

# PROGRESS.

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## SIX YEARS OF PROGRESS.

THE SEVENTH TO BE MARKED BY A STILL GREATER ADVANCE.

How "Progress" Has Grown Year by Year Since It Was Established—The New Building, and How It Will Be Used—A Story of Phenomenal Success.

The seventh volume of PROGRESS begins with this issue.

The first number was issued on Saturday, the 5th of May, 1888, an eight-page paper, which was looked upon as a foolish experiment by some people, and by others as a novelty which would soon cease to attract the public. One thing was certain about the paper—it was very much alive, and but a little time was needed to prove that it had come to stay. The enterprise began to pay with the fourth issue. From that time forward the question was not of existence but of rapidity in growth.

The story of the early days of PROGRESS, of its rise from a small beginning to the position of the most widely circulated paper in the maritime provinces, has been told before, and need not be repeated now. The extent of the growth is recognized by the leading advertisers in all lines, and is from time to time more strikingly impressed on the mind of the publisher by the demand for increased facilities for publication.

Soon after PROGRESS was started it had all the working room it required in a part of the Daily Telegraph building. A moderate sized composing room answered for the editorial requirements as well, though as a matter of convenience to the public a narrow apartment used as a passage way to and from the composing room, was also used for editorial and business purposes. The composing room was well supplied with material for working, but there the mechanical department ended. When the forms were made up they were carried by hand down to the Telegraph press room and printed. Then the papers were carried by hand up to the Telegraph job office where they were trimmed on the paper cutter. It was slow work and hard work. Week by week as the edition grew larger the task became more onerous, and the cost in time and labor were seen to be more disproportionate to the results. It was very clear that some better arrangement must be made, though just how it could be made just then was not very clear.

Progress got along the best it could, by securing the lower floor, where it had before had only the passageway, and in the meantime kept looking around for a chance to do better. What was thought to be a very great step was made in October, 1889, when the office was removed to the Masoic building. Here two floors, giving about 2,700 feet of space were secured, and there was then more than room enough. A Crane press, with folder attached, was procured, a steam engine and boiler put in, while the front of the lower floor was fitted up for editorial and business offices. There seemed to be room enough, for a time.

Very soon it was found that even more space was required. PROGRESS was obliged to do a certain amount of job printing to accommodate patrons who sent orders, and this as well as the business of the paper itself increased beyond all the arrangements made for it in the first instance. More room must be had, and in May, 1891, another section of the Masonic building was leased, giving just double the space which had been occupied before.

Then, for the first time PROGRESS had plenty of room for editorial and business offices, but a year later another Cranston power press was added, and the editorial rooms were shifted to up stairs. In the meantime additions had been steadily made to the number of job presses and other plant, while two electric motors had been added to the facilities for getting power. More room was required, also for the storage of paper and other stock, and it was easy to see how the place might soon become too small.

The Daily Record was started in November last, and being published in the same building made a serious inroad upon the none too ample space. The staffs of the two papers are entirely distinct, and in order to accommodate both no small amount of ingenuity was demanded in the economizing of space. When all was done that could be done, the accommodations for business, editorial and mechanical purposes were restricted so as seriously to interfere with the efficient carrying out of the details of the work. The big press and folder used for the Record of themselves occupied more than all the space once used for the business and editorial offices. Still more room was needed.

The most obvious way to get this was by leasing still another section of the Masonic building, and arrangements were accordingly made in January last by which the premises occupied by the Singer Machine company and the room of the St. George's society could be had on the first of May. Soon after that, an unlooked for opportunity came for PROGRESS to secure

what it had long wished to obtain, a suitable building of its own.

Just such a building as was needed was offered and the arrangements for its purchase have now been completed. The removal to it will be made as soon as it can be properly fitted up for its new uses.

The building in question is the brick structure on Canterbury street, next to the Sun office, owned by Messrs Manchester, Robertson & Allison. It has been occupied by them as a warehouse, but since their purchase of the Daniel & Boyd premises they no longer require it. It is a thoroughly built structure, of three stories on Canterbury street and four stories in the rear. The basement, to which access is had from Church street, will be used for a press room and newspaper delivery office. The first floor on Canterbury street will be divided into separate business offices for PROGRESS and the Record, with private offices for those papers in the rear. The editorial rooms and the job office will occupy the second floor while the third floor will be devoted to the compositors on both papers. Each floor is fully lighted from front and rear, while the second and third floors have an abundance of light from windows at the side. The building is in every way admirably adapted to the uses to which it is to be put. There is a floor space of about 8,000 superficial feet, or nearly double that in the present quarters, and every foot of it will be available for the purposes of work.

In entering upon its seventh year, therefore, PROGRESS can in no way better prove how it has advanced in the last six years than by showing how rapid and yet sure its growth has been in that time. It was started in "News-paper Row" amid all sorts of sage predictions as to its early failure. It returns to that section recognized by friends and foes as the most phenomenal success in the history of journalism in the maritime provinces.

### "MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS."

Manager Harvey of the Bank brought up with a Sharp Turn.

On Thursday deputy sheriff Rankine served a writ on Mr. H. A. Harvey the manager of the St. John branch of the Bank of British North America.

Mr. Harvey is being sued by Messrs. D. Russell and G. A. Troop of this city for an alleged very improper and spiteful interference with a private business transaction of theirs. The spiteful part of it comes in when it is explained that a rival bank, the Halifax Banking Co., was interested in the transaction to the extent of some four thousand dollars.

It was in this way. The Halifax Banking Co., last fall, held a large quantity of vinegar and Messrs. Russell and Troop had about completed its purchase. Manager Harvey, of the Bank of B. N. A., heard of it, one day, took the trouble to call Mr. Russell into his private office and warn him that the vinegar in question was all frozen and of an inferior quality. He was so very positive about it that Messrs. Troop and Russell, not suspecting that he was aiming a blow through them at a rival bank, declared the deal off.

They have since learned that there was no truth in what Mr. Harvey told them, but on the contrary, have learned from the man who tested the vinegar, that it was of the very finest quality.

Had they not been deterred from the purchase they would have had the entire lot turned over within a short time at a very handsome profit to themselves.

Hence they are very angry at Manager Harvey for what they consider his unwarranted meddling in a matter that did not concern him, and they have entered an action for damages. It is not yet announced what move the Halifax Banking Co. will make in the matter, but there is good reason to believe that before the thing is ended the manager of the bank of B. N. A. will be taught a much needed lesson. The business community generally express much sympathy with Messrs. Russell and Troop, not a few of them, as PROGRESS has reason to know, because of their own personal knowledge and experience of Manager Harvey's peculiar methods of doing business.

### It Was a Bad Trap.

Mr. James S. Ford, the organizer, is not a heavyweight, but he was weighty enough to knock a hole in the asphalt sidewalk on Prince William street, near the Globe office, on Thursday. The sidewalk looked safe enough, but when Mr. Ford's foot went through it, he was very thankful he was not the size of Inspector King. Had he been, he would have had a fall of twenty feet, as the earth below had caved away for a considerable distance, leaving only the treacherous shell of asphalt. The board of works will have to make a pretty thorough job there to avoid an accident in the future.

### The Badge is Still There.

Ald. McGoldrick's gold badge will again decorate his breast this year since his re-appointment as chairman of the fire committee. The council seems to have thought it was too handsome to be relegated to obscurity, to say nothing of what they thought of the alderman himself.

## WANTS COUNSEL FEES.

RECORDER MACCOY SENDS A BILL TO THE HALIFAX COUNCIL.

A Story of a Man Who Was Battered When He Wanted to Get Married—How Lawyers Pursued an Opera Company—A Bridegroom Who Went for the Ring.

HALIFAX, May 3.—There is something interesting looming up at the city hall in which Recorder MacCoy is a prominent figure. Mr. MacCoy is the legal adviser of the city, for which he receives a salary of \$1,200 per annum. There are pickings besides of various kinds. But it is held that the recorder has no right to "counsel fees" in suits he brings on behalf of the city. That fact was pretty well established on the occasion when he acted for a policeman, who had been injured in a street brawl, and tried to collect "counsel fees" but failed. But the developments of the past few days would indicate that Mr. MacCoy has forgotten that incident, or that he has received new light. There is a famous lawsuit now before the courts—the city of Halifax versus James Reeves, an action to compel the defendant to remove his porch, on the allegation that it is an encroachment on the street line. The city lost in the supreme court here, and the case was appealed to the supreme court of Canada. Recorder MacCoy, as in duty bound, prosecuted. He is now in Ottawa on the case.

Before he left a requisition was made out for \$200 for travelling expenses, etc., for W. F. MacCoy in this suit at Ottawa. Mayor Keefe gave a warrant for the payment of the \$200, taking particular care to make it read: "Travelling expenses, etc." But that did not suit Mr. MacCoy. He took the warrant and before signing the receipt for the money, he drew his pen through the words: "Travelling expenses, etc." as written by the city official, and substituted therefor the words: "Counsel fees, etc." Alderman Mosher's name was on the warrant, so that he must have endorsed the alteration. The question is—Does Alderman Mosher endorse it? At all events Mayor Keefe was much dissatisfied with the recorder's audacity, if that is a word strong enough to characterize what he thought of it.

What the recorder's motive was in making the change is not easy to see. "Counsel fees" are not usually paid in advance. Perhaps the words were only put in for fun, and the \$200 is all for "etc." "For possibly the bill for the "travelling expenses" will come in after the recorder's return home in the flush of triumph which victory may bring. Or did he want to establish a "precedent." It may be that \$200 was too absurdly large an amount for mere "travelling expenses" to Ottawa and back, with a stay there of a week or so. But then he had the "etc." which should have been sufficient to come and go on. Why the city recorder insisted on making the mysterious change in the warrant, why aldermen Mosher consented to it, he did consent; what Mayor Keefe thinks of it by this time; and what the city council will do about it, are problems which yet have to be solved. One thing is evident—no one understands the "tricks of the trade" better than his honor, Recorder MacCoy.

### Why the Bridegroom Was in a Hurry.

The swell society event of the season so far was the marriage last week of Captain G. B. Duffus, Royal Artillery, of this city, and a young lady, also of Halifax. The marriage took place in St. Luke's cathedral, which was beautifully decorated with plants, and was filled with a large congregation of spectators, among whom were Governor Daly and the colonels and officers of the royal artillery and royal engineers. The officiating clergymen were Rev. E. P. Crawford, rector, and Rev. F. B. N. Norman-Lee, garrison chaplain. All these facts, with a great many embellishments, have been told by the society writers, and their treatment of the subject would have been amply sufficient had it not been for one tremendous omission, which renders the story so radically incomplete that it becomes necessary to dwell upon it briefly. The fact is the marriage ceremony was just about to begin when it was ascertained that the bridegroom, (who for the time being was not a "happy man") had forgotten the ring. The possession of a ring on such an occasion is absolutely essential. No one knew where it was except Captain Duffus himself for he had safely hidden it away in his room at his father's house on Kent street, half a mile from St. Luke's. There was nothing to be done but to whisper to the ministers the awkward position of affairs, and tell them he would go back post haste for the ring. The Captain was dressed in his beautiful artillery uniform, and as he strode out of the church, dashed into a carriage, and dashed off at a breakneck pace towards Kent street he did not look too bad. It was civic election day, and a group of workers at the Kent street polling booth knew not how to construe the rapid drive of Captain Duffus, nor did others who saw the mad ride. Pro-

bably some of them don't yet know what it meant, and will not, till they see it in PROGRESS. The ring was found, and with it the captain started on the drive back to the church. He made the road trip in the quickest time on record, and under the most novel circumstances. Then the marriage proceeded as if nothing had happened, and the full choral service was most impressive. But at this point the society writers again took up, or will take up the narrative. The bride looked charming and she and Captain Duffus have the best wishes of garrison and civilian friends, alike good wishes in which PROGRESS joins despite the labor involved in telling a story which should have been given days ago by its contemporaries, and especially by the "society writers."

Wedded Under Sundry Difficulties.

Dr. H. H. Read, of this city, is a doctor who can practice law when occasion requires, as well as medicine. He proved that this week under rather startling circumstances—starting for the victim. A year and a half ago a well known young man, the son of a citizen who has been in business in this city for very many years, received professional treatment from Dr. Read, whose fee was \$15. The doctor could get no satisfaction, though he frequently asked for the money. All other measures failing, he secured judgement for the amount, but that, too failed, for the debtor went to the United States and laughed at the wrathful medico. Yet everything comes to him who waits, and the doctor waited not in vain.

In process of time the young man decided on matrimony, his heart's affections being centred on a Halifax lady. The wedding was fixed for Tuesday of this week. The doctor heard of his non-paying friend's arrival in town, and he had an execution on the \$15 debt fixed for Monday. The costs that were added brought the figures up to \$18.45, according to the document issued from the city clerk's office. Dr. Read successfully practised his law, for the execution was satisfied Monday forenoon with security as good as money. This little difficulty swept out of the way the wedding was to have come off according to appointment, but other trouble of a similar kind loomed up, and it took place twenty-four hours earlier—with Dr. Read's best wishes. The couple then went to Bedford, which they also suddenly left for Yarmouth, and thence for the States, when it was heard that Aschbald Graham was on the road with a caspary for \$7 for gentlemen's furnishings supplied the groom.

### More Trouble for the Opera Company.

The Baker opera company closed its season here on Tuesday night with a magnificent audience. But they came within an ace of having no performance, for, the night before, the opera company's property was attached by the sheriff, on a writ issued on behalf of William Wolfe, the comedian who left the company, and who has caused much of the trouble that has since befallen the organization. The writ was served on J. J. Jaxon on a note for some \$200 due Wolfe for salary. The option was given Mr. Jaxon of preventing the raising of the curtain and keeping the academy closed, or of satisfying the writ. First Mr. Jaxon said he would not pay; then he said he would settle, if costs and interest were deducted. But Wolfe's representatives were obdurate, determined to have their full pound of flesh. They would deduct nothing. At last manager Jaxon decided to pay the amount demanded, rather than find himself in the awkward position of having to cancel two performances, one of them sure to be to a packed house. So he paid.

By this time Wolfe has his check for the \$200, an amount he may consider as so much money found. If the lawyers he proposes to hire in the States, to continue the harassing of Mr. Baker, keep up the work so successfully begun in Halifax, there is no telling where the business will end.

### PRIZE STORIES AND LETTERS.

They Are All in and the Names of Winners Will Be Announced Next Week.

The final instalments of the prize stories will be found on the ninth and sixteenth pages of this issue while the last of the letters appear on the fourth page. The names of the winners will be announced next week.

A large number of the stories sent in remain unpublished, and are at the disposal of the writers. Some of them appear to be of excellent quality, but are so far in excess of the limit of 1,500 words as to be out of the competition. Others, while good enough in their way, are not stories of adventure, while others would want more correction of spelling and punctuation than they are worth. Of the remainder, it was necessary to make a selection as fairly as judgment could direct.

The stories published are in several instances of much merit. The letters, however, have not, as a class been so good. Some of the best of those received are, not published because of their great excess of the limit of 300 words. The idea of what makes a short, crisp letter on a topic of general interest does not seem to have been grasped by many of the writers.

## SOME BANK INCIDENTS.

A THORN IN THE WAY OF SOME BUSINESS MEN.

A few Experiences of Merchants and others with Manager Harvey of the Bank of B. N. A.—He has a way of His own with Merchants.

The vinegar story, in which Manager Harvey, of the British bank, and Messrs. D. Russell and G. A. Troop figured, has caused considerable comment about town and brought to light many incidents under the present management of the B. N. A. bank that are interesting.

The position of a bank manager is, no doubt, one of great responsibility calling for much caution to protect the interests of those whom he is serving. The interests of the bank's customers is closely identified with its own, and courtesy to them with the freedom of such a limit of credit as they believe they have arranged for, are also essential to the success and popularity of the bank.

Manager Harvey has been here long enough to become acquainted with the people and their methods. It may be that some reform might be introduced into the ways of business with benefit to the merchants and all concerned, but that is something that can only be proceeded with slowly. Few people will believe that the following incidents, related to PROGRESS and substantiated by names and dates will bring about the desired result.

One gentleman, who has a very comfortable bank account, found himself compelled to leave the city for a few weeks. He had a special deposit receipt for an amount in five figures in the British bank. Wishing to place that amount to his current account while away, he sent the deposit receipt to the bank with his request. Upon his return to the city he learned that the bank had taken advantage of the provision that requires fifteen days notice of such intention, to deduct 15 days interest from the amount. Thirty odd dollars was in question and Manager Harvey refused to give way; he was as unbending as the proverbial poker with the result that he lost a very large account.

He may have thought he was right in that instance but there can hardly be an excuse for detaining a brother banker, who had handed him his check for some bonds, in his office, pretending that he was having the numbers of the bonds taken while he sent his messenger to the bank of New Brunswick to see that the check was all right. If he had never done any business with him before it might have been allowable but he could have had no doubt of the gentleman's ability to pay. The interview that followed later was a disagreeable result of this inexcusable and discourteous piece of business deceit.

Perhaps, however, it was on a par with another demand that he made upon a gentleman, who, in the days of Manager Collier, had been accustomed to deposit the paper that fell into his hands in the British and check against it. In this way he was frequently many thousand dollars over drawn, for which the bank did not care, so long as there was plenty of collateral. But one day he was astonished to be requested to make good the entire overdraft, amounting to some \$14,000, within a few hours. It might have been an easy matter had he had his collateral, but that was in the possession of the bank; it may have been an easy matter as it was, but such eccentricities of action on the part of Manager Harvey are apt to prove embarrassing, to say the least.

A junior clerk from one of the wholesale houses went in one day with some papers about which he knew nothing, so when the manager began to query him about this and that piece of paper he was, of course, unable to give him the information, but he reported the matter to his employers when he returned. They promptly told the manager that when he wanted information about their business they would be most happy to give it to him but they did not wish their messenger queried. His reply that he would ask whom he pleased about their affairs resulted in the closing of the account.

Some of the business people do their business with private bankers who usually deposit with one or the other of the larger banks. Consequently it is necessary sometimes for them to give checks instead of cash. One of these checks—not for a very large amount—found its way into the bank of B. N. A. and the gentleman who placed it there was astonished to get a telephone message over night inquiring if he would be answerable for it. The question was unnecessary but it was calculated to set the merchant wondering what was the trouble with his banker while in reality there was nothing wrong.

Business men as a rule in these days, find as many thorns as roses among their customers. They do not however expect to meet either one or the other in their banks. Their managers have it in the power to advance the interests of a city very materially. If they are disposed otherwise the people should know it. The

Bank of British North America has always been held in considerable favor in this city on account of its foreign connections and, in the days of former managers, for the apparent interest it took in the growth and progress of the city. Manager Harvey has not succeeded in sustaining that reputation for himself, and it is to be regretted that there are so many good reasons for this impression.

### DID THE WORK ON SUNDAY.

Typewriter Sanford Gets a High Moral Lesson from Major McLean.

The purchase of the electric railway by Millionaire James Ross, Major Hugh H. McLean and other capitalists, resulted in a claim which very nearly led to a lawsuit. The amount involved was not large, but there was an important principle at stake involving the question of Sunday observance.

After the sale of the property, a few weeks ago, there was a large amount of clerical work to be done in preparing the transfer papers. Major McLean, wishing no doubt to encourage a deserving young man in the profession, employed C. F. Sanford to do the typewriting. The work was given to him on a Saturday evening and was required to be ready Monday morning. Possibly Major McLean supposed that by working until midnight on Sunday, the young man would have ample time to complete the job without violating the sanctity of the Sabbath. Nothing was said to this effect, however, and Mr. Sanford only knew that the work must be done by Monday morning. The time of capitalists and great lawyers means money in these days, and when they want a thing by a certain hour it must be ready.

Mr. Sanford realized this and he set himself at his task in earnest. It was a heavy job. It is understood that he worked three hours Saturday night, and eighteen hours between that time and Monday morning. The papers were ready when wanted.

The other day Mr. Sanford presented Major McLean with a bill for \$30. According to the current accounts, Major McLean declared that the charge was excessive, and that he would not pay it. He thought that \$20 was enough. Mr. Sanford retired, took time to consider, and concluded to take the \$20. Then, so the story goes, he called on Major McLean again and so expressed himself. Major McLean, thereupon produced \$11, and told Mr. Sanford it was just the money he had about him. If Mr. Sanford had a mind to take that and call the account square he could do so. If not, he could sue. Major McLean further volunteered the legal opinion that, if he did sue, he could not recover, as the work had been done on Sunday.

Mr. Sanford put the matter into the hands of another lawyer who telephoned Major McLean to know whether it would be necessary to bring an action. Major McLean told him he could sue.

The news of the proposed litigation spread rapidly, and it was understood that Mr. Sanford was very much in earnest. Major McLean seems to have become aware of this fact, for he finally capitulated and paid Mr. Sanford's claim.

### Had the Matter Gone to Trial, and had the decision of the court been adverse to Mr. Sanford, it is difficult to predict how far reaching the results might have been. The Consolidated Electric company might have been unable to insist on the payment of fare by patrons of its Sunday cars, and the employees of Major McLean might have been astonished some Saturday night to find themselves docked of a day's wages for their desecration of the Sabbath in getting out the Monday morning edition.

### Even Society Men Are Caught Now.

HALIFAX, May 3.—Several days ago two young society men were fined on the quiet by Stipendiary Motton and they paid into the police court each \$6 and costs. The two gay fellows imbibed very freely, and created so great a disturbance that the police swooped upon them. They were summoned, and waiving the privilege of a trial, paid the fines and costs behind closed doors. A new order of things has come into being with the Halifax police force as it now exists. Chief O'Sullivan insists that his men shall report all transgressors, no matter how high or how low their social standing; and this arrest referred to is merely mentioned as an instance of what goes on almost daily. The extra fines paid in openly and on the quiet, which hitherto were never collected because of lax police patrol, will this year run up into the hundreds, if not thousands.

### They Are in the Harness.

The new council has begun its work, and promises to do well. The inaugural of Mayor Robertson included many ideas of economy and reform, which it will be for the council to endeavor to carry out. The government so far has a majority of fourteen. Ald. Christie constituting the head and body of the opposition, as Ald. McGoldrick has accepted office as chairman of the fire committee. Under these circumstances there may yet be a coalition by a fusion of the opposition with the government.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

IMPRESSIONS OF A JOURNEY BY A CITIZEN OF ST. JOHN.

Mr. W. S. Fisher Describes His Trip—Some of the Wonderful Sights Long to Be Remembered—California and Its Attractions For Men Who Live in the East.

CORONADO BEACH, SAN DIEGO, CAL. April 19.—As I sit on the veranda, with the broad stretch of the Pacific before me, and hear the dash of the waves as they beat on the sandy shore, my thoughts are turned to our own rock-bound coast on the other side of this great continent, and it occurred to me that some of your readers might be interested in reading the impressions of a New Brunswicker, of this corner of the world.

To start right, let us begin at home where the journey was commenced less than two weeks ago, when the speedy and comfortable service of the C. P. R. carried me safely through the woods of Maine to Montreal, thence to Toronto—the Queen City of the West—where a stay of a day or two on business was made, thence a night's run to Chicago, and another to Kansas City, with a stay of a few hours at each place by way of breaking the journey. At Kansas City the through trains over the Santa Fe are made up, when the overland journey really begins, as from this point to California, no stops (excepting for meals) are made. And a very luxuriously appointed train it was, too, and I must pay my tribute now to the efficiency of the service throughout the trip. The dining stations on this road are so arranged as to be reached at convenient hours for meals, and very good they uniformly are and at moderate charge. But for those who do not care to take a full meal, a lunch counter is provided at each place.

A pleasanter party than those who completely filled the two Pullman cars, it has never been my privilege to travel with, and throughout the three days we were thrown together, mirth and jollity prevailed, and when the last night on board we felt the journey was drawing to a close, each to go his or her own way, genuine regret was felt on all sides. The pleasure derived through the pleasant companionship was the saving clause of the trip, for a more desolate strip of country it would be hard to imagine than that crossed in passing through the States of Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. Great things are expected from Arizona in the future, as it is said to be one of the richest mineral regions in the world, also that it is capable of agricultural development, as it is claimed that all that is needed to bring this about is a system of irrigation, and a scheme is about to be brought before Congress, whereby the Colorado river will be diverted and used for this purpose. In the meantime, however, it seems to be given over largely to the Mexicans and Indians, with the exception of the occasional station towns en route, which are peopled by luckless whites, whose lot no one need envy, as the attractions that life has to offer in this treeless region, it is difficult for the passer-through to see. One thing, however, must be admitted in this connection, and that is the fact that the climate seems very healthy, if one can judge by the looks of the people. This is especially the case through all the higher altitudes; in crossing these, the air was very invigorating, and no doubt was the important element in maintaining the flow of animal spirits and the good appetites that prevailed.

In many places we were visited by the Mexicans and Indians with their wares for sale, including Jasper stones, petrified wood, &c. At "The Kneelers" just on the border line between Arizona and California, we were swarmed with them and pressed to buy a much larger variety of articles than had yet been offered. The Indians here make a specialty of clay work, some of which, though crude, is interesting. The Mexican cow-boy, mounted on his bronco was frequently seen, and very picturesque he looked with his broad-brimmed sombrero. From time to time small herds of very poor cattle are seen, deriving a bare existence from the scanty herbage. From a scenic point of view, this road is greatly deficient, the most notable exception perhaps being the Ratton Pass in the Rockies, approaching which the grade is very heavy, and the two great engines puff and blow, dragging the heavy train slowly up the steep grades. Near the summit, and quite close to the entrance of a tunnel recently constructed, is the adobe home of the Old Man of the mountains, who formerly exacted toll from all travelers, and whose occupation since the advent of the railroad has gone and never to be recovered. He still lives, however, on the remains of his former greatness, and doubtless thinks that things have sadly degenerated in recent years and sighs for the times that have gone, when he, like a mighty Caesar was king and all paid tribute to him; so it is with many a man in a higher sphere of life who has his day, but as the wheel of life remorselessly turns round, he is relegated to the rear, and new men and new conditions rise for a time hold sway. What is the moral? is it that we should make the most of our opportunities? I leave the answer with each individual and pass on.

Another feature of interest was the occasional native Indian or Mexican village, consisting entirely of one-story adobe houses or huts. In some cases, some

effort at adornment was observed, but as a rule, they were very crude and rough, and in some cases even without windows. This adobe material is a square piece of mud-colored clay, dried in the sun, and it is said to be very durable and to stand for a long time in this climate. In fact, many of the old homes and missions that have stood for generations in this country are built of this material.

The last night of our journey was a restless one, and all hands were up at an early hour in the morning, looking out eagerly to see if at last we had left behind the dreary desert and had reached the land of promise. Rapidly our train sped along the down-grade of the Sierras, now, and again our eyes were gladdened by a green spot, and our ears by the sweet song of the birds; then again a stretch of the Mojave desert, which stretches its arms well towards the sea. Rapidly, however, the scene changed, and by seven o'clock we drew up at San Bernardino, at the base of the hills, and then we felt rewarded indeed, as here begins in earnest, the land of eternal sunshine—the land of the orange and the lemon—where winter is turned into summer and summer is summer still!

What a paradise it seemed as we rushed by vast groves of oranges, lemons, apricots and many other semi-tropical fruits, with a soft breeze blowing and wafting the perfumes of many flowers to our grateful senses. Of all the delightful perfumes, I think that the orange blossom is the most exquisite. And now the land is full of it, as the orange trees are blossoming for the next season. As a rule, this fruit is now pretty well harvested, but one yet sees an occasional orchard where the golden fruit has not been picked, and the effect is hard to describe. Imagine thousands of orange trees in regular rows, on perfectly cultivated soil, the trees in their full growth, averaging from fifteen to twenty feet in height, covered with heavy green foliage, and the golden fruit glistening amongst the green! It is a wonderful sight and one to be long remembered and dwelt upon. I wish all of our citizens could have an opportunity and be able to drink in the beauties of this Wonderland.

My destination being Pasadena, I parted with some of my companions at this point, where I spent some days exploring the country in the vicinity of that charming town, which I think has been rightly named "The Crown of the Valley." The meaning of the word Pasadena, I understand, is "Gate of Eden," a very apt name for this lovely spot. It is situated in the midst of the celebrated San Gabriel Valley, and because of its situation, has been selected by a large number of refined and wealthy Eastern people as their permanent home, and for this reason it has grown very rapidly; it is said to have more millionaires than any town of similar size in the United States. In this land of millions, this is saying a good deal, and I am sure no one can doubt the statement who drives along the miles of beautiful streets bordered with handsome homes, with grounds cultivated up to the highest possible point. In going through, one wonders can this be the result of a dozen years? Is it possible to create all this beauty in so short a time? If so what a climate! There is no wonder the rich are tempted to leave the more rigorous climate of the east and come to this Elysium. The celebrated Raymond Hotel occupies the best location the valley affords, and the view from it in all directions is superb. This hotel is open only during the winter season, as the summer travel to this section as yet is light, although the residents here claim that the summer climate is as perfect as the winter, and that the weather is not nearly as hot as in the East, being nearly an equal temperature all the year round. There is one surprising thing about the climate, and it is that no matter how warm the day, summer or winter, the nights are invariably cool. The coolest part of the day or night, seems to be before and after sun-down; when, if driving, an overcoat is necessary.

While a great deal of land in Los Angeles and adjoining counties has been brought to a high state of cultivation, there are yet large tracts of land still in its virgin state, and when unimproved, it is very little more attractive than the desert through which we passed. Irrigation has been the cause of this wealth of fruit and flower development, and from the higher points one can see reservoirs supplied from the mountains, and from which pipes and conduits are running in all directions. The need of this is easily understood when it is realized that for perhaps eight months no rain whatever falls, and during the remaining four months, which is called the rainy season, the average yearly rainfall is but sixteen inches. This season has been a specially dry one, the total rainfall not exceeding eight inches, and the wet season now practically over. The country on all sides shows the need of rain very much, and crops are bound to suffer in consequence; and irrigation, which usually does not begin until late in May has already commenced.

One of the most interesting trips to be had, is from Pasadena to Mount Lowe, the highest peak of which rises about six thousand feet above sea level. It is reached first by the electric car line, which carries you up over the foot hills to Rubio Canon, from whence a cable car ascends the mountain side at an angle of sixty-two and a half feet to the hundred. At the summit is a neat hotel, with a much larger one under way. Here also are miles, with competent guides for those who may desire to explore the mountain passes higher up. A ride over the mountains on one of these sure-footed little animals is very interesting, as I know from experience. The atmosphere is clear and delightful, and very little if any cooler than the valley. The bird's-eye view to be obtained from the mountains, gives one a better idea of the country than can be obtained in any other way. Much more could be said of the fruit farms and the many charming drives and excursions

# SKINNER'S Carpet Warerooms, 58 KING STREET.

I HAVE Opened an immense Stock of all Grades of CARPETS for this Season's Trade. I find I could cover every room in the City, which will give an idea of the enormous stock to select from. My warerooms are well adapted for showing stock, having twenty thousand square feet of floor room.

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The above with a complete Stock of Mats, Rugs, Poles, Oilcloths and Linoleums makes the finest Stock to select from in the Maritime Provinces. A. O. SKINNER.

through this lovely region, but I feel it necessary to be brief, so must pass on and take in some more of the other points of interest in Southern California. The next point of interest that I visited was Los Angeles, or the City of the Angels, the metropolis of Southern California, a growing, thriving city of over seventy thousand. The growth of this city has been remarkable. Ten years ago it is said the population was not ten thousand, and for such a new city, it has a wonderfully solid and handsome appearance, and all the advantages of a wealthy and modern business center. Finely paved streets, a perfect system of electric and cable cars, stately homes and most elaborate buildings. The stores are hard to excel, and the art of how to display goods is here taken to perfection. An indication of the advance being made, I have at my side while I write, a Los Angeles paper, which states that permits for five hundred new buildings have been granted since the first of January. Building here is not confined to any one season of the year, but proceeds all seasons alike. What would we not give if we had a tenth part of this advance in our city by the sea! I called upon several former St. John people, now settled in Los Angeles, including Mr. R. G. Lum, now in charge of the real estate business; George L. Taylor, tailor; Robert Magee, baker; also Dr. P. R. Moore, formerly of Sackville, all of whom appeared to be doing well and expressed themselves as well satisfied with life in this section and consider the climate, all that can be desired. With reference to the question of climate, there is no doubt that the advantages it has to offer those who cannot stand the more rigorous climate of the East is drawing a large population of business or the actual development warrants, hence, if this reasoning is correct, business and the professions, if not already, will soon be overcrowded, and the natural inference is, that the man whose health does not demand a change, is as well, or better off at home, especially if he holds any responsible position, or sees ahead a fair prospect.

The next point of interest that I decided to visit was San Diego, the most southern American town on the Coast. It is one hundred and thirty-five miles south of Los Angeles, and means five hours by rail for the most part, unattractive country. On this trip, one sees very markedly the result of the drought, as the hillsides, which should at this season be a vivid green, are perfectly brown, and void of any vegetation. As we leave Los Angeles going south, we gradually leave the fruit groves, and strike for a short distance an extensive grazing section. The most interesting scenery on this trip is that portion which skirts the ocean, where the surf washes on the beach only a few feet from the train for a distance of perhaps thirty miles or more. On a warm day, or at any time, this is very refreshing, and just now an agreeable change from the burnt hillsides.

The old City of San Diego is on the coast, fourteen miles from the Mexican boundary, and here an American garrison is stationed. The City itself is dull and uninteresting, but the neighborhood has many features of historic and scenic value. The main attraction is Coronado Beach, a neck of land connected by terry with San Diego, and on the shore of which is situated the Hotel del Coronado, said to be the largest in the world. It is certainly most perfect in its equipment, and the person who cannot take solid comfort there had better remain at home. The building covers four and a half acres of ground, with an inner court overlying with foliage and one acre in extent.

To describe it would be too great a task. Think of all that is luxurious, and dream that you have it, and with it the perfection of climate and that is Coronado -- a Paradise. Oh! if one could stay here and

dream away a few idle days! How balmy the air, how delicious the feeling that pervades one's whole being! It is something to be felt, not expressed.

To amuse and interest the guests, the management contrive to keep the ball rolling, and each week a programme is drawn up and placarded, so that all may see the trips and excursions that have been arranged for, and take part in them as they may feel disposed. Now it is a fishing party again a rabbit hunt, and then a trip to the caves, or over the border to Mexico, with a hop in the Ball-room in the evening to wind up with; and so the sons and the daughters of the millionaires and the owners of them too, while away the hours of the days. They like to be looked at too, and enjoyed, these dainty women and pastime men, and they are an interesting under-study, and when taken all their surroundings, and a peep at their pleasures by those who come to linger for a moment and fly again, opens up new lines of thought. This truly said that one half the world does not know how the other half lives, and well 'tis so. Enough of this, however, as my stay in this most charming of resorts has come to an end, and I must pack my grip and depart.

My next stop will be Pasadena, while there to attend the Pageant of Roses, then for San Francisco, and a day or two at the Golden Gate, when Ho! for British Columbia and my native land once more!  
W. S. FISHER.

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

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WANTED. We want names and post office addresses of reliable men 25 years of age and upwards, who will make good local or traveling agents for the sale of our Canadian Gummy Socks. Great 200 acres under cultivation. Stock guaranteed. Our patrons are our best references. We mean business. No drugs used. Apply: Address, BRONX & WASHINGTON, Temple Building, Montreal, P. Q. J. W. Beall, Manager. Name this paper.

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TO LET. A FURNISHED ROOM for the summer, pleasantly situated at the south end of the town with grounds in connection. For particulars apply to Miss Oakes, 1111-11.

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INTERESTING AND PROFITABLE employment can be given to a number of ladies and gentlemen selling the celebrated "Smith Photographs and Works of Art," throughout New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, by applying personally or by letter to A. TREXKIN, 65 King St., St. John, N. B.

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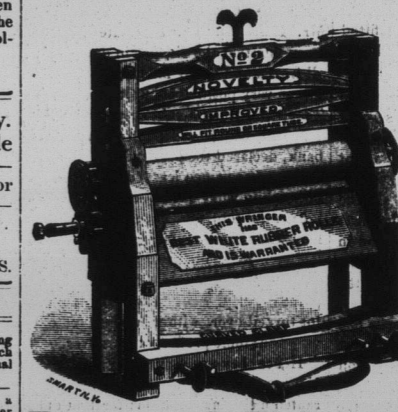
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## "YE ENGLISHE SHOPPE," 108 KING ST.,

To our Friends and Patrons. WE ARE GOING OUT OF BUSINESS on the first of May next, and are anxious to dispose of our stock during the present month. In order to do so we are offering all our stock of Artists' Materials, China, Terra-Cotta, Stationery, Fancy Goods, &c., at a discount of 25 per cent for cash, and our Music at a discount of one-third. We hope to receive a call from you. MORLEY & HAYDON.

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## Musical and Dramatic.

### IN MUSICAL CIRCLES.

Master Turnbull Sinclair has been here and varied indeed has been the expression of opinion as to his merits as a singer. I heard him for the second time at the matinee last Saturday, and beyond the fact that he sang under more favorable circumstances than the first time, I heard nothing that would demand any alteration of my previous notice of the youthful vocalist.

Miss Ollie Torbett and company gave a sacred concert at the Opera House last Sunday evening, which was all too slimly attended in view of the delightful programme. Miss Torbett's "Andante and Scherzo Capriccioso" by David was beautifully played and with her well known courtesy she promptly responded to the enthusiastic encore giving "Sunnee River." The attention of her audience during the playing of this familiar piece was so entirely riveted on the fair lady and the strains, full of pathos and melody as they are, that she produced from her violin, the silence was almost oppressive.

The Luttman sextette gave all their numbers with their customary excellence and if any special fault were to be found with the programme it would be that there was not enough variety, possible to too frequent appearances of the sextette.

The Fisk Jubilee singers with Mrs. Porter Cole at their head, after divers postponements sang in the opera house last Tuesday evening. They have lost little, if any, of their original popularity judging from the very large audience that greeted them. Their concerted work is of the usual quality, whereby they produce the more pleasing effects in their softer strains.

These effects, in the main, are finely worked out. Their solo voices are excellent. Mr. Caldwell, the basso, in the first part of the programme gave "Deep in the Mine" by Jude and in response to an encore, gave "The Armourer's Song" from "Robin Hood." These were well sung, so also were "The Laughing Song" (by request) and "The Laziest Man" by the same member of the company, after the intermission. Mr. C. W. Payne, tenor, has a good voice and sang with nicety of articulation and in good taste. "Mons" by Adams, followed by "Flow silver stream" for an encore, which was well earned.

Mrs. Porter Cole had selected "Magnificent Waltz" by Arditi for her number and her clever rendition of this difficult and brilliant piece, demonstrated not only that her selection was well timed but that everything said of her singing was justified.

As a matter of course Mrs. Cole was encored and she sang a Polka by Arditi which was a revelation to her audience. It is the scantiest justice to say she sang it well. The wonderful flexibility of her voice and her power of execution aroused the enthusiasm and admiration of all.

This lady was a member of the company of 1871. Mr. H. P. Guy, pianist, is not the least valuable member of the present company.

The Concert by the pupils of Prof. Titus at the Centenary Church School room on Thursday evening was too late in the week for notice in this issue.

The McGill College Glee and Banjo Club were at the Opera House Friday evening, also too late for notice this week.

Next week, March 10th. will be given the Concert under the auspices of the Bicycle Club. Much and careful preparation, I am informed, has been made for this concert and if the hopes of its promoters be realized it will be a pleasant occasion.

The Folio for May has been received at this office, through the courtesy of the White-Smith Publishing Co. of Boston. The current number contains three instrumental pieces, comprising a waltz (Song King), a schottische and a march, besides songs, one of them by Paolo Tosti, and a quartette for male voices. There is also a quantity of interesting reading matter relating to music and the drama. A portrait of Miss Julie Mackey, a favorite soprano, adorns the work. The Folio is published monthly, the subscription price being one dollar per year.

Tones and Undertones. There are about 2,000 chorus girls idle in New York.

One of Mascagni's next operas will be entitled "Revenge."

Utopia, limited, will be given at the Boston Museum on 14th inst.

It is probable the "pop" concerts will begin in Boston on 12th inst.

Mme. Nordica remains in the United States until the opening of the season at Bayreuth.

The 1000th performance of "Mignon" will be given at the Opera Comique, Paris, on 6th inst.

The receipts of the last evening of Opera in New York were \$18,000. There were 5,000 people in the house.

The DeRosette brothers have sailed for Europe. They went by the French steamer La Touraine, last week.

Camilla Urso, the famous violinist, will give a long series of concerts in Australia this year. Signor Romanoldo will assist.

A new baritone singer named H. H.

Carlton Slack is coming to America. By request he sang before Queen Victoria.

Anton Seidl's season of German opera at the Metropolitan opera house, New York, will begin next autumn before the French and Italian opera season.

The power of music is shown by a Mrs. Arthur Brand who sang her husband into the British Parliament. She won by singing at all the Campaign meetings.

Sivori, the famous violinist, who died recently, was a very small man, scarcely taller than his bow. He was especially gentle and well disposed towards young artists.

At the close of the opera season in New York recently there were great demonstrations of enthusiasm. Mesdames Melba, Calve, Eames, Arnoldson and Nordica were showered with roses.

Mme. Calve's speech after five recalls, was "I shall be grateful my whole life to the American people for the greatest success of my artistic career, and I hope I can say Au revoir, and not Adieu." The speech was delivered in French.

Paderewski is a Shakespearian student. He has a beautiful home in Paris though his family consists of but one son, thirteen years old and of whom he is passionately fond. Paderewski never signs an agreement, and except through serious illness never fails to keep an engagement. His work is considered as good as his bond.

"Ebelinda" is the name of a new opera called a lyric tragedy in three acts, which was recently produced at the Royal theatre, La Scala, in Florence on the 3rd inst before a highly critical audience.

Princess Beatrice represented Queen Victoria on the occasion. The composer is a lady, Mildred Marion by name, born in Scotland and residing in Florence. She is the wife of A. E. Jessup an American.

The Boston has given us a week of the "Two Orphans" with a great star cast, headed by Kate Claxton, and Jananek; this play is always attractive and with such a good company as has played in it this week, more so than usual.

The immortal "Uncle Tom's Cabin" follows for a short run. An actor I knew used to say there were three kinds of people on the stage, Operatic, Dramatic, and Uncle Tom's Cabin.

The ever welcome Bostonians have been at the Tremont. They play their new opera "The Maid of Plymouth," a piece which is very new in the back, and has very little to recommend it musically. It will have to be shelved, for even the Bostonians cannot make it a success. This week they returned to "Robin Hood," which is far and away the best work De Koren ever did, and stands well up in the first rank of comic operas. How well the Bostonians do sing this to be sure, and while we miss Camille D'Arville we welcome more than favorably Margaret Reid.

Barnabe, Macdonald, Jessie Bartlett, Davis and all the old favorites of the cast and the new contralto Lucille Saunders have made a hit.

Mounet Sully, the great French actor, comes on May 7 for one week only. He will be royally welcomed and give pleasure to many.

"Tabasco," the Cadet's latest production, is now at the Museum, in the hands of Seabrooke and his company. When I saw the opera produced by the Cadets I thought it would be a wonderful success professionally, but I am compelled to admit I am afraid it will not be. It seems to be draggy in the dialogue and the music does not seem to bear the mark of lasting quality.

STAGELETS. If present plans mature, St. John will be favored in the early summer, by the presence of some well known Bostonians in a choice programme of vocal and instrumental music.

The Tremont Theatre will have a summer season of light opera. John Mason and Marion Manola will head the company. Patience is to be the opening piece.

Underrated by two fires the Hanlons will revive "Superba" next season. And now there has been war among the gifted singers.

Frances comes to the Tremont, May 14, with "Erminie." This is one of the few comic operas with merit enough to live past the first season. PROSCENIUM.

### COQUELIN A COGHELAN.

Probabilities that the Famous Actor is of Irish Descent.

"The only Coquelin known in all France," said a learned Frenchman, "is the great actor. It is not a French name, and the fact is that many of his friends do not believe that he is of French descent. While every Frenchman is naturally proud of this distinguished countryman, yet justice requires that credit be given where it belongs. Those who have studied the question assert that Coquelin is descended from the Irish, and they base their opinion upon two important facts.

"First, the name is unique. As you know, it is pronounced Co-ke-lan. What a similarity to Coghlan! and how natural that the Irishman who settled in France should have his name perverted from Coghlan to Coquelin. Secondly, the features of Coquelin are decidedly Hibernian. It is believed that some one of his ancestors, possibly a grandfater or grandfather, exiled from his native land, as so many Irishmen have been, sought shelter in France and remained there. The fact that Coquelin was born in that part of France nearest Ireland lends color to this theory."

The Columbia has given us "The Prodigal Daughter" lately, a mild melodrama of a sporting tone, introducing fox hounds and a horse race, which is very flat.

Hagenback's trained animals opened at this house, Monday, and they will probably meet with the same success here as in Chicago and New York. The performance is certainly wonderful and shows to what a degree of perfection, patience and skill will bring the lower animals.

"Charley's Aunt" has bid us good-bye after a very successful run beginning at the Columbia and winding up at the Park. The piece is certainly very funny and has been laughed at here for sixteen weeks.

Donnelly and Girard began their season at this house, last week, in a new farce comedy called the "Rammakers" which seems to please the popular taste judging by the crowds that have attended.

Keiths new theatre is the object point of very many people through the day, and it has become quite a thing to drop in there for an hour or so, not of course to see variety, oh no, but only to look at the decorations of the handsomest theatre in the United States. One might spend time much less profitably than by seeing the performance at this theatre, for the show is always good and one is sure to see something interesting.

The Boston has given us a week of the "Two Orphans" with a great star cast, headed by Kate Claxton, and Jananek; this play is always attractive and with such a good company as has played in it this week, more so than usual.

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### A WOMAN'S SUFFERING.

HOW A HALDIMAND COUNTY LADY REGAINED HEALTH.

She Suffered Excruciating Pains From Sciatica—For Four Months Was Forced to Use Crutches—Relief Was Obtained After Many Remedies Failed.

From the Selkirk Item.

There have been rumors of late in Selkirk of what was termed a miraculous cure from a long illness of a lady living in Rainham township, a few miles from town. So much talk did the case give rise to that the Item determined to investigate the matter with a view to publishing the facts.

Mrs. Jacob Fry is the wife of a well known farmer and it was she who was said to have been so wonderfully helped. When the reporter called upon her, Mrs. Fry consented to give the facts of the case and said—"I was ill for nearly a year and for four months could not move my limbs because of sciatica, and was compelled to use crutches to get around. My limbs would swell up and I suffered excruciating pains which would run down from the hip to the knee. I suffered so much that my health was generally bad. I tried doctors and patent medicines, but got no help until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Almost from the outset these helped me and I used six boxes in all, and since that time have been a well woman, having no further trouble from pain, and having no further use for medicine. I am prepared to tell anybody and everybody what this wonderful medicine has done for me, for I feel very grateful for the great good the Pink Pills wrought in my case."

The reporter called on a number of Mrs. Fry's neighbors who corroborated what she said as to her painful and helpless condition before she began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Mr. M. F. Derby, chemist, of the firm of Derby & Derby, Selkirk, was also seen. Mr. Derby said he knew of the case of Mrs. Fry, and that what she said regarding it was worthy of every credence. She had herself told him of the great benefit she had derived from the use of Pink Pills. He further said that he had sold Pink Pills for a number of years and found the sale constantly increasing, which was due beyond a doubt to the great satisfaction the pills gave those using them.

An analysis of their properties show that these pills are an unfailing specific for all troubles arising from an impairment of the nervous system or impoverished blood, such as loss of appetite, depression of spirit, anemia, chlorosis or green sickness, general muscular weakness, dizziness, loss of memory, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, sciatica, rheumatism, St. Vitus' dance, the after effects of a grippé, acrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, correcting irregularities, suppressing and all forms of female weakness, building anew the blood and restoring the glow of health to pale and sorrow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all diseases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature. These pills are not a purgative medicine. They contain only life-giving properties and nothing that could injure the most delicate system.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper printed in red ink. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in any other style of package, and any dealer who offers substitutes is trying to defraud you. Ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.



**DOES YOUR WIFE DO HER OWN WASHING?**

If she does, see that the wash is made Easy and Clean by getting her **SUNLIGHT SOAP**, which does away with the terrors of wash-day.

Experience will convince her that it **PAYS** to use this soap.

**SEEDS, SEEDS, At W. ALEX. PORTER'S.**

Grass Seed, Clover Seed, Enslage Corn, Field, Flower and Garden Seeds. Cor. Union and Waterloo and 72 Mill Street, St. John, N. B.

**FERTILIZERS.**

Imperial Superphosphate, Potato Phosphate, Bone Meal.

Actual test proves these Fertilizers the best in the market for raising large crops.

—MANUFACTURED BY—

**Provincial Chemical Fertilizer Co., Limited.**

Send for pamphlet. ST. JOHN, N. B.

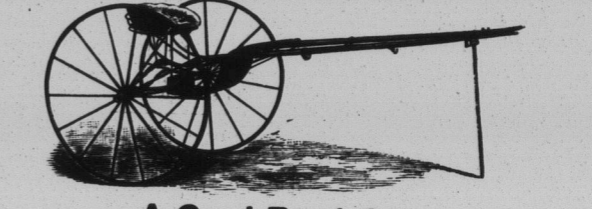
**WAGONS and CARTS.**

Our stock of carriages of all kinds is very complete, and we are in a position to suit the wants of the public in this respect.



**The Fredericton Road Wagon.**

An illustration of which is shown above, is especially popular. It is the wagon of the business man; low, easy of entrance, very handy and comfortable. The price is right.



**A Good Road Cart.**

In the spring of the year especially, a road cart, such as that shown above, should be owned by every man who owns horses. It saves a carriage, is convenient for exercising and the preliminary training of a speedy horse. Well built, handsome and easy to ride in.

**JOHN EDGECOMBE & SONS, FREDERICTON, N. B.**

**Columbia Model 34.**

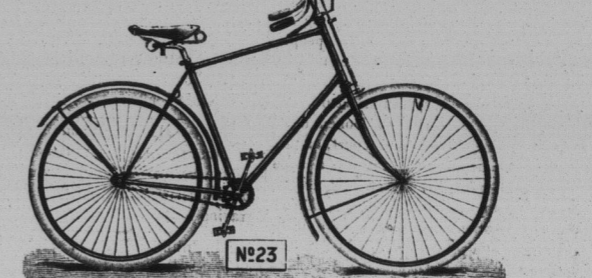
WEIGHT 30 lbs. PRICE, \$135.

The high character of all Columbia Wheels is well known. Samples and catalogue free.

**SAINT JOHN CYCLE CO., St. John, N. B.**

**QUADRANT.**

**Model 23. = \$107.50.**



The machine has yet to be produced that is better value than the above. Hundreds in daily use. Send for catalogue.

**F. H. TIPPET,** General Agent, 81 Prince Wm. St., ST. JOHN, N. B.

**Bicycle Club**

**MINSTRELS.**

**Opera House,**

**THURSDAY & APRIL 10TH**

**AND FRIDAY, 11TH.**

Tickets on sale at Box Office from **TUESDAY MORNING NEXT.**

**PRICES: 50, 35 AND 25.**

**HOTEL "CEDARS."**

Opens June 1st, 1894.

THIS HOTEL is situated on the banks of the St. John River—18 miles from the city—where everything for the summer boarder can be had. Boating, bathing, driving, shady walks. Cuisine unexcelled. Terms on application.

**WM. B. GANONG,**

Leop. Reisch, N. B.



**MILLINERY.**  
in all the latest styles.  
**CHAS. K. CAMERON & CO., 77 King St.**

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FRUIT TRE 3.  
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# Sterling SOAP

## SILK GUM

Mending Tissue,  
Only 10 cents a Package.  
LIGHTNING MENDER.

Mends Kid Gloves equal to new.  
Mends Dresses, Clothing of any kind, Curtains, Umbrellas, Parasols, Laces. The Finest Silk or heaviest Woolen Goods, and will save many dollars worth of clothes.  
You cannot notice where article has been mended. Once used you will never be without it. By mail to any address, 12 cents in stamps.

**American Rubber Store,**  
65 Charlotte St., - - - - St. John.

**Cash. Cash.**

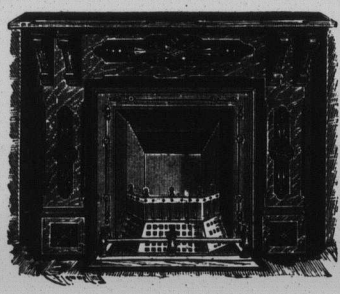
**TEA, COFFEE,**

**SPICES.**

**Cash. Cash.**

HARDRESS CLARKE, CASH GROCERY,  
78 and 77 Sydney Street. (near Princess)

## SLATE AND WOODEN MANTELS.



We are prepared to furnish SLATE AND WOODEN Mantels of any design. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call at our store, 38 KING ST., before purchasing elsewhere.

**SHERATON & WHITTAKER.**

**JOSEPH I. NOBLE, Jr.,**

MANUFACTURER OF  
**FINE CUSTOM SHOES,**  
78 GERMAIN STREET,  
SAINT JOHN, N. B.



## LADIES' Sun Umbrellas and Sunshades.

We are now showing our new stock of Ladies Sunshades and Sun Umbrellas in endless variety, with reliable frames and durable coverings.  
Novelties in Natural wood and other Stylish handles, all at

**Exceptionally Low Prices.**

**S.C. PORTER, 11 Charlotte St., ST. JOHN, N. B.**

## Social and Personal.

**St. John—North End.**  
Dr. and Mrs. Pugsley, with their son Master Willie Pugsley left on Monday for Ottawa. Miss Grace McMillan is visiting relatives in Boston.  
Mrs. Likely, widow of the late Major Likely has gone to New York where she will remain for some months.  
Miss Jessie Walker left this week for Peabody, Mass., to visit her sister Mrs. Lord.  
Hon. A. G. Blair, accompanied by his daughter Miss May Blair went to Ottawa on Monday last.  
The household furniture of Mrs. John Cudlip was sold at her late residence, Padlock street, this week. Mrs. Cudlip will remain in the city, her daughter, Miss Emily Cudlip leaves shortly for England where she will visit relatives.  
Mrs. Christian has taken the residence lately occupied by Mrs. Cudlip.  
On Wednesday evening Mrs. G. Ludlow Robinson gave a pleasant little dance for her daughter, Miss May Robinson, on the occasion of the birthday of the latter.  
Miss Agnes Warner, who has completed her studies at McGill college, Montreal, and taken the degree of B. A., has returned home. Miss Warner, who went to Montreal last week, accompanied her. Miss Warner delivered the valedictory for the Donalda class at the convocation of McGill on Monday last. She graduated with high honors and took the senior physics culture prize.  
Mrs. Morris Robinson, and her youngest son, left this week for Fredericton to visit her niece, Mrs. Percy Poyry, after which she will visit Halifax and Dorchester and will probably return to St. John in the autumn.  
The funeral of the late Arthur K. Schofield took place from his father's residence, Wright street, on Monday last and was very largely attended. A service was held at the Mission chapel and was conducted by Rev. J. H. Davison, and the service at the grave by Rev. Mr. Schofield, grandfather of the deceased. The pallbearers were Messrs. F. B. Robinson, E. B. Smith, F. W. Wright, W. Clarke and K. Frish. The floral tributes were very numerous and were sent by the following friends and relatives: Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. McLaughan, Choir of the Mission Chapel, Judge E. B. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Schofield, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Robinson, Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Schofield, Staff of the Bank of New Brunswick, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Rodgers and others.  
Mr. W. W. Turnbull has returned home after spending the winter in the south. Mrs. and Miss Turnbull will return shortly.  
On Monday evening a pleasant party was held at the residence of Mrs. H. Brown, north end, in honor of the birthday of her daughter, Miss Ada Brown. Many handsome and useful presents were received by Miss Brown.  
The friends of Mrs. O. Raymond will be glad to learn that she is recovering from her recent illness. Mrs. J. McLaren, accompanied by Mr. Lawrence MacLaren and Miss MacLaren, left on Tuesday evening for a trip through the Southern States.  
It is understood that Rev. Mr. Martell, of Fairville, will move shortly to Cornwallis, N. S., where he has accepted a call to the pastorate of a church.  
Miss Alice M. Pincer, has returned home after a four week's visit to Boston and New York.  
The marriage took place in Houlton, on April 25, of Mr. Cassin McBeth, of this city, to Miss White, of Houlton. Their many friends wish them every happiness.  
Mr. Watson Allen has removed to Westfield, where he will reside during the summer months.  
Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Rankin, who have been making a visit to New York, have returned home. The Misses Howland, of Toronto, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Chipman, St. Stephen, are now in the city, the guests of Lady Lytle. Mrs. Thomas Harrison, of this city, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. E. W. Grimmer, at St. Stephen.  
Mrs. E. A. Smith, of this city, is visiting Mrs. A. W. Smith, St. Andrews.  
Miss Nolan, of Sussex, has returned home after two weeks' visit with friends here.  
Miss Alma Dwyer, who has been spending some weeks in the city, has returned to her home at Benton.  
Mr. and Mrs. John E. Moore, have returned from their wedding tour.  
Mrs. Hayward, of this city, is visiting Mrs. Charles King, at St. Stephen.  
Judge Landry, of Dorchester, has been making a visit to Boston, and was in the city on Thursday on his return home.  
The death of Miss Elizabeth Skinner, daughter of the late Samuel Skinner, and sister of Judge Skinner, took place on Tuesday evening, at her residence, King street, east, after a serious illness. The funeral was held on Thursday afternoon, and the services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Baker and Mr. Corey. The many floral offerings showed the high esteem in which Miss Skinner was held by all who knew her.  
Mr. F. A. Burton, of Chicago, is the guest of his brother, Mr. H. G. Burton, Princess street.  
Miss Mary K. Tibbitts, came to the city this week to spend a few days with her mother, and owing to ill health she will not be able to return to her school at tagetown for some weeks.  
Mr. Thomas Robertson has returned from Florida, where he has been during the winter. Miss Annie Brown, gave a small dance at her home, west end, on Friday evening, to a number of her young friends. Among those invited were Miss Annie Smith, Miss Herbie Lambert, Miss Minnie Beattie, Miss Blanche Conroy, Miss Maudie Baillie, Miss Mary Johnston, Miss Sadie Baillie, Miss Verne Smith, Miss V. Boyles, Miss Hannah Ruddock, Miss Gertrude Ring, Miss Nellie Allen, Miss Annie Ervin, Miss Jennie Johnston, Miss Bessie Ervin, Miss J. Rankin, Messrs. Guy Greary, Walter Dunbrack, William Lilley, Robert Thompson, J. W. Lyon, Charlie Tilley, Harold Olive, Wilfred J. Fry, Fred L. Fry, Foster Walker, George Gregg, Fred Lawlin, Harry Ervine, George Brown, Walter Brown, Galvin Brown, McLean and others.  
Mrs. W. G. Lawton was in Sackville this week, the guest of Mrs. Allison.  
Miss Louise Baxter, of Thessalon, Ontario, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Alexander Jardine.  
Miss Maud Hamilton, who has been visiting friends here for the past two weeks, has returned to her home in Dorchester.  
Hon. A. G. Blair, Mrs. and Miss Blair spent this week at Ottawa.  
Rev. J. deSoyres has returned home after a visit to friends in Quebec.  
Mr. F. Hamilton, of Charlottetown, N. B., was in the city this week on route for New York.  
Miss Annie Tins, of Boston, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Victor Gossard, Queen street.

**St. John—North End.**  
Capt. Alfred Manley, of Halifax, has removed to this city for the summer, and will reside on Wright street.  
Mr. George E. Day, of St. Martin's, was in the city on Monday, enroute for Springfield, Mass., where he has accepted a position. Anon.  
**Why not have long selected cases in your chairs? Optimal chairs resented. Dural, 19 Waterloo St.**

**St. John—North End.**  
Dr. John Gilchrist spent part of this week with his father on Main street.  
Mrs. John Tapley of Indian town has been visiting friends in Marysville for the past two weeks.  
Mr. Herbert Hilyard returned home on Saturday from Toronto where he has been for some time past. Miss Shaw is home from St. Stephen, where she has been visiting friends for two or three weeks.  
Mr. James Bourke and Mr. Hal Bourke of St. Martin's, were in town part of this week.  
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Haxton removed on Friday to Yarmouth, where they will in future reside. They will be greatly missed by their many friends here.  
Miss Lou Taylor, of St. Stephen, was in town this week.  
Mr. and Mrs. Knight, of Musquash, were among our visitors last week.  
Mrs. Brown and her two children, who have been visiting Mrs. Cannon, in St. Stephen, returned home on Wednesday.  
Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Taylor and their little daughter, Miss Elsie, have moved from Bridgetown to St. John, and friends will be glad to know that they will reside here.  
Mr. Edmund and her daughter, of Salisbury, New York, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. Forbes, Main street, returned to their home last week.  
Mr. Machum, of Fredericton, spent Sunday with friends in town.  
Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Shaw are receiving their friends at their residence, No. 60 High street.  
Mrs. Lou Tapley is due to be about again after an illness of several weeks.  
Miss Ida Brown, of Mount Pleasant, spent last week in St. Stephen.  
Mr. and Mrs. John Moore are expected home from New York the latter part of this week. N.D.A.

**St. John—North End.**  
Umbrella and Parasol repairing and re-covering. Dural, 19 Waterloo St.  
**FREDERICTON.**  
Pronounced for sale in Fredericton by W. T. H. Fowey and J. H. Hawthorne.  
May 2.—Every evening this week is taken up with some musical attraction. The opera "Trial by Jury" was given in the city hall last night by amateurs, as a benefit to Carl Walther. The programme, which was somewhat altered from the last performance, was an exceptionally good one, the opening number being a banjo quartette by Messrs. Buchanan, Lawlor, O'Brien and Doherty, was much praised. Carl Walther held the audience spellbound with his superb playing, his first number—a Spanish dance—elicited a double encore, and in response he gave a duet mazurka on the violin, which was much admired. Then came a male quartette, which was very fine; after which Carl Walther played "The Harp With Grace," etc., which was perhaps the gem of the evening. The solos were all good—much better than the last performance—and the acting was equally good. Miss Helen Martin completely captured the audience with her graceful skirt dancing, which was certainly one of the prettiest parts of the performance, and was the recipient of a beautiful basket of flowers. The success of the evening was largely due to the generosity of his honor Governor Fraser, who secured over three hundred tickets and presented them to the students and professors of the University and Normal school. Shortly before eight o'clock, could be heard in the distance the tramp, tramp of feet and the college cry of U.N.B. Hah! Hah! R. R. H. as the students of the University entered the hall in cap and gown, and took their seats at the head of the hall. On the arrival of Governor and Mrs. Fraser and party they were greeted with three hearty cheers by the students, who then sang "For he's a jolly good fellow" which was kindly acknowledged by his honor remaining standing. During the interval before the raising of the curtain the audience was favored with a number of "college shanties" from "the boys."  
Mrs. M. B. Dixon, of St. John, has been spending a few days in the city, the guest of her brother, Mr. John Black.  
Miss Armstrong, of St. John, is here visiting Mrs. Kingston at Beauséjour in town.  
Mr. Archibald, of the Presbyterian theological college, Halifax, is the guest of Rev. Mr. Macdonald at St. Paul's manse.  
Mrs. J. D. Hazen and children, of St. John, are in the city, the guests of Mrs. Hazen's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Tibbitts, York street.  
Mrs. F. C. Deacon left on Monday for her home in Montreal. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss Campbell, who goes to make her home there. Miss Campbell, who was a general fair rider, will be much missed by a large circle of friends.  
Mrs. H. Fred Fisher has taken apartments in Mr. M. S. Hall's house on George street where she will reside for the present, but expects soon to leave for the southern states to visit her old home there. Senator Wark has taken the Fisher residence, corner York and Brunswick street, and will remove there.  
Dr. Inch has moved from Grape Lawn and is now occupying the brick residence on King street, recently vacated by Mr. D. Hart.  
Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Bullock, were in the city this week having come to be present at the funeral of the late Mrs. C. Fred Chestnut.  
Miss Hart, who has been the guest of Mrs. Bridges at the University has returned to her home in Cambridge, Mass.  
Miss Jaffrey, who has been visiting friends at Kingsclear has returned and is now the guest of her brother Mr. Wm. Jaffrey at St. Mary's.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)  
When to athletics I incline  
My wayward heart my form would crave,  
But art thou are so rare to find,  
The thought it makes me feel quite grave.  
I've been photographed in many ways,  
In Boston, London and Paris salon,  
But never in these high-toned days  
So perfect as by Chimo & Son,  
54 Princess St., Telephone 642.

## MACAULAY BROS. & CO.,

65 TO 69 KING STREET.

### EXTRA SPECIAL, BLACK SILK VELVET

now named as the leading and most durable material for ladies' capes, the combination being full police pattern Black Velvet Cape with rich black silk moire collar or ruffle. For this style of garment or any other purpose we shall sell at a price never named before in this city. **WRITE FOR SAMPLES AT ONCE.**

### RICH BLACK VELVET,

full 24 inches wide, \$2.50 per yard, never sold under \$4.50; only a limited quantity to be sold for Dress, Jacket or Caps. You will not perhaps for years see such elegant wide Black Silk Velvet at so low a price as \$2.50 per yard. Take elevator to second floor and see it; also all the new shades in Trimming Velvets only \$1.25 per yard.

## MACAULAY BROS. & CO.

### PERFUMES.

**TOILET WATERS.**  
Hand Mirrors.  
Brushes and Combs.  
Hair Pin Boxes,  
Solid Silver and  
Shell Hair Pins.  
Cut Glass and  
Fancy Bottles.  
VARIOUS OTHER ARTICLES  
SUITABLE FOR  
THE HOLIDAY TRADE.  
**AMERICAN HAIR STORE,**  
87 CHARLOTTE ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.  
22 PRINCE ST., HALIFAX, N. S.

### CONNOLLEY,

**THE PHOTOGRAPHER,**  
75 Charlotte St.

## PEOPLE'S PATRONAGE

That's What We Aim At  
AND WE GET IT  
BECAUSE OUR AIM IS GOOD.

Lots of Merchants Say  
We Aim to Please.  
FOR OURSELVES WE CAN SAY  
We Actually Do Please Thousands!  
WILL PLEASE YOU IF YOU GIVE US THE CHANCE.  
We will sell you a complete and beautiful Dining Room Set, consisting of Sideboard Extension Table and six chairs for \$23.50.

**A. L. RAWLINS & SON, 54 King St., ST. JOHN, N. B.**

Along with the extensive variety of Black Dress Goods advertised last week we have:  
BLACK MOIRE SILKS,  
BLACK FAILLE SILKS,  
BLACK SURAH SILKS,  
BLACK PONGEE SILKS,  
BLACK PEAU de SOIE,  
BLACK BENGALINE SILKS.  
Write for our samples and prices.  
**DANIEL & ROBERTSON,**  
St. John.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

(FOR ANNUAL SOCIETY NEWS SEE FIFTH AND SIXTH PAGES.)

HALIFAX NOTES.

PROGRESS is for sale in Halifax at the following places: KNOWLES' BOOK STORE, 24 George street; MORSE & CO., Barrington street; CHAPMAN BROTHERS, 111 Hollis street; HAYES & MYLUS, Morris street; CONNOLLY'S BOOK STORE, George street; SPENCER'S MUSIC STORE, Spring Garden Road; FRYER'S MUSIC STORE, 107 Gillingham street; F. J. GRIFFIN, 17 Jacob street; EDWARDS & CO., Halifax depot; GRANT & CO., Greenhill street; F. J. HOBBS, Spring Garden Road; W. E. HENRY, 120 Hollis street; N. BARNES & SON, George Street; H. SILVER, Dartmouth, N. S.; F. ALLEN, Dartmouth, N. S.

The vice-regal visit is at last settled. Lord Aberdeen is expected in June, and Lady Aberdeen a little later in the season. They will reside at Maplewood, which is to be done up thoroughly inside and out, and otherwise fitted for a temporary "Rideau Hall." Where the household, which will number forty in all, is to be bestowed, I have not definitely heard. There is a small cottage near the house, at Maplewood, which will accommodate some of them, and the rest will be quartered in the neighborhood, if possible. There is a rumor that "The Oaks" the next place to Maplewood is to be taken, and that the vice-regal party will be divided between the two houses.

There is a small wave of excitement among the younger members of society, as to whether or not Lady Aberdeen will hold a drawing-room, with the usual attendant pomp and ceremony; and there is still more excitement as to whether vice-regality will give a dance. There is a fear that in attending a drawing-room, but a good dance will do, would make their excellencies popular here forever.

There has not been a drawing-room held in Halifax since the visit of Lord and Lady Lansdowne. Lady Stanley had an afternoon reception merely without much ceremony or dignity about it, and a drawing-room would make the buds of this season realize what their elders went through on the last occasion.

General and Mrs. Montgomery Moore, and Captain and the Hon. Misses Colborne, have been spending the past week or more in Ottawa, so that "Bellevue House" has been shut. Its occupants return very shortly, and I hear that Mrs. Montgomery Moore intends giving a dance on or before the Queen's birthday.

As for this past week, it has not been exciting in any way. A few small and informal teas and a couple of dinner parties represented pretty much all the gaiety.

Next week we are to have an event in the coming of the McGill University Glee and Banjo clubs, who give two concerts at Orpheus hall on Thursday and Friday next. This is their first appearance in Halifax, but their reputation comes before them from Upper Canada, where they have had a great success. Their concerts are really excellent, and it is to be hoped they will have a good house on the first night, for they certainly will on the second. Their concerts are under the patronage of the general and outstanding officers of the garrison, the great advantage of which is to my mind, that it ensures a gaily dressed and pretty audience.

The officers of the Halifax Garrison Artillery had a dinner on Tuesday evening, which was as pleasant and successful as their dinners always are. The H. G. A., by the way, marched out for the first time this season on Monday night, and looked extremely well befitting by their band with torches. They will be reviewed by General Montgomery Moore on the twenty-fourth.

A dinner was given at the club on Friday, at which the guest of honor was a departing member, Colonel Lea.

There is to be a change in the Royal Artillery stationed here, so that we will have new faces again in a short time. Major Brady is among the officers leaving and will be much regretted.

By the way I hear from England of the engagement of an officer who left this garrison last autumn, to a lady who is the lucky possessor of a large fortune. I regret that I am not at liberty to mention names.

H. M. S. "Buzard" and H. M. S. "Cleopatra" have left for this port, which is a sign that spring is really here. The Blake it is definitely settled, will take not only St. John but Boston on her way from Bermuda, so that we shall probably hear of festivities from both places during her stay.

Mrs. Dixon has arrived from England and will spend the summer at the Lorne House. Major Hodgson, R. A., goes shortly to Bermuda for three months. Mrs. Hodgson will remain here. The Halifax Choral Society's second grand concert comes off on Tuesday next at the Orpheus hall, and is sure to have a large audience all more or less anxious to compare the performance with those of the Orpheus Club. Two cantatas are to be sung, Cowan's "Rose Maiden," and Simon's "Ariadne." Later, Mrs. J. McE. Taylor, and Mr. George Burrows, Mr. Cummings, Mr. J. E. Currie and Mr. W. R. Shute, Mr. Hutchins, the organist of St. Paul's church, of course conduct, while the accompanists are Mr. Logan and Mr. Burgoyne on the organ and pianoforte.

The chorus consists of seventy voices, and I hear that it is admirably balanced, and shows great precision and other pleasant qualities to the ears of a critical audience.

Mrs. S. Rigby, is making a short visit in Halifax. The very handsome silver service presented to Capt. Hill, by the officers of the S. S. Halifax, is to be seen in pieces, and is a very substantial token of the esteem in which Capt. Hill is held.

I have to thank a correspondent for a kind note and enclosure.

NEW GLASGOW. [Progress is for sale in New Glasgow by A. O. Fritchard and H. H. Henderson.] MAY 2.—On Wednesday last about twenty young ladies, members of the sodality in connection with the Catholic church, went to Bridgewater, and gave a musical and dramatic entertainment, for the benefit of Rev. R. McDonald's church fund. They were assisted by Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Dixon, Miss Roberts, Stellerton, and Miss N. H. Harty. The dramatic part of the programme was really good, showing thorough training and no small amount of histrionic talent. The costuming and stage arrangements were effective. Miss S. O'Brien made an exceedingly fine impression with her song, "Ave Maria," by Cherubini, and responded gracefully to an enthusiastic encore.

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, NORDHEIMER PIANOS. LIBERAL TERMS, REASONABLE PRICES. A lot of second hand Pianos and Organs can be obtained at low prices and terms to suit purchasers. Sole's Photograph Art Works in great variety. Agents wanted for every city in Canada. For particulars address A. PETERSEN, 68 King Street, - - General Agent for Canada.

\$37.50 BUTS A GOOD ORGAN. This gives you an idea of our SPECIAL WHOLESALE PRICES DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO FAMILY. Write to-day for our Handsome Illustrated Catalogue. Free to All. We ship ORGANS direct to the Home on TEN DAYS TEST TRIAL, and sell on easy terms of payment as well as for spot cash. Every instrument Fully Warranted for Six Years. Address: H. E. CHUTE & CO., YARMOUTH, NOVA SCOTIA.

Murphy Gold Cure INSTITUTE. For the treatment of Alcoholism, the Morphine and Tobacco habits. References to leading physicians and public men in St. John and all parts of the Dominion. Indorsed and subsidized by the Legislatures of Nova Scotia and Quebec. Correspondence confidential. MOUNT PLEASANT, ST. JOHN, N. B. CARROLL RYAN, Manager. WHEN From Constitutional Weakness, Impudent or Unavoidable neglect or Exposure, or Culpable Indiscretion Your Health is Broken Down, and you need a TONIC MEDICINE, you cannot afford to experiment on yourself with untried Remedies. USE Puttner's Emulsion, which for the past twenty years has been endorsed by the leading Physicians of the Maritime Provinces as THE GREAT HEALTH RESTORER. Thousands have proved its incomparable excellence, and so may you. For sale by all good Druggists at 50c. a bottle.

ANTAGONISH, N. S. The annual meeting of the Antagonish lawn tennis club was held in the office of the Halifax banking company on Wednesday evening last. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President and secretary, Messrs. W. F. MacFarlane, C. E. Gregory and Jas. McCarroll. Mr. Geo. Davidson, Halifax, was in town last week. Miss Leslie Macdonald returned from Halifax on Monday. Mr. William McCarroll left on Monday for Toronto to take a situation in Blanchard, Butler and Co's store. FANCT. GENTS EVENING WEAR. The late fashion notes state that gents vests are provided with two pockets for handkerchiefs; this is very convenient in these days when "coats in the head" are so prevalent. But better still is to cure Hawley's Catarrh in the head by the use of its and its application pleasant and agreeable. Only 25 cents a bottle by all druggists. Severe Headaches are instantly relieved by laying on the forehead a piece of Brown paper wetted with Dr. Manning's German remedy, the universal cure, all druggists sell it. A bad morning taste indicates biliousness. Hawley's liver pills are a certain cure and mild in their action. It is very hard on a young man to spend two months deciding which of two girls he will choose for his wife, and then to find out when he proposes that neither of them will have him.

Concord Wagons are very comfortable. Have lots of room for parcels. PRICE & SHAW, 222 to 228 Main St., St. John, N. B.

WINDSOR, N. S. [Progress is for sale in Windsor at Knowles' Bookstore and by F. W. Dakin.] MAY 1.—His Lordship Bishop Courtenay held a confirmation service in Christ church on Sunday morning, about forty being confirmed. He also preached in the evening. Miss Townsend, of Halifax, was in town over Sunday, the guest of Mrs. J. A. Russell. Mr. Claude Eville of the Halifax Banking Co., Parrsboro, was in town for a day or so last week. Mrs. Chas. Armstrong who has been visiting her mother returned to Middleton on Saturday. Mr. James Forsyth is home from Poughkeepsie, where he has been all winter. Mrs. Conway who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Drillo left home on Saturday evening. Miss Chas. DeW. Smith and Miss Smith are in St. John. Mr. E. M. Fallon of Truro was in town last week. Miss Rose Garvie who has been visiting Mrs. Aubrey Blackwood went to Middleton for a week or so on Monday. On Tuesday evening of last week the Misses Curry at "The Corner" entertained a number of their friends at cards. Among those present were Miss Morris, Miss Larro, Miss M. Blackwood, Miss Rose Garvie, Miss Eliza, and Messrs Henry Jones, Cummings, Allison, Eville, Morris, Sangster, Lighthow, Charlie Allison. Mrs. E. Kierstead of Wolfville spent a day in town on Monday. Miss Leckie, of Londonderry, is in town. Mr. T. Bonnell, of Halifax, spent Sunday in town. A most enjoyable evening was spent at Mrs. Alex. Forsyth's on Tuesday last week, where a number of young people had gathered together for a dance. Mr. George D. Geldert returned from his trip to Lunenburg. Miss McLatchey, of Grand Pre, spent Sunday in town, the guest of her friend, Miss Woodworth, "Clifton Grove." Mr. Allison has returned from her visit to Halifax. Miss A. E. Robinson, has returned from her trip to New York. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. and Mrs. Grant in the loss of their little baby daughter, Kathleen. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Shaw and child, arrived in Windsor on Monday from England. Mrs. Shaw's mother, Mrs. Harley, is with her. Mrs. E. L. Andrew Allen, inspector of the Halifax banking company, was in town last week. OCTA.

TRURO, N. S. [Progress is for sale in Truro by Mr. G. O. Fulton and D. H. Smith & Co.] MAY 2.—Mayor F. M. Paine and his bride, who have been guests at the "Stanley" during the past week, left for Cape Breton yesterday. Mr. Augustus McCurdy gave a large dance, on Thursday last, at her charming home in Onslow, for her son, Blair. The large number of young people present enjoyed themselves hugely, and tripped the light fantastic away into the small hours. Dr. Walker returned last night, from a short trip to the western counties. Dr. Chalmers, our resident veterinarian, it is rumored, intends to go to leave here, for his former home, on the other side of the water, in the future to reside. Mr. E. R. Stuart and Mr. Chas. Williams, of the Merchants' Hotel, returned from Halifax, en route for Boston and New York, for a holiday trip. Mrs. Chas. Bent gave a small party on Friday evening last, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Paine. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Paine, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Miss Lockhart, Miss Austin, Miss E. E. Underwood, Dr. Hall, Messrs. J. Ross and Vernon. Mr. S. G. Cambers has very kindly consented to take the organ in St. Andrew's church on Friday evening last, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Paine. Mrs. Geo. Donkin, was in Halifax, yesterday. Mrs. John Campbell, Halifax, is returning to Montreal, as a guest of Miss Macdowell's for a few days, this week. Mr. Frank Donkin, Sydney, C. B., from McGill university, Montreal, is in town, was at the "Stanley," one day this week. FRO.

SYDNEY, C. B. [Progress is for sale in Sydney by John McKenzie and G. J. McKinnon.] MAY 1.—Mrs. McLaren returned from Halifax on Wednesday. Messrs. Crows and W. Hearn returned home last week. Miss Sadie Harrington entertained a few of her friends Thursday evening last. Mr. A. McRae, of the Union Bank was in town on Friday. Mrs. D. Malleson held an evening party on Friday for her niece, Miss Daisy Townsend. The Misses F. E. E. and Miss A. McE. returned from their trip to Montreal. Mr. Frank Donkin is at home from McGill college. Miss Driscoll, of Glace Bay, is spending a few days with Miss McCallum. Mrs. J. A. Gillis and son left for Ottawa last Wednesday. Mr. C. J. Burchill is at home from Dalhousie college. CHERRY HILLS.

NORTH SYDNEY. [Progress is for sale in North Sydney at the store of Messrs. Copeland & Co.] MAY 1.—Mr. Herbert Baker, of Ingonish, paid a short visit to town last week. Mr. W. Gosip, of the People's bank, left for Montreal Friday. Mr. Ritchie, inspector of the People's bank, is here relieving Mr. Gosip. Mr. Mabou, who was relieving Mr. Gordon, of the bank of Nova Scotia, went to Halifax last week. Mr. Gordon has returned from a fortnight's vacation. The guests at the social last week were Mrs. H. B. MacPherson, Miss MacPherson, Miss Malina, Miss Voight, Mrs. Wheeler, Miss Gannon, Miss Phoran, Miss Partridge, Miss Musgrave, Miss Robertson, Mrs. J. McDonald, Messrs. Boak, L. Robertson, E. Robertson, E. Chasman, C. Donald, J. McDonald, Dr. Smith, A. Gannon, C. Phalan. Mrs. MacPherson, black silk. Miss Mullin, pale blue. Miss Voight, black velvet. Mrs. Wheeler, black velvet. Miss Gannon, mauve. Mrs. J. McDonald, black lace. Miss Phoran, pale blue satin. Miss Musgrave, old rose silk. Miss Trean, pale green. Mrs. Robertson, black satin. Messrs. A. C. Thompson and W. Thompson, of New Glasgow, are in town. Mr. J. O. McDonald is in Halifax. Capt. J. J. Moffatt has returned from Ottawa and Halifax.

FANCY WORK DEPARTMENT FRONT STORE. NEW ARRIVALS IN TRAY CLOTHS, TABLE Runners, Table Covers, D'Oyleys, Bureau and Sideboard Scarfs, Laundry Bags, Pillow Shams, Handkerchief, Glove and Veil Cases. Embroidery Linen, White and Washing Colors, Working Canvas, Denims, &c. German Felts, all colors, extra smooth finish, best quality. Rope Linen Flies, Bargaram Art Thread, Rope Silks, Roman Flues, Filosele, Tinsel, Fife, Crochet and Knitting Silks, Embroidery Silks, bonnets, Lace Braids, Linen and Silk Art Fringes, Colored Art Crochet Corals, Embroidery Hoops, &c. OUR ASSORTMENT OF THE ABOVE IS VERY COMPLETE. Manchester Robertson & Allison

Priestley's Cravenettes. Ladies who dress well are now wearing these waterproof goods for cloaks, wraps and all over garments. No other material is so satisfactory. They are Rainproof, Porous, Durable, Stylish, Healthy, Comfortable. When asking for them ladies should be sure to say "Priestley's Cravenettes."

HANINGTON'S COLLIERIE WINE AND IRON! THE GREAT TONIC. Purifies the Blood, Improves the Appetite, Prevents the attacks of Fever and Diphtheria, Removes Pimples and gives Tone and Strength to the whole system. IMITATIONS of this popular medicine are in the market, but always insist on getting HANINGTON'S—Wholesale Druggists in the Maritime Provinces and Montreal supply trade. All Retail Druggists sell it. Price 50 cents per bottle. Six bottles for \$2.50.

Have you Tried Advanced Novelties HATS, BONNETS, SHAPES, VEILINGS, LACES, TRIMMINGS, KID GLOVES. Corsets. The Best in the World. PRICE: \$1.00 up to \$2.50. SMITH BROS. Granville & Duke Sts., HALIFAX.

ST. STEPHEN AND CALAIS.

Provision is for sale in St. Stephen by Messrs. H. Thibault and at the book store of G. S. Waller in Calais at G. F. Trépanier.

MAY 5.—Mrs. John E. Alger, on Friday evening entertained a small party of intimate friends most pleasantly with what among the guests present were Mayor and Mrs. C. H. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Todd and Mrs. Durall Grimmer, of St. Andrews.

On Friday evening, the Fellowship Lodge I. O. O. F. of Calais, gave a most enjoyable and brilliant entertainment in their hall, to celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the order. The hall was filled with overflowing with the elite of the St. Croix. So many fair women, and brave men, attired in stylish costumes and gay regalia, made the scene an attractive one. The Musical and Literary programme was of the best talent and well carried out.

After the rendering of the programme, refreshments were served. Much praise is due the members of the lodge, and many pleasant comments are made upon the extreme generosity of those who arranged for the affair.

Amateur entertainers are being made today for the Knight Templar ball and banquet party, to be given in the Masonic hall, tomorrow evening. A large number of society people from both towns are expected and a most brilliant evening is anticipated.

The Misses Wallace, are to be absent to their friends-tomorrow afternoon from two to six o'clock, it being the first Thursday in the month.

The young women's association of Trinity church, at the residence of Mrs. Clara Wetmore, on Monday evening, and enjoyed a most pleasant and instructive evening.

The Current News club, met at the residence of Mrs. M. A. Todd, last evening. It is the last meeting of the season, of that most select and popular club, which has been so interesting and instructive to those who were members.

Miss Trithall of Portland, is the guest of her friend, Miss Annie King.

Mr. Colin MacNicol, who has been attending court in Calais, has returned to Eastport.

Mr. Henry B. Eaton has returned from a pleasant visit to St. John.

Mrs. Brown of Charlottetown, who with her children, have been Mrs. James Gannon's guest has returned to her home after a very pleasant visit of a fortnight here.

Mrs. Samuel Hayward, of St. John, is the guest of Mrs. Charles W. King of Calais.

The ladies of the Union church, Calais, gave a novel and amusing party in the Grand array hall, last evening. It was called a "banquet party," each lady guest brought a bouquet with materials for trimmings. These were neatly arranged in a box which was auctioned. The gentleman who purchased it, was obliged to trim the bouquet, and present it to the lady who furnished the materials, and during the dance that followed the trimming, the lady wore the bouquet. Some of the bouquets were magnificent productions, and reflected great credit upon the gentlemen who trimmed them. At the close of the evening, loaves and cakes were served, and it was not until an early hour this morning that the guests departed.

Dr. Keith drove to Mill Branch this morning to visit Mrs. John Ford, who is seriously ill. Mr. Robert A. E. Chapman, Bakery Inspector, was here today on routine business.

Miss Wallace, of Amherst, was visiting here yesterday at the guest of Mrs. G. H. Perry.

Mr. W. F. Trépanier has furnished roomer Mr. Robert Hamilton's store and taken up his residence therein with his daughter Rose.

Miss Annie Black, of Richibucto, spent part of this week visiting her sister, Mrs. Kell.

Dr. T. J. Bourque and bride, who went to Truro, N. S., on their bridal tour, dined at the Europa on Friday on their return home.

Judge Wells started for a short time in Harcourt on Saturday, homeward bound from the shiretown of Kent.

WOODSTOCK. [Programme is for sale in Woodstock by Mr. John Leane & Co.]

MAY 1.—Mock Parliament prorogued on Friday evening after a three months sitting.

Friday evening's session was very interesting. A short continuation of the debate on the vote of confidence motion brought in by Mr. W. F. Jones leader of the opposition, was followed by a vote which resulted in the overthrow of the Government.

Speeches (during which resolution of the members of Government was supposed to occur) were given, then the Government benches were filled by the late opposition. The members of the new cabinet were introduced by the new premier. Some questions followed, and then the prorogation of the house was voted by the speaker.

The members of the Government now stand, W. F. Jones, Premier and Minister of Interior; William Dibble, Minister of Finance; W. W. Hay, Minister of Public Works; Wm. F. Drysdale, Post-Master General; U. J. Hanson, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Charles Appleby, Minister of Justice; Donald Munro, Sec. of State; Jas. Watta, Minister of Marine and Fisheries; J. K. Fleming, Minister of Agriculture; G. Hugh Harrison, Controller of Customs; John P. Maloney, Controller of Inland Revenue.

Parliament will not in all probability meet again until October.

The entertainment given by the young people of St. Luke's, in the town hall on Monday evening, proved highly successful and thoroughly enjoyable. The programme was varied, consisting of a cantata, tableaux, scarf drill and comedietta, with some recitations and singing.

The first feature of the programme was a cantata, "Parting," by twenty children, with Miss Edith Jordan as leader, and Miss Nan Bull as accompanist. The soloist "Eva," Miss Maggie Ross, looked very sweet in a dress of cream cashmere with cream roses. She sang her solos with remarkable sweetness and clearness, every word being distinctly heard. The girls were all daintily dressed in white, presenting a very pretty scene.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

[Programme is for sale in Charlottetown at S. Grey's, Bazaar Co., and at Carter's Bookstore.]

MAY 2.—The Y. M. C. A. bazaar sale had its first day on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 24th and 25th, which was undoubtedly a great success, and much credit is due Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Davies and the other ladies who worked so industriously towards this end.

On Tuesday afternoon and evening the gymnasium hall presented a gay and lively scene with its bright trimmings, dainty tables and prettily dressed ladies. Tea was served in the reading room and very tempting and inviting did the tables look; unnecessary it is to say that the well laden tables were liberally patronized and that the fair waitresses were kept busy.

On Wednesday evening the facilities ended by a concert in the hall, the programme, which was a choice one, was well worth the admission fee.

Miss Annie Hyndman sang "My Lullaby in the Scotch style" very sweetly, and received a well merited encore. Mr. George Peake's recitation was much appreciated, as was also Mr. T. A. McLean's recitation "The Stowaway."

The quartet by Messrs. Bayfield, Davis, Earle and McLean was really splendid, and Bayfield's voice showed to better advantage in this than in the solo which he sang later on. This quartet should become an institution for the voices blend very nicely, and a good male quartet is always much appreciated.

Mr. Bayfield was alluded to as "Patsy." Miss Findlay is certainly a finished elocutionist, and has much grace and natural talent. She will always be warmly received by a Charlottetown audience. Vintoncloze closed this interesting programme by a solo, which was given with much beauty and feeling. Mr. Vintoncloze is assuredly master of the cello as well as of the violin.

Miss Laura Young is home from Montreal. Miss Isaac, who has been spending the winter with her sister, Mrs. Ballman, leaves on Wednesday morning for New York.

Mr. Arthur Peake too, has a decided "penchant" for the stage and is quite at home there, moving about in easy grace and elegance all his own. He made a handsome "Valentine" and entered into the character with spirit and intensity with an utter self-forgetfulness that was refreshing.

Mr. Leslie Cook has a really magnificent voice, which showed to great advantage in a part of "Captain de Merindon," although he had no opportunity to display the full compass of his powerful voice. His rendition of the character was all that should be.

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INTRODUCTION.

ST. JOHN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC AND ELOCUTION. 125 Prince William St.

Reading and Day School. A thorough course given in Piano, Harmony, etc., Violin, Singing, Elocution, English, French and German, Orchestral Music.

MRS. R. P. PORTEOUS, (Frances Franklin) of London. Winner of Madame Sainton Dolby's Vocal Scholarship for Great Britain.

Mrs. Porteous is prepared to receive pupils for lessons in the art of singing and advanced papers for the pianoforte. Oratorio and ballad singing.

Communications to FETTER'S MUSIC STORE, King Street, or HOTEL STANLEY, King Square.

MEAGHER'S ORANGE QUININE WINE. Prepared strictly according to the British Pharmacopoeia.

Advertisement for Gentlemen's shirts, collars, cuffs, underwear, ties, suspenders, umbrellas, handkerchiefs, and men's furnishings.

Advertisement for Bicycles, featuring a bicycle illustration and text about the quality and price of the bikes.

Advertisement for The Freeman Potato, highlighting its yield and quality.

Advertisement for Brantford Bicycles, New Designs, featuring a bicycle illustration and text about the latest models.

Advertisement for John H. King, a bicycle repairer and specialist, with contact information.

Advertisement for Coles & Sharp, bicycle repairers, located at 90 Charlotte Street.

Advertisement for Tailor's Cafes, featuring a large illustration of a man in a suit and text about the cafe's location and offerings.

Advertisement for T. A. Crockett's Compound, a medicinal product, with text about its benefits and where to purchase it.

MAGNET SOAP advertisement featuring a large illustration of a soap box and text describing its purity and availability at Logan's Soap Works.

Henry Morgan & Co., Montreal, advertisement for The Boston Couch Bed, featuring a large illustration of a couch and text about its quality and price.

Baby Carriages advertisement featuring a large illustration of a baby carriage and text about its features and price.

Freeman Potato advertisement featuring a large illustration of a potato and text about its yield and quality.

Tailor's Cafes advertisement featuring a large illustration of a man in a suit and text about the cafe's location and offerings.

Advertisement for Tailor's Cafes, Toronto branch, featuring a large illustration of a man in a suit and text about the cafe's location and offerings.

Vertical text on the left edge of the page, including "ARTMENT", "BUREAU", "VEIL", "COMPLETE", "goods for", "comfortable", "ettes", "S", "D", "attacks of Fever", "Wholesale", "ities", "S.", "S.", "City", "ROS.", "Sole", "City."

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

(CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE.)

Rev. Mr. Wiggins, is spending a few days in the city. Miss Francis Clements, of Kingston, left here on Monday for Montreal, where she will enter an hospital in training for a nurse.

Miss Nellie Whitehead, entertained about fifty of her young friends to a delightful party on Thursday evening.

Miss F. F. Randolph, has gone to Florida for a trip. Mrs. Lake Stewart and Miss Cunningham, returned here to-day from their visit to St. John.

The church hall was on the occasion of the musical given by Mrs. Blanchard Sewell and her pupils which was an unqualified success.

Mrs. A. F. Randolph, has returned home. Mrs. L. E. Racy, has returned to Quebec.

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MELISSA. For either Men or Women. An advertisement for a clothing brand.

Get a Calligrapher Typewriter For Speed, Convenience and Durability. An advertisement for a typewriter.

REMOV AL. J. & J. D. DOWE. An advertisement for furniture removal services.

Le Bon Marche. Ladies' and Misses' Emporium. An advertisement for a ladies' clothing store.

PILGRIM PANTS. An advertisement for men's clothing.

BEAR IN MIND. HAROLD CLIMO. An advertisement for a business or product.

PILGRIM PANTS COY. An advertisement for men's clothing.

FRANK LEAKE. Pains in the Joints Caused by Inflammatory Swelling. A medical advertisement for joint pain relief.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. A Perfect Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla. A medical advertisement for Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Gold and Silver Watches. In Fancy Goods, Picture Frames, Toilet and Soap Boxes. An advertisement for jewelry and household goods.

W. TREMAINE GARD. A large advertisement for a nursery or garden shop.



PROGRESS, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1894.

Progress' Short Stories.

Sketches of Personal Adventure Submitted in Competition for a Prize of Five Dollars.

JACK'S ROMANCE.

"Hello, Jack! Whither away now?" "Hello, Bert! Whither? On my annual pilgrimage, you know where." Cameron and I were strolling down Tremont street one evening early in July when we met my old chum, Jack Foster, waiting for an electric car en route to the Boston and Maine depot. I introduced Cameron, who had never met Jack, and we stood chatting a few moments. Presently Jack's car came along and we said, "Good-bye."

stretch she is abreast of him and both horses appear to be doing their best. "She can't stand the clip, she must break" shouts someone in the crowd, and the black driver touches him lightly with the whip, he breaks but catches quickly, yet the mare has gained a little; he cannot recover his lost ground and the little chestnut darts under the wire and wins the heat by half a length. It is sometime before the crowd recovers from its surprise and an angry murmur rises as a report goes round that the heat has been sold, then as the timer hands out a board with \$25 chalked on it the murmur changes to a shout of applause for the winner and the gentleman in the carriage waves his hand to the driver and falls back on the seat with a sigh of relief. "Oh Frank, you bad boy, you did not tell me you expected the mare to win", says the lady playfully. "I wanted to surprise you", he replies with a forced laugh and then they turn their attention to a race that is just starting.

Up at the stables a flashily dressed man is talking to the driver. "I will give you ten thousand dollars to lose this race" he says. The driver hesitates so far he has always been honest, but just now he is hard pushed for money and ten thousand dollars seems a big sum. The mare's owner is wealthy, surely the loss of a race cannot make much difference to him. Then he suddenly remembers that if he is detected pulling the mare the judges will put another man in the sulkey who might perhaps win the race. "Will you accept?" asks the man. "I accept" he replies. Again the starters in the guarantee stake are scoring but the chestnut mare is pulling and acting badly, her driver is apparently trying hard to keep her steady, but without avail, and the gentleman in the carriage is looking very anxious indeed.

not pleasant hearing, for we knew well how many a deed of violence would be committed by these men, suddenly masters of themselves, after long years of subordination. Our house was quite by itself, on the outskirts of the little town, and one night, your grandfather had not returned from town, and the maids and younger people had all gone to rest. I was sitting before the blazing fire in the big fire-place, knitting and dreaming. A sound of voices and the tread of heavy feet, almost made my heart stand still. A swift prayer went up to Heaven for protection, as I arose, white and trembling, to face the intruders. About a dozen men entered the room. There was no tremor in my voice, I think, as I calmly demanded, what they wished at that unseemly hour. Food and shelter, or—here followed such a frightful oath, that it made me wince as it I had been struck. I looked the speaker full in the face and said, "young man! food and shelter I will give you, but curse not the name of thy Maker, lest a worse thing, than even thou hast invoked should come upon thee." He seemed a little abashed, as did his companions and they stood or sat quietly while I went to and fro preparing food for them. Fortunately as was necessary and customary in those days there was an abundance of food in the house and a substantial meal was soon made ready. As they were about to begin, I raised my hand, to ensure silence and asked a short blessing. All this time I was in constant dread lest your dear grandfather should appear and I felt sure that his fiery impetuous spirit might rouse the latent evil in these only half sobered men.

At last their hunger seemed appeased. Then I spoke again. "We are only defenceless women and children in this house. Hitherto, it has been one of your duties, as soldiers of his Gracious Majesty to defend and protect such, I pray you to remember this, and act as honorable men. I cannot offer you shelter in my house, but I will provide you with coverings and you will find hay in the barn and there you can rest." "Madame," said one stepping forward, "you have appealed to our honor and your confidence shall not be misplaced." "Silently they filed across the yard to the big barn, carrying the coverlets I had given, one made of the same pieces I came upon today. Till I got back to the fire I did not realize how great a strain had been upon me during those two hours but now I was glad to lie down upon my bed. Half an hour hardly passed before your grandfather passed my door, on his way to his room. "Is that you my son?" I called, "Yes mother, is there anything wrong?" "No, my son, good night." The next morning I told him of my visitors and he rushed out expecting to find horses and cattle all gone, but nothing had been disturbed and in a corner by the door lay all my coverlets neatly folded in a pile. He could not but acknowledge that I was right in withholding the facts from him the night before, but it was a night of terror to me. God was merciful to me then, as he has ever been. Surely goodness and mercy have followed me all the days of my life, and soon I shall dwell in the house of the Lord forever. Soon indeed! for an hour later we found her lying back among her pillows, with a peaceful smile upon her face. My great grandmother was dead. H. F. M.

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POLITICAL NOTES.

A Glance at the Leading Measures Carried in the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, from the Year 1854.

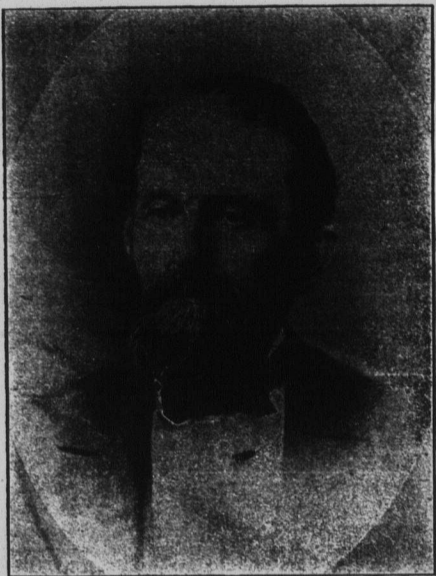
By G. E. FENEY, Fredericton, N. B.

No. 18.

The Double-headed Member [sic] Queens—The government Defeated but not Annihilated—Appeal of St. John Police Magistrate—For want of a Quorum the Sergeant-at-Arms is Sent Abroad Among the Hotels to Hunt up Members—The Opposition Impatient and Wrathful—Mr. R. K. Gilbert's Disqualification Bill—The Speaker Still a "Kicker"—The Speaker's Inconsistency—He has a Hard Time of it From the Opposition.

There were only two members of the Government present when the question was put, in reference to Mr. Earle's appointment to a seat in the Legislative Council, and as it came suddenly upon them, it was the cause of some embarrassment. The answer was therefore somewhat evasive, as it could not otherwise well be—for in matters of diplomacy there are numerous doors to close, as well as loop holes to creep out of, before raising the curtain upon the principal actors. One of those honorable gentlemen said he was not prepared to give an answer. An Opposition member replied that this was treating the House cavalierly. Mr. Earle (one of the principal stars in the comedy) remarked that "he was not up there yet," but he thought the County of Queen's had a right to be represented in the "upper branch." Failing to give a satisfactory answer, Mr. Perley moved an address to His Excellency upon the subject. This was opposed by the members of the Government. Mr. Smith, (Albert,) contended that the right to put the question implied the right to pass the address, and he urged that the House had a right to have such information as they asked from the Government. Mr. Fisher quoted from the Records of the Imperial Parliament, and showed that the resolution did not violate a single constitutional principle. He maintained that if the Executive had recommended the appointment of Mr. Earle, and that recommendation had been sent home to receive the Royal sanction, it was tantamount to the appointment having been made. Mr. Johnson replied to the arguments used by Mr. Gray, showing that they were fallacious, and that it was right for any member of the House to ask any member of the Government for such information as the country required. Mr. Watters supported the resolution, believing that if the Government substituted the term "inconvenience" for that of "unconstitutionality" in their objections, it would be more appropriate in their case. Mr. Mitchell, now (Hon. Peter) took the same side, warmly defending the resolution, and showing that it did not conflict with Imperial practices. Mr. Perley still a member in the present House, 1894, in a short speech spoke of the weakness of the Government by their efforts to "beat around the bush." He had no doubt the question was a very embarrassing one to them. Mr. Kerr followed on the same side, and Mr. Street defended the Government. The debate was both maintained by the opposition, and at each stage the excitement grew more intense, inasmuch as the question was purely one between the Government and the Opposition, and great anxiety began to be felt as to which side would be victors. Finally the question was put to the House, and the GOVERNMENT WAS DEFEATED BY A MAJORITY OF FOUR! All the members were present. Messrs. McMonagle and Kerr were against the Government this time, and voted with the Opposition. The address was accordingly presented to His Excellency. The terms of the Constitution, however, did not demand the surrender of power into the hands of the opposition in consequence of this defeat; for it was well understood that the twenty-one Government supporters were as adamant as ever, still remained a unit, and would not act upon a single catch vote to turn the Government out. No further action in reference to this matter was, therefore, deemed practicable at that time. [Mr. Earle did take the "eat up stairs afterwards."] March 14. There was a long discussion on a Bill to alter and amend the law relating to the office of Police Magistrate in the City of St. John. The Bill contemplated an increase of salary to £400, the amount at that time being £300. A petition was also laid before the House from the Common Council, praying that the bill should not be allowed to pass. The result of the sending in of this petition was, that many members gave the Bill their support, believing from the action of the Common Council that that body wished to have control of the office. There was a very strong feeling in the House against the Corporation having such control, and those who supported the bill argued that the office should be free from the influence of men or any body of men. On the other hand, it was argued by two or three members that the Common Council were supposed to represent the feelings and wishes of the City of St. John, ergo their request should receive some consideration. The Speaker argued that as the Common Council had personal feelings in the matter, they were

not in this instance entitled to any attention from the House. He believed that the Magistrate had received great injustice at the hands of the Common Council, and he believed that the latter did not correctly represent the feelings and wishes of the people, as the next civic elections would prove. Many other opinions were expressed pro and con on the Bill. On the 16th, the House was so thinly attended all the morning that the Speaker began to think that hon. gentlemen had "taken French leave" of Fredericton. He said that if there was not a quorum, or twenty members present at twelve o'clock, the House must as a natural consequence adjourn until next day. The Sergeant-at-Arms was therefore called upon to proceed upon an expedition in search of the absentees and have them brought into



HON. A. E. GILLMOR.

their place] by the hour named. At twenty minutes before twelve the Sergeant returned, like the dove to the ark, but without even an olive branch, or rather a word that the requisite number could possibly be got together in time—and this after crusading through the hotels, boarding houses, committee rooms, billiard rooms, bar-rooms, and all other places where hon. members were supposed to congregate, at an expense too of wind and muscle which bore heavily upon a somewhat uncertain constitution; in fact the good official was all but exhausted, and unfit for his arduous duties in the House during the remainder of the day. At twelve o'clock, however, hon. members began to drop in one by one—no doubt the search of the Sergeant for them, having by this time spread pretty well through the naughts of Fredericton, and so had made up their minds like so many school-boys for an overhauling by the Speaker for their tardiness. All knew that the Government and House were in the power of this mighty functionary, and he could cut their heads off by a single blow at any moment. In the afternoon business proceeded as usual, feverishly; but the clouds were gathering and the storm brewing, but the time was uncertain when it would burst.

On the 17th the opposition murmured loudly that the Government did not give the House something to do. It was complained that they had been now nearly five weeks in Session, and with the exception of the Election Bill, which they alleged was simply a repetition of the old Law, with a few modifications made through the opposition, the House had for so long a time been unfortunately idle. The old enemies of Responsible Government founded upon this do-nothing course of action, an argument against the new principles. Under the old system the House did not wait for the Government to goad them into action. The fallacy of this idea need not be met, as at the present day it is self-evident to every politician.

On a previous day Mr. R. K. Gilbert introduced a Bill, (nick-named "the purification Bill") for excluding all subordinate officials from helping seats in the Legislature; and on the 17th it was taken up for discussion. The Bill by Section 1st, provided that no person will be eligible to be a candidate, or capable of being elected or returned as a member to serve in the Assembly, by any Sheriff or returning officer, where such persons held any office connected with the management or general revenue of the Province, or as Deputy Collector or Treasurer of such revenue, or Deputy Surveyor of Crown Lands, or Deputy Postmaster, or Surrogate, Judge of Probate, Registrar of Probates, Registrar of Deeds and Wills, Clerk of the Supreme Court, or Clerk of the Peace.

The second section was against all Railway contractors holding seats, or any one deriving the least emolument from Government works of whatsoever description. The third section was still more emphatic, declaring against commissioners, arbitrators, or indeed (it might be added by way of joke) any one who stood and looked at the railway for half an hour at a time. The Speaker, like a taper, the more he burned the more his materials of supply appeared to give out. From having at one time been in the full blaze of a Responsible Government man, one of the main instruments in getting the principles into use, he was now tapering down into midnight darkness. In order to destroy the "light of other days," he prepared an additional

section of Mr. Gilbert's Bill, for excluding from the Assembly, Executive Councilors, Heads of Departments, Bankers, Alms, (and it might have been added, every man who held an occupation for the purpose of enabling him to live by eating and drinking). His honor, however, found but two supporters to his amendment—the names need not be mentioned, as both are now dead.

Mr. Gilbert's Bill was carried, but was afterwards thrown out in the Council, that most useless of all useful bodies. 21st. This day was famous for another of those unseasonably alterations, which had been so frequent of late, the chief actors being the Speaker and the refractory Opposition. The breach between the combatants had gradually widened with every fresh breeze, until now the chasm was too broad to be bridged over, even by conciliatory means, much less by persisting in the old combative course. The subject before the House was a Government Railway measure, for the purpose of reducing the number of Railway Commissioners from five to three, and making such other alterations in the existing law as was considered requisite. Mr. Gilmour having moved as an amendment to the first section of the Bill, that the Commissioners should not be eligible to a seat in the Assembly, the battle commenced. Mr. Botsford (late judge) thought the amendment very inconsistent with the principles of Responsible and Departmental Government. He maintained that there would be a great outlay by these Commissioners for travelling and contingent expenses, and he thought



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mind, but now it seems he had changed his mind. The Speaker denied that he had ever supported Departmental Government. He had always supported true Responsible Government, but there was no responsibility in the present system.

Many other gentlemen spoke, but enough has been given to show the nature or extent of the storm, and the frivolousness of this particular House of Assembly. It was agreed between Mr. Gilmour and Mr. Smith that the amendment should be embodied in a separate Bill, which the latter gentleman introduced as a rider to the Government Bill at a subsequent day and carried it through the House.

Several other battles were fought, one day after another—on the 24th a terrible engagement took place between the inns and outs—but on the 26th the Waterloo of the campaign was commenced and ended in a rout all round, a final break up and a dispersion of the House by His Excellency, as will be explained in the next article.

Blighted Historic Ambition.

"So Miss Flightingale is not going on the stage after all?" "She isn't sure about it. Her prospects were splendid, but the judge concluded most of the sensational testimony from her trial."—[Washington Star.]

Louis Kossuth, in his old age, was opposed to anything like socialism. Talking to an Englishman recently he said: "Your great danger is socialism. I say make no terms with socialism. You must stamp it out."

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# Sunday Reading.

## SOME RELIGIOUS REVIVALISTS.

Differing Methods of Moody, Mills, Harrison, and Sam Jones.

The travelling revivalist employs tricks as well as the more worldly tradesman. To be successful he must know how to convert the most people in the briefest time; that is, to bring the multitudes to a repentant sinner's seat, and to keep them there. The success is in part due to the persuasive power of the orator, but it is also true that many of the most successful evangelists are not orators. They reach the people in different ways. Sam Jones brings out audiences because they expect to hear quaint, original and funny sayings. They go to hear Thomas Harrison, the boy evangelist, because they look for the unexpected at his meetings. A prominent Brooklyn preacher told a Sun reporter the other day that Harrison is ready to do anything, even to jumping over the seats, and dragging sinners forward by the hair. Jones and Harrison reach a class of people that are cold and indifferent to such revivalists as Dwight L. Moody, B. Fay Mills, J. Wilbur Chapman, Charles H. Yatman, George C. Needham, Major Whittle, and others. The methods of these men are also quite different.

Mr. Moody still ranks far ahead of the others, and at the age of 56 years he is as active and hearty as when he made his first successful tour through the country with Mrs. L. Sankey. It is said that he has less culture than the other revivalists. He is not a great preacher and people who hear him for the first time are sure to be disappointed. He lacks the graces and arts of the orator, and his vocabulary is confined to narrow limits. The secret of his success is his personal magnetism, which always appears to best advantage in the inquiry room. There he comes into personal contact with his listeners. He shakes their hands, talks to them with a sense of conviction that is most effective, and shows a personal interest that never fails to produce great results.

But this is not all. Mr. Moody is gifted with sound practical sense and shows a mastery of details that would have made a fortune for him in the business world. He is a friend of the billboard man and the newspaper publisher. The coming of "Dwight L. Moody, the Greatest of All Evangelists," is announced in big letters on three-sheet bills days before he arrives. Upon his arrival Mr. Moody travels about the town precisely as a theatrical manager might see that the attraction has been properly billed. Mr. Moody also gives his personal attention to such details as the seating of the congregation, the ventilation of the room, the collection, and others. His greatest assistance comes from the choir, which is always made as large as possible. He does not care so much for the singing as for the personal assistance of the singers in the inquiry room. For that reason he will have nobody but professed Christians in the choir. In the inquiry room they are set to work in systematized order. They plead with weak sinners under Mr. Moody's instructions. In the recent great revival at Washington there were 1,400 people in Mr. Moody's choir, and there was never a meeting at which less than 1,000 of the choir were present. More than forty churches were represented of all denominations in the city.

The Rev. B. Fay Mills is an evangelist of another class. He talks cold logic to his hearers. He seeks to convert them by the cold, businesslike argument that they can enter into a life of everlasting happiness by becoming Christians or go to hell by continuing on their way. He is a masterly reasoner; he convinces his audience by assembling only facts and deductions, and conclusions for their study. He never seeks to turn sinners by arousing their emotions, and it is doubtful if he would succeed in that way if he tried. He is remarkably successful in his own line of working and his services are in great demand.

Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, next to Moody, is probably the most successful of the revivalists who work through the emotions. Charles H. Yatman is close to him, and others like Geo. C. Needham, Major Whittle and A. C. Dixon have made great records. Needham, too, has his own methods. He converts people by bible readings, from which he draws every-day lessons of practical life. He is an Irishman, and attracts and entertains audiences by his keen and quaint wit.

Evangelists are never hired for stipulated sums. They are paid by collections. Men like Moody, Mills and Chapman receive from \$200 to \$500 a week; the others range from \$50 to \$100. Moody has made a fortune, but has spent it in founding four fine schools for girls. Major Whittle has a fortune, and the others are popularly supposed to be well to do. Few have open dates for a year ahead. Not long ago the Evangelical Alliance of Brooklyn wanted to engage Dr. Chapman for a series of meetings next winter. He wrote that his engagements would keep him busy until 1896.

## WHAT THE HINDUS WORSHIP.

Their Adoration of Beasts and Inanimate Objects of Their Deities.

Every object that benefits the Hindus, or helps to provide them with a livelihood, becomes for a time their fetish or god. On particular days the farmer prays to his plough, the fisher to his net, the writer adores his pen, the carpenter his tools, the water-carrier his bag, and the sweeper his broom. The women adore her wheel, milk, basket, and other articles that assist her in her household labor.

The Thugs, who murdered travellers in the name of the Goddess Kali, worshipped the pickaxe, which they carried for the speedy burial of their victims. Rivers being of benefit, are also worshipped. The Ganges, and Jumna are generally considered to be the most sacred of all rivers. I have heard the devotees offering this prayer: "O Mother Ganga I now bow at thy feet; have mercy on thy servants. The great majority of the inhabitants of India are from the cradle to their burial, victims of a form of mental disease, which could be called demonophobia. They are haunted and oppressed by a perpetual dread of demons. They are firmly convinced that evil spirits of all kinds, from malignant fiends to mischievous imps and elves, are ever on the watch to harm and torment them, to cause plague and famine. A tutelary god is one who delivers from the calamities believed to be due to demons. Scarcely a village or household in India is still without its tutelary deity, usually represented in a rudely carved image or symbol, located in homely shrines, or over doorways; or it may be denoted by simple patches of red paint, on rocks, or under sacred trees, or on crossways, and always taking the place of superior gods in the religion of the lower castes. The most popular tutelary deities are the mothers—called in the north, Madas; in the south, Ammas.

The smallpox goddess is a form of divine mother, under different names in every part of India. Smallpox is called the sport of the Amason. Each year about 240,000 sacrifices are made on the altar of the goddess of smallpox. Ignorant people are afraid to get vaccinated or take medicine, lest the goddess be angry. Five classes of men have been deified, kings, warriors, Brahmans, sages, and sages.

The hero worship of India is subject to constant change; worshippers are capricious. Great warriors, sages, and sages, have their day. The Hindus suppose that some of their dead are degraded, while others are elevated to the position of divinities. The general idea is that the dead require to be nourished for three generations by their descendants, and to have works of merit performed for their benefit. To some classes ancestor worship is the beginning and end of their religion. Offerings are made of balls of rice to nourish a soul as it passes to the spirit land. A childless man, who has no son to make offerings for him, must fall into hell. It is thought he has offended the gods; hence he must pass through numerous transmigrations to atone for his sin.

According to Hinduism gods, men and animals may transmigrate into plants. Manu says that plants are possessed of consciousness, and are endowed with pleasure and pain; hence are worshipped. Few sights are more pitiable than to see a man worshipping a beast. The Hindus believe that there are innumerable species of animals through which a man may pass. Owing to this belief in transmigration many Hindus will not sell an animal of any kind. Fear is one motive that causes animals to be worshipped. Some are worshipped on account of their usefulness.

As we trace Indian history with its theology and philosophy, we are wont to become sad, as we note how they have degenerated. Hinduism is the vilest form of heathenism that curses the earth. Acts of vice are acts of public worship. Objects of vice are objects of worship.—Ella Bartlett Simmons, in the Housekeeper.

## WITH A PECULIAR PEOPLE.

Difficulties in Giving Religious Instruction to the Ainos of Japan.

The Ainos of Japan have long resisted the efforts of the English Church Mission to enlighten and Christianize them. In 1885 Mr. John Batchelor baptized the first Aino convert; in 1890 three more, and two each in 1889 and 1891. But since then the long-expected harvest time has come. Mr. Batchelor writes from Sapporo to friends in England, and says among other things:

A preacher to the heathen has to be prepared to meet all kinds of emergencies. The subjects he brings before the notice of his audience are often quite startling and novel to them, and strike them in various ways. Some are intelligently and devoutly docile; some are sleepy and dull, and some show a disposition to doubt, crack jokes and ask humorous questions. One day I happened to be addressing an audience on the subject of 'The pearl of great price,' illustrating my remarks by means of the 'Religious Tract Society's' picture on that subject. The camel took the fancy of the people at once, and the poor pearl was simply nowhere. I had to give up all idea of speaking of the pearl on that occasion, and take the camel as my text.

There seem to be more wonders connected with the camel and its anatomy and powers of endurance than some of the Ainos can believe. After I had spoken of God's wonderful power and wisdom in so constructing the camel that it is eminently adapted to its surroundings; that it can live several days without water, as it carries its own water-vat along with it; that men's lives had been saved by killing these animals and taking the water they had stored up for their own use, one witty Aino asked in a very quiet but distinct voice, 'And, sir, is not the camel so constructed that it can carry a drop of wine also?' Evidently the camel was more than that man could swallow. The audience roared with laughter even more when I told the man that I was lecturing about sober camels, and not about drunken Ainos, for that man, like many others of his race, was addicted to drink, and often seen with a wine bottle in his hand.

There is a kind of hysteria among the Aino women, the principal feature of which is to be burnt out with a long string of ejaculations while another is speaking, especially when something is said which a person subject to such fits does not like. The mention of the word 'snake' is almost certain to produce this effect upon most women. Those who suffer from this complaint to a great degree are sometimes dangerous, not only to themselves but also to others. While under these hysterical spells some women are said to do always exactly the opposite to what they are told. Thus a woman is attacked with this disease while she has a knife in her hand; if told to throw it away she will thrust it into her body, or otherwise damage her person; if told to cut herself with it she will throw it away, have a pot ladle, or anything in that way in her hand, and should she be told to throw it away she will keep it, and if told to keep it she will, as likely as not, throw it at someone. I have seen women run

away when another has been under one of these spells. While preaching, I once had nearly fifty women worked up into this state of hysteria simply because, I told them in the matter of my discourse that God has created all things; the serpents are not excepted. That God should have created the snake was more than they could stand. The snake they say, is the devil and the devil's work. I got my audience quiet by simply making a few passes with my hand and staring at the noisiest with all my might. It was all over in a minute, and things went on smoothly again.

## LOOKING TO INDIA.

The Need of More Missionary Workers in That Blessed Land.

The Christian Alliance is looking for missionaries to send out to India. The Rev. A. B. Simpson says in a recent number of his paper:

"God is laying upon the hearts of many of us the claims of India in a very emphatic manner. We believe that he is calling us specially to this field. While we would not in any manner disparage the claims of other lands, and we trust that we shall be permitted to press forward in all directions that His providence opens, yet it does seem that there is a providential calling to India that is pre-eminently and most pressing. The needs of China are just as great, but in China there is already a glorious aggressive missionary work under our dear friends of the China Inland Mission, which has no parallel in India as yet, unless it be the beginning of our Alliance work there. Then, China is necessarily very difficult to enter, especially on the part of a new society, and we cannot multiply new workers there as rapidly as we might wish. It takes two or three years sometimes, to get into a place and obtain permission to settle there; and when we hope to press forward in every possible direction in this land, yet our operations must necessarily be gradual and limited.

In India, every province and every village is opened, and there is no barrier whatever to the presence of hundreds of missionaries at once, in these new fields. Forty-six missionaries we have already in Central India could be doubled in the present season, and a place found for every one of the new recruits, and we trust that this shall be done, and by the end of next year the force may be again doubled, and before the end of the century a thousand of our missionaries shall be preaching the gospel in this destitute and neglected land.

Then the expense of living in India is less than in almost any other field. Of course, this can only be accomplished by wise economy and humble self-denial, but this they are willing to accept, and the nucleus has already been formed by the providence of God, and the early experiences of the work.

Let our friends arise in the power of a holy purpose, and press forward at once to the occupation of India, and let us hear immediately from all those who are willing to go, within the next six months to this field. We have a number already appointed, and shall send out our first party in July or August, and we shall be glad to have at least twenty ready by that time, and as many more to follow before the end of the autumn.

## The Land and the Book.

The many people whose knowledge of bible lands and the bible has been helped by reading 'The Land and the Book' will be saddened to learn that its author, William McClure Thompson, D. D., died at Denver, Col., recently, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. Dr. Thompson was born in Springdale, O., his father, the Rev. John Thompson, being a well-known Presbyterian minister. After studying at Miami University and Princeton Theological Seminary, he went in 1832, to Syria as a missionary of the American Board, which at that time represented the Presbyterian and Reformed, as well as the Congregational churches. During his forty-six years of valuable service as a missionary he contributed much to the general knowledge in regard to Palestine. The results of his travels and researches are gathered into two volumes under the title of 'The Land and the Book,' which were afterwards revised and enlarged to three volumes. The popular style made it a great favorite both in this country and especially in England, where its sale was phenomenal, exceeding, so it has been said, that any other American work except 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' In 1875 Dr. Thompson returned to this country and made his home with his son, Dr. William H. Thompson, of New York, and a daughter, Mrs. F. K. Walker, of Denver. Although for some years quite feeble, his death came at last suddenly.—The Independent.

## Solving a Problem.

The Rev. Robert N. Young, D. D., writing in the 'Christian Advocate' of New York, describes an experiment which is being tried by one London minister for the solution of a difficult problem. He has established what he calls a 'Children's Church.' Evidently he has found difficulty in inducing the children to attend the regular services of worship, and his idea is that the best way to prevent the loss of the children altogether is to make a special service for them. The experiment is new, and we cannot tell what the result will be. It must be remembered that it is in churches in which the children are admitted as members. In this instance ninety-five have already been received. The age of admission is between five and fourteen, and those who give evidence of being really Christians will be transferred at the latter age to the main church. 'The conditions of admission are belief in God, love of Christ, and acceptance of the bible as the guide of life.' The weekly service is held on Saturday and communion is administered monthly. Children are represented as being very eager for admission as members, and great care has been taken lest those not worthy should be received.

## They Observed Sunday.

Some interesting facts about Sunday observance are related in the recently published life of Mr. W. H. Smith, consultant of the British House of Commons. It was a rule in his immense news agency business that no work should be done on Sunday. Only once, in 1855, after the battle of Alma, was this rule departed from. Then to relieve the dis-

tracted minds of relatives at home, special supplements were distributed by the firm, containing lists of killed and wounded. The exceptional nature of this transaction is shown by another incident that occurred some years later. Messrs. Smith & Son received a command to supply one of the royal family with newspapers, including the 'Observer,' published on Sunday. It was explained that the 'Observer' could not be supplied as Sunday work was contrary to the rules of the firm. Even a threatened withdrawal of the whole order did not induce the firm to change, and to this day no Sunday papers can be obtained from the Smith news agents.

## Messengers of Help for the Week.

"Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful. But his delight is in the law of the Lord; and in his law doth he meditate day and night. Psalm 1, 1, 2.

"The Lord will be a refuge for the oppressed, a refuge in times of trouble." \* \* \* \* \* The needy shall not always be forgotten: the expectation of the poor shall not perish forever. Psalm 34, 18.

"These are thy ways, O Lord: teach me thy paths. Lead me in thy truth, and teach me for thou art the God of my salvation." Psalm 25, 4, 5.

"I love the Lord because he hath heard my voice and my supplications." Psalm 116, 1.

"Ask, and it shall be given unto you: For everyone that asketh receiveth, and he that seeketh, findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened." Matt. 7, 7, 8.

"And he saith unto them, why are ye fearful, O ye of little faith?" Matt. 8, 26.

"How is my soul troubled, and what shall I say? Father, save me from this hour." John 12, 26.

## Giving a Tenth Part.

Now note one good thing about Jacob that was good. He did promise to give one-tenth of his income to God on certain conditions, and so far as we know, he carried out the promise at last. This tenth became in after years the measure of what God required at the hands of every pious Jew. How is it, then, that in the year 1894 we are still discussing the question of how little we ought to give to the Lord's cause? And how is it that those who give one-tenth are looked upon as very liberal givers? Is this all the progress that we have made in four thousand years in the matter of giving? Remember that if you do not give more than one-tenth of your income to the Lord, you are as mean as Jacob was; and if you give less, you are meaner than he. How does this sound, "Meaner than Jacob?" Do you like the phrase? Well, is it true of you? Either, then, cease to finagle with this man as he is portrayed in this lesson, or else show that you have a right to throw stones by doing better than he did.—Dr. Schauflier.



## INFLUENZA.

Or La Grippe, though occasionally epidemic, is always more or less prevalent. The best remedy for this complaint is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. "Last Spring, I was taken down with La Grippe. At times I was completely prostrated, and so difficult was my breathing that my breast seemed as if confined in an iron cage. I procured a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and no sooner had I begun taking it than relief followed. I could not believe that the effect would be so rapid and the cure so complete. It is truly a wonderful medicine."—W. H. WILLIAMS, Crook City, S. D.

## AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

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## HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS.

Dr. Humphrey's Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and over thirty years in public with entire success. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named. They cure without dragging, purging or reducing. Remedies of the World.

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  - 6—Constipation, . . . \$5
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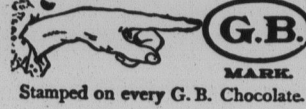
## FIRST CLASS Horse Shoeing

DONE AT 92 BRUSSELS ST. Building formerly known as the Rowley Shop, published life of Mr. W. H. Smith, consultant of the British House of Commons. It was a rule in his immense news agency business that no work should be done on Sunday. Only once, in 1855, after the battle of Alma, was this rule departed from. Then to relieve the dis-

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MRS. A. V. GALBRAITH.

With indigestion it is not only that one suffers all imaginable torments, physical and mental, but more, perhaps, than anything else, an impaired digestion is the forerunner of countless ailments that in their course lead to the most serious consequences. Let the stomach get out of order and it may be said the whole system is diseased. When the digestive organs fail in their important functional duties, head and heart, mind and body are sick. These were the feelings of Mrs. Galbraith, wife of Mr. A. V. Galbraith, the well-known jeweller of Shelburne, Ont., before she had learned of the beneficent results to be gained by the use of South American Nervine Tonic. In so many words she said: "Life was becoming unbearable. I was so cranky I was really ashamed of myself. Nothing that I ate would agree with me; now it does not matter what I eat. I take enjoyment out of all my meals." Here are Mrs. Galbraith's words of testimony to South American Nervine, given over her own signature:

common to this complaint. South American Nervine was recommended to me as a safe and effective remedy for all such cases. I used only two bottles, and an pleased to testify that these fully cured me, and I have had no indication of a return of the trouble since. I never fail to recommend the Nervine to all my friends troubled with indigestion or nervousness.

"MRS. A. V. GALBRAITH."

The testimony of this lady, given freely and voluntarily out of a full heart because of the benefits she experienced in her own person, have an echo in thousands of hearts all over the country. South American Nervine must cure, because it operates at once on the nerve centres. These nerve centres are the source from which emanates the life fluid that keeps all organs of the body in proper repair. Keep these nerve centres sound and disease is unknown. There is no trick in the business. Everything is very simple and common sense like. South American Nervine strengthens the digestive organs, tones up the liver, enriches the blood, is peculiarly efficacious in building up shattered and nervous constitutions. It never fails to give relief in one day.

"Shelburne, Ont., March 27, 1894. "I was for considerable time a sufferer from indigestion, experiencing all the misery and annoyance so common to those afflicted with it. It never fails to give relief in one day. For sale by Chas. McGregor, 37 Charlotte St.; Chas. F. Clark, 108 King St., R. E. Coupe, 878 Main St.; E. J. Mahoney, 38 Main St.; A. C. Smith & Co., 41 Charlotte St.

**LANDOR, THE ODD POET.**

**PASTOR FELIX TELLS OF THE LIFE OF THIS STRANGE WRITER.**

Various Accounts of the Man—A Just Appraisal of His Very Difficult—Contradictory Opinions as to What He Was and What He Was Not.

Our first real acquaintance with Landor was made through the poem of "Gebir" and the closet drama of "Count Julian;" and though our knowledge of him has been improved by "the Imaginary Conversation" the first impressions strongly remain. The first-named poem is perhaps the most remarkable written by a youth just out of school, and shows as little juvenescence as the earlier poems of Milton. Written in Latin, and again in the compactest English, there is in its classic mould the perpetual gleam of gold and jewels,—a magnificence of poetry that charmed Southey, and delighted some of the subtlest poets of his time. It is recorded of Shelley that when he was at Oxford, in 1811, "there were times when he would read nothing but 'Gebir'." His friend Hogg says that when he went to Shelley's rooms one morning to tell him something of importance, he could not draw his attention away from "Gebir." Hogg impatiently threw the book out of the window. It was brought back by a servant, and Shelley immediately fastened upon it again. It won a slow way, however; and DeQuincy declared that for some time it had the sublime distinction of having enjoyed only two readers—Southey and himself; while Byron declared him to be the "dear-mouthed Boeotian," who cultivated private renown, in the shape of Latin poems and essays. "Count Julian" is a poem of a severer type, and far less prodigal of color, but rich in noble sentiments, and containing passages of remarkable power. He dealt with the same poetic material that Scott and Southey did, but with a finer heroic and artistic result. De Quincey grew eloquent in his admiration of this play. "Mr. Landor," he wrote, "who always rises with his subject, and dilates like Satan into Tenerife or Atlas when he sees before him an antagonist worthy of his powers, is probably the one man in Europe that has adequately conceived the situation, the stern self-dependency, and the monumental misery of Count Julian. That sublimity of penitential grief, which cannot accept consolation from man, cannot bear external reproach, cannot condescend to notice insult, cannot so much as see the curiosity of bystanders; that awful carelessness of all but the troubled deeps within his own heart, and of God's spirit brooding upon their surface and searching their abysses; never was so majestically described.

A just appraisal of Walter Savage Landor is almost as difficult as of Napoleon Buonaparte. Such inconsistent views of a character and a product are rarely to be found. The warmth of admiring enthusiasm, or the coldness of dislike, meets the student of his career at every turn. With Swinburne, he is a genius, almost sublime and unerring who wears "such a double crown of glory in verse and in prose as has been won by no other Englishman but Milton,"—a man who through a long illustrious, beneficent career, had the same constancy to the same principles, the same devotion to the same ideal of civic and heroic life; the same love, the same loyalty, the same wrath, scorn, and hatred, for the same several objects respectively; the same affection and kinship to the spirit of the Romans, the same natural enjoyment and mastery of their tongue." We turn elsewhere, and learn that his writings "bear the stamp of the old mocking paganism;" to another, and are informed that in him "a moody, egotistic nature, ill at ease with the common things of life, had flourished up in his case into a most portentous crop of crotchets and prejudices, which, regardless of his fellow-men, he issued forth in prodigious confusion (?) often in language offensive in the last degree to good taste." He is credited with an over-eagerness of contradiction, a choleric impatience of everyone differing with himself, and a poor memory of what he himself had said, resulting in self-contradiction. He is said to be the father of the most absurd heresies, social, political and literary, that have ever been propagated in English. We look into Taine's brilliant book, and find that Landor is not mentioned—so far as we can hastily determine from the index; and cannot therefore, be reckoned by him a force in English letters at all. Jeffrey describes him as being a literary Jacobite,—flying at all game, running amuck at all opinions, and at continual cross-purposes with his own. His spirit is one "that admits neither of equal nor superior, follower nor precursor." He "travels in a road so narrow, where but one goes abreast." He belongs to the class who claim "a monopoly of sense, wit, and wisdom." The ambition and endeavor of which it, to seem wiser than the whole world besides." He is "bromost of those who 'hate whatever falls short of whatever goes beyond, their favorite theories;" who "in the one case hurry on to get the start of you; and in the other, turn suddenly back to hinder you, and defeat themselves." And what is the moving cause? An indomitable, restless, incorrigible self-love is the key to all their actions and opinions, extravagances and meanness, servility and arrogance. Whatever soothes and pampers this, they applaud; whatever wounds and interferes with it, they utterly and vindictively abhor. A general is with them a hero, if he is unsuccessful as a traitor; if he is a conqueror in the cause of liberty, or a creature called man the full and perfect is doubtful, remote visionary in philosophy,

and dangerous in politics, they fasten upon eagerly, recommending and insisting on nothing less; reduce the one to demonstration, the other to practice, and they turn their backs upon their own most daring schemes, and leave them in the lurch immediately.

Turning from this sort of criticism, which has the accent of those "whose withers were never sore," if anything, than Swinburne's With William Howitt, Landor is one of the world's great teachers; gifted with extraordinary genius, and possessing advantages of birth, intellect, education, and property, which he used, as a man should, for the common welfare. His personality was vigorous and assertive; his mind vivid and capacious; his experience extensive and varied. His temper and excesses were the overplus of a warm, generous, vigorous, abounding nature. A ripe, classical scholar, we have his intellectual character in due degree. "To him, classical literature was but the literature of a man, though of a fine portion of the human race. He imbibed it with a feeling of freshness where it grew, but at the same time he did not avert his eyes from the world of today. It was humanity in its totality which interested him. Hence the universality of his genius; the healthiness of his tastes; the soundness of his opinions." He is one who has used his prestige of rank and wealth as instruments, offensive and defensive, in the promulgation of truth: who uttered safely and fearlessly such brave and needful words as would have recoiled to the destruction of a less independent man, who must rely upon his pen for a subsistence. He is a man exhibited alike by "his prose and his poetry, his life and his conversation" as "of large and powerful physical frame, of a passionate, impulsive, yet reflective mind," in whom there is no disguise; who exerted himself in all directions "from the vigorous strength of his great and equally developed nature"; a man whose "sentiments and doctrines seemed continually to radiate on all around him, from the living central fire of a heart which felt, as a sacred duty, every great truth which the mind had received into its settled conviction."

**SEEKING HIDDEN TREASURES.**

The British Government is Seeking for Money Buried in India.

Some time ago a private in the 2d. Battalion of the Royal West Surrey Regiment died at Wandsworth, England. On his death-bed he stated he took part in the war with Burmah in the autumn of 1885, and was among the troops who surrounded King Theebaw's palace at Mandalay. According to his death-bed confession he and another private entered the palace during the night, and after several exciting adventures, discovered quite by accident, the King's crown and regalia. These they at once took possession of, and promptly conveyed them out of the palace. The jewels, it is stated, were worth an immense sum, but their massive gold settings made them bulky and cumbersome. The two soldiers afraid of detection, determined to bury the treasure, and did so without delay. Shortly afterwards a sentry box was placed upon the very site, and according to the statement made by the dying soldier the jewels are still there. The gentleman who received this confession at once sought out the other soldier, who was living at Southampton on a pension. When first questioned on the subject this man appeared to be greatly frightened, but upon being told that no harm would befall him he admitted that the statement made by the other soldier was correct. The Secretary of State for India was then communicated with, and eventually a report of the matter was sent to the Chief Commissioner of Burmah. After some delay the latter wrote to say that the survivor of the two soldiers would not be punished for any part he had taken in burying the treasure, and he recommended that the man should be sent out at once to find it. Subsequently the Earl of Kimberly, through his secretary, wrote stating that the Government of India was prepared to give the man 10 per cent on any property he might discover up to the value of 100,000 rupees and 5 per cent on the remainder, if any should be found in excess of that value. The authorities also offered to pay his passage to India, and provide him with an outfit.

The man is now on his way to India, and is confident of his ability—a confidence apparently shared by the authorities—to find the buried treasure. It is remembered that the jewels found in the palace were not so numerous or valuable as had been expected, but it was thought at the time that many had been taken away by the woman who were allowed to leave.

**FACTS ABOUT RUBIES.**

Items of Great Beauty and Value—The Collection of Burmah's King.

The story of the theft and possible recovery of King Theebaw's crown jewels, which has been so thoroughly discussed of late, is likely to bring rubies into more common appreciation, suggests an English paper. The real value of the lost rubies is not known, because Orientals prize their jewels for their weight rather than great perfection, and another consideration is the fact that red spinels often pass in the East for the genuine ruby, with which they have nothing in common except the color, although they are found in the same bed with rubies and sapphires. The famous Black Prince ruby in the royal crown of England is only a spinel. Rubies and sapphires are identical in their component parts. The form of crystallization is the same. Their hardness and specific gravity are equal, and they are found in the same bed of clay so closely together that one side of a stone will be bright blue and the other as red as blood. In both aluminium is the principal ingredient, but the mystery of their real difference has never been solved by scientific analysis. Among the finest of historical rubies were three of the French crown jewels, and one of these formed part of the dowry of Catherine de Medicis on her marriage to Henry II., and it weighed 241 carats. The other two were reset for Marie Stuart, when she reigned as Queen of France. It is said that the kings of Burmah possessed at one time the finest collection of rubies in the world, and they took great precautions to prevent strangers from reaching their mines. Before the annexation of the country by England all rubies valued at 100 rupees were claimed by the king, and the finder received no reward except the king's favor. Ordinary travel was forbidden, and merchants had great difficulty in dealing with the chiefs of the mining districts. In order to purchase jewels a man had to first obtain a license, then report himself at Ruby Hall in Mandalay, stating the exact amount of money and merchandise he wished to take with him. This information was sent to the officials at the mines, and at every stopping place on the way, both going and coming, the merchant and his baggage were carefully examined. If he returned with rubies beyond the value he declared in starting he was dealt with as being a smuggler.

Added to the value and beauty of the ruby were its magical properties, which the ancients considered powerful enough to guard them from "poison, plague, sadness, evil thoughts, and wicked spirits," and to keep them in health and cheered in mind. Although superstition is not such a powerful influence in these matters as once was, the cheering qualities of the ruby are fully appreciated by the women who are fortunate enough to possess a gem.

**Taking No Hikes.**

"Waiter," said the cautious guest. "I see you have canvassback duck on the bill of fare. Can you warrant it to be canvassback duck?"

"I can, sir," replied the waiter.

"I don't believe it. I see you also claim to serve tenderloin steaks. Are they really tenderloin steaks?"

"They are."

"It is impossible. There is only one real, genuine tenderloin steak in a beef, and you can't kill a cow for every man who calls for a broiled that knipper. I'll use you: a broiled, red snapper. Sure it's red snapper?"

"Yes, sir."

"I doubt it. You can easily make Mississippi River buffalo look like red snapper. Um—spring lamb, mint sauce. Old mutton without a doubt. Waiter?"

"Yes, sir."

"Bring me some fried liver."

"In the slow evolution of the race," mused the elephant, looking with languid interest at the throng of curious gazers that stood on the outside of the ropes and fed him with cakes, peanuts, and candy, "how many millions of years it must require to evolve from the shapeless and rudimentary projection on the face of the creature called man the full and perfect proboscis!"

**PUBLISHER OF DONOHOE'S.**  
**What the Great American Catholic Monthly Owes to Paine's Celery Compound.**



The name of Donohoe's Magazine, founded by Mr. Patrick Donohoe, of Boston, in 1870, is known and respected throughout the English speaking world.

Within the past year it has achieved almost marvellous success, and stands today peerless in its field, doing splendid work for greater religious tolerance and better economic conditions. This success has been won under the direction of its new publisher, Hon. Daniel P. Toomey, who, in addition, is at the head of one of Boston's best publishing companies and is a representative from that city in the legislature of Massachusetts.

Mr. Toomey writes as follows in a candid and interesting letter:

"I believe in Paine's Celery Compound. If I tell you why, you may, perhaps, wish to publish my words. But even that does not deter me from writing you the truth."

I have no sympathy with the man who helps tear down the bridge that carried him over. Nesther do I sympathize with the man who hides facts just because their publication may promote the success of others. Paine's Celery Compound helped me. That's the fact of the case.

"Finding myself run down and getting into a state of nervousness, recently, I took the advice of a medical friend, and bought Paine's Celery Compound. Its use gave me strength, energy and buoyancy. Business cares were made lighter than before. I believe in the efficacy of Paine's Celery Compound."

"Mr. Toomey's experience is like that of thousands of others."

"Brain workers, those who suffer from debility, exhaustion, mental depression, sleeplessness find Paine's Celery Compound a certain rejuvenator of the vital portions. Hard study among students is a direct cause of debility. Energetic action cannot

be kept up in the brain and stomach at the same time. If the mind be intently occupied with profound thought, the nervous power will be concentrated in the brain, and the stomach being deprived of it, indigestion and disease ensue. Hence the weak digestion and sallow complexion of literary men and their constant complaint of ill health."

It is also true that a hopeful man or woman can do more work and get well faster than one in despair. From the first taking of Paine's Celery Compound a feeling of confidence in recovery comes over the invalid. New blood and fresh nervous energy give a hop-frog outlook. Paine's Celery Compound hastens convalescence wonderfully.

In the spring and early summer, if ever, there is need of food for the nerves and brain. Paine's Celery Compound makes the weak strong; makes people well. Try it.

**See the Brantford Racer**

Only \$18.00

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**DEAN'S SAUSAGES.**

Ham, Bacon, Clear Pork and Lard.  
Celery, Squash and all Vegetables.

**THOS. DEAN,** 13 and 14  
City Market

**THE FAVORITES.**

**Peau De Sprang,**  
**Chrysantheme,**  
**Phul-Nana,**  
**Heliotrope Blanc,**  
**Haso-No-Nana,**  
**Vera-Violetto.**

And an Endless assortment of all the leading makes of

**PERFUMES,**  
—AT—  
**W.C. RUDMAN ALLAN'S,**  
35 King Street.  
**THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT**  
Receives Particular Attention.

COMING changes on Charlotte St.  
**T. YOUNGCLAUS** intends moving at 1st May to his commodious store in Union Block, Cor. Mill and Main Sts., North End.

Custom Tailoring will then be carried on extensively on the premises.

In the meantime his large stock, at 51 Charlotte, is marked down to hard time prices and must be cleared out before moving.

Rare bargains can be had.

City Market Clothing Hall, 51 Charlotte St.

**T. YOUNGCLAUS.**

**THE PELEE ISLAND WINES ARE PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPPE.**

Our mission is solely to supply Nature's own pure food. Our reason for offering this product to the public, is that it is pure. There is need of such an article of grape-juice. We have the testimony of hundreds of letters to prove the assertion. Nearly all the bottled juice now on the market contains an admixture of some description to prevent fermentation, generally malic acid. Why does such juice fail as a food? Simply because the antiseptic principle that preserves the juice in the bottle exerts a similar influence in the stomach, and prevents the natural action thereof, which is to assimilate and refresh. Our concentrated juice of the grape is absolutely free from all antiseptics and is Nature's best food and strength producer for weak and defective digestive organs.

Grape-juice has been found in many cases to readily reorganize and reconstruct the blood-current, and to surmount the stases and excite the nervous system into health. The beverage form of grape-juice is a wholesome and agreeable nutrient. Its fruit acids, its blood salts and its grape-sugar make it valuable to many invalids. It affords a nourishing and easily-digested food.

We seek to supplant alcoholic and fermented drinks by something more wholesome, more satisfying and refreshing—something embodying all the best principles of ripe grapes, matured by nothing but the natural action of the sun, and in the new era that is dawning, the life-giving principles of the grape in their purest condition, will enter every home as a comfort and a blessing, instead of a delusion and a snare.

**E. C. SCOVIL,** Maritime Agent, 62 Union St., St. John.  
Telephone 528. Be sure and get the PELEE ISLAND BRAND.

**ENGRAVING.**

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

# WOMAN and HER WORK.

I have seen several items in the newspapers lately, referring to infringements of the postal regulations, two of which especially attracted my attention. The first, I remember aright, was the case of a farmer somewhere in Ontario, and the last was noted on the editorial page of last week's

And therefore the public at large is continually breaking rules it has never even heard of. When a man, or company of men, make a particular brand of patent medicine, or invent a new machine, the first step taken to bring it before the public, and attract

and people who live in country villages be expected to do so? Only last Christmas, I was sending a parcel to a friend, and as I had written her a long letter at the same time, I deposited it inside the parcel, with the calmness born of a conscience innocent of evil, and a mind which was a perfect blank, as far as the laws of my country relating to the mails were concerned, and was looking around for a piece of string, when a gentleman friend, who fortunately happened to be near at the time, exclaimed—"Good gracious! You are not going to put that letter in the parcel, are you?"

"Of course I am," I responded cheerfully. "That parcel is going to cost me 25 cents postage, and I don't see why I am to make it 38 cents, by sending the letter separately." "But you surely know that it is against the law, and that you are liable to be fined \$30 if you are discovered?" he said.

I did not know it, and what is more, I did not believe it, and I said so; but he was positive, and in support of his assertion he proceeded to hunt up information on the subject. But he soon found that he had undertaken a more difficult task than he reckoned of. He said, they had a "Star" almanac in the office, and if he could only get hold of that, he would soon show me that he was right. It was too late though, because the office was closed for the night, and the only authority on postal rules attainable, was a calendar issued by a Montreal firm of stationers, which gave many valuable hints on the disputed subject, but as all the information was contained on the very last leaf, you naturally did not find out that it was there at all until the calendar was all used up, and that might happen to be at the very time you were not needing it.

I could not find anything that I considered exactly applicable to the case in hand on the calendar, but I yielded reluctantly to my friend's opinion, and sent the letter by mail, thereby perhaps saving myself a good deal of trouble, and at least \$20, in hard cash, provided my nefarious action had been discovered.

Another example which may serve to illustrate my contention still better, happened to an intimate friend of mine who



NEW SPRING PELISSES.

The figure on the right shows a rich visiting wrap or pelisse of prune and drab brocade, with a deep pelerine ornamented with gold passementerie. The center figure shows a close pelisse of gobeelin blue Venetian cloth, trimmed with dark blue velvet. The left figure has a pelisse of black satin, with a pelerine cut in deep Vandyke points fringed and trimmed with passementerie. These pelisses are for ceremonious visits and strictly pronounced wraps.

PROGRESS, and was that of a young lady student in the Normal School in Fredericton.

Now as this is a subject on which I feel very strongly, and which I have long intended to deal with in my own department, I feel moved to say a few words in defence of the young girl who so "narrowly escaped prosecution." If there is any one subject on which the general public stand in need of full information, and yet on which they are absolutely uninformed, it is that of the postal rules and regulations, and I think the post office department is greatly to blame for it, and almost entirely responsible for most of the violations of postal laws, which are visited with such severe penalties.

How, in the name of common sense are people supposed to find out what is, and what is not, against the law with regard to the transmission of matter through the mails, unless they are gifted with powers of divination, or happen to possess

general attention to its merits is advertising; but I am afraid if either Hood's Sarsaparilla, Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, or even Edison's phonograph had not been advertised any better than the postal regulations of Canada people would not have known any more about them now than they do about postal laws, and three of the most noted inventions of the age would have gone down into unknown graves untried, unappreciated, and with their praises unsung. And yet people whose intentions are perfectly honest, and who have not the least idea that they are doing anything wrong, are rendering themselves liable to prosecution and fine every day, simply because they do not know any better.

We are told that the young student at Fredericton, who, trembled on the brink of being prosecuted, enclosed a letter in a book package which she sent by mail. Well, it may be a terrible confession of ignorance for a literary woman to make,



QUAINT SUMMER COSTUMES.

The costume on the right shows a pale blue and green printed silk gown, white hat with apron, faced corsage, and for soiree du bal a long wrap of dark blue corded silk bordered with imitation ermine. There is also a lace hood. The central figure is a reception gown of broad satin and a striped silk overdress. The sleeves have two puffs and a full fall of lace. The hair is dressed in continental style. The third figure is of the Daily Varden style. It is of plain taffetas, with simulated apron, and panier and waist of figured peau de soie. For afternoons a quaint mob cap is seen. These styles will be adopted by all to whom they may be becoming, though few will care for the apron.

see a copy of the Montreal Star Almanac, which gives some very valuable information on matters postal on some of the back pages? And how much trouble does the post office department take to disseminate a knowledge of its rules amongst the community at large? None at all!

when literary women are supposed to be thoroughly up in every subject on which their correspondents desire information; but until I read that item, I did not really know that to enclose a letter in a parcel post package was illegal! And if I did not know it, how can school girls, farmers

# \$2.00. \$2.00.

## It is astonishing what we can do for any one in Footwear at TWO DOLLARS.

It makes no difference whether you want a Man's Congress Boot, or a Balmoral, a Tan Shoe or a Ladies' Dongola Kid Button Boot or an Oxford Shoe. We have a range of Two Dollar Boots and Shoes that will make you wonder how they can be sold at such a price.

# WATERBURY & RISING

84 King and 212 Union St.

UNEQUALLED for Strength, Smoothness and elasticity.



Spool Silk and Twist gives the best results for all dressmaking and domestic use. Ladies prefer it, dressmakers recommend it. Try it once and you will use no other.

amounted to a command: and when he gratified that august official's desire for his presence he was confronted with a dynamite cartridge, a phial containing phosphorus or any other evidence of guilt, but with an innocent card representing a group of frolicking puppies, and pretty well covered with writing on the

Quick, Lasting Polish for Stoves & Grates. Easy to apply. Always bright and beautiful.

## Nixey's Black Lead

No DUST

W. G. NIXEY, LONDON, ENG., is the oldest and largest manufacturer of Back Lead in the world. An article which has been popular everywhere for NEARLY A CENTURY, must of necessity, be the BEST OF ITS KIND. CHAS. GYDE, Agent, Montreal Sold by Grocers and Hardware dealers.

## Pure Quills

Make a better filling for Corsets than any other known material. "Featherbone" Corsets are tougher and more elastic than any other make, as they are entirely filled with quills (Featherbone).

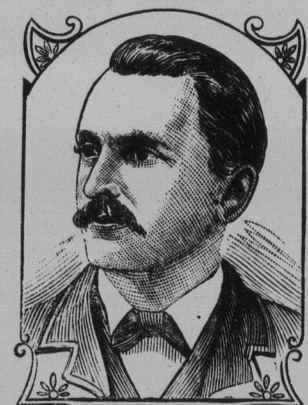
To be had at all Retail Dry Goods Stores.

## BAD BLOOD

CAUSES Boils, Pimples, Blotches, Ulcers, Sores, Scrofula and Skin Diseases.

## B.B.B.

CURES BAD BLOOD



MR. FRED CARTER.

DEAR SIR:—I was covered with pimples and small boils and a tor obtaining no relief from a doctor tried different remedies without success until one Sunday I was given 2 of a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, by the use of which the sores were sent flying in about one week's time. I made up my mind never to be without B.B.B. in the house, and I can highly recommend it to all.

FRED. CARTER, Haney, B. C.

I can answer for the truth of the above.

T. C. CHRISTIAN, Haney, B. C.

office department would publish some sort of annual either an almanac, or a calendar containing full instruction as to what we may, and what we may not send through the mails, and in particular why it is looked upon as almost a criminal offence to write on the back of a Christmas or birthday card.

We of the female persuasion give the post office department pretty liberal support, and this seems very little to ask in return for our generous patronage!

ASTRA.

STEAMERS.

## GAGETOWN AND JEMSEG,

Calling at Intermediate Stopping Places.

STEAMER MAY QUEEN, C. W. Brandon, Master, will leave her wharf, Indian town, for Gagetown and Jemseg, calling at intermediate points, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock, returning on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, until opening of navigation to Grand Lake and Salmon River. Positively all US Passports must be prepaid unless when accompanied by owners, in which case it can be settled for on board.

Wm. McMillan, Agent at Indian town. C. BABBITT, Manager.

## STEAMER CLIFTON

will leave her wharf at Indian town

## MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

afternoon at 4 o'clock for Chapel Grove, Moss Glen Clifton, Reed's Point, Murphy's Landing, Hampton and other points on the river. Will leave Hampton What the same day at 5:40 a. m., for St. John and intervening points. R. G. FAIRLIE, Captain.

## INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.

Winter Arrangement.

## TWO TRIPS A WEEK FOR BOSTON.

COMMENCING November 13th, the steamers of this company will leave St. John for Eastport, Portland and Boston every Monday and Thursday mornings at 7:25 a.m.

Returning will leave Boston same days at 2:30 a. m., and Portland at 6 p. m., for Eastport and St. John.

Connections made at Eastport with steamer for St. Andrews, Calais and St. Stephen.

Freight received daily up to 5 p. m.

C. E. LAEHLER, Agent.

## Lehigh Coal

NUT OR STOVE SIZE,

## LANDING.

Very Cheap for Cash.

To arrive:

## Caledonia House Coal.

J. F. MORRISON.

BLEACHED BY ELECTRICITY.

An Ingenious Method by Which Blondes May Be Turned Out Whiter.

An enterprising hair-dyer has projected a scheme for making bleached blondes as fast as the demand may require. The subject of the operation seats herself in an operating chair somewhat similar to that used by dentists, and rests the back of her neck on a metal plate which is the negative terminal of a rather strong battery. The current from which is sufficient to exert a moderate decomposing action on solutions of salt containing a bleaching agent such as chlorine. The tresses are allowed to fall back of the chair, and are damped with a solution of what the inventor terms his secret. A brush composed of metallic bristles, which have been gilded or plated, and which are electrically connected to the source of current, thus forming the positive pole of the battery, is slowly and steadily drawn through the hair. A slight decomposition of the salt held in solution takes place, the bleaching agent is liberated and the coloring matter in the hair is lightened. The discoverer declares that the color given to the darkest hair may be varied at pleasure and may also be carefully regulated; furthermore, he states that the color does not resemble that of ordinary "bleached" hair, but is more natural and in every way able to deceive the most expert in such matters.



HERBINE BITTERS Cures Sick Headache Purifies the Blood Cures Indigestion The Ladies' Friend Cures Dyspepsia For Biliousness Large Bottles. Small Doses. Price only 25c. For sale all over Canada. Address all orders to 481 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

CAFFAROMA Makes the finest cup of pure coffee in the world. Sold in 1 and 2 lb. tins only. For Sale Wholesale by Turnbull & Co., and G. L. Barbour and by all Retail Grocers. C. A. LIFFITON & CO., MONTREAL.



SPECTACLES, EYE GLASSES, OPERA GLASSES,

CLOCKS AND BRONZES, SILVER GOODS, JEWELRY,

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS, AT 43 KING ST., FERGUSON & JAY.

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

A Good Move and a Fine Store JAMES S. MAY & SON, Tailors, Have removed from the Domville Building to 68 PRINCE WM. STREET, store lately occupied by Estey & Co. Telephone No. 748.

DAVID CONNELL, Livery and Boarding Stables, Sydney St. Horses Boarded on reasonable terms. For Dyspepsia USE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

Dr. O. G. Ciley, Boston, Mass., says: "I have used it very extensively, and with the most remarkable success in dyspepsia, and in all cases where there is derangement of the liver and kidneys."

No Time to Speak to Papa. Jess—You said you were going to speak to father when you met him at the club. Jack—I saw him only once and then he was \$200 behind the game.

Was That Kind of an Animal. "Were you a bull or a bear?" asked an acquaintance of a spectator. "Neither," he replied; "I was an ass."

Not Looking for a Flat. Fwaddy—Aw, Miss Ginevra, could you live in a flat? Miss Ginevra—Yes, but not with one.

MEN AND WOMEN TALKED ABOUT.

Francis Thomas, England's new poet, is about thirty-five years old. Walter Besant is said to be proud of the fact that he is a confirmed pessimist.

Cortesea Fenimore Woolson is buried in the Protestant cemetery in Rome, near Shelley's grave. Marie Corelli's novel, "Barabba", is being translated into Hindustani under the supervision of a maharajah.

Miss Catharine Conway, associate editor of the Boston pilot, fills in her leisure time by writing verses and essays. Thomas Hardy in his forthcoming work will deal in an original way with the questions arising between capital and labor.

Courtesa Feodore Gliechen has modelled a statue of Queen Victoria, which is to be sculptured in marble for the Jubilee hospital at Montreal.

The later stories of Mrs. Jane G. Ansten, who died about a fortnight ago, were founded upon colonial history. The historical parts of her novels are absolutely correct.

The memorial statue of Sir John A. Macdonald, which is to be erected in Toronto, is now ready for the casting. It was modelled by Hamilton McCarthy, of Toronto.

It is not unlikely that the khedive of Egypt will visit the United States before a great while. He is a young man, only 20 years of age, and can speak seven languages.

Queen Victoria has said several times that she did not like the men who flatter her and never do. One was Mr. Gladstone, the other her Scotch servant, John Brown.

Lady Henry Somerset wants the queen to confer orders of nobility upon women, just as she does upon men. But the men object on the ground that it would be like gliding refined gold and painting the lily.

Francis Murphy, the temperance reformer, appears to be as popular and as effective as ever. He is now conducting a most successful series of temperance meetings in the People's church and Berkeley Temple, Boston.

Since his retirement Mr. Gladstone has received many hundreds of tributes from admirers all over the United Kingdom, and gifts are still pouring in. He has received several dozen walking canes and umbrellas, a handsome arm chair, and many other pretentious presents.

Benjamin Constant, the French painter, who came over to attend the world's fair, and to paint the portrait of Messrs. Childs and Axel, has recently been the guest of the French ambassador at Washington, and while there completed, in eight hours, a portrait of M. Patenotre, which is regarded as his best work.

When William K. Vanderbilt went abroad the last time he sent twenty-two cartons of various kinds to a carriage-maker to repair them. There were road and park coaches, breaks, carts, gigs, phaetons, family carriages, opera stages, broughams, runabouts and road wagons. The original cost of the vehicles exceeded \$50,000.

One day at the Arts Club, after going from room to room in the vain hope of finding a clear atmosphere to write in, Swinburne, the poet, delivered himself of the following: "James the First was a knave, a tyrant, a fool, a liar, a coward, but I love him, I worship him, because he slit the throat of that blackguard Raleigh, who invented this filthy smoking."

It is reported that Mr. Gladstone has completed the translation of Horace upon which he has been engaged for some time. His work is said to be in the hands of John Morley, who has been granted the privilege of perusing it before it goes to the printer. The ex-premier intends to devote his energy to the translation of another classical author, but he has not yet made a selection.

The hearing of Emperor William of Germany is impaired by the huge wads of cotton-wool with which he is forced to pack his ears. They do not constitute the most agreeable or comely feature of this physically afflicted monarch, and one of the most cutting remarks concerning them was that made by Bismarck when he sarcastically remarked that he was glad, on the whole, "not to possess the ear" of his sovereign.

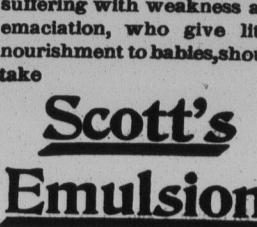
Mrs. Clotilda Hoheniger, who died in St. Paul, Minn., a few days ago, was the youngest of the eighteen children of Leonard von Hoheniger, chief justice of the royal court of appeal of Bavaria, and her mother was a member of one of the oldest and best families in Germany. She went to St. Paul in 1861 and accumulated some property, but she lost it through illness and for some years past supported herself by peddling papers about the city.

Young King Alexander of Serbia's existence is not very cheerful for a lad of 17. He rises at 7 o'clock and goes out riding. Getting, he reads the newspapers, three German and seven French journals, and then gives audiences from 10 to 1. The afternoon is spent in more audiences and transacting state business, with the exception of a short drive. At 5 the king presides at a ministerial council. Dinner follows, and by 11 the lights are out in the palace.

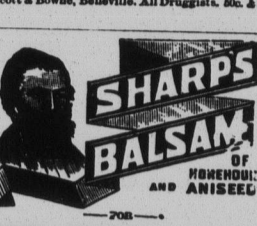
E. A. Abbey, the well-known artist-illustrator, makes his original black and white picture, many times larger than the illustration of which it is the basis, but unlike most illustrators, he is able to sell his originals at high prices in Great Britain. He is one of the few illustrators, who always have their originals returned by the publishers after the engraved copies have been prepared. The popularity of his originals has led him to paint less with reference to reproduction than to first effect.

The return to London on long leave of Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador in Washington, causes much excitement in the English diplomatic service, for it is thought to foreshadow an important change at no very distant date. Sir Edward Malet, the British ambassador at Berlin, is building a large villa at Beaulieu, on the Riviera, which will be completed toward the end of the present year, and he has decided then to retire. It follows that many expect that he will be succeeded at Berlin by Sir Julian Pauncefote.

Mothers suffering with weakness and emaciation, who give little nourishment to babies, should take



Don't be deceived by Substitutes! Scott & Bown, Belleville. All Druggists, etc., &c.



ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS, SAINT JOHN, N. B.



IS A POWDER, (hence more easily cooked), and the other is not.

TAKE THE Yolk from the Eggs, TAKE THE Oil from the Olive, What is left?

A Residue. So with COCOA. In comparison, COCOA is Skimmed Milk, CHOCOLATE, Pure Cream.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR CHOCOLAT MENIER, Annual Sales Exceed 52 MILLION POUNDS.

Canadian Branch, 12 & 14 St. John Street, Montreal.

FOR SALE.

I HAVE Twenty "World's Star" Ketting Machines FOR SALE at less than one-third original cost. Also 500 pair of forams for manufacturers use.

Machines are in good order and will be sold with or without ribbing attachments. T PARTELOW MOTT, 165 Union St., St. John, N. B. Cash Paid for Wool.

CANCER TUMOR

John L. Carleton, Clarence H. Ferguson, Barleters at Law, Solicitors, Notaries Ec. 724 Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B.

REMOVAL.

DR. J. H. MORRISON, (New York, London and Paris.) Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. 163 Germain Street, St. John.

GORDON LIVINGSTON, GENERAL AGENT, CONVEYANCER, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC. Collections Made. Remittances Prompt. accourt, Kent County, N. B.

BALMORAL HOTEL, 109 Charlotte Street, St. John, N. B. A. L. SPENCER Prop.

CONNOBS HOTEL, CORNOB'S STATION, MADAWASKA, N. B. JOHN H. McINERNEY, Proprietor. Opened in JANUARY. Handsomest, most spacious and complete house in Northern New Brunswick.

BELMONT HOTEL, ST. JOHN, N. B. Directly opposite Union Depot. All modern improvements. Heated with hot water and lighted by electricity. Bargains to be had from the station free of charge. Terms moderate. J. SIMS, Prop.

QUEEN HOTEL, FREDERICTON, N. B. J. A. EDWARDS, Proprietor. Fine sample room in connection. Also, a first-class Livery Stable Coach; at trains and boats.

GAZ IN SPIRIT OF ERROR.

Paris During the Terrible Days of '93 Showed Devotion to Frivolity. It would be natural to suppose that while the guillotine was daily claiming its quota of enemies to the revolution and blood daily flowed like water, the horrors of the times would have been reflected in the lives of the people, and that Paris would have been, if not like a city of the dead, at least like a city of mourning.

But all the ordinary amusements of the city went as usual, and, according to the St. James' Budget, there was even in 1793 the usual exhibition of pictures, the salon, at the Louvre, though portraits of deputies had supplanted those of aristocrats. People driving to the theaters, who met the tumbrils on their way to the cemetery, merely lowered the blinds of their carriages. The newspapers, strange as it may seem, did not as a rule give even the names of the condemned; the Monitor, though giving the best record of trials, has many omissions. This list of guillotined was frequently crowded out by what was considered more important news. As for the "Dames Guillotines," a title which was judged from the Rougiff, the editor and a member of the convention. It habitually speaks of prisoners as gibber de guillotine, and it contains paragraphs like this: "Dames Guillotines tried her razor yesterday (July 19, 1793) on an emigre. After impudence while promenading in Sanson's carriage, on mounting the scaffold he displayed the whole extent of loyalist fanaticism, and, defying the nation and justice, he exclaimed five or six times, "Vive le roi!" While being arranged on the shaving dish, he again cried, "Vive le general!" "Quick, quick, let him (General Custine) play blind man's buff with the guillotine."

One of the effects of the new ideas which gave birth to the revolution was to lessen the respect due by children to their parents and teachers. Another was that their familiarity with bloodshed led to its inevitable result and their contempt of the horrors of the "national razor" showed itself in their playing with models of it and their childish cruelty in using it upon living subjects. Guillotines became children's toys, with which they operated on birds, mice and insects. Even as late as 1801 the Arras authorities had to order the seizure and destruction of these toys as "suggesting ideas of death which might render children ferocious and sanguinary." And at Paris in 1795 a commissary suggested that children should not be allowed to approach the scaffold just after an execution (two murderers had then been guillotined), as this was calculated to impair their proper horror of blood. It is, however, dangerous to generalize from isolated facts, and Taine attaches undue importance to Anne Plumpre's talk with a gardener at Nimes, who told her: "We never dared to scold our children during the revolution. The self-styled patriots held as a fundamental principle that children should never be punished. This made them so unmanageable that often when a parent began scolding her child the late told him to mind his own business: 'We are free, we are free, we have no father or mother but the republic. If you are not satisfied I am; you can go elsewhere and find a place more to your liking.'"

"Children," added Miss Plumpre (in 1893), "are still very impertinent, and it will take years to make them bearable."

AN ENGLISH CLERGYMAN. Makes a statement on a subject of Universal Interest.

The Rev. Alexander Gordon, M. A., Falkland Road, Egremont, in Cheshire, England, has made public the following statement, which will be read with special interest in Canada: "I have seen Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic on two occasions and found that it admirably serves its purpose. At one of these times I was run down through overwork, and the tonic two bottles—renewed me, giving tone to the whole system. I can recommend this medicine to any similarly placed." Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic is a perfect nerve restorer and invigorator, and blood and flesh-builder, as well as a valuable stomach tonic and aid to digestion. It is a certain cure when faithfully used for all diseases arising from nerve exhaustion, weakened or impaired digestion, or an impoverished or impure condition of the blood, such as nervousness, weakness, nervous headache, sleeplessness, neuritis, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, hysteria, and the prostrating effects of a gripe or any nerve weakness of heart or brain arising from worry, overstrain of mind or body or excesses of any nature. Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic is manufactured by the Hawker Medicine Co., St. John, N. B., Canada, and can be obtained from all druggists and dealers. Price fifty cents a bottle or six bottles for \$2.50.

Anybody Could Have Thought of It. Some of the very simplest ideas are those which remain overlooked for the greatest time. The orthodox lantern, for example, is useful only so far as its power of throwing light ahead is concerned; the ground underneath it is in obscurity. The removal of the oil tank to the rear of the lamp, and the substitution of glass for metal in the bottom have been made the subject of a patent recently, and, simple as the idea is, it will probably bring glist to the mill of the patentee.

Some Are Too Good to Live. The mortality among hospital nurses comes as a startling surprise says a New York paper. It has been ascertained that a healthy girl of seventeen, devoting herself to hospital nursing dies on an average twenty-one years sooner than a girl of the same age moving among the general population. A hospital nurse at the age of twenty-five has the same expectation of life as a person at the age of fifty-eight in the ordinary community.

An Unsolved Mystery. Conlan—Where did yez git that broken nose an' yer eye out? Dolan—It wuz from meetin' O'Flannigan wid me girrl.

Conlan—Did yez lick him? Dolan—Wall, that wuz a matter av punishment to me from this till now. Yez see win I oem to me sines, O'Flannigan wuz gone, an' to this minnit I don't know which wan av us got licked.



Every Mother Should Know of It. Positively cure RHEUMATISM AND SICK HEADACHE, Liver and Bowel Complaints. They give all impurities from the blood. Relieve women find great benefit from using them. Sold by Dr. J. B. Johnson & Co., 37 Exchange Street, Boston, Mass.



Do you Write for the Papers? If you do, you should have THE LADDER OF JOURNALISM, A Text Book for Correspondents, Reporters, Editors and General Writers. PRICE, 50 CENTS. SENT ON RECEIPT OF PRICE, BY ALLAN FORMAN, 117 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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Sketches of Personal Adventure Submitted in Competition for a Prize of Five Dollars.

CAPTAIN JACQUES. The night is dark, and the moon has gone out, possibly to get full, but of course that is beyond mortal ken...

There against the rock, her arms outstretched stood a woman all in white. "O, Mon Dieu! Mon Dieu! This is bad-bad. Something is going to happen to the ship; for she never appears unless to bring bad luck to the spectator," groaned the Captain who had seen it all from the cabin door.

Deep silence prevails till the leader observes by the scarcity of timber that they are approaching a settlement. A halt is called and the men quickly remove their shoes and stack them by the roadside, for now they are on a well-defined path.

They then proceed cautiously. But alas for human enterprise! One of the men plants his bare foot solidly on a large, healthy and quarrelsome Scotch thistle.

Concealment is now fruitless and the privateer's men, which is a polite name for "pirates," throw secrecy to the winds and charge on the town, the whole palisade of which gleams dimly through the all-pervading darkness.

Suddenly the beacon on the village church tower flamed out and discovered the French rushing down to battle, and soon it shone on a strange scene.

Figures could be seen flitting hither and thither and out of the smoke of the battle, for now had developed into a regular battle, came flashes and gleams, shouts and curses. Whenever a brigand managed to scale the wall he received a dose of boiling hot water that, strange as it may seem, effectually cooled his ardour.

Still, rocks are but rocks, townsmen but townsmen, hot water but hot water, and discipline will tell every time. Slowly, but no less surely, the plucky villagers were driven from the bulwarks, and once inside, the enemy had it their own way.

A British man-of-war appeared on the scene and so the Frenchman had to get out. "We'll have to run through Belleisle Straits, you fellows," he announced, "for we can't get past that man-of-war."

So the sails were set and the vessel tore through the water and left the war ship far behind. Night came on dark and windy and the water of the Strait were churned and lashed into foam.

The Captain left the poop deck and anxiously watched the narrow passage ahead. "Furl all sail, there!" he shouted "we'll run under bare poles." The mainmast was all that was set and while the sailors were trying to furl it, a blast came down and tore it out of the bolt ropes and it disappeared in the gathering gloom like a great white ball.

With a sigh of relief the Captain saw the open sea beyond Cape Bauld and was just humming a French chanson with an idiotic refrain when an appalling shock sent him reeling against the wheel.

The vessel had struck on a sunken rock and probably was sinking. Leaving a sailor at the wheel to keep her head up, he rushed forward to where the sailors were trembling on deck.

Everything of value, including the silver ornaments and utensils in the church were crammed to the ship, and all that night mighty fires burned on the beach and the silver and precious metals were melted into ingots and stored in an iron box in the hold.

"Better squirrels than nothing" I thought, and so fired a shot at the little animal, which stood there mockingly looking at me. I missed my aim; tried again, with no better success; the third time I broke the limb off and the squirrel jumped to the ground and leapt to a large mound some twenty feet away. I fired again at it and again missed, but this time the shot went into a clump of bushes, from which I immediately heard a low growl, whereupon a large bear came into view; and then I realized my act: the squirrel was perched on a bear's den, and now I was obliged to face a hungry bear.

I quickly loaded my gun, took deliberate aim, and fired at the bear. It missed him. The bear growled and advanced toward me, while I regained my feet, as by the kicking of the gun I had toppled over. My courage now left me, and I did the worst thing possible; ran as fast as I could. But the bear gained on me, and so I decided to climb a tree, and accordingly made tracks for a large pine near by.

But to my horror lying near the bottom of the tree was an immense wild-cat animal more to be dreaded than the bear. I did not see the animal until a few feet from it, and decided, as he was asleep to risk my life and jump over him. I did so and in a few seconds was launched in the tree. But the bear was there nearly as soon as I was. Seeing the wild-cat brunt stopped to investigate. Meanwhile brother cat had awaked from his slumbers, and raised his head in great surprise, as much as to say, "What are you disturbing me for?"

The cat saw me before it did its four-footed cousin, and made an attempt to reach me but an unsuccessful one. Where has that fox gone to? I wondered as the always faithful canine had disappeared entirely from view. But I had little time thinking about him: the two animals engaged my attention.

Suddenly the ferocious cat made a desperate plunge and reached the limb on which I was clinging, breaking the limb off close to the trunk, I fell together with my four legged adversary to the ground, landing squarely on top of the bear. Then I heard a shot and heard no more.

When I next awoke I was lying in a low cot in Jack Stride's cabin. Beside me stood my dear dog Fox and Jack himself. Slightly muddled in mind I enquired, "Where am I?"

"Your safe and well now," was the reply, and upon my enquiring how I came there, he continued: "This morning, about two hours after you left me, I was fixing my guns and other hunting effects when this dog came running toward me, barking for all he was worth. I knew something was up and took my gun and followed the dog, which by this time was running back in the same direction he came. I followed him until I arrived where you were up a tree and seeing the fix you were in, I drove, and fixed the bear forever. Then with another shot ended the wild cat, although he made some hard efforts to get the best of me. I brought you here and here you are, to remain until you are well, for you are hurt considerably."

"God bless you, and Fox," and I fell asleep.

Middleton, N. S., April 20, to the wife of Capt. J. B. Tingley, a son. St. George, April 20, to the wife of Capt. S. W. Dick, a daughter. Fredericton, April 22, to the wife of Fred St. John, a daughter. Sheet Harbour, N. S., April 2, to the wife of Tobias Birch, a daughter. Blanche Bay, N. S., April 16, to the wife of Rev. J. B. Hopkins, a son. Grand Haven, April 17, to the wife of Capt. Irwin Ingalls, a daughter. West Caledonia, N. S., April 15, to the wife of Owen Seddon, a daughter. Albert, N. B., April 24, to the wife of Isaac C. Prescott, a daughter. Victorville, N. S., April 8, to the wife of Aaron Wessel, a daughter. Halifax, April 20, to the wife of Quarter-master Sergt. Quilaka, a son. Dawson Settlement, N. B., April 16, to the wife of Ronald R. McDonald, a daughter. Chatham Settlement, N. S., April 24, to the wife of Moses Chapman, a son. Gooden Road, N. S., April 26, to the wife of Chaplain Gaudin, a son. Upper Musquodoboit, N. S., April 20, to the wife of Medley Butler, two sons. Chapman Settlement, N. S., April 23, to the wife of Lucas M. C. Caspary, a son.

MARRIED.

Halifax, April 23, by A. C. Chute, Louis Pomperin to Alma Elza Rost. Fredericton, April 23, by Rev. J. Noble, Alfred St. John, April 23, by Rev. E. W. Sibbald, John E. Moore to S. Carry Holly. Newcastle, April 6, by Rev. Geo. Harrison, George Black to Annie Forsythe.

Halifax, April 18, by Rev. Dr. Partridge, Henry Cream to Adelaide Paine. Barons, N. B., April 22, by Rev. Wm. Ross, John Campbell to Matilda Scott. Cornwallis, April 17, by Rev. F. H. Axford, Walter Ross to Arabel Butler.

Halifax, April 23, by Rev. F. J. P. Ryan, James Ross to Janet L. McMillan. Halifax, April 23, by Rev. Father Daly, Timothy Thomas to Emma Service. Fredericton, April 23, by Rev. Mr. Hartley, Fred B. Morgan to Bertie Namor.

Antigonish, April 20, by Rev. J. R. Munro, James Ross to Janet L. McMillan. Kent, N. B., April 12, by Rev. T. S. Vanwart, Jonathan Taylor to Mrs. E. C. Jones. St. John, April 24, by Rev. J. W. Clarke, George F. Straight to Fiors McPhee.

Chatham, April 26, by Rev. J. McCoy, Phillip Thibodeau to Isabel McKen. Geary, N. B., April 18, by Rev. J. P. Perry, Albin Smith to Lizzie Emery Smith. Lincolnton, April 18, by Rev. A. B. Downey, John J. McCormick to Caroline Baker.

St. John, April 24, by Rev. J. W. Clarke, John G. Myers to Elizabeth Armstrong. St. John, April 23, by Rev. J. M. Davenport, John Hamilton Egan to Grace Ring. Parrboro, April 23, by Rev. W. H. Evans, Oscar Parson to Irene Winter.

St. John, April 23, by Rev. G. O. Gates, Caleb Larkin to Mrs. Margaret Goss. Doreville, April 23, by Rev. P. D. Reed, Lewis Hanson to Melinda Allen.

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