1st. Is it not injurious to prints to open the printing frames in the direct sunlight? 2nd. What should be done with prints as they are taken out of the printing frame to prevent them from fading, while others are being printed? 3rd. What is the object of washing prints in acetic acid? 4th. Is there not great danger of getting the toning and fixing baths mixed or vice versa? I have had that happen, and the result was that it spoiled a whole batch of prints.

QUESTIONS FOR MR. GIVAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF PROGRESS.—As an amateur photographer it is with great interest that I read Mr. Givan's articles on that subject, and I would like to ask a few questions through the columns of your paper on the articles which appeared in your previous issues:

1st. Is it not injurious to prints to open the printing frames in the direct sunlight? 2nd. What should be done with prints as they are taken out of the printing frame to prevent them from fading, while others are being printed? 3rd. What is the object of washing prints in acetic acid? 4th. Is there not great danger of getting the toning and fixing baths mixed or vice versa? I have had that happen, and the result was that it spoiled a whole batch of prints.

A NORTH SHORE AMATEUR. CHATHAM, N. B. JUNE 14.

THE CAPITAL'S COURT HOUSE. William Kingham, one of the county councillors for the parish of Douglas is, as chairman of the public buildings committee, answerable for the very bad condition in which the county court house at Fredericton is kept. The front of the building, on Queen street is generally used as a bill board, and the remains of the old bills are neither graceful or decorative. The courtroom on the upper flat is in every dirty condition, a super-abundance of cobwebs grace the ceilings, while dust has a habit of settling in every corner. The lower flat is about in the same condition. Whether it is lack of inclination or funds on the part of Mr. Kingham, the state of the building is not pleasing to the citizens, and it cannot be the desire of the people of the county that the only property they possess in the city shall be a source of disgust to the citizens. None of the judges have entered a complaint but it is only a question of time.

THESE CRAYON PORTRAIT CONCERNS. If all that is said about the two or three crayon portrait concerns that have recently located in this city be true, every man or woman who is approached by their agents should give them the cold shoulder. Each of them appears to have a different scheme, all the features of which do not develop themselves until the order is placed, when the plan of sale is gradually unfolded. Very frequently, to the alarm and distress of the customer. Several cases have been brought to the attention of PROGRESS where half a dollar appears to be the price that each customer has paid for her experience. They are fortunate if they get off so cheaply, since there are scores of others who have found themselves duped, paid their money and said nothing. It will be well for everyone who is asked to order from these unreliable concerns to make every inquiry before they are induced to sign an order.

MASONS CAN APPRECIATE IT. Mr. Richard Rodgers, general agent for the Maritime Provinces of the American Masonic Kind Association has found this kind of insurance very popular among the Free masons of this province and has begun to push it in Nova Scotia. Only members of the craft are eligible as members, and the rate is very low, an ordinary \$5,000 policy costing only \$12 a year after admission, with a weekly indemnity of \$25. Under the latter, some \$1,650 have already been paid out in this province, the recipients including many well known members of the fraternity in St. John. The advertisement of the company will be found in another column of PROGRESS this week.

SETTLED VERY PROMPTLY. Perhaps the best evidence of the ability of the life insurance companies to pay, with the people at large, is the fact that they do pay and pay promptly. This has always been the record of the Dominion Safety Life Assurance Company in this city, and their recent very prompt settlement of the claim of Mr. John Morrison of Fredericton who was insured with them for \$3000 adds but another to the long list of testimonials that they have received on this point. The acknowledgment of one of the heirs of Mr. Morrison, found in another column, says just how promptly the company responded.

EXCHANGE YOUR BOOKS, 50 CENTS EACH, OF McARTHUR'S BOOK STORE, 80 KING ST.

PERHAPS THE PARAGRAPHS.

I am feeling pleased. I, who at sundry times, in divers manners and under various cognomens have contributed in the past, to the columns of PROGRESS, have been promoted, as it were, and now have the full command of a regular column of my own, assigned to me by the editor. Here I can dispose myself at my own sweet will, can say my own say and talk my own talk with the great army of PROGRESS' readers. Mine is a sort of roving commission. What the column will bring forth, time only can tell. Things common and uncommon may appear therein. I sincerely hope that it may prove readable.

This week I have been in the country. I did not go there to seek better air or better climate than are found in St. John—for where is there a better place to be in summer than in St. John?—but for a short rest—a genuine "load." I took neither nor gun nor net camera, but contented myself on this occasion with varied wanderings o'er hill and dale, amidst the green of June which now lies on the land, or with simply lying prone upon the river bank, listening to the musical lapse of the waves upon the shore. Thus I enjoyed quiet communion with nature in her gentle aspects, and her restfulness was distilled through eye and ear into my innermost psychic depths.

"Art sick?—Art sad?—Art angry with the world? Do all friends fall thee? Why, then, give thyself Unto the forests and the ambrosial fids: Commence with them, and with the eternal sky. Despair not, follow. He who casts himself On Nature's fair, full bosom, and draws food, Drinks from a fountain that is never dry. The Poet haunts there: Youth that ne'er grows old Dwells with her and her flowers; and Beauty sleeps In her most green recesses, to be found By all who seek her truly."

Thus sings Barry Cornwall, and doth not Longfellow advise us in like vein: "If thou art worn and hard beset With sorrows that thou wouldst forget, Thy heart from fasting and thy soul from sleep, Go to the woods and hills; 't will cheer Dim the sweet look that nature wears."

So this week I have been to the woods and the hills and have communed with nature, and I return refreshed and spiritually renewed for my daily toil. Go thou, my friend, when "worn and hard beset" by the struggles of life and drink in strength and purity from such a communion.

As if there were not enough things to worry poor mortals—especially in this hot weather—here is a writer of repute, in a magazine of this month, telling us, that babies are not nearly plentiful enough, that the birth-rate is decreasing rapidly all over the world, in fact that at the present rate of decrease it is only a question of time—indeed of quite a limited time—when humans will become extinct—like the dodo. This seems about the worst of all the evils predicted for the human race, from time to time, by wise men. The rate appears to be decreasing in Canada, as well as in the other countries, notwithstanding occasional heroic efforts like that of Mrs. Vanklecker who recently gave birth to four healthy infants in one fell swoop. The general average, however, has dropped about four points in the last decade, so anyone especially interested can look the matter up and easily figure out just how low humans are likely to last at this rate. This brings to my mind the question about the two men once propounded by the late P. T. Barnum. No. 1 man was twenty years of age, No. 2 man forty, or just double the age of No. 1. In ten years No. 1 would be thirty and No. 2 fifty, or only two-thirds more than No. 1. In ten years more No. 1 would be forty and No. 2 only sixty, or just one-half more than No. 1. The question is, in how many years more would No. 1 catch up with No. 2 at this rate? I leave both these interesting problems to the consideration of the readers of PROGRESS.

I have been favored with some advance sheets of the new "Complete Guide to the Maritime Provinces of Canada." I must quote here one passage from the description of the City of St. John, having reference to the Market Square. "Travellers entering the city by the C. P. R. or I. C. are landed in the handsome Little Union Street the first point of note upon which they come is the historic Market Square. There is no market there now, but the "square" is beautiful. It is the centre of all the business of the city. It is also the place where the Loyalist founders of the city first landed. This is probably the reason why so much attention is paid to it and why it is so beautifully kept. It is ornamented with four massive timbers, remnants, it is said, of the vessels which also two bonewards of native woods, each fifty two or three feet in width, running through the "square." At the end stands a lonely drinking fountain. The rest of the space is carefully left as the Loyalists found it. There is the virgin soil and there are the virgin rocks and stones. There are, however, in place of trees, numerous telegraph and telephone poles which remind us that we are living in another age. There is also space reserved for the storage of paving stones, street-implements etc. which adds to the picturesque quality of the most charming spot. Near at hand also is that strange relic of medieval times—the pair of "shears" upholding the "laborer's bell." This thing is entirely too valuable as a curiosity to be allowed to remain here. It should be removed to the British Historical Society. The fearful and prolonged clanging of the bell five or six times a day is said to form a serious nuisance to people living or doing business in the vicinity. It must be a hideous thing for people with "modern nerves."

The critical and descriptive powers of the writer of this so-called "guide-book" are certainly rather extraordinary and his local coloring is very strong. There are other passages of a semi-sarcastic nature to which I may refer at some other time.

ST. ANDREWS.

JUNE 21.—Dr. Neville F. D. Parker formerly of St. Andrews but who has lately lived in England arrived here Saturday. Mrs. Parker and daughter remained a few days in Montreal. I understand the doctor intends to make St. Andrews his home.

Miss Annie Hazen of Woodstock and Mr. Cadman, father of Mrs. Carleton Ketchum are visiting at the rectory.

Among St. John faces in town this week I noticed Mr. W. E. O. Jones and Mr. Hall.

Miss Bessie Jack is visiting her aunt Mrs. W. B. Morris. I hope Miss Jack will remain for the summer.

Miss Bessie Magee left yesterday morning for a short visit to St. John and Moncton.

Mr. Cockburn took advantage of the weather to drive to St. Stephen last week.

Mr. D. M. Dawson, superintendent of the Western Union telegraph company paid St. Andrews a visit this week.

Mr. Albert Miller, manager of the "Algonquin," arrived yesterday with his staff.

Miss Ketchum returned home Tuesday after a lengthy visit in Portland, Maine, and Boston, Mass. The warm weather is bringing over summer friends. Yesterday's train brought Miss Ethel Hazen of St. John.

Miss O'Dell is the first to begin tennis. Several pleasant games have already been played on her court. We are badly in need of a club court. Mr. James Vroom, of St. Stephen, spent Friday in town.

Mrs. G. D. Grimmer was in St. Stephen for a few days on her way home.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodwell Douglas returned from their wedding trip on Friday. Mrs. Douglas is receiving this week in a very pretty cream crepon.

Mrs. Walter M. Magee spent a few days in St. John last week.

CAMPBELLTON.

[Pronouns in for sale in Campbellton at the store of A. E. Alexander, wholesale and retail dealer in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hardware, school books, stationery, furniture, carriages and machinery.]

JUNE 21.—On Thursday evening last an ice-cream party was given by Miss Bessie McKinnis to a few of her friends, who thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Among those present were the Misses Mad Johnstone, Mabel Hillien, (Moncton) Bert Stewart, Hattie Henderson, Lizzie Henderson, Alice Mowat, Mynie Henderson, and Messrs. James M. Johnson, Guy Viett, Frank F. Malheux, Harry Warren, and Will A. Mowat.

Mrs. William Murray and children returned from Dalhousie on Saturday, having had a very pleasant visit with friends.

Mr. G. Fred Kerr, of Presque Isle, arrived in town on Thursday evening and will remain few days at his home.

Mr. and Mrs. John Barberie paid this city a visit on Saturday.

Miss Stewart, of Bathurst, was the guest of Mrs. William Mott for a couple of days last week.

Mrs. D. Ritchie, accompanied by Master Allison, drove up from Dalhousie on Saturday.

Mrs. Savage, nee Miss Helen Galt, of Montreal, visited Mrs. A. McGillivray McDonald, on Sunday and Monday, en route to Fredericton.

Rev. Fr. Cronley, of Dalhousie, was at the presbytery on Thursday last.

The Misses Mina Farrer, Effie Johnson, Bert Mowat, Amy Price and Messrs. T. W. Brown, D. F. Bruce, D. McLaughlin, W. A. Mowat, F. J. Matheson, A. D. McEnderick, George McKinnis, J. White, W. E. Williams, Jasper Davison and others took part in the bicycle parade on Friday evening and presented a fine appearance on their "silent steeds."

Mr. and Mrs. Henry McIntyre went to Dalhousie on Friday.

The closing exercises of "The Academy of Our Lady of Snows" took place yesterday and reflected great credit on both teachers and pupils. First graduating gold medal presented by Rev. J. L. McDonald, was awarded to Miss Maggie Morin, second graduating gold medal presented by Mr. D. O'Keefe, was awarded to Miss Laura Quinn. Miss Beatrice Sullivan received the master's bachelors for christian doctrine, presented by Mr. D. Desmond.

The second medal presented by Mr. F. A. Brooklyn, N. Y., was awarded to Miss Lizzie Jean, Dr. Doherty's gold prize for mathematics, was given to Miss Laura Lacasse who also received Mr. A. Lacasse's gold prize for proficiency in music. Dr. V. J. A. Yenser's gold prize for French was presented to Miss Genevieve Yenser.

WIRE F... 38 KING... Caug... W... S... MARYVILLE. JUNE 21.—On Saturday Miss Bessie Gibson and Master Harry Gibson gave their young friends a very enjoyable picnic at "Elmwood" the summer residence of Mr. James Gibson. The party numbered about twenty and were chaperoned by Mrs. Thomas Lingley who is a favorite among the young people. Those invited were: Miss Rita Hanley, Miss Maggie Lingley, Miss Maria Lingley, Miss Edith Gibson, Miss Florence Taylor, Miss Minnie Day, Miss Alice Day, Miss George Lingley, Miss Alice Lee, also Messrs. Wilson Lodge, Frank Robinson, Charles Lingley, Sandy Taylor, Fred Lodge and Leroy Rowley.



SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

FOR ADDITIONAL SOCIETY NEWS SEE FIFTH AND EIGHTH PAGES.

HALIFAX NOTES.

PROGRESS is for as in Halifax at the following places: KNOWLES' BOOK STORE, 24 George street; BARRINGTON STREET, 111 Hollis street; HAYTER & MYRIAM, 111 Hollis street; CONNOLLY'S BOOK STORE, George street; BUCKLEY'S DRUG STORE, Spring Garden road; TOWN'S DRUG STORE, Opp. I. C. R. depot; G. J. KLEIN, 107 Gortons street; F. J. GIBBERT, Railway depot; CANADA NEWS CO., Grassville street; HUBBERT & CO., Spring Garden road; N. SARIS & SON, George street; H. SILVER, Dartmouth, N. S.; J. W. ALLEN, Dartmouth, N. S.

Saturday last was a great day at the yacht club, any amount of people gathered there during the afternoon most of them in time to see the yachts come in after the race for Lord Alexander Russell's cup. There were seven starters, and after an exceedingly pretty and well sailed race the cup was won by Mr. H. Wylde's "Yolla" with the "Wym" second and the "Lenore" third.

The South End tennis club had their opening day on Saturday, with their courts in excellent order. There was to have been a tennis tournament this week, but at the time of writing I am unable to say whether or not it is coming off. Mrs. Mellor is likely to be the champion lady player, as I hear very good accounts of her play from Bermuda. There is great interest taken in tennis by the officers of the Liverpool regiment, far more than by those of the Leicestershire regiment.

On Monday afternoon Mrs. Oliver had a small tea which was very pleasant and pretty, and on Tuesday there was a small tennis party at the Arm. Wednesday was altogether given up to holiday making and all the elite had no thoughts beyond the race meeting for the afternoon, and the illumination of the "Blacks" in the evening. The concert at the gardens would have been completely ruined by the latter as far as attendance goes, had not Sir John Hopkins very kindly postponed his illumination until Thursday evening, and his departure with the flag ship till Saturday.

This would have been a sad pity, as the band of the Liverpool regiment made its first appearance in public on Wednesday evening. The Gilbert Opera Company struck rather a bad week, owing to the two out of door entertainments fixed for Wednesday and Thursday nights, but they had capital audiences on Monday and Tuesday evenings. Miss Carvell has a charming voice, and the chorus is one of the best ever heard here, so well balanced and true. Miss Carvell is far more of an American in her looks, carriage, and manner of dressing than one had imagined. She looks very well on the stage, and is well received by her audiences.

This is the special time of year devoted to the school girls; the Mount St. Vincent Academy has its closing exercises on Tuesday next, and the Ladies' College has devoted three days of this week to the same affair, giving a musical recital, an exhibition of elocution, a mythological drama, and last of all having a presentation of diplomas. Miss Louise Holden, of St. John, graduated on Thursday afternoon, and is the third individual who has done so, Miss Chamberlain and Mr. Logan having been before her. I believe Miss Holden's ability is very great. The young ladies taking part in the drama and the Delsarte exercises which followed looked extremely pretty and graceful.

Many people were shocked at hearing of the sad death of Miss Bessie Forsyth, youngest daughter of Mr. G. S. Forsyth, which took place on Tuesday. Miss Forsyth, who was apparently quite well on rising, was taken ill at noon, and died almost immediately. Much sympathy is felt for her family.

The marriage of Miss Millie Lowe and Mr. H. H. Theakston took place on Monday morning at the residence of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. Theakston will visit St. John on their wedding journey.

The marriage of Miss Partridge, eldest daughter of the Rev. Canon Partridge, to Rev. Mr. Bellis of Horton, takes place at St. George's church on Wednesday morning next. Canon Partridge will perform the ceremony.

Whether it is a superstition or not, that heavy rains bring down rain is a moot question. The fact remains that on Tuesday morning the weather was perfect, and that after the Royal salute from the citadel in honor of the Queen's accession and the salute from the town and flag-ship to the French Admiral immediately after, and its return, clouds gathered in all quarters, and there was a tremendous downpour for an hour or more. The garden party given by the Woman's Exchange, held fair to be blotted out; the Liverpool band was countermanded, and all sorts of arrangements made for postponing the whole affair, when the weather cleared so suddenly that a hundred people were in the course of the afternoon, but there were quantities of ice and cakes left over. All the strawberries were sold, and altogether about sixty dollars was realized. It was to have been a very fashionable function, and people were greatly disappointed by the weather.

Dr. and Mrs. Tobin, have, I hear, left their house in Hollis street, to Mr. Harry Johnson for a year, which time the owners of the house will spend in travelling in England and France.

Of the two recently arrived brides, Mrs. Dorman only, has been "at home" to visitors. Mrs. Ferris will probably not receive until the end of next week. Dr. and Mrs. May, of Washington, who spent last summer in Bedford, are in Halifax, and will, next week, take up their summer quarters in the former place. Mrs. May is a great favorite in the Washington society, and has been much admired here.

Dr. Dodd, the Hon. T. Dodd and the Misses Dodd, of Prince Edward Island, are spending a few days here. A number of representatives attending the Liberal Convention from Halifax were Hon. W. B. Fleming, the Attorney-General, Hon. A. G. Jones, and Mr. G. J. Troop. These gentlemen will probably visit the World's Fair before their return to their homes. Miss B. Albro, left on Saturday for Ireland, where she will remain for a year with the Hon. Mr. C. Alexander. Captain and Mrs. Love, arrived last week from England, and the Waterbury.

The officers of the R. A., and R. E., gave a dinner on Friday evening, for General Montgomery Moore. The French flag-ship, the "Naiad" arrived on Tuesday from Sydney, in time to witness the illumination of St. M. de Blaise. The tennis party given at Wellington Barracks last week was not remarkable for the amount of play accomplished; there were too many smart frocks worn by the ladies who usually play, and the day was too warm. The bad played delightfully, but the incessant mourning and remounting the lounge leading from the tennis courts to the mess room was very fatiguing to many of the fair guests. At similar functions under the last regime people entered the mess room from the barracks square, by the front entrance, a much more preferable way. Then they descended to the courts or not, as seemed good to them. Next Wednesday a second party will be given.

Mrs. Stubbings gave a very pleasant little dance for young people only, at the Dockyard on Friday evening last. There were plenty of men, a large sprinkling of navy men of course, and the whole

MILLINERY.

We respectfully invite your attention to our PARIS AND LONDON PATTERNS Bonnets & Hats AND Millinery Novelties, Ordered by Mail Promptly attended to.

LE BON MARCHE, Halifax, N. S.



PRICE & SHAW, Main Street.

BANGOR BUGGIES (with top) BANGOR WAGGONS (without top) are Fashionable, Comfortable and Stylish. WE HAVE THEM.

Rev. Mr. Heinemann of New Germany was in town this week. Mr. Frank Higgins is home from Cornell University, where he has been studying for the past few months.

Miss Maud Haley, who has been the guest of Mrs. Rupert Harris, Main street, has returned to her home in Windsor.

Mr. Edgar Chipman is also home from Cornell University, where he has been studying for the past few months.

Miss Chase, of Sheffield's mills, is the guest of Mrs. Burgess, Main street.

Mr. Earl Burgess leaves this week for a trip to England.

Mr. McCall, of New Glasgow, spent Sunday in town with his friends.

Mr. A. D. Taylor has gone to Halifax on a short business trip.

Miss Crompton and Miss Ayer, of Sackville, were among the visitors in town on Thursday.

Senator Driscoe went to Halifax on Thursday evening, to take passage by the steamer to England.

Mr. James Moffatt and Mr. Pelton, returned on Monday from a short fishing trip to Folleis Lake.

Mr. M. is a famous angler and never fails to make a fairly good haul, but this time he was more than usually successful.

Miss Mattie Campbell left on Friday evening en route for Boston, where she intends remaining until September. Miss Campbell is a valued assistance in the Methodist choir and a much esteemed member of society, and her friends trust that the flying report of a very long stay may be unfortunate.

The picnic season is upon us and the prospect looks as bright as it could be for a very prosperous one. On Saturday upwards of fifty little folks, in the care of Mr. and Mrs. Hedley Elliott, and Miss Morrow to Fort Cumberland and spent a delightful day viewing the historic grounds and collecting relics; the return was quite the merriest part of the day, and all present concluded that a drive in a haycart was by far the most enjoyable way to go picnicking. Another is proposed to take place in Black's woods on Saturday.

The picnic by train to St. John was not as well patronized as the promoters hoped for, but the weather is most favorable, so without doubt there will be considerable pleasure if not heavy receipts.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Whitshire and little son went to Pugwash on Monday where Mrs. Whitshire will return to reside in his accustomed place as organist in Christ church on Sunday.

Rev. V. L. Harris has gone to Windsor to attend the closing of the college. His place was very agreeably filled by Rev. Cecil Wiggins of Sackville on Sunday who conducted morning and evening services in Christ church delivering very excellent sermons. He was the guest of Mr. J. M. Townsend while in town.

The majority of our townpeople are happy to hear that at last it is settled that the band will hold their open air concert as usual. The small but pretty square is looking more inviting than ever and expressions of gratitude are heard on all sides to the ambitious and considerate gentlemen who have taken on such a musical welfare in hand. Among the future engagements of the band I notice one for Moncton on the first of July which will doubtless take a large number of our pleasure goers with them.

Mrs. D. W. Douglas and Mrs. Charles Smith spent Thursday in Dorchester. Mayor Allen and A. J. Logan, left on Saturday for Ottawa, where they go as delegates to the Liberal convention. Invitations have been issued by Mrs. J. M. Townsend for a large dance at her home on Thursday evening when a very pleasant time is anticipated.

Quite a surprise was given to Miss Elsie Townsend on Friday evening, when a large number of friends who had been invited to spend a delightful evening in her pretty home. Mrs. De Larve, New Glasgow returned home on Saturday from their trip abroad which was one of very pleasant interest.

WINDSOR, N. S.

[Progress is for sale in Windsor at Knowles' Bookstore and by F. W. Dakin.] June 20.—Beautiful "Edgemoor" never looked more beautiful than to-day, on the occasion of the third closing of the Church School for girls. The large dining room where the exercises were held was filled to overflowing with the parents and friends of the pupils, who were delighted with the manner in which the young ladies acquitted themselves. His Lordship the Bishop, after a very happy speech, distributed the prizes.

A cricket match took place on King's College grounds on Monday afternoon, in which the home team was badly beaten.

Mrs. Parsons, of Springhill, is visiting Mrs. J. A. Russell.

Mr. Guy Hart, of Halifax, has been visiting at "Gerrish Hall."

Mrs. Harley, of Digby, is in town, the guest of Mrs. Hind.

Miss Annie Curry is in Halifax visiting friends. Miss Lucy Gossip has gone to Antigonish for the summer.

Mr. Fred. A. G. Ouseley was in Kentville for a few days last week.

Miss Aikens, of Yarmouth, is visiting Miss M. B. Evans.

Mrs. W. H. Blanchard was in Kentville last week. Mr. W. Voight and Miss E. Voight, of North Sydney, are in town, the guests of Mr. C. F. Shaw.

Miss Nora Henley, of New York, is visiting Mrs. F. Ryan.

Miss Marion Tooker, of Yarmouth, is in town, the guest of Mrs. Clarence H. Dimock.

Miss E. Skinner and Miss Cook, New Brunswick, are visiting Miss Kate Smith.

Archdeacon and Mrs. Knalback of Truro, were in town this week.

Mrs. Bligh of Truro, is in town. Mr. and Mrs. Gibbons of Parrsboro, are visiting Mrs. Norman Dimock.

Messrs. W. J. Pickering and C. Mitchell of Halifax, spent three or four days in Windsor this week. Mr. G. Nichols of Halifax, is in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Ratus (Curry) and Mrs. J. W. Curry, spent a few days in St. John last week.

Mrs. James King, who has been spending the winter in Ottawa, returned home last week, her daughter, Mrs. Sinclair, and little son came with her.

Miss Hamilton of Dorchester, is also visiting Mrs. King.

Rev. T. W. Clift of Chester, is at "Thornton." Miss Pratt of Wolfville, is visiting her sister, Mrs. George Wilcox.

Miss Wortman of Wolfville, is in Windsor, the guest of Mrs. Belle Grandall.

On Thursday evening 15th, Miss George Wilson, Miss F. Forsyth, Miss Haley, and Messrs. Forsyth, Webster, Silver, Ouseley and Bell, went to Kentville to the dance given by Miss Gliska's class there.

Rev. Charles Abbott is in town. Miss Quinn of Wolfville, is visiting Mrs. William Shaw.

Miss Whitman of Roundhill, is in town. Miss Simmons, New Brunswick, is in Windsor for a few days.

Mr. W. G. Bridgewater, is visiting at "Claremont." Dr. and Miss Brock of Kentville, are in town.

Dr. E. S. Blanchard of Charlottetown, and Miss Blanchard of Kentville, spent a day or two in town with Mrs. U. H. Blanchard. Liscomb.

DIORY, N. S. [Progress is for sale in Diory by Mrs. Morse.] June 21.—Mrs. Crook of Halifax, and Mrs. J. H. Robinson of New York, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Lynch, "Hawthorn Villa."

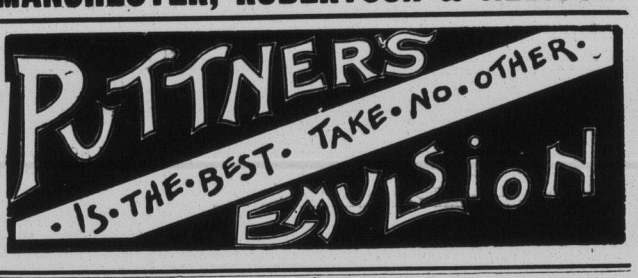
Messrs. Fulton Tutu, W. Randall, L. Cowling, and F. S. S. by spent Sunday in Annapolis. Mrs. Hendricks returned to Hampton, N. B., Tuesday, taking with her the infant daughter of her late sister, Mrs. Turnbull.

Capt. George Corbett and family, of Annapolis, spent Sunday in town. The Foresters attended service in Grace Methodist on Sunday evening. Rev. Mr. Fisher preached an eloquent sermon, and the church was prettily decorated with flowers and potted plants.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

CLEARANCE SALE OF ALL OUR Fashionable Jackets.

FOUR PRICES: \$3.90, \$4.90, \$5.90 and \$7.75. AS ILLUSTRATION AT \$5.90 and \$7.75. BLAZER JACKETS at exceptional bargains.



MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON.

STRAW DEPARTMENT. We are offering balance of White, Colored, and Black Fancy Discount of 25 per Ct.

Stock being still well assorted early buyers will find many very desirable shapes.

Smith Brothers, Wholesale Dry Goods and Millinery, HALIFAX.

The Latest is OUR MOTH PROOF BAG. No bad smells needed. Odorous, Air Tight, Moth Proof. Made in 3 Sizes.

SCHOFIELD BROS., IMPORTERS, 25 Water St., St. John.

"You'll Feel Better" if you're all run down and out of sorts if you take a few bottles of MALTO PEPTONIZED PORTER.

It is a food. Beneficial alike to young and old. It strengthens the body, creates an appetite, aids digestion, invigorates the system. Ask your doctor about it. It's good for every one. TRY IT.

MALTO PEPTONIZED PORTER CO. LTD. TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA CANADA. Druggists sell it.

MOTT'S CHOCOLATES & COCOAS.

Be careful of cheap imitations. MOTT'S CHOCOLATES & COCOAS are made of the finest ingredients and are guaranteed to be pure and delicious.

Be careful of cheap imitations. MOTT'S CHOCOLATES & COCOAS are made of the finest ingredients and are guaranteed to be pure and delicious.

Be careful of cheap imitations. MOTT'S CHOCOLATES & COCOAS are made of the finest ingredients and are guaranteed to be pure and delicious.

Be careful of cheap imitations. MOTT'S CHOCOLATES & COCOAS are made of the finest ingredients and are guaranteed to be pure and delicious.

Be careful of cheap imitations. MOTT'S CHOCOLATES & COCOAS are made of the finest ingredients and are guaranteed to be pure and delicious.

Be careful of cheap imitations. MOTT'S CHOCOLATES & COCOAS are made of the finest ingredients and are guaranteed to be pure and delicious.

Be careful of cheap imitations. MOTT'S CHOCOLATES & COCOAS are made of the finest ingredients and are guaranteed to be pure and delicious.

Be careful of cheap imitations. MOTT'S CHOCOLATES & COCOAS are made of the finest ingredients and are guaranteed to be pure and delicious.

THE "CALIGRAPH."

The Most Durable and Practical Typewriter.

ANOTHER VICTORY!!

OVER ALL COMPETITORS AT TELEGRAPH TOURNAMENT, NEW YORK.

The Gold Medals Valued at \$250.00,

For the Fastest and Best Recording of Telegraph Matter were both

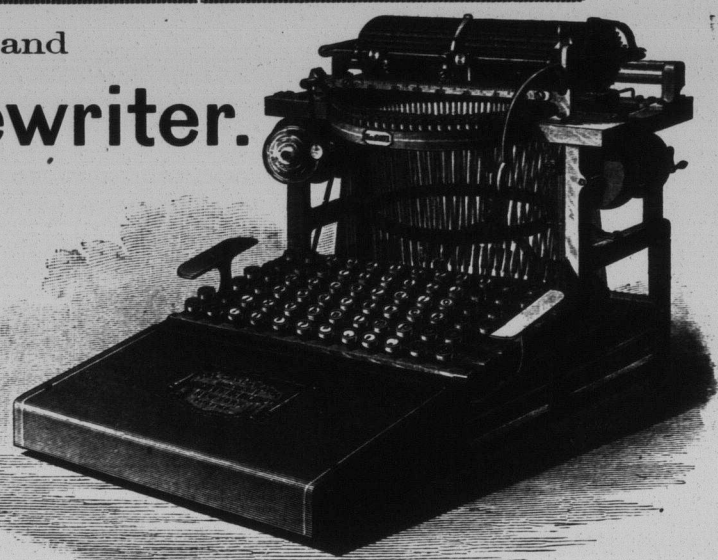
Won on the Caligraph.

Used by all Leading Companies.

There is nothing cumbersome or complicated about the "Caligraph," like its much advertised competitors. Write for Catalogue.

ARTHUR P. TIPPET & CO.,

ST. JOHN, N. B.



TRURO, N. S.

[Programme for sale in Truro at Mr. G. O. Fuller's, and at D. H. Smith & Co.'s.]

June 21.—The members of St. Andrew's choir were very pleasantly entertained by Miss Doggett, on Friday evening.

Who shall say we are behind the times, and not "seriously" in it? When petit souper, and dinner parties, that are not strictly, on family, are now on the order of the day, and the evening service?

The Misses McLeod's dance on Thursday evening last, was a great success. Dancing and cards were the diversion of the evening. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Martin Dickie, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Wilson, Mrs. W. E. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Craig, Jr., Misses Agnes McKay, Flora Hyde, Celia Dickie, Male Smith, Belle Main, (Amherst), Sadie Yorton, Gertrude Kent, Maud Archibald, Fannie Brush, (Boston), Fannie and Nell McMillan, Lanna and Maggie McDougall, Blanche MacDowell, Lena Fulton, Jolie Turner, Dr. Yorton, Messrs. W. D. Bowers, F. Murray, W. Hornsby, Fraser, Will Crowe, C. R. Coleman, E. R. Stuart, A. Black, Corbett, Fuller, W. McKay, F. McClure, H. Yall, C. Williams.

Mrs. J. A. Kaulback, is at Windsor attending the closing exercises at "Edenhill."

Rev. Mr. Strohman, Amherst, was in town over yesterday, a guest of Mrs. M. E. Bates. The Rev. gentleman is en route to Canada, to attend the annual conference of the Methodist church.

Mr. Cameron, manager of the Merchants' bank, Matland, and Mrs. Cameron, are in town guests of Mr. and Mrs. Creelman, Dominion St.

There was a very pretty wedding in St. George's church, St. John's, yesterday at two in the afternoon. The bride was Miss Anna Milen, youngest daughter of Squire James Milen, the groom was Mr. Faine. The church was beautifully decorated. Mr. E. B. Stuart, of St. Andrew's, officiated at the organ.

The Y. P. C. E. society of the First Presbyterian church, will hold a social at the residence of Mrs. McLeod, Bible Hill, on Thursday evening next. The affair promises to be unusually interesting as there will be a good musical and literary programme.

Messrs. E. H. Stewart, C. Williams and Miss Ross, are some of the names of the entertainers for the evening.

This evening will be a gala one at "Brookfield" house, as Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Gourley give the freedom of their spacious house and grounds to the tennis club, and an accompanying dance will be given. Numerous friends of the club are expected from Halifax.

Mrs. Atwater, from Annapolis, is a guest of Mrs. C. W. Shaffer.

NEW GLASGOW.

[Programme for sale in New Glasgow by W. H. Torrey, O. Pritchard and H. H. Henderson.]

June 21.—The picnic season has hardly commenced and tennis seems to be the order of the day. This justly popular game has taken quite a hold on New Glasgowians and judging from the number who frequent the club courts we would predict a most successful season.

Mr. John S. Scovil has been making a brief visit in St. John.

Rev. Leroy Bates preached in Christ church on Sunday morning.

Mrs. Chignam gave a pleasant tea party at her residence the "Cedars" yesterday, to some lady friends, to meet her friend Mrs. George S. Grimmer of St. Andrew's.

Mrs. Jessie Moore is home again from a pleasant visit in New York and Boston.

Miss Mary Lamb has returned from Chicago.

Mr. W. F. Todd's friends are rejoiced to see him about town.

Mrs. W. B. Torrance of Halifax and her children arrived on Saturday, and are the guests of her father Judge Stevens, of Hallowell, Me.

Mr. W. F. Vroom, has arrived from New York City, and will spend the summer holidays with his family. Mr. Vroom's friends are extremely glad to have him among their friends.

Mr. Frederic Bonness of Minneapolis is the guest of his brother Mr. John Bonness.

Mr. James Murchie is in Boston on a business trip.

Mr. Nathan Treadwell of St. Andrew's was in town during this week.

Mrs. Ida M. Todd has gone to Fredericton to visit her sister Mrs. George M. Inch.

Mr. Henry Maxwell spent a day or two in town during this week.

Miss Victoria Vroom, accompanied by her sister Miss Beatrice Vroom made a brief visit to Eastport on Tuesday.

The marriage of Miss Lottie Boardman, Milltown, to Mr. Charles Vose C. E., of Portland, Maine, is announced to take place next week. Miss Boardman is one of Milltown's most popular young ladies and it is with sincere regret of her friends, she leaves Milltown to reside in Portland.

Miss Blanche Boardman of Bangor is visiting relatives in Calais.

Mr. W. G. Rose of Boston made a brief visit here one day last week.

Mrs. C. C. Grant is visiting friends in St. John.

Mrs. E. G. Vroom has returned from St. John, after a pleasant visit among friends there.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Eaton, have returned from the World's Fair and are now in Boston.

Mr. J. T. Lyons of Union street, owned by Rev. Mr. Albert Benton, and her young son, have arrived from Philadelphia, and are visiting at her father's, Mr. John Murchie.

Mrs. G. D. Grimmer of St. Andrew's, spent Wednesday and Thursday in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Ned Harmon Murchie, intend to make Fredericton their future home, much to the regret of their numerous friends here.

Dr. Seth Whitney has gone to Wallingford, Conn., to visit his grandfather, who is seriously ill.

Mr. Edgar Whidden, lately appointed U. S. Consul here, in place of Col. A. E. Neill, has entered upon his official duties.

Miss Kate Nelson, arrived at her home in Calais on Thursday, where she will spend her summer holidays. Miss Nelson is a pupil at Wellesley College.

Captain D. A. Melrose has gone to New York city on a business trip.

Mrs. Harper of St. Andrew's is the guest of Mrs. Topping.

Miss Julia McGlinchey is visiting friends in St. John.

Mr. Harry T. DeWalt will occupy the pulpit in the Baptist church, Calais, during the absence of Rev. Mr. Fiddell.

Mr. Devolve is a graduate of the Newton Seminary, Newton, Mass.

Mr. Frederic G. Boies of Philadelphia, Penn., has been spending a few days with his brother Mr. Sherman Boies.

Miss May Toller, arrived from St. John on Friday after a pleasant visit of two weeks with her aunt Lady Tilly.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Broad, are now occupying the pretty residence on Union street, owned by Rev. John Clarke.

The steam yacht "Marguerite" took an excursion to St. Andrew's this afternoon.

Miss Etel Waterbury is visiting her aunt Mrs. G. Dorell Grimmer in St. Andrew's.

Mrs. C. H. Smith is entertaining a party of friends at her home this evening.

Mrs. Hermand Drechsel has returned to her home in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Broad have gone to St. John for a short visit.

Mr. George Eaton has returned from Black Hall, Conn., where he has been attending school.

ST. STEPHEN AND CALAIS.

[Programme for sale in St. Stephen by Master John Treadwell and at the book store of G. S. Wall in Calais at O. P. Treat's.]

June 21.—The ladies and gentlemen who are members of the Wildwood tennis club, are this year showing more interest in the game than at any previous season. The fine court on the grounds of Mr. W. F. Todd, has been beautifully prepared, and this week has been gaily decorated with flags and pennants of red and black, the club colors.

The club are already planning numerous summer outings, and all who are interested are expecting a brilliant and easy summer.

The marriage and reception of Miss Mina Augusta Downes, to Mr. John Hodgins, of Ottawa, at the bride's home, to-morrow evening, will probably be the most brilliant society event on the St. Croix, during the summer months. I hope to be able to describe the wedding in my next letter, as it is interesting in both St. Stephen and Calais, Miss Downes being greatly admired and a particular favorite in both towns.

Rev. J. T. Bryan, of Boston, Ont., has accepted the rectorship of Trinity church, and is expected here early in July.

Mr. E. A. Cockburn, of St. Andrew's, was in town for a brief visit this week.

Miss Julia Kelly arrived on Monday, after spending several months in Boston, New York, and Washington.

Mr. Fletcher Stevenson, of St. Andrew's, was in town on Saturday.

Mr. George Dexter has returned from his western trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Todd returned from their wedding tour on Thursday, and are now residing at their home on Union street.

A party of young men enjoyed the first water party of the season on Friday afternoon. They chartered the steam yacht "Marguerite" and sailed to St. Andrew's and then through Letete to Deer Island. It was at a late hour that they returned to St. Stephen, having thoroughly enjoyed the long sail and the day's outing.

The young members of the Y. O. C. met at the residence of Mr. John E. Algar on Monday evening. They have determined to spend a fortnight by the river side, and a pretty spot at Hill's Point has been selected and the club will camp there for two weeks early in July.

Mrs. C. H. Clarke gave a pleasant tea at Rockaway cottage, yesterday afternoon, for the entertainment of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Reed, of St. John.

Mr. and Mrs. James Boies have returned from their wedding tour.

Miss Jennie Coe, of Boston, arrived in Calais this week, and is the guest of Miss Downes. Miss Coe will assist at Miss Downes' wedding to-morrow evening as maid of honor.

Miss Jennie Whitlock is recovering from her recent illness, and her friends hope to see her out this week.

Miss Carter, of Bonny River, spent Sunday in town with her sister Miss May Carter.

Mr. Washworth Harris arrived on Monday and is the guest of Hon. L. G. Downes.

Mr. John S. Scovil has been making a brief visit in St. John.

Rev. Leroy Bates preached in Christ church on Sunday morning.

Mrs. Chignam gave a pleasant tea party at her residence the "Cedars" yesterday, to some lady friends, to meet her friend Mrs. George S. Grimmer of St. Andrew's.

Mrs. Jessie Moore is home again from a pleasant visit in New York and Boston.

Miss Mary Lamb has returned from Chicago.

Mr. W. F. Todd's friends are rejoiced to see him about town.

Mrs. W. B. Torrance of Halifax and her children arrived on Saturday, and are the guests of her father Judge Stevens, of Hallowell, Me.

Mr. W. F. Vroom, has arrived from New York City, and will spend the summer holidays with his family. Mr. Vroom's friends are extremely glad to have him among their friends.

Mr. Frederic Bonness of Minneapolis is the guest of his brother Mr. John Bonness.

Mr. James Murchie is in Boston on a business trip.

Mr. Nathan Treadwell of St. Andrew's was in town during this week.

Mrs. Ida M. Todd has gone to Fredericton to visit her sister Mrs. George M. Inch.

Mr. Henry Maxwell spent a day or two in town during this week.

Miss Victoria Vroom, accompanied by her sister Miss Beatrice Vroom made a brief visit to Eastport on Tuesday.

The marriage of Miss Lottie Boardman, Milltown, to Mr. Charles Vose C. E., of Portland, Maine, is announced to take place next week. Miss Boardman is one of Milltown's most popular young ladies and it is with sincere regret of her friends, she leaves Milltown to reside in Portland.

Miss Blanche Boardman of Bangor is visiting relatives in Calais.

Mr. W. G. Rose of Boston made a brief visit here one day last week.

Mrs. C. C. Grant is visiting friends in St. John.

Mrs. E. G. Vroom has returned from St. John, after a pleasant visit among friends there.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Eaton, have returned from the World's Fair and are now in Boston.

Mr. J. T. Lyons of Union street, owned by Rev. Mr. Albert Benton, and her young son, have arrived from Philadelphia, and are visiting at her father's, Mr. John Murchie.

Mrs. G. D. Grimmer of St. Andrew's, spent Wednesday and Thursday in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Ned Harmon Murchie, intend to make Fredericton their future home, much to the regret of their numerous friends here.

Dr. Seth Whitney has gone to Wallingford, Conn., to visit his grandfather, who is seriously ill.

Mr. Edgar Whidden, lately appointed U. S. Consul here, in place of Col. A. E. Neill, has entered upon his official duties.

Miss Kate Nelson, arrived at her home in Calais on Thursday, where she will spend her summer holidays. Miss Nelson is a pupil at Wellesley College.

Captain D. A. Melrose has gone to New York city on a business trip.

Mrs. Harper of St. Andrew's is the guest of Mrs. Topping.

Miss Julia McGlinchey is visiting friends in St. John.

Mr. Harry T. DeWalt will occupy the pulpit in the Baptist church, Calais, during the absence of Rev. Mr. Fiddell.

Mr. Devolve is a graduate of the Newton Seminary, Newton, Mass.

Mr. Frederic G. Boies of Philadelphia, Penn., has been spending a few days with his brother Mr. Sherman Boies.

Miss May Toller, arrived from St. John on Friday after a pleasant visit of two weeks with her aunt Lady Tilly.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Broad, are now occupying the pretty residence on Union street, owned by Rev. John Clarke.

The steam yacht "Marguerite" took an excursion to St. Andrew's this afternoon.

Miss Etel Waterbury is visiting her aunt Mrs. G. Dorell Grimmer in St. Andrew's.

Mrs. C. H. Smith is entertaining a party of friends at her home this evening.

Mrs. Hermand Drechsel has returned to her home in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Broad have gone to St. John for a short visit.

Mr. George Eaton has returned from Black Hall, Conn., where he has been attending school.

Mr. John Hodgins arrived from Ottawa to-day, and is the guest of Hon. L. G. Downes.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Eaton have returned from Chicago.

Hon. G. F. Hill has gone to Ottawa for a brief visit.

Miss Katie Ganong met with a serious accident on the Wildwood tennis grounds last evening. Her friends hope she will recover rapidly and be able to enjoy tennis before many weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hallett celebrated their wedding on Tuesday evening. They were the recipients of numerous useful and pretty presents from their guests. Dancing was the chief amusement, and was indulged in till a late hour.

SUSSEX.

June 20.—Mr. Joseph Mills returned on Thursday from St. Martin's where he had been attending the college.

Mrs. J. S. Trizer, her sister Miss Jones, of Moncton, and Miss Lizzie Robertson, went to St. John on Thursday.

Mrs. W. B. McKay gave a very pleasant cobweb party at her residence, Church avenue, on Thursday evening, in honor of Miss Mathew who is visiting Miss White here. After the cobwebs were all unwoven the rest of the evening was spent in drive whist. Miss Grace Hallett and Miss Grace Robertson were the successful winners at the cobweb.

At the residence of Hon. L. G. Downes, on Thursday the ladies and R. H. Arnold, first gentlemen, and Miss Culbert and Mr. C. W. Morrison won the lobby prizes. The guests were Miss Mathew, the Misses Rena Culbert, Alice Barnett, Alice White, May White, Grace Hallett, Annie Kettle, Ella Rose Loutchett, Carrie Roach and Grace Robertson, Messrs. Guy and Charlie Kinnear, W. J. Mills, R. H. Arnold, Arnold Hallett, Harold Charters, C. W. Morrison, Harry Arnold and E. L. Morrison.

The many friends of Mrs. C. S. Medley, of St. John, were delighted to see her here again. She came on Friday afternoon, accompanied by Mrs. Medley of Fredericton, and returned to St. John on Saturday morning.

Hon. A. S. White and Mrs. White returned on Friday night from Bathurst.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hallett left Thursday evening on an extended trip. They went to Goderich, Ont., to see their daughter, Mrs. C. G. Armstrong. After visiting her they intend going to New York and Chelmsford, U. S. A.

Dr. H. H. Hallett, St. John, and Mr. Will McIntyre, spent Sunday at the latter's home here.

Mr. Sam. Hayward, St. John, was in town on Saturday.

Mrs. A. M. McLean and Mrs. Geo. Vaughan spent Saturday in St. John.

Joseph Wood, St. John, is visiting her son, Mr. J. M. Kinnear, here.

Dr. W. M. Sharp, of Binghamton, N. Y., arrived here on Saturday evening to pay a lengthy visit to his relatives. Dr. Sharp is one of the many Surgeons who have come here to seek his fortune abroad. His friends are glad to see him among them again.

La. Col. Donville was here last week, making preparations for camp.

Mr. A. A. Stockton, St. John, was in Sussex, on Thursday.

Mrs. C. H. Frith, spent Sunday with her brother, Mr. O. R. Arnold, at "The Knoll."

Mrs. J. M. Kinnear entertained a few of her young friends at tennis, Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Ned Magee, St. John, was at the "Queen" on Monday.

Mrs. Moran, St. John, arrived on Monday last evening, to stay a month at "The Knoll." She was accompanied by her brother, Mr. Arthur Hazen, who returned to St. John on Saturday.

Mrs. F. F. Ramsay and bride (nee Miss Kate White), were at the Depot House on Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay were both, formerly, residents of Sussex. They will make their home in Calais, N. S., where Mr. Ramsay works on the Cable street.

Miss Lady Newcastle, is at "The Knoll" to stay during camp.

Miss Gurney Jones, Moncton, was the guest of Mrs. J. S. Trites, on Sunday.

Dr. and Mrs. O. S. McCullay, Moncton, spent Sunday in Sussex, the guests of the doctor's parents at Upper Corner.

Mr. Murray Hurst, went to Halifax, Tuesday. Rev. A. D. McCullay and wife, paid a short visit to their former home here this week.

Mrs. Stella Wickham, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. George Wood.

The friends of Mrs. Burpee Walton, were shocked to hear of her death, which occurred on Monday evening. Mrs. Walton lived here at one time and was very much beloved by all who knew her.

Miss Bella Robertson is visiting relatives in St. John.

Mr. Gore, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. G. H. Raymond here, left for her home in St. Andrew's on Tuesday.

The baptists are arranging for a concert to come off in the near future, at which our new band and orchestra will make their first appearance in public.

Mr. Bruce McLeod received the sad news of his brother's death, which occurred in Boston. The remains were taken to his former home in Charlotte-town for burial on Tuesday. Mr. McLeod went from here to attend the funeral.

Mr. H. V. White and brother, of Springfield, were in town on Tuesday.

SALISBURY.

June 21.—Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Holstead spent a few days in Moncton this week, the guests of Mrs. J. S. Rayworth.

Mrs. L. A. Wright returned home from Moncton last week.

Mr. Arthur McNaughton returned last Saturday from Fredericton, where he has been attending Normal School.

Miss Maggie McLaren, of Moncton, is visiting Mrs. L. A. Wright.

Rev. F. Frazar has been the guest of Mrs. J. W. Howard for several days.

Mr. Harry Bamee, of Albert county, spent Sunday with Mr. Arthur McNaughton.

Miss L. McMurray spent a few days in Moncton this week.

Mrs. Maudie A. Burnett spent Sunday at her home in Palms.

Master Cecil Watson, Moncton, spent Tuesday with his friend, Master Harry Baird.

Mrs. E. Moore spent Wednesday in Moncton.

Mr. Thompson Taylor, Moncton, was in the village on Thursday.

Some of the members of Salisbury Division drove to Peticodiac on Tuesday, to visit the division of that place. Among those who went were Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Holstead, Mrs. H. C. Barnes, Misses L. Crandall, B. Wilcox, J. A. Ward, L. Parkin, F. Gray, W. McMurray, M. Sawyer, and M. Murray, Messrs. F. Wilcox, W. Thom, K. Wilcox and J. Dunca.

GRAND FALLS.

June 20.—The first of the June weddings here will be that of Miss Nellie Estey to Mr. Arthur McEllobb. The ceremony will be performed to-morrow (Wednesday) morning at six o'clock, after which the newly wedded pair will leave on the seven o'clock train for quite an extended wedding tour.

Mrs. C. H. Henderson with her little daughter Doris, left last week to attend the wedding of her cousin, Mr. Ernest Holyoke, of Woodstock; she will visit friends in Fredericton and St. John before her return.

Mr. H. Kirkpatrick and children of St. John, spent a day here last week the guests of the Misses Hartt. Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick intend making Fort Fairfield their future home, and their many friends here are pleased to have them so near their own.

Miss Nellie Estey returned Saturday after a short but pleasant visit to Woodstock.

Mr. H. H. of New York, spent a week here the guest of his cousin, the Misses Hartt.

Miss McGibbon, of Woodstock, is visiting her friend Miss Estey.

There was a basket social held in Victoria Hall, last Friday evening, for the purpose of extending the sidewalk; the object being so commendable a one, the result should have been more satisfactory.

Miss Mary Hartt left last week for a few days' visit to St. Andrew's.

Miss Katie Ryan, returned home yesterday from Boston, where she has spent the past year.

Miss Alice Howard's friends will be pleased to learn that she has almost fully recovered from her recent illness.

Mr. C. H. Henderson who has been absent several days on a fishing trip, returned home last evening. Miss Lizzie Costigan is visiting friends in Woodstock.

BAIE VERTE.

June 15.—Mrs. Dobson, of Sussex, has been spending a few days with Mrs. Byron Chappelle.

Joseph Wood, M. P., Backville, was in town on Saturday.

Miss Kate Prescott, of Dartmouth, N. S., is visiting her sister, Miss Prescott; her friends are glad to welcome her home.

Miss Tillie Fullerton, has taken a music class for the summer months at Fredericton.

Mr. W. J. Mahoney, of Melrose, was in town on Saturday.

Mr. Josiah Harper, Amherst, was in town on Saturday, the guest of Mrs. B. Harper.

Rev. Mr. Steel, of Amherst, was in town on Monday, the guest of Mrs. J. Read.

Mr. Fletcher George, Mr. Warren Copp and Mr. Arthur Copp, Brookline, were in town on Sunday.

Miss Copp, and Mrs. H. Dixon, Brookline, were in town on Wednesday.

A. E. Killam, M. P. P., Moncton, was in town on Friday calling on his friends.

Dr. Fred Goodwin, of Halifax, was visiting his friends for a few days last week, has returned.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Goodwin, have gone to the Cape for the summer.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

(CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE.)

Mr. T. Nibbet Robertson here, left last Monday night by the C. P. R. for San Francisco, on their return home. Mr. Simon Jones, Mr. Robert K. Jones, and the Misses Kate and Edna Jones, arrived home last Tuesday from a delightful visit to Europe. The occasion being the fifth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. James Hamilton in spending a fortnight very pleasantly at Camp Adams north shore, Miss Beattie Stearns, of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, and Miss Stevens, have returned from a trip to the World's Fair, Chicago.



Reduced Prices FOR NEW SUMMER DRESS MATERIALS! We have made the following Great Reductions in several lines of Fine All-Wool Dress Materials 45 inches wide, in Plain Colors and Fancy Mixtures. All the newest makes and most Fashionable Colorings for this Summer.

S. C. PORTER, 11 CHARLOTTE ST. The above goods are all of this Season's importation. Monday June 26th INAUGURATION of our great Sliding Scale Sale. Be there. SEE THE EVENING PAPERS. GEORGE H. MCKAY, 61 King St.

SKINNER'S CARPET WAREHOUSES. Look at this Offer! HALF PRICE. Stock in all Departments Complete. A. O. Skinner. REFRIGERATORS From \$8.00 up. A Splendid Line. We have a Few Second-Hand Ranges in Good Order, To Sell Cheap. Coles & Sharp, - 90 Charlotte St.

after the ceremony the bride and groom drove to their pretty home on Windsor Street, where they held an informal reception. A large number of their friends calling to wish them bon voyage through the city. Little Miss Muriel Reed of the city, visiting her grandparents while her parents are enjoying a lovely week of cream brocade poplin. A bouquet of veils and orange blossoms, and Miss Maggie cream roses. She was attended by Miss Maggie cream roses. The groom had the support of Mr. Lucas of Toronto. The groom's gift to his bride was an opal ring set in diamonds, and to the bridesmaid a gold bangle bracelet set in pearls.

FREDERICTON. [Progress is for sale in Fredericton by W. H. T. Fenety and J. H. Hawthorne.] JUNE 21.—The marriage of Miss Beattie, youngest daughter of Mr. Geo. C. Hunt, to Mr. Harrison Kinners, took place to-day in the cathedral and was quite a brilliant affair. The bride was attired in a lovely gown of cream brocade poplin. A bouquet of veils and orange blossoms, and Miss Maggie cream roses. She was attended by Miss Maggie cream roses. The groom had the support of Mr. Lucas of Toronto. The groom's gift to his bride was an opal ring set in diamonds, and to the bridesmaid a gold bangle bracelet set in pearls.

MONCTON. [Progress is for sale in Moncton at the Moncton Book Store, Main street, A. H. Jones, and by J. E. McCarty.] JUNE 21.—Miss Crosskill, assisted by her pupils gave a recital in the Oddfellows hall last evening, to a crowded house. The size of the audience was a record for the entertainment, and but a few minutes before the recital, Miss Crosskill herself for the first time in her life, was assisted in her recital by her pupils. The public with an entertainment of her own, but I am sure those who were present will hope that it may not be the last time. The Moncton orchestra contributed valuable assistance, and with a few other exceptions the performers were all very young girls. After the overture, the opening piece was Miss Miriam Chandler who played Mendelssohn's "Spring Song" in a manner highly creditable to a young performer. Little Miss Jean Crandall followed with a very sweetly sung melody—"Mollie and I and the Baby." Miss Jeanie Harris rendered a difficult piece by Layback which Mr. McDonald delighted the audience with her spirited rendering of Weber's "Jubal Overture," and Miss Mabel Schwartz and Birdie Berrie, gave a faithful rendition of "The Courtship Trial." Miss Jennie reading of "The Last Hope," by Gottschalk, concluded the first part of the performance. In the second part Mrs. George W. Daniel sang a solo, accompanying herself on the guitar. The little Misses Mollie Harris and Mandi David accompanied themselves very creditably in a piano duet. Mr. D. Stewart gave a cornet solo, Miss Jessie Weir rendered the "March Hogueirois" with great expression, and the entertainment concluded with a laughable farce called "Courtship Under Difficulties" by Mrs. George C. Allen, Mr. A. E. Wilkinson and Mr. W. D. Forster. Miss Crosskill is to be congratulated upon the success of her first recital.

THE AMERICAN MASONIC ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. INSURES ONLY MASTER MASONS. Insures against ALL kinds of accident without extra charge, which no other Company in existence does. Pays for 52 weeks' total, and 26 weeks' partial disability. Its Policy is a Specimen of Modern Advance. It pays for PARTIAL disability. It gives more insurance and more favorable conditions, and at a lower cost than any other similar organization. Insurance for \$3,000 (in ordinary cases) costs only \$12.00 a year. Indemnity \$25 a week for 52 weeks. Since January, 1892, 250 members of the fraternity in New Brunswick have insured in it, and already \$1600 have been paid out in claims for accidents. Agents wanted throughout the Maritime Provinces. Address R. ROGERS, General Agent for the Maritime Provinces, Box 228, - - St. John, N. B.

SCOTCH GATHERING AND National Games of Auld Scotia WATERS' LANDING, JULY 1ST. Under the Auspices of Clan Mackenzie. Prizes on Exhibition at Mr. R. A. C. Brown's Store, Charlotte Street. Tickets 50c. Children 25c. Grand Excursion 1893 DOMINION DAY 1893 on the splendid Steamer City of Monticello, to the lovely Annapolis Valley, Now at its Best. The Hawker Medicine Co. have chartered the steamer and engaged the services of the City Cornet Band! Across the Bay! DIGBY will have Boat Races, Bicycle and Foot Races, Games and Sports in abundance. ANNAPOLIS will have a grand Regatta in which St. John's men compete, and for which the Hawker Medicine Company have presented Gold Medals. A great variety of Foot and Canoe Races, Horse and Foot Races, etc. No End of Fun on the GARRISON GROUNDS, with a big TEA MEETING also in progress. The Steamer will sail from St. John at 7.30 a. m., local time. Due at Digby 11 a. m., at Annapolis 12.30. Returning will leave Annapolis at 4.30 p. m., and Digby at 5.30, giving 2 1/2 hours at Annapolis. Should the weather be fine the steamer will stay a half hour longer at Annapolis. Fare for Round Trip to Digby \$1.50; to Annapolis \$2.00. Parties may stay over and return Monday if preferred. Retirements may be obtained on the steamer from the Purser, or from the Agent at St. John's Point.

Mr. Chas. Doig, will sail for Scotland on Friday, where he will visit his old home after an absence of twenty years. His brother, Mr. David Doig, will follow in about a month. Mrs. G. Worlen, Princess street, returned home last Wednesday from a visit to Boston. Miss Beatrice Seely has been the guest of Mrs. John Smith, Union street, for the past week this week. Miss Catherine Brier, of Yarmouth, is visiting Captain J. E. Dunlop of Coburg street. Mr. Thos. Somerville, who has been confined to the house for several days through illness, is now able to be out again. Mr. Chip Olive returned home last week from St. Stephen, after a most pleasant vacation. Mr. Cadill Miller, of St. Martins, left here on Thursday evening for a visit to the World's Fair. Mr. J. R. Cowan, of Springhill, spent Thursday in the city. Mr. Wm. Donohoe is spending his holidays at Red Head. The well known hunter and sportsman, of Digby, Major John Daly, N. S. artillery, spent last Sunday in the city on his way to the World's Fair.

Mr. J. O'Connell, of the church of the Assumption, Carleton, left Wednesday for Boston, where he will sail for Ireland. He will return in two months. Mr. George H. Hamm, of the C. P. R., Moncton, spent part of this week in this city. Miss H. M. Robertson, who has been attending the Ladies' College, Halifax, returned home this week to spend her summer vacation. Miss Nettie Hatfield entertained a few other little friends last Thursday at her home, Sydney street, where a very pleasant time was spent. Among those present were the Misses V. S. Sturkey, Maggie Taylor, Agnes Jamieson, Katie Munro, Maggie Crawford, Messrs. Edward Wetmore, Fred Wetmore, George Starkey, Walter Taylor and others. The friends of Mr. Ernest O'Brien will be glad to hear that he is recovering. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Rankine, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rankine, and Mr. William Rankine, spent part of this week at Westfield. The Liverpool Daily Post of June 1st announces the death of Annie, the beloved wife of Simon Lewis, at her residence, Thorburn Villa, New Ferry Park, Cheshire, England, on the 29th May in the 58th year of her age. Mrs. Lewis was the daughter of Capt. John and Margaret Miles, well and favorably known in St. John, their native place. A husband, three daughters, three sons, and her mother, survive her. Mrs. Miles has a large circle of friends in St. John, who will deeply sympathize with her in the loss of her child, who was a very devoted and estimable daughter. Miss Frances Killam of Boston, has been the guest for the past week, of the Misses Cline, St. James street. Miss Jennie Young, St. John, is paying a visit to Canning, N. S., accompanied by her nephew, Master George Inglis, Fredericton. Mrs. Edwin Gladwin, Fredericton, is spending a few days at her home, Grandville, N. S., where she has been visiting her cousin, Mrs. W. O. Troop. Mr. Arthur F. returned home this week on a three months' vacation from his medical studies at Michigan. Mr. Lee will assist at the marriage of his sister, Mrs. Balcom, at Lawrence, N. S. Rev. George Sinclair, assistant rector of St. Anne's Church, has returned from a conference upon him at the recent convocation of Toronto University. Mr. Sinclair was formerly a resident of this city. Miss Robson of Boston, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. B. Driscoll, Chippan Hill. A. Ansis. Dr. Frank Kenny spent a few days in Nova Scotia last week. Mr. Harry Scammell returned from Montreal last week. Mrs. H. J. Olive has returned home from a trip to Cornwallis much improved in health. Mr. B. Clark has returned from a lengthy visit to Halifax. Miss Edith Peters is visiting her friend Mrs. C. T. Purdy at Moncton. Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Dunn leave this month for Ashland, Maine to be present at the marriage of their son Mr. Elbridge Dunn and a young widow of the same place. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have gone to Yarmouth for a few weeks visit. Mrs. Smith of Jemseg is visiting her daughter Mrs. Arthur Coster. Mrs. Noble, Mrs. Scammell and children are visiting in Maine. Mr. Frank Scammell and family have moved from the city to Mr. Armstrong's cottage, Lancaster Heights. Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Sheldon, Mr. A. C. Smith, Miss Hattie Mayes and others spent a day at St. Martin's at the closing exercises of the Seminary. Miss Mabel Olive is in St. Martins. Mr. John Wilcox and family will leave in a few days for their summer residence at Woodman's Point. Mr. W. D. Beakin returned the first of the week from Chicago and other western cities. Mr. J. E. Hamm is quite ill with heart trouble. Mrs. Armstrong, accompanied by her two daughters, Amy and Beattie, have returned from the West and are with Mrs. Cushing. Miss Kearns visited Mrs. I. O. Beattie last week. A marriage will take place I hear next Wednesday afternoon in the Church of the Assumption, when two of our young people will be made one. Rev. James Keegan is boarding with Mrs. James Brittain, Duke street. A very pretty wedding took place in the Methodist church on Wednesday evening last when Mr. Leslie Wetmore was married to Miss Hannah Kindred. The bride was attended by her sister Miss Bertha Kindred, the groom was accompanied by his cousin Mr. Wetmore, of Boston. Immediately

Clifford Blackman A Boston Boy's Eyesight Saved—Perhaps His Life By Hood's Sarsaparilla—Blood Poisoned by Canker. Read the following from a grateful mother: "My little boy had Scarlet Fever when 4 years old, and it left him very weak and with blood poisoned with canker. His eyes became swollen and his sufferings were intense, and for seven weeks he could not open his eyes. I took him twice during that time to the Eye and Ear Infirmary on Charles street, but their remedies failed to do him the faintest shadow of good. I commenced giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and it soon cured him. I have tried the severe illness of his father. Miss Maud Duly, who has been spending the winter in Boston, returned to Moncton, Monday, and is spending a short time with her aunt, Miss Wright of Steamman street. C. H. G. W. A. MARRIED. MCFARLANE-MOPIERSON.—At Randolph, St. John County, N. B., on the 14th inst., by the Rev. C. H. Mettall, Chas. McFarlane to Annie McPierison.

WEDDING RINGS. "Dumb jewels often, in their silent kind, More than quick words, do wear a woman's mind." A Splendid Assortment For BIRTHDAY, FRIENDSHIP, ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING GIFTS at most reasonable prices, can be found at the store of W. TREMAINE GARD, Goldsmith and Jeweller, No. 81 King St. Orders from out of town solicited and promptly attended to.

Mr. J. O'Connell, of the church of the Assumption, Carleton, left Wednesday for Boston, where he will sail for Ireland. He will return in two months. Mr. George H. Hamm, of the C. P. R., Moncton, spent part of this week in this city. Miss H. M. Robertson, who has been attending the Ladies' College, Halifax, returned home this week to spend her summer vacation. Miss Nettie Hatfield entertained a few other little friends last Thursday at her home, Sydney street, where a very pleasant time was spent. Among those present were the Misses V. S. Sturkey, Maggie Taylor, Agnes Jamieson, Katie Munro, Maggie Crawford, Messrs. Edward Wetmore, Fred Wetmore, George Starkey, Walter Taylor and others. The friends of Mr. Ernest O'Brien will be glad to hear that he is recovering. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Rankine, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rankine, and Mr. William Rankine, spent part of this week at Westfield. The Liverpool Daily Post of June 1st announces the death of Annie, the beloved wife of Simon Lewis, at her residence, Thorburn Villa, New Ferry Park, Cheshire, England, on the 29th May in the 58th year of her age. Mrs. Lewis was the daughter of Capt. John and Margaret Miles, well and favorably known in St. John, their native place. A husband, three daughters, three sons, and her mother, survive her. Mrs. Miles has a large circle of friends in St. John, who will deeply sympathize with her in the loss of her child, who was a very devoted and estimable daughter. Miss Frances Killam of Boston, has been the guest for the past week, of the Misses Cline, St. James street. Miss Jennie Young, St. John, is paying a visit to Canning, N. S., accompanied by her nephew, Master George Inglis, Fredericton. Mrs. Edwin Gladwin, Fredericton, is spending a few days at her home, Grandville, N. S., where she has been visiting her cousin, Mrs. W. O. Troop. Mr. Arthur F. returned home this week on a three months' vacation from his medical studies at Michigan. Mr. Lee will assist at the marriage of his sister, Mrs. Balcom, at Lawrence, N. S. Rev. George Sinclair, assistant rector of St. Anne's Church, has returned from a conference upon him at the recent convocation of Toronto University. Mr. Sinclair was formerly a resident of this city. Miss Robson of Boston, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. B. Driscoll, Chippan Hill. A. Ansis. Dr. Frank Kenny spent a few days in Nova Scotia last week. Mr. Harry Scammell returned from Montreal last week. Mrs. H. J. Olive has returned home from a trip to Cornwallis much improved in health. Mr. B. Clark has returned from a lengthy visit to Halifax. Miss Edith Peters is visiting her friend Mrs. C. T. Purdy at Moncton. Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Dunn leave this month for Ashland, Maine to be present at the marriage of their son Mr. Elbridge Dunn and a young widow of the same place. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have gone to Yarmouth for a few weeks visit. Mrs. Smith of Jemseg is visiting her daughter Mrs. Arthur Coster. Mrs. Noble, Mrs. Scammell and children are visiting in Maine. Mr. Frank Scammell and family have moved from the city to Mr. Armstrong's cottage, Lancaster Heights. Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Sheldon, Mr. A. C. Smith, Miss Hattie Mayes and others spent a day at St. Martin's at the closing exercises of the Seminary. Miss Mabel Olive is in St. Martins. Mr. John Wilcox and family will leave in a few days for their summer residence at Woodman's Point. Mr. W. D. Beakin returned the first of the week from Chicago and other western cities. Mr. J. E. Hamm is quite ill with heart trouble. Mrs. Armstrong, accompanied by her two daughters, Amy and Beattie, have returned from the West and are with Mrs. Cushing. Miss Kearns visited Mrs. I. O. Beattie last week. A marriage will take place I hear next Wednesday afternoon in the Church of the Assumption, when two of our young people will be made one. Rev. James Keegan is boarding with Mrs. James Brittain, Duke street. A very pretty wedding took place in the Methodist church on Wednesday evening last when Mr. Leslie Wetmore was married to Miss Hannah Kindred. The bride was attended by her sister Miss Bertha Kindred, the groom was accompanied by his cousin Mr. Wetmore, of Boston. Immediately

Hood's Sarsaparilla because of the wonderful good it did my son. ABIE F. BLACKMAN, 2888 Washington St., Boston, Mass. Get HOOD'S HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are prepared in consultation, promotion and appearance.



REAR ROOMS.  
Offer!

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1893.

OSULLIVAN IS AT WORK.

HE UNDERTAKES TO ENFORCE THE LICENSE LAW IN HALIFAX.

The Peculiar State of Affairs Under License Inspector Mackasey.—How the Bars Have Had Their Turnings.—Some Features of the Situation.

HALIFAX, June 21.—The liquor question in this city, or rather the enforcement of the license act, is one which has been much discussed, and more thought about by the public for some time past, than any other local question. In Nova Scotia the license act has three prime features. First, to obtain a license to sell, the applicant must obtain the signatures of three-fifths of the rate-payers of a polling district; secondly, he must close his establishment at nine every week day evening except Saturday, when the doors must be locked at 6 o'clock; thirdly, the dealer is absolutely prohibited under any circumstances from selling liquor, to be drunk on the premises—he must sell less than a pint and it must be taken away in a bottle to be consumed elsewhere. The bar is illegal in the city of Halifax, and province of Nova Scotia. This local license law is applicable to every county in the province except those where the Scott Act has been adopted. What kind of a law-abiding population have we here in Halifax, judging by the manner in which this rigorous license law is carried out. It must be pronounced very far indeed, from being a law observing community to any extent whatever. There are one hundred and twenty liquor shops in Halifax and probably not in a single case is the law observed—at least so far as selling by the glass is concerned. And most of the places have disregarded the law as regards the hours of closing as well.

But a different era is dawning, at least a temporary change is coming about. The newly organized police force is the factor which is bringing about the altered state of affairs. Since the law was enacted the city of Halifax has had an official called the "license inspector" whose duty it was to see that the law was carried out. John A. Mackasey has been that officer. As already stated the result of his administration is that open violation is apparent on every side. It is universal. Perhaps another occasion for the wholesale disregard of the law is, that the statute is impossible of enforcement in all its particulars. That, certainly, is partially the case. But Mr. Mackasey has made no attempt whatever to enforce the law. He has had his friends, too, who were particularly favored, and, above all others, felt that they had complete immunity from molestation by minions of the law. That the liquor dealer as a class had not the slightest fear of the inspector was evident to the most casual observer. At the same time there were some pre-eminently secure. The following is a statement of what everybody who, is on the inside circle says is the case, whether it be so or not, and "what everybody says is true must be true" the old adage goes.

It is that Inspector Mackasey may visit some establishments as often as he likes and will invariably find everything "all right." It would be a simple matter to have a secret electric button at some point known only to the inspector and the bar-keeper, and for the inspector's sole use. That button might be touched by the inspector when he was about to make a call and ample time be afforded for evidences of infraction of the law to be completely concealed. It may not be so, but common report has it, that a dozen or so of the leading saloons in Halifax are thus provided with those convenient official secret signal buttons. The license law of Halifax has ever been a dead letter, while the inspector has flourished financially. Both facts are certain. The one is apparent to the man who looks about him for an hour, and the other is made obvious to the investigator who sees the palatial south-end edifice Mr. Mackasey has built for himself, and who observes the evidence of his increasing wealth.

But a different era is its re-organized form, and Chief O'Sullivan at its head, is a new factor in the situation. The ex-City Marshal and Mr. Mackasey were most excellent friends, and so would Detective Powers have been, had he received the coveted position of Chief. But Powers was far from being "in it," and the position fell to O'Sullivan. There is not an atom of love lost between Inspector Mackasey and Chief O'Sullivan. It is quite natural, therefore, for the chief to set his men at work in a campaign of liquor law enforcement and by that means show how great has been the dereliction from duty of his "friend" Mackasey. That is about how it stands, and the way things are going.

Hardly a day passes but Chief O'Sullivan has dealers before the courts for selling after hours, and for Sunday selling. Every conviction thus secured is a stab at Mackasey, who said he was powerless to enforce the law. He might have had the assistance of the police had he wished it, so that there is no excuse of that kind. In the four weeks or so that have elapsed since the election of O'Sullivan to the chiefship

he has secured twenty or thirty convictions, and more are daily to follow. The big hotels and the larger saloons are in a high state of excitement for fear their turn will come next,—after the smaller places. So far, Water street has been chiefly attended to by O'Sullivan, and it is claimed by him that Sunday drinking has been reduced almost to zero there, on account of his exertions. The liquor dealers charge that Chief O'Sullivan devotes himself too exclusively to offenders who at least observe the license law so far as to pay for a license, while they allege that he winks at unlicensed sellers. There are certainly as many of the latter (and there are more) than of the former, but Chief O'Sullivan says that to vend him in that way is most unfair. He urges he is doing just as much to ferret out the unlicensed seller as to bring before the courts the licensed dealer who fails to observe the law in all its particulars. To prove the unlicensed places are not so numerous on Water street, for instance, as the licensed liquor men, who want the Chief to turn his attention in that direction, say they are, Chief O'Sullivan states that he has done little but close the licensed houses there, and as a result there is now no Sunday drunkenness on that street.

So far, the police have been mainly seeing that the prescribed hours are observed by the licensed dealers, and paying some attention to unlicensed sellers. When they begin to attack the dealers on the ground of selling by the glass there will be wholesale fun. Chief O'Sullivan says in future he is determined to subpoena every man found in any shop after hours. If he carries out this threat, the number of pseudo temperance men, church members and others, who will come into court to give evidence will be thrillingly great—thrillingly, at least to their acquaintances. There is not much doubt the chief will be as good as his word in carrying out his promise to give some people a little notoriety, and if he does, Paucusse will be kept posted, no matter if the local press be as silent as the grave in the matter, as it generally is when any real news of this kind is abroad.

HOW PHOTOGRAPHS ARE MADE.

The Optical Lantern and the Process of Making Slides for It.

The optical, or as it is commonly called the magic lantern, is really about the same thing as a camera with its properties reversed, that is, where the camera decreases, the lantern increases. You can easily make one for experimental purposes with a common oil lamp.

Set the lamp in a box, behind it place a reflector, and in front a condensing lens. For want of something better an ordinary reading glass will do for this. Now, on the front of the box attach the lens of your camera in such a way that the slides will come between it and the condenser. This of course is its very simplest form, and will serve only to illustrate its principle.

The lanterns, or as they are called stereopticons, used for exhibition purposes, are much more complicated than this, and as a general rule use the oxy-hydrogen or lime light. This is produced by combining a flow of oxygen gas with one of hydrogen at the point of burning, and throwing the flame on a cylinder of lime.

The slides are made photographically in two ways. They are made the same as negatives and differ only in the fact that they are positives.

When the negative that you wish to work from is the proper size, they may be made by contact, in a printing frame; but when it is necessary to enlarge or reduce, it will be necessary to copy by transmitted light. In the first case, place the negative in a printing frame, and on it place an unexposed plate precisely as you would a piece of paper for printing. This of course will have to be done in the dark room.

ROYALTY IN AUSTRALIA.

VISITS OF NOTABLE PERSONAGES TO THE ANTIPODES.

The Duke of Edinburgh at Bendigo.—Among the Gold Diggers.—Champagne Four Hundred Feet Underground.—Interesting Reminiscences of an Old Timer.

Some weeks ago I read a paragraph in Progress stating "that Lord Salisbury is the only Premier of Great Britain that ever visited Australia." It is over forty years since that illustrious statesman, known then as Lord Robert Cecil, after completing his university course and before entering upon his parliamentary career made a tour of the world. His visit to the Colonies was ostensibly for the purpose of noting colonial constitutions and forms of government. In 1852 while in Victoria he paid Bendigo a visit, a newly discovered gold field then in all its pristine glory. During his brief sojourn on Bendigo he would gain an insight into the life and occupation of the digger. It is generally understood that he donned the digger's clothes and worked below ground himself, and also baked his damper and lived generally like others of the class. A weather board building in which he resided part of the time may still be seen at the White Hills. I have seen it often. It was built by the Colonial Gold Company for their manager, and there a future Prime Minister of England lodged for a time as the guest of Mr. Comer, the manager.

The building, as can be imagined was not a very imposing structure—about 30 feet long and twelve feet high, with three rooms and a chimney at one end—quite in advance of the times. In appearance—a camp between a New Brunswick lumber camp and an Irish cabin. I have before me at present a picture from a photograph of it taken two years ago. It shows the wear and tear of forty scorching Australian summers. The ridge pole is sinking in the middle. The shingles on the roof showing a disposition to part company, under a dilapidated verandah sits the proprietor in his shirt sleeves, through an open doorway can be seen his wife preparing the meal and at his feet repose two sleeping dogs, the whole scene suggestive of happy contentment, he evidently enjoying his stute position as much as his once lordly occupant does now his stately mansion in England.

Bendigo has enjoyed the honor of several distinguished visitors—royalty, representatives of the crown and many notables. In 1867, great demonstrations being made in his honor. Every one vied with each other to do him homage. As a visit of royalty is a rarer occurrence there than in this country they as an offset make up in enthusiasm. Loyalty bubbled over; though in that distant realm of Her Majesty's dominion the quality is not strained, but pure and unqualified, unlike as it is at times in Canada, measured by circumstances, and becoming a merchantable commodity.

This being the first appearance of royalty in Australia the desire to see a real live prince was naturally very intense. Both sides of the street from Golden Square to View Point, three miles in length, was lined. There was no one more determined to see the dear "bairn" than an old Scotch dame who had often seen the Queen at Balmoral Castle. As the procession passed, headed by the Mayor drawn by four prancing greys, in all the dignity of furred robes and cocked hat, she, pointing to the Mayor said to a neighbor, "There is the dear boy, God bless him; how well I ken him by the likeness to his mother." When informed of her mistake and the real Duke pointed out, she threw up her arms and exclaimed, "Ma conscience!"

One of the prettiest features of the Prince's reception was the singing of the "national anthem" by six thousand children in the Camp reserve. I mention this circumstance to show the rapid increase in population, being reminded of an event that occurred there just thirteen years previous, namely that of the first child born on Bendigo to parents who were married there. The welcome accorded to this young home-made digger partook of a practical nature. Six hundred pounds was raised by subscription and invested in his interest to be drawn when he would arrive at years of discretion. Of the many sights the royal visitor was introduced to, perhaps none was more interesting and profitable than a visit to the rich, deep gold mines. The first visited was to Messrs. Latham & Watson's.

After being shown the plant and process of crushing the party descended the shaft. At the 400 feet level they stepped into a chamber 37 feet long and 20 feet wide. At the south end near the roof were two stars with a crown between, in gas, while behind the dark space where the cap of the reef had been taken out was lighted for 100 feet in length with candles. Champagne was handed round and the owners then presented the Prince with a pyramidal stand ten inches high and six inches in diameter at the base, having five sides, each of which was filled with rich specimens. The would-

Three Leading Waists.

"ECONOMIC." FERRIS "GOOD SENSE" WAISTS. "EQUIPOISE" WAIST. A Corset substitute, hygienic and comfortable. Three Garments in One—Corset, Waist, and Corset Cover. Patent Pockets allowing bones to be removed without ripping. It can be washed as easy as a piece of cotton. In White and Grey. For Ladies in Medium and Long Waist.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON.



We want to sell you and your boy all the clothes you wear—and we want you very bad. The way we want to clothe you, and the way you want to have your clothes—the right way. We've tried as hard as we can to get together the stock we have; we've hunted high and low for the best cloths and have used our best judgment in making them up. That's how it is we've so good a lot to show you.

TWO BIG STORES. OAK HALL. Scovil, Fraser & Co., King Street, St. John, N. B.

On reaching the surface the Prince was invited to pick and choose from a case of splendid specimens which he did to the tune of a dozen or so, exhibiting a remarkable knowledge of values for a "new chum." Even ladies have tried their luck at digging in the same way. Six years previous to the Prince's visit, Sir Henry Barkly, the governor of Victoria, with his lady visited Bendigo. Lady Barkly was lowered down a shaft 300 feet on a chair and distinguished herself by knocking out a reticent quartz with a pick, while the Governor, doffing for the once his super-fine coat and his vice-royalty, donned the ordinary blue shirt and the dress of the miner, while inspecting the works.

Away back in the fifties the celebrated Lola Montez visited Ballarat and descended a deep shaft and handled the pick to profit, receiving "high dividends" for the time employed. The rejoicing and demonstrations on the first evening of the Prince's visit was marred by a sad accident; during the progress of a torch light procession, either owing to the fire works or the careless use of the torches, the Volunteer Fire Brigades' rigging ship "Galatea" manned by young citizens in sailor costumes, caught fire and before an escape could be made four of the occupants were most severely burned. With the assistance of the bystanders, the flames were extinguished, but so severe were the injuries sustained by the lads that they had to be conveyed to the hospital. One of the four recovered, but the other three died shortly after the accident. Strange to relate on the following evening fire, again interfered with the programme of festivities. That evening a ball was to be held in honor of the Prince's visit. A temporary ball-room had been erected adjoining the Town hall. It was 150 feet long by 60 feet wide. Unfortunately as the building was being lighted previous to the ball a portion of the decorations caught fire, the flames ran along the ceiling composed of materials as inflammable as gun powder from the heat of the weather, (it being Christmas week and corresponding to our midsummer) and before a couple of minutes had elapsed the whole of the decorations were in flames and burst through the roof. This was the fate of the Prince Alfred Hall and the only consolation was that the accident had not occurred when the building was full of people.

The Duke of Edinburgh took his departure on the following morning. The day was one of mourning on Bendigo, for the flags which had been fluttering in the breeze in honor of the royal visitor were hoisted half mast out of respect to the memory of the three boys of the "Galatia."

The Duke subsequently donated £50 to the monument fund. On the following March when the news was received of the attempted assassination of the Duke at Sidney intense indignation was aroused, and public meetings were held expressing the public feeling. The news of the recovery of the Prince was hailed with great satisfaction on Bendigo, thanksgiving services being held in the churches. The would-

be assassin of the Prince was a young crank named O'Farrell. It was about the time of the Fenian craze and he imagined he was doing Ireland's service by taking the life of a young irresponsible scion of Royalty. As an evidence of zeal for the cause that he had espoused, and his desire for notoriety he was willing to sacrifice his own life, and no surer way could he have adopted than the means he chose of deliberately firing at the Prince during the progress of a procession in open day. A month later he had an opportunity of displaying his heroism on the scaffold. There the government do not allow a man any length of time to brood over an act of folly particularly when he assumes the prerogative of taking life and that of the sacred person of Royalty when intrusted for safe keeping for the time being in the hands of well known true and trusty subjects.

J. E. WILSON. WHEN UNCLE THOMAS TALKS. The Many Themes to Which He Can Apply Quotations.

FREDERICTON, June 21st.—As an after-dinner speaker Uncle Thomas, the eloquent member for York, is a brilliant success. Not only is his mind stored with the legends of the Shogomoc, the varied themes which have their habitat round Munroe's Point and the political regions of Nackawick, but in the realms of French history he is without a peer. He can point out with burning illustrations the indentations made in Sherman's shirt by the vociferous tones of Villebon, Baptiste and Sissiboonosis as they cheered their warriors to the conflict; he knows by instinct perhaps where the Millicete "wickey-ups" were erected on the placid terraces of New Maryland. To adorn his speeches and point his many humorous tales, he can readily draw from his wonderful stock of New Brunswick history. Abraham Lincoln was an apt all-around speaker and was full of anecdotes, historical, pastoral and social, but his radiant star pales when placed beside the brilliancy of Uncle Thomas' diamond.

A case in point: When Prince Roland Bonaparte was here, a short time since, he was invited to dine with Lieut. Col. Maunsell and the senior officers of the garrison. Uncle Thomas was also invited with the Mayor and other dignitaries. Then began "the feast of reason and the flow of soul," and Uncle Thomas, in his element, was supremely happy.

Here was an opportunity to show the Prince that York produced great men, versed in all the learning of the ancients, who could rattle off the history of the dynasty of Bonaparte as easily as falling off a log. His turn came. He told the prince that his mightiness was within touch of the grandson of one of Napoleon's guards at St. Helena. Although the prince with a deprecatory wave of the hand, ejaculated: "Don't want to hear about that! Don't talk about such things!" yet Uncle Thomas had fired his shot and shown Bonaparte that he was right at home, in the midst of those who knew his family

affairs and where no general airs would avail him. Although not a poet yet Uncle Thomas is poetically inclined. Rarely does the occasion pass when he does not throw in a quotation from Burns, dressed in a new garb perhaps, yet fitting as neatly as a snow-shoe track in a ten acre field. Dr. Moore of Stanley, who is without doubt, the best all round quoter—if I may be allowed the word—falls dismally when compared with Uncle Thomas. No subject can be mentioned having its scenes laid in the heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth that does not at once remind him of an apt quotation which he can sling in crossways.

For instance, he graced the late St. Andrew's dinner and occupied one of the prominent places. A speech had been made. Hardly had the speaker seated himself when Uncle Thomas rose to the occasion: "Gentlemen," said he, "that reminds me of what Robbie Burns said 'He halted, looked helplessly at the company, he stammered for a time and then, in a weak small voice, meekly enquired, 'What did Burns say?' Dr. Crockett helped him out of the hole. It is believed that the expression he was after was: 'Wad some power the gittie gie us, etc.'"

Martin's Arrival in St. John. I was particularly fortunate in having for a travelling companion, Mr. Nelson Brown, but I soon had far less agreeable company, for a man who was in a high state of exhibition came and planked himself down alongside of us and began a lengthy and incoherent dissertation upon his personal prowess and family history. He several times threw away his ticket, which Mr. Brown through a spirit of kindness reclaimed for him, until the conductor shouted out: "all aboard!" and he watched the counties fly past behind the fleeting foot of the iron steed. Arrived at St. John I entered an electric car, valise in hand, but the driver told me that I would have to pay for that too, when I jumped off, telling him that he could go to the devil, and started up Union street on foot.—Butler's Journal.

MOVIE A Newspaper Office. Our big brother, Ephraim, staid home a day to help us move, and old Waters moved two loads for us, and after getting his pay for it failed to come back, and left us in the lurch, when we had to get Aaron Smith's man to finish the job. Ephraim is a good hand at moving heavy furniture, but when it comes to putting a stovepipe together he "isn't in it." He worked away at it for about two hours; tore and raved, sweat and groaned, and came as near swearing as a good Methodist can, when at last, giving it up in disgust and desperation, Mr. Little the soldier and Mr. Ketch took pity on us, and soon put it together.—Butler's Journal.

Sunday in Fredericton. In this town a person can hardly get a loaf of bread on the Sabbath—cannot get a shave if his whiskers are stiff as shingle nails, and could not get a letter out of the Post Office if it was a matter of life and death.—Butler's Journal.

Complete. Offer! Directions for Self... ROYALTY IN AUSTRALIA. VISITS OF NOTABLE PERSONAGES TO THE ANTIPODES. Three Leading Waists. MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON. Scovil, Fraser & Co., King Street, St. John, N. B.

10

FAMOUS LONDON CLUBS.

THEIR ORIGINS AND THE OBJECTS FOR WHICH THEY EXIST.

Leading Features of the Most Notable One—Headquarters of Rival Political Parties—Bits of Club History for Generations—How Things Are Arranged.

LONDON, June 12.—Of the very old clubs of London still existing, like Arthur's, Brook's, White's, and the Cocoa-tree, all located in St. James street, White's is by far the most noteworthy and aristocratic. It is older than the Bank of England. It was really the first of the great English clubs as they are known to-day. But it was never the resort of literary men and wits. It is purely a social club and its members were chiefly noblemen and those leaders of aristocratic government, including all of England's prime ministers from Walpole to Peel and their powerful colleagues, who shaped national measures and controlled natural acquisition.

White's is still undoubtedly the most exclusive and aristocratic club in the world. Its windows look out upon the Corinthian facade of the almost as aristocratic and architecturally more stately Conservative Club, opposite on St. James' street. Its dinners are the most ceremonious known. All of the old-time English formality is here sacredly preserved. And undoubtedly more blue-blooded Englishmen have ogled fair ladies from its famous bow window than from any other single place in Britain. Perhaps it has not been the scene of the most dangerous gaming in England, but there is no other purely social resort in all the world where betting has been so constant, universal and provoked on so slight pretext. Its betting book—which could be sold for thousands of pounds for its noble and famous signatures—has been preserved and is still in use. Thousands of these registered bets are of the most whimsical character, comprising every conceivable difference of judgment on affairs of love, marriage, intrigue and politics.

The political division of London clubs is most notable with and between the Carlton and the Reform Clubs, the palatial headquarters and homes of the two great political parties of England. They are both located in Pall Mall, the windows of the one almost looking into those of the other; and entirely aside from the irreconcilable disparity of their political teachings and efforts, they are equally as famous in their rivalry as to what might be termed the extravagance of modern club life.

The Duke of Wellington was founder of the Carlton, a little over fifty years ago. It gradually became the headquarters of the landed aristocracy. Then those great corporate institutions of Britain, manufacturing and monetary, whose interests were identical with those of the hereditary aristocracy came to have representation in it. It is a notorious fact that more money has always been instantly available through the Carlton club for political purposes than through any other single party influence in Europe. Whether in or out of power it is the actual fighting headquarters of the entire conservative or Tory party of Britain.

The Reform Club is about sixty years old. Its origin was through the influence of Cobden and Bright, and was a direct national response to a pressing need for a Reform headquarters during the intense interest awakened by the famous bill of 1830-32. Its members comprise more London and provincial editors and political writers than perhaps belong to all other clubs in London. But it has tremendous wealth and many titles in its membership. Carte blanche was given for the construction of its building, which is at one side of the entrance to Carlton House Terrace, the Carlton standing on the opposite corner, and for its interior decoration and appointments. No other London club possesses so diversified a membership in station, vocation and views; but as it represents the concentration of all opposition to Toryism, though it comprises at times almost countless factional elements, its wealth, strength and permanency have been remarkable.

The building is in the pure Italian style, massive, rich and simple. The central hall, open from floor to dome, and surrounded by massively colonnaded galleries, is one of the richest and most stately interiors in England. A splendid staircase leads to the upper gallery, which opens to the principal apartments of the club. The coffee-room occupies the beautiful garden front on Carlton House Terrace; and the drawing-room which runs the entire length of the building is just above. One of the galleries of the central hall is filled with full-length portraits of the heroes of Reform; and the other possesses magnificent frescoes illustrating the Fine Arts; while the stately, the richest and most frequent in any London club-house, immortalizes the great leaders like Cobden, Bright, Palmerston, Russell and Gladstone. There is only one just appetitive to use when speaking of every feature of this great club. That is magnificent. Both the Carlton and the Reform are famous for their cuisines and chefs, and the Reform is said to have the most famous public wine cellar in Europe.

With the extraordinary prestige, wealth and influence of both these clubs, and a limited membership—for instance, the Carlton is limited to 1,600 members and the Reform to 1,400—"over-flow clubs" were a natural sequence. With the Carlton, which contains the bluest blood in England, "death vacancies" are the only means of securing entrance. Men wait from twenty to thirty years for admission, save in cases where some great leader of the Tories dies, when his heir is usually elected to fill the vacancy. The Junior Carlton was consequently established as "chapel of ease" for the Carlton, and the national Liberal, with the same relation to the Reform. The former has a membership of 2,100, and the latter, with its splendid establishment over-

looking the Thames, has accommodations for 7,000 members. There are also, with conservative or Tory affiliations the Conservative, City Carlton, National, City Conservative, St. Stephen's, Beaconsfield and the Constitutional; while among those taking the Reform as their leader are the model and possessing various phases of Liberal sympathies are Brook's, National Liberal, Cobden, City Liberal and Devonshire. The Athenaeum Club is the chief literary club, it is not the resort, of London. Its huge, time-worn walls and stately portico have a sombre look in the splendid Pall Mall region where it stands at the Park entrance of Waterloo Place, just opposite the far Sunnier looking home of the United Service Club. It occupies part of the courtyard of the old Carlton House. The architecture is of the Grecian order, and of severe Grecian order at that. The frieze is copied from the colossal figure of Minerva. The Doric portico is a colossal figure of Minerva. The only cheerful things in the whole place are two huge fireplaces in the main hall or exchange. Over these are the "Diana Robing" and "Venus Victrix," in marble. The entire atmosphere of the place suggests professors, philologists, scientists, antiquarians and authors out of whom the life cheer is already well filtered. The club has the finest library of any club in the metropolis.

There is a large number of thoroughly enjoyable clubs in London, some of them really famous, which have brought socially together strictly professional people, or men of means who are liberal patrons of the arts. In the main their frequenters are persons who have really accomplished something; men who as authors, journalists, actors, artists, singers, and in various physical, progressive, ambitious, independent, in fact, the genuinely cultivated gentleman of London. These clubs do not always possess palatial establishments; entrance fees annual subscriptions are not equal to ordinary incomes; and their exclusiveness does not comprise questions of blood, title, political opinion or wealth. In those that believe, exist in a greater degree those true and laudable principles which are the life and preservation of genuine club association than in all other great clubs of London combined.

I refer to such clubs as the Garrick, Green room, Savage, Arundel, Lyric and Beefeater. The latter unique little club, which has its home over Toole's theatre, sprang out of the Honorable society of Beefeaters in the old beefsteak room of the Lyceum theatre, which still exists, and is used by Irving for his exquisite private entertainments. The Beefsteak over Toole's is distinctive in being a "one-room" club, and admitting no guests whatever.

The Arundel has 350 to 400 members. It was once exclusively literary and artistic. Ambitious solicitors amateurs of all sorts are now admitted, and while its prominence is as a sort of necessary training school to high club honors, while affording many a deserving fellow a foothold and beginning at professional recognition which would be difficult in conservative London to otherwise secure.

The Lyric has a magnificent club house in Eecadilly, and with its entire appointments, including a large theatre and concert hall, is among the finest buildings for this purpose in the world. It also has an annex called the Lyric Club at Barnes, Thames, from which boat-racing and other sports are conducted. The Lyric is a dramatic and musical club with nearly 3,000 members. Perhaps ten per cent. of these are actors. Lord Lonsborough, Fred Cowen and Sir Arthur Sullivan are members.

The well known Savage Club, literary and artistic, which interchanges privileges with the Lotus Club of New York, has about 700 members, about 500 of whom are leading London actors who are also members of the Green Room Club. It had its origin twenty-four years ago in a public house near Drury Lane Theatre. Since then it has wandered to Haxell's Hotel, then to the Savoy, and finally to the Adelphi Terrace, overlooking the Thames.

The Garrick, in Garrick Street, Covent Garden, venerable, rich, stately, mellow and grand, has no membership limitations as to profession. Perhaps no more than twenty-five actors at present among its members, although all London managers of any prominence are upon the rolls. It undoubtedly possesses the most valuable collection of souvenirs and paintings relating to the stage and its most famous representatives of any association or institution in the world.

"Saturday Nights," and Saturday House Diners," the latter, splendidly served at but three shillings and six-pence, are the kindest, brightest, mellowest and most genial occasions of our time among men of heart and brains gathered here will be found such men as Finero, Sant Matthews, Irving, John Hare, Royce Carleton, Kendall, Paul Merritt, Wyndham, Charles Hatbury, Bancroft, Fernandez, Beerbohn Tree, Ted Gardiner and Henry Howe, the oldest actor on the English stage.

Besides these are hosts more clubs upon each of which an entertaining article could be written. Americans are principally found at the St. George. The Travellers, near the Reform, tells its purpose in its name. Diplomats toast their heels at the St. James. Military folk are housed at the Senior United Service, the Junior United Service the Army and Navy, the Guard Club and the Military and Navy; while the East India United Service Club is the home of the nabobs of the East India service, and is fitted up in Oriental luxury.

London clubs are substantial and splendid in the main rather than "smart" and dazzling. Truly their hospitality to well-to-do and accredited persons from other lands is less effusive than that common in American clubs; but once extended it is genuine and worth something to the recipient. The English club is more the home of its members. He is more particular, when a clubman or stranger never finds more true enjoyment and snug, genial, all-enveloping comfort than within the almost cathedral quiet and the home-like warmth of the average London club.

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

CANADIAN PLUCK.

A SUCCESSFUL CANADIAN BUSINESS EXTENDED TO ENGLAND.

Although but a short time in that country the Press Pronounces the Success Phenomenal. We have much pleasure in reproducing the following article from the Montreal Witness, relative to the success in Great Britain of a well known Canadian firm. We have done business with the firm in question for a number of years and can heartily endorse what the Witness says concerning their honorable business methods, and the care exercised in the publication of the articles appearing in the press relative to their preparation. These cases are always written up by influential newspapers in the localities in which they occur, after a full and thorough investigation that leaves no doubt of their impartiality and scrupulous character. We are quite certain that the confidence reposed in the firm and their preparation is not misplaced:—

The phase "British pluck" has become an adage, but not without good reason, wherever enterprise, courage, or "bull-dog tenacity" is required to sweep away the most formidable obstacles in order that the pinnacle of success may be reached, your true Britain never flinches, and facing all obstacles, works until success has been achieved. This same "British pluck" is a characteristic of the native born Canadian, in that it does not bring success as the reward. This much by way of prelude to what bears every indication of being a successful venture on the part of a well-known Canadian house. When we announced a few months ago that the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Brockville, intended establishing a branch of their business in the motherland, there were not a few who were inclined to be skeptical as to the success of the venture, while some boldly predicted failure. "There would be an objection," they urged, "to the colonial remedy," "the business methods of those prevailing in Canada," "the field was already crowded with proprietary remedies long established, and well advertised." These and many other objections were urged as reasons why the venture was a doubtful one. But the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. was not to be deterred by any objections that might be raised. They had unbounded confidence in the merit of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and the pluck to back up their confidence with their cash. This latter is well known to Canadian newspaper men, who know that less than three years ago the company first set out upon the market in the form of Pink Pills a prescription which had previously only been used in private practice, and with a skill and audacity that has not been surpassed in the annals of Canadian advertising. It was this same conviction that merit, pushed it in the van of all competitors. Of course, the remedy had to have merit, or this could not have been done, and it was the company's sincere belief in the merit of their remedy that endowed them with the pluck to place their capital behind it. It was this same conviction that merit, skilfully advocated, was the cause of the success of the venture into competition with the long-established remedies of the motherland. And we are glad to know—indeed we believe that all Canadians will be glad to learn—that short as was the time the Dr. Williams' Company has been in that field, it is the advertising that has been rapid and successful. As an instance of this success the "Chemist and Druggist," the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspapers in Canada who have not read of the cures that is to say, of the fact that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While,

RISE SOAP

for the price... it the cheap... every want.

SUBTRACT

large amount you spend... don't get enough wear... shabby and faded. Then

R'S.

family has learned the... has given them a sam... every description. Done

UNCAR'S.

Bologna.

HOPKINS.

orders... A POSITIVE... AND LOSS OF... SLEEP

Typewriter.

15.00. SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION. EASILY LEARNED. WRITES 77 CHARACTERS.

St. John, N. B.

Bargains.

Overcoats from... \$13.00 up. Gent's Suits from 14.00 up.

or's fes

5 & 147... TORONTO

Agent for the Maritime Provinces.

SUNDAY READING



FROM THE JEWISH STANDPOINT.

What an Able Historian Says of the Persecution of Christ.

In a review, by the N. Y. Sun, of the second volume of Prof. Graetz's "History of the Jews," a tribute is paid to the work as "a scholarly, dispassionate and philosophical study of the subject of one who is himself an Israelite."

Of peculiar interest is the author's account of the causes of the prejudices which undoubtedly existed against Jesus in the Jewish capital and which led to the crucifixion.

Prof. Graetz points out that the educated classes could not imagine the Messiah's saving work to be performed by an unlearned Galilean.

Indeed, the idea that the Messiah, who was expected to come from Bethlehem, and out of the branch of David, should emerge from Galilee, overthrew the cherished conviction of many centuries.

It is probably at this time, that the author's opinion, that the proverb quoted in the gospel of John arose, "Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth?"

The scrupulously devout took offence at his going about eating and drinking with sinners, publicans, and women of degraded class.

Even the exorcisms were displeasing at his infringement of rules and customs. The Shammites were scandalized at his healing the sick on the Sabbath day, and could not recognize Messiah in one who even for a good purpose desecrated the Sabbath.

He also roused the opposition by the disapproval he expressed here and there of their interpretations of the law and of the conclusions they drew from them.

The zealots, on their part, could not look to Jesus for deeds of heroism, for instead of inspiring his followers with hatred to Rome he advocated peace, and in his contempt for mammon admonished them to submit willingly to the Roman tax gatherers.

Render therefore unto Caesar those things which are Caesar's, and unto God the things which are God's." These startling peculiarities, which seemed to contradict the preconceived idea of the Messiah's character, caused the higher and the learned classes to be coldly indifferent to Jesus, and he consequently met with no friendly reception in Jerusalem.

These various objections, however, to the mode of life and the tenets of Jesus afforded no ground for any legal accusation against him. Freedom of speech had, owing to the frequent debates in the schools of Shammai and Hillel, become so firmly established a right that no one could be attacked for expressing religious opinions unless he controverted a dogma universally conceived, or rejected the conception of the divinity peculiar to Judaism.

It was just in this latter particular that Jesus laid himself open to accusation. The report had spread that he had called himself the son of God, words which, it taken literally, wounded the religious feeling of the Jewish nation too deeply to allow him had uttered them to pass unscathed.

But how was it possible to ascertain whether Jesus had really called himself the Son of God, and to know what meaning he attached to the words? To bring the inner secret of his sect to light it was necessary to ask a traitor among his immediate followers, and that traitor was found in Judas Iscariot.

who sought through him to deride the Judean nation. Among the Jews who had condemned him, there was, in our author's opinion, no little of personal hatred that he was treated exactly like any other criminal, and had given to him the cup of wine and frankincense to render him insensible to the pains of death.

That Jesus was scourged before his execution proves that he was executed according to the Roman penal law, for, by the Jewish code, no one sentenced to death could suffer flagellation. It was consequently the Roman victors who maliciously scourged with fagots or ropes the self-styled King of the Jews.

It was they also who caused Jesus to be nailed to the cross, and to suffer the shameful death awarded by the law of Rome. Such, says our Jewish historian, with an emotion evidently sincere, and but too well justified by history, was the end of a man who had devoted himself to the improvement of the most neglected, miserable, and abandoned members of his people and who, perhaps, fell a victim to a misunderstanding.

How great, adds the author, has been the woe caused by that execution. How many deaths and sufferings of every description has it not caused among the children of Israel. Millions of broken hearts and tragic fates have not yet atoned for that one death. Jesus is the only mortal of whom one can say without exaggeration that his death was more effective than his life.

WHO THE DRUIDS WERE.

Not a Special Family but a Selected Order of Priests.

As the secular side of things bore a rude resemblance to vandalism, so on the religious there was a similar anticipation of the Medieval Catholic church.

The Druids were not a special family, like the Levites, nor in any way born into the priesthood. They were an order composed of persons selected when young out of the higher ranks of the community, either for speciality of intellect, or from disposition or by the national leaders, or from a desire to avoid military service, from which the Druids were exempt.

There were no tribal distinctions among them. Their headquarters were in Britain, to which those who aspired to initiation in the most profound mysteries repaired for instruction, but they were spread universally over Gaul and the British Islands.

They were the ministers of public worship, the depositaries of knowledge and the guardians of public morality. Young men repaired to the Druids for education. They taught theology, they taught the movements of the stars. They presided at the national sacrifices, and in the religious services the victims most acceptable to the Gods were human beings—criminals, it such could be had; if not, then innocent persons, who were burnt to death in huge towers of wicker.

The tribal chieftainship and the religious organization of the Druids were both inherited from antiquity. They were institutions descending from the time when the Gauls were a great people; but both had outlived the age to which they were adapted, and one at least was approaching its end.

To Caesar's eye, coming upon them, the Druids were an established fact, presenting no sign of decay, but to a Gaul, infected with Roman manners, they existed merely by habit, exercising no influence any longer over the hearts of the people.

In the great struggle which was approaching we find no Druid among the national leaders, no spirit of religious inspiring and consecrating the efforts of patriotism. So far as can be seen the Druids were on the Roman side, or the Romans had the skill to conciliate them.

In half a century they were suppressed by Augustus, and they and their excommunicated members and their flaming wicker works had to be sought for in distant Britain or in still more distant Ireland.

The British and Foreign Bible Society not long since made advances to the Bible Translation Society, the representatives of the baptist churches, with a view to a reunion of the relations that were had until 1833. A practical opportunity arose in the necessity for printing the recent translation of the Congo New Testament by the Rev. W. Holman Bentley.

The Bible Society offered to print this rendering of the Congo term for "immerse" and "immersion" in the text on the condition that the Greek term "baptize" and its cognates should be placed immediately after in brackets. The Bible Translation Society agreed to this, and now the Bible society is printing this New Testament. Negotiations on similar lines are being conducted in regard to the Oriya version.

THE POPE'S GOLDEN ROSE.

Its History and the Ceremonial that Attends Its Bestowal.

Amongst nature-worshipping people the rose was the symbol of life and death. It was sacred to Aphrodite, but it was also dedicated to Dionysus. Naturally white, it was tumbled to have taken its beautiful color, the color for which there is no other name, from the blood of the dying Adonis.

Both Greeks and Romans made use of roses in their religious ritual. Brides were crowned with them, and their petals were scattered on the dead. The rose in its full freshness and sweetness was the type of youth and beauty, and figured, in the short duration of its loveliness, the fleeting nature of these charms.

Thus, "in the hand of a conqueror it expressed not only his glory and joy but also his mortality and humility." With the introduction of Christianity the rose festival, or rosalia, of the Romans was transferred to Whit Sunday, the so-called *Dominica de rosis*, when roses were scattered on the people from the roofs of the churches, and on the occasion of certain solemn processions, at the present day, the priests strew roses before the Host.

The "queen of flowers" became sacred to the Virgin, upon whose altars the rich incense of precious perfume is ever burned. It had been a practice of the Popes to send silver doves, consecrated and blessed, to royal personages; but at what period the custom of bestowing the Golden Rose began, there is no known record.

At first these roses were simple flowers of red enamel, representing the natural color of the rose. Later the color was left white and a large ruby was put in the centre, the reflection of which gave a rosy tint to the petals. It is not until the twelfth century that we find Alexander III., who became Pope in 1159, sending a blessed Golden Rose to Louis the Young, an act which was regarded as the honor with which he had been received in the course of a journey in France.

Subsequently the giving of the Golden Rose became an authoritative act, by which the Pope recognized the rights of Christian sovereigns. Thus in 1368 Urban V. gave the Golden Rose to Jean of Sicily, thereby preferring her over the King of Cyprus; and Pope Julius II. sent a consecrated Golden Rose, dipped in chrism and perfumed with musk, to Archbishop Warham, April 5, 1510, to be presented to Henry VIII. at high mass with the Apostolical blessing.

The value of the rose appears to have increased from time to time. We find Alexander VII. ordering one rose at 6,000 fr. and another at 4,000 fr. Pope Innocent XI. had a Golden Rose made which weighed over eight pounds, and was ornamented with several sapphires and diamonds, the value of which was 10,000 fr.

Towards the close of the last century the Golden Rose appears to have been given almost indiscriminately to any travelling prince who would pay a sum equivalent to about two thousand pounds in fees for it. The authors of the "Wanderings of Plants and Animals" regard the origin of the Golden Rose to be connected with the ancient symbolism of the flower referred to; but we elsewhere find it stated that the rose is said to be a symbol of the Creator, the splendor and richness of the metal representing the eternal light which surrounds the Divine presence, and the perfumes and spices which are placed in the vase by the pope symbolize the glory and resurrection of Christ.

At Rome, it was the practice of the church to bless the rose on a special day set apart, which was called *Rose Sunday*. The benediction was given with a pronouncement with particular solemnity on the fourth Sunday in Lent, the Holy Father clothed in white robes, reading the formula from a book which is held by a bishop. Two other bishops, holding lighted candles, standing by his side. The high dignitaries, the papal court surround the Pontiff, holding the incense, the holy water, the spices and other perfumes, while another dignity, kneeling, presents the rose to the Pope, who dips it in balsam, sprinkles it with holy water and incense, reads the prayer, blesses the incense, the spices, the perfumes, which are in turn presented to him by a cardinal. After putting these into the vase which holds the rose, the Golden Rose is blessed, and the ceremony ends.

In modern times the Golden Rose had taken the form of a branch with several flowers, a natural rose which has been blessed by the Pope forming the centre. Quite lately the Golden Rose has been worth over 10,000 francs. Such was the rose which Queen Isabella II. of Spain received in 1846. It was planted in a magnificent vase of silver gilt, a splendid example of Roman workmanship. The Golden Rose is supposed to convey a pleasing to its royal recipients, and even to churches and towns. Pío Nono conferred it upon the unfortunate Charlotte Empress of Mexico, an I. remember aright, upon the equally unfortunate Eugénie, late Empress of the French.

When Queen Isabella II. was honored with the Pope's Golden Rose, it brought forth in the various newspapers many interesting paragraphs concerning the custom.—Ex.

The "Great Road," which the Duke of Newcastle has recently presented to the church of St. Albans, Holborn, is the largest cross in any church in England. It is an enormous crucifix (the cross of which is over 25 feet in height), and hangs suspended from the chancel arch. The cross itself is coloured dead olive green, and the arms have terminals of fleurs-de-lis and Tudor roses. The Sacred Figure is painted and gilt, while on either side stand presentations of St. John the Divine and the Virgin, the Mater Dolorosa. It was the idea of the work has been chiefly borrowed from the road crosses to be seen still at St. Peter's, Louvain, and at Oplinter, in Brabant. Of crosses in churchyards, one of the largest is a remarkable specimen discovered in the parish of St. Teath, near Camelford, in Cornwall. In form it was Greek, that is, the four arms were of equal length. It was a massive granite monolith, but measured no less than 15 feet in extreme height; the upright shaft measuring in breadth at the base 21 inches by 15 inches, and beneath the fillet immediately below the cross, 13½ inches by 11½ inches.

Messages of Help for the Week.

Sunday.—Ecclesiastes xii, 1: Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh, when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them.

Monday.—v. 2: While the sun or the light or the moon or the stars be not darkened, nor the clouds return after the rain.

Tuesday.—In the day when the keepers of the house shall tremble, and the strong men shall bow themselves, and the grinders cease because they are few, and those that look out of the windows be darkened.

Wednesday.—And the doors shall be shut in the streets, when the sound of the grinding is low, and he shall rise up at the voice of the bird, and all the daughters of music shall be brought low.

Thursday.—Also when they shall be afraid of that which is high . . . and desire shall fail; because man goeth to his long home; and the mourners go about the streets;

Friday.—Or ever the silver cord be loosed, or the golden bowl be broken, or the pitcher be broken at the fountain, or the wheel broken at the cistern.

Saturday.—Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was; and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it.

THINGS OF VALUE.

No doubt the average woman sees much to admire in her fiancé, but in bringing up a son few mothers look upon a husband as a perfect model upon which to base their efforts.

I cured a Horse of the mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT. CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS. Dalhousie.

I cured a Horse badly torn by a pitch fork with MINARD'S LINIMENT. EDWARD LESLIE. St. Peter's C. B.

I cured a Horse of a bad swelling with MINARD'S LINIMENT. THOMAS W. PAYNE. Bathurst, N. B.

Two lawyers on opposing sides seem to be ready to cut each other's throats, but when off duty they are as friendly as sister kittens. Lawyers, like the blades of a pair of shears, cut only what comes between.

There's a Bridge of Sighs at Venice, At Montreal a Bridge of Sighs; But Putnam's Emulsion is the Bridge of Health Which all sick men should prize.

It does not follow because a wedding is "off," that the trousseau is of no use.

We know not exactly how low the least degree of obedience is which will bring a man to heaven but this we are quite sure of, that he who aims no higher will be sure to fall short even of that, and that he who goes farthest beyond it will be most blessed.—[John Keble.]

Mrs. Magnusson, the Vice-President for Iceland of the World's W. C. T. U., has founded a girls' school in Iceland. It is the only one among 70,000 inhabitants.

To Fortify Infants

Against the weakening effects of the heat use NESTLE'S Food before the hot weather begins its devastating work. Children fed on this food are remarkably exempt from diarrhoea and all intestinal disorders, the composition of the food being such that it can be digested by the most delicate stomach. Consult your own family Doctor.

Sample ample for trial and our book "The Baby" mailed free on application. Mention this paper. THOS. LEEING & Co., Montreal.

The Willows.

That Popular SUMMER RESORT HOTEL at Reed's Point, on the Kennebecus, will open at the usual time (date will be announced later) fully prepared to accommodate more guests. Greater opportunities for Comfort and Pleasure. Parties desiring rooms should communicate as early as possible with Hugh J. McCormick, Proprietor.

ICE! Wholesale and Retail.

Telephone 414. Office 18 Leinster Street. Mrs. R. Whetsel.

A Good Move and a Fine Store

JAMES S. MAY & SON, Tailors, Have removed from the Dominion Building to 68 PRINCE WM. STREET, store lately occupied by Estey & Co. Telephone No. 748.



GIRLS

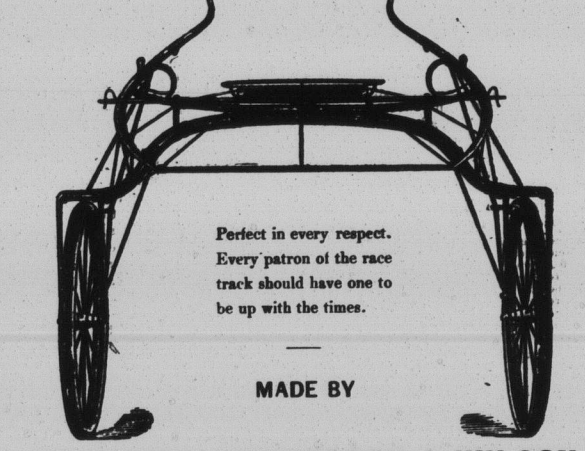
Who love Chocolate Drops and would like to have the very best, the most delicious.

should insist on having the G. B. Chocolates "the finest in the land."



It is stamped on every G. B. Chocolate. None genuine without it.

The Pneumatic Sulkey.



Perfect in every respect. Every patron of the race track should have one to be up with the times. MADE BY GROTHERS, HENDERSON & WILSON, (Builders of first-class Carriages, Light Road Waggon, Top Buggies, Surrey.) No. 42 and 44 Waterloo, St. John, N. B.

STOP

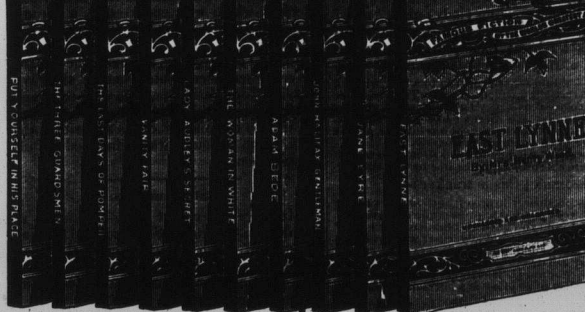
At the LADIES' HAIR STORE, 113 Charlotte St., Where you can get an endless variety of TOILET REQUISITES. A full line of Brandy, Bangs and Orn. means for the Hair. All the latest styles in Hair Pins, also the Oriental Waving Iron. I make a SPECIALTY of Hair Dressing for Balls and Parties.

Best value at lowest prices. MISS KATE HENNESSY. Opposite Hotel Dufferin.

Famous Fiction by the World's Greatest A

A CHARMING SET OF BOOKS, EMBRACING Ten of the Greatest Novels Ever Written BY TEN OF THE GREATEST AUTHORS WHO EVER LIVED!

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



is really great—one masterpiece—emanates from an author's pen, and though his future efforts may be trivial in comparison, his name will live and his works be read long after the author has passed away. A well-known New York publishing house has issued in uniform and handsome style ten of the greatest and most famous novels in the English language, and we have perfected arrangements whereby we are enabled to offer this handsome and valuable set of books as a premium to our subscribers upon terms which make them almost a free gift. Each one of these famous novels was written by the greatest work—his masterpiece—the great production that made his name and fame. The author's greatest work—his masterpiece—the great production that made his name and fame. The author's greatest work—his masterpiece—the great production that made his name and fame.

- EAST LYONS. By Mrs. Henry Wood. YANE EYRE. By Charlotte Bronte. JOHN KALIFAX, GENTLEMAN. By Miss Malock. ADAM BEDE. By George Elliot. THE WOMAN IN WHITE. By Wilkie Collins. LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET. By Mrs. M. E. Braddon. VANITY FAIR. By W. M. Thackeray. THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII. By Sir R. Bulwer Lytton. THE THREE GUARDIENS. By Alexander Dumas. PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE. By Charles Reade.

Each of these great and powerful works is known the world over and read in every civilized land. Each is intensely interesting, yet pure and elevating in moral tone. They are published complete, unexpurgated and unaltered, in the appropriate volumes, with very handsome and artistic covers, all uniform, thus making a charming set of books which will be an ornament to the home. They are printed from new type, clear, bold and readable, upon paper of excellent quality. Altogether they are a delightful set of books, and we are most happy to be enabled to afford our subscribers an opportunity of obtaining such splendid books upon such terms as we can give.

Our Liberal Premium Offer! We will send the ten great novels above named, comprising the splendid complete set of "Famous Fiction by the World's Greatest Authors," also PROGRESS for one year, upon receipt of only \$1.50, which is an advance of but 50 cents over our regular subscription price, so that you practically get this beautiful set of books for only 50 cents. Subscribers desiring to take advantage of this offer whose covers all uniform, thus making a charming set of books which will be an ornament to the home. They are printed from new type, clear, bold and readable, upon paper of excellent quality. Altogether they are a delightful set of books, and we are most happy to be enabled to afford our subscribers an opportunity of obtaining such splendid books upon such terms as we can give.

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



WOMAN and HER WORK.

Just think girls! at the great Woman's Congress, held in the Memorial Art Palace at the World's Fair a few weeks ago, the only branch of the world's work that was not represented by a woman was the profession of engineering, and the chairwoman of the congress, Mrs. Sewall, stated that although every civilized country of the globe had been scoured to find a female engineer, not one had been discovered. Now I really think that is a very wonderful thing; not so wonderful an account of being the only unrepresented branch of work, but simply because it is such a grand profession, and no more difficult either to acquire or practice, I should think, than that of divinity, physics, or law. A woman preacher, why not a woman engineer? A woman entitled to write the letters M. D. after her name, why not C. E.? because the calling of the civil engineer is open to the objection that the life he leads is an exposed and arduous one, surely the same may be said of the doctor's life; he, too, must be out in all weathers at the call of duty; and it the shrinking modesty with which our sex is credited leads us to avoid the profession of the engineer because it is exposed, in another sense of the word, what can bring a woman into more publicity than the law, since she must go into court and fight her own and her clients' battles in a hand to hand combat with her rivals of the other sex? Therefore, it seems to me that the dearth of female engineers is very strange. A good head for mathematics, a fair amount of application, and a remarkable supply of patience, are the chief requisites for those who contemplate the study of engineering, and of course good health is another necessity, but surely any other profession would make equal demands upon the mind and body of the student; the intending minister requiring as good a brain, and constitution, as the embryo engineer. True, there is much out-door work to be done, and a summer under canvas is a common experience in an engineer's life, but since we have authentic accounts of women having worked at such trades, as engine driving, being pilot of a river steamer, keeper of a lighthouse, captain of a boat, and later still of two young sisters, who engaged in the ennobling pursuit of butchering, for a living, why should any, but the most fragile of us shrink from out-door work, especially as women are daily demonstrating their ability to undergo the fatigues of an explorer's life, and keep up with their male companions through the rigors of an arctic winter, or the scorching days of Eastern summer. So that a few months of camp life would seem but a joke beside such hardships willingly undertaken.

At that Congress in Chicago, there were authors, whose names are almost household words, doctors, lawyers, ministers, bankers, journalists, brokers, philanthropists, professors, and teachers; all women, and all active members of their several professions, but not an engineer! So there seems to be one field in which we are unable to compete with men, or else in which we are afraid to try our luck. But unfortunately we cannot all belong to the learned professions, and earn our bread and butter entirely on the higher plane of life. Some of us must stay at home and do the cooking! No light piece of work this hot weather, and requiring a good deal of silent heroism, though, unfortunately, it commands very little applause. One is almost tempted, on these warm days, to follow the example of the clever French woman who was more at home in literary than house-work, and who told a friend seriously, that in hot weather they never cooked any meat, they always had it cold. Next to this impossible method of dealing with meat, is the substitution of salads, such as salmon, lobster, and lamb salad, for the hot meat, for which few people have much appetite in summer; they are a very pleasant change from heavier food, and a boon to the weary housekeeper.

Salmon Salad. If fresh salmon cannot be obtained, canned is almost as good. Use in the proportion of one can of salmon to three large heads of lettuce. Break the salmon very fine with a fork, chop the lettuce into shreds, chop the lettuce and mix lightly together with oil. Set in a cold place, and just before serving pour over it the mayonnaise, the recipe for which appears on this page. Lobster makes an equally good salad prepared in the same way. There are so many ways of using, and even of cooking bananas, that it seems a pity one should not try all and sundry of them, now that this delicious fruit is so plentiful and so cheap. It always seems to me a shame to cook it at all, when it is so nice raw, but still anyone who has once tasted fried bananas or banana fritters or cake will be sure to want to take them frequently, so I give a few of the best recipes for those dainties.

batter. Then fry in hot lard, drain on a sieve, and serve hot, with maple syrup. Baked Bananas. Allow one tablespoonful of sugar, and one teaspoonful of hot water for each banana. Pare the bananas, and cut them in halves. Place them on a shallow dish, melt one tablespoonful of butter in the hot water, and pour it over the fruit, mix a little salt, and spice or lemon juice with the sugar, sprinkle it over the top, and bake until brown, which should be in about twenty minutes. A delicious fruit salad, for after dinner, may be made of sliced bananas and either strawberries, or raspberries, or cherries, in a moderately deep glass dish. Sprinkle each layer with powdered sugar, and cover with whipped cream. Another is of alternate layers of sliced banana, sliced orange, and grated coconut, dusted well with powdered sugar, and the top layer of coconut. Both are very pretty dishes.

Mayonnaise. Beat the yolks of six eggs with six tablespoonfuls of broth, six tablespoonfuls of best salad oil, one tablespoonful and a half of vinegar, and a good pinch of salt. Beat all together in a bowl until well mixed and smooth, then place the bowl in a pan of boiling water over a slow fire beating the mixture briskly with a fork or egg beater, until it becomes stiff enough to be spread easily on salad, taking care that no water boils into it and that it does not get hard. It is sometimes improved by a squeeze of lemon. Many people are not aware that a dust of nutmeg in each glass, is a great improvement to mayonnaise, and that a little cinnamon sprinkled on the top of each cup of chocolate after it has been poured out, adds a delicious flavor to the chocolate. Vegetables, except canned ones, are almost impossible to obtain at this time of the year, and the weary housewife, who has played the whole gamut of preserved vegetables from tinned tomatoes to dried peas, begins to long for something fresh and green, besides lettuce and radishes, to put on her table. I have not seen any asparagus in the market yet, but surely it ought to be in season now, and it is it ought to be obtained, why not try spinach? prepared by this recipe it is really delicious.

Spinach and How to Cook it. As spinach is often cooked it is a coarse dish, whereas it should be one of the most delicate and refined vegetables that come upon our table. In order to free it from its certain rankness of the green leaf it must be blanched. To do this, wash it very thoroughly, cut off the stalks, and boil it in abundance of salted water for 15 minutes. Then drain it through a colander, and immerse it in the colander in a pan of cold water. When it has become thoroughly cold, drain it again and chop it fine. It is now ready to be cooked and is in the condition in which it is often found in the French markets. It may be kept in a condition over night or for a number of days. As a rule, spinach is cooked too long. It is not uncommon for New-England housewives to cook it for one or two hours, and the result is a coarse, flavorless vegetable, poor in color and only made palatable by smothering it in vinegar.—New York Tribune.

Of course it must have a goodly number of hard boiled eggs sliced around it as a garnish, most of them set well into the spinach with the cut sides out, so as to look as much as possible like daisies on dark green. A toothsome relish for tea these warm evenings when one does not feel like anything very substantial is. Cheese Toast. Slice some cheese into thin flakes and put into a saucepan over the fire with a good sized piece of butter, and while it is melting beat up two eggs and make two or three large rounds of toast, butter and lay them on a hot flat dish. Then pour the beaten eggs slowly into the saucepan with the melted cheese, stir until thoroughly mixed and smooth, then pour over the toast and serve hot. A little mixed mustard is often an improvement. The fire should not be too hot while the cheese is melting or it will burn.

Cream Soup. If the onion is ever glorified, it is in that state in which it exists in a cream soup. This delicious mixture as made by French housewives calls for half-a-dozen white onions, a pint of milk, four eggs, a cupful of sweet cream, and seasoning. The onions should be peeled, cut in very thin slices as of a sweet cream, and try a light brown in a tablespoonful of butter. Add to the fried onions a pint of sweet milk, a quart of boiling water, a tablespoonful of white pepper, a teaspoonful of sugar, and a pinch of mace. Cook slowly an hour, strain through a puree sieve, and add four eggs beaten to a froth, the cupful of cream and a tablespoonful of cornstarch moistened with cold water. Stir until the soup comes to a boil. Serve with croutons of bread.

I have seen some early, pale complexioned tomatoes, already, in the markets and fruit shops so I suppose before long we will be hunting up new methods of cooking tomatoes, that is, as soon as they are sufficiently reasonable in price to be cooked so I have taken time by my venerable forelock and looked up one or two today. Tomato Soup. To one pint of canned, or four large fresh tomatoes, cut up fine, add one quart of boiling water, and let them boil till soft. Then add one teaspoonful of soda, and as soon as it foams add a pint of sweet milk, with salt, pepper and a good lump of butter; when it boils add eight small crackers rolled fine, and serve hot.—Equal to oyster soup.

Tomato Salad. Two or three tomatoes, peeled and sliced, four hard-boiled eggs, one raw egg, well beaten, one teaspoonful each of salt and sugar, half a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, half a teaspoonful of vinegar. Set on ice till quite cold. Anyone who has felt as much annoyed as

I have, over the persistency with which every kind of frosting that is at all hard will crack, and fall off, just when it shouldn't, will give the following recipe a hearty welcome.

Cake Icing Which Will Not Fall Off. Icing for cakes may be prevented from cracking or falling off, when cut, by adding one teaspoonful of sweet cream to each unbeaten egg; beat altogether and add sugar until the mixture is as stiff as can be stirred.

Here is an excellent recipe for cake au lait, which is not to be despised when one lives in the town, and cannot get cream.

A Cup of Coffee. Coffee is far more delicious when made with egg than it is without. One egg to a teaspoonful of ground coffee is about the right proportion for a rich extract, but less than this can be easily used, by adding a teaspoonful of cold water to a well-beaten egg, and using enough of this mixture to thoroughly wet the ground coffee.

Chocolate Caramel Cake. Two cups of white sugar, three-quarters of a cup of butter, four eggs, one cup of sweet milk, three tablespoonfuls of baking powder, flour to make the usual thickness of cake batter. Divide in three equal parts, mixing one half cake of grated chocolate with one-third, to make the dark layer. For the caramel to spread between, take butter the size of an egg, one pint of brown sugar, half a cupful of milk, half a cake of chocolate; boil until thick and spread between the layers of cake, placing the dark layer in the middle.

TOMO and VALERY—Or was it just TOM? With pleasure. A wedding invitation does not require an answer, unless it is to be a regular sitting-down breakfast, when, of course, it would be necessary for the hostess to know how many guests to expect, but, as the invitation usually contains some intimation of the fact, it is safe to leave the invitation unanswered, if such an intimation is absent. Send your present, accompanied of course, by your card, three or four days, if possible, before the wedding, and your own, and your husband's cards either on the day of the wedding, or soon after; one of your own for the hostess, and two of your husband's, one for the hostess, and one for the host. It will be quite correct to send them by mail, and will indicate that you are unable to call personally. After the bride and groom have returned from their trip, and have settled down in their new abode, send your own, and two of your husband's cards, if you are unable to call. This time, the cards would be addressed, of course, to the bride herself, instead of her mother. I think that is all you wanted to know. I shall be very happy to give you any information in my power, at any time.

Lunch Counter for Women. A wide awake restaurant keeper in New York City has established as one branch of his business a lunch counter for women. Ladies who do not care for a full dinner or luncheon get a hasty bite and pay for what they get without buying either cigars or cigars. There is a long counter, or table, with a row of high chairs in front. A woman perches herself upon one of the stools and orders her coffee and roll or a dainty cup of cocoa and a tea biscuit or maybe even the fennel dyppepsia's great knock-down argument, a piece of pie. The charges are reasonable, the waiters attentive, everything clean as paradise, and a woman feels no more embarrassment in giving her little order at this nice lunch counter than her husband experiences when he orders his glass of beer and sandwich at a man's lunch counter. The innovation is a success. Ladies wait their turns at the counter. It is a great convenience to business women and those who are shopping, and there ought to be more such lunch counters in all the large cities.

Engagements and Marriages. The following figures have been compiled from the combined recollections of thirty-two married ladies and forty-five military officers, all resident in the county town of one of the home counties of England. Out of the 1,640 engagements to marry which their joint reminiscences present, 46, or about 8 per cent, ended in lunacy, incarceration, or decrease of one of the parties; 885, or 25 per cent., were broken off at the instance of the girl, and 262, or about 19 per cent., by the man; 169, as near as possible 11 per cent., were forsook by friends; 154, exactly 10 per cent., came to an end for reasons not made public; 185, or about 12 per cent., failed away, without incident, in the lapse of time; 108, say 7 per cent. (not included in any previous category), led to actions for breach of promise. The remainder a pettifoggery 15 per cent, resulted in marriage.

A Lady's Shoe. Few people have an idea of the amount of work involved in the making of a fine shoe, or the quantity of material employed. In a lady's shoe of the best quality there are twenty-two pieces in the sole and heel, and thirteen or fourteen in the upper, and so in the pair there will be seventy-two pieces, to say nothing of the buttons, of which there may be from twelve to twenty, or of the eyelets in a laced shoe, of which there are from twenty to thirty on each side. Every shoe passes through the hands of forty-five people—twenty-five in the fitting room and twenty elsewhere. The usual time of completing a pair of shoes in the ordinary line of work—that is, from the rough material to the finished product—is about eleven days; but, if necessary, a pair of shoes could be cut, put together and finished complete in fifty minutes, or even less, if special effort was made.

Curious Offer of Marriage. A piece of evidence some time back in a Quebec court of promise case was a cuff with an offer of marriage written on it. One night, while the defendant was holding the plaintiff's hand and whispering fervid

COLORED SHOES

in the city. One very popular HAND TURNED LADIES' OXFORD SHOE at \$1.50 is extra good value for the price. They are going fast. We have others at \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.50.

Men's Department the same statement holds good. The variety of Styles of RUSSET GOODS is the largest in the city. In fact to use the old hackneyed phrase again this year, we are HEAD QUARTERS for Colored Goods of all kinds.

WATERBURY & RISING, 34 KING AND 212 UNION STREETS.

HAVE You Tried It? IF Not, WHY Not? Corticelli BECK'S CORVICELLA BRAND

words, he popped the question on the smooth linen at her wrist. She was sentimental or shrewd enough to keep that article out of "the wash."

A New Cure for Corns. A young lady, who was the proud possessor of a pair of dainty feet, was tormented by a corn upon the little toe of the right foot. Chiropodist, had dug into it in vain. One day a friend advised anointing the offending corn with phosphorus, which he told her husband before retiring at night. It had just struck twelve when the husband awoke, and was startled to see something sparkle at the foot of the bed. He had never heard of a firefly in the neighborhood, nor did he ever remember seeing such a terrible looking object as the one presented. Reaching carefully out of his bed till he found one of his slippers, he raised it high in the air and brought it down with a terrible force upon the mysterious light. A shriek and an avalanche of bed-clothes and all was over. When at last he released himself from the bed-clothes, he discovered his wife groaning in the corner. He had struck the phosphorated toe.

At Hatfield House, in the James II. picture gallery, there is preserved the garden hat worn by Queen Elizabeth, and a pair of her Majesty's silken hose. The room is also remarkable for beautiful alabaster sculptures, and it is the rule for every royal visitor to leave behind a photograph, to which is added an autograph of the donor.

SEEGE'S OINTMENT IS A CERTAIN CURE FOR Piles, Fever Sores, Boreds of any kind, Ringworms, Chapped Hands, Ointments, Scalds and Burns, Frost Bites, Warts, Corns, etc.

FOR sale at Drug Stores, or will be sent upon receipt of price (50 cts. per Pot), by addressing JOHN A. SEEGE, Manufl., DURHAM STREET—North St. John, N. B.

Wholesale by T. B. Barker & Sons, and S. McDiarmid, KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

CERTIFICATES. The following have been selected from the vast number of persons who have been cured by the use of SEEGE'S OINTMENT:

FROM ST. JOHN, N. B. ROBERT MCCUEN, St. John, N. B., writes: "This will certify that for two years and four months I was afflicted with Fever Sores. Had seven holes in my leg, running sores in my breast, back, shoulder and under my arm. I tried several physicians but got no relief. After being seventeen months in the hospital, I returned home and heard of SEEGE'S OINTMENT. I immediately procured a pot. After using it a short time I began to get better; and in a few weeks was completely cured. I can highly recommend it to all persons who may be suffering as I was."

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

Featherbone! Is simply quills put into corsets. There is nothing in the world so elastic or tough as quills. Featherbone Corsets are therefore tougher and more elastic than any other corset. Wear them, and you will be convinced that this is so.

Canadian Express Co. General Express Forwarders, Shipping Agents and Custom House Brokers.

DOMINION EXPRESS COMPANY, (Via C. P. R. Short Line) Forward Goods, Valuable and Money to all parts of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Northwest Territories, British Columbia, China and Japan.

T. PARTELOW NOTT, 165 Union St. - St. John, N. B. Woolen Goods and Wool.

BERTON HOUSE, ST. JOHN, N. B. Permanent and Transient Board. Visitors to the city will find this house both central and pleasantly situated.

BELMONT HOUSE, ST. JOHN, N. B. The most convenient Hotel in the city. Directly opposite N. B. & Intercolonial Railway Station.

QUEEN HOTEL, FREDERICTON, N. B. Fine sample room in connection. Also, a first-class Livery Stable. Coaches at trains and boats.

HOTEL DUFFERIN, ST. JOHN, N. B. FREDERICK A. JONES, Proprietor.

DARKER HOUSE, FREDERICTON, N. B. Most beautifully situated in the centre of the city, large, light, cheerful Sample Rooms, and a first-class Livery and Hack stable in connection with the house.

Queen Hotel, HALIFAX, N. S. WE have much pleasure in calling the attention of Travellers and Tourists 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.

China and Glassware Japanese Goods, Ladies, CO., MONTREAL.

China and Glassware Japanese Goods, Ladies, CO., MONTREAL.

China and Glassware Japanese Goods, Ladies, CO., MONTREAL.

China and Glassware Japanese Goods, Ladies, CO., MONTREAL.

China and Glassware Japanese Goods, Ladies, CO., MONTREAL.

China and Glassware Japanese Goods, Ladies, CO., MONTREAL.

China and Glassware Japanese Goods, Ladies, CO., MONTREAL.

China and Glassware Japanese Goods, Ladies, CO., MONTREAL.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

Queen Victoria's crown is worth \$1,200,000.

England's Attorney General gets \$35,000 a year.

There are forty-seven Chinese temples in America.

Seven Bank of England notes are heavier than one sovereign.

Of the natives in India, about 2,000,400 can now read English.

The tail of the beaver gave the hint for the trowel of the mason.

In small towns in Germany only chimney sweeps wear plug hats.

There is a railroad in Peru that is 15,638 feet above the level of the sea.

While Scotland has sixty-eight building societies, England has over 2,000.

One day recently 27 tons of flowers were received in London from the Scilly Isles alone.

There are five printing presses in Iceland. Ten newspapers and eight magazines are published.

The fees in Great Britain for letters patent for titles are: Duke, £350; Marquis, £200; Earl, £250; Viscount, £200; Baron, £150; Baronet, £100.

Fifty years ago the income of the labouring population of England was £900,000,000, or about £20 per head; it is now between £1,400,000,000 and £1,500,000,000, or £37 per head.

The consumption of tea in England during 1892 reached the highest point ever touched since its use has been generally diffused among the masses, the total quantity used being 207,000,000 lb.

It is computed that the death-rate of the world is sixty-seven a minute; and this seemingly light percentage of gain is sufficient to give a net increase of population each year of almost 1,900,000 souls.

The origin of the phrase "mind your P's and Q's" is said to have been a call of attention in the old English ale-houses to the unconscious or reckless beer-drinker.

When the English were Roman Catholics, they universally drank the Pope's health, in a full glass, every day after dinner, repeating the words *Au bon Pere* ("To the good father,") hence the origin of "A bumper."

Extraordinary qualities are possessed by the river Tinto, in Spain. It hardens and petrifies the sand of its bed, and it is a stone in the stream and alights upon another in a few months they unite and become one stone. Fish cannot live in its waters.

A writer in a German paper has obtained statistics which show that the number of suicides throughout the world is 180,000 yearly. These figures, the writer observes, have been of steady growth. The greatest number of suicides happen in June; the fewest in September.

The origin of the expression "Yankee Doodle," as applied to America and Americans, seems to be from the Persian; for their compound word *Yanki-doniah*, means "inhabitants of a new world," and Mr. Layard, in his "Nineveh," mentions this as the Persian for "America."

The number of persons daily entering the city of London were dispatched from any given station by train, as many as 1,977 trains, each conveying 600 persons, would be required for the purpose. If the trains were all joined together in a continuous line, they would extend 221 miles.

In China a traveller wishing for a passport is compelled to have the palm of his hand brushed over with fine oil-paint; he then presses his hand on thin damp paper, which retains an impression of the lines. This is used to prevent transference of the passport, as the lines of no two hands are alike.

There are at present something like 70,000 public gas jets in London; their average power is that of 16 candles—that is to say, the total is equal to 11,400,000. Where these all clustered together and placed at a height of 2,000 feet, the resulting light could be seen for a distance of more than 100 miles.

It is frequently asked how much mustard should be given if it is desired to make a patient sick in case of croup or poisoning. A tablespoonful of ground mustard to a tumbler of warm water is the rule. Salt is almost as efficacious as mustard if the latter is not at hand. If the first tumbler has no effect, give more and tickle the back of the throat with a feather.

"Shagreen," known to cabinet-makers as a rough skin for smoothing and polishing wood, is only a bit of shark's skin, which is covered with small, pointed, calcified papillae. It is also often used for covering sword-hilts, affording from its roughness a firm grasp. In India and China the fins of sharks, dried, are an important article of trade, and are valuable for making gelatine.

The use of the word "cradle" note the knite and rack by which grain is cut, is very ancient. The "Century Dictionary" gives no date for the word, but quotes from Thomas Tusser, who died in 1580. Tusser wrote "A Hundredth Good Pointes of Husbandrie," which was printed in 1567, expanded in 1570, and in 1573 further expanded into "Five Hundredth Good Pointes of Good Husbandrie United to as Many of Good Wierie."

How water, commonly called sap, necessary to the life of a tree, passes from the roots to the topmost leaf and evaporates is a problem not yet solved by botanists. It is known that the ascent is made chiefly in cavities in the sap-wood only, the heart and bark serving other purposes. That is the extent of our knowledge of the matter. Beyond is mere conjecture, and every theory yet advanced has failed to stand the test of experiment.

A French statistician, who has been studying the military and other records, has found that in 1610 the average height of a man in Europe was 5ft. 9in.; in 1820 it was 5ft. 5in. and a fraction. At the present time it is 5ft. 3 3/4 in. It is easy to deduce from these figures a rate of regular and gradual decline in human stature. The calculation shows that by the year 4000 A. D. the stature of the average man will be reduced to 15in.

LARD MUST CO. Cottolene. since COTTOLENE has come to take its place. The satisfaction with which the people have hailed the advent of the New Shortening Cottolene... Cottolene at once and waste no time in discovering like thousands of others that you have now NO USE FOR LARD.

TURKISH DYES. EASY TO USE. They are Fast. They are Beautiful. They are Brilliant. SOAP WON'T FADE THEM. Have YOU used them; if not, try and be convinced. One Package equal to two of any other make.

HUMPHREYS' This PRECIOUS OINTMENT is the triumph of scientific Medicine. Nothing has ever been produced to equal or compare with it as a CURATIVE and HEALING APPLICATION. It has been used over 40 years, and always affords relief and always gives satisfaction.

WITCH HAZEL OIL. For Burns, Scalds and Ulceration and Contraction from Burns. The relief is instant—the healing wonderful and unequalled. For Boils, Hot Tumors, Ulcers, Fistulas, Old Sores, Itching Eruptions, Chafing or Scald Head. It is infallible. For Inflamed or Cracked Breasts and Sore Nipples. It is invaluable. Price, 50 Cents. Trial size, 25 Cents.

CURES PILES. Do you Write for the Papers? If you do, you should have THE LADDER OF JOURNALISM, a Text Book for Correspondents, Reporters, Editors and General Writers. PRICE, 50 CENTS.

OVERWORKED BRAINS. Ministers, Students and others suffering from Nervous Debility, Mental Worry, Sleeplessness, Lack of Energy and Loss of Nerve Power, positively cured, by HAZELTON'S VITALIZER. Address enclosing St. stamp for literature, J. E. HAZELTON, Graduated Pharmacist, 208 Yonge Street, Toronto. July 11, 1892.

"PROGRESS" PICKINGS. An egotist is a man who fails to disguise the interest he feels in himself. She (sweetly): What would living be without me? He (gloomily)—Cheaper. Belle—Would you call Blanche a beauty? Jack—Not unless I thought she was likely to overthrow me.

WIRE, STEEL and IRON-CUT NAILS, and SPIKES, TACKS, BRADS, SHOE NAILS, HUNGARIAN NAILS, Etc. ST. JOHN, N. B. CAFE ROYAL, Donville Building, Corner King and Prince Wm. Streets. MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS. DINNER A SPECIALTY. WILLIAM CLARK OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

HACKNOMORE Cures COLDS, COUGHS, CROUP. 25c. and 50c. a bottle. T. B. BARKER & SONS, St. John, N. B. G. A. MOORE, St. John. ANDREW PAULEY, CUSTOM TAILOR. No 70 Prince Wm Street.

Carleton & Ferguson, Barristers at Law, Solicitors, Notaries &c. 73 1/2 Prince Wm. Street. St. John, N. B. DR. J. R. McLEAN, Grad. University Penn., Phila., 1873. gives exclusive attention to Eye, Ear, Throat and all forms of Catarrhal disease.

CONSUMPTION CANCERS DR. J. H. MORRISON, (New York, London and Paris.) Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat. 171 Charlotte Street, St. John.

HARRIS G. FENETY, L.L.B., BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office: Papeley's Building, St. John, N. B. Money to loan on Real Estate. QUIGLEY & MULLIN, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, ETC.

IF YOU USE SUNLIGHT YOURS RIGHT. Sunlight Soap has the LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD Because it is THE BEST IN THE WORLD And also because Those who use it find it will do what no other Soap can do.

ONTARIO AND SPRINGHILL BEEF. Thomas Dean, CITY MARKET. S. R. FOSTER & SON, MANUFACTURERS OF WIRE, STEEL and IRON-CUT NAILS.

CAFE ROYAL, Donville Building, Corner King and Prince Wm. Streets. MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS. DINNER A SPECIALTY. WILLIAM CLARK OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

HACKNOMORE Cures COLDS, COUGHS, CROUP. 25c. and 50c. a bottle. T. B. BARKER & SONS, St. John, N. B. G. A. MOORE, St. John. ANDREW PAULEY, CUSTOM TAILOR.

Carleton & Ferguson, Barristers at Law, Solicitors, Notaries &c. 73 1/2 Prince Wm. Street. St. John, N. B. DR. J. R. McLEAN, Grad. University Penn., Phila., 1873.

CONSUMPTION CANCERS DR. J. H. MORRISON, (New York, London and Paris.) Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat. 171 Charlotte Street, St. John.

HARRIS G. FENETY, L.L.B., BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office: Papeley's Building, St. John, N. B. Money to loan on Real Estate. QUIGLEY & MULLIN, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, ETC.

MEN AND WOMEN TALKED ABOUT. The Prince of Wales has presented Mrs. Adeline Patti with a large portrait of himself, bearing his signature. Oscar Wilde is giving sittings for his bust to Henry Tixeront da Mattos, the well-known Dutch sculptor.

ONTARIO AND SPRINGHILL BEEF. Thomas Dean, CITY MARKET. S. R. FOSTER & SON, MANUFACTURERS OF WIRE, STEEL and IRON-CUT NAILS.

HACKNOMORE Cures COLDS, COUGHS, CROUP. 25c. and 50c. a bottle. T. B. BARKER & SONS, St. John, N. B. G. A. MOORE, St. John. ANDREW PAULEY, CUSTOM TAILOR.

Carleton & Ferguson, Barristers at Law, Solicitors, Notaries &c. 73 1/2 Prince Wm. Street. St. John, N. B. DR. J. R. McLEAN, Grad. University Penn., Phila., 1873.

CONSUMPTION CANCERS DR. J. H. MORRISON, (New York, London and Paris.) Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat. 171 Charlotte Street, St. John.

HARRIS G. FENETY, L.L.B., BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office: Papeley's Building, St. John, N. B. Money to loan on Real Estate. QUIGLEY & MULLIN, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, ETC.

HACKNOMORE Cures COLDS, COUGHS, CROUP. 25c. and 50c. a bottle. T. B. BARKER & SONS, St. John, N. B. G. A. MOORE, St. John. ANDREW PAULEY, CUSTOM TAILOR.

Nervousness. HORSFORD'S Acid Phosphate. An agreeable and beneficial tonic and food for the nerves and brain. A remedy of the highest value in Mental and Nervous Exhaustion.

SHILOH'S CURE. A DOSE OF THE GREAT TAKE THE BEST COUGH CURE. Cures Consumption, Croup, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

IRA CORNWALL, Gen'l Agent for Maritime Provinces. FOR FIFTY YEARS! MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. I find these wines to be pure and unadulterated, and of such a composition that they may be used with safety and advantage by persons who require a mild tonic to assist digestion.

PELEE ISLAND WINES. CONTAINS NO "Salicene." St. John, N. B., March 30, 1892. E. G. SCOVILL, Esq., Agent for Pelee Island Wine Co. DEAR SIR, This is to certify that I have made a Chemical Analysis of the following wines, put up by the "Pelee Island Vineyard and Wine Co., viz: 'St. Armand,' 'Sweet Catawba' and 'Congo.'"

Worth Remembering! FERGUSON & PAGE Always carry a large stock and are continually receiving new goods in Watches, Jewelry, Solid Silver, Electro Plate, Clocks, Bronzes and all goods pertaining to the Jewelry business. Call at 43 King Street

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

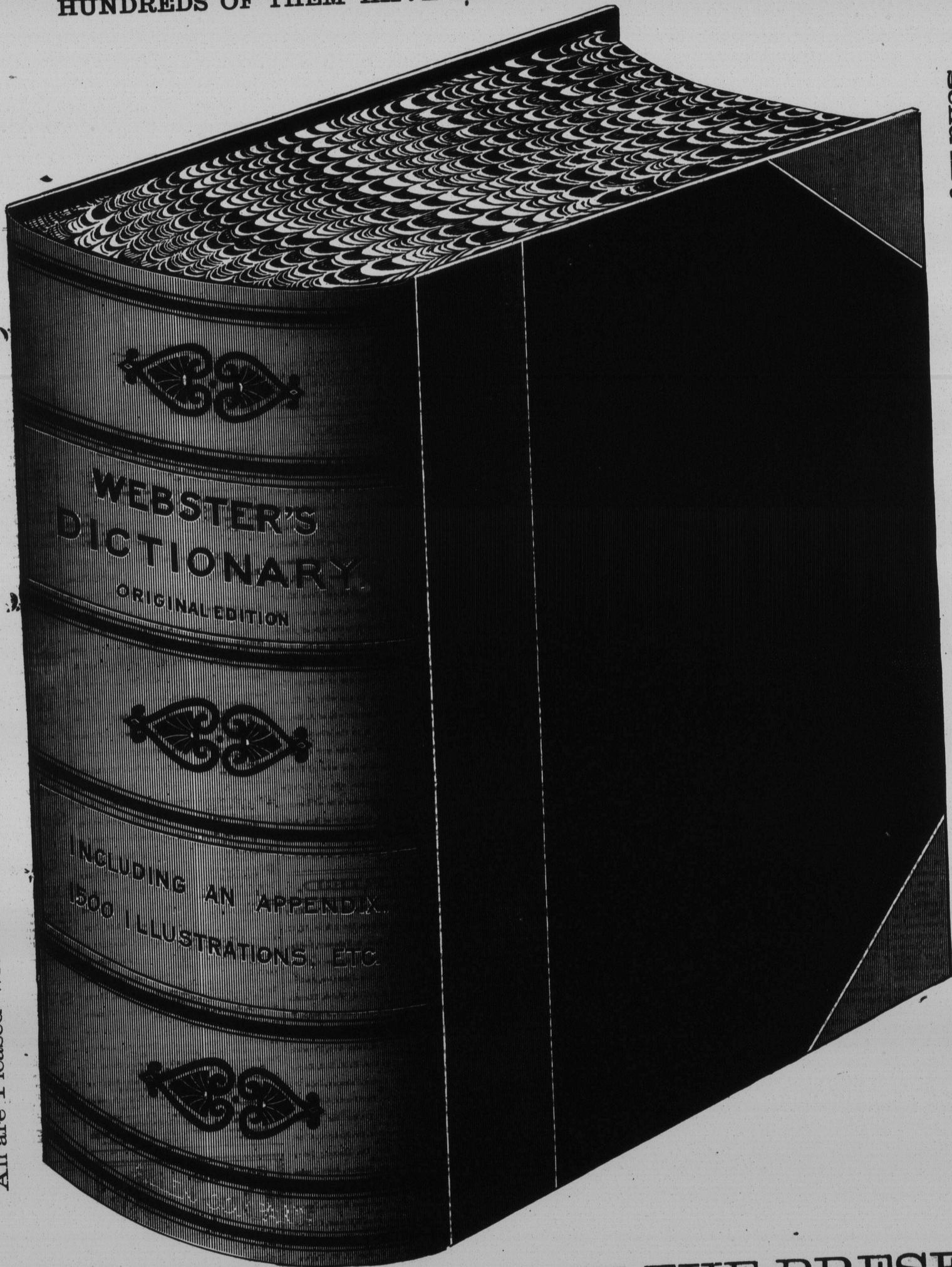
DAVID CONNELL, Livery and Boarding Stables, Sydney St. Horses Boarded on reasonable terms. Horses and Carriages on hire. Fine Fit-out at short notice. FIRE INSURANCE. R. W. FRANK, 78 PRINCE STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. STEAM BOILER INSURANCE. ACCIDENT

For the Home, the School, and the Office. PROGRESS... \$3.00... a year's subscription

# HAVE YOU GOT ONE?

PROGRESS' DICTIONARY is just what it is represented, and the cut shows it "As Large as Life."  
More of them to hand. Get one before the supply runs out.

**\$3.95** This Dictionary and One Year's subscription to "Progress" for **\$3.95**  
HUNDREDS OF THEM HAVE BEEN SOLD. GET ONE NOW.



**You Cannot Afford to be Without this Book.**  
A Webster is always useful and you may never get such a chance again. This offer is made to introduce "Progress," and this fact alone enables you to get the Dictionary at such a low price. Remember you get "Progress" for a Year. Send in your Order at once.

**For the Home, the School, and the Office.**  
Just think, a Webster's Dictionary containing 1443 pages and 1500 illustrations and a year's subscription to the brightest and most widely read paper in the Provinces, for \$3.95. Ask your Neighbor to let you see His. All are Pleased with it. Hundreds want it.

**THERE IS NO TIME LIKE THE PRESENT.**  
Order a Dictionary and Subscription this Week.

Fifty-two numbers of a bright sixteen page paper and Webster's Dictionary for \$3.95. This is one of the greatest offers ever made in the Maritime Provinces. Hundreds from all over New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P. E. I. have recognized this and taken advantage of it. Now is your opportunity.

Address: **EDWARD S. CARTER, Publisher "Progress,"** ST. JOHN, N. B.

...ousness.

FORD'S Acid Phosphate.

agreeable and benefi- tonic and food for the es and brain. A remedy e highest value in Men- and Nervous Exhaustion.

bottle mailed on receipt of 25 cents nps. Mumford Chemical Works, nce, R. I.

**SHILOH'S CURE.**

Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

**SUN** INSURANCE

IRA CORNWALL, Agent for Maritime Provinces.

OR FIFTY YEARS! MRS. WINSLOW'S COUGHING SYRUP

REE ISLAND WINES

CONTAINS NO "Salicene."

St. John, N. B., March 30, 1893.

SCOVIL, Esq.,

Agent for Pelee Island Wine Co.

Sir,

to certify that I have made a Chemical An- the following wines, put up by the "Pelee Island and Wine Co.," viz: "St. Archa- "Sweet Cayuga" and "Cascades."

these wines to be pure and unadulterated, such a composition that they may be used ty and advantage by persons who require tonic to assist digestion.

pared with other wines put up in Canada, Pelee Island Wines are undoubtedly the best in the world.

I am, yours, etc.,

W. F. BEST, Instrument Analytical Chemist.

STEPHENSON & CO. 17 & 19 Nelson St. TELEPHONE 675. BICYCLE Repairing and Retinting with Pneumatic Tires a Specialty.

Worth Remembering!

FERGUSON & PAGE

ays carry a large stock and continually receiving new ds in Watches, Jewelry, id Silver, Electro Plate, cks, Bronzes and all goods aining to the Jewelry busi- s.

Call at 43 King Street

A. & J. HAY,

DEALERS IN

onds, Fine Jewelry, American Watches,

ancy Clocks, Optical Goods, Etc.

ELRY MADE TO ORDER AND REPAIRED.

76 KING STREET.

DAVID CONNELL,

ry and Boarding Stables, Sydney St.

orses Boarded on reasonable terms

Horses and Carriages on hire. Fine Fit-out

nt notice.

FIRE

PLATE GLASS

INSURED AGAINST BREAKAGE

R. W. FRANK

78 PRINCE

WILLIAM

ST. JOHN'S

STREET

JOHN

STEAM BOILER

INSPECTION INSURANCE

ACCIDENT

BANKER SLIDER'S CASE.

Billy Haven was no ordinary burglar. His theory was that if a man wished to make a success of his profession he needed to use his brain rather than his muscle. It was all right enough, when starting out to commit a burglary, to take a knife with you, or a loaded club, or a pistol, but Billy claimed that the doing of this showed a lack of mental ingenuity. Any muscular fool can bludgeon the senses out of a half-awakened householder aroused from his first deep sleep by the noise entrance of a thief through the kitchen window, but bludgeoning, Billy looked upon as clumsy and unnecessary. The consequence was that Billy, by strict attention to business and the endeavor to please customers, soon began to build up for himself an enviable reputation among the police. They never caught sight of Billy or his pals, but they always recognized his handiwork by the neatness and dexterity of it. It did not even know his name, but they called him among themselves Billy Haven, out of respect for the memory of a detective of that name, who was especially good at tracking crimes of a kind whose origin was obscure and the clue to which was not visible.

They said among themselves, when their attention was first directed to the kind of burglary the new burglar was doing, that this was a job Billy Haven would like the unraveling of it to be alive, and so they drifted on, never getting a sight of Billy Haven, and finally the unknown cracksmen came to be called Billy Haven. As a general thing, where Billy Haven was at work, the inmates of the house never knew a robbery had been committed until next morning. Billy and his gang left almost no trace of their visit except the disappearance of the most valuable things in the residence. At last these neat burglaries ceased, and there were no traces of Billy for years. It is probable that the authorities would never have known any particulars about Billy's career, if it had not been that a convict dying in one of the prisons told about Billy's last and successful coup, which enabled Haven and his gang to retire into respectable, but monotonous private life.

Billy, it seems, had long looked with hungry eyes on a large amount of money, and he was entirely surrounded by a high brick wall, and Billy felt that if he and his mates ever got inside that mansion they could work in uninterrupted security. Inquiry showed Billy that it was the residence of Mr. Slider, the well known banker; a man intimately connected with numerous prosperous companies, and a man of great private wealth. The name of Slider was a power in the city. Billy's investigations led him to the knowledge that Mr. Slider was a most careful man, who had arranged every electrical appliance then known for the discovery of a burglar. He appeared to realize that if once a burglar got entrance into a big house, the family would be, comparatively speaking, at his mercy, and so it was that every window was protected by half a dozen different devices. The door-mats and windows were so arranged that almost everybody went to bed the lightest footfall on any of them all the electric lamps in the house would ring a large bell in the tower; would telegraph a warning to the nearest police station, and would set more gongs ringing all over the place than a burglar who was at all nervous cared to hear.

Billy realized that that the ordinary methods of a burglar would have a tendency to fail if applied to the big house standing in its own exclusive grounds, and so he resolved when he and his pals entered the house it would be by the door, and not by one of the windows, and it would be at a time when the family had not retired to rest. Billy's plans, when matured, were very simple. He obtained the costume of a police inspector for himself, and the clothes of an ordinary policeman for each of his four pals. He got likewise, a very good imitation of a warrant of arrest, made in the name of Mr. Slider. Billy was the man of brains in the gang, and the other four, realizing this, did exactly as he told them. They were in a perfect state of discipline, and had the utmost confidence in Billy's ingenuity. The plan was this: They were to enter the house in the evening, in perfect legal form; the inspector was to arrest Mr. Slider, who might, of course, be indignant, but the conspirators expected that the respect a banker has for the forms of law at least secured submission under protest; and while the inspector stood guard over the arrested man, two of the alleged policemen were to be posted so that no one could leave the house, even if Mr. Slider wanted to send a messenger away, which was not likely, because of his certainty that this was a mistake which could easily be corrected. The other two could easily be posted so that they could search the house under the protection of a bogus search warrant, and quietly secrete all the valuables and money that they could lay their hands on. The inspector then intended to tell Mr. Slider that, because of his protests, he would not take him to jail, but that he must understand that he was under arrest, and that he might have to report to the head officer when called upon to do so. Billy imagined that the time which must intervene before the news of the unwarranted arrest reached the real police would give him all the opportunity he wanted to cover his tracks and secrete his spoil.

This plan worked admirably up to a certain point, when Billy and his pals were treated to a stupifying surprise. The man at the porter's lodge tremblingly admitted the officers of the law into the grounds. He was then ordered to lock the gates, which he did, and one of the policemen took the key and remained in the porter's lodge with the man and his wife, who were certainly very much frightened. Another policeman was left to guard the entrance of the house, while the bogus inspector and the remaining policemen rang at the front door. The person who admitted them was also arrested at the sight of their uniforms. Billy asked if Mr. Slider was at home, and was informed that he was in the drawing-room. He then asked that he and the officers might be shown there without being announced.

Mr. Slider was sitting in an easy-chair surrounded by his family. He turned his head round when the door opened without

HE WANTED TO KNOW.

And of Course, as is Generally the Case, He Found Out.

Morphine Prescribed as a Last Resort in a Desperate Case.

But a Much More Effective Remedy Was Discovered in the End.

"How is it that the Hawker Medicine Co. and their pills and tonic and rheumatism cure, cough and cold cure and other remedies are so much talked about all over the provinces?" was the query of a gentleman the other day.

"If I complain of a cold, I am advised to try Hawker's tonic. If I say I run down, Hawker's tonic is shouted at me. I feel a twinge of rheumatism, I am instructed to lay on Dr. Manning's German Remedy. If I am unfortunate enough to allude to my liver, Hawker's liver pills are put under my nose. If I speak of cholera, I am told that a man who builds himself up with Hawker's tonic and pills can ward off to his neck in cholera morbus. Why is this?"

In answer to this question the secret of the success of the Hawker Medicine Co.'s standard remedies may be illustrated by the following story which was told to a reporter on Friday. The narrator was Mrs. Mowry, wife of Capt. Justus Mowry, the well-known tugboat officer. The interview took place at her pleasant residence, Prince William street, whether a reporter went in company with Manager Russell. If any reader of this story has been or should be in the future, a reduced to the parent extremity of taking morphine for relief from the horrible pains of indigestion in its worst form, Mrs. Mowry's experience will be of the deepest interest and incalculable value.

The story may be briefly told. Mrs. Mowry was for two years a horrible sufferer from chronic indigestion. She could not sleep without the use of morphine. Her stomach was so weak that she could scarcely eat any kind of food without suffering immediate pain. In fact she seemed to have pains and aches all over her body, and became so nervous and weak and prostrated by her household duties. She tried a great many medicines and the doctors were prescribing for her nearly all the time, but she could get no relief. Sometimes for 24 hours at a time she suffering from cramps were without arousing suspicion, and if that could not be done, I would have had to come some other time."

"Precisely. Now what will you take in gold to go back to the station and report that you have not been able to find me?" "That would be a dangerous business," said Billy, quite honestly. "Give me a start of twenty-four hours and that is all I ask. Now, how much?"

"What do you say," he said at last, "to five thousand for me and three thousand apiece for each of the men?" "That would be seventeen thousand in all," said the banker.

"Well," said Billy, "suppose we make it twenty thousand as a lump sum; or, rather, as you wish twenty-four hours, I think, as time is valuable in a case like this, a thousand an hour would not be exorbitant. If you say twenty-four thousand in gold, it's a go."

"That is a large amount," said the banker. "Oh, very well, then," replied Billy. "We have only to do our duty. You are not absent; you are here. The amount is large, as you say, but you must remember that the risk is tremendous."

"Yes, I admit that," said the banker with a sigh; "but you said you would take twenty thousand or even seventeen thousand as a moment ago."

"There are no men to square, beside myself," answered the inspector, "and if one of them objected of course the game would be up. I shall not take the risk even of mentioning it to them for anything less than twenty-four, and if I think any longer about it I shall raise the price to thirty."

"I agree to the \$24,000," said the banker hastily. "Can you make sure of your men-of-their silence?" "Reasonably sure," answered Billy. "The only question is, can we have the money in gold, here and now?"

"I am not sure that I can give you all that amount in gold, but I think I can," said the banker, pocketbook he had with him and added some figures together. "Yes," he said, "I can do it."

"Very well," said Billy, "it is a bargain." Billy called his pals, and together they accompanied the banker to another place that contained a large safe, which Slider opened, and took out several bags, and gave them down a pair of scales from the top of the safe, saying: "You may weigh this, and you will find it correct. There are five bags here and they each contain \$5,000."

"Open all the bags," said Billy, cautiously. The banker did so, and Billy ran a handful of gold from each of them through his fingers and found everything correct. "How much does a thousand weigh?" he asked the banker, and on receiving his answer, placed one of the bags in the scales. "It is a pity to break bulk," said Billy. "Very well," answered the banker. "Suppose you call your men in. I wish to be sure that you will keep your compact."

The four men were speedily inside the room, and their eyes opened as they saw the glitter of the gold. The inspector briefly detailed to the points of the bargain while the banker looked from man to man and listened anxiously. "You agree to this?" said Billy, and each of the men nodded. "You will have no further trouble from us, Mr. Slider," said Billy Haven, politely. "At least, for twenty-four hours."

The banker drew a deep breath of relief as each man took a bag of gold and quietly departed. A few days after the papers were filled with the startling announcement that Mr. Slider, the well-known banker had absconded, and that an enormous amount of money was missing. Investigation of the books showed that he had been preparing for flight for over a year, and rumor has it that he is now living somewhere in the South America. But that is one of the things about which nobody knows anything definite.

HE WANTED TO KNOW.

And of Course, as is Generally the Case, He Found Out.

Morphine Prescribed as a Last Resort in a Desperate Case.

But a Much More Effective Remedy Was Discovered in the End.

"How is it that the Hawker Medicine Co. and their pills and tonic and rheumatism cure, cough and cold cure and other remedies are so much talked about all over the provinces?" was the query of a gentleman the other day.

"If I complain of a cold, I am advised to try Hawker's tonic. If I say I run down, Hawker's tonic is shouted at me. I feel a twinge of rheumatism, I am instructed to lay on Dr. Manning's German Remedy. If I am unfortunate enough to allude to my liver, Hawker's liver pills are put under my nose. If I speak of cholera, I am told that a man who builds himself up with Hawker's tonic and pills can ward off to his neck in cholera morbus. Why is this?"

In answer to this question the secret of the success of the Hawker Medicine Co.'s standard remedies may be illustrated by the following story which was told to a reporter on Friday. The narrator was Mrs. Mowry, wife of Capt. Justus Mowry, the well-known tugboat officer. The interview took place at her pleasant residence, Prince William street, whether a reporter went in company with Manager Russell. If any reader of this story has been or should be in the future, a reduced to the parent extremity of taking morphine for relief from the horrible pains of indigestion in its worst form, Mrs. Mowry's experience will be of the deepest interest and incalculable value.

The story may be briefly told. Mrs. Mowry was for two years a horrible sufferer from chronic indigestion. She could not sleep without the use of morphine. Her stomach was so weak that she could scarcely eat any kind of food without suffering immediate pain. In fact she seemed to have pains and aches all over her body, and became so nervous and weak and prostrated by her household duties. She tried a great many medicines and the doctors were prescribing for her nearly all the time, but she could get no relief. Sometimes for 24 hours at a time she suffering from cramps were without arousing suspicion, and if that could not be done, I would have had to come some other time."

"Precisely. Now what will you take in gold to go back to the station and report that you have not been able to find me?" "That would be a dangerous business," said Billy, quite honestly. "Give me a start of twenty-four hours and that is all I ask. Now, how much?"

"What do you say," he said at last, "to five thousand for me and three thousand apiece for each of the men?" "That would be seventeen thousand in all," said the banker.

"Well," said Billy, "suppose we make it twenty thousand as a lump sum; or, rather, as you wish twenty-four hours, I think, as time is valuable in a case like this, a thousand an hour would not be exorbitant. If you say twenty-four thousand in gold, it's a go."

"That is a large amount," said the banker. "Oh, very well, then," replied Billy. "We have only to do our duty. You are not absent; you are here. The amount is large, as you say, but you must remember that the risk is tremendous."

"Yes, I admit that," said the banker with a sigh; "but you said you would take twenty thousand or even seventeen thousand as a moment ago."

"There are no men to square, beside myself," answered the inspector, "and if one of them objected of course the game would be up. I shall not take the risk even of mentioning it to them for anything less than twenty-four, and if I think any longer about it I shall raise the price to thirty."

"I agree to the \$24,000," said the banker hastily. "Can you make sure of your men-of-their silence?" "Reasonably sure," answered Billy. "The only question is, can we have the money in gold, here and now?"

"I am not sure that I can give you all that amount in gold, but I think I can," said the banker, pocketbook he had with him and added some figures together. "Yes," he said, "I can do it."

"Very well," said Billy, "it is a bargain." Billy called his pals, and together they accompanied the banker to another place that contained a large safe, which Slider opened, and took out several bags, and gave them down a pair of scales from the top of the safe, saying: "You may weigh this, and you will find it correct. There are five bags here and they each contain \$5,000."

"Open all the bags," said Billy, cautiously. The banker did so, and Billy ran a handful of gold from each of them through his fingers and found everything correct. "How much does a thousand weigh?" he asked the banker, and on receiving his answer, placed one of the bags in the scales. "It is a pity to break bulk," said Billy. "Very well," answered the banker. "Suppose you call your men in. I wish to be sure that you will keep your compact."

The four men were speedily inside the room, and their eyes opened as they saw the glitter of the gold. The inspector briefly detailed to the points of the bargain while the banker looked from man to man and listened anxiously. "You agree to this?" said Billy, and each of the men nodded. "You will have no further trouble from us, Mr. Slider," said Billy Haven, politely. "At least, for twenty-four hours."

The banker drew a deep breath of relief as each man took a bag of gold and quietly departed. A few days after the papers were filled with the startling announcement that Mr. Slider, the well-known banker had absconded, and that an enormous amount of money was missing. Investigation of the books showed that he had been preparing for flight for over a year, and rumor has it that he is now living somewhere in the South America. But that is one of the things about which nobody knows anything definite.

HE WANTED TO KNOW.

And of Course, as is Generally the Case, He Found Out.

Morphine Prescribed as a Last Resort in a Desperate Case.

But a Much More Effective Remedy Was Discovered in the End.

"How is it that the Hawker Medicine Co. and their pills and tonic and rheumatism cure, cough and cold cure and other remedies are so much talked about all over the provinces?" was the query of a gentleman the other day.

"If I complain of a cold, I am advised to try Hawker's tonic. If I say I run down, Hawker's tonic is shouted at me. I feel a twinge of rheumatism, I am instructed to lay on Dr. Manning's German Remedy. If I am unfortunate enough to allude to my liver, Hawker's liver pills are put under my nose. If I speak of cholera, I am told that a man who builds himself up with Hawker's tonic and pills can ward off to his neck in cholera morbus. Why is this?"

In answer to this question the secret of the success of the Hawker Medicine Co.'s standard remedies may be illustrated by the following story which was told to a reporter on Friday. The narrator was Mrs. Mowry, wife of Capt. Justus Mowry, the well-known tugboat officer. The interview took place at her pleasant residence, Prince William street, whether a reporter went in company with Manager Russell. If any reader of this story has been or should be in the future, a reduced to the parent extremity of taking morphine for relief from the horrible pains of indigestion in its worst form, Mrs. Mowry's experience will be of the deepest interest and incalculable value.

The story may be briefly told. Mrs. Mowry was for two years a horrible sufferer from chronic indigestion. She could not sleep without the use of morphine. Her stomach was so weak that she could scarcely eat any kind of food without suffering immediate pain. In fact she seemed to have pains and aches all over her body, and became so nervous and weak and prostrated by her household duties. She tried a great many medicines and the doctors were prescribing for her nearly all the time, but she could get no relief. Sometimes for 24 hours at a time she suffering from cramps were without arousing suspicion, and if that could not be done, I would have had to come some other time."

"Precisely. Now what will you take in gold to go back to the station and report that you have not been able to find me?" "That would be a dangerous business," said Billy, quite honestly. "Give me a start of twenty-four hours and that is all I ask. Now, how much?"

"What do you say," he said at last, "to five thousand for me and three thousand apiece for each of the men?" "That would be seventeen thousand in all," said the banker.

"Well," said Billy, "suppose we make it twenty thousand as a lump sum; or, rather, as you wish twenty-four hours, I think, as time is valuable in a case like this, a thousand an hour would not be exorbitant. If you say twenty-four thousand in gold, it's a go."

"That is a large amount," said the banker. "Oh, very well, then," replied Billy. "We have only to do our duty. You are not absent; you are here. The amount is large, as you say, but you must remember that the risk is tremendous."

"Yes, I admit that," said the banker with a sigh; "but you said you would take twenty thousand or even seventeen thousand as a moment ago."

"There are no men to square, beside myself," answered the inspector, "and if one of them objected of course the game would be up. I shall not take the risk even of mentioning it to them for anything less than twenty-four, and if I think any longer about it I shall raise the price to thirty."

"I agree to the \$24,000," said the banker hastily. "Can you make sure of your men-of-their silence?" "Reasonably sure," answered Billy. "The only question is, can we have the money in gold, here and now?"

"I am not sure that I can give you all that amount in gold, but I think I can," said the banker, pocketbook he had with him and added some figures together. "Yes," he said, "I can do it."

"Very well," said Billy, "it is a bargain." Billy called his pals, and together they accompanied the banker to another place that contained a large safe, which Slider opened, and took out several bags, and gave them down a pair of scales from the top of the safe, saying: "You may weigh this, and you will find it correct. There are five bags here and they each contain \$5,000."

"Open all the bags," said Billy, cautiously. The banker did so, and Billy ran a handful of gold from each of them through his fingers and found everything correct. "How much does a thousand weigh?" he asked the banker, and on receiving his answer, placed one of the bags in the scales. "It is a pity to break bulk," said Billy. "Very well," answered the banker. "Suppose you call your men in. I wish to be sure that you will keep your compact."

The four men were speedily inside the room, and their eyes opened as they saw the glitter of the gold. The inspector briefly detailed to the points of the bargain while the banker looked from man to man and listened anxiously. "You agree to this?" said Billy, and each of the men nodded. "You will have no further trouble from us, Mr. Slider," said Billy Haven, politely. "At least, for twenty-four hours."

The banker drew a deep breath of relief as each man took a bag of gold and quietly departed. A few days after the papers were filled with the startling announcement that Mr. Slider, the well-known banker had absconded, and that an enormous amount of money was missing. Investigation of the books showed that he had been preparing for flight for over a year, and rumor has it that he is now living somewhere in the South America. But that is one of the things about which nobody knows anything definite.

HE WANTED TO KNOW.

And of Course, as is Generally the Case, He Found Out.

Morphine Prescribed as a Last Resort in a Desperate Case.

But a Much More Effective Remedy Was Discovered in the End.

"How is it that the Hawker Medicine Co. and their pills and tonic and rheumatism cure, cough and cold cure and other remedies are so much talked about all over the provinces?" was the query of a gentleman the other day.

"If I complain of a cold, I am advised to try Hawker's tonic. If I say I run down, Hawker's tonic is shouted at me. I feel a twinge of rheumatism, I am instructed to lay on Dr. Manning's German Remedy. If I am unfortunate enough to allude to my liver, Hawker's liver pills are put under my nose. If I speak of cholera, I am told that a man who builds himself up with Hawker's tonic and pills can ward off to his neck in cholera morbus. Why is this?"

In answer to this question the secret of the success of the Hawker Medicine Co.'s standard remedies may be illustrated by the following story which was told to a reporter on Friday. The narrator was Mrs. Mowry, wife of Capt. Justus Mowry, the well-known tugboat officer. The interview took place at her pleasant residence, Prince William street, whether a reporter went in company with Manager Russell. If any reader of this story has been or should be in the future, a reduced to the parent extremity of taking morphine for relief from the horrible pains of indigestion in its worst form, Mrs. Mowry's experience will be of the deepest interest and incalculable value.

The story may be briefly told. Mrs. Mowry was for two years a horrible sufferer from chronic indigestion. She could not sleep without the use of morphine. Her stomach was so weak that she could scarcely eat any kind of food without suffering immediate pain. In fact she seemed to have pains and aches all over her body, and became so nervous and weak and prostrated by her household duties. She tried a great many medicines and the doctors were prescribing for her nearly all the time, but she could get no relief. Sometimes for 24 hours at a time she suffering from cramps were without arousing suspicion, and if that could not be done, I would have had to come some other time."

"Precisely. Now what will you take in gold to go back to the station and report that you have not been able to find me?" "That would be a dangerous business," said Billy, quite honestly. "Give me a start of twenty-four hours and that is all I ask. Now, how much?"

"What do you say," he said at last, "to five thousand for me and three thousand apiece for each of the men?" "That would be seventeen thousand in all," said the banker.

"Well," said Billy, "suppose we make it twenty thousand as a lump sum; or, rather, as you wish twenty-four hours, I think, as time is valuable in a case like this, a thousand an hour would not be exorbitant. If you say twenty-four thousand in gold, it's a go."

"That is a large amount," said the banker. "Oh, very well, then," replied Billy. "We have only to do our duty. You are not absent; you are here. The amount is large, as you say, but you must remember that the risk is tremendous."

"Yes, I admit that," said the banker with a sigh; "but you said you would take twenty thousand or even seventeen thousand as a moment ago."

"There are no men to square, beside myself," answered the inspector, "and if one of them objected of course the game would be up. I shall not take the risk even of mentioning it to them for anything less than twenty-four, and if I think any longer about it I shall raise the price to thirty."

"I agree to the \$24,000," said the banker hastily. "Can you make sure of your men-of-their silence?" "Reasonably sure," answered Billy. "The only question is, can we have the money in gold, here and now?"

"I am not sure that I can give you all that amount in gold, but I think I can," said the banker, pocketbook he had with him and added some figures together. "Yes," he said, "I can do it."

"Very well," said Billy, "it is a bargain." Billy called his pals, and together they accompanied the banker to another place that contained a large safe, which Slider opened, and took out several bags, and gave them down a pair of scales from the top of the safe, saying: "You may weigh this, and you will find it correct. There are five bags here and they each contain \$5,000."

"Open all the bags," said Billy, cautiously. The banker did so, and Billy ran a handful of gold from each of them through his fingers and found everything correct. "How much does a thousand weigh?" he asked the banker, and on receiving his answer, placed one of the bags in the scales. "It is a pity to break bulk," said Billy. "Very well," answered the banker. "Suppose you call your men in. I wish to be sure that you will keep your compact."

The four men were speedily inside the room, and their eyes opened as they saw the glitter of the gold. The inspector briefly detailed to the points of the bargain while the banker looked from man to man and listened anxiously. "You agree to this?" said Billy, and each of the men nodded. "You will have no further trouble from us, Mr. Slider," said Billy Haven, politely. "At least, for twenty-four hours."

The banker drew a deep breath of relief as each man took a bag of gold and quietly departed. A few days after the papers were filled with the startling announcement that Mr. Slider, the well-known banker had absconded, and that an enormous amount of money was missing. Investigation of the books showed that he had been preparing for flight for over a year, and rumor has it that he is now living somewhere in the South America. But that is one of the things about which nobody knows anything definite.

HE WANTED TO KNOW.

And of Course, as is Generally the Case, He Found Out.

Morphine Prescribed as a Last Resort in a Desperate Case.

But a Much More Effective Remedy Was Discovered in the End.

"How is it that the Hawker Medicine Co. and their pills and tonic and rheumatism cure, cough and cold cure and other remedies are so much talked about all over the provinces?" was the query of a gentleman the other day.

"If I complain of a cold, I am advised to try Hawker's tonic. If I say I run down, Hawker's tonic is shouted at me. I feel a twinge of rheumatism, I am instructed to lay on Dr. Manning's German Remedy. If I am unfortunate enough to allude to my liver, Hawker's liver pills are put under my nose. If I speak of cholera, I am told that a man who builds himself up with Hawker's tonic and pills can ward off to his neck in cholera morbus. Why is this?"

In answer to this question the secret of the success of the Hawker Medicine Co.'s standard remedies may be illustrated by the following story which was told to a reporter on Friday. The narrator was Mrs. Mowry, wife of Capt. Justus Mowry, the well-known tugboat officer. The interview took place at her pleasant residence, Prince William street, whether a reporter went in company with Manager Russell. If any reader of this story has been or should be in the future, a reduced to the parent extremity of taking morphine for relief from the horrible pains of indigestion in its worst form, Mrs. Mowry's experience will be of the deepest interest and incalculable value.

The story may be briefly told. Mrs. Mowry was for two years a horrible sufferer from chronic indigestion. She could not sleep without the use of morphine. Her stomach was so weak that she could scarcely eat any kind of food without suffering immediate pain. In fact she seemed to have pains and aches all over her body, and became so nervous and weak and prostrated by her household duties. She tried a great many medicines and the doctors were prescribing for her nearly all the time, but she could get no relief. Sometimes for 24 hours at a time she suffering from cramps were without arousing suspicion, and if that could not be done, I would have had to come some other time."

"Precisely. Now what will you take in gold to go back to the station and report that you have not been able to find me?" "That would be a dangerous business," said Billy, quite honestly. "Give me a start of twenty-four hours and that is all I ask. Now, how much?"

"What do you say," he said at last, "to five thousand for me and three thousand apiece for each of the men?" "That would be seventeen thousand in all," said the banker.

"Well," said Billy, "suppose we make it twenty thousand as a lump sum; or, rather, as you wish twenty-four hours, I think, as time is valuable in a case like this, a thousand an hour would not be exorbitant. If you say twenty-four thousand in gold, it's a go."

"That is a large amount," said the banker. "Oh, very well, then," replied Billy. "We have only to do our duty. You are not absent; you are here. The amount is large, as you say, but you must remember that the risk is tremendous."

"Yes, I admit that," said the banker with a sigh; "but you said you would take twenty thousand or even seventeen thousand as a moment ago."

"There are no men to square, beside myself," answered the inspector, "and if one of them objected of course the game would be up. I shall not take the risk even of mentioning it to them for anything less than twenty-four, and if I think any longer about it I shall raise the price to thirty."

"I agree to the \$24,000," said the banker hastily. "Can you make sure of your men-of-their silence?" "Reasonably sure," answered Billy. "The only question is, can we have the money in gold, here and now?"

"I am not sure that I can give you all that amount in gold, but I think I can," said the banker, pocketbook he had with him and added some figures together. "Yes," he said, "I can do it."

"Very well," said Billy, "it is a bargain." Billy called his pals, and together they accompanied the banker to another place that contained a large safe, which Slider opened, and took out several bags, and gave them down a pair of scales from the top of the safe, saying: "You may weigh this, and you will find it correct. There are five bags here and they each contain \$5,000."

"Open all the bags," said Billy, cautiously. The banker did so, and Billy ran a handful of gold from each of them through his fingers and found everything correct. "How much does a thousand weigh?" he asked the banker, and on receiving his answer, placed one of the bags in the scales. "It is a pity to break bulk," said Billy. "Very well," answered the banker. "Suppose you call your men in. I wish to be sure that you will keep your compact."

The four men were speedily inside the room, and their eyes opened as they saw the glitter of the gold. The inspector briefly detailed to the points of the bargain while the banker looked from man to man and listened anxiously. "You agree to this?" said Billy, and each of the men nodded. "You will have no further trouble from us, Mr. Slider," said Billy Haven, politely. "At least, for twenty-four hours."

The banker drew a deep breath of relief as each man took a bag of gold and quietly departed. A few days after the papers were filled with the startling announcement that Mr. Slider, the well-known banker had absconded, and that an enormous amount of money was missing. Investigation of the books showed that he had been preparing for flight for over a year, and rumor has it that he is now living somewhere in the South America. But that is one of the things about which nobody knows anything definite.

HE WANTED TO KNOW.

And of Course, as is Generally the Case, He Found Out.

Morphine Prescribed as a Last Resort in a Desperate Case.

But a Much More Effective Remedy Was Discovered in the End.

"How is it that the Hawker Medicine Co. and their pills and tonic and rheumatism cure, cough and cold cure and other remedies are so much talked about all over the provinces?" was the query of a gentleman the other day.

"If I complain of a cold, I am advised to try Hawker's tonic. If I say I run down, Hawker's tonic is shouted at me. I feel a twinge of rheumatism, I am instructed to lay on Dr. Manning's German Remedy. If I am unfortunate enough to allude to my liver, Hawker's liver pills are put under my nose. If I speak of cholera, I am told that a man who builds himself up with Hawker's tonic and pills can ward off to his neck in cholera morbus. Why is this?"

In answer to this question the secret of the success of the Hawker Medicine Co.'s standard remedies may be illustrated by the following story which was told to a reporter on Friday. The narrator was Mrs. Mowry, wife of Capt. Justus Mowry, the well-known tugboat officer. The interview took place at her pleasant residence, Prince William street, whether a reporter went in company with Manager Russell. If any reader of this story has been or should be in the future, a reduced to the parent extremity of taking morphine for relief from the horrible pains of indigestion in its worst form, Mrs. Mowry's experience will be of the deepest interest and incalculable value.

The story may be briefly told. Mrs. Mowry was for two years a horrible sufferer from chronic indigestion. She could not sleep without the use of morphine. Her stomach was so weak that she could scarcely eat any kind of food without suffering immediate pain. In fact she seemed to have pains and aches all over her body, and became so nervous and weak and prostrated by her household duties. She tried a great many medicines and the doctors were prescribing for her nearly all the time, but she could get no relief. Sometimes for 24 hours at a time she suffering from cramps were without arousing suspicion, and if that could not be done, I would have had to come some other time."

"Precisely. Now what will you take in