

PROGRESS.

VOL. IV., NO. 197.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1892.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CHOOSE THE RIGHT SPOT.

PRIVATE CONSIDERATIONS OUGHT NOT TO INTERFERE

With the Good of the City—Why the Rodney Wharf Plan Should Not be Adopted—The Reasons Why.

Harbor improvements seem to be the question of the hour, and what they will cost and how much the city can afford to expend upon them are both topics of interest—of great interest—to the taxpayers. What they will cost, according to the Rodney slip plans, etc., has been pretty freely ventilated by the opening of the tenders of those who figured on that work. The wide difference in those tenders has never been explained yet, but the people know now that the plan proposed by the director of public works, and the chairman of that department is to spend \$200,000 or thereabouts on the Rodney wharf property.

To spend that much money means that the city must borrow it; that it must add \$200,000 to its already large bonded debt, and the yearly interest and sinking fund, \$10,000 or more, be made an annual charge upon every man who pays taxes.

Can this city afford to spend \$200,000 at this time? Can it afford to increase the taxes, which are already too high, in order to carry out a plan which cannot commend itself to the judgment of any reasonable, unprejudiced citizen? Progress thinks not.

This is not the time for us to make mistakes; nor to go ahead in a reckless, foolhardy fashion without looking into the future. Too many mistakes have been made already, and much bungling and wrangling has made the city ridiculous instead of respected.

The Rodney wharf idea looks well on paper, but it is expensive, and will never afford such facilities as this city will require in the future. The advocates of that plan say that with Rodney wharf extended 300 feet further into the harbor there will be a chance for two large steamers to lie on each side of it—four in all.

Quite true; but what good will that be if on the wharf itself the space is limited, the tracks are limited and only a small warehouse, in fact, but enough accommodation for one large steamer. It seems the most absurd idea to attempt expense which will run up into the hundreds of thousands, to be able to say that we have berths for four ocean steamers, which cannot find a place to load and unload all at the same time.

Another very bad feature of the Rodney wharf plan is the fact that, in order for a large steamer to approach it safely, the amount of dredging that will be required is simply tremendous. The main harbor channel runs up the east side. To approach Rodney wharf, which will slope up the harbor decidedly, a steamer would have to sail past the east side ferry floats, thence across the harbor in line with her berth. Perhaps it is not necessary to discuss currents, etc., in this article; but anyone acquainted with the harbor can understand what a difference, especially in the spring time, the extension of Rodney wharf is going to make in the velocity of the harbor current. Progress is informed on good authority that at the narrow point of the harbor the stream will be very swift and strong. The danger, therefore, to a large steamer of crossing such a current in a channel only 60 feet wide—the specified width to be dredged—is obvious. There is a strong probability that the steamer would collide with the channel bank. Such a serious accident is to be avoided at all hazards.

It was the dredging of this channel which caused the difference of \$100,000 in some of the contractors' estimates. Some of them claim that the bank is of soft mud; others provided for part mud and part rock, while others—and these contractors had an opportunity of examining the government plans and soundings made by Mr. Perley—concluded that Navy Island bar ran across the proposed channel, and that solid rock instead of soft mud would be met with. This uncertainty, we may repeat, caused the difference in the estimates.

Without dwelling at all upon the strong probability that such a channel across the harbor would require constant dredging to be kept clear, it may be pointed out that the proposed improvements at this point are faulty in another respect.

There is no chance for an elevator. There has been a good deal of fun about an elevator but it may be said that when train after train of grain passed the doors of St. John the laugh about the elevator was not appreciated. Then an elevator was wanted. It was the passage of those trains by the doors of St. John that roused St. John; it was that that caused public meetings and resolutions not only here but all over the province, and brought the common council to a sense of its duty.

And now it is proposed to make improvements and leave out the elevator! A house without a chimney.

Even worse than this, supposing that there could be anything worse, is the proposal to put these improvements in a spot which the Canadian Pacific railway people have called "isolated," in a spot with which they have no railway connection and which in order to be at all roomy, must encroach upon the leased property adjoining of Messrs. McLaughlan & Wilson. These gentlemen will, quite properly, demand compensation from the city. Progress understands that their figure has already been fixed at \$6,000 besides an additional \$1,500 to rebuild a bridge which must necessarily be destroyed. In addition to these amounts it is understood that they will also claim a reduction of rental of some \$200 a year, which, calculating at the city rate of interest, means a capitalized \$5,000 or \$12,500 in all—just the cost of a trifle more room.

This looks like building a house without a door or even a yard. Without a doubt it appears to Progress and to most of those citizens with whom we have talked that Rodney wharf is out of the question. The other site that is talked about is the Sand point property. To this, however, there is a fancied objection which it would be difficult to define. Let us ask: What is the objection to the Sand point property?

Is the fact that, practically, no dredging will be required there, an objection? Is the fact that the approaches are magnificent an objection? Is the fact that it is right at the entrance to the harbor an objection? Are the facts that the C. P. R. wharves are contiguous and that it is the terminus of their lines of railway, objections? Is the fact that there is plenty of room an objection? Is the fact that James D. Leary owns some property there an objection?

Mr. Leary has some property there, but to common sense men, not blinded by prejudice, that should be no objection. The so-called Leary scheme is no more. It is dead, and Progress helped to kill it. It would be foolish indeed to continue an imaginary fight with Leary and refuse to use the best site possible, because he owns some property there which he is willing to sell at a fair valuation.

We say a "fair valuation." Mr. Leary paid about \$19,000 for those several properties. Taxes, etc., has brought the sum up to about \$20,000. That was two years ago, and as Mr. Leary's money is probably worth 6 per cent. to him, the interest would amount to about \$2,500 more. It was currently stated at the time of the negotiations that the plans and soundings, opinions of engineer, etc., cost Mr. Leary \$2,000. That would bring the amount up to \$24,500. If Leary's personal expenses in connection with the purchase, negotiations, trips to and from St. John are taken into account, \$26,000 will not cover his total expenditure. He offers to sell for \$30,000. Will anyone think that price unreasonable? Even the south end aldermanic capitalist who, through a south wharf merchant, negotiated so urgently with Mr. Leary for the land, hoped to make more than that out of it. The failure of that speculation may indeed account for the pressure brought to bear for Rodney wharf now.

The story of the alderman's attempt to buy the Rodney property is an interesting one. Two or three months ago the South wharf merchant referred to, first made advances to Mr. Leary regarding the sale of his property. He asked him to place a figure upon it, and in the event of his effecting a sale with the capitalist he had in mind that he should be allowed a six per cent commission. Mr. Leary's reply was not so satisfactory as was hoped for. He failed to fix a price and intimated that his property was always worth what he had spent on it. Letter after letter went forward and were unanswered, but, about the first of the year an offer of a sum between \$20,000 and \$25,000 was made, subject to the six per cent commission. This offer was only open until January 7th. Mr. Leary replied, briefly stating that as yet he had never failed to get principal, interest and expenses out of his investments, and that he must have \$30,000 net to get out of this with any profit. He intimated that he was not anxious to sell; that he was not in need of the cash, and that his boys would probably find the property increased in value in the future.

This was about as much information as Mr. A. Chipman Smith obtained when he wrote, it appears without direction, to find out if Mr. Leary would dispose of his property.

So much for this little episode which shows that the city's interests are but secondary in the minds of some people. If Mr. Leary had accepted that capitalist's offer it would not be necessary for Progress or any body to point out the advantages of the Sand point site now.

But a certain amount of improvements can be made, and made quickly without Mr. Leary's property. Progress believes it would be a good idea for the city to get an option on the property if possible, but do not buy it until it is wanted. A competent authority says that \$60,000 will provide accommodations at Sand point for next winter's business. Why not spend that amount instead of rushing into an outlay of nearly four times that amount? Why not build wharves where they are needed; where the railway terminus is, and where it will be possible to do the work quickly? If Rodney wharf be chosen the work cannot be ready for the business of next winter, and delays are dangerous now.

These are questions for the business element of the council to grapple with. The aldermen have the matter in their hands and the people will look to them for prompt and just action.

Do you entertain? Your invitations and dancing programmes should be looked after as carefully as your supper. Let Progress Party do it for you.

LACERATED BY THE LASH

JUSTICE EXCHANGES HER SCALES FOR A WHIP.

How the Rights of Society are Supposed to be Vindicated by Flogging an Offender—The Scene as Viewed by an Impartial Witness.

His Honor Mr Justice Tuck was not present at the whipping of Graf. It is to his credit that he was absent, no matter what caused that absence.

Certainly the judge either must have changed his mind or the other duties of his office prevented him from being in two places at once. Since there is a doubt about it let everyone give him credit for changing his mind. Progress is only too glad to think that his honor's second thoughts were more in keeping with the dignity of his office and the feelings of the people.

Judge Tuck may congratulate himself that he was absent. Certainly had he been present and watched the carrying out of his sentence, such another would be slow to pass his lips again.

The prisoner, Graf, is a mere youth in size and appearance. He has none of the strength or endurance of a full grown man, none of the firmness of muscle which would better bear a flogging than the soft and tender flesh of a growing youth. The sentence was not carried out in the open yard according to the sentence, but in the upper hall of the jail building. If the yard had been used poor Graf would have stood some additional suffering. But no where in the jail yard could be found so convenient a grating to which the prisoner could be lashed. That was an intricate job.

When Progress rang the bell of the turnkeys' office and presented his card of admittance he found the sheriff and his deputy, his constable, the two turnkeys and the press representatives assembled in the S310 apartment. The group was completed by the arrival of the chief of police in his new fur coat, and the jail physician, Dr. Christie.

For lack of anything more interesting those present glanced curiously at the elegant garment of the chief, which, it is currently understood, was made in Halifax by a swell military tailor. The secret of his visit to the warlike town is now out. No St. John tailor could get the exact "colonel cut."

But while this harmless diversion was going on the doctor and the sheriff were on more serious business up stairs. Graf was being examined to see if he could stand the punishment in store for him. The doctor found his heart in an unsatisfactory condition, and concluded that the whipping should not be too severe. It is little wonder that the lad's heart was in such a condition. With such a sentence hanging over him it is a wonder he was in any fit condition to stand punishment.

When the press was asked up stairs Graf was ready for the lash. The iron grating that shut off the stairway from the main upper hall had been utilized as a whipping post. With his arms stretched above his head, and held there by means of straps buckled about his wrists, which in their turn led by ropes to pulleys, after passing through which they were brought to the lower cross bars, and tied. When straps were again passed about his waist and the centre bars it is little wonder that Graf said their things would bind an ox.

Then when the sheriff asked the turnkeys if they were ready, one of them was directed to count aloud while the other stood by with the whips—six ends of fough whip lashed attached to a light wooden handle about a foot in length.

It was a barbarous, cruel punishment. "Severe" the officials said; "deserved" some one else said; the others were silent, but if they felt as the writer when he looked at the bloody, blacked and swollen back and neck of Graf they must have concluded that no amount of guilt warranted the infliction of that punishment upon a human being.

WHAT PEOPLE THINK OF IT. Opinions of Legislators and Others on the Punishment.

It will be seen from some of the views of citizens in off-hand conversation that opinions differ as to how far it is advisable to have flogging as a punishment for crime. Here is what some of them say:

"I believe in whipping as a punishment for certain kinds of crime," said Dr. F. E. Barker. "There is no other way of reaching some kind of offenders. This idea of the result being demoralizing is all nonsense. The mistake people make is, in setting up a standard of what humanity ought to be, instead of what they are. Whipping would be degrading to you or me, but not to fellows like Graf, because you cannot degrade criminals of that stamp. They must be punished in a way that they will feel and fear. There a boy thieves who ought to be whipped, to whom mere imprisonment is no punishment. They will fear a whipping when they have no fear of a jail term. I

think the whipping of criminals for certain offences is in the interests of society, and has a deterrent effect. They very women who cry out against flogging criminals will whip their own children because they know it does them good."

"On general principles I do not believe in flogging criminals," said his Worship Mayor Peters. "It degrades the punisher and the punished. In cases like that of Graf it may be necessary to have such a penalty, to stamp out such crimes. Society must be protected, and I believe that flogging has a deterrent effect on the criminal class."

"I think flogging is a cruel punishment," said the Hon. Robert Marshall. "It demoralizes a man for life. It would be almost better to hang him. It seems to me that the law should be founded on the principles of the New Testament, and try to make men better rather than worse."

"What I think about it is this," said Judge of Probates, R. C. Skinner. "It is claimed that flogging does not belong to the nineteenth century. Does crime belong to it? Crimes of violence must be punished so as to deter others from committing them, and they must be punished so severely as to frighten the criminal classes. There is a great deal of sympathy shown for criminals, but I think the people who have been their victims are entitled to some consideration. People are apt to forget them in their pity for the men who have desolated their homes."

"I am opposed to the whipping of criminals," was the opinion of Mr. E. McLeod, M. P. "The end of punishment should be to reform men, and flogging degrades them."

"It would seem to me that the age ought to be beyond the necessity of flogging as a punishment," said Rev. Howard Sprague. "I have not given the matter any careful thought and can hardly express any decided opinion. As reported by the papers, the flogging was a repulsive thing. The question as to the expediency of such punishment seems to depend on whether brutal criminals can be reached by any means other than those which strike terror by physical pain."

"There are several ways of looking at the matter," said Rev. Geo. Bruce. "Flogging has a tendency to degrade a man and make him an irreclaimable criminal—an enemy of society. Yet there may be instances that can be appealed to in no other way than by fear of physical effects. Society too must be protected in its most sacred rights. If there is any good left in a man the effort ought to be to reform him, not to make him a worse criminal. The state should act as a parent and chastise with a view to reformation. It is a matter which may be viewed from so many standpoints that one cannot give an answer of yes or no to the question of whether criminals should be flogged."

"I look upon the flogging of criminals as a relic of barbarism and unworthy of the age," was the positive opinion of Mr. C. N. Skinner, M. P. "It degrades those who inflict it more than those upon whom it is inflicted. I am strongly opposed to it, and if the opportunity ever offers I shall speak and vote against the law. I do not believe that torture is necessary. In cases where it is thought necessary it would be better to shut the offender off from society and keep him imprisoned. It may be one of the penalties of civilization that we have to bear the cost of the support of such criminals, but there is no reason why they should be tortured. The safety of society is secured when they are shut up."

"Does not the penalty of flogging have a deterrent effect?"

"No, I do not believe that the fear of punishment deters. The man who commits a crime of violence does not reason with himself as to the penalty. He reasons that he will not be found out. I do not believe that Graf thought of punishment for a moment. The penalty does not deter."

"Speaking hastily," said J. D. Hazen, M. P., who was caught on the fly in a hallway, "I consider the punishment of flogging to be degrading. It undoubtedly degrades the criminal. I should say that if there is any case in which it is justifiable it is when inflicted for crimes such as that of Graf. I have not, however, given the matter any serious thought and do not wish you to quote this as a mature opinion."

Did Not Pay Him to Get Hurt. A St. John man met with an accident some time ago and had to remain in the house. He was not sorry, for the injury was not painful, business was dull and he had an accident insurance policy. The latter fact caused him to take matters leisurely and calmly, for every week that he remained at home meant so much more cash. When his conscience would not permit him to stay in any longer, he sallied forth to see about his insurance. To his intense disgust a greedy creditor had put an attachment on the money, thus adding insult to injury. The next time the citizen has an accident, he will get well as soon as possible.

Visiting Cards for ladies are of the specialty of Progress Party. Mail orders filled at one day's notice. Prices from 75c to \$1.00 according to quality.

PILING ON THE TARIFF.

FRESH HATCHED LAWYERS TO PAY A BIG DUTY.

An Increase of No Less Than Nineteen Hundred Per Cent. Proposed—Reasons for the Action of the Barristers' Society.

The demoralizing effects of a protective tariff on all classes of society are shown by the proposition of the Barristers' Society of New Brunswick to impose a specific duty of \$500 a head on all attorneys hereafter to be admitted to practice. The fee heretofore has been about \$25, so that should the proposed change be made in the tariff the increase of duty will amount to no less than 1900 per cent. The motive appears to be the same as that of the government in levying a duty on Chinamen—to put a stop to their influx into the country.

A good many of the lawyers of the present day were made attorneys at a very trifling cost. They would never have been lawyers if there had been anything to pay. In the old times of oral examinations it was necessary only to get on the right side of the benchers, and to stand treat occasionally. Then a fee was fixed of \$5 for examination, \$5 for certificate and sundry other charges, amounting in the whole to \$25 lawful money of the said province of New Brunswick. It has remained at this for a number of years. In the meantime the lawyers, like the Chinese in the United States, have increased in alarming proportions. A never-ending stream of them has been flowing from the farms of Kings county for years, and a picturesque procession has been marching along from all the other counties. The population has been falling off, and the court dockets have been growing smaller, but still, four times a year, a batch of young lawyers is sent out from Fredericton, each one intent on gaining a living by the exercise of his profession. In thirty years, as Progress pointed out not long ago, the population of St. John has decreased 12 1/2 per cent, while the lawyers have increased more than 80 per cent. They are still on the increase. Few die and only a limited number resign.

Now, while it may be true, as the late D. Webster remarked, that there is always room at the top, a good many of the old lawyers are just far enough from the top to be uncomfortably crowded by the young fellows full of hope and abounding in gall. Every young man has friends who leave some older lawyer to come to him, and they in turn bring others. The deplorable result is that the day of fat spoils for any one lawyer is passing away. The leaves are cut into such thin slices that nobody is fully satisfied.

The Barristers' Society, some of the members of which would have been hauling muck or cutting cordwood now if they had been required to pay \$500 for their certificates, views the situation with undignified alarm. The profession is overcrowded, and they want to cry a halt until things get into equilibrium again. They object to any but the wealthy coming into the ranks, and this means that hardly anybody will come in. The wealthy find more lucrative occupations. It is those who are poor but ambitious who are most anxious to be lawyers. It is the poor man's profession, because it is comparatively cheap as compared with medicine. Besides, as everybody knows, any man who can read, write and talk, can be made into a lawyer of some kind.

They Should be Looked After. The small boys who think it fun to snow ball sleighing parties, should be looked after by the police. The large number of parties leaving the city have brought the boys out in force, but when they use frozen snow and ice as missiles the fun ceases to be apparent. A young lady who was one of a party that went out the Marsh Road, this week, received a discolored eye, and this is only one of the results of snow balling.

Why the Pastor Resigned. The North End clergyman, whose peculiar methods of making presents were given in Progress last week, has resigned from the pastorate of the church. A number of reasons are given, one of which is a difference of opinion as to how deep into debt the congregation should go. The pastor's fondness for fast horses, and the Christmas presents, are spoken of as minor reasons.

Did Not Know Frank. Frank Gallagher, of the customs department, is supposed to be pretty well known in St. John. He was born here and his father before him was the town-major. For the last three years Frank has walked up and down Prince William street every day of his life, and so when he went into the Bank of Nova Scotia to have a cheque cashed the other day, he was more than surprised when told that he would have to be identified. Not a person connected with the bank knew him, and so he had to go out on the street and find somebody who could vouch for his identity.

And Still They Go. It would seem that the merits of Progress dictionary were just becoming known in some quarters. More than 50 of these books have gone out to subscribers this week and 30 of those go to houses on the I. C. R., between St. John and Moncton.

LOOKING FOR LAWYER RISKEY. The Granger who Riled on the Cards on the Office Door.

"Where can I find Lawyer Risky?" asked a bewildered looking granger, who was wandering about Rocky Hill, the other day. He was told that the lawyer's office was in a building near at hand.

"I know that," he replied, "but that is just where I won't find him. I never do. Worse than that, every time I go there to look for him I find he has been in during my absence, and gone off in another direction, that is, if the card on his door tells the truth."

"Now, to illustrate this, I called bright and early the other morning and found the door locked. A card on it read, 'At city court, return 11 a. m.' I concluded to wait, and while I waited another man came along. 'Do you know where I can find Mr. Risky?' says he. 'He's at the city court,' says I. 'That he isn't,' says he, 'the city court was Thursday and this is Monday. He must be out of town.' So I walked away and so did the other man."

"An hour or two later I happened to be passing by, and I concluded I would see if the lawyer had shown up, so I stepped to the door and read, 'At equity court, return at quarter to one.' Just then a man came along and I asked where the equity court was. 'There isn't any equity court today,' says he. Then I did not know what to think about the matter, and went away."

"I came back after dinner and found a notice, 'At record office,' and I went there. Mr. McLellan received me very kindly, because I always used to vote for him, and told me a long story about some new office furniture he had been getting. I told him I was looking for lawyer Risky. 'He hasn't been here for a week,' says Mr. McLellan."

"Thinks I to myself, what does the man mean by sending people all over the town to look for him in places where he isn't. Then I went back to his office and found on the door a card reading, 'Return at once.' Ah, says I, I will catch you this time. I waited an hour, and then went over to the commercial exchange to find out how the pulse of the mercantile world was throbbing. When I went back to lawyer Risky's office the card read, 'Out of town, return tomorrow.' Then I went home, determined to follow up the pursuit on the following day."

"The next afternoon I went there again and was delighted to learn from the card that lawyer Risky was at the law library. I went there, but there was not a soul around the premises, so I concluded the lawyer had returned to his office and I went there again. I was exasperated to find that in my absence the card had been changed to read, 'Out of town, return 16th inst.' and I went away mad enough at having missed my man so narrowly."

"On the street, I met a friend of lawyer Risky, and I asked him where my man had gone. 'I saw him on Prince William street ten minutes ago,' he said, 'and he said nothing about going out of town.' Just then another man came along and said, 'Risky has gone to Fredericton. I have just been to his office, and that is the notice on the door.' Then I gave up the search for that day."

The next time I called the notice read 'Return in ten minutes.' I went away, came back in half an hour and found the notice changed to 'Out of town, return tomorrow.' I did not know what to make of the matter at all, so I concluded to wait awhile and think it over."

"While I waited another lawyer came along the hall, stopped at Risky's door, and deliberately removed the card, so that the one underneath it read 'At city court.' Then I went to the door and found that the rack was of the kind that permitted cards to be removed at any time with a most perplexing effect on people who supposed them to be Lawyer Risky's official statements of his whereabouts. If his clients tried to find him by the directions on his door they would be engaged in one never-ending and maddening pursuit. Why doesn't he get a new card rack that people can't fool with? That's what I want to know!"

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BOARD OF WORKS

MANIFIC RY
Way Parties
COAST!
Railway
Teamship Co.
ANGEMENT.
A WEEK
STON.
COMMENCING Nov. 2,
the 8 cameras of this
many will leave St. John
Knapton, Portland and
on every MONDAY
THURSDAY mornings,
to St. John.
LAECHLER, Agent.
S. S. CO'Y.
Monticello.
Commander.
ONDAY, the 2nd day
of the Company's
every Monday, Wed-
nesday and Friday, at
local time, for Digby,
the days sailing from An-
morning Express from
to further notice.
D. Theop. President.
PROGRESS
not as dry
than you
\$3.95,
PAGES
surprise
alleled offer.
the book, or
the homes of
S.
every
N. B.

A SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

THE LABOR AND HANDSOME BUILDINGS AT WINDSOR.

The Church School, Its Situation, Accommodations, and Model Staff of Teachers—A Walk Through the Buildings and What is Seen.

The buildings at Edgill now occupied by the Church School are two in number, the old and the new. These are united by a two storied gallery twenty-seven feet in length, and are easily recognized in the accompanying illustrations.

The area of the Edgill property is a little over eight acres. Nearly one-half is a terraced slope, surrounded by a trimmed spruce fence about ten feet in height. The mean length of the grounds is eleven hundred feet, the mean breadth a little over three hundred. The basements of the buildings are about eighty feet above the tidal waters of the Bay of Fundy.

The new building is 99 feet long, with a maximum breadth of 68 feet. It consists of a basement 9 feet high, and a first, second and third floor, each 12 feet in altitude. Each flat is divided into two nearly equal

On the second floor of the new building and on the south side, is a large dormitory over the dining-room, 40 feet by 36 feet, containing 16 alcoves and a governors room; each alcove is supplied with an iron bedstead, washstand, bureau and wardrobe. This dormitory is provided with two double entrance doors. On the same side of the building is a class room, 17 by 14 feet, and an invalid's room 22 by 10 feet. Then follows the Lady Principal's bed-room, 20 by 17 feet 6 inches, adjoining which is a governors room. On the north side of the corridor, which is 98 feet in length, is a private lavatory and bath-room, a "Safety Lift" and the east staircase, followed by bath-rooms, lavatory, closets, etc., all in one compartment. Adjoining is a room 20 feet 6 inches by 14 feet 3 inches; next to this room is a dormitory, 36 feet by 17 feet 6 inches, arranged for 8 alcoves, each with iron bedstead, washstand, bureau, and wardrobe.

The third floor is similar in all particulars to the second floor, having bath-rooms, closets and lavatory in a separate compartment. Besides the four large dormitories, and the Lady Principal's room, it will be seen that there are ten good-sized rooms and one closet, available for class rooms or other purposes, on the second and third floors.

and ventilated by means of a large open fire-place, besides hot water radiators which are distributed throughout all the rooms in the building. Two fire escapes are ordered, one at the east, the other at the west extremity. Ventilating shafts are introduced in the proper places, all stop closets and W.C. closets being provided with vent shafts passing to the roof. There is no apparent reason why the ventilation should not be excellent in all parts of the building, if judgment is used in opening or closing vents on the tops of the windows.

The veranda, which is on part of the south side and on the east side of the building, is 100 feet long by 9 feet broad, and forms a pleasant and useful promenade in wet or hot weather. The height of the building from the ground to roof is 48 feet, to the summit of the tower over the entrance hall, 70 feet. Besides the main entrance there are four other doorways, and no portion of the floors of the building in the basement is more than one foot three inches below the surface of the ground.

All floors are double and decked with ash-nortar. Four iron columns, seven inches in diameter, fitted with moulded base, cap and plate in each room, pass from stone foundations below the kitchen floor, through the dining room, and large dormitories on the second and third floor, to the rafters of the roof. The

before it, a washstand, a bureau and an chair, the wardrobe being on the outside, in the passage way, which is supplied from end to end with a breadth of Brussels carpet, loosely laid down so that it can be moved at any time when the floors are washed. Felt curtains, 6 feet 2 inches long, and just falling to within one inch from the floor, are suspended from brass rods before each Alcove, and when drawn convert it into a small private apartment, for the neatness of which the occupant is held strictly responsible.

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Drainage and Water Supply. Effectual drainage is provided through a 9 inch properly trapped pipe to the town sewer on King street, with a fall of not less than 30 feet in distance of 100 yards, which secures rapid exit. All the drainage from the roof and veranda goes into the 9 inch drain pipe for flushing purposes.

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The building is lighted throughout with Edison's Incandescent Electric Lights. These are introduced into all the rooms, halls, lavatories, passages and closets.

The wires on entering the building are encased in approved hard rubber tubing and provided with "cut-outs." All pendant lights have besides a rosette cut out. The front of the building, veranda and road approaches are illuminated with an electric lamp projecting four feet from the

half of the building can be heated as desired.

The radiators are "Safford's Patent." Of these 33 are used, containing 2480 square feet of heating surface. There are besides 18 coils of 2 inch pipe offering 1824 square feet of heating surface, and two coils of 1 1/2 inch pipe, with 80 square feet of surface. The distributing pipes consist of 110 feet of 5 inch pipe; 65 feet of 4 inch; 112 feet of 3 1/2 inch; 134 feet of 3 inch; 114 feet of 2 1/2 inch; besides 1880 feet of 2 inch pipe used in supplying the radiators and coils. Each radiator and each section of the wall circulation is fitted with a valve to regulate the heat, which may be shut off from any radiator or coil at will. The entire system is supplied automatically with water from an expansion tank placed over the ceiling of the uppermost flat.

Physical Training—The Recreation Grounds. These lie to the west of the school buildings and consist of two level portions, and an upper and lower plateau, separated by terraces about 10 feet high in the aggregate, and a gravelled road 12 feet broad. The upper plateau is 250 feet long by 100 feet broad, and is divided into a Bowling Green, Lawn Tennis Court and Croquet Ground. On the north side is a picket fence, supporting grape vines, to the north of which again is the school road to the Paddock hereafter described. The lower plateau is 250 feet long by 63 feet broad. It is designed for Lawn Tennis and Croquet.

In the "view looking east" a portion of the lower tennis courts is seen, with four of a dozen similar settees, the gift of Miss White. The iron framework of a summer tent may be distinguished over the settees on the right; this is the gift of Miss Machin. To the left of the illustration the extremities of three terraces are visible, which form for 250 feet the southern boundary of the upper tennis courts. A handsome pavilion on the upper tennis courts does not come into view in either picture.

In the rear of the "View looking east" a portion of the spruce hedge, 10 feet in altitude, may be seen. This spruce fence encompasses upwards of three-fourths of the Edgill recreation grounds. West of the recreation grounds is the school Paddock, of about 4 acres in area. It is well supplied with water, and affords very convenient pasturage. The grounds south and east of the buildings are chiefly in grass plots with terraced walks on the south and east sides, extending for five hundred and eighty feet. The stables, cow houses and hen yard are to the north of the upper plateau and back road. They are situated about 200 feet from the school buildings.

The advantages of the School Paddock may be gathered from the mere statement that during the last Michaelmas term beginning on Sept. 19 and closing on the 19th December the number of quarts of milk consumed by the inmates of the school, seventy-eight in number, amounted to 5,515, which at 6 cents a quart would have cost \$330.90. The whole of this was supplied by the school dairy at a cost of \$118.11 for feed, to which may be added \$40 for attendance. With the growth of the school due attention will be given to ornamental shrubs and flower plots, for which preparations have already been made.

These will be chiefly in front of the new building. A kitchen garden, as far as such an adjunct can be profitably worked, is provided for to the north east of the main edifice, and in front of the sanitarium or school hospital.

The School Hospital. This is a small building placed on the highest part of the property, and with one exception it is situated on higher ground than any other building in Windsor. Being

100 feet above the sea level, it is thirty feet higher than the basement of either of the school buildings, from which it is removed about 120 feet. It will be used in case of the sudden outbreak of infectious or contagious disease.

Fortunately, and thankfully it may be said, no occasion for its use has yet arisen, and it is devoutly to be hoped that it may never arise. But it is proper to have such a building in readiness at all times, with a minimum of needful preparation.

The School. This is not the place to enter into a description of the designs and aims of the Church School for Girls, or of the course of instruction, secular and religious, pursued. Full information will be found in the reports and directors reports presented to the shareholders at their annual meeting on October 7th, 1891. Also in the calendar of the school; both of which documents can be obtained by application to the secretary. But as recent additions have been made to the staff, it may properly come within the scope of this notice to enumerate the personnel. With the growth of the school additions will have to be made, but as the name of the institution implies, it is a "school" and not a college, which the synods of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have determined to establish and sustain. The prizes given for distinguished merit may also with propriety be mentioned, as these show in a special manner the unspoken wishes of the donors.

The Present Staff. 1. Lady Principal—Miss Machin. Bible and Church History, Lessons on Art, Physiology, etc.

RESIDENT TEACHERS. 2. Miss Isabel Ridd—Pianoforte, Drawing and Painting, Ancient and Modern History, English Essays, Physics. 3. Mrs. Hoyt—Voice Culture, Piano-forte, Class Singing. 4. Miss Ellen S. Ridd—General and Physical Geography, English Grammar and Composition, Astronomy, Reading. 5. Miss Palmer—Mathematics, Physics and General English. 6. Miss Mills—History, Literature, Latin. 7. Mademoiselle Bely—French, Writing.

NON-RESIDENT TEACHERS. 8. Miss King—Pianoforte, German. 9. Mr. Booth—Calisthenics. 10. Sergeant Cunningham—Calisthenics. 11. Miss Wright—HOUSEKEEPER.

The School Prizes. PRIZES AWARDED BY THE TRUSTEES. The Gold Star, The Silver Star, Honorable Mention. Recognition of Merit.

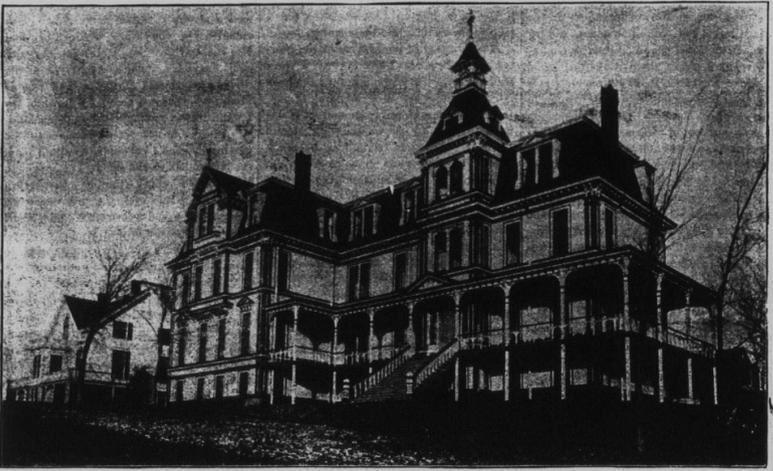
THE BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA'S PRIZES. A prize for Faithfulness in School Duties. A prize for Knowledge of the History of the Church of England.

THE NEW AWARDED DEAN GILPIN PRIZES. A very ornamental Gold Medal, one inch and seven-tenths in diameter. The device and motto of the School on the face; on the reverse: Prov. XXXI. v. 10. First Merit. (Name of recipient) 1892. Dean's Medal.

The award of this medal is placed by the dean "entirely at the disposal of the authorities of the school," and is to be computed for "as they may think to be the best advantage."

THE SYNOD OF THE DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON'S PRIZES. A sum of \$35.00. Subjects not yet determined.

MISS LILLIE MACHIN'S PRIZE. Miss Lillie Machin gives an annual prize (value five dollars) to the pupil who accomplishes most reading of Standard works in her leisure hours, subject to the approval of the lady principal. This prize is to be continued for four years.



OLD BUILDING. NEW BUILDING. CHURCH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, WINDSOR, N. S. VIEW LOOKING WEST, FROM THE SLOPES OF EDGILL.

parts by a corridor 9 feet 2 inches broad and 98 feet long, or including the passage from the old building, 127 feet in total length. Broad stairways rise from the basement to third floor at both extremities of the building.

The basement contains, on the south side, kitchen and pantry, with lift, store room, janitor's sitting room and bed room, servants' dining room, and a gymnasium 48 feet long and 27 feet broad, with lavatory and closet.

The kitchen furniture includes an eight-foot Prowse's cooking range, supplied with a capacious boiler and every convenience for providing with economy in food, fuel and service, one hundred and twenty inmates. Communication with the kitchen department is assisted by speaking tubes and electric bells from the first and second floors.

The gymnasium will further serve as a recreation room, and an aid to physical training.

Being provided with a piano and a well planned floor, calisthenic exercises may also be gracefully varied after evening lessons are learned, and on appropriate occasions.

Access is obtained to the gymnasium from the main hall by a special stairway. There is also communication through the basement corridor, and a doorway beneath the veranda gives access to the grounds.

On the north side of the basement is a large fuel and boiler room, servants' lavatory, bath room and closet, and two capacious store rooms.

The lower floor of the two storied gallery joining the old and new buildings is used for a boot and cloak room, and is provided with a range of hot water pipes to dry shoes, cloaks, etc., when occasions occur.

On the first or ground floor is the dining room, 36 feet 2 inches by 38 feet 8 inches, adjoining which is the serving pantry, carving room, lift and stairway from the kitchen. Then follows the visitors' room, 17 feet 8 inches by 14 feet 8 inches, with one door leading from the central corridor and one from the main entrance hall. This hall is 18 feet long by 10 feet 2 inches broad, being further enlarged by a vestibule 11 feet 8 inches wide and four feet two inches deep.

The dining room will seat 120 persons. The floor is of southern pitch pine; the ceiling paneled in compartments six feet square, constructed of native spruce with deep mouldings of the same material, and finished with transparent varnish. The wainscoting 3 feet 6 inches high of like material is similarly finished.

The main entrance is approached by fourteen steps from the central road through the property, and is 210 feet from the entrance gate. On the right of the main entrance hall is the lady principal's drawing room, 20 feet by 17 feet 8 inches. At the extremity of the corridor is the board room, 16 feet by 9 feet 2 inches. Adjoining is a small store room and "safety lift" to the third floor. Opposite the main entrance is the east staircase, beneath which is the passage and stairway to the gymnasium.

At the west end of the corridor is the west staircase continued from basement to third floor. Between the east staircase and the west extremity of the building on the north side are four class rooms, three being 17 feet 10 inches by 17 feet 8 inches, and one 20 feet 6 inches by 14 feet 3 inches.

The broad passage way to the old building on this flat is used as a book room, the whole of one side being divided by shelving into eighty numbered compartments, one being allotted to each pupil for the storage of their school books. This passage leads into the school room and several music rooms. The class rooms on this flat are properly furnished with teachers desks, pupils desks, students chairs, black boards, etc.

The large window at the western extremity of the corridors is of tinted cathedral glass, with margins of variously colored glass. The stair windows opposite the main entrance hall are similarly decorated. The vestibule door, together with the side and fan lights are embellished with a device and motto—the Star of the school and its legend FIDELITER.

The whole structure is very strongly put together, and, exposed as it is, very little, if any, vibration is felt in the interior, even in a gale of wind.

The architect is Mr. Danvers, of Halifax, who has spared no pains in all these important details which make a large building attractive, comfortable and serviceable.

The old school building contains twenty rooms, besides closets, store rooms, bath-room and frost-proof cellars. The two buildings together embrace 55 rooms, with a proper proportion of bath-rooms, store rooms, closets and cellars.

To this accommodation must be added the school book-room and the cloak room, into which the broad passages connecting the two buildings have been converted. The well-warmed and cheerful corridors are a valuable feature in the new building. They give air, space, and a sense of domestic comfort. Leading to the capacious and tastefully lighted stair-ways they serve their purpose well in the economies of a large scholastic establishment.

The Furniture. The "Cubicals" or "Alcoves," 48 in number, in the large dormitories of the new building, have each a surface area of about 60 square feet. The partitions are six feet six inches high, of matched spruce, varnished; the rooms, it will be remembered, are twelve feet in altitude. There are three rows of Alcoves in the south dormitories, with a passage four feet six inches broad between the rows. On the north side of the building there are only two rows of Alcoves, with a passage way of like dimensions. In each Alcove is an iron bedstead with a strip of Brussels car-

pet before it, a washstand, a bureau and an chair, the wardrobe being on the outside, in the passage way, which is supplied from end to end with a breadth of Brussels carpet, loosely laid down so that it can be moved at any time when the floors are washed. Felt curtains, 6 feet 2 inches long, and just falling to within one inch from the floor, are suspended from brass rods before each Alcove, and when drawn convert it into a small private apartment, for the neatness of which the occupant is held strictly responsible.

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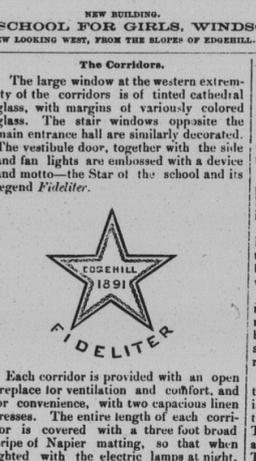
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LOWER TENNIS COURT. OLD BUILDING. NEW BUILDING. CHURCH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, WINDSOR, N. S. VIEW LOOKING EAST, FROM THE LOWER TENNIS COURTS.

or enlivened by the stained glass windows at the stair ways in the slay time, the open fires give to them in freezing weather, an air of comfort and cheerfulness which has a potent effect on the spirits of the inmates. A uniform warmth throughout is maintained by large radiators at each extremity of the corridors, these, being properly distributed, draughts are prevented.

The building as a whole contains 35 rooms, 8 bath rooms, 9 lavatory closets, 2 sink closets, etc., in closed compartments, 2 small store closets 10 by 8 feet, a "safety lift" from basement to roof, two broad stairways from basement to third floor, and a corridor on each flat 98 feet long by 8 feet 2 inches broad. Each corridor as already stated is warmed, enlivened

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

The Perfection Coal Cook! SENSIBLE! SERVICEABLE! CHEAP! Works Like a Charm. Economical in Fuel and a perfect Baker. Since the introduction of this "love many hundreds have been sold, and we have no heart of a case where it has failed to please.

EMERSON & FISHER, 75 to 79 Prince Wm. Street. SKATES! SKATES! LONG REACH and ACME patterns. All sizes in Stock. T. McAVITY & SONS, 13 and 15 KING STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

MUSICAL & THEATRICAL

TALK OF THE THEATRE.

Place aux dames of course, and on this occasion the place, in Boston, is yielded to fair Julia Marlowe who has been booked for a three weeks run at the Hollis street. This week she has given us *Much ado about nothing*, *As you like it* and *Twelfth Night*, and we are promised *Romeo and Juliet*, *Cymbeline* and *Agamemnon*. Miss Marlowe is one of the rising tragedians, she has beauty, youth, and talent and if her life is spared she will be known as one of the great exponents of Shakespearian plays. Her *Viola* and *Rosalind* are especially fine and a dainty boy she makes when she dons *Diablot and hose*.

Further up town at the pretty Columbia, *The Lost Paradise* still nightly attracts crowded houses, and there is no talk as yet of a change in the bill. The piece is well written, well played and splendidly mounted, and every one in the cast has made an individual hit in his or her part.

Still further up town and at the Grand Opera House, the legitimate drama holds sway this week. Robert Downing, a very clever young actor by the way, has given his round of plays, including *Virginia*, the *Gladiator* and *Julius Caesar* to appreciative houses.

Turning away towards down town we look in at the Bijou where is given the best variety show in Boston, and do you know it is surprising how much and how good you can see at this house for a quarter. Manager Keith always keeps up to the times.

We passed the Park, but there everybody knows that Neil Burgess is still running the *County Fair*, and that he will continue to run it until the close of the season.

At the big Boston we find that the war drama *Shiloh* is about completing its run, to be followed next week by the Aronson Company in comic opera *Uncle Celestin*.

By the way we will have two comic operas here next week, the one mentioned at the Boston, and *The Tar and Tartar* at the Globe, presented by a company which has made a great success of this piece, and numbering among its members Laura Joyce, Sell, Marion Manola, Digby Sell, Hubert Wilkes and Josephine Knapp. This piece opened Monday and has drawn splendid houses.

The Bostonians have been at home at the Tremont for the past two weeks so great was the success of *Robin Hood* the first week that it was decided to continue it during the entire engagement. It is one of the brightest comic operas I have seen for some time. The music is charming, and the score contains many airs which impress themselves on the memory. All the old time favorites are in the cast, H. C. Barnabe, Macdonald, Tom Kail, Frothingham, Jessie Bartlett Davis, Flora Finlayson, the leading soprano, Camille D'Avignon is a new comer, but her beautiful voice and taking stage presence made her a favorite at once.

Next week the stage of the Tremont will be occupied by the acting corps of the cadets. The members made an enviable reputation last year when they produced *Injured Innocence*, and this year they expect to do even better. Their piece is a burlesque called *1492*, which has been written for them, and great preparations have been made for its production. There are no ladies in the cast, all the parts being taken by members of the corps.

The event of the season will be the Press Club benefit which takes place on the afternoon of the 18th. Space forbids a recital of the programme, but it is enough to say that the members of every company that will be in Boston that week have volunteered, not to speak of several from New York, New Haven, Providence and other towns. Great is the power of the press, and great will be the benefit the Press club will have.

At the Museum, Boucault's *Shaughraun* is in for a run, but it is not the *Ct nn* that the great fun who appears there. *Wilson* is a good comedian but he cannot be accepted as an equal to Boucault and as a whole the performance is not up to what it should be. Winsome bright Mir-

iam O'Leary, is no longer, except on the bills. She went and got married a short time ago, and is now Mrs. Collins. To my mind she is the cleverest member of the Museum company and it has been a source of wonder to me that she has remained in it so long.

Boston's new theatre, the Bowdoin Square, is almost completed, and this handsome temple of amusement will be dedicated to the purposes for which it was erected on the 15th, when Nellie McHenry and her band of merry makers will present *A Night at the Circus*.

We are actually going to have a season of grand opera, but of this more anon.

Harry LaMarr's comedians appear at the institute in a *New England Farm* on Monday, Feb. 15, instead of Feb. 8, as announced. The company will also play *The Widow Bedott* and *Fun in a Boarding School*. The opening comedy is highly spoken of, and should draw a good house.

SEASONABLE RECEIPTS.

Timely Suggestions Applicable to our Own Market Supply.

"But for life the universe were nothing, and all that has life requires nourishment."—Briclart-Savarin.

A number of questions have been received too late to be answered this week. They should be sent in not later than Monday of each week.

"Young Housekeeper" asks, "what shall I buy for a family of two in order to live well but economically. We tire of steaks and chops, and a joint seems too much for we tire of it before it is finished. Can you suggest something for a change?"

This is rather a hard nut to crack and in the limited space at my disposal I shall only be able to give a few suggestions that I hope will be useful. You cannot buy as cheaply in proportion for two as you can for a larger family. There is therefore greater need for knowing how to utilize the remains of viands, and presenting them in such a way that they will be pleasing both to the eye and the palate. This is the next important principle of cooking to the primary one, i. e., of supplying the body with nourishment. In this connection it is well to consider the table. A frugal meal can be made thoroughly enjoyable by a little forethought and taste in laying the table.

See that the linen is spotless, have a vase of flowers, or at least a plant in the centre of the table instead of what is too often the case—a badly kept cress. Separate holders for the various condiments answer just as well or better, and are more fashionable now. Have the butter made up into little rolls or pats and not put on the table so soon that it becomes soft and unwholesome; the bread placed on a doily instead of on a bare plate; the salt cellars freshly and neatly filled with the finest salt (it is cheap enough) and the knives, forks and spoons evenly placed around the table.

A Thing Worth Knowing about salt is that if you put a small teaspoonful of corn starch into each salt seller or shaker and mix it well, you will not be troubled with the salt packing or getting hard, even in this damp climate of ours.

Economy in the Kitchen. "There is more waste in the cottage than in the palace, for the simple reason that the cottage cook is entirely ignorant of an art which the chef has brought to perfection," says a writer on the subject, and it is so, for what the plain cooks will throw away because they can see no use for it, the artiste will make it into nice entrees. For instance, take

Rissoles of Chicken. Suppose "young housekeeper" had yesterday a roast chicken (one bird would be enough for two) and it she was fortunate enough to notice my receipt for puff paste in last Saturday's issue, she would most likely have had as well some oyster patties or jam patties, in which case there would be some trimmings of paste left over. She would doubtless think that the chicken would be enough for only one meal and that trimmings of paste would be useless. Let us see what can be done with them and the remains of the chicken. There would not appear to be very much left on the remains of the carcass, but we will suppose it was not thrown out nor given to pussy. A very little meat will answer our purpose. Pick off all the meat from the bones, mince it finely and if there happens to be a little

cold ham or bacon in the larder so much the better; add about half the quantity of this to the chicken, minced all together. Season with pepper and salt, bind the whole together with a beaten egg.

Roll out the trimmings of puff paste to an eighth of an inch in thickness, take a large breakfast cup as a pattern and cut out as many round sheets as possible, place in the centre of each a spoonful of the mince, moisten the edges with water and fold over like an apple turnover. Press the edges together, and dredge lightly with flour and fry them in fat—see remarks on frying, January 23—till they are brown. Drain them on a cloth and serve with tomato sauce, or plain. The appearance of the rissoles can be greatly enhanced by brushing them over with beaten egg and then rolling or dusting them with vermicelli that has been broken up rather fine, before trying.

This is only one of the many elegant modes of using the remains of cold meat, game or fish, and it is economical, because such small quantities are needed. Scraps of bread, meat and fish are too often wasted when with a little judicious management they might be made into a good meal.

A Pretty Way to Serve stews, hashes, curries, ragouts, etc., is to make a border of mashed potatoes, rice, green peas or other vegetables, and pour the meat in the centre, or to serve them in the shape of *cal-aucous* made with puff paste. Croquettes are also another nice way of using up cold meats, receipt for which will be found in next week's issue of PROGRESS.

Fried Eggs. "A lover of Eggs" asks: "In frying eggs, should they be turned over or not?" I would say, if you like them best turned over, yes. Either way would be quite proper. I believe the majority of cooks would fry them only on one side unless otherwise ordered. I quote a receipt from an excellent cook.

The frying should be scrupulously clean, or the white part of the egg will be spoiled. Drizzling or butter may be used. Break the egg first into a cup and slip each one separately into the pan as soon as it is hot. As the eggs fry, raise their edges with a slice, give them a slight shake, and let a little of the butter over the yolks. In two or three minutes they will be done; take them out with the same slice, serve on a plate with fried bread or toast.

I would change that a little by frying on the bacon first and the eggs in the bacon fat—only a matter of taste, as with the eggs turned over.

Poached Eggs on Toast. First make a slice of toast, trim off the crust, butter it and set it in a warm place. Next fill a frying pan with water and when it boils, put in a few drops of vinegar (or half a teaspoonful). Break two eggs separately into a cup and slide them into the pan of boiling water. In about two minutes, or as soon as the whites are firmly set, lift them with a slice, trim off any ragged edges, there may be and slide them on the toast.

Treated in this way they will come to the table presenting that snowy appearance that renders them appetizing, instead of a yellowish, dirty white that would be the result if they had plenty of water and the few drops of vinegar in it.

Boiled Eggs on Bain-Marie. Put them on in boiling water and set the pot or saucen back on the stove where it will not boil, but gradually get cooler. Leave them for about 15 minutes and the eggs thus cooked will be tender and as delicious as plow eggs. The whites do not get hard, but jelly-like. They are very nice for invalids. This is not our *Bain-Marie* but the result is the same. A *Bain-Marie* is built on the principle of a glue pot—one vessel within another with water all round and underneath the inner vessel and can be made in various shapes. A *Bain-Marie* is not always at hand although it ought to be in every kitchen—hence the above method, but they are supposed to be cooked in a *Bain-Marie*. If you find 10 minutes too long or too short a time to cook them very according to the heat of the range. A little practice will soon make perfect.

"Though many I own are the evils they've brought us, Yet who can help loving the nation that taught us Six hundred and eighty-five ways to dress eggs?" That's what Tom Moore had to say in favor of France, and it shows that the invention of new ways of cooking eggs is a very old pastime.

There is not much new in the culinary art, but anything we have not tried before is new to us. I will just give one more receipt for eggs and say no more about them until Easter.

Eggs as a La Trappe. Boil six eggs for ten minutes and throw them into cold water. Boil two medium sized onions. When partly done, change the water, and when quite done, peel and slice them. Simmer the slices of onion for another half hour in milk, and add a lump of butter the size of an egg rolled in flour. Slice the eggs long ways, stir the sauce until it is smooth and as thick as cream, then put the eggs on a dish and pour the sauce over them. Shell, your

Kensington Art Squares.

I am now showing a very extensive variety in all the various makes and styles.

THE PRICES ARE VERY LOW. HAROLD GILBERT'S

eggs and you might think you were eating tripe. It is very nice. Time to boil the onions, one hour or more; sufficient for three or four persons.

FISH—Haddock, cod, halibut, smelts, herring, lobster, oysters, clams. VEGETABLES—Artichokes, beets, cabbage, turnips, parsnips, onions, squashes. FRUIT—Oranges, figs, bananas.

MEATS—Beef, mutton, ham, kidneys, liver, pork, sausages, veal, turkeys, fowls, ducks, rabbits.

Remarks About Veal. Veal is at its best immediately after killing—before the rigor mortis sets in. It is succulent and tender, because the muscular fibre has not had time to stiffen. Otherwise it should be kept four or five days at least, to tender. It will not keep so long as beef and like all young meats has a tendency to turn quickly, especially in warm weather.

Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller, declared with truth that the tenderest steak he ever ate was cut from the living animal and cooked immediately. This statement though true, was justly greeted with jeers and expressions of disgust when his volume of travels first appeared. Peter Pinder made fun of Bruce over this; one of his couplets running thus:

Or have I been where men (what loss, alas!) Kill the cow and send the rest to grass? Some parts of meat should be eaten quite fresh, such as the heart, head, sweetmeats, liver, kidneys, but the meat proper of all animals and birds should be kept as long as possible in order to tender. It is not necessary to keep it until it is tainted, although so many people profess to like it so. No person need be afraid to eat veal. It is not tainted and not underdone. Properly cooked it is one of the nicest meats we have.

Veal Soup sufficient for seven or eight persons. Take about four pounds of the knuckle of veal and cut it into five or six pieces, sawing through the bone. Put it in a pot with a pound of ham or bacon, and pour in enough cold water to cover the meat and let it boil up. Skim carefully, draw it to the side and let it simmer for an hour. Throw in a head of celery, three onions cut small, a bunch of herbs, a carrot, two turnips, and a few whole black peppers. Simmer gently for another hour, add salt and pepper to taste, and half a dozen small dumplings. Serve the veal on a dish with the dumplings round it, and send the soup to table in a tureen. If liked, a little brown sugar coloring can be added.

Roast Fillet of Veal. The fillet is one of the prime joints of veal. It is taken from the leg above the knuckle. Remove the bone and fill the cavity with a stuffing made of one lb. of sausage meat, a tea cup full of bread crumbs, the rind of half a lemon grated, one teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of pepper, a teaspoonful of thyme, ditto of marjoram, two small blades of mace pounded. Bind the mixture together with the yolk of an egg and a little milk. Draw the flaps round and fasten with a skewer to keep the stuffing in. Roast slowly on the outside will be burnt before the inside is done. Baste frequently with dripping or suet and cook thoroughly as underdone veal is unwholesome. Time to roast, thirty minutes to the pound of meat.

EXCHANGE IN STAMPS, or cash paid for Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland stamps. Stamps on approval at 25, 50% and 40 cents Com. Reference required. Send for price list. FREDERICK STAMP CO., box 78, Fredericton, N. B., Canada. Jan 30.

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FOR SALE. HALLETT, DAVIS & CO. round corners. Cost \$200.00, only a short time in use; must be sold; price, \$200.00—C. Flood & Sons, 31 and 33 King Street.

BOARDING, A FEW PERMANENT or temporary Boarders can be accommodated in large and pleasant rooms, in a very centrally located house, 78 Sidney Street, Mrs. Melnick. May 2.

SMALL TOWNS LIKE BUCTOUCHE, Norton, Marysville, Chipman, Harvey, Vanterbury, Upper Woodstock, Presque Isle, Carleton, Fort Fair, Field, Waymouth and scores of other places should each have a boy willing to make money. He can do it easily by selling PROGRESS. Splendid profit and little work. Address for information, Circular Department PROGRESS St. John N. B.

ENERGETIC CANVASSERS, men or women, wanted to work in this city or suburbs. A splendid chance for the right people to make money easily. For further particulars address K. K. Drawer 21, St. John, N. B. Oct. 10-11

CONCERT The last entertainment in the course of the Y. M. A. OF TRINITY CHURCH, will be given in TRINITY CHURCH SCHOOL HOUSE Thursday, February 18th, at 8 p. m.

There will be Vocal and Instrumental Music and some new features will be introduced. Admission, 10 Cents.

Do You intend to Build? Or make alterations in your house, if so send us for estimates of Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Ballo, etc. Pattern sheets of Mouldings mailed free to any address.

CHAS. K. CAMERON & CO., 77 King St.

LACE CURTAINS.

Are out of season, but I have on hand a large stock, and will allow 20 per cent. discount on all Curtains purchased this month.

CARPET AND FURNITURE WAREHOUSES, 45 KING STREET.

CARPET SWEEPERS.

SUPERIOR AND PERFECTION are two of the best sweepers made. Saves labor, saves your Carpets, saves your Furniture. Order one to-day.

Corner UNION and WATERLOO, and MILL and POND STREETS, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Rubber Goods

Repaired Cheap

Rubber Boots

Shoes Resoled.

CHEAP SALE OF OVERSHOES, RUBBER BOOTS, ETC. LADIES' AND GENTS' WATERPROOF GARMENTS. HOT WATER BOTTLES, FOUNTAIN SYRINGES. ATOMIZERS, SYRINGES, BED PANS.

A Full Assortment of Rubber Goods for Sick Purposes.

FRANK S. ALLWOOD, 179 UNION STREET. CANNED GOODS IN STOCK

W. ALEX. PORTER'S.

100 Cases Canned Tomatoes, Little Chief Brand. 125 Cases Canned Corn, Little Chief and Hoegg's B. 75 Cases Canned Peas, Little Chief and Hoegg's B. Also 5 Cases French Peas. 25 Cases Canned String Beans. 20 Cases Canned Pork and Beans. 50 Cases Canned Strawberries. Robertson & Allison, and several other places in this city; they need no further recommendation from us, all will admit that there is none better than

DICKENS IS DEAD But his Works do live after him. And they will continue to live so long as this terrestrial ball keeps up its present gait. Get them in your family. For \$2.00 you can get DICKENS' COMPLETE WORKS (12 vols.) and "ST. ANDREWS BEACON," for one year. Address at once, R. E. ARMSTRONG, Publisher, St. Andrews, N. B.

Messrs. Bendorp's agent, Mr. M. F. Eagar, of Halifax, has a large exhibit of Bendorp's Royal Dutch Cocoa and Eagar's Wine of Rhenet at the exhibition held in St. John last Fall. We purchased the entire lot because we knew these goods to be the best of their kind, and no doubt many readers of PROGRESS had the pleasure of drinking samples of this Cocoa, and tasting some of the many preparations made from Eagar's Wine of Rhenet. These goods have also been exhibited and sampled at Messrs. Manchester, Robertson & Allison, and several other places in this city; they need no further recommendation from us, all will admit that there is none better than

Bendorp's Royal Dutch Cocoa. Its principal distinctions are its PERFECT PURITY, AROMA, ECONOMY, the ease with which it is PREPARED, and its INVIGORATING and REFRESHING properties, and PERFECT DIGESTIBILITY. We have it at the following prices: 1/2 lb. size, 25 cents; 1/4 lb. size, 45 cents; 1 lb. size, 80 cents.

SATURDAY is the day for CHINA ROLL BUTTER and Fresh HENNERY EGGS. BONNELL & COWAN, 200 Union Street. HOT BAKED BEANS, TWO QUART CROCKETS, 20 cents, today.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

TWO SEPARATE SELF CONTAINED Bathing Rooms, flats to let in Terrace, Richmond, 1000.00. Also, a new building, containing six rooms each, also parlour, closets, press, W. C., good yard. Moderate rent. Pleasantly situated at Richmond street, off of LARSEN & CO., Brokers, &c., 83 Prince Wm. street. 26-11

NEW GOODS. Fine Venetian Blinds, Worsted, Glass and every thing complete and necessary for the best houses in London. A. GILMOUR, Tailor, 100 Prince Street, N. B.

TO GATEWELLS. A RARE CHANCE.—Business known as "Duck Cove," including Bathing Houses, Cottages, and necessary furniture, etc., for sale. Address: J. M. T. Small House, 100 Prince Street, N. B.

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CHAS. K. CAMERON & CO., 77 King St.

ST. JOHN OPERA HOUSE

The Directors having just completed arrangements with

A GRAND OPERA COMPANY,

FOR A SHORT SEASON OF GIFT OPERAS,

Are anxious to fix the days for

FEBRUARY.

To do this it will be necessary for the public to take up the Tickets at once.

The Company engaged is larger and better than any that has yet appeared in St. John.

THE PRESS

(NEW YORK) FOR 1892.

Has a Larger Daily Circulation than any other Republican Newspaper in America.

DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY. The aggressive Republican Journal of the Metropolitan. A Newspaper for the masses. Founded December 1st, 1857. Circulation over 100,000 copies Daily.

The Press is the organ of no faction, pulls no wires; has no animosities to avenge. The most remarkable newspaper success in New York.

The Press is the brightest Editorial page in New York. It sparkles with points. The Press SUNDAY EDITION is a splendidly written page paper, covering every current topic of interest.

The Press WEEKLY EDITION contains all the good things of the Daily and Sunday editions. For those who cannot afford the Daily or are prevented by distance from early receiving it, THE PRESS is a splendid substitute.

As an Advertising Medium THE PRESS has no superior in New York. THE PRESS within the reach of all. The best and cheapest Newspaper in America.

Daily and Sunday, one Year.....\$6.00 Daily and Sunday, six months..... 3.00 Daily and Sunday, one month..... .65 Daily only, one Year..... 3.00 Daily only, six months..... 1.50 Daily only, one Year..... 1.00 Daily only, six months..... .50 Daily only, one Year..... 1.00 Send for THE PRESS Circular. Samples free. Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal commission. Address, THE PRESS, 38 PARK ROW, New York.

Coal Cook!

SENSIBLE! SERVICEABLE! CHEAP!

Works Like a Charm.

Economical in Fuel and a perfect Baker.

NAVIGATION ON THE ST. JOHN RIVER.

When people who are now young and active are numbered among the much abused "oldest inhabitants," they will probably have some remarkable stories to tell of the winter of 1891-92. The St. John river has always been a favorite subject with the old people who take very little interest in what is going on around them, but grow eloquent when talking about the past, and even the almanac record the fact that a schooner sailed for Fredericton on December 14, 1830. This winter the St. John river again claims a place on the pages of history by remaining "open." On January 16, 1892, a party of gentlemen decided to impress this fact upon the thoughtless, and give the river its proper place in the "history of extraordinary occurrences." They chartered the tug *Lillie* and sailed up as far as Belyea's landing, sixteen miles from Indiantown. Arriving there the party was photographed by Mr. Isaac Erb, and was afterwards entertained by Mr. Belyea with supper. Songs and addresses were given by a number of the party, after which they returned to the city. It may be many years before another such a trip will be made up the river.

R. B. Holman, Bayard Eklit, D. W. Puddington, Stanley Eklit, G. D. Ellis, 1 Capt. Urquhart, R. E. P. Mott, 7 G. W. Colwell, 10 E. C. Eklit, 15 W. Halbesway, 16 W. Brown, 17 J. J. McPherson, 18 Capt. McElroy, 19 G. Tompkins, 20 R. C. Scott, 21 H. Carr, 22 J. W. Vanwart, 23 G. E. Vincent, 24 W. G. Dunlop, 25 Capt. John Ferris, 26 A. W. Adams.

All sizes in Stock.

3 and 15 KING STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Since the introduction of this "love many hundreds have been sold, and we have yet to learn of a case where it has failed to please.

Prince Wm. Street. KATES!

HUMORS OF THE BLOOD & SKIN Cured by CUTICURA

HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, SKIN AND SCALP, whether itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusty, pimply, blotchy, or copper-colored, or eruptions, are speedily, permanently, economically, and infallibly cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, consisting of CUTICURA, the Great Skin Cure, CUTICURA SOAP, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humour Remedies, when used in the manner directed on the enclosed full. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the only infallible blood and skin purifiers, and daily effect more great cures of blood and skin diseases than all other remedies combined.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1.50. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

37 Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP. 38 Backache, kidney pain, weakness, and rheumatism relieved in one minute by the celebrated CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PASTER. 30c.

Do You intend to Build? Or make alterations in your house, if so send us for estimates of Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Ballo, etc. Pattern sheets of Mouldings mailed free to any address.

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PROGRESS.

EDWARD S. CARTER, EDITOR.

Progress is a sixteen page paper, published every Saturday, from the Atlantic building, 28 and 30 Germain street, St. John, N. B. Subscription price is Two Dollars per annum, in advance.

Advertisements.—Except in those localities where business connections with it should be accompanied by stamps for reply. Manuscripts 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 connections with it should be accompanied by stamps 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 very many 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. Post Office is preferred, and should be made payable in every case to EDWARD S. CARTER, Publisher.

Halifax Branch Office, Knowles Building, Cor. GRANVILLE and GEORGE STREETS.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, FEB. 6.

ADVICE TO HIS WORSHIP. The daily papers announce that Mayor PETERS has stated he will be a candidate for a second term.

Mayor PETERS is a man who shows admirable judgment in many things. The citizens can point him out to strangers with a feeling of just pride, because of his excellent taste in the matter of dress and his suavity of manner in daily life.

It is therefore more surprising that he has failed to show his usual good judgment in the present instance. It does not yet appear that there has been any request from the citizens that he should allow his name to be put in nomination for a second term.

It may be that Mayor PETERS is the best available man for the position, but that is a question for the citizens to decide. It is in the contemplation of the law that the mayor shall be chosen by the people every year, not that, having been once chosen by them, he is to say whether he will nominate himself for successive years until the people turn him out.

It may be that Mayor PETERS will be the recipient of a pressing and numerous signed requisition to allow himself to be put in nomination for a second term, but in the meantime it will be as well for him to await developments, and refrain from giving publicity to his aspirations.

When his worship assumed the chair he delivered an inaugural address in which he used the following words: "I will do the best I can to meet the expectations of the people, and aided, as I know I will be, by your consideration, forbearance and assistance, I hope at the end of my term to be able to present a record of duty performed and anticipations satisfactorily met."

There were a good many anticipations when Mayor PETERS was elected, and his promise to present a record of duty performed should be fulfilled. It is quite certain that the electors are not at all well informed in the matter. There are under the impression that there has been extravagance in some directions, and that the taxes are rolling up under the general management of civic affairs.

Clearly, too, it is the duty of his worship to make this explanation in such a way that the public can not only hear it, but ask such questions as may be suggested by the statements. The council chamber has not the necessary accommodation for the electors, but the Mechanics' Institute would be a very suitable place. It will cost something to hire it, it is true, but if Mayor PETERS objects to the expense PROGRESS hereby offers to pay the hall rent for the occasion.

NEED A NATIONAL ANTHEM. Every now and then the cry is raised that the United States needs a national anthem. Once in a great while an effort is made to secure one by stimulating the muse of song with the offer of a reward for a successful one.

There are girls who are exceptions to these laws, and there may be more of them than people are inclined to believe. There are many who would scorn to lie under any circumstances, though at the same time it must be confessed that too often the sin of falsehood is not viewed as it should be by the sex.

There are girls and girls, and despite of CLARA BELLE's assertions it would be pretty hard to write a text book on which a man could rely with certainty in a search for a wife. It is one of the quests in which a man has to buy his knowledge by experience, and sometimes at a pretty high price.

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Mayor PETERS It may be too late then. Begin now, hire a hall, or let PROGRESS hire one, and tell the people what hundreds of them want to know. It your duty and their right.

HOW TO PICK A WIFE. An entertaining correspondent of some of the leading American papers is CLARA BELLE, who is sometimes painfully frank in her comments on her sex.

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is to the Germans, or "La Marseillaise" to the French. There were stirring enough songs connected with the war of the rebellion, some of them still familiar, and others almost unknown to the younger people of today.

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Three Good Houses in the North.—A Conductor for the West from the Rank. The cards of two new hotels—to PROGRESS readers—appear among the hostelry cards in this issue.

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WHAT THE TAXES USED TO BE. Letter From Hon. Robert Marshall on City Assessment. To THE EDITOR OF PROGRESS: I read to day, with deep interest, your pertinent article on the subject of city taxes, headed "Where is it all to end?"

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THE COLORS TO WEAR. A Correspondent Has Something to Say on the Subject. To THE EDITOR OF PROGRESS: The article about The Colors to Wear, that appears in PROGRESS of January 23rd, accredited to The Housekeeper periodical, of course, has been read by everyone interested in that all-absorbing topic.

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Advertisement for 'The CELEBRATED' SHERBET, 38 King Street, featuring a 'USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENT FOR YOUR PASTOR' and 'NEW GO' products. Includes an image of a product box and a table with text.

WHOSE HANDWRITING IS THIS? By publishing the above you will greatly oblige. The above is an exact fac-simile of the handwriting of the North End correspondent who signed her letter "Alpha," and appended to it the name of a well known lady living in that section.

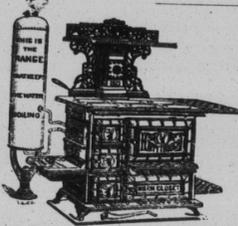
WASH WITH IDEAL SOAP.

Wash everything. It cleans easily and thoroughly. Makes a complete job of anything it touches. It washes one thing as well as another, and does it WELL.

Takes Little Labor and Time.

ASK Your Grocer for it. If he offers you a substitute, tell him you did not come to him for advice but for Ideal Soap. You'll get it if you ask for it that way. There's no substitute; you'll say so after using it.

HAPPY THOUGHT RANGE.



Perfect in Operation! Elegant in Appearance! Durable in Construction! And in every way equal to our celebrated Jewel Range only smaller in size. Every Range Guaranteed to be as Represented.

OUR OTHER RANGES ARE THE "CELEBRATED JEWEL," The "MYSTIC JEWEL," The "RICHELIEU," and The "MECHANIC."

SHERATON & SELFRIDGE, 38 King Street. Telephone 358.

A USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENT FOR YOUR PASTOR.

81 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.



REV. J. A. McLEAN says: "I like my Caligraph better every day." REV. C. G. McCULLY says: "I would purchase a machine every year if needful, rather than be without it." REV. O. S. NEWHAM says: "It is much easier to compose than when writing with a pen. I should be really sorry to have to do without it."

ARTHUR P. TIPPET & CO., General Agents.

NEW GOODS! LOWEST YET!

Five quires Linen foreign Note for 25 cts.; Five quires Marson's Note for 20 cts.; Davis' 5 cent Mucilage sticks closer than a brother; Five quires of McArthur's Note for 15 and 25 cts.; Box paper from 10 cts. a box; square Envelopes at 5, 8 and 10 cts. a bunch. Lowest Prices.

DOUGLAS McARTHUR, Bookseller, 80 King Street.



This Table \$5.50. Is quartered Oak and Walnut, finely finished, well made, and pretty. Will sell for \$5.50. Then we've other different styles of make, some very pretty styles in both Oak and Walnut, at \$4.75, \$5.00, \$5.25, \$5.50, \$6.00 and \$6.50. Cheap Centre Tables from \$2.75 up. Rattan Chairs from \$3.00 to \$10.00.

C. E. REYNOLDS, 101 Charlotte St.

INDIGESTION CURED! FELLOWS' DYSPEPSIA BITTERS.



Fellows' Dyspepsia Bitters are highly recommended for Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Dizziness, Heartburn, Bad Breath, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Liver Complaint, or any disease arising from bad digestion. PRICE 25 CENTS.

Lame Horses. FELLOWS' LEEMING'S ESSENCE.



Fellows' Leeming's Essence cures Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, Sprains, Swellings, Bruises, Slips and Stiff Joints on Horses. Numerous testimonials certify to the wonderful efficacy of this great remedy; and every day brings fresh testimony from horse-men in all parts of the country, proving the FELLOWS' LEEMING'S ESSENCE is without a rival in all cases of Lameness in Horses for which it is prescribed. PRICE 50 CENTS.



The jewel. The jewel is a handsome one, being of gold, in the form of a five pointed star, with a wreath, surrounding crossed garbs. It is suspended by a ribbon, upon which are three bars with the initials, M. L. O. L. Number 7. The presentation was accompanied by addresses from Messrs. Stockton, Marre and McArthur.

Mr. Fred Jones left last week on an extended pleasure trip. He will be absent some months. Mrs. Donald has returned from Truro, and is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Robert Thomson, Sidney street. Mrs. G. Byron Taylor and Mrs. J. D. Shattford spent this week at Fredericton.

Mr. Arthur Hassan leaves for Halifax today, to take steamer Demers for England. Mr. Jas. Pullen has been confined to his home, Horsfield street, for some days with a gripe. Sir Leonard and Lady Tilley left this week for Fredericton, where they will spend a month or two. They will reside, while there, at Mrs. Fisher's.

Mr. Geo. H. Waterbury, of Waterbury & Rising, mails tomorrow, Wednesday, from New York, per steamer Majestic for Liverpool, an extended trip through the cities on the other side of the water. The teachers of the kitchen garden school are secretly engaged in preparing for the peanut party to be given in the Y. M. C. A. class room on Monday. The entertainments given by the school have always been noted for their originality, and the peanut party will not be an exception.

Mr. A. J. Bonnell, who received such severe injuries while out driving last December, is not recovering as rapidly as his friends would wish, his spine being very badly injured. Miss Fenwick, of Fredericton, is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. S. Carter, Sewell street. I hear of a late engagement between a Halifax lady, who has been visiting relatives here, and a well known gentleman of this city. Rumor says the wedding will be in the near future.

Mr. G. W. Sterns, the rental clerk of the Halifax Banking Co. Inc., received orders yesterday to report at the Halifax office, he therefore left on Friday morning's train for Halifax. The members of the Brunswick street Baptist church held a social on Friday evening, it being Mrs. Fanny Steves' 11th with an attack of bronchitis. The Misses Longley, Princess street, gave a very pleasant party on Wednesday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Hayward left for a pleasure trip to New York last week. Mrs. W. A. McLaughlin is recovering from an attack of bronchitis.

Mrs. Luke Stewart, who sold her property on Leinster street last week, will make Fredericton her future home. Miss Cunningham will accompany her. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Wellington row, are receiving congratulations this week. The stranger is a daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Dunlop have issued cards of invitation for the wedding of their oldest daughter, Christina J. Dunlop, who is to marry Mr. Cushing, Feb. 10. The ceremony will take place at her father's residence, 66 Coburg street, and will be very private. Miss Ceila Secord, Sewell street, entertained her friends to a dance Wednesday evening. The law students gave a drive and supper at Leith Lomond Thursday evening. Miss Bertie Holt gave a party to her friends Thursday evening. Mr. Archibald, the returned missionary, who labored twelve years in India, gave a very practical address to the Mission bands of the German street Baptist church on Monday afternoon. Mr. Jack Robertson and his cousin from Montreal are stopping at Mr. Alwoods, Elliott row. Miss J. Dennis, who has been in St. John for the past year, has accepted a position in Halifax. Miss G. Dennis, who gave a small surprise party for her friend, Agnes Thorne, Monday evening, for the winter. Mr. Frank Alwood left this week for a business trip to New Brunswick. Mr. Hunter White left this week for New York. Miss M. A. Hen, school teacher of the Co-operative school, is very ill with a gripe. Miss Queenie E-tabrooks is substituting for her. Miss Bertie Hobbs, Duke street, gave a dance this week in honor of Miss McCurdy's of Chatham, who is visiting her. The Misses Blair, Orange street, gave a farewell party on Monday evening to their brother, Mr. Blair, who has been in St. John for the past year, and who, like his wife, leaves this week for their home in Regina. Mr. Hazen, (Chilpan Place), gave a white party Friday evening in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Moren. Last Thursday evening the vestry of the Con. congregational church was well filled with visitors who were anxious to take in a Russian tea.

Mr. Herbert Clinch will remain here for a month, before returning to Kingston military college. Mr. W. F. Hatheway, who has been confined to his home with a gripe, is now able to attend to business again. The many friends in St. John of the Hon. Peter Mitchell, will be sorry to hear that he has been very ill lately in Montreal, where he has been very long. Miss Lucy Robinson, who has been spending some time in Boston, for the benefit of her health, is now here, the guest of her brother-in-law, Mr. Thomas M. Robinson. Mr. Edmund G. Kaye has returned from his visit to St. Martin. At the annual meeting of the Church of England institute, held a few days ago, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Canon Brig. Miss. Harris Peters, secretary; Miss F. Symonds, treasurer; Mrs. Evelyn Stacey, Mrs. Thomas M. Robinson, Mrs. J. C. Smith, Mrs. C. H. Fairweather, committee of management. Mr. H. C. Crighton and Mr. W. S. Fisher visited Halifax last week. Dr. Law, McLaren has recovered from his recent attack of gripe. Before their departure for New York, Mr. H. Ward Leonard and Mr. Westover were entertained at a dinner at the Union club, given by Mr. C. D. Jones. Hon. Senator Boyd has been very ill for the last three weeks with an acute attack of bronchitis, and is still confined to his room. Mr. Harry Clinch is still in his winter at the Carver, 111 St. John. Surgeon Major Koop, son-in-law of Sir Edward Ross of Halifax, is visiting his wife in St. John. Post Master Christopher White has been presented by Gleason Lodge, L. O. A., with a past master's sword.

MACAULAY BROS. & CO. 61 and 63 KING ST., St. John, N. B.

THE LATEST FOR Ladies' Neck Wear and Evening Dress Waist Trimmings. 4in. wide Fancy Edge Chiffon, White Cream, Pink, Buttercup, Nile, Pale Blue, Cardinal, Heliotrope, French Grey, Black and Gold, Black and White, New Greens, Etc.

MACAULAY BROS. & CO. Water Bottles.



Every Bottle warranted perfect or exchanged for new one. At these special cut prices people appreciate the good value. Made by ATLAS RUBBER CO., with new hard Rubber Stopper.

FOUNTAIN SYRINGES. Best New York Syringe made with new shape Bag. American Rubber Store, 65 Charlotte St., St. John.

BUY Model Grand Ranges!

and all kinds of Kitchen Furnishings from COLES, PARSONS & SHARP, 90 Charlotte Street.

10 lb. Pails Lard, 20 lb. Pails Lard. Roll Bacon; S. C. Hams; Poultry.

JOHN HOPKINS, 186 UNION ST. 2000

Pairs of Boots, Shoes and Slippers must be sold to make room for Spring Goods. Some of the best bargains ever offered to the St. John Public. Don't wait till the Goods are all picked over.

G. B. HALLET, 108 KING STREET. ENGRAVING. PORTRAITS, HOUSES, STORES, ADVERTISEMENTS. "PROGRESS" ENGRAVING BUREAU, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Will open on Monday, Feb. 8th, New Wool Dress Stuffs! for early Spring Trade, Black, Colored, Plain and Fancies.

London House Retail, Corner Union and Charlotte Streets, St. John, N. B.

Daniel & Robertson. Daniel & Robertson. Daniel & Robertson.

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London House Retail, Corner Union and Charlotte Streets, St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1892.

THE TOWN CLERK SWORE, AND PARRBORO HAD A BRIEF OVER IT.

What Mr. Taylor Called Mr. McCullough and the Suspense While the Latter Repeated It - A Lively Day in the Council Chamber, but all got Fair Play.

The greatest men have moments of weakness, even as the common herd. It is a good old custom, that which gives earls, vicounts and town clerks who have strayed from the narrow path, the privilege of being tried by their peers.

This was the reason that the generous-souled Alexander McCullough, of Diligent River, had David J. Taylor, the highly-respected town clerk of Parrsboro, tried before the mayor and council of that town instead of before an ordinary judge and jury.

This act of delicacy towards Mr. Taylor is one of the many that prevent all fears of the world ever weeping for more Alexander to remember. Half a dozen extra recording angels, who write shorthand, have been employed in the courts above since Alexander the Great-hearted has been a resident of Diligent River.

Mr. McCullough is a justice of the peace and his study of Blackstone and Coke has made him very fond of law. In order that the machinery of the law may not get rusty, the justice allows his name to appear as plaintiff or defendant in many law suits every year.

Mr. McCullough had a merry Christmas. For, a day or two before, he had taken an active part in the Cumberland election trial at Amherst. The report reached Parrsboro that Mr. McCullough had stated at the trial that he had given a certain sum of money to a man who was "bothering" him "for charity."

The justice's charitable nature is so well known that his admirers could not restrain their appreciation of this act of kindness, and St. Paul's famous chapter on charity was frequently quoted to Mr. McCullough. This gentleman's excessive modesty and humility caused him to resent this testimony to his virtues. Nothing pained him, or, as he expressed it, "bothered" him, more than the eulogies he received on account of his charitable action.

Even the Arab would grieve him by the complimentary name of "charity," and would then "silently steal away."

Mr. McCullough, like charity, had suffered long, and although, like charity, he was kind, he had a good deal of the sour milk of humankindness in his disposition. The justice wanted some more law, to summon all the people who had remarked on his charitableness would be a big contract. Some bright and shining light which had scorched his sensitive nature must be extinguished.

Town Clerk Taylor was a bright and shining light of 400 candle-power. And Town Clerk Taylor must have an extinguisher put on him.

Mr. Taylor has always borne the reputation of being one of Parrsboro's most useful and peaceable citizens, and when it was rumored that he had insulted and assaulted one of her majesty's justices within the sacred precincts of the town hall, Parrsboro was amazed.

Mr. McCullough's first proceeding was to complain to the mayor of Parrsboro that Mr. Taylor had insulted him.

"Well," the mayor is reported to have said, "don't see how he done it. I didn't know that he knew Latin and Greek and Hebrew; and I'm pretty sure there's no words in the English language that can assault you."

proverb that did not daunt Joseph Howe, did some cross-questioning with the air of a Lord Chief Justice.

"You wrote this—epistle, did you Mr. McCullough?" said the clerk, taking up the plaintiff's letter.

Mr. McCullough acknowledged that he had done so.

"You state that you are a citizen of this town. Where do you reside, Mr. McCullough?"

"At Diligent River," was the reply.

"Then are you a citizen of Parrsboro? Do you know what citizen means, Mr. McCullough? Do you know what it is to be a citizen? Can you give me a definition of 'citizen,' Mr. McCullough?"

"Yes," said the justice, "I can."

"Then how do you make out that you are a citizen? You charged me with insulting you, Mr. McCullough; now I propose to show you that you were insulting me. How are you a citizen, Mr. McCullough?" continued the merciless cross-examiner.

"That was an—error," said Mr. McCullough.

"Oh, that was an error, was it?" said Mr. Taylor, trilling the with infinite calm. Perhaps I can find another error in this—epistle. You say you are a ratepayer of this town. Do you pay taxes in Parrsboro, Mr. McCullough?"

"No," said the justice, "but my property does."

Mr. Taylor then began a very sarcastic speech, but was checked by several of the audience, who were anxious to see fair play, and did not consider that the justice was being treated fairly. Then Mr. McCullough volunteered an explanation.

"You see," said the justice, "my landlord lives here."

The learned squire, by this assertion, meant to convey the impression that he owned a house in the town, which was rented. It would, no doubt, surprise Mr. McCullough, who is said to be an assiduous rent collector, if the person designated as his landlord should call upon the squire for rent.

A MAN WITH A SALARY HAS TO HUNTLE IF HE WANTS TO LIVE IN MONCTON.

The Property Owners of the Railway Town Have a Happy Inspiration—The New Assessment Act and How it Will Work—Young Men Object.

Moncton property owners have had a very happy inspiration. They have profounded a theory, and it is this: The taxes must be paid by the people who do not own property.

A committee appointed by the council to draw up an assessment act have had some great consultations of late, and the result has been the formulating of a scheme that may or may not be found to work. It will not work if the wage-earners of the city know themselves, and they are strongly of the impression that they do.

The decision of the committee is that income shall be rated at ten times as much as real estate or personal property, income up to \$400 being exempt. Thus a man with a salary of \$700 would be assessed on \$3,000, and in receipt of \$900 he would be treated as if it were \$6,000, the result being gained by deducting \$100 and multiplying the remainder by ten.

In the city of St. John, prior to the act of 1882, real estate was assessed at one-fifth of its value, while personal estate and income were fully taxed. This was considered so unjust that the existing act was passed, by which real estate and income come in on equal footing. In St. John, under the old law, at a rate of \$1.50, the proportion would be:

Real estate.....\$10,000 Tax.....\$30. Personal estate..... 500 "..... 12. Income..... 500 "..... 12. Total..... \$14.50 for a young man earning \$800 salary.

Under the present St. John law, the capitalist with \$20,000 of real and personal estate would, at the same rate, pay \$300 on it, instead of the \$60 with which he escaped under the old law.

John the poll tax is only \$2, but in Moncton it is \$4.80. In that city, last year, the rate was \$1.35, but a correspondent points out that it will be at least \$1.50 and probably more, this year. Accepting this figure, a young man with a salary of \$800 will be assessed on \$4,000, or the enormous extent of \$60, to which must be added \$4.80 poll tax. This is one-eighth of his income.

The gentlemen who come to the front with this proposition are either large property holders or the near relatives of such, some of whom have bought land on speculation and hold it at fancy prices. They argue that property has paid its rate long enough, and that the young men should now foot the bills and give the gentlemen who hold land a rest.

The members of the council who voted for this new idea were Capt. J. E. Masters, W. J. Robinson, and Mr. A. A. Young. They were opposed by E. C. Cole, J. T. Forbes, Thos. Williams, Edward McCarthy and G. R. Sangster, the mayor voting ye.

Both the sugar refinery and the Y. M. C. A. are applying for exemption from taxation. If the sugar company will not oppose the Y. M. C. A., the Y. M. C. A. will not oppose the sugar company. This means about \$2000 added to the rest of Moncton, and they have taken this way to show property holders that it will not fall on them. A good many of them do not see that these same men having money in the refinery are bound to benefit however it goes.

A young man who is in receipt of \$800 and whose taxes on income alone will be \$64.80, gives a further view of the matter. He says:

Now I am (unfortunate enough to be married and a rest to my personality will be assessed say \$100—\$6 more tax, and if I was (unfortunate enough to be assessed in property, say \$500, my total tax would be \$93.20 or nearly 12 per cent. of my income. Now none of the men voting in this will have any income tax to pay. Capt. Masters is assessed in the average of his property, (His father-in-law has lots of property). J. Robinson is one of the largest land owners in the city and his property is assessed in the same way. He pays taxes on the property he cannot be assessed on income, and the other two are merchants who will pay on stock and premises.

Advertisement for Warren's Hose Supporters, showing various styles of hose supports and their benefits.

THE BEST IN USE. Ask for them at the Stores, and be sure you get "Warren." See Adv. on Page Six.

HE DESCRIBES IT TO THE DIET. The Experience of a Correspondent Who Has a Theory.

TO THE EDITOR OF PROGRESS: I was considerably amused and impressed by "Roslynde's" narrative of apparitions in your issue of 30th ult., and after reading it twice on Saturday evening I determined to put in effect a theory I had regarding similar phenomena, and I herewith pen the result, faithfully and honestly. Having read "In two places at once," with great interest, I prepared to retire, and before I had finished, I ate two large apples, a pippin and a gravenstein, which being in opposition to my usual custom, owing to a not overly robust constitution, a very short and digressive apparatus to a degree only noticeable among dyspeptics, with the result that healthy sleep did not ensue, a fact due entirely to the sacrifice I made in behalf of my theory, a theory advanced as far back as I can remember, but which originated I cannot say, but my impression is that a French doctor was responsible for it. I say my theory, because I know of no one who has tried it but myself, but to the point I had lain in bed awaiting Orpheus but a short time, when—and I am confident it was not asleep—an elderly gentleman whose funeral I attended only a few days of time ago, appeared before me in such a natural state that while I knew all the time he was dead—I was pinned down to my bed, unable to move hand or foot, not even turn my head (though I doubt not my head was turned). I was fully awake and fully conscious, the more active of us might safely take a lesson from it, if not in patriotism perhaps in etiquette, and remain in future until the "National anthem" has been sung at the close of an entertainment.

St. John People who Waited Until the National Anthem was Sung.

TO THE EDITOR OF PROGRESS: The following, which I clipped from an old St. John paper, may prove of interest to many. I have not the exact date, and would be pleased if anyone could enlighten me. This concert was given in aid of the widows and orphans of the brave soldiers who fell in the war with Russia in 1854. The words of the song were composed by the father of the writer, who was at that time practicing his profession in St. John, but has long since gone to his rest. In reading this account of the concert, I thought that besides bringing back memories of earlier days to our older citizens, the more active of us might safely take a lesson from it, if not in patriotism perhaps in etiquette, and remain in future until the "National anthem" has been sung at the close of an entertainment.

Madame Krollman's Concert.

On Friday evening this delightful singer, whose reputation in this city has been very enthusiastic, gave a concert at the hall of the institute in behalf of the patriotic fund. The hall was filled, and throughout the performance the audience manifested their appreciation of its excellence. Never did we witness such enthusiasm. Towards the close, when "Rule Britannia" was sung, from the words penned by a gentleman of this city, the applause was almost deafening, and at the conclusion of "God Save the Queen" three hearty cheers were given by the audience. We never saw Madame Krollman appear to better advantage than on this occasion, and the grace with which she received a splendid bouquet which was thrown on the stage, was loudly applauded.

The following are the words which Madame K sang to the air of "Rule Britannia":

Our gallant tars and soldiers brave, Who've gone to check the boastful Czar, From cruel fate of ruthless war, Rule British freedom! Rule our land sea, And France, and England long allied be. Both British flags and French have waved 'O'er Alma's bloody field on high; Appal'd our danger, bravely saved By daring acts of chivalry. Rule, etc., etc.

Three have those heroes, bravely led, On Crimea's soil our battles gain'd— For us their life-blood freely shed, And England's glory well maintain'd. Rule, etc., etc.

The orphan's claim, the widow's right, Have sternly made their just appeal, For others' sorrows, you can feel. Rule, etc., etc.

We learn that the proceeds of this concert amounted to the sum of £76 (fifty-six pounds) which will be transmitted to his excellency the lieutenant governor to be forwarded to England. It is said that a request, numerously signed will be presented to Madame Krollman to give a farewell concert before leaving the city, and we feel assured that it will be numerously attended. After which we understand that his beautiful songstress will pay a visit to Fredericton, where, we doubt not, she will meet with a warm reception.

England's Money's Guarded.

The Bank of England's doors are now so finely balanced that the clerk, by pressing a knob under his desk, can close the outer doors instantly, and they cannot be opened again except by special process. This is done to prevent the daring and ingenious unemployed of the great metropolis from robbing the famous institution. The bulion department of this and other great English banking establishments are nightly submerged in several feet of water by the action of the machinery. In some of the London banks the bulion departments are connected with the manager's sleeping rooms, and an entrance cannot be effected without setting off an alarm near the person's head. If a dishonest official, during day or night, should take even as much as one from a pile of 1,000 sovereigns the whole pile would instantly sink and a pool of water take its place, beside letting every person in the establishment know of the theft.

arriving with the promised relief to find the christians in possession of the city.

These winged couriers were also similarly employed at the siege of Leyden in 1675, but in this case the original letter reached the ones for whom it was intended and they were enabled to hold on until succor arrived. The pigeons who had contributed to this successful rescue were maintained at the public expense and at their death were embalmed and placed in the town house as a monument of gratitude for the signal service rendered by them.

For hundreds of years carrier pigeons have been used as postmen in many other parts of the world, serving alike in conveying warlike or peaceful messages from place to place.—Detroit Free Press.

A LESSON FROM THE PAST.

St. John People who Waited Until the National Anthem was Sung.

TO THE EDITOR OF PROGRESS: The following, which I clipped from an old St. John paper, may prove of interest to many. I have not the exact date, and would be pleased if anyone could enlighten me. This concert was given in aid of the widows and orphans of the brave soldiers who fell in the war with Russia in 1854. The words of the song were composed by the father of the writer, who was at that time practicing his profession in St. John, but has long since gone to his rest. In reading this account of the concert, I thought that besides bringing back memories of earlier days to our older citizens, the more active of us might safely take a lesson from it, if not in patriotism perhaps in etiquette, and remain in future until the "National anthem" has been sung at the close of an entertainment.

Madame Krollman's Concert.

On Friday evening this delightful singer, whose reputation in this city has been very enthusiastic, gave a concert at the hall of the institute in behalf of the patriotic fund. The hall was filled, and throughout the performance the audience manifested their appreciation of its excellence. Never did we witness such enthusiasm. Towards the close, when "Rule Britannia" was sung, from the words penned by a gentleman of this city, the applause was almost deafening, and at the conclusion of "God Save the Queen" three hearty cheers were given by the audience. We never saw Madame Krollman appear to better advantage than on this occasion, and the grace with which she received a splendid bouquet which was thrown on the stage, was loudly applauded.

The following are the words which Madame K sang to the air of "Rule Britannia":

Our gallant tars and soldiers brave, Who've gone to check the boastful Czar, From cruel fate of ruthless war, Rule British freedom! Rule our land sea, And France, and England long allied be. Both British flags and French have waved 'O'er Alma's bloody field on high; Appal'd our danger, bravely saved By daring acts of chivalry. Rule, etc., etc.

Three have those heroes, bravely led, On Crimea's soil our battles gain'd— For us their life-blood freely shed, And England's glory well maintain'd. Rule, etc., etc.

The orphan's claim, the widow's right, Have sternly made their just appeal, For others' sorrows, you can feel. Rule, etc., etc.

We learn that the proceeds of this concert amounted to the sum of £76 (fifty-six pounds) which will be transmitted to his excellency the lieutenant governor to be forwarded to England. It is said that a request, numerously signed will be presented to Madame Krollman to give a farewell concert before leaving the city, and we feel assured that it will be numerously attended. After which we understand that his beautiful songstress will pay a visit to Fredericton, where, we doubt not, she will meet with a warm reception.

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VENGEANCE EXTRAORDINARY.

The Penalty that Mahmud Khan Paid for Beating One of His Wives.

A vast amount has been written about the submissiveness of Oriental wives, and few exceptions to the rule of passive endurance among them are noted. A short time ago, however, an Oriental wife beater was punished by his victim in appalling manner.

Mahmud Khan, with his favorite wives, Ayama and Khairnasha, was on his way to Mecca. One night, between Bolan and Sindh, his tent was pitched opposite that of a German tourist, who observed what proceeded within and was thus able to reveal the motive in a subsequent tragedy. At bedtime Mahmud Khan threw himself on his couch and called in Ayama to give him the usual rubbing. Ayama, however, failed to treat her lord to his satisfaction, and snatching a piece of wood from the ground he struck her a savage blow on the back. The young girl, hardly 16 years old, started under the blow, and, to the surprise of the watching tourist, made a slight, almost imperceptible movement, as if to return it, as she set her teeth and glowered to the ground. Mahmud Khan evidently remarked neither the look nor the movement, for he rolled over and went to sleep, while the injured Ayama stole away.

The little caravan moved on the next day, and in due time arrived at Jacobabad, where Mahmud Khan and his two wives, when they were on their journey before embarking. Their way to the next city lay through a dense forest. Two days later Ayama and Khairnasha returned to Jacobabad alone. They behaved strangely, and gave contradictory and confused answers to all inquiries after Mahmud Khan.

They were detained and a search was made for their master. He was found naked and tied fast to a tree. At the foot of the tree was a large ant hill, and during the two days of confinement the ants had eaten much of the flesh of Mahmud Khan's bones. He was dying when found, but was able to explain that his wives had dragged him, tied him while unconscious to the tree, smeared his body with wet sugar to attract the ants, and, after stirring up the ant hill, had left him to die.

Mahmud Khan lived but three days after the rescue. Ayama and Khairnasha were condemned to hard labor for life, but hanged themselves immediately.

American Familiarity.

Imagine a man of strong character and sterling worth being constantly subjected to the cheapening process of being called by every man and boy in town "Lilly." It is all very well within a circle of relatives, but the promiscuous carrying on of the practice outside of the family is intolerable. After a week at the mountains or seashore a party of young people who have never heard of each other by their first names, with a reckless disregard for the proprieties, which to a well educated and cultivated person is little short of absolute rudeness.

Particularly does this apply when an ordinary acquaintance insists upon calling a young married woman "Mary" or "Bertha." For a young man to do this at once stamps him as ignorant of good form and guilty of an unpardonable liberty. Every one who has reached his or her majority is entitled to a courteous form of address. The individual who forgets this is presuming upon the intimacies of childhood, and still continuing to address them as boy and girl is practically an avowed foe to good manners.—Philadelphia Times.

Wanted to Be Shy.

It was a matter of every day conversation, writes the widow of the late General Custer, that if we were surrounded by the Indians the general would shoot me rather than leave me at their mercy. I woman like, used to ask him if he wouldn't wait to see if we would not be rescued; but he said he would not wait an instant for fear he might be killed himself and no one else would have the courage to shoot me. All the officers' wives heard the same talk every day, and we were prepared for the worst. Indeed, one day when the regiment had ridden outside of the Indians, leaving the garrison poorly manned, one of the officer's wives called a resolute woman who could handle a rifle one side to implore her to promise that if the Indians came into the post she would put a bullet through her heart before she shot herself.

As a cure for cold in the head and catarrh Nasal Balm is endorsed by prominent men everywhere. D. Derbyshire, president of the Ontario Creamery Association, says: "Nasal Balm beats the world for catarrh and cold in the head. In my own case it affected relief from the first application." Sold by dealers or sent by mail on receipt of price—50 cts. and \$1 a bottle, Fullard & Co., Brockville, Ont.

RANDOM RECOLLECTIONS

JOSEPH HOWE AND HIS TIMES.

And Incidental References to Some of His Prominent Public Contemporaries.

By "Historicus," Fredericton, N. B. NO. 14.

Mr. Howe's Speech—Concluded. The honorable gentleman (Mr. Holmes) reminds me that Lord John Russell supports good measures when Sir Robert Peel brings them down. We would do the same, if any were brought. But our complaint is, that His Excellency conducts the government of this country with a Council, in two sessions, have introduced no measures at all. But did my honorable friend ever hear of Sir Robert Peel coming to the House? He would not conduct the government on his own principles, because the Whigs would not help him; did he ever offer them seats in the cabinet to sacrifice a leader, and then denounce him and abuse them, when the sage proposition was refused? We are told that my friend, Mr. Uniacke, was not the leader in the last House. He was; if he bore the honors with less ostentation than his successor, he was acknowledged the leader of the government from 1840 to 1843; and that rank was cheerfully yielded by his colleagues. My honorable friend tells us, that my popularity has declined. Perhaps so; but he forgets to add, that it is his, I lost it by supporting Lord Falkland's measures, and Lord Falkland's government; by sharing the unpopularity of those with whom I was associated, and who have made so ungrateful a return. But is this House the test of any man's popularity now? We all know it was returned before Mr. Almon's appointment, before the retirement, before the proscription. The people of Nova Scotia have had no opportunity of pronouncing judgment upon these acts of folly; when they have, we shall see whose popularity and influence have declined. The honorable gentleman gave us a lecture on decency, but if he turns to my comparison again, he will find nothing which the most fastidious taste would reject. His name sake was condemned by the fanatics of Edinburgh, for writing the play of Douglas; the critics have perished, but the drama still lives. I am surprised that the honorable member reads no lectures to his learned friends, who are greater transgressors than I; and that he should have forgotten that the Pictou Observer, in regard of his own party, was remarkable for disgusting obscenity. I must now part with my honorable friend, whose joke at Mr. Uniacke's expense might have been spared, had the member for Pictou remembered that the reflection conveyed on the piety and sincerity of the Presbyterians of that fine county, was most unreserved; although the wags do say, that, in his own person, by a similar stroke of policy, the Antiguers lost a member, and the Kirk secured a deacon.

Let me now turn to an opponent of different style of mind; one with less originality but higher "pretensions." That I should have lived to be charged with "vapid declamation" by the honorable and learned member for Hants (Mr. Wilkins) was most unlooked for. I had nerved myself for everything else, but that quite overcame me. He, whom I have seen day after day clear these benches, until you, Mr. Chairman, sat like a solitary victim; he, whom the venerable President of the Legislative Council assured that he was not the only sufferer, when he complained of fatigue after a long oration; he, whom I heard thus accented by one of his own constituents at the nine mile river: "Are ye never gawn to be done, sir, and let the ither man gie us a screed?" Has it been my misfortune to outshout Herod? To appear tedious to the ears of him who wears everybody else? That gentleman and I met on several occasions last summer, and although the argument may have all been on his side, the freeholders were generally on mine. He published his speeches subsequently, and I was strongly tempted to issue a new edition of them with this title: "Speeches of L. M. Wilkins, Esq., which did not convince the people." Vapid declamation! Oh, no, sir, I cannot admit the learned gentleman to be a judge even of the article in which he deals. It has been said that language was given us to conceal our thoughts; if so, there has been a singular profusion in the case of the learned gentleman, who has one living language and two or three dead ones; yet so very few thoughts to conceal. He said I gave the House specimens of tragical comedy and farce. I regret that he has given us neither. The only character to which he aspires is the fine gentleman in the Vaudeville; but even that he dresses with too much pretension, and plays with little ease. His form wants the rounded symmetry; his features the dignified repose; his mind the playful energy which are essential to the character. He is too "fussy." He might pass for a scholar but for his pedantry, and for a fine gentleman but for his pretensions. The learned gentleman appears to have leaned over the Castilian Spring, not to slake his thirst, or arrange his robes to set off the harmonies of nature, but to fall in love, as Narcissus did, with his own image, and die with admiration of himself. The learned gentleman favored us with a lecture on good breeding, the gist being summed up at the end, where he declared that any man was a gentleman who took off his hat to him. One thing which he said certainly did astonish me: "I will not extend my hand to, or sit at the festive board with a man who lampoons a Governor." Here is a social proscription with a vengeance! How shall any man exist who has to cut his mutton without the light of the learned gentleman's countenance, and from whom his gloved fingers are withdrawn? But is the learned gentleman consistent in his reverence for authority,—with his virtuous hatred of those who write lampoons? This committee, this community, know who was the reputed editor of The Pictou Observer, and they will judge by a very few passages whether that gentleman's own near relative has not committed the unpardonable offence. [Here Mr. Howe read a variety of

extracts from The Pictou Observer, a paper said to have been edited by Mr. Wilkins' brother, in which Lord Falkland was accused of degrading his office by uncovering his head and holding the Prince de Joinville's stirrup while he mounted his horse; of going in plain clothes to a ball on the Queen's birthday, and having a foreigner for a secretary who might purloin official correspondence; of endeavoring to concentrate all the powers of government and legislation in his own hands, &c. He also read scurrilous extracts reflecting on the House, the Legislative Council and the Colonial Secretary.] Now, Mr. Chairman, will it be believed that the learned gentleman from Hants has maintained a brotherly intercourse with the person who openly contumaciously, if he did not write these, and dozens of other attacks upon the Lieutenant Governor? But, sir, there is another passage in which it is said Lord Falkland "has not only the head sinister on his scutcheon, but on his heart." Little skill in heraldry is required to understand the malignant indelicacy of that allusion; and what shall we think of the man who would introduce the slanderer, not to his own board, but into the bosom of the Lieutenant Governor. The people of Nova Scotia will probably come to the conclusion that jokes and lampoons are very innocent things when they come from the right side and the right family.

All this has been forgiven and forgotten; but am I to be remembered ever by a new Governor arrives. Though he may "not know Joseph," he is to be told of his misdeeds, though Martin's are to be "cast discreetly in the shade." The learned gentleman tells me that I closed the door upon myself; but what are the facts? That my friends and myself walked out of the door because we did not like the doings within the premises; when immediately a cry of burglary was raised. "Is not the Governor to be the judge of his own honor?" the learned gentleman asks. Were we not to be the judges of ours who false and defamatory charges were raised against us? were we to shrink from necessary self-defence? It is said that President Polk would not admit a man to his cabinet who had laughed at him; but what does this prove? The superiority of British American institutions, making, as they do, the will of the nation superior to that even of the chief magistrate. The learned gentleman favored us with the case of a gallant colonel, known to us all; but I intend to show that it was a most unfortunate illustration. His was an offence against majesty; against a lady and a sovereign, unprovoked, gratuitous, gross. But even that has been forgiven and forgotten in the same reign; the officer is at the head of his regiment again, and Her Majesty has one soldier the more, and one sullen and discontented servant the less. But what was said of the informer? What does Sam Slick say of him?

"Tho' I was born in Connecticut, I have travelled all over the thirteen united universal worlds of ourn, and am a citizen at large. No, I have no prejudice. Now, men that carry such little-tattle; no, I won't say men nother, for they ain't men, that's a fact; they don't deserve the name. They are just spaniel puppies, that fetch and carry, and they ought to be treated like puppies; they should have their tails cut and ears cropt, so that they might have their right livery."

"Oh, how it has lowered the English in the eyes of foreigners! How sneekin' it makes 'em look! They seem for all the world like scared dogs; and a dog, when he sneeks off with his head down, his head between his legs, and his back so mean it won't bristle, is a caution to sinners. Lord, I wish I was Queen!"

grow beneath the heat of his imagination, until, like Pygmalion's statue, she sank into his arms all the freshness of health and passion. She had not been long there, however, before he began to give her a bad character, and declared that he could not tell whether she was a harlot or an honest woman. I will not undertake to decide, but think that, responsible government, or Angelica—for that seems to be the fancy name—will be very apt to be judged by the company she keeps. Before passing from this topic, I may as well caution the learned gentleman not to set himself up for a moralist until he reforms a little, and when he preaches sermons on delicacy, to be a little more choice of language, or we shall have to apply the lines to him which Juvenal aims at Creticus:

"Nor, vale Metellus, shall From Rome's Tribunal thy banners prevail Against Harlotry, while thou art clad so thin, That through thy cobweb robe we see thy sin As thou dost mean."

The learned gentleman, with a solemn invocation to Nemesis, asked me if I quailed before the "air drawn daggers," the whirlwind, or the "false fire" by which he was surrounded. He shall be my judge. Three times I met him in his own country last summer; he knows which of us shrank from the encounter, or won the victory. He has seen me here for the last ten days; he sees me now. Do I quail? No, sir, I take my stand upon the constitution of my country, and all the powers of darkness cannot disturb my mind. But, oh! sir, I should like to see him in my position, with an armful of dispatches heaped upon his head; with a Governor and all his cronies, and two or three crown officers and half a dozen lawyers in his front, and tagrag and bob-tail in his rear; perhaps he might comb himself with more dignity than I do, but I confess I have my doubts. The reference to my pilgrimage to Downing street, came with an ill grace from him. When I went to Downing Street, some years ago, I went as a private gentleman, at my own cost and charges. My Colonial character was my only introduction, and I received more courtesy and attention than I deserved. When that gentleman went on his pilgrimage, as my learned colleague wittily reminded him,—the Province paid for his staff and scabbard shell; £500 sterling was drawn out of the revenue of this country to furnish his scrip; and his errand was hostile to the public interest, and to the wishes of the people. The learned gentleman cavils at my imagery, and tells us that Lord Falkland stands like an English oak, verdant and vigorous. I will adopt the figure, and admit that he stood so once; but I fear that the insidious ivy, the parasitic plant, and other creeping things, have so wound their tendrils around him, and though there is the outward semblance of a tree, the core is decayed, and the fountains of life withdrawn. But, Mr. Chairman, I lingered long enough with the member for Hants, and I must give him a line or two of plain English, in return for all his Latin. They were addressed by a great poet to a great king, but always come into my head when the learned gentleman draws towards the close of one of his "vapid declamations," and I long to exclaim:

"At length proud Prince, ambitious Lewis, cease To plague mankind."

This was the strain in which Mr. Howe indulged in connection with all the gentlemen in succession who had attacked him; and I have thought it worth while to copy the remarks that his powers may be understood better than by making a bald reference to them.

In a late No. I will make a quotation from Mr. Howe's Poetical works, for the purpose of exhibiting him in this line of literature. With respect to the piquant references to Lord Falkland, these will be explained hereafter when the grip is taken with the herculean arm of H. W. T. His constitutional and undignified conduct as a Governor.

A POWERFUL CHARM. How a Man Got Rid of His Swollen Cheek. Credulity and superstition are not confined to the lower classes alone in Ireland. I was told me as an actual fact by an educated lady, the daughter and sister of a clergyman, might very well be classed as an instance of both. We were discussing the subject of charms, and I was surprised to see that she believed in them herself, as did also her reverend brother.

I cannot doubt what I know to be true myself," she said; and told us the following tale, which I give in her own words: "There was a man in our village, a respectable shopkeeper, who was afflicted with an enormous tumour in his cheek, and he remembered the feelings of awe and curiosity with which I used to inspect his profile in church when I was a child. He sat a few pews in front of us, and I could not resist the temptation of watching him all through the service, and looking at the grotesque effects of his enormously exaggerated cheek. His infirmity seemed to increase with years, and the poor man was a frightful object. "One day not long ago I passed a man in the village street, whose face it seemed to know, and yet I could not think of his name. "It suddenly dawned upon me it was Mr. — without his swollen cheek! "I could hardly believe my senses, and followed him into a shop on purpose to see if it really could be the man I had seen only the Sunday before, so marvelously changed in such a short time. "Yes, it certainly was Mr. — "He addressed me first, saying, 'I suppose you hardly recognise me'; and he told me how he was cured. It was by a charm!" "He was advised to go out the first night the new moon was visible, and, after saying 'In the name of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost,' to wave a dinner-plate round his head nine times towards the new moon. He did so; and in the morning his tumour had completely disappeared. "Such was the tale told to me and implicitly believed in by an educated Irish lady.

THE MANGO TRICK.

How the Indian Jugglers Perform the Famous Illusion.

In 1865 a friend of mine was on the point of leaving Calcutta, when some native jugglers came on board the steamer to give an exhibition of their powers. The surroundings were thus very unfavorable for the performance of anything but a very dexterous trick, and the mango exhibition was carried in. This was filled with earth. A mango seed was then produced. It was a very large one—a point, this, of importance in view of what follows—and was duly placed in the earth and covered up. The earth was watered, and the basket in its turn concealed by a small cotton cloth.

Then began the usual mutterings and incantations, while the earth was again sprinkled with water and stirred with the fingers of the operator. After a few minutes' interval the juggler lifted the cloth and showed to the spectators two small mango leaves appearing above the surface of the earth. The basket was once more covered up, the watering of the earth and the incantations proceeded, and in a short time, when the cloth was removed, a mango plant, 7 inches or 8 inches high, and bearing four or five leaves, was disclosed to view. After another interval, a seedling mango appeared, at least 13 inches high, and bearing seven or eight leaves. Here the performance ended.

Curiosity was rife, of course regarding the juggler's modus operandi, and my friend, anxious to know how the trick was performed, offered the juggler a good round sum of money for the disclosure of the secret. After some hesitation, the man consented to reveal his art, stipulating that his revelation should be conducted in a secluded spot. A cabin on the ship was offered and accepted as a suitable place, and the juggler and my friend retired thereto. The basket was prepared as before, and mango seed was handed around. It was, as before, a large one, and the juggler returned to the juggler, he pressed one end of the seed with his long finger-nail, when the seed opened. Two small leaves, those first seen in the deck-trick, were then withdrawn from the seed, and next in order came forth the stem, with four leaves. Ultimately, the full thirteen inches of the plant were manipulated out of the seed before the eyes of the spectators.

The seed was, in fact, a hollow one, and the young plant had been dexterously folded within its cover, the particles of its being returned to the juggler, he pressed one end of the seed with his long finger-nail, when the seed opened. Two small leaves, those first seen in the deck-trick, were then withdrawn from the seed, and next in order came forth the stem, with four leaves. Ultimately, the full thirteen inches of the plant were manipulated out of the seed before the eyes of the spectators.

How Diamonds Cut Glass.

It has been ascertained by a series of experiments that a diamond does not cut out glass file fashion, but forces the particles apart, so that a continuous crack is formed along the line of the intended cut. The crack once begun, very small force is necessary to carry it through the glass, and thus the piece is easily broken off. The superficial crack or cut need not be deep; depth, according to fine measurements, of .0007 part of an inch is sufficient to accomplish the purpose; so that the application of much force in using the diamond only wears out the gem without doing the work any better. Numerous stones, such as quartz and other minerals, when ground into powder, will cut glass like a diamond, but are not as valuable for that purpose, lacking the requisite hardness, and soon losing the sharp edge necessary to make the operation a success.—Ez

Mother and Child.

One night a tiny dew drop fell into the bosom of a rose; "Dear little one, I love thee well; Be ever here thy sweetest rest."

THINGS OF VALUE.

A great mind will neither give an affront nor bear it.—Home. For Cholera Fellows' Speedy Relief stands ahead of all other Preparations. The less we parade our misfortunes, the more sympathetically we command.—Dewey. Fellow's Dyspepsia Bitters is not a new remedy. It has been known in this country over fifty years. The test of true manhood is what it is willing to suffer for others. And what shall I say more? for the time would fail me to tell of all the virtues of Putnam's Emulsion. God never sends people to fish in deep water who have broken nets. If you would save your wife trouble and enjoy a cheap but delicious dinner take home a package Kerr Evaporated Soup Vegetables. Well, Sarah what have you been doing to make you look so young? Oh, nothing much only using Hall's Hair Renewer to restore the color of my hair. What man is will always depend upon what he believes God to be. Commercial Citric Acid is an ingredient of most Ginger Ales. Wilmot Royal Belfat is comprised of pure Jamaican Ginger Lime juice, Spa water and other pure ingredients. For scrofula in every form Hood's Sarsapilla is a radical reliable remedy. It has an unequalled record of cures. I have drank a small quantity of the Wilmot Spa Waters, during a few weeks and am greatly relieved of dyspepsia for which I believe it is a specific if preserved in N. W. W. TURRIS, Annapolis Co.

Seeing much, suffering much and studying much, are the three pillars of learning.—Disraeli. Can we be indifferent to the wretchedness of our brethren when we know that peace, health and happiness are within their reach. Commercial men, office men, clerk, students and all persons of sedentary habits may be entirely relieved from the distress caused by indigestion or dyspepsia by using K.C.D.C.

Don't Boil, Don't Scald

the clothes on wash day. It's not necessary. Surprise Soap does the wash without boiling or scalding a single piece. The clothes last longer washed in this way. It's the quickest and cleanest way of washing too. There's no steam about the house either.

SURPRISE makes white goods whiter; colored goods brighter; flannels softer; nor does it injure the tenderest hands or finest fabrics. 'Tis a remarkable easy way to wash.

To Our Patrons!

We take pleasure in announcing to you that we have opened, in connection with our Laundry Business, a Dyeing and Cleaning Department, and have secured the services of an expert English Dyer, who has had an experience of a great many years in LONDON and PARIS; all work will be done at Lowest Possible Prices.

Table with two columns: CLEANING and DYEING. Lists various items and their prices.

IF all orders entrusted to us will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Solliciting your esteemed favors, we beg to remain, Yours truly, Ungar's Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 28 to 34 WATERLOO STREET, 62 & 64 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

BE SURE and send your laundry to Ungar's Steam Laundry, St. John (Waterloo street); Telephone 58. Or Halifax: 62 and 64 Granville street. It'll be done right, it done at

Advertisement for German Electric Belt Agency. Includes text: 'FREE! GERMAN ELECTRIC BELT AGENCY' and 'FEMALE COMPLAINTS. RHEUMATISM. LAME BACK. KIDNEY DISEASES. DYSPEPSIA. NERVOUSNESS. LUMBAGO, &c.'

ARE THEY ELECTRIC? So many bogus Appliances have been sold claiming to be Electric that produce no action whatever, that many persons have come to the conclusion that no Appliance can be made in this form that will generate a current. To settle this matter we will guarantee that we sell first-class, Five-Hundred Dollars, if a test by means of a galvanometer does not show that The German Electric Belt generates a current. Write for full information enclosing six cents for postage to Canadian Branch German Electric Belt Agency, Parkdale, Ont.

Through Stock Taking!

And all Goods Marked Below Cost. Men's Overcoats and Reefers at Prices never before dreamt of. Men's and Boy's Suits at less than actual Cost. Five Hundred Pairs of Pants at a sacrifice, to make room for Spring Stock shortly to arrive.

CITY MARKET CLOTHING HALL, 51 Charlotte St. and BLUE STORE, cor. Mill and Main Sts., North End. T. YOUNGCLAUS. N. B.—During the Winter months we will make up goods in our Custom Department, 61 Charlotte Street, at greatly reduced prices.

Advertisement for Kerr's Cream Chips. Includes text: 'Kerr's CREAM CHIPS OPERA CREAMS.' and 'See many cases just as simple as the eye of the child...'

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'SEE THE LAW' and 'BY REV. C.' and various small notices and advertisements.

SUNDAY READING

SERMON.

The Law of Growth. BY REV. C. H. SPURGEON.

"And when Jesus departed thence, two blind men followed him, crying, and saying, Thou Son of David, have mercy upon us. And when he was come into the house, the blind men came to him: and Jesus saith unto them, Believe ye that I am able to do this? They said unto him, Yes, Lord. Then touched he their eyes, saying, According to your faith be it done unto you. And their eyes were opened; and they immediately followed him, saying, See that no man know it."—Matthew 9:27-30.

I am not about to expound this incident, but to draw illustrations from it, but only to direct your attention to one single point, and that is, its extreme simplicity. There are other cases of blind men, and we have various incidents connected with them, such as in one instance the making of clay, and the sending of the patient to wash at the pool Siloam, and so forth. But here the cure is extremely simple: the men are blind, they cry to Jesus, they come near, they confess their faith, and they receive their sight straightway. You see there is, in their case, these simple elements—a sense of blindness, a desire for sight; then prayer, then coming to Christ, then an open avowal of faith, and then the cure. The whole matter lies in a nutshell. There are no details, no points of care and nicety which might suggest anxiety; the whole business is simplicity itself, and that one point I want to dwell upon at this time.

There are cases of conversion which are just as simple as this case of the opening of the eyes of the blind; and we are not to doubt the reality of the work of grace in them because of the remarkable absence of singular incidents and striking details. We do not suppose that a conversion is a less genuine work of the Holy Ghost because it is simple.

I would like to make our discourse useful to many I will begin by remarking, in the first place, that it is an undoubted fact that many persons are much troubled in

Coming to Christ. It is a fact that must be admitted, that all do not come quite so readily as these blind men came. There are incidents on record in biographies, there are many known to us, and perhaps our own cases are among them—in which coming to Christ was a matter of struggle, of effort, of disappointment, of long waiting, and at last a kind of desperation by which we were forced to come. You must have read John Bunyan's description of how the pilgrims came to the wicket gate. As they were pointed, you remember, by Evangelist to a light and to the gate, and they went that way according to his bidding. I have told you sometimes the story of a young man in Edinburgh who was very anxious to speak to others about their souls; so he addressed himself one morning to an old Musselburgh fishwife, and he began by saying to her, "Here you are with your burden." "Ay," said she. He asked her, "Did you ever feel

A Spiritual Burden? "Yes," she said, resting a bit, "I felt the spiritual burden years ago, before you were born, and I got rid of it, too; but I did not go the same way to work that Bunyan's pilgrim did."

Our young man was greatly surprised to hear her say that, and thought she must be under grievous error, and therefore begged her to explain. "No," said she, "when I was under concern of soul, I heard a true gospel minister, who bade me look to the cross of Christ, and there I lost my load of sin. I did not hear one of those milk and water preachers like Bunyan's evangelist." "How," said our young friend, "do you make that out?" "Why, that evangelist, when he met the man with the burden on his back, said to him, 'Do you see that wicket gate?' 'No,' said he, 'I don't.' 'Do you see that light?' 'I think I do.' 'Why man,' said she, 'he should not have spoken about wicket gates or lights, but he should have said, 'Do you see Jesus Christ hanging on the cross?' Look to Him and

Your Burden Will Fall Off your shoulder.' He sent that poor man round the wrong way when he sent him to the wicket gate, and much good he got by it, for he was likely to have been choked in the slough of despond before long. I tell you I looked at once to the cross, and away went my burden." "What," said this young man, "did you never go through the slough of despond?" "Ah," said she, "many a time more than I care to tell. But at the first I heard the preacher say, 'Look to Christ,' and I looked to Him. I have been through the slough of despond since that; but let me tell you, sir, it is much easier to go through that slough with your burden off than it is with your burden on." And so it is. Blessed are they whose eyes are only and altogether on the Crucified. The older I grow the more sure I am of this, that we must have done with self in all forms and see Jesus only if we would be in peace. Was John Bunyan wrong? Certainly not; he was describing things wrong! No, she was perfectly right: she was describing things as they ought to be, and as I wish they were.

Obstacles. In many cases men are hindered by prejudice. People are brought up to the belief that salvation must be through ceremonies; and if they are driven out of that they still conclude that it must certainly be in some measure by their works. Numbers of people have learned a sort of half-and-half Gospel, part law and part grace, and they are in a thick fog about salvation. They know that redemption has something to do with Christ, but it is much of a mixture with them; they do not quite see that it is all Christ or no Christ. "Believe and live," is a foreign language to a soul which is persuaded that

that its own works are in a measure to win eternal life.

In some instances the struggle of the heart in getting to Christ, I have no doubt, arises from a singularity of mental conformation, and such cases ought to be looked upon as exceptions, and by no means regarded as rules. Now take, for instance, the case of John Bunyan, to which we allude. If you read Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," you will find that, for five years or more, he was the subject of the most fearful despair—tempted by Satan, tempted by his own self, always raising difficulties against himself; and it was long, long before he could come to the cross and find peace. But then, dear friend, it is in the last degree improbable that either you or I will ever turn out John Bunyan. We may become tinkers, but we shall never write a Pilgrim's Progress. We might imitate him in his poverty, but we are not likely to emulate him in his genius; a man with such an imagination, and all of wondrous dreams, is not born every day, and when he does come, his inheritance of brain is not all a gain in the direction of a restful life. Bunyan was one by himself; but do not lay down a law that everybody else must be odd too. If you and I did happen to go round by the back ways, do not let us think that everybody ought to follow our bad example. Now, if some come to Christ, and they are not ignorant, but well instructed, and readily see the light, let us rejoice that it is so. It is of such that I am now about to speak somewhat more at length.

II. It is admitted as an undoubted fact that many are much troubled in coming to Christ; but now, secondly, this

Not at all Essential to a real, saving coming to the Lord Jesus Christ. I mention this because I have known Christian men distressed in heart because they fear that they came to Christ too easily. They have half imagined, as they looked back, that they could not have been converted, at all, because their conversion was not attended with such agony and torment of mind as others speak of.

I would first remark, that it is very hard to see how despairing feelings can be essential to salvation. Look for a minute, can it be possible that unbelief can help a soul to faith? It is not certain that the anguish which many experience before they come to Christ arises from the fact of their unbelief? They do not trust, they say they cannot trust; and so they are like the troubled sea, which cannot rest. Their mind is tossed and tossed, and vexed sorely through unbelief; it is this foundation for holy trust? It would seem to me the oddest thing in all the world that unbelief should be a preparation for faith. It seems to me to be far better for the soul to believe the word of God at once, and far more likely to be a genuine work when the soul convinced of an accepts the Saviour.

A Simple Process. Once again, many instances prove that all this doubting and fearing, and despairing, are not essential, because there are scores and hundreds of Christians who came at once to Christ, as these two blind men did, and to this day know little about those things. Taught from their parents, they came under the influence of the Holy Spirit very early in life, they heard that Jesus Christ could save them, they knew that they wanted saving, and they just went to him. I was about to say, almost as naturally as they went to their mothers or their fathers when they were in need; they trusted the Saviour, and they found peace at once. Several of the honored leaders of this church came to the Lord in this simple manner.

I will go yet further and assure you that many of those who give the best evidence that they are renewed by grace cannot tell you the day in which they were saved, and cannot attribute their conversion to any one sermon or any one text of scripture, or to any one event in life. We dare not doubt their conversion for their lives prove its truth. You may have many

Trees In Your Garden of which you must admit that you don't know when they were planted; but if you get plenty of fruit from them, you are not very particular about the date of their striking root. Oh, if you are trusting the Saviour—if he is all your salvation and all your desire, and if your life is affected by your faith, so that you bring forth the fruit of the spirit, you need not worry about times and seasons.

Many also, of another class, namely, the simple-minded, come in like manner. We might all wish to belong to that class. Some professors would be ashamed to be thought simple-minded, but I would glory in it. Too many of the doubting, critical order are great puzzle-makers, and great foils for their pains. The childlike ones drink the milk while these folks are analyzing it. They seem every night to take themselves to pieces before they go to bed, and it is very hard for them in the morning to put themselves together again. To some minds the hardest thing in the world is to believe

A Self-Evident Truth. They must, if they can, make a dust and a mist, and puzzle themselves, or else they are not happy. In fact, they are never sure till they are uncertain, and never at ease till they are disturbed. Blessed are those who believe that God cannot lie, and are quite sure that must be so if God has said it; these cast themselves upon Christ whether they sink or swim because if Christ's salvation is God's way of saving man it must be the right way, and they accept it. Many have thus come to Christ.

Now, proceeding a step farther, there are all the essentials of salvation in the simple, pleasant, happy way of coming to Jesus, just as you are; for what are the essentials? The first is repentance, and these dear souls, though they feel no remorse, yet hate the sin they once loved. They have been taught by God's spirit to love righteousness and seek after holiness, and this is the very essence of repentance.

Those who have thus come to Christ have certainly obtained true faith. They have had no experience which they could trust in, but they are all the more fully driven to rest in what Christ has felt should do for them in their own tears, but in Christ's blood; not in their own emotions, but in Christ's pang; not in their consciousness of ruin, but in the certainty that Christ has come to save all those that trust Him. They have faith of the purest kind.

The Evidence of Love. And see, too, how certainly they have love. "Faith works by love," and they show it. They often seem to have more love at the first than those who come so dreadfully burdened and tempest-tossed; for, in the calm quiet of their minds, they get a truer view of the beauties of the Saviour, and they burn with love to him, and they commence to serve him, while others, as yet, are having their wounds healed, and are trying to make their broken bones rejoice. I am not wishing to depreciate a painful experience, but I am wishing to show, as to this second class, that their simply coming to Christ, as the blind men came, their simply believing that he could give them sight, is not one whit inferior to the other, and has in it all

The Essentials of Salvation. For, next, notice that the gospel command implies in itself nothing of the kind which some have experienced. What are we hidden to preach to men—"Be dragged about by the devil, and you shall be saved?" No, but "Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved." What is my commission at this time? To say to you, "Despair, and ye shall be saved." No, verily; but "Believe, and you shall be saved." Freely take what God gives, and simply trust the Saviour. If not that, the gospel? Well, then, why should any of you say, "I cannot trust Christ, because I don't feel this, and don't feel that?" Come as you are.

I conclude with one more observation, to those persons who are privileged to come to Jesus Christ softly, pleasantly, and happily, are Not Losers. They do lose something, certainly; but there is not much in it. They lose something of the picturesque, and they have the less to tell. When a man has had a long series of trials to drive him out of himself, as at last he comes to Christ, like a wrecked vessel tugged into port, he has a deal to talk of and write about, and perhaps he thinks it interesting to be able to tell it; and if he can tell it to God's glory, it is quite proper that he should. Many of these stories are found in biographies, because they are the incidents which excite interest and make a life worth writing; but you must not conclude that all godly lives are of the same sort. But I ask you this, when those blind men came to Christ just as they were, and said that

They Believed that he could open their eyes, and he did open their eyes, is there not what Christ in their story as there well could be? The men themselves are nowhere, but the healing Master is in the foreground. More detail might almost take away the peculiar prominence that he has in it all.

Perhaps you may suppose that persons, who do this gently, lose something by way of evidence afterward. "Ah," said one to me, "I could almost wish sometimes that I had been an open offender, that I might see the change in my character; but, having been always moral from my youth up, I am not always able to see any distinct mark of a change. I have evidence of a change, but this form of evidence is of small use in times of darkness, for if the devil cannot say to a man, 'You have not changed your life'—for there are some that he would not have the impudence to say that to, since the change is too manifest for him to deny—it says, 'You changed your actions, but your heart is still the same. You turned from a bold, honest sinner to be a hypocritical, canting professor. That is all you have done; you have

Given Up Open Sin because your strong passions declined, or you thought you would like another way of sinning, and now you are only making a false profession, and living in what you should deny. Your confidence must always rest in him you came to—that is, in Christ—whether you came in his flying, or running, or walking. If you get to Jesus you are all right, anyhow; but it is not how you come, it is whether you come to him. As to evidence, they are first in the best weather, but when the tempest is out wise men let evidences go. The best evidence a man can have that he is saved is that he is still clinging to Christ.

Lastly, some may suppose that those who come gently to Christ may lose good deal of adaptation for their usefulness, because they will not be able to sympathize with those who are in deep perplexity, and in awful straits when they are coming to Christ. Ah, well, there are enough of us who can sympathize with such; and I do not know that everybody is bound to sympathize with everybody in every respect. It is a great mercy to have some brethren around us who

Can Sympathize with those who have been through that pain; but do you not think it is a great mercy to have others who, though not having undergone that experience, can sympathize with others who have not undergone it? Is it not useful to have some who can say, 'Well, dear heart, don't be troubled, for, too, came to Jesus as gently and safely and sweetly as you have done?' Such a testimony will comfort the poor soul; and so, if you lose the power to sympathize one way, you will gain the power to sympathize in another.

To sum up all in one, I would that every man and woman and child here would come and trust in the Lord Jesus Christ. It seems to me to be such a matchless plan of salvation, for Christ to take human sin and to suffer in the sinner's stead, and for us to have nothing to do but just accept what Christ has done, and to trust our names wholly with him. He that would not be saved by such plan as this deserves to perish; and so he must. God grant that none of us may reject this way of grace, this open way, this safe way. Come, linger no longer. The Spirit and the bride say, "Come." Lord, draw them by the love of Jesus. Amen.

For a general family altar we confidently recommend Hood's Pills. They should be in every home medicine chest.

The Jews and Unitarians. In the last month of the bygone year a Jewish rabbi preached in the church of the Unitarian congregation in Syracuse, N. Y., and the Unitarian minister preached in the synagogue of the Jewish congregation. We learn from the Jewish papers that the Jewish congregation was well pleased with the sermon of the minister, and that the Unitarian congregation was well pleased with the sermon of the rabbi. Both of the preachers obtained assurance that both of the congregations were in agreement concerning the doctrines expounded in the church and in the synagogue, and it is understood that the rabbi and the minister will hereafter exchange pulpits whenever they desire to do so. Surely this is one of the most remarkable and interesting developments of the age in the religious line.

A Subject for Disagreement. A Methodist church has been closed in Vienna because one of the articles of its belief denounces masses as "blasphemous fables and dangerous deceits." These words constitute an insult to "one of the religions recognized by the state." These words, however, come from the articles of the Church of England.

A Japanese View. At one time Japan considered the question of establishing a national creed, and a minister was sent to Europe to investigate; but, says the Bishop of Exeter, who has been following the subject, the agent returned to report that christianity exercised no more beneficial influence upon vice than Buddhism.

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Notice.

TENDERS will be received up to the Tenth day of February next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purchase of the Stock of Dry Goods belonging to the Estate of Turner & Finlay. An inventory can be seen at the store, No. 12 King Street, West, on the 6th inst. Tenders must state whether for cash or on time, and if on time the security offered. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. St. John, N. B., 23rd January, 1892. SAMUEL C. PITFIELD, JAMES T. GILCHRIST, Trustees of Turner & Finlay.

Notice of Dissolution.

THE undersigned hereby give notice and certify that a certain limited Partnership under the laws of the Province of New Brunswick, conducted under the firm name of "W. C. PITFIELD & Co.," for the buying and selling at wholesale of dry goods and other merchandise, and generally a wholesale dry goods and general commission business, which by the certificate of Limited Partnership registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds of the City and County of Saint John in the said Province, was to commence the Twenty-eighth day of December, A. D. 1892, did terminate and is dissolved the said First day of January, A. D. 1892. (Signed) WARD C. PITFIELD, S. HAYWARD.

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAINT JOHN, N. B.: Be it remembered that on this Thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1891, at the City and County of Saint John, in the said Province, by lawful authority duly commissioned and sworn, residing and practicing in the said City of Saint John, personally came and appeared, WARD C. PITFIELD and SAMUEL HAYWARD, parties to and the signers of the annexed notice and certificate, personally came and appeared at the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John and Province of New Brunswick, before me, J. E. BARNES, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said County of Saint John, and acknowledged the said WARD C. PITFIELD that he signed the said notice and certificate, and the said SAMUEL HAYWARD that he signed the same. Given under my hand at the said City of Saint John this Twenty-first day of December, A. D. 1891. (Signed) J. E. BARNES, J. P. City and County of Saint John.

Partnership Notice.

THE undersigned, desirous of forming a Limited Partnership under the Laws of the Province of New Brunswick, hereby certify:

- 1. That the name of the firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is "W. C. PITFIELD & Co."
2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the buying and selling at wholesale of dry goods and other merchandise, and generally a wholesale dry goods and general commission business.
3. That the names of all the general and special partners interested in said partnership are as follows: WARD C. PITFIELD, who resides at the City of Saint John in the City and County of Saint John and Province of New Brunswick, is the general partner, and SAMUEL HAYWARD, who resides at the Parish of Hamlet in the County of Kings and Province of New Brunswick, is the special partner.
4. That the said SAMUEL HAYWARD has contributed the sum of forty thousand dollars as capital to common stock.
5. That the period at which the said partnership is to terminate is the Second day of January, A. D. 1892, and the period at which the said partnership is to terminate is the Second day of January, A. D. 1892. Dated this Thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1891. (Signed) WARD C. PITFIELD, S. HAYWARD.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAINT JOHN, SS. Be it remembered that on this Thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1891, at the City of Saint John and Province of New Brunswick, before me, JAMES A. BELYEA, a Notary Public in and for the said Province, by lawful authority duly commissioned and sworn, residing and practicing in the said City of Saint John, personally came and appeared, WARD C. PITFIELD and SAMUEL HAYWARD, parties to and the signers of the annexed certificate, and in the said certificate mentioned and severally acknowledged, the said WARD C. PITFIELD that he signed the said certificate, and the said SAMUEL HAYWARD that he signed the said certificate. In witness whereof, I the said Notary have hereunto set my hand and Notarial Seal at the said City and County of Saint John, the said Thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1891. (Signed) JAMES A. BELYEA, Notary Public.

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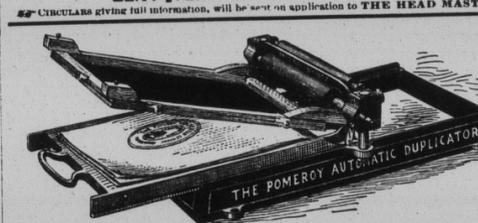
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IN TANGIER'S STREETS.

FOUR NATIONS HAVE AN EYE ON NORTHERN AFRICA.

Something About the People Seen in the Ancient City—Their Customs, Habits and Dress—An Interesting People Graphically Described.

(Progress Special Correspondence.) The present "revolt of the tribes" in Morocco, though doubtless overestimated in importance, renders a tour of adventure to the interior by any white man from Tangier an impossible performance. It also brings sharply to mind many recent prophecies, from highest European diplomatic sources, of the early disintegration of this the last barbaric sultanate of ancient Mauritania.

At least four great European powers are concerned in the acquisition of all northern Africa. The present so-called revolt is locally attributed to the exactions of the Bashaw of Tangier. These are no worse nor better than they have always been. In any event the four powers—Italy, France, Spain and England—are eagerly alert for the possibilities in all new moves in northern Africa; and Morocco, the last remaining empire of barbarism of ancient Mauritania, is doomed. The glitter and clink of an hundred thousand chapelet rifles girdle it on the east and south. Open-mouthed cannon complete the circle on the north and west. Strategically enough civilization often confronts barbarism in this way. There is not at this moment a break in its circling impact. The inevitable and resistless pressure may come before these words can find their place in print. It may not come before the century is done. But is no less inevitable. Then Morocco will be transformed, like Algiers, into a paradise of health and plenty, and beyond it, even to the wild Soudan, the oases of the waterless wastes of Sahara shall bloom and blossom in all the glorious luxuriance of a glowing Cuban valley.

Until then, from any standpoint this weird old city must remain a place of the rarest interest. No one can tell its age. The seiges, pillages and pestilences it has withstood are uncounted. Decaying, ruinous, hoary, it has still clung, though but twenty miles from christian Europe, to its primitive customs closer than Tunis, Alexandria or Cairo. Costume, custom, face, utensils and food of scriptural times are here precisely as they were known in Oriental cities 2,000 years ago. Taking your stand midway between the harbor and the Soc-de-Barra, study with me these strange and varied tides of human travel crowding in either direction. There is suppressed excitement in the face of all owing to the constant exaggerated rumors of the possible action of the mountain tribes, and what may be done by the Sultan, if he can take a moment from the charms of his thousand wives, to oppose their threatening sedition. Aside from this all things in Tangier go on as they have each day for many an hundred years.

This group comprises a half dozen Mozabites. They are Syrians by descent, and are believed to be identical in race with the Scriptural Mozabites. They are the fiercest money makers of Morocco, and are butchers, grocers, bakers, anything for riches. Their greed is prompted by a curious ambition. That is to gain independence and return to their homes at Hammada Chebka, a little oasis surrounded by lofty rocks in the most arid and burning portion of central Sahara. To sometime return rich to Hammada Chebka, the Mozabite will work and starve half veil, like the Arab woman, but her haik (shawl or wrap) which covers her head, falling nearly to her feet, is of blue and white checked stuff, similar to that worn by negroes in Tangier.

Behind them are a score of negroes. They are on their way to their masters' homes from the market of Soc-de-Barra. You may find any day hundreds more like them as helpers at the market. One is chanting some wild song of the jungles, and she is now and then encouraged by shrill cries of "Jaloo!" from her companions. They are indescribably ugly, with short, puffy bodies, tremendous heads and short, hump necks, lumpy cheeks and square jaws, nostrils flattened back almost in a line with the facial angle; and lips like a pair of ebened conch shells. Their haiks are always of the blue and white checked variety, intensifying the lustre and depth of color of their coal black skins.

But here is a bevy of Jews on their way to the place of customs at the waterside, on some errand connected with the importations, and a few Jewish women are with them. There are 3,000 of these folk in Tangier, and not one is poor.

The women in their company give an excellent example not only of the beauty of the female members of this race as they are found near and in the orient, but also of the costumes of the better class of these in Tangiers. Long, straight gowns without drapery and of the richest silk, green, orange or purple, encircled at the waist by cords of silk, gold or silver chains of pure gold, constitute the sole outer garment, strikingly different from the Arab woman's. Their feet are encased in colored pointed slippers. Each woman wears a black silk scarf, bound tightly across the forehead, gathered closely over the head, falling in delicate folds behind, and jeweled ornaments. This, with a plain band of spotted white linen drawn tightly across the chin, and a magnificent India shawl carried upon the arm or thrown carelessly across the shoulders, completes the costume of these, the most stately and beautiful women of Tangier.

Besides these there will troop by you hundreds of the Biskris—the scavengers, water-carriers and men-of-all-work of Tangier—bare and shaven-headed, fine featured and with splendid form and muscular development. Impish little black-bells of mongrel race who will perambulate you, from blacking and shining their own faces to plucking an eye out and into its socket, for but one copper *fa* for each exhibition, are dancing about you. Snake-charmers with hideous cobra-de-capelle wound about their filthy bodies will pass you. Necro-

managers who really eat fire are as common as the sparrows, and are those who do not at the summer sports, and nickel-shocker and barefooted, and over on the trot, pass past you. Half grown negroes from the Soudan with scant breechcloths of untanned hides for raiment are here. Venerable old men, apathetic as opium-eaters and withered as mummified mummies, are seen; while genuine Bedouins, on skinn steeds magnificently caparisoned, each bumping beneath a wondrous burnous, dash recklessly through the crowds.

And still there are trains of donkeys and of camels laden with merchandise for far Berber villages and farther oases of the desert; women with servants in whose baskets are fowls for beholding at the revolting "Negress Sacrifices;" hundreds of Khabyles with leather aprons and shaven all heads, their strong wives, unveiled or with long chemises reaching to feet and girdled at the waist with bright sashes, who work with their husbands everywhere and anywhere, provide an ample study of African hill-men; while thousands of the native Arab and Moorish men and women sweep by with swish of robes and jingling jewels and anklets, like weird and soft musical wraiths in white. Some of these are plodding towards khoubra or marabout to mourn beside their dead, or are gliding from home or shop to shadowy mosque to pray.

All architectural beauty is found in carved Moresque archways, among which are many magnificent specimens; in bases and capitals of spiral stone pillars supporting arches, vaulting over such superstructures often about the sky; and these are in the pure Arab style of 1,000 years ago; about the facades and fronts of numerous fountains set in cool alcoves, projecting unexpectedly from blank walls, or built upright from the center of tiny squares, the only places in all this ancient city where sunlight ever reaches the earth; and behind the massive walls in interiors, whose structural grace and exquisite ornamentation are an endless feast of artistic delight.

The shops of Tangier are all merely tiny niches in the walls. The Moorish merchant enters his little black den through a trap door; lowers the shutter which falls often in steps to the street and sits in the center of his possessions, which are all within reach, voiceless and grave as the day long like a forsaken Punch in a pantomime. Every manner of a shop is just like his. In some, workmen are embroidering the white burnous, utilizing their great toes to hold tight the disengaged thread. In others greasy fritters are fried in a solemn and stately manner while one waits. Some display ostrich eggs and native ornaments. Here and there a white-robed and bearded man are surrounded by crates of charcoal and tiny bundles of lags. In others almost priceless oriental draperies are packed and bunched around a merchant who smokes and dreams as if no thought of traffic ever entered his head.

The ancient and venerable letter and scroll writer has his niche, or chair, at archway side, and waits with the patience only an Indian or a Moslem can command, to indite epistle or trace sacred passage from the Koran upon egg-shell, or on ribbon for some devout one's amulet. Shoemakers squat cross-legged, sewing and hammering upon uppers and sandals only. Bread-sellers crouch against walls and doorways. Groups of swarthy Khabyles with their copper ewers are ever heard the gurgling of fountains. Veiled women wriggle and mince to and fro in market, or khoubra or mosque. Stately Arabs appear and disappear, their flowing robes shutting out the vistas of the narrow streets. Cloth venders higgeluggie at the cracks of massive doors barely ajar. Funeral corteges pass on the run—for the dead Moslem arrives in narrow streets that much more speedily. Girls with dough-covered boards ready for the bakeries are as fleet as the funerals. The donkeys loaded with street-garbage force you against the walls. Other donkeys with panniers packed with fruit, orange-blossoms and roses, fill the shadowy ways with the attars of sunny valleys.

The same weird, wild scenes of semi-barbaric life that were here a thousand years ago are here today, every day, all day, and will remain. And if you wander through these ghostly ways at night, all is still, shadowy, silent. You see the white, silent walls about you. You know that white, silent forms whisk past you. And away up there through infinite space you see the white, silent stars looking down. EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

How Alaska Indians Dress. The Indians of the interior of Alaska are not even possessed of tents. They carry all their belongings wherever they go. They are dressed entirely in skins of the greater part of the year. Their principal garment is what they call a parka. It is a skirt terminating at the top with a hood. It is made of dressed mink or ground squirrel skins, or of the hide of eagles, of moose, or of martens. The hood, which may be made of reindeer skin, is trimmed with wolf fur. The shirts of both sexes are alike, except that those of the women are split up the sides. A knowledge of that fact makes it easy to distinguish one sex from the other. In all else both sexes dress and look alike. The shirts reach below the knees and fall over their moose moccasins, which are, in reality, tights that come up to the waist. Over these again they wear boots of tanned leather or fur. In summer, cotton shirts and drawers and blankets form their costumes. These Indians catch enormous masses of fish with the most primitive hooks made of wood, and capture the squirrels and smaller fur-bearing animals with snares made of eagle's quills.

Buddhist Prayer Wheels. In the sacred city of Ourga, the headquarters of Mongolian Buddhism, are numerous "prayer wheels," inscribed with prayers and dedication to Buddha, and the more they are turned the more religious they make you. Many of the more devout persons turn smaller wheels held in the left hand while manipulating the large one with the right hand. The curious bits of rags noticed flying above the palisades of the inclosures of this town are "prayer flags." No Moagolian house is without them—the more the better—for each one is supposed to convey a prayer to Buddha.—*Jeekish Tidings.*

ADMIRERS OF SAM SLICK.

THE HALIBURTON CLUB HOLDS ITS HUNDRETH MEETING.

A Literary Society that is becoming widely known is holding its Fall of Interest—Some of the Page's Read.

An important epoch in the history of the Haliburton society was celebrated in the club room at King's college, Windsor, on Friday evening, January 29th. The occasion for which the large assembly of members had come together to celebrate was the 100th meeting. The executive committee had been preparing for the event for some little time, and the excellent programme presented was the gratifying result of their labors. Besides the large attendance of members, many of whom had come from Halifax and elsewhere, there were present several visitors, among whom was Mr. R. G. Leckie, manager of the London-derry Iron mines, of Londonderry, N. S., his son Mr. R. G. E. Leckie, of Middleton, and the Rev. F. W. Vroom of King's college. Mr. F. Blake Croton, of Halifax, and Mr. W. D. Lightball, of Montreal, (the well known author of "Songs of the Great Dominion") were among those members who wrote expressing their regrets at not being able to attend. The popular President of the club, Professor Charles G. D. Roberts, took the chair at about eight o'clock. After reading the minutes and attending to the usual preliminaries, the president addressed a few cordial remarks of welcome to the visitors who responded in appropriate, if somewhat brief speeches. An article on the origin of the 'Haliburton' by Mr. C. E. A. Simonds, M. A., of Moncton, N. B., was then read by the Vice-President, Mr. C. G. Abbott.

The paper which dealt with the causes that led to the inception of the club and its early history, was profoundly interesting to the members. Mr. Abbott also supplemented this article with a short sketch replete with useful information and points of interest culled from the minute book of the society. At the conclusion of this paper the president called for some music and the undergraduates trotted forth one of those ever popular college choruses. Professor Roberts then read a poem of rare merit entitled "The Pagan's Prayer" composed by a distant and very popular Haliburtonian, Mr. Bliss Carman of the editorial staff of the New York Independent. Mr. H. A. Jones then convulsed the audience with a song of his own composition. This effort elicited the warmest approval of the honored performer kindly responded to by the secretary of the club, Mr. W. A. Courtney, then read a well-written paper by Mr. C. S. Martin, B. A., now a lawyer in Boston, U. S. A., on Medieval Punishment, and the modes of chastisement were grossness and ingenious in the extreme, and the members were conscious of a feeling of relief that their lot had been cast in this prosaic nineteenth century. Another college song dispelled the "creeping effect" that the last number on the programme had caused, and then a poem of great originality and conception, though not without a good deal of obscurity here and there, was read by the author, Mr. C. F. Hall, B. A. An excellent paper was then delivered by Mr. G. B. Roberts, B. A., on "Literary Outlook in Canada." It was marked by strong patriotism and a fervid belief in the capabilities of native talent. This paper should be reproduced in print so as to circulate the sound principles and thoughtful words therein embodied.

As soon as the notes of another rousing song had died away a young undergraduate, Mr. A. B. deMille, read an original story entitled "La Nuit Blanche." This young gentleman is the son of the late author, Professor James deMille of Dalhousie college, Halifax, and has evidently inherited much of his father's brilliant talent. His story abounded in rich humor; was beautifully worded and well wrought out from the beginning to the finish. The president then read a poem from another distant member—Mr. Arthur Wier, B. A., of Montreal—the well known young author of "The Fleur de Lys and other Poems," the "Romance of Sir Richard," etc., etc. His verse is always graceful and musical and this poem was eminently so.

Hon. Mr. Longley, attorney-general of Nova Scotia, then concluded the programme with one of those clever witty speeches for which he is so famous. He said that he had come all the way from the distant meeting, but the excellent programme had listened had well repaid the journey. He was proud of being a member of this society and complimented the resident members on their talent and literary ability. The president had imposed one restriction on him, viz: to abstain from politics and he would religiously strive to do so. He told some funny stories in his inimitable manner and provoked bursts of merriment. He addressed a few earnest words to the young men encouraging them to do all in their power for Canada and her greatness.

On a vote being taken the formal meeting adjourned and the members were entertained to a sumptuous supper by five of the resident 'Haliburtonians'—Professor Roberts, Mr. G. B. Roberts, Mr. K. Weatherbe, B. Sc., Mr. Courtney and Mr. Drysdale. After some music and conversation the members joined hands and lustily sang "Alma Mater," and "God Save the Queen." This ended a most enjoyable and instructive evening. The 'Haliburton' founded eight years ago in memory of the immortal "Sam Slick," a graduate of Kings college, has already won a name for itself throughout Canada as a literary club. It has among its members many of the chief provincial writers in the domain, and is beginning to stamp its impress on the literary work now being produced. It has published one annual—"Haliburton"; the man and the writer," and another is spoken of. It was incorporated by the provincial legislature in 1889. Its scope was well defined by Mr. Simonds in his article read at the last meeting; "Kings college, Windsor, is its centre, the dominion of Canada its circumference." C. G. A.

A Light Step. Anybody can have it who will be at the pains to set the foot down right. In that lies all the difference between a thumping, lumping gait, and the light tread that makes people call you "velvet footed." The whole art and mystery lies in a single sentence: Put the ball of the foot down first, throwing the weight upon it, and letting the heel come to the floor the hundredth part of a second after. Treading flat footed—over all the sole at once—the weight comes with a jar that is about equally destructive to quiet, to grace and to shoe leather. By stepping first on the ball, just back of the toes, its cushiony muscles act as a spring, and make walking a double pleasure.—From Harper's Young People.

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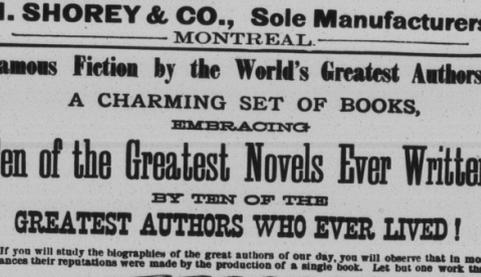
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ASTRA'S TALKS WITH GIRLS.

(Correspondent seeking information in this department should address their queries to "Astia," St. John.)

I am afraid you often grow tired waiting for your answers, girls, but the correspondence seems to get heavier every week, and unless I made the replies far more brief than you would like, it would be impossible to answer them all each week with the amount of space at my disposal. So you will have to wait your turn with as much patience as you can summon.

POND LILY, St. John.—I think you must have written under some other name, did you not, as I cannot remember having a pond lily in my garden of girls before, and I seldom forget a name? In answer to your first question, either would be perfectly correct though it is rather more formal to send it by mail. Address to the lady. One invitation is correct, including both names, as "Mrs. Mowbray Smith requests the pleasure of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Robinson to accompany on Thursday evening." Always sealed; it is not always done by any means, but it is correct. This would be the proper form.

Mr. and Mrs. Pond Lily request the pleasure of your company at the marriage of their daughter, Edith Plesner, Arthur Robinson, at St. Mary's church, on Thursday evening, April 7th, at ten o'clock, and afterwards at their residence, 33 South street.

And then address the outer envelope to "Mrs. William Jones," and the inner one to "Mr. and Mrs. William Jones." If the ceremony is to take place at the house, substitute the number and street for the name of the church. Write any courteous acknowledgment of the present that you can think of, just a few words of thanks. Your letter did not give me any trouble at all, as your questions were thoroughly sensible, and to the point.

ALMA, St. John.—Nothing in the world will cleanse the face and purify the pores of the skin from dust, so thoroughly, as Pears' unperfumed soap and warm water. Borax and hot water is good also, but in spite of the prejudice against putting soap on the face, which is so common, I have always noticed that people who habitually used soap on their faces once a day and washed it well off afterwards, had the best complexions, but cheap or poor soap is very bad for the skin, so be sure that it is pure and good. Unless the gentleman is much older, or occupies a more exalted position, the lady leads the way, even in entering her own house; it would embarrass the gentleman very much to insist on his taking the lead. I am very glad you enjoy our "Talks" so much, your questions are no trouble at all.

NEBRASKA NELLIE.—I am sorry to say that you have lighted upon one of the subjects on which I am densely ignorant. I know nothing whatever about canaries. I had to give to me when I was quite a child, but in spite of all my loving care, they both died, and I have never replaced them. I did not know they ever suffered from asthma. I know that a little cayenne pepper in their food is excellent for them, and supposed to be good for their voices, but farther than that I cannot advise you, a bird fancier could probably tell you of some remedy. The pup is quite well, thank you, and he is a spaniel; we never have anything "mongrel" in connection with our household, even the dog belonging to the "Casta de Ver de Vera." As to the pup's name is not Geoffrey. You seem to have been getting things slightly mixed.

ROLLING STONE, St. John.—It seems to me that I saw your name, which is not by any means a common one, in last week's PROGRESS? Your appreciative words gave me great pleasure, and I am very glad you made up your mind to write; there is always room for one more in my garden of girls. And so you live alone a great deal? Well, I think I should like to know you as much. You can be numbered amongst my friends if you like, for I have made many new friends since I have been in charge of this department, even though there are many whom I have never seen. It is not so very difficult to find out who I am as you might imagine. You will have to ask me about the recipe again, I am afraid, as it was the only word in my vocabulary that I could not make out and the only trace of the bad pen which I saw. You would have to send your real name, but it would be kept in strictest confidence; nothing is ever published in a respectable newspaper without the name of the author being handed to the editor. All other communications are regarded as anonymous and taken no notice of. But do not let that very necessary precaution discourage you as it really is the bulwark of the newspaper constitution. Thank you for the kind wish, but if I had the sleigh drive I would not enjoy it, somehow I never enjoyed sleigh driving, I feel the cold too intensely, but still I am glad to see the snow. Yes, ours is indeed an exception at least we think so, and so do a great many unprejudiced judges. You see I did consider it quite worth answering.

PETE, St. John.—The gentleman's place most decidedly, he conducts the lady to a seat, bows slightly, and says "excuse me" and then moves away to find his partner for the next dance. You ought to have more sense than to ask me such a question, and if you meant it as a joke it was a very poor one. "When a young gentleman is leaving the lady should his lady friends kiss him good-bye?" No! they certainly should not do anything so silly, and you know they should not, just as well as I do.

SCROOL BOY.—Yes, I really meant it, and I am glad to hear from you again. Your question is perfectly natural, and not in the least foolish. It is one of what are called "the dead languages," that is, it is not the language of any race now living, though I believe there are dialects in certain parts of Italy, the more remote parts, which closely resemble the Latin.

(2) Invariably, to do otherwise would be most impolite, and be should, if possible, without monopolizing his attention too much, find time to have a few minutes' conversation with the hostess during the evening, and never think of leaving the house without seeking out both host and

hostess and bidding them good night with a few words expressive of the pleasant evening he has spent. (3) Lamp your dances are quite common and great fun I think. No wonder you were pleased, especially if she was a pretty girl. It is only fair that we should have a chance of asking the other sex now and then, even if it is only for a dance, just to know how it feels to take the initiative for once. (4) Well, no, I really think you would be foolish to feel slighted under the circumstances; it would have been only an empty compliment, you know. Yes; it was terribly sad about the poor young duke, and my heart aches for the young princess. Since you seem so sure of it, you lovely boy, I really am "awfully nice," at least I know I could make you think so if I tried. And I do assure you on my solemn word of honor that I am a woman; just imagine a man trying to run this column, and think how he would succeed! You see, Geoffrey has the pleasure of hearing my voice all the time, so he has some excuse for getting tired of it sometimes, poor fellow! But he was only joking all the same. Your letter was very nice, and had no mistakes at all. Good-bye, "School Boy," till the next time.

"GRINNON BARRETT"—I do hope I have got your name right, but it was such a strange one that I was not quite sure. Why, yes, I have numbers of boys on my list, and some of them I am really fond of. I am delighted to think you did not feel afraid of me, and felt in some degree as if I were a friend. I shall always be only too glad to be a real friend to any correspondent who needs one. The contributor referred to is a man, most emphatically; and to tell you the truth I do not consider it at all a compliment to be suspected of being one and the same with him. I don't know why, but somehow I never cared for his writings, though I never even saw him. I quite agree with you about both the poetry and the music, and I love James Whitcomb Riley, but still no one can touch Longfellow in my estimation. I could never learn to like Wagner. Do you know that you are a very, very, nice man. I think? and I thank you for the "unsolicited testimonial" from my heart. I wish I could spare you more time, but I am rushed today.

HERE'S AN IDEA. For Ladies who Have had Trouble with the elusive Moth.

Appropos of moths Harper's Bazar says: "The protection of clothing from insect enemies when stored away in an unending bother. The wary beetle and the elusive moth miller scold at camphor, enjoy tarine balls, crawl calmly over tarred paper, wiggle through cracks of the cedar closet, and persistently edge their way impartially into cedar or pine box. The only safety is to put clean (either sponged, washed or steamed), well beaten, well sunned garments first into muslin, either old or coarse, and then to wrap them closely in newspaper. Insects have no appetite either for cotton or printer's ink. This double precaution, however, makes it impossible to tell one garment from another in its mummy like wrappings, so it follows that every parcel must be labeled. Then it is difficult to remember which closet has this or that parcel. A large sheet of paper tacked on the inside of each closet door or lid of chest or trunk makes it easy to write down each bundle as it is put away, and will show at any time the contents of each receptacle. The shoe and bundle bags are great aids to orderly closets, and in them there should be a place for wrapping paper and pieces of a ball of twine. First, bags for ball gowns, no trouble to make and easy to crush; make a bag of light undressed cambric twelve inches longer than the gown and a little wider. Make a flap with buttons at the top instead of drawing strings and put loops at the two upper corners to hang it by. This is how it looks:

Put your gown in this and pin it with large safety pins at the top. Then it may hang.

After Dangers of the "Grip." Boston papers facetiously remark that "La Grippe is seldom fatal unless you use all the remedies recommended for it." They are correct. The writer fully believes that the end of the poor "grip" victim is he tried all the patent medicines that have adorned the pages of our leading newspapers as "sure cures for La Grippe," would be like Mark Twain, who for his famous cold tried every remedy advised by friends, until his stomach became so weak he began to vomit and continued until, as he avers, "one was like to throw up his mortal soul." We notice one of the leading advertisers of the day has been conspicuous at this opportune time by the absence of any claim to cure the "grip." They certainly deserve a "carcano" and we feel like giving them a free "ad" for their compassion upon our readers. The more so for the reason that probably more people have used their remedy, that good old family medicine, Johnson's Anodyne Liniment for this foreign influenza, than all others combined. And why not? Certainly no other will relieve catarrhal colds, coughs, bronchial troubles, or neuralgic pains, as promptly as that same old Anodyne Liniment, and the above are all symptoms or results of La Grippe. Herein lies the real after dangers from this epidemic of influenza; it leaves the mucous membrane inflamed of the nose, throat and bronchial tubes under very susceptible to the catarrh, bronchial troubles and pneumonia, which come with February and March in our northern climate. We shall still pin our faith to a remedy for this after danger, which acts promptly to allay inflammation; for therein lies the chief danger from throat and lung troubles. And surely a remedy that has the friends that Johnson's Anodyne Liniment has, after eighty years' trial by the critical public, and has been used for the "grip" more extensively than all the advertised remedies, deserves, as we said, a medal, and has before us we hope a prosperous year as an octogenarian. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., the manufacturers, will send you a valuable pamphlet free.—Advt.

MILLER BROS.' EXHIBIT. It contained the Best Pianos and Organs and Was Admired.

At the recent exhibition, says the Halifax Mail, Miller Bros. (Granville street) occupied a large space (nearly the whole of the south end gallery), and their show presented a fine appearance. It was all enclosed by a nice neat railing (of turned bannisters) and the place raised about eight inches, while all was covered by a nice carpet, the walls and ceiling being nicely papered, and suspended from the ceiling were three electric lights, and their whole place tastefully and richly draped and some nice paintings hung. They showed fifteen fine organs and pianos. The Karn organ in church and parlor styles, some of which are very fine in both appearance and tone, ranging in price from \$75 to \$450. Also some fine Karn pianos in mahogany, walnut and rosewood finish. The Evan Bros. piano in mahogany, walnut and rosewood finish; both of those makes of pianos are becoming very popular. Music could be heard from their department. They also showed in a separate booth ten of the celebrated Raymond sewing machines in different style of oak and walnut. Among them was a very fine cabinet machine, which attracted much attention, it being so simple to open and close and to operate; and when closed having the appearance of a writing desk. This machine has become of late years a general favorite with the public. This firm deserves credit for going to the trouble and expense they did in making so fine an exhibit. They received three diplomas on their organs and pianos. The highest award given, no prizes were offered. They have now been in business over twenty years and during that time have worked up a very large business in the lower provinces, which territory they control.

The monthly concerts at the school for the blind have been resumed. The first of these took place on Wednesday afternoon in the assembly hall of the institution. The visitors were conducted to different parts of the buildings, and were loud in their praises of the arrangement of the music rooms and pianos. Through the plate glass doors of each of these rooms a pupil could be seen practising upon one of the new Evans Bros. or Karn pianos recently put in by Miller Bros. of the city, who are the sole agents. Their pianofortes are particularly fine in tone and are giving every satisfaction.

MILLER BROS., Granville street, at the recent exhibition, received three diplomas on their organ and piano exhibit.

Put your gown in this and pin it with large safety pins at the top. Then it may hang.

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MARRIAGE IN PARIS.

Saturday is the Popular Day for Workmen.—What is Necessary. Before Pierre can with safety select his particular Saturday he has a multitude of civil and religious requirements to attend to. Neither he nor Lizette can think of such a thing as marrying without the consent of their families. If father, mother and grandparents are dead, a family council must be called of the nearest living relatives to consider the case and give or withhold permission. If it is refused to Pierre and he is under 25, or to Lizette and she is under 21, the marriage cannot go on.

For eleven days before the civil marriage can take place there must be posted at the door of the mayor's office in the arrondissement in which each lives a bulletin giving the names, occupation and residence of the persons to be married and full data about both parties.

While these preliminaries are in progress Pierre is collecting the documents necessary for the civil ceremony. It is no small outlay, for each must be made out on official paper—an expensive luxury in Paris. There must be certificates of the births of himself and Lizette. When all this has been done it will be safe to sign the marriage contract—that is, if they have one, which is doubtful. A marriage contract means that there is property to be regulated, and Parisian workmen and his fiancée are not often incumbered in that way. Lizette has no dot at all, there are certain social requirements for them both. Etiquette taxes them less in trouble than in law, but more in purse. If Pierre were rich he would present Lizette with a corbeille made up of jewels, lace and perhaps a cashmere shawl, but as it is he will give her some article for her wedding toilet; a white shawl perhaps, or a veil, or gloves. He will send her a bouquet, too, in the morning of the wedding, and he will provide a ring and a marriage piece." As for Lizette, she must buy for her future husband his wedding shirt, hose and cravat.

The Japanese Girl's Peculiar Beauty. Grotesque as she may look when pictured on a fan or embroidered in silk on the tapestries of her country, the Japanese girl as a nature is a very pleasing and seductive little person. Her skin is like tinted porcelain, and to set it off she puts a dab of brilliant red in the center of her pretty rosebud mouth. This red stuff is peculiar to Japan. It is not an ordinary pomade, but has a delightful odor and taste suggestive of sandalwood and lotus blossoms. When properly applied her little mouth looks like the heart of a ripe pomegranate, and her soft eyes, and her hair with its queer sticks run into it, and her fragile baby hands, and her graceful, sinuous body all combine to make the daughter of Japan a very strong, and in some ways delightful, contrast to her sisters of another hemisphere. This Japanese girl, with her gentle ways, her quiet, amiable manner of speaking, her contentment and her ruddy lips, lives in a land of enchantment. She has a charm all her own, and such a strong attraction does she prove to the young men who wander Japanward that it is with many a sigh of regret that they tear themselves away to return to the bustle and activity of American civilization and American women, with their advanced ideas and their progress.

COLONIAL HOUSE, PHILLIPS SQUARE, MONTREAL. Great Cheap Sale PREVIOUS TO STOCK-TAKING.

During the month of January, we will offer OUR Entire Stock! At discounts ranging from 10 to 75 per cent., with 5 per cent. extra for cash.

We respectfully invite correspondence, and give prompt and careful attention to mail orders.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., COLONIAL HOUSE, Phillips Square, Montreal.

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. The effects of WITCH HAZEL, when combined and applied in the formula of an oil, is marvelous. It has been used over forty years, and always affords relief and always gives satisfaction.

For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding; Fistula in Ano; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.

For Burns, Scalds and Ulceration and Contractions from Burns. The relief is instant—the healing wonderful and unequalled.

For Inflammation of Caked Breasts and Sore Nipples. It is invaluable.—Price, 50 Cents. Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK.

WITCH HAZEL OIL. A DRESS \$3.00 for

A BEAUTIFUL CLOTH SERGE DRESS for the above sum seems ridiculous, but ladies will find the same to be a fact by sending their address to the ENGLISH MANUFACTURING CO., P. O. BOX 688, MONTREAL, who will immediately send samples, post free. All orders sent C.O.D. with privileges of examination.

LADIES' FINE EVENING SLIPPERS!

For Latest New York Styles our assortment consists of Ladies' Red Morocco Duchess Tie Slippers. Ladies' Grey Suade Theo Tie Slippers. Ladies' Grey Suade Adonis Bkle. Slippers. Ladies' Black Kid Windsor Tie Slippers. Ladies' Black Kid Beatrice Slippers. Ladies' Black Kid low cut Opera Slippers.

We also have a few Pairs of SATIN SLIPPERS that we are closing out at \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

WATERBURY & RISING, 34 KING AND 212 UNION STS.

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THE NEW AND FASHIONABLE WINTER RESORT OF THE WEST INDIES. Read Hon. Adam Brown's Report of the Jamaica Exhibition, as to Climate, Scenery, etc., etc. SPLENDID HOTEL ACCOMMODATION TO BE FOUND

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The Elite Hotel of Jamaica. THE HEADQUARTERS OF DISTINGUISHED VISITORS FROM ABROAD. HOME OF THE INVALID AND PLEASURE SEEKER. SITUATED on the Seashore just outside the City and within 5 minutes' drive of all Docks, Stations, Points of Interest and Business Centres. Has the finest views and healthiest location of any Hotel in the City.

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SEE A FEW OF THE MANY TESTIMONIALS: Opinions of some Distinguished Guests on the "Myrtle Bank" Hotel.

From the Hon. Villiers Stuart, King of the House, Jamaica.—Having been staying on several occasions at the Myrtle Bank Hotel, I have found it well appointed, and the staff most obliging. The hotel is well situated, the verandas have the benefit of the sea breeze and command very interesting views. We found the beds especially comfortable.

From Arthur Harvey, Esq., Toronto, Canada.—I have spent some weeks in Jamaica, every hour of which has been delightful, and much of the pleasure has been due to the excellent accommodations of the Myrtle Bank Hotel. The rooms, the dining room, and the civility received at your hands, call for this acknowledgment.

From Hon. Thos. J. Clayton, Thurston, Penna.—We have spent ten days at Jamaica, making the Myrtle Bank Hotel our headquarters. We have found it the best Hotel on the island. We can recommend this Hotel to our countrymen as an agreeable resting place.

From John M. Oakley, of Pittsburg, Pa.—On leaving your hospitable house, the "Myrtle Bank," after two weeks' stay, we wish to say to our countrymen, through you, that we have found your location favored by the sea-breeze as cool as the mountain top. We shall advise all our friends visiting at Jamaica to stop at this Hotel.

From Rear-Admiral Seymour, R. N.—For the four weeks I have lived in your Hotel, I have been struck with the civility of the staff to guests and the pleasantness of the Myrtle Bank Hotel. I wish to thank you for the attention and the civility shown to me. I wish to thank you for the attention and the civility shown to me. I wish to thank you for the attention and the civility shown to me.

From Hon. T. A. and Lady Brassey.—The Hotel is about the best planned I have seen in the Tropics. The broad verandas and passages entirely open to the air make it deliciously cool. The bed rooms could not be more comfortable.

From Senator Warner Miller, U. S. A.—I desire to express my appreciation of your Hotel. I have been to Kingston. Your Hotel furnished me with perfect accommodation.

From Cleveland Moffett, Correspondent of the "New York Herald."—It gives me pleasure to state that during the ten days I have passed in your pleasant Hotel, I have been treated with the greatest courtesy and attention. The accommodations are most excellent. I wish to thank you for the attention and the civility shown to me. I wish to thank you for the attention and the civility shown to me.

From John G. Kleins (Sept. 28, 1891), Correspondent "New York World."—During the stay of myself and wife at Myrtle Bank we have received every attention. The accommodations are most excellent, the beds could not be better, and it is a first-class.

JAMAICA can be reached via Steamer Alpha from Halifax, sailing twice a month, \$75 for return passage or via Steamers of the Boston Fruit Company, sailing from Boston twice a week, \$30 for return passage. For further particulars address: HERBERT A. CUNHA, MANAGER MYRTLE BANK HOTEL CO., Kingston, Jamaica.

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THINGS WORTH KNOWING

The thinnest tissue paper is 1-1000th of an inch in thickness.

The income of the Church of England is more than \$1,000,000 a week.

The proportion of pure Anglo-Saxon words in the Bible is 97 per cent. of the whole.

The United States has a capacity for producing about 15,250,000 pounds of paper annually.

Mining for gold in Australia commenced in the year 1851, but the discovery is recorded as far back as 1823.

It is the custom in Brooklyn for physicians to render services to priests and to attend them professionally without making any charge.

It is stated that in 1890 the number of persons killed in India by snakes was 21,412, while the number of snakes slaughtered was 510,650.

The battalion on a war-footing in Germany and France is 1,000 strong. In peace it is in France 550, in Germany 544 officers and men.

Santa Claus is a corruption of St. Nicolas, the name of a saint of the Roman Catholic church, and the vigil of his feast is held on December 6.

Under the Saxons the acorn crop in England was considered so important that the principal cause of famine is recorded as being due to its failure.

A child born in a British ship on the high seas is deemed to have been born in Britain, a ship being, by the law of nations, part of the territory to which it belongs.

The total number of clergy of the Church of England is about 23,000. If we include the clergy in the colonies and those engaged in missionary fields the total is swelled to 27,000.

The extensive production of bricks manufactured of coal dust and pitch in France may be judged from the amount stated to have been used in that country in 1889, namely, 24,000,000 tons.

The Farnell commission sat for 129 days, the inquiry concluding with a speech by Sir Henry James, lasting 11 1/2 days. About 425 witnesses were examined, and 98,177 questions were answered.

Seals when basking place one of their number on guard to give the alarm in case of danger. The signal is a quick flap of the flippers on a rock. Rabbits signal with fore paws and have regular signals and calls.

There are now nearly 100,000 Jewish residents of the little kingdom of Holland, and the Jews in Amsterdam are 10 per cent. of the city's population. Some of them are very rich, and the majority of them are prosperous.

In the British navy there are about 373 vessels of all kinds; in the Russian navy there are 688 vessels of all kinds, including 312 "small vessels for the use of the ports." Great Britain has 62 iron-clads; Russia has 41.

It is a curious fact that the delicacy as to mentioning the age of women is no piece of modern sensiveness. In the Old Testament, although great numbers of women are mentioned, there is but one—Sarah, Abraham's wife—whose age is recorded.

For a century and a half a firm in Aix-la-Chapelle has possessed the secret of dyeing the regulation robes of the Roman Catholic cardinals their characteristic red color, and of the manufacture of the cloth, and therefore has had the monopoly of making the robes.

All acts which fall to be done upon a Sunday should be performed the day previous, unless there is provision to the contrary. Bills of exchange falling due on a bank holiday, or on a Sunday preceding a bank holiday, are payable on the first business day after the holiday.

In the language of colors, green is emblematic of hope, for the vernal regeneration of nature is typical of life after death; blue denotes faith; for it is the hue of heaven; white is the color of innocence, and red is chosen to represent love, because the heart's blood is of that color.

Careful observation and comparisons made by scientific Americans prove the hottest region on earth is on the southwestern coast of Persia, where Persia borders the Gulf of the same name. The thermometer never falls below 100 degrees at night, and frequently runs up to 128 degrees in the afternoon.

Coke is the name given to coal from which the volatile constituents have been driven off by heat. The best kind is obtained from coal when carbonized in large masses, in ovens constructed for the purpose. It is also obtained, though of an inferior quality, from the retorts of gas works after the gases have been separated.

Time was not computed from the date of the birth of Jesus Christ until A. D. 632, when it was invented by a monk named Dionysius Exiguus. The same century saw it introduced into Italy; but it did not come into vogue in England until the council of Chelsea in 816, when it was ordered to be used, though it was not generally employed for several centuries afterwards.

During sleep the waste products of the waking activity of the whole body are removed, and the brain shares with the other structures in the beneficial result, but it requires no special privileges. The heart, which appears never to sleep, really sleeps twelve out of the twenty-four hours, and it beats slower, and therefore sleeps longer, during the general repose of the body; and the same remark applies to the movements of respiration.

The origin of the custom of April fooling cannot be traced with any degree of certainty. In the literature of the last century there are found many references to it, and yet beyond that it is scarcely possible to go. One suggestion is that the custom of playing tricks on the first day of April is derived from some ancient pagan custom, such as the Huli festival among the Hindus, or the Roman Feast of the Fools. One fact, however, we do know, and that is that the practice prevails in many countries, under various names, which would seem to indicate that it dates away back to the early history of the race.

"PROGRESS" PICKINGS.

He—How chilly it is tonight. I could hug a stove, I feel so cold. She—Is that so? Why, I'm so warm I feel just a stove.

Echel—Mr. Hobson and Mr. Hubbell will call this evening. Grace, you know. What shall we do to entertain them? Grace—Let's propose.—Boston Post

Jeweler—Move lively, now! We must have snap in this establishment. Office boy—If a teller o' my size at \$4 a week ain't a snap, what is?—Jeweler's Weekly.

He (to himself)—She hates me or she would not be so cold and distant. She (to herself)—He doesn't care for me one bit, or wouldn't sit way off in a corner like that.

Filkins—Dr. Killum has paid five visits to our house. Bilkins—My! at \$9 a visit. That's expensive. Filkins—It's only \$10. The last four he was after his money.—Brooklyn Life.

A Sure Cure.—Stranger—And so you believe in Prof. Chloride's cure for drunkenness? Red nose enthusiast—Believe in it! How can I help believing in it? I've been cured six times.—Life.

Mrs. Morris—So you have lost your new girl. Mrs. Benedict—Yes; when she broke Charlie's pet coffee cup and gave him a new one with "Love the Giver" on it, I thought it was time to let her go.

John—said the minister's wife, "how many more times are you going to recite that sermon of yours?" "Don't bother me, my dear, if you please," he returned. "I am practising what I preach."

AN INTERESTING STORY.

He kissed her once he kissed her twice; He was the happiest of men; I think he would kiss her thrice If papa hadn't come just then.—Harper's Bazar.

Neighbor—It is very kind of you to take an interest in my daughter. "Such was not my purpose." Neighbor—"What was your purpose?" "To take her entirely."—New York Truth.

Snodgrass—"If aerial navigation is ever a success, balloon lines will be the most fashionable means of transportation." "Snively—How do you know?" "Snodgrass—Because balloons are swell affairs."

Lord Devoid—"Have you ever been presented at court, Mrs. Lakeside?" Mrs. Lakeside—"Oh, lots of times! There isn't a judge in Chicago that doesn't know me. I've been divorced three times."

Wearly Looking Man—Doctor, can insomnia be cured? Doctor—Nothing is easier. Any one can fall into a sound sleep by simply trying to count a thousand.

Wearly Looking Man—Y-es, but baby can't count.

Minnie (aged six)—Mither Martin, may I thip on my finger an' put it on you' thearf pin? Her sister's beau—Ya-as, it you wish. But why? Minnie—Thither thayth it's pastime, an I want to thee if it will thik.

Spatts—Mr. Dingbatts. I'er-love your daughter and ask your consent.—Dingbatts—Why, sir, she's only seventeen. Can't think of her marrying yet. Wait till she's twenty. Spatts—Very well, sir. (He sits down and begins to wait.)

Junior Practitioner—I respectfully object, your honor, to being assigned as counsel for the prisoner. The last one I defended at your request never paid me a cent. The judge—Can't you collect your fee? Junior practitioner—No, your honor. They hung the man.

New domestic—Mr. Spinks has called, mem. Miss De Gine (at her toilet)—Mercy me! You see I'm engaged. Mr. Spinks (some moments later)—You said Miss De Gine was at home, I believe. New Domestic—Yessir, but yuh can't see her, sir. She's cuttin' her corns.

Wife—What time did you get in last night, Harry? Husband—Five o'clock, a. m. Wife—What do you mean by coming in at such an hour? Husband—Didn't want to disturb you in the middle of the night and spoil your beauty sleep.

Miss Twitter—I want to ask you something. Mr. Penn—I hope (blushing) you won't think me too forward? Steele Penn—Have no hesitation, Miss Twitter. Miss Twitter—I am going to have some handkerchiefs embroidered, and I was wondering if it would be safe to have the initials of my maiden name placed on them.

Sick Child—Mamma, do folks that die and go to heaven wear white robes and crowns and have harps to play on when they want to? Mamma—Yes, dear. Sick Child—And do they have bicycles to ride and sponge cake to eat. Mamma—No. Sick Child—Then I guess you can bring me that medicine I didn't want to take.

Edison said recently: "So far as the patents themselves go. I have stood an actual loss in experimenting and in lawsuits of \$600,000. I should be better off if I had not taken out any patents."

Patrick Egan, the United States minister to Chili, is thus described: A low voiced, quiet looking person of small stature, past fifty, with plenty of gray hairs in his close trimmed, reddish brown beard and hair, restless blue eyes and small hands and feet. Mr. Egan is a neatly dressed man and a prohibitionist.

The Shah of Persia has more than \$35,000,000 worth of ornaments, gems and precious stones in one strong room, 20x14. There are scabbards in this treasury worth \$1,000,000 each. The finest turquois in the world has a case all to itself. When leaving home the Shah locks up his jewelry and "travels in paste."

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts has been conspicuous for setting the fashion among her countrywomen against the use of birds and plumage for the adornment of millinery, etc., and successfully promoting the manufacture of artificial birds for the purpose, a new industry that gives employment to several hundred girls and women in Paris.

Princess Mary of Teck, who was to have been the bride of the late Duke of Clarence, is celebrated as being one of the best dancers in London; and it was during the course of a dance at Mme. de Falbe's country house, Luton, Hoo, that the duke proposed marriage to her. She was his frequent partner at all the balls which they attended.

Gladsdale has never used tobacco. He drinks very little—so little, indeed, for a British statesman, as to amount almost to abstinence. A glass of bitter beer at luncheon, and a glass of claret or port at dinner, form the limit of his indulgence in stimulants. What an anchorite they would have thought him in the days of Pitt and Fox and the three-bottle prime ministers!

It is said that Mercedes Lopez, a Mexican woman who lives on the Rio Grande, is perhaps the longest haired woman in the world. She is some five feet in height, and when she stands erect her hair trails on the ground four feet eight inches. Her hair is so thick that she can draw it around her so as to completely hide herself. Her present state of hair is only five years old.

Some of the newspapers of Nice, France, have gotten themselves into trouble by speaking of Mrs. Winslow, who is wintering there as "the widow of the inventor of 'Winalow's Coughing Syrup,'" the fact being, as the lady takes pains to explain, that she belongs to the family of Gov. Winslow that came over in the Mayflower, while the syrup was invented by a man named Curtis.

Mrs. Shaw, the whistler, says she began by studying upon exactly the same principles as those upon which one would study singing, practicing scales and exercises, and the learning simple airs. Now, after all her persevering study, she states that she finds it increasingly easy to produce her notes and effects, but that it takes far more study to learn to whistle the air of a song than to sing it.

Anne Hutchinson was the first woman preacher in America. She arrived in Boston from England in 1634, and being admitted to membership in the church, she began the advocacy of doctrines, which prevailed with them her commission was called in 1637 a synod of the church was called at Newton, Mass., and her views being condemned as erroneous, she was, after a two days' trial, sentenced to banishment from Massachusetts.

Edward Everett Hale is said to be the most versatile man in Boston. He is said to have filled every position in a newspaper election press and written the obituary of a president. He has set type, and thinks that with a fortnight's practice he could support his family now by work as a journeyman in a printing office. He writes shorthand rapidly, and when that fact is revealed some light is thrown on the facility with which he is able to turn out so much literary work.

Since Don Pedro's death the most interesting of the "Kings in exile" in Europe is ex-King Francis of Spain. In every way he is quite unlike the Brazilian monarch, for he is so small in stature that he seems almost to be a dwarf, and he is not noted for any nobility of mind. He lives at Epinay, apart from his wife, ex-Queen Isabella, who occupies a handsome mansion near the Arc de Triomphe. Francis is said to be one of the meekest of men, while Isabella, despite all her faults and the strain on her character, is popular in Paris, because of her hospitality and kindness of heart.

One of the most successful ranchers in the west is Emma Perry, a young widow, slight in stature, refined in manner, and fair of face. She is also a clever conversationalist, intellectual in her tastes, and very fond of painting, to which she devotes the leisure she can secure after attending to the large estate she manages entirely herself. She is a daring rider and stony miles over the prairie in fair days and rides alone, followed by her greyhounds. In winter, wrapped up warmly and mounted on a pony, she personally superintends the rounding up of her cattle, facing the driving snow for hours, until the last horned head is in a place of shelter.

Cardinal Manning was a tall, gaunt man, with a vigorous frame and a large head that was almost completely bald. He had a face that bore the impress of old Roman firmness, and he looked like the picture of a great churchman of old. He was a teetotaler, unlike many of his predecessors, and ate only enough to keep body and mind in a healthy condition. There was absolutely no ostentation about him. When he was made cardinal an influential member of his flock said to him: "I would like to see your eminence riding in something better than that shabby old brougham." "Ah!" replied the prelate with a twinkle in his eye, "when cardinals went about in fine carriages they generally went to the devil."

"August Flower"

Dyspepsia. There is a gentleman at Malden-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., named Captain A. G. Pareis, who has written us a letter in which it is evident that he has made up his mind concerning some things, and this is what he says:

"I have used your preparation called August Flower in my family for seven or eight years. It is constantly in my house, and we consider it the best remedy for Indigestion, Constipation and Constipation we have ever used or known. My wife is troubled with Dyspepsia, and at times suffers very much after eating. The August Flower, however, relieves the difficulty. My wife frequently says to me when I am going to town, 'We are out of August Flower, and I think you had better get another bottle.' I am also troubled with Indigestion, and whenever I, I take one or two teaspoonfuls before eating, for a day or two, and all trouble is removed."

How are you? Nicely, Thank You. Thank Who? Why the inventor of SCOTT'S EMULSION

Which cured me of CONSUMPTION. Give thanks for its discovery. That it does not make you sick when you take it.

Give thanks. That it is three times as efficacious as the old-fashioned cod liver oil.

Give thanks. That it is such a wonderful flesh producer.

Give thanks. That it is the best remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Coughs and Colds.

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CONNORS STATION, MADAWASKA, N. B.

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Opened in January. Handsome, good spacious and complete house in Northern New Brunswick.

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Will be kept in a first-class manner. Good Sample Rooms on the First Floor. Good Stabling. Terms \$1 to \$2 per day.

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The most convenient Hotel in the city. Directly opposite N. B. & Intercolonial Railway Station. Baggage taken to and from the depot free of charge. Terms—\$1 to \$2.50 per day.

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Fire sample room in connection. Also, a first-class Livery Stable. Coaches at trains and boats.

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Modern Improvements. Terms, \$1.00 per day Tea, Bed and Breakfast, 75 cts.

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PHOTOGRAPHY

FOLLOW

PHOSPHORUS

Consumption and

Dear Sir,—I have used and am well pleased with the Chronic Bronchitis (the disease) pholeine acted like a charm, my experience of it I feel justified in recommending it to you, and as a matter of public safety, I am glad to see it so widely advertised.

M. F. Egar.

Dear Sir,—Enclosed find pholeine; it was not received EVEN MORE THAN YOU REQUEST.

Mr. M. F. Egar.

Dear Sir,—Nearly out of possible.

M. F. Egar, Esq., 157 H.

Dear Sir,—It gives me a "Phospholine" or "Cod Liver" use it the more gratified I am.

TORONTO.

(In Toronto, Nov. 30, 1880.)

I have often prescribed sical in the cases under my testimony in its favor. Being nauseous, which is of the especially designed to benefit almost every other similar prep.

Member of the College of Bedford, N. S., May 15, 1880.

PRICE 5

Mr. M. F. Egar, Halifax.

Dear Sir,—It is with pleasure I have met my expectation HAVE EVER USED. Some of it pleasant, which is very greatly \$36.05, to balance my account.

SECOND CELL

Since giving you my last of oil in the market. I may state offered to the PUBLIC, the facilities at Machinery used for hesitation in stating that where found to be EVERYTHING THAT

Halifax, January, 1881.

M. F. Egar, Esq.

Dear Sir,—Your Phospholine like it better than any other Em in wasting Diseases of children, and two doz. Wine of Renel, &c.

Dr. Purdy, of Moncton,

many cases for which it is res, whose stomach absolutely refused to take, but so soon as Pholeine was administered, I feel in all cases of Wasting Diseases

M. F. Egar, Esq.

Dear Sir,—I feel it is duty to very many times, namely, that I restoring a near relative of mine last stages of Consumption, but Pholeine was tried, and I am in taste. My friend is today in the

Believe me

For Sale

Campbellton, N. B., A. McG. M.

Moncton, " CHAS. T.

St. Stephen, " W. H. CLA

Woodstock, " H. PAXTON

St. John, " A. CHIP, S.

" " C. P. CLAR

" " C. MCGAR

Fredericton, " Geo. C. H.

Also by all d

PHOS-
PHO-
LEINE.

PHOSPHOLEINE.

PHOS-
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LEINE.

Five Thousand Dollars

WILL BE GIVEN TO ANYONE IF THE

Following Testimonials are not Genuine!

With such a Record we may safely say that

PHOSPHOLEINE IS THE ONLY PERFECT EMULSION FOR THE CURE OF Consumption, Paralysis, Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Salt Rheum and other Skin and Blood Diseases, Rickets, Anæmia, Loss of Flesh, Wasting, both in Adults and Children, Nervous Prostration.

WEYMOUTH, N. S.

Dear Sir,—I have used your Phospholeine in many cases for which it is recommended, and am well pleased with the way in which it acts. In a case of the most obstinate Chronic Bronchitis (the disease had baffled the usual treatment in such cases) your Phospholeine acted like a charm, and I ascribe the recovery entirely to the use of it. From my experience of it I feel justified in saying that it is an important remedial agent in all cases of Wasting Diseases, and I can heartily recommend it to the notice of the profession and public as a remedy of real merit.

HENRY D. RUGGLES, M. D.

HEALTH INSTITUTE, 272 Jarvis Street, Toronto.

Mr. M. F. Eagar.

Dear Sir,—Enclosed find P. O. order for amount due for last gross of your (Phospholeine); it was not received for a month after being shipped by you. I find it all and EVEN MORE THAN YOU RECOMMEND IT TO BE.

E. A. TEFFT, M. D.

Mr. M. F. Eagar.

Dear Sir,—Nearly out of your Phospholeine. Please send another gross as soon as possible.

E. A. TEFFT, M. D.

Mr. M. F. Eagar, Esq., 157 Hollis street, Halifax.

Dear Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to state that I have been prescribing your "Phospholeine" or "Cod Liver Cream" during the last two years, and the longer I use it the more gratified I am with the results.

H. L. KELLY, M. D.

TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL.
Established, 1819.
(Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)

Mr. M. F. Eagar, Esq., Halifax, N. S.

Dear Sir,—I am very highly pleased with the action of your Phospholeine. It has been used in this Hospital in Pulmonary and other wasting Diseases with success, and, being so palatable, is a splendid substitute for the Crude Cod Liver Oil. Will you kindly let me know the lowest wholesale rate for a quantity for Hospital use?

Yours truly,

C. O'REILLY, M. D., C. M., Superintendent.

Toronto, Nov. 30, 1880.

I have often prescribed Eagar's Phospholeine, and as it has been invariably beneficial in the cases under my own observation, I have great pleasure in recording my testimony in its favor. Being a perfect emulsion it is easy of digestion, without producing nausea, which is of the very greatest importance in the class of Wasting Diseases; it is especially designed to benefit. I have frequently seen it retained by the stomach when almost every other similar preparation has been tried and rejected.

R. ADLINGTON, M. D. (Edin.), M. R. C. S., England.

Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, &c.
Bedford, N. S., May 15, 1880.

PRICE 50 cts. per Bottle
CONTAINING 60 DOSES.

Medical Electro Therapeutic Institute,
Corner Jarvis and Gerrard Streets,
Toronto, Ontario.

Mr. M. F. Eagar, Halifax, N. S.

Dear Sir,—It is with pleasure that I can recommend your Phospholeine. In every case it has met my expectations, and is the FINEST PREPARATION OF THE KIND THAT I HAVE EVER USED. Some of my patients come to like the taste, and none call it unpleasant, which is very greatly in its favor. Enclosed, please find Post Office Order for \$36.00, to balance my account to date, and oblige me by sending another gross.

Yours very truly,

E. A. TEFFT, M. D.

SECOND CERTIFICATE FROM DR. SLAYTER.

Since giving you my last certificate I have had many opportunities of further testing your Phospholeine, and of comparing its action with the Emulsions and preparations of oil in the market. I may state that I BELIEVE IT TO BE THE BEST PREPARATION NOW OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC, the drugs and oils used being of the finest quality, while the facilities of machinery used for mixing them are of the most perfect kind. I have no hesitation in stating that where oil is indicated, Eagar's Cream (Phospholeine) will be found to be EVERYTHING THAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT BY ITS PROPRIETOR.

W. B. SLAYTER, M. D., &c., &c., &c.

Halifax, January, 1881.

Mr. M. F. Eagar, Esq., Bathurst Village, N. B.

Dear Sir,—Your Phospholeine has given me entire satisfaction, my patients too like it better than any other Emulsion. Its results are sometimes surprising, especially in wasting Diseases of children. Forward to me, per I. C. R., two doz. Phospholeine, and two doz. Wine of Rennet, enclosed find \$36.00, and oblige,

Yours truly,

G. M. DUNCAN, M. D.

Dr. Parly, of Moncton, N. B., writes:—"I have tried Eagar's Phospholeine in many cases for which it is recommended with satisfactory results. I had a patient whose stomach absolutely refused to retain any preparation of Cod Liver Oil which I could devise, but so soon as EAGAR'S PHOSPHOLEINE was administered no further trouble was experienced. I feel justified in saying that it is an important remedial agent in all cases of Wasting Diseases where nerve element and vital force requires nutrition."

FROM REV. DR. HILL.

Mr. M. F. Eagar, Esq., Halifax, N. S., June 25, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I feel it is duty to you that I should say publicly what I have said privately very many times, namely, that I firmly believe your PHOSPHOLEINE was the means of restoring a near relative of mine to ordinary health. The patient was apparently in the last stages of Consumption, but with the concurrence of skilled physicians your PHOSPHOLEINE was tried, and, I am happy to say, with results that I certainly did not anticipate. My friend is today in the enjoyment of excellent health.

Believe me, yours very truly,

GEORGE W. HILL, D. C. L., Rector St. Paul's.



EMBLEMATIC OF HOW PHOSPHOLEINE OUTSHINES ALL OTHER EMULSIONS.

PLYMOUTH, PENOBSCOT, MAINE, C.

Mr. M. F. Eagar.

Dear Sir,—While away from home hauling bark last winter I caught a severe cold which settled on my lungs. I was a stout, rugged man, never was sick hardly a day in my life, but this cold got the better of me; I could not get rid of it under the usual treatment. I began to grow worse, coughed a great deal and became very weak, so that I had to give up work. I was so hoarse I could not speak aloud. I consulted several physicians. I took their medicine but received no benefit, but gradually grew worse. The last physician consulted said I could not live. About this time my attention was called to the Phospholeine by your agent in this place, who induced me to try a bottle, which I did with marked results. To tell the truth, I had but little faith in it, I have tried so many medicines without relief. Before I had finished taking one bottle I began to feel better and to gain in health and strength. After taking a few bottles I was able to work in the hayfield, and have since been steadily improving; my hoarseness is nearly all gone and I have gained nearly 25 lbs in weight.

Please accept this as a grateful testimonial from one who has received great benefit from your valuable medicine.

Very truly yours,
PARKER HOLT.

FROM REV. H. J. WINTERBOURNE.

Mr. Eagar.

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellency of your "Phospholeine." It has been most beneficial to me at different times when suffering from debility, etc. I may add that it is pleasant to the taste, which, of course, is a great advantage. I can confidently recommend it as a really good preparation for building up the system.

Yours very truly,

H. J. WINTERBOURNE,
Rector of St. Mark's and St. John's Parish.

TUBERCULOUS DEGENERATION OF THE LUNG.

Dear Sir,—Last summer I was troubled with a cough, and my physician says unmistakable symptoms of consumption, including debility and loss of flesh. I lost 30 pounds in weight in a few weeks. My physician, who examined me, advised me to use your Phospholeine, and I am happy to be able to inform you that it has produced a complete cure, and I have regained from 124 to 154 pounds in weight, and am now enjoying good health. I drove 65 miles at night across Cape Breton during a snow storm in December without suffering from it in the least.

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

E. R. HARRINGTON.



THE FRIEND OF DISEASE VANISHES AT THE SIGHT OF PHOSPHOLEINE.

TRAIN DESPATCHER AT VANCEBORO.

Mr. M. F. Eagar, Esq.

Dear Sir,—My wife, Laura A. Finson, was taken ill early this year and suffered severely with a bad cough, accompanied by expectoration of mucus containing blood and great weakness of the chest, general prostration and clammy night sweats, and continued to grow worse until I was recommended to procure for her some bottles of your Phospholeine, and Wine of Rennet. This I did, and after using about five bottles of the Phospholeine, taking a teaspoonful at a time in a wine glass of milk, increased afterwards to a tablespoonful, and shortly after each dose a teaspoonful of your Wine of Rennet became thoroughly well, her improvement commencing after the first half bottle had been taken. She can now superintend her household duties without any inconvenience, eats and sleeps well, and every symptom of consumption has vanished. I have to thank your medicine for her restoration to health.

WALTER R. FINSON,
Vanceboro, Maine, U. S.

The statement of facts contained in the above certificate is in all respects accurate. I feel assured that I owe my cure to your medicines.

September, 1882. LAURA A. FINSON.

RIGHT LUNG CONSOLIDATED, ONLY SIX YEARS OLD.

ASHDALE, HANTS CO., NOV. 13, 1880.

Mr. M. F. Eagar, Halifax, N. S.

Dear Sir,—Last winter my son, aged six years, caught the whooping cough. The disease settled on his lungs, and for some time we almost despaired of his life. Our doctor advised me to give him your Phospholeine, and under its use he completely recovered.

Yours truly,
LEWIS DIMOCK.

Mr. Eagar.

PLYMOUTH, MAINE, NOV. 26, 1883.
Dear Sir,—At the time I first sent you for the Phospholeine in June, 1882, I had a cold that I contracted in March. It coughed considerably and was reduced in weight. I tried several cough medicines without much benefit, my cough had become chronic, I commenced taking the Phospholeine and received immediate relief and soon commenced to gain in flesh. After taking four (4) bottles I felt like a new man, had gained 20 lbs. in weight and have not felt so well for several years, and have enjoyed very good health since. One thing more I wish to mention, for several years past I have been troubled with a numbness in the two middle fingers of each hand, sometimes the pain was quite severe, extending to the elbow. I consulted a physician who gave me some medicine that afforded only temporary relief. I am happy to say since taking the Phospholeine I have not had a recurrence of the trouble.

Very truly yours,
CLARENDDON BUTMAN.

Mr. Eagar.

OLDHAM GOLD MINES.
Dear Sir,—I have been suffering from pain in my lungs and chest for past three months, with bad cough, loss of appetite, unable to work; obtained no relief from the Emulsions and other medicine which I have taken; received treatment from leading physicians without benefit, but growing worse and weaker. I was advised by Mr. Baker of this place to try Eagar's Phospholeine. I got a bottle, and the first dose my appetite improved and returned, pains left my lungs and chest, and I am now as well as ever. I consider that I owe the restoration of my health to Eagar's Phospholeine.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,
W. C. MORRISON, Practical Engineer.

PRICE 50 cts. per Bottle
CONTAINING 60 DOSES.

SCROFULA AND SALT RHEUM.

Dear Mr. Eagar,—I have much pleasure in giving you a record of the effect produced by the use of your Cod Liver Oil Cream. The following cases have come under my particular attention while visiting the sick and poor: A Case of Hereditary Scrofula. The patient had tried most of the blood purifying remedies and Sarsaparilla in use, but for the past 19 years obtained no relief. After taking three bottles of your Cream (Phospholeine) his flesh became smooth and healthy, and he is now completely cured. A case of severe cough in the last stages of Consumption;—The cough was eased, and patient regained flesh and strength. This case is past curing, and the patient was produced so by the physicians; but had she obtained of your medicine sooner, would no doubt have been cured. A case in which the patient had given up the use of alcohol.—The craving was cured, and the patient was regaining health and strength. A case of loss of flesh, great weakness, and indisposition for exertion of any kind, has been restored to health and strength by using your Cream (Phospholeine). I have also recommended it to many who have been suffering from Dyspepsia, loss of strength and flesh, and in every case it has effected a cure. I have derived much benefit from the use of it myself.

I remain, yours &c.,
E. C. NEWBERRY.

CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.

Dear Mr. Eagar,—I caught a severe cold the first of this winter, and having suffered from Congestion of the Lungs, I became somewhat alarmed. I tried the usual remedies, but they did not seem to relieve me, and not being able to take Cod Liver Oil, I thought I would try your Phospholeine, which I found very pleasant to take, and with good results, as in a few days my cold and cough left me, and I felt very much better. I can cheerfully recommend it to any person whose lungs are affected in any way.

I remain, yours respectfully,
S. H. SUGATT

NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL PROSTRATION

Eagar's Cod Liver Oil Cream, with Hypophosphites Phospholeine.—Mr. Blum, who lives on the Rosebank Farm, says: "You can publish the fact that Eagar's Phospholeine has effected a complete cure of my wife. Her cough is gone, distress in the chest removed, and health, strength and flesh is regained, and she has not yet finished the fourth bottle." He says it is the best medicine that he has ever seen.

COLD IN THE CHEST.

HALIFAX, MARCH 16, 1880.
Dear Sir,—Having been attacked by a bad cold, which settled on my chest as no other cold had ever done with me before, I was induced from the many favorable reports I had heard of it, to try Eagar's Phospholeine, and am glad to say that it has completely cured me. I may say that it is a remarkably pleasant medicine to take.

Yours truly,
ALEX. S. BAYER.

For Sale by the following Wholesale Druggists:

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Campbellton, N. B., A. McE. McDONALD. | Hartland, N. B., W. E. THISTLE. | Berwick, N. S., J. M. PATTERSON. | Halifax, N. S., BUCKLEY BROS. | Halifax, N. S., J. G. SMITH. |
| Moncton, " CHAS. T. NEVENS. | Sackville, " H. FAWCETT. | Aylesford, " T. R. HARRIS. | " " BROWN BROS. & CO. | Hantsport, " J. B. NORTH. |
| St. Stephen, " W. H. CLARK. | Amherst, N. S., R. C. FULLER. | Chiticamp, " WALTER LAWRENCE. | " " HATHE & MYLINS. | Pictou, " F. PENNY. |
| Woodstock, " H. EATON BAIRD. | " " E. M. LOCKWOOD. | Dartmouth, " W. H. STEVENS. | " " C. HUGGAR. | Horton Landing, " F. W. CORRY. |
| St. John, " H. CHIP, SMITH. | " " And all Druggists. | " " W. A. DIAMOND. | " " IRWIN & SON. | Kentville, " R. S. MARTERS. |
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| Fredericton, " G. C. HUNT. | Bridgewater, " C. T. G. TAYLOR. | " " A. H. BUCKLEY. | " " And all Druggists. | " " And all Druggists. |

Also by all dealers. Don't be induced to take substitutes, and if any reader should not be able to secure it in their district write to 181 and 183 Lower Water St., Halifax, N. S.

EL DEMONIO PASS.

One morning not long ago, on my way to St. Louis, I stepped on board a Mississippi steamer at Memphis, and almost the first man I met on the promenade deck was my old chum, Harry Wood.

"My life lost! Is the danger then so serious?" I inquired. "Yes, yes," she hurriedly answered, "and you must not think me unwomanly—I—my mother thought that one of us should come to meet you; and you know I could not let her take such a journey when—when I am so young and strong."

second's delay and my head would have been split, but now I caught the descending blow upon my carbine barrel, and almost in the same motion brought the latter down upon the skull of the swarthy brute, who sank lifeless to the ground.

horror over her own brave deed, I lifted her once more to the saddle, and we set out on our eight mile walk to her mother's home. Mrs. Fair met us long before we reached the hacienda, and was overwhelmed with joy on finding us both unhurt.

THE CANADA Sugar Refining Co. MONTREAL. Offer For Sale all Grades of Refined Sugars & Syrups. Redpath. Certificate of Strength and Purity.

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THE N. Y. SUN Has Secured During 1892: W. D. Howells, H. Rider Haggard, George Meredith, Norman Lockyer, Andrew Lang, Conan Doyle, St. George Mivart, Mark Twain, Rudyard Kipling, J. Chandler Harris, R. Louis Stevenson, William Black, W. Clark Russell, Mary E. Wilkins, Frances Hodgson Burnett, and many other distinguished writers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. Popular One Way Parties TO THE PACIFIC COAST! TOURIST SLEEPING CARS leave MONTREAL (Windsor Street Station) every Monday.

Intercolonial Railway. After Oct. 15, Trains leave St. John, Standard Time, for Halifax and Campbellton, 7:30; for Point du Chene, 10:30; for Halifax, 11:30; for St. John, 12:30; for Quebec and Montreal, 10:30.

WINTER SAILINGS. BAY OF FUNDY S. S. CO'Y. S. S. "City of Monticello." ROBERT FLEMING, Commander. WILL, on and after MONDAY, the 2nd day of November, sail from the Company's pier, Reed's Point, St. John, every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at 7:30 local time, for Digby, and Annapolis, returning same days sailing from Annapolis upon arrival of the morning Express from Halifax, calling at Digby.

YOU HAVE NO IDEA

What an amount of interesting Reading there is in a good Dictionary. It is not as dry as most people imagine, although it is filled with HARD FACTS from cover to cover. You can spend a whole evening much more pleasantly than you imagine by looking over the HUNDREDS OF ILLUSTRATIONS in the large Webster offered by Progress with a subscription to the paper for \$3.95, and the information received will be valuable to you every day in your life.

THIS BOOK and PROGRESS 1615 WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY AND AN APPENDIX OF HARD WORDS. 1615 PAGES For \$3.95. PAGES

The Dictionary is Handsomely Bound, and all who see it express surprise that such a book can be sold for so small a sum of money.

HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN SOLD! Call and see the Dictionary and you will not wonder that people have been quick to take advantage of this unparalleled offer.

ALL PARTS OF THE PROVINCES. Send for a Dictionary at once. It is a work that should be in every Home and Office for reference.

EDWARD S. CARTER, Publisher "Progress," St. John, N. B.

VOL. THE PROGRESS OPER The above house this after girl to PROGR which will be of "Chera. The editor from this phom a few days agments with M the St. John noon, for child All that any is to cut the st and that will e tance. The wonder heard of by e few have listene MAYOR PA He fears a P At "What do of PROGRESS, ing and addr affairs?" was the Peters, Thurs His worship smiles that app when displayed hat, and replied "I don't think be a perfect ing of that kind meetings never there is some cussed. The p is left to the h no use to try s The mayor w Wisely and Chic enforce order playfully shoo tion and suile idea of his biric public was a on the part of to have the ide J. Herschell S chief magistrats of the astronm evident that, so commended itel The next man men of a good m idea that there H alleged that l leakage in the affairs. It was size of St. Joh the amount of \$ number of offic tion value for His language w he said. He wa there were abus in the day. W however, it wa this citizen. H pressions. Perh possibly he wa hundreds just li taxes and grumbl see where they Enough of thes the mayor in maki show where we RODNEY W For the Improv Get What I PROGRESS artic Rodney wharf last endorsed through izens had never un between the two c out in that artic. But now that th vantages of Rodn likely that ther will be the counil support bonds to place th point. In mentioni dredging the cha PROGRESS omitte all the dredging outside Partridge there, thus addin pens. At Sand point,