

PROGRESS.

VOL. VI., NO. 268.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1893.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HUNDREDS GO TO HEAR.

THE STEVENS MANSLAUGHTER CASE GROWING IN INTEREST.

People from All Parts of the Country Flock to Moncton—Facts Sworn to Which were Not Developed at the Previous Examination of the Witnesses.

DORCHESTER, June 15.—When the court resumed its session last week, Mrs. Stevens in the dock presented the same unruffled front. On Wednesday night she had been given better quarters in the goal. The good surgeon Dr. Teed, examined the cell in which she had been confined Tuesday night and found not the slightest sign of bedbugs or vermin in any form. But the sheriff consulted with the crown prosecutor and decided to move Mrs. Stevens to a more comfortable room. She was consequently given one of the lower rooms in the dwelling part of the goal and during the remainder of the trial will have every possible comfort as far as rooms and attendance go.

Mr. Birch, the caretaker of the rural cemetery, went on the stand. He had taken up the body of Mabel on the order of the coroner. There were marks over the body on the lower part of the legs and on the back. The marks ran diagonally below the hips and as they went up, they were more horizontal and were straight across at the arms. The legs and arms were covered with these marks. There were marks on the breast but not the same as those on the arms and legs. Under one of the eyes there was a mark and on the crown of the head another about one and a half inch long where the skin was broken.

The mark under the eye was discolored, it was about half an inch long. The rest of the face looked natural. Here Mr. Pugsley asked the witness if he thought the marks resulted from decomposition. This question was objected to and after argument ruled out on the ground that the witness was not competent to give expert testimony. A question as to whether the marks could have been made by a whip was likewise ruled out. The witness said the marks were on each side of the back but not in the hollow. The body was dressed in a large night dress and on the legs were dark grey stockings. On cross examination Mr. Birch gave testimony as to his experience in taking up bodies. He had seen several corpses removed, and described such bodies in some cases. The soil in the Stevens' lot is clay with sand on top. The grave was five and a half feet deep. There was no frost in the grave for a foot and a half above the coffin when Mabel's body was taken up. The edges of the marks on the body were clearly defined. The discoloration of the stripes on the legs were continuous but not on the back, where they were broken by the hollow of the back. The marks were on the back and the hinder part of the thighs and the outside of the arms. He noticed no odor from the body. Where the marks were, the flesh was smooth; it was not swollen. He would not swear there was any elevation of the skin where the discolorations were.

Mr. Enoch Stevens was recalled and the evidence about the buying of the whip was sought to be brought out. Mr. Powell thought Mrs. Stevens had not been connected with the purchase of the whip, and this evidence could not be admitted until she was so connected. The judge agreed with Mr. Powell. Mr. Pugsley then called Mr. W. B. Chandler, who had represented the crown at the inquest. He identified the evidence given by Mrs. Stevens, before the coroner. He then read the statement of Mrs. Stevens, that a long black whip had been bought by the little girl, Lucy, her niece, to play with a collier dog they had. Witness read the statement of Mrs. Stevens about laying out the body. The statement of her conversation with Mrs. White about the spoons was read and also the statement that the day Mabel died she had had her meals upstairs, and that previous to some trouble in October she had had her meals with the rest of the family, but since that time she had had her meals alone, and on one occasion Mrs. Stevens had turned the key on her in her room. The evidence of Mr. Stevens was then admitted, subject to objection. The whip he said was about three feet long made of raw hide about three-eighths of an inch at butt; there was no lash. It was a twisted raw hide whip. The whip was purchased from him in about the same way as other whips got by Mrs. Stevens. The little girl stated when she went in that she wanted a riding whip for Mrs. Stevens, the longest he had in the shop, one we called cat-gut.

Mrs. Alonso Jones testified to having seen the corpse in Mrs. Stevens' room, and noticed the left eye discolored and marks on the cheek. She would not swear that they were not scratches or that they were not made by the little girl scratching.

Edward Donoghue who had assisted Mr. Birch to examine the body gave evidence, the general tenor of which was to the same effect as that given by Mr. Birch. The marks on the body were long black marks, and the flesh seemed a little out and some

black in the centre. Would not swear that the whole abdomen was not discolored. There were two blotches on the breast. There was no dampness or water in the grave nor any frost.

Mr. Hooper, church of England clergyman at Moncton, was next examined. About two days after the examination before the magistrate he had called upon Mrs. Stevens. He remarked that it was a pity the funeral had taken place so soon, and she replied that the funeral arrangements had been left entirely to the Halletts or Mr. Hallett, and she had nothing to do with the arrangements. He had other conversation with Mrs. Stevens, but did not remember exactly what she said.

Miss Lizzie Hallett, sister of the deceased, went on the witness stand in the middle of the afternoon. The substance of her examination is as follows: She received a telegram from her father on the 4th January saying that Mabel was dead and in consequence of this she went to Moncton the same day. She got to the home of Mrs. Stevens between seven and eight in the evening. Mrs. Stevens was there and she saw her sister's body. Mrs. Stevens to her question said that Mabel had not been long ill. She had come from work the previous day about five o'clock and complained of being sick; during the night she was worse. She, Mrs. Stevens, gave her castor oil and squills and did all she could to help her. The doctor was sent for about 4 o'clock and she died about seven.

The doctor came it was too late, but gave her something to ease her. She said Mabel had not realized she was dying. On asking Mrs. Stevens about the mark on Mabel's face she said it was caused by Mabel's falling while going into the closet. Afterwards she said Mabel had scratched her face. She said she and Mabel had had some trouble about spoons, Mabel admitted having put away. This conversation took place the evening of the fourth. Next morning Mrs. Stevens told her that she had had Mabel in her arms and not being very strong had let her fall, her head hitting against the bed post. She said something more about the spoons, but as Mr. Hallett had asked witness to say nothing about her knowing of the matter, she at first told Mrs. Stevens that she knew nothing about it, but afterwards told her that she knew of the trouble. One thing the witness had not told at the examination. Mrs. Stevens said to her "Lizzie seems strange Mabel being dead" and told her that she and Mabel had had a great row in the afternoon. She wanted to know if Miss Hallett liked the way Mabel was laid out and witness had answered she did. She asked Mrs. Stevens whether Mabel was fat or thin. She could not see Mabel's hands because the night-dress was over them. Mrs. Stevens said to her "Lizzie, I hope you do not think I gave Mabel anything to put her out of the way; I hope you will not believe any of the stories you hear outside." She said people accused her of being very severe with Mabel but she was not so. She wished to have the child brought up nicely. She had her sent to Mrs. White's to learn sewing. Rev. Mr. Hooper thought much of Mabel and regretted he had not been able to attend the funeral. Mrs. Stevens said there was no need of Mabel working as Mrs. Stevens had provided for her. She afterwards asked witness if there was anything of Mabel's she would like to have and witness asked for her mother's wedding ring, which Mrs. Stevens gave her, at the same time offering her other things; or leaving Mrs. Stevens said: "I hope you will not believe anything they say outside about my treatment of Mabel." Witness had not seen Mabel for two years prior to the latter's death.

The witness was submitted to a long and searching cross-examination. Mr. Wells is one of the cleverest cross-examiners in the province and all his great skill was brought to bear on this witness. He accused her first of all of reading up her testimony given at the examination and of getting it down by heart, as her evidence on this occasion tallied word for word with that she had given before the magistrate. The witness answered that once in looking over some old papers she had run against that evidence and read it over once. Her memory was good and she trusted to it for what she had related. She remembered all the conversations with Mrs. Stevens. The counsel put a number of questions to test the memory of the witness but she bore the test to perfection. In answer to his question she said that Mrs. Stevens had taken her two other sisters and out of pure kindness and kept them for nine months. They bore no relationship to the Stevens. Mrs. Stevens had told witness that any time she had a holiday she might come up and stay with her. At the conversation after Mabel's death, Mrs. Stevens asked witness to stay a week or a fortnight with her, saying it had been a long time since she, the witness had been there. Witness told her she had heard she was not wanted. Mrs. Stevens said she had never said any such a thing. Witness would swear positively that Mrs. Stevens did not say that. Lizzie there is no sense

(Continued on fourth page.)

WANTS A SECOND TERM.

THE GOVERNOR OF NOVA SCOTIA IS CONTENTED WHERE HE IS.

Whether He Will Be Reappointed is the Question at Present—Men Who May be Candidates for the Place—Their Chances for Securing Government House.

HALIFAX, June 14.—It, perhaps, is too soon to begin conjectures as to who will succeed Governor Daly as the representative of the Queen in this province. His term is yet some distance from its end, yet there is some quiet talk on the subject. His honor makes in many particulars a very good figure. He is hospitable and spends a large amount of money in entertaining. There is a marked contrast in this respect when comparisons are made with some former occupants of the gubernatorial chair while this is true, and while Governor Daly is a good host, still he does not please everybody. No one can do that. But then Governor Daly might find favor in the eyes of people where he has it not now, if he would be a little less discriminating in the people he invites to government house. The circle who have the entire honor is large. It is mainly made up of those on "the official list."

The names of guests at government house are oft repeated, because while entertaining there is comparatively lavish and frequent, it is the same set, with some necessary variations who go, over and over again.

This by the way as a factor in the problem of who will be Nova Scotia's next governor, when the two or three years of the present term expire. Governor Daly wants a second term,—there is no doubt of that. It places him in just such an environment as he loves most. But there is another reason more patent yet why the present incumbent would like very well to have another seven years added to those he is now putting in at government house. Governor Daly is not a rich man, nor is Lady Daly as wealthy as it was at one time thought she would be. Her father was Sir Edward Kenny, who died two years ago supposed to be a rich man. So he was. But the share that came to Lady Daly was not by any means what it was hoped it would be—or at least it does not pan out so well as expected. Instead of some twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars she receives not more than eight thousand dollars.

That, even with what might be saved from the Governor's salary, is not sufficient to maintain the style that a man of Governor Daly's habits desires.

Before his appointment the Governor was an insurance agent, and probably he could go back to that and make both ends meet nicely. But then, after all, a man who has been governor for seven years, does not just care to open up once more in the receipt of insurance premiums. It is a come down, in the estimation of some people—of most of those who are often seen at the functions in government house. There are reasons why a second term is desirable. Why Governor Daly should not take the office a second time has reasons more forcible yet in the eyes of very many.

These reasons are of superlative importance in the eyes of a half dozen or more prominent Nova Scotians. They are that others want the place—men who have done much for the conservative party, at least they think they have done so.

Hon. W. J. Stairs might be a candidate. He is father of the junior member for this county, and a man undoubtedly qualified for the position and of much influence. Mr. John Doull has been a life-long worker on the government side in this city, a former member of a leading business firm, and he would like the place, nor, exceedingly well on account of the salary attached to the office. Senator Almon, of Halifax, has a claim upon the office. J. Y. Payzant is another who would make a first-class governor, a man of highest integrity and large means. There are several outside the city who would prefer themselves as appointees rather than have the present incumbent continued, or who at all events, if there were a vacancy, would make strong candidates.

Governor Daly is a brother-in-law of Mr. Kenny, senior member for this county. That is interesting in some particulars. There is no doubt that T. E. Kenny is not so popular as once he was, and there is only a slim chance of the party naming him as one of their standard bearers at the next general election. Possibly he does not want to run. Mr. Kenny over and over again stated at the last election that he was a candidate against his will. His influence is paramount at government house and it is the set in which the Kennys are conspicuous that socially reigns supreme.

Mr. Kenny will close up his dry-goods business on July 1st and a large number of employees will be out of work. They got notice two months ago that after Dominion day their services would not be further required.

Nor will John F. Stairs be again shouldered by the conservative party—that is sure. The junior member has

himself with much greater assiduity to the furtherance of his business interests, than to politics. He has made much money out of the Cordage Combine, and from other such enterprises, and there are not a few stalwarts in the party, who severely blame him. It is said, that whilst only a few years ago, he was not more than even with the world, that now his assets are up in the hundreds of thousands.

It is easy to say who might with advantage succeed Governor Daly in his office, but it is not by any means so easy to pick out men as candidates for the conservatives in case of the change which is certain to take place in their standard bearers. The right men are scarce indeed. But when the time for selection actually comes, good men, or the best possible will likely come to the front.

HIGH CHURCH PRACTICES.

The New Rector of St. Luke's Almost Gave Some People a Shock.

The new rector of St. Luke's, Rev. E. W. Sibbald, entered on his duties last Sunday, and made an excellent impression. It is understood however, that he gave some of the congregation quite a shock by what they understood to be his "high church practices," though he had come recommended as an evangelical churchman devoid of all tincture of sacerdotalism. In the first place, he violated all the traditions of St. Luke's by walking into the pulpit with a white surplice. It was not, it is true a giddy and frivolous surplice such as the true high churchman affects, but nevertheless it was white, while previous rectors had always worn the black silk gown. It is recorded that Mr. Stevens, the late beloved rector, once hankered after a white surplice and consulted the vestry in regard to it. The result was that one man positively objected to the innovation, while several others said they would prefer not to have it. Mr. Sibbald was probably not aware of this, but it seems likely that he will continue to wear the surplice, in view of the fact that Rector Stevens carried away the black gown and it would take \$50 to supply a new one.

The next symptom of a tendency to sacerdotalism in the new rector was the fact that he said "ab-men" instead of "amen," which to the minds of a good many is the dividing line between the high and the low churchman. Following up this line, he next disturbed his hearers by suggesting that they stand during the anthem, whereas they have always been accustomed to take their ease at this part of the service. All in all, it required only a high church sermon to convince some of the congregation that the wrong man had arrived. There was no such discourse, however, but on the contrary they were well pleased with all he said, and he is likely to be popular with all classes.

GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY.

The Serious Charges Made Against the Equity Court and Judge.

The sensation of last Saturday and the talk of that week were the serious charges made by the Globe against Equity Court Judge, A. L. Palmer. Most of them were in connection with the Parks cotton mill case, which were run under the direction of the Judge so recently.

There has been much speculation as to whether Judge Palmer proposes to take any notice of the charges or not. Some of his friends say that it is beneath his dignity to do so, while others do not hesitate to express their opinion that he is not guilty he should take steps to show that he is not.

The charges in general against the Equity court cannot hardly be considered as such though they have been current for a long time. The nepotism of the Equity court has been a matter of common jest and frequently referred to in Progress and other papers. Indeed it has been legislated against but still when there is a prospect of any case of importance coming before the Equity court the lawyer who first engages the services of the judge considers that he has the inside track.

In one case with the Judge's friends, it was found that they defended all his men in the Cotton mill management even that which lost \$1300 to the concern. This was dropped on cotton bought on margin. Cotton factuated the wrong way and the Judge thought it safer to drop the \$1300 than follow the fluctuation. They also claim that if he had been so inclined Judge Palmer could have made a good thing out of the mill management; that the Dominion syndicate were eager to get it into their hands, and would have given ten times the \$5000 to have the assistance of Judge Palmer.

Notwithstanding all this the charges made by the Globe should be investigated; but who will move in the matter?

Unfortunate For The Institute.

The bill boards announce that both Russell's English girls and Haystead's Company appear in the Mechanics' Institute next week. Truly it will be an unfortunate week for the Institute. If the police do their duty the Russell bills will not disgrace the dead walls long, and Haystead's Company does not need any more advertising than it has received of late.

THEY GIVE UP THE CHILD.

PROCEEDINGS TAKEN IN THE CASE OF ALLEGED CRUELTY.

The Little One to be Sent to a New Home—How It Happened That the Case Got into Court so Soon—Another Matter That Should Be Investigated.

Mr. Edwin J. Wetmore, secretary of the S. P. C. A., refused last Friday to give Progress the names of the persons charged with ill-using a child, and the story which appeared on Saturday was lacking in those essentials. Mr. Wetmore, indeed, wanted to have the story suppressed lest its appearance would defeat the ends of justice, though by what extraordinary process of reasoning he reached such an idea was not stated. Finding, however, that Progress would appear on Saturday with a story of some kind, he had proceedings taken at the police court. Thus it was that the after-

They Found out Their Mistake.

A young man well known to everybody around town except the police had a curious experience the other night. He had occasion to go to the extensive manufacturing establishment owned by his father and where he holds an important position. Finding that he had omitted to bring his keys he remembered that one of the windows was not fastened, accordingly effected an entrance in that way. While accomplishing the feat he was seen by two policemen, who therefore laid plans for his capture. One of the officers stationed himself at the window, while the other watched at the office door around the corner. After a while the young man, wholly unsuspecting, came out by the door and was at once grabbed by the vigilant guardian, who demanded to know who he was and what he was doing there. The young man explained who he was, but was told that he could not play that game on them. What else might have happened would be hard to say, but in the meantime a number of persons were attracted to the spot, and several of them vouched for the captive being whom he claimed to be, upon which he was released. Who says the police are not worth all they earn now-a-days?

The liquidators of the Maritime Bank found something in their mail the first morning of this week in the shape of a bank of England note for £100. Nothing accompanied it, and the only reason that can be given for the unexpected donation is that at some time or other some one got ahead of the bank, and is thus squaring his account and easing his conscience. It has been suggested that, in case of necessity, the note could be traced by its number, a record of which would be kept, but again it is argued that the sender would take precautions to render this a very difficult task. Besides, it would cost at least \$1,000 to send a delegate to England to enquire into the matter, especially if the judge in equity named the delegate, and that would be no money in the pockets of the liquidators.

Mistook Him for Wales.

When Mayor Harry Beckwith stepped into the barrack square at Fredericton on Friday last, with the illustrious Prince of France, he little thought of the honor that would be his. As he threw out his massive chest and placed his elbows against his ribs in majestic style, an incident occurred that it not now related may never find its way into print. William Earmon an English gentleman, on his way from Montreal to Halifax stopped in this city for the day. He was coming from the train when his eyes lighted on the form of the Mayor and Prince. "Lord bless me, he exclaimed, 'there's the Prince of Wales and France Roland Bonaparte.' 'I didn't know Wales was here! when did he come?'"

A Well Known Figure Gone.

Many residents of this city and province who new historic Kingston in former days will regret sincerely to learn that the kindly face and well known figure of Dr. Adino Paddock moves among the people no more. He died last week after a painful illness. His life has been more useful than that of most men with the same opportunities. His skill as a physician was well known and almost from one end of the county to the other his services were in constant demand and whether the call came from rich or poor, the same promptness and the same attention was ensured. Few men in any community had less enemies or more friends.

He Should Be Punished.

If the fellow who voluntarily destroyed the plants on MeKlenburg street Tuesday night could be made an example of, it would be a wholesome lesson to others who are inclined to consider that every green thing they can lay their hands on belongs to them. It is a pity that there is not some one who could identify the person daring enough to enter a gentleman's garden, tear up rare plants and throw them into the street.

A Successful Department.

Rev. C. W. Harrison, the Principal of Mount Allison Academy, was in the city this week, and one result of his visit, is the attractive announcement of this department of Mount Allison Institutions seen on the third page of this issue. The attendance at the academy the past year has been more than satisfactory, and the interest, especially in the commercial department, increased very much.

Should Be Investigated.

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Should be Investigated.



RAILWAYS.
Line Railway.
St. John to St. Stephen.
Cheapest and most direct route.
Express Trains:
St. John, East (per Ferry) 1.30 p.m.
St. Stephen, 6.15 p.m.
St. John, West, 11.25 a.m.
St. Stephen, 7.00 a.m.
Standard Time.
Freight received and delivered at
St. John; also delivered in St.
Stephen.
J. B. PHILIPS, 97 Prince Wm. St.
St. John and Annapolis R.Y.
Arrangement—1893.
Monday, June 1st, 1893, trains will run
Monday excepted as follows:
St. John to Annapolis
Express daily at 8.30 a.m.
Arrive at Annapolis at 1.30 p.m.
Freight Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.
Annapolis to St. John
Express daily at 12.25 p.m.
Arrive at St. John at 6.00 a.m.
Freight Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.
St. John to Annapolis
Passenger and Freight Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.
Arrive at Annapolis at 1.30 a.m.
Freight Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.
Annapolis to St. John
Passenger and Freight Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.
Arrive at St. John at 6.00 a.m.
Freight Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.
J. B. PHILIPS, General Superintendent.

Canadian Pacific Ry.
Sleeping Cars
Chicago, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. John, and Camp.
Tuesday at 9 p.m.
Chicago, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. John, and Camp.
Wednesday at 8.15 p.m.
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SHE MAY YET BE QUEEN.

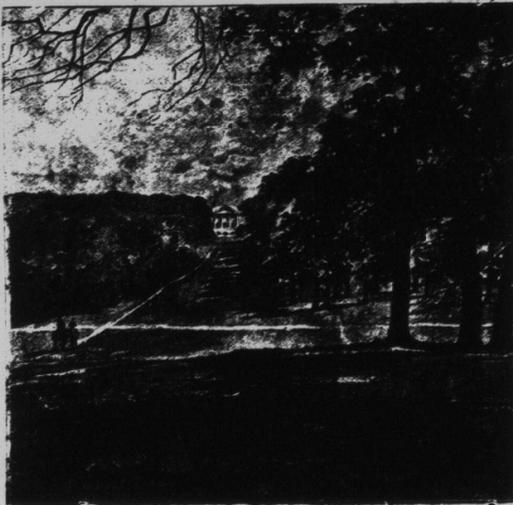
THE PRINCESS MAY WHO IS TO BE WEDDED NEXT MONTH.

Her Early Life and Her Surroundings—Her Taste and Habits—The Duke of York is Said to be Very Fortunate in His Selection of a Wife.

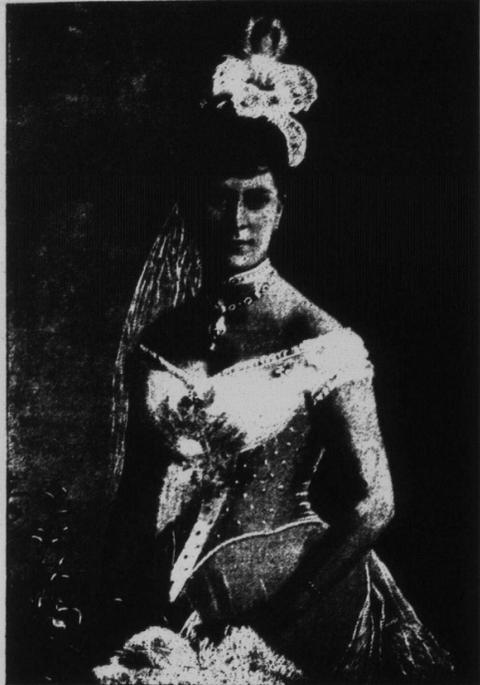
As in the case of our Queen, the birth-place of Princess May was the quiet old Palace of Kensington, and here much of her happy childhood was spent, says the Pall Mall Budget. Later her parents took up their residence for a time abroad, Florence being their favorite home; but even in the beautiful Italian city the little maiden was not removed from English influence, as the circle round the Duchess of Teck was largely composed of natives of her own country. The charities which claim her patronage and warm-hearted assistance were for the most part those with which the British colony was chiefly concerned, and in the long morning spent in the studios, a favorite resort of the Duchess and her daughter, preference was, intentionally or otherwise, given to those presided over by an English artist. On their return to England the Duke and Duchess, who were anxious that their children should receive a thoroughly English education established themselves at the White Lodge, Richmond, and it is this pretty country house which will always be considered as the real home of our future Queen in her girlhood.

Within this home it is not going too far to say the Princess May is adored. As an only sister she had been the constant companion of her three brothers, whose amusements she has always with affectionate persistence insisted on being permitted to share. Thus when the International football match took place at Richmond a few weeks ago, every one was sure that not only the princes of the House of Teck but their sister would be among the spectators; and when a light boat is seen shooting

consultation should be held about some flowers, or to the cottager that an early visit should be paid, must remain unfulfilled. Each, too, has the same half-conscious way of moving about the room as she talks to more intimate friends, now giving a light touch to a portrait, that it may hang with more grace, re-arranging a stand of ferns, daughter on trust. For long, whenever there was a good and helpful deed to be done, were our hospitals to be enlarged, institutions for encouraging self-help and self-dependence among the women and children of the working classes to be founded, or the welfare and happiness of the poor of our land to be considered, the first to



The Family Seat of the Duke of Teck, whom the promoters of the scheme have turned to for help. It is the Duke's own study, and with her she has never failed to bring the inseparable companion who shares her sympathies, and who has inherited from her one of the warmest and kindest hearts

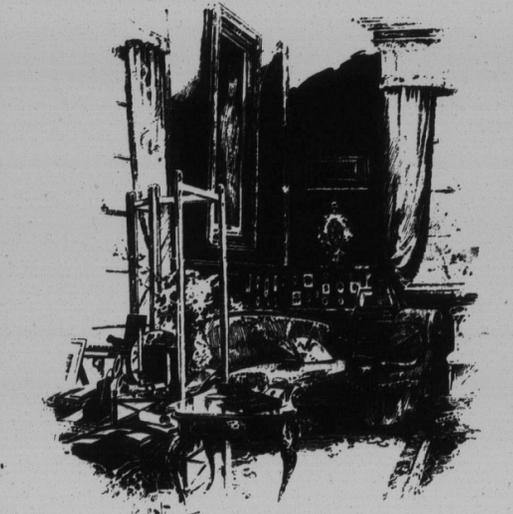


Princess Mary of Teck.

about the river any where between Hampton Court and Hammermith, those to whom their features are familiar are constantly able to declare that the merry party within have come from the White Lodge, while the slender fingers and strong supple wrists of the young Princess are often remarked on as doing as good service at the oar as those of her male companions. Even the studies of the princess were not entirely pursued apart from their sister. Often after the tutor had taken his place, the tall, slight form of the young girl would glide quietly in, and, with some scrap of needle-work in hand, she would seat herself in the embrasure of the window, at first giving demure attention to her own legitimate occupation, but soon forgetting it, and turning the bright animation of her face to the table where the lecture was being given, which would serve as a subject of warm discussion between her and her brothers when next they found themselves alone. Skating is another of the Princess's favorite amusements, and day after day, during the frosts of the past winter, she could be seen darting about the different sheets of water with which the neighborhood abounds, the ease and grace of her rapid movements being as much admired as are those of the Princess of Wales whenever she indulges in this pastime, of which she has all her life been so fond.

Now that reference has been made to the elder Princess, one may say one word as to the very deep affection with which she regards the bride of her son. For a long time past few of the Sandringham parties have been considered complete unless the young cousin from the White Lodge was present, while written communications between the two houses have been most frequent. The mother and the affianced bride of the young Duke have so many tastes in common. Each cares a thousand times more for the quiet happiness of the hearth at home than for anything, however brilliant and varied, that society can offer. Each, so soon as the early breakfast is over, turns most willingly to the piano, running light fingers over the keys in duets or accompaniments to songs until they find with surprise that the hands of the clock have been as busy as their own, and that unless the sailor hats which are lying near to are caught up quickly, the promise that was made to the gardener that before lunch a

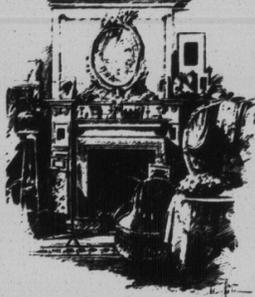
movements with which she passes about the pretty gardens of her own home. So far we have spoken only of the lighter side of the life of the Princess May, such as it has been in her maiden home and as it will be in the old Palace of St. James.



Princess Mary's Boudoir.

when the Duke of York leads her there to begin a happy married life; but that of which the English people most thought when they received the news of her betrothal was of the generosity and kindness with which her name has been connected. Few princesses have been so popular as the Princess Mary of Cambridge, daughter of old King George's seventh son. The Princess has not left us to take her

place in the drawing room, which ever interested themselves in the welfare of the nation.



A Corner of the Drawing Room, which ever interested themselves in the welfare of the nation.

NO CHECKING SYSTEM THERE.

How English Railway Thieves Manage to Make Big Hauls. A dangerous branch of railway thieves is that of the luggage-stealers, says an English paper. Of all forms of theft this certainly requires the greatest experience and self-possession, for it may not be generally understood that if men who are well known even show themselves on a great London terminus, they can be arrested and imprisoned with hard labor for three months, under the Prevention of Crimes Act. From this it will be seen that so daring a robbery as baggage-stealing must be conducted in the most open manner possible, and with the assistance of railway porters, like ordinary passengers.

A case which illustrates the cool and amazing clever way in which this is worked was brought to light only a few days ago in the police-courts. A well-dressed man was seen on a certain platform endeavouring to find his luggage, and noticing a porter wheeling a truck loaded with boxes and parcels, he at once recognized the lot as his own; at the same time he abused the man for the delay with such consummate acting, that the two detectives, who were watching the whole transaction were lost in admiration.

The Largest Sign in Canada. Sterling Soap has the largest sign in Canada painted on a Toronto warehouse. It is 157 feet long by 21 feet deep, and in the bold, striking letters that the manufacturer has adopted must be an effective reminder in the Queen City of the West, that Sterling Soap is among them. The introduction of this Maritime product into Upper Canada, has been followed by such encouraging sales that attractive spaces have been taken in a number of the leading papers in the larger Canadian cities which must give the sale a speedy impetus.

Proficiency in Shorthand attained in Six Weeks.

The following is a statement of what has been done with the Perin System of Shorthand, which is attracting so much attention. "This is to certify that Miss Lola Diffin has been in my employ for the past four months in the capacity of stenotypist, and that her services have been of the most satisfactory nature. As regards speed and accuracy, she is unexcelled by anyone I have ever had in my employ. Miss Diffin obtained her entire knowledge of shorthand and typewriting during a six weeks' course of study.

WILLIAM REID, Importer, Buffalo. One fact is worth a hundred theories. Thousands of stenographers and employers have testified to the fact that the Perin System of Shorthand can be learned for practical work in from two to three months. Hundreds of people would like to learn shorthand if it did not require the time and study demanded by the complicated systems.

The Perin System of shorthand can be learned much easier because it is simpler. It can be written as fast as any because it is as brief. It can be read more easily because the vowels are written which other systems leave out, and it can be learned in about one-third the time required by the other systems. For further information, write for circulars. Snell's Business College, - - Truro, N. S.

FRUIT.

We guess that it is a case of extravagance of appreciation which has led to our wonderful success since we opened. Our trade is far beyond our deepest expectation. The public value a good thing when they see it, as they have shown by the support given us. We are not revolutionizing the Dry Goods Trade of St. John, but simply the prices. Our leading department demands your attention. BLOUSES, 37c., 60c., 75c., 88c., 99c., \$1.00, \$1.20, \$1.35, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$1.85, \$2.00, \$2.20, \$2.50, \$2.60.

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

Brantford | 1893 | Bicycles

with G and J PNEUMATIC TIRES are the best. ALSO TROTTER SULKIES with G and J Pneumatic Tires.



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

BICYCLES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

BICYCLE ACADEMY Growing in Popularity.



EVERYBODY LEARNING TO RIDE THE WHEEL.

Pat. Safety Cushion Tire only \$24.00. Combination Junior, suitable for Boys or Girls, and in larger sizes for Young Men and Ladies. Prices from \$45.00 to \$70.00. Boys' Junior, like Cut, Cushion Tire \$30.00. Club, Diamond Frame, Cushion Tire \$45.00. Pneumatic Tire \$60.00. Three shipments of Raleighs on the way; one lot at arrive today. Girls' Tricycles from \$8.00 up. Lamps, Bells, Cyclometers, Repair Outfit, Cement, etc.

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

Clearance Sale

OF FIRST CLASS RANGES COOK STOVES, FRANKLINS, HEATING STOVES. KITCHEN FURNISHINGS AND TINWARE at the Store recently occupied by JOHN H. BELFRIDGE, 101 Charlotte Street 101 (Opposite DuRoi's Hotel).

As the Stock must be cleared out at once, early buyers will secure Bargains. Sale - For - Cash - Only. This Stock is FRESH and NEW, and includes an assortment of the most popular Stoves and Ranges in the market, as well as a fine assortment of Tinware, Enamelled Ware, Etc. - Kitchen Goods Generally.

DOUBLE-ACTING SPRAYING PUMPS. FOR SPRAYING TREES AND PLANTS, WASHING WAGONS, &c., &c. A complete stock of Pumps for all purposes on hand. Send for Catalogue.



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

ILLUMINATING OILS.

Lubricating Oils - GREASES. All Guaranteed Products. Write for Quotations. Samples Furnished upon application.



IMPERIAL OIL CO., Ltd. H. A. DRURY, Manager.

PROGRESS.

EDWARD S. CARTER, EDITOR.

Progress is a station paper, published every Saturday, from the Morning Building, 65 and 67 Germain street, St. John, N. B. Subscription price is Two Dollars per annum, in advance.

Advertisements.—Except in those localities where the usual rates are published, notices will be accepted at the rate of five cents per copy.

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

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

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

Remittances should always be made by Post Office Order or Registered Letter. The former is preferred, and should be made payable in every case to EDWARD S. CARTER, Publisher.

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

AVERAGE CIRCULATION 12,220.

HALIFAX BRANCH OFFICE:

KNOWLES' BUILDING, GEORGE STREETS.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JUNE 17.

MOVING ONWARD.

Next Tuesday, probably, the daily papers will have editorials on the fire of 1877, as that day is the anniversary of the event. It is right enough that they should thus mark the occasion, for although the fire is no rather ancient history it must be conceded that it is at least "worth a notice," from a newspaper point of view, not for what it is, but for what it has done.

To the minds of a good many people, the fire of 1877 was the cause of everything in the way of bad luck that has happened since that time. To them there have been no days since the fire to equal the days which were before it. They have an idea, possibly, that had there been no such calamity the city would have advanced at a rate of commercial prosperity similar to that known in the fifties and sixties, and would now stand far ahead of all places of its size in Canada. The good old days are gone, they say, and the fire took all the heart out of St. John.

It does not require much reflection to see that such premises and conclusion are unsound. The fire was an indisputable calamity, and in individual instances it made many changes for the worse. Beyond the direct losses sustained, the immediate effects were bad and effected the city's prosperity for several years. After the fire a good many ordinary level headed people seemed to have lost their judgment, and in the carrying out of inflated ideas many and very serious mistakes were made. The money received for insurance was put into big buildings as if it would go, and mortgages were piled up for the completion of the work. There was an idea, apparently, that the ample provision could not be made for the rebuilding of the city. A very little time sufficed to dispel the delusion, and some of the structures then put up, have never been fully occupied to this day. Then came the reaction and the long protracted wait about the fire and its results. It took some years for this to pass away, but it is a thing of the past now, and St. John is standing on its merits much as if there never had been a big fire.

There have been a good many changes in the trade and commerce of the port, it is true, but they were inevitable, and the decline in some industries would have taken place had there not been a fire. How far they are due to the political conditions of the country may be a debatable point, but it is very evident that Confederation has brought advantages as well as disadvantages. It is easy enough to draw comparisons between the ratio of progress to-day and that of a quarter of a century ago, and from some points of view there may be shown a falling off where we should reasonably have expected a gain. Nevertheless, despite of all that may be said of the slowness of our advances, it must be admitted that we have advanced and are advancing with steps that if not rapid seem at least firm and strong. Our people, as a whole, are better off than they were before the fire, sixteen years ago.

The average citizen lives better now than he did then. He occupies a better house, to begin with, and whether that house be his own or another's it is furnished in more luxurious style. The number of noticeably fine residences has largely increased, and money is spent more freely by all classes. The pessimist may argue that too much money is wasted and that people are more ready to run in debt than they used to be, but it may be said in answer to this that in some lines of trade a very much larger cash business is done than was dreamed of in former years. When money is needed the people appear to find it, and enterprises can now be undertaken and carried through which would have been deemed out of the question a score of years ago. Things are done on a larger scale in almost every department of social and business life, and there is a more free and off hand way about the conduct of affairs than was ever dreamed of by the conservative men of the past generations. Taken all in all, the city is going ahead as well as the conditions of its environment and the fiscal policy of this country

and the United States will permit. The methods of doing business have changed, and there have been changes as well as failings in certain branches of trade. There is very much in the outlook to encourage the people, and if they do not realize it that is their own fault. The growth is not rapid, but after all it is a growth, and not going backward.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

An apology is due to the contributors to the fund for a wedding present to the Princess MAY. It was stated last week that the donation from the St. John admirers of royalty would be only about fifty dollars, but since then the time for closing the list has been extended and at last accounts the sum was in the vicinity of seventy dollars. All honor to the ladies who have thus sought to show the loyalty of New Brunswick when the QUEEN'S grandson is to be wedded.

In honor of the auspicious occasion Progress publishes in this issue an excellent portrait of the Princess, with a sketch of her boudoir and her father's house, showing the young couple on horseback in the foreground. The boudoir seems, to a masculine eye, to be a little in disorder, but possibly the sketch was taken in the morning before the hired girl had swept and dusted. The scraps pasted on the wall are probably cuttings from some of the newspapers which have published alleged portraits of the engaged couple, over which the young lady has sensibly concluded to laugh in preference to bringing suits for libel. The corner of the drawing-room, also shown, seems like a very snug place for young folks of a winter evening, and the idea is emphasized by the fact that there is one chair which is quite big enough for two people.

The Princess herself, in the picture, appears to be dressed richly though not heavily. She wears a white silk dress, cut decollete, with waist of spotted crepon or embroidered chiffon and diamond ornaments. In addition to the waist, she wears an elegant necklace which is possibly the gift of her own and only GEORGE. A magnificent head-dress of white ostrich feathers surmounts her tastefully arranged coiffure, while a white tulle veil waves gracefully in the breeze. The pictures will be of special interest to thousands of readers of PROGRESS at this time.

Much as St. John has done to show its appreciation of the coming event, Halifax has done still better, for something more than \$250 had been raised at last accounts and it is probably more by this. Our folk are not a whit less loyal than the people of Halifax, nor are they any less liberal when occasion requires, but we have had a good many drafts on our resources this year and the line of expenditure must be drawn somewhere. The GILMORE band concerts took a good deal of money from the people, and just now the Oratorio concerts are making a demand on people who have one or two spare dollars to invest. Apart from this, it is the fact that we are having a good many weddings of our own this season and people have to contribute for wedding presents here. If it were not for this concatenation of circumstances, there is little doubt that the list would have been longer.

Beyond all this, there is possibly an idea among some people that the Princess MAY is a long way off from St. John and its people, even though, should the QUEEN and the PRINCE OF WALES die before her husband, she will some day be Queen of England, if she lives. The sense of proximity does not appear to impress our people as to make the citizens give dollars to their wives to donate to the young lady, much as they may esteem her and her father-in-law, to say nothing of the numerous other relatives. The length of the list of subscribers to the fund is no measure of the loyalty of the people to the British crown. If it was thought the money was really needed by any of the royal family, no doubt the response would be more general. As it is, a comparatively small number of ladies appear to have grown enthusiastic in contributing to a present for a lady they never saw and who has never heard of them. It would be quite difficult perhaps if they knew her, for she is said to be a very charming young woman.

An exchange says that a Minnesota woman recently admitted to practice law, has one important advantage over the members of that bar, in the fact that her husband is judge of the circuit. She might get some pointers by studying the reports of the New Brunswick equity court.

Omitted by Accident.

TO THE EDITOR OF PROGRESS.—In your correspondent's account of the Doll's Carnival and bazaar held at Amherst which appeared in your issue of 3rd inst., that the names of two ladies were unaccountably omitted: viz: Mrs. J. Medley Townshend and Miss Laura Johnston. The former lady worked actively and enthusiastically to ensure the success of the bazaar, while the latter, Miss Johnston, occupied the same position with regard to the undertaking in Amherst as Lady Tilley did in St. John. I feel certain that under these circumstances, and knowing the wide-spread interest that is being taken in the movement to provide a fund for the home teaching of the blind, you will give this correction a place in your next issue.

C. F. FRASER, Supt. School for the Blind, Halifax, June 15.

HUNDREDS GO TO HEAR.

(Continued from first page.)

Listening to things you hear outside." Witness did not remember Mrs. Stevens saying this at that time; when she said it was when bidding her good-bye. Mrs. Stevens had said that Mabel and she had "great row." The opposing counsel had not interchanged remarks all through the cross-examination. Mr. Paggley had interposed several times when the witness was being pressed too hard. But counsel for the defence finally pitched into him and for a quarter of an hour or so there was a pretty lively legal scrimmage, out of which Ex-Solicitor General emerged smiling, having decidedly the better of it. Court then adjourned till Saturday morning.

On Saturday morning the scene in court was very similar to what it had been previously. A large crowd was in attendance. The Judge and reporter were fairly surrounded and hardly to be seen from the number of women on the platform. About half an hour was devoted by the counsel, the Judge and the Sheriff in expressing their opinion of the state of the court house and rooms were in—the court house is certainly in a very disgraceful condition and the blame therefore must naturally fall on the County Council, which is fast making a name for meanness.

The cross-examination of Miss Hallett was then taken up and continued at some length without much changing the complexion of the evidence already given by her. To one of the jurors she stated that she met her sister only when she visited Mrs. Stevens. She had made two such visits in the last four years. She was on sisterly terms with Mabel. Mabel wrote to her until within the last two years. She spoke about her school and how she was getting along. She was very recent. The witness would think that if Mabel were being ill-used she would have informed her. She had never complained to witness of harsh treatment.

Miss Hallett was on the stand between four and five hours and her cross-examination was very trying. She proved herself a very clever witness.

P. Sarsfield McManis described the appearance of the body when taken from the grave. On Sunday some two or three Dorchester ladies called upon Mrs. Stevens at the goal—some friends sent her in flowers among them a bouquet of large red roses. Mrs. Stevens seems perfectly indifferent to the proceedings in court, hardly showing as much interest as manifested by some of the spectators. Mr. Stevens reads the papers and follows the evidence closely. He seems in poor health and much broken.

Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Stevens. On Monday Miss Marven testified that while sewing at Mrs. Stevens' Mrs. Stevens told her that she had a lot of trouble with Mabel. While she was there Mrs. Stevens complained that Mabel had concealed some of her clothes and buried them up and on inquiry had said she knew nothing of them. Mrs. Stevens told witness she had whipped Mabel and would whip her again. She had a riding whip in her hand when she told witness this.

Miss White, dressmaker, said: Mabel was apprenticed to me in May, 1892 by the prisoner. She was a very nice girl, and anxious that Mabel should learn a trade, so she could earn her own living, as she would have to leave her (Mrs. Stevens) house when she was eighteen. Prisoner told me to be careful of Mabel and not let her talk to other girls, as she would tell things that would hurt her mother. The morning after Mabel did not prove this statement made by prisoner; but instead Mabel was quiet, industrious, and of good character in every way, as far as I knew her. The day preceding her death Mabel came to work as usual about 8 o'clock, but I was sick and could not go to work. She came to work and went home again about 8.30; that was the last I saw of Mabel. I did not notice any mark upon Mabel's face or eye that morning. Mrs. Stevens came to my house that evening between 7 and 8 o'clock, I was lying upon the lounge in the room; she at once began to tell me of the trouble she had with Mabel, principally about some silver spoons which were missed, that belonged to Mabel's mother. She tried to find out what became of the spoons, but Mabel had told that many different stories that she could not believe what she said; she told her at one time she had given them to me, at another she had given them to her father; Mrs. Stevens said, I have punished Mabel and I am going to punish her again and she will not be at work for a few days. Mrs. Stevens seemed very excited and angry and told me that she had given Mabel a dose of castor oil, some styptic ointment and applied hot clothes. Mrs. Stevens said she had not found out about the spoons and thought that Mabel's death was a punishment upon her for telling so many lies about them. Mrs. Stevens called a third time at my house and asked if I had heard any talk outside about Mabel's death; that she was alone when she died etc. She said she had made a mistake as to the time of Mabel's death, that she died at 8 o'clock instead of 7. Mrs. Stevens was at my house last October. Mabel was absent from work a few days, and during Mabel's absence from work Mrs. Stevens called and said she had come to explain the reason; that Mabel had taken some handkerchiefs out of prisoner's trunk and had told her so many lies about them that she could not believe her; prisoner said Mabel was a great liar, and on account of her being so mischievous. She told me that the servant girl would not stop with her if she allowed Mabel around the house, and that she had to shut Mabel up in her room, and that now Mabel was acting so badly, she was going to keep her locked up in her room, and was going to give her a beating. She said Mabel offered to swear upon the Bible, she had never touched the spoons or handkerchiefs. Mrs. Stevens said, "I cannot put up with this any longer, I will have to beat you, so get up."

now I am going to beat you. When I beat her I made her strip and use a whip I keep on purpose. I have noticed marks upon her arms at different times. I had a conversation with prisoner between Christmas and New Year's. Mrs. Stevens came in and told me Mabel would be late; she had gone home to dinner; that she had given Mabel a beating, and left her washing Mabel.

David White's testimony was of little importance, either for crown or defence. Among the incidents of Wednesday's proceedings was the evidence of Rose Landry, who insisted on speaking in French, though she had talked in English at the first enquiry. Among other things she testified that on one occasion she saw Mrs. Stevens strike Mabel with the handle of a broom. She continued: "Mrs. Stevens told me she kept Mabel locked in a room upstairs where she kept refuse, such as trunks, cast off clothing, etc. I cleaned up this room in January after Mabel's death. There was no carpet on the floor; and a spot on the wall with ashes scattered over it." She also described a meal that had been sent up to her meal on the night of her death, two potatoes, a bit of fish and some whitish liquid in a cup.

Agnes Shea described Mabel's room as a small back room without any carpet on its floor and without furniture. Mabel had to eat her meals on the bed, the sheets were soiled and she washed. She also testified that Mrs. Stevens said she was going to beat Mabel on the night of her death after she had given her a dose of castor oil. Roland F. Keith, the coroner, stated that when the body was taken up he noticed marks of discoloration on different parts of the body, one on the face below the eye, and a number on the legs and arms, but could not say they ran in any particular direction.

Messrs. Marrie, Magee, Girvan, Whitehead, McLennan, who served as a coroner jury were next sworn in order as given above. Their testimonies were much alike, all noticed that the body was discolored in different places, and the back, legs, and arms were discolored in stripes varying from five inches to a foot in length. On Thursday afternoon other witnesses who had worked at various times for Mrs. Stevens were called. Their testimony is merely a repetition of former evidence.

The greatest interest has been taken in the proceedings at court, especially among the ladies, and the court room is crowded with curious spectators daily as the trial proceeds. The morning train brings numbers from Moncton, Sackville, Amherst, and even from Truro, while crowds drive in daily from outlying districts. The prisoner as she sits in the dock seems to show no signs of uneasiness. She reads the papers takes notes occasionally writes with her bracelets or parson's handle etc., to pass the time. She dresses in black and wears a heavy wrap black hat and white veil. She presents rather a languid appearance and it is evident that the great shock is telling upon her. She however, bears up well under the searching gaze of hundreds that attend the trial, even when a few of the most curious look their opera glasses at her when something particularly amusing was stated by a witness although very hard on the prisoner. She was seen to smile and make a remark to her husband who sits immediately outside of the dock. Mr. Stevens looks everything else than well and one would judge that he was more concerned to the result of the trial than the prisoner herself.

PROVINCIALISTS IN BOSTON.

The provincialists of Boston and vicinity, are planning to hold a grand reunion and picnic on the Fourth of July, the first of the kind ever held. It will be under the auspices of the recently-organized order of the Sons and Daughters of the Maritime Provinces, which have assemblies in many of the leading cities of New England, at Woodlawn Park, West Medway, Mass. A special train will convey the provincians from Boston, and at the grounds there will be music, dancing, various sports and other forms of entertainment. Addresses will be made by prominent Provincialists, and altogether a very interesting time is anticipated. Delegates are expected from Boston, Providence, Fall River, Attleboro, Lynn, Waltham and other cities, and provincialists temporarily in the vicinity, will be cordially welcomed.

A GOOD MENU AND REASONABLE PRICE.

Mr. George McBratney, who for many years was connected with the steward's department on one of the steamers of the International Steamship Line, has gone into the restaurant business on his own account on Prince Wm. street, where the men about town who "drop in" and get their dinner, say they can get a menu that is more than satisfactory. The table is excellent, the service ready and competent, and the price very reasonable. Nothing therefore seems lacking.

AN OLD AND RELIABLE NAME.

Few firms in the custom clothing business in this country can boast of so long a life as that of A. Gilmour, of Germain street, St. John. In mentioning the firm PROGRESS is no doubt recalling a well remembered name to very many of its readers outside of this city. The firm is more than sustaining its reputation for reliable goods and satisfactory fits.

SCOTCHMEN ON JULY 1st.

The jolly Scotchmen and the sons of Scotchmen who belong to Clan Mackenzie, propose to celebrate Canada's natal day by a picnic, and all the feat of good things, pleasure and sport, that a picnic means. When the day comes around look out for the national dances of Scotland, and burnish up your knowledge of Gaelic.

THE NEXT ONE THURSDAY.

The social entertainments in St. Mary's school room are always of a pleasant enjoyable character and those who have helped to swell the attendances in the past, will look forward to the next one announced in this issue, to be held next Thursday evening.

IDEAS FOR PRETTY DRESSES.

The midsummer number of the Delinctor has arrived at Geo. H. McKay's, and will give the ladies ample instructions how to have cool and pretty dresses for the warm weather.

GREAT WORK THIS YEAR.

ST. MARTIN'S BAPTIST SEMINARY HAS A FINE RECORD.

What Has Been Accomplished by the Energy of Dr. de Blois and His Fellow Workers—The Commencement Exercises and Those Who Took Part.

Fine weather greeted one hundred and seventy-five visitors at St. Martin's on Tuesday morning last to witness the closing exercises of the Baptist Seminary. The train arrived at 10.30 a. m. where each of the scholars had a portion of some conveyance engaged to take their parents and friends to the institution. On arriving at the seminary every person was agreeably surprised at the fine appearance of the grounds and surroundings. Dr. de Blois evidently does not believe in visionary schemes, for last year PROGRESS' account of the closing exercises told its readers that the Doctor had a number of proposed ideas for 1892 and 1893.

The results of his energetic labors are as follows. He noted last year that they proposed to have the grounds all mounded with gravel walks and a larger flag staff. This has all been accomplished during the year and Tuesday afternoon the scholars and their friends were seen enjoying themselves in games of croquet, tennis, etc. with a fine display of bunting flying over their heads. Another idea was that of the institution running its own farm. Having a number of acres of land and Dr. de Blois says that during the year they have purchased two horses, three cows, wagons, harness, etc., and in the winter they cut and hauled fifty cord of wood. They have now in the ground one hundred bushels of oats, sixty barrels of potatoes, besides other vegetables, hay, etc. This of course cost a good sum for the first year, but once properly started will greatly assist in keeping down the expense of the school.

The library shelves that were spoken of last closing have been erected, and one hundred handsome volumes placed in them. At the concert, Tuesday evening, Dr. de Blois read a letter from a gentleman who is greatly interested in the seminary, and he would contribute two hundred dollars toward the library. The department of shorthand and typewriting which was organized during the year, doubtless has been one of the most successful undertakings during the term. Miss Maud Pye was engaged as teacher, and a number of first-class machines purchased with the following result:— Have had twenty students in this department and seven graduates. The institution has been very successful in securing the services of Miss Pye for this class, as young ladies have here acquired the speed of one hundred and twenty-nine words a minute. A young lady only fifteen years old, with four months training can write one hundred words a minute.

During the morning exercises Dr. de Blois gave a report of the year's proceedings. He said that during the year they had written 1100 letters, travelled six thousand miles by train and steamer, 1200 by horse and carriage, and addressed 40 public meetings in the interest of the seminary. This year Prof. Chipman, Prof. Case, Dr. de Blois, and J. B. Daggett will be the committee to visit every part of the Maritime Provinces in the interest of the school. Following is the programme of the day's proceedings. COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES. Tuesday, June 13, 11 a. m. Music.....Processional March. Essays by members of the Graduating Class. The Medical Profession.....W. E. Jonah Kerpilas Architecture.....F. W. Tison Phillips Brooker.....Frank Patterson Vocal Solo, Brassband.....G. C. Macy Miss Little McLean. The Future of Canada.....H. H. Reid Valdeoliver.....E. E. Wood Double Trio, Last Night.....Kjiriff Confering Diplomas and Certificates—Awarding Prizes—Report of the Principals—Address by Rev. C. T. Phillips. God Save the Queen.

ALUMNI DINNER.

Grand closing concert, Tuesday evening, June 13, '93. 1. Instrumental Duets.....Roselin, Misses Purdy and Bostwick. 2. Vocal Solo, Glee of the West.....Lewthian, Mr. M. B. King. 3. Reading, Mignonne.....Balzac, Prof. Grosvenor M. Robinson. 4. Auforderung zum Tanz, (Two Planos).....Weber, Misses Dick, O'Brien, Davis, and Dawson. 5. Asper's Serenade, Violin Obligato.....Braga, Miss Maud Davis. 6. Scene, Witch's Cavern, (Last Days of Pompeii).....Lytton, Witch,.....Miss Maud Sprague. 7. Vocal Solo, The Rose.....Miss Annie McDonald, Glauco.....Prof. G. M. Robinson. 8. Piano Solo, Polka de la Reine.....Hadi, Miss Willie Dick. 9. Double Quartet, Adie! Baby Mine.....Gee, Misses McLennan O'Brien, Dawson, and E. West, Messrs. Robinson, M. King, Leonard and Crandall. 10. Zampa, (Two Planos).....Herold, Misses Vauhan, Hughes, Dick and O'Brien. 11. Reading, a Search in the Dark.....Woolson, Mrs. E. Trefry. 12. Instrumental Trio, Minuet.....Mozart, Misses E. West, Sewell, and Phillips. 13. Vocal Solo, La Tortoise.....Arditt, Mrs. Austen K. deBlois. 14. Statue Scene, "Winter's Tale,".....Shakespeare, CHARACTERS. Leonias, (King of Sicily).....Miss Maud Davis, Camillo, (Scilian Lords).....Miss Dick, Cleomenes, (King of Bohemia).....Miss B. Bostwick, Polixenes, (King of Bohemia).....Miss Annie Purdy, Florisel, (his Son).....Miss Sewell, Hermione, (Queen to Leonias).....Miss Mabelle Fowler, Perdita, (daughter to Leonias and Hermione).....Paulina, (wife to Antigonus).....Miss Hattie Sheldon. 15. It is a man's Antagonism.....Miss Sewell.

Every person in St. Martin's visited the institution during the day, and the general opinion was that the whole affair exceeded that of any previous year. At the Alumni dinner a gentleman of high culture and experience referred to the politeness, gentlemanly and lady-like conduct of the young men and women, and of their fine appearance, culture and manner, also stating that he had been a student in a number of schools, and visited many others, but he had never seen such an orderly and well

conducted school nor so friendly a feeling between teachers and students.

Visitors from other places were as follows: Rev. G. O. Gatis, Rev. S. McC. Black, Rev. A. E. Ingraham, Rev. J. W. Clark, Rev. C. T. Phillips, Rev. J. W. Manning, Rev. A. J. Kerrison, Rev. A. F. Kempton, Rev. W. L. Lockwood, Rev. M. G. Allison, Dr. Day, Dr. McFarlane, Mr. and Mrs. Mont McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Bostwick, Mr. and Mrs. B. Vauhan, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Titus, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Sprague, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. T. I. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Shipp, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. W. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. George Miles, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Fowler, A. A. Wilson, C. F. Fidgeon, Miss Fidgeon, Mrs. Hatfield, Miss Weldon, Mrs. Rootes, Mrs. J. H. Harding, Mr. Allen, Mrs. Dural, George W. Parker, Frank Haman, Mrs. J. N. Golding, Miss Hitchens, Miss Whitman, Mr. A. Rowan, A. C. Smith, M. P. P., Dr. Jonah, Eastport, Me.; E. Sewell, Gibson, N. B.; C. I. Keith, Havelock, N. B.; George Noble, St. John, N. B.; Mr. Robinson, Sussex, N. B.; J. H. King, Miss King, and Miss Crandall, Chipman, N. B.; John McCain, Florenceville, N. B.; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Merritt, Moss Glen, N. B.; Miss Leonard, Eastport, Me.; Miss Scott and Miss Churchill, Yarmouth, N. S.; Miss Moore, Canterbury, N. B.

FREDRICKTON.

(Progress is for sale in Fredericton by W. H. T. Fenny and J. B. Hawley.)

JUNE 14.—The event of the week has been the Doll's Carnival, which was held in the Bank on Tuesday afternoon and evening, and proved an unbounded success, the receipts realizing over \$300. Mrs. Bailey entertained a party of friends most delightfully at a picnic at Oromocto, on Saturday last.

Mrs. Tit, of Toronto, is in the city, visiting her grandnephew, General Kilbr.

Miss Ida McLeod leaves tomorrow for Woodstock, to visit friends there.

Mrs. T. N. Robertson and family, of Westfield, accompanied by their niece, Miss Grace Robertson, of Bonahoe, have been spending a few days in Fredericton.

Mrs. J. G. Savage, of Montreal, is visiting her old home here.

Mrs. and Miss Annie Bridges, of Oromocto, are here visiting Dr. James Bridges.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Allen have moved into the residence of Sir John Allen, and will make their home with him.

Miss McRie returned to her home, at St. John, this morning.

Miss Bessie Sadler, of St. John, is in the city the guest of the Misses Gregory, at "Elmhurst."

The Misses Lacombe, of St. John, are visiting their aunt, Mrs. A. S. Murray.

Mr. A. G. Blair, Jr., of St. John, is spending a few days in the city the guest of Mrs. Charles G. Blair, of St. John.

Mr. R. F. Randolph, of St. John, is spending a few days in the city the guest of Mrs. Charles G. Blair, of St. John.

After a year's absence in Europe, Hon. A. F. Randolph and family returned home on Monday.

Mrs. and Miss Macpherson have returned to their home in Moncton.

Miss Minnie Gledhill, of Harvey, is spending a few days in the city.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Bessie Hunt to Mr. Harrison Kinser, of St. John, on June 21st.

Miss Annie Tibbitts entertained her friends to a delightful dancing party on Friday evening in honor of her birthday.

The friends of Miss Fannie Phair will be pleased to hear that since her removal to Victoria hospital her health is much improved.

Mrs. E. B. Palmer, see Miss Constance Leonard, and Mrs. Leonard, of St. John, are spending a few days in the city the guests of Mrs. Leonard's brother, Collector Street.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Will Phair on the arrival of a son.

Miss Morait and Miss Beverly returned from Harvey yesterday, Miss Morait having been in Halifax where she will visit friends before returning to her home in Montreal.

Mr. Allen Walker, see Miss Gertrude Maclean, of Memphis, Tennessee, is visiting her old home here.

Major Gordon left on Saturday by C. P. R., for Toronto.

Miss De Wolfe leaves on Saturday for her home in St. John.

Miss Nellie Fleming of St. John, is a guest at the Queen.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Robinson and Miss Edna Robinson of St. John are spending a few days here.

Mrs. D. Hatt and daughter and Mrs. Chas. Hatt returned from Toronto on Tuesday.

Many friends in this city were shocked to hear of the very sudden death, at Lake Umbagog, of George McMurray, Mrs. McMurray, who was a very estimable lady, was a Miss Scott of Prince William.

Mr. A. D. Yerxa and family of Gibson have the sincere sympathy of friends in their bereavement on the death of Mrs. Yerxa, which occurred quite suddenly on Sunday.

MARYSVILLE.

JUNE 14.—The sixteenth anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Tapley's wedding took place on Monday evening, June the 12th, and their friends numbering about sixty, gave them a surprise party. During the evening Mr. W. T. Day on behalf of those assembled presented Mr. and Mrs. Tapley with an elegant silver service consisting of six pieces, tea and coffee pots of silver, a beautiful banquet lamp, large glass pitcher and glass set, a wicker chair, and a rare and beautiful fruit and centre piece of the new wicker ware. Mr. Tapley replied in a neat speech thanking their friends on behalf of Mrs. Tapley and himself. Among the invited guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Gibson, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. John Tapley, (St. John) Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McConnell, Mr. and Mrs. James Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Waycott, Miss St. John, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Link, Mrs. J. T. Gibson, Mrs. A. G. Robinson, Dr. and Mrs. S. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. East Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Daverton, Mr. and Mrs. Inch, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Libbey (Harold, Cal.), Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Libbey, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Libbey, Miss Alex. Gibson, Miss Anna Gibson, Mrs. I. C. Shapp, Miss Bright Sampson, Miss Maudie Foster, the Misses Murray, Miss Stella Gibson, Miss Libbey and Miss Gertrude Libbey, Messrs. Willie Cadwallar, Fred Sprague (St. John), Will Rowley, Arthur Gibson, Mr. Microbes, James Robinson, William Gibson, Fred Murray, Claude Gibson.

An Old-Folk's Concert under the management of Mrs. James Gibson and Mrs. W. T. Day took place in the town hall on Tuesday evening, June 15th. The concert was a decided success, the hall being packed to its utmost capacity. Mrs. F. M. Merritt sang "Annie Laurie" in a charming manner; Mr. James Gibson sang "Down by the River" in his usual good style, eliciting loud applause. He was an success "With you no more" Mrs. A. G. Robinson gave a recitation called "Dolly Sullivan" which was greatly appreciated. Miss Jane Robinson's solo, "Gradina's Advice," took the audience by storm. Mrs. James Gibson's solo, "Dramatic Old Armchair," was well finished enough to please all and was sung well. Mrs. W. T. Day sang and acted a piece called "Johnny Bessie" in a good old time style. Mr. C. Shapp read a very nice piece entitled "Joshua Allen's Pleasure Excursion," which was well received. Miss May Walker and Miss Maudie Foster sang a pretty duet called the "Merry Merry Sunshine." The violin selections, all sung by Mr. and Mrs. James Gibson were exceptionally good. The choruses taken from Father Kemp's old folk's concert book were sung in regular old time style, and the audience joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne," which brought down the curtain on the evening. The solo selections and some of them dating as far back as 1820.

Miss Alma Gibson and Miss May Rowley who has been student at the Backville seminary returned last week, also Mr. Will Bostwick and Arthur Gibson, the latter returning with honors. Mr. Fred Sprague is visiting his friend Willie Comander.

Mrs. John T. Gibson is recovering from her recent illness.

Rev. A. G. Blair is attending district meeting in Florenceville.

Mrs. B. H. Hatt who has been visiting for the past month in Toronto returned on Tuesday.

LOANED FROM THE BOSTONIAN AND STANB BOOKS, McArthur's, 80 King St.

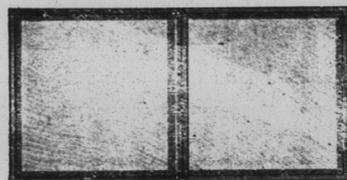


STERLING SOAP.

Best and goes farthest.

Manufactured by WM. LOGAN, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Caught on the Fly--the Housekeeper WHO DOESN'T USE SCREENS.



BUY OUR EXTENSION SCREEN. The equal of any on the market.

Wire Flower Stands, Ice Cream Freezers, and other Seasonable goods.

SHERATON & KINNEAR,

38 KING STREET. TELEPHONE 358. P. S.--We also have some Door Screens, which we are selling very cheap.

Advertisement for Royal Dutch Cocoa, Niagara Wafers, and Hardress Clarke, 73 Sydney Street.

MARYVILLE. The fifteenth anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Tapley's wedding took place on Monday...

Advertisement for Wedding Presents by C. Flood & Sons, featuring silver and glassware.

Advertisement for Latest in Photography by J. H. Connolly, featuring Mantello, Corona, and Parisian Panels.



St. John--South End.

The death of Mrs. William Beverly Robinson, which occurred at her residence, Duke street, on Saturday last, was a great shock to her many friends...

Mr. J. W. Y. Smith, the other two were, Mr. Morris Robinson and Mr. G. Ludlow Robinson, relatives. The funeral services were held in Trinity church...

Mr. J. A. Bryant, who has for some weeks been conducting the services at St. Paul's church, gave up his charge this week, and left for Georgetown...

Mr. J. B. Emerson returned home on Thursday from his business trip through Upper Canada. Miss Edith Emerson is visiting in Windsor, N. S.

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MACAULAY BROS. & CO., 65 to 69 King Street.

What 15 Cts. Will Do. On Dollar's Worth of Briggs' Stamping Patterns will be Sent Free by Mail on Receipt of 15 cts. in Stamps.

In order to reduce our large range of numbers in these New, Celebrated Stamping Patterns, we have put up one dollar's worth in each package in Assorted Designs, such as Sprays, Groups, Corners...

MACAULAY BROTHERS & COMPANY.



Home Joys

are largely dependent on good, serviceable footwear.

Mitchell, the Shoe Dealer, 61 Charlotte Street, is now offering a Woman's Fine Dongola Kid Button Boot at \$1.75.

We also have a line of Ladies' Oxford Shoes that we are selling at \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 that defies competition.

Mitchell's Shoe Store, 61 Charlotte Street.

Advertisement for A. Gilmour, Tailor, 72 Germain Street, featuring various suits and fabrics.

AMERICAN HAIR STORE.

Advertisement for American Hair Store, 57 Charlotte Street, featuring various hair products and perfumes.

Advertisement for Meats, Poultry, Vegetables, featuring John Hopkins and various food items.

Advertisement for Sunshade Weather Sure Enough!, featuring various sunshade products.

Do you consider the saving of a quarter or half-dollar in the purchase of a Sunshade worth thinking of?

That's about the advantage we're offering these days. Those three lines of Blacks at \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 are special good value.

DANIEL & ROBERTSON, LONDON HOUSE RETAIL.

Entrances on both Charlotte and Martin Sts.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

FOR ADDITIONAL NEWS SEE FIFTH AND SIXTH PAGES.

HALIFAX NOTES.

THE first yacht race of the season took place on Saturday last for the challenge cup presented by Captain Leavelle Russell. There would have been a large assemblage at the pretty little club house...

Another function crashed by the wet weather was the "visitors' day" at the South End tennis ground. This also has been postponed until today, weather permitting.

On Monday Mrs. John Abbott gave a very large and pretty tea for her daughter Miss N. Abbott. The afternoon was delightful, and many fresh and pretty summer frocks were worn.

Colonel Hamilton and officers, King's Liverpool Regiment have issued invitations for two tennis parties—one for this week and one on Wednesday the 23rd.

Tuesday evening the officers of the R. A. and R. E. gave a large dinner to Captain Hamilton and the officers of H. M. S. "Blake".

On Tuesday morning General Montgomery Moore arrived by the Quebec express. A guard of honor from the Liverpool station and from the R. A. and R. E. lined the station as far as practicable...

There were no ladies at the station on Tuesday, as there were at Sir John Ross's departure, nor was it such a pretty sight as the former occasion.

One has been delighted to hear lately that two well-known Halifax families have come in for fortunes; Sergeant and Mrs. Keogh having received the very pleasant sum of seventy thousand pounds by the death of an uncle, and the Messrs. Charles and John Wythe having discovered what is probably a vast claim to some wonderfully valuable property in New York.

On Tuesday evening the Orpheus hall was absolutely packed with an audience made up of those lucky people who had received invitations to the Conservatory of Music concert.

Miss Helen Moore had a success in the "Intermezzo" of Macagni. Miss Tremaine playing the violin obligato, while Miss Francis Foster accompanied her on the piano.

Miss Louise Wilson's charming voice was shown to great advantage in a song by Robert M. Murray.

Miss Tremaine, who played the violin obligato to Gounod's "Sieg, Sisle, Sleep," very well.

Miss Tremaine's English Sports has been the best advertised show ever seen here, the horse of which is self-evident. It is being well attended also, and a not at all the class of thing the bills and the local moralists would lead one to suppose.

Mr. MacDowans, R. E., has been on a cruise down the coast in his steam launch, the Zulu.

Mr. Welsford West has arrived from California, and is making a short visit to his parents.

Mr. H. Nugent Fyfe is here from Jamaica, and will spend the summer with her sister Mrs. G. C. Hart.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Baker of Yarmouth are in Halifax for a few days.

Lady Archibald has gone to Newfoundland, where she will be the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Llewellyn Jones.

Mr. W. H. Owen of Bridgewater, is registered at the Halifax hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Ferris returned on Sunday from their wedding journey.

MILLINERY.

PARIS AND LONDON PATTERNS

Bonnets & Hats

Millinery Novelties,

Order by Mail Promptly attended to.

LE BON MARCHE, Halifax, N. S.

World's Fair. While there she will be the guest of her father Dr. John Clarke, and her son, Dr. Howard Slater.

Among prominent provincial visitors this week are Mayor Gillis of Annapolis, and Mrs. Gillis; Mr. J. Murray Lawson and Miss Laura Lawson of Yarmouth; Mr. S. Crabbe and Mrs. Wakeford of Charlottetown; P. E. I. Mr. Edward Grant of New Glasgow; and Mayor O'cher of Lunenburg.

Mr. Daly and Colonel Clarke leave on Monday for Cape Breton. They will remain about a fortnight for the salmon fishing.

A paragraph in one of our Halifax papers, on "the pretty girls of St. John," has excited great interest here. It is curious what a difference there is between a St. John and a Halifax girl, and it must be admitted at once, that the former is far better and more elaborately dressed.

A curious little detail in the way of dress, is very noticeable in St. John girls, with the very lightest of their toilettes, the wearing of a pair of gloves, a thing you never see a Halifax girl do, except with a black or gray gown.

On Tuesday next Mrs. Tucker is lending her pretty little place, "Pine Grove," on Tower road, to the committee of the street railway, as a meeting place for the ladies of the street railway.

Mr. Thomas Boggs and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Beaumont Boggs, have arrived from British Columbia and will spend the summer in Halifax.

The silver cup presented by Messrs. Hiram Walker and Sons, which is to be competed for at next Wednesday's race-meeting, has arrived and is on exhibition at Messrs. Hattie, W. & Co.'s.

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ANNIVERS.

PROGRAMME is for sale at Amherst by George Donahue.

JUNE 14.—Quite a number of ladies and gentlemen went to Dorchester on Tuesday to attend the trial of Mrs. Stepper, among whom I noticed were Dr. and Mrs. Tupper, Messrs. Hickman, Campbell and Rogers, Mr. Lavers, Douglas and Hasford.

Mr. H. G. Kitchum, who has been spending the winter in England, in the interests of the ship railway, returned home on Saturday.

Mr. Bider, who has been visiting friends in St. John, returned home on Saturday.

Miss May Hasford entertained a large number of her friends to a soiree party on Christie's pond. As this was the first of the season no doubt it was a very enjoyable event.

Mr. B. D. Best went to the Capital Tuesday evening to attend the Grand Lodge of Freemasons. Mr. Best accompanied him on the trip.

Mr. Goodwin, accompanied by his daughter, left on Tuesday evening for Keno, British Columbia, to join Mr. Goodwin, who has been there for the past two years. Miss Goodwin will be greatly missed, as she was an earnest worker in the cause of temperance.

Miss Lucy Andrews, is visiting friends in Springfield.

Rev. J. H. Strothard, went to Pughwash on Tuesday, to attend the district meeting.

Several of our townsmen drove to Westmorland, on Sunday, to attend the confirmation service, conducted by Bishop Kingsley.

Messrs. E. E. and H. Hewson, in company with Mr. and Mrs. George Hewson, left Monday evening for the World's Fair, Chicago. On their return, they will visit Montreal, Quebec and other points of interest along the route.

Mr. A. C. Casey spent Friday in Sackville. Rev. Mr. Lavers occupied the pulpit of the baptist church at both services on Sunday, Mr. Steele being away.

Mrs. Harrison and daughter of Napan, were in town on Tuesday.

Mrs. A. D. Miano, who has been visiting friends in Annapolis and St. John, returned home on Tuesday.

Very interesting missionary meeting was held in the Methodist church on Thursday evening, under the auspices of the Epworth League.

Mr. F. D. Laurin, of New Glasgow, is visiting her cousin, Miss E. Ellis.

Mr. C. H. Harvey left yesterday to visit her mother, Mrs. H. Randolph, of Bridgewater.

Mrs. M. B. Black has gone to Mrs. Grey's, near Prince's Lodge, for the summer.

Mrs. S. J. Stroom is getting up the pretty little theatre, which she is to perform on Tuesday, June 29th, in aid of the Christ Church young men's building fund.

Twenty-four little girls will take part in it, and a gipsy camp in one of the acts. I remember, a very pretty scene, I wish Mrs. Stroom every success in her undertaking, which I mean a crowded house, for such clever and energetic hands as Mrs. Stroom's success of the operetta list if goes without saying.

Miss Clara Miller is still very ill.

Miss Nelly Austin, who has also been ill with typhoid fever, is recovering.

Mrs. Hartley of Lunenburg has been visiting Dartmouth, the guest of Dr. M. A. B. Smith.

Rev. Thomas Stewart, of St. James' church, is in New Brunswick.

Miss Edith Weeks is staying in Windsor with her aunt, Mrs. J. W. Gossely.

Hon. Dr. Parker and Mrs. Parker have returned from their trip to Fredericton.

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IS THE BEST TAKE NO OTHER.

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White, Colored, and Black Fancy

Discount of 25 per Ct.

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

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"You'll Feel Better"

If you're all run down and out of sorts if you take a few bottles of

MALTO PEPTONIZED PORTER.

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

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MOTT'S CHOCOLATES & COCOAS

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BANGOR BUGGIES

like this are very much used.

Write us for anything in

CARRIAGES.

PRICE & SHAW.

Main Street, St. John.

Dr. W. D. Finn leaves soon on a trip to New England and the Upper Provinces.

Mr. T. Genies, who has been ill, is now convalescent.

Miss Clara Miller is still very ill.

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WINDSOR, N. S.

PROGRAMME is for sale in Windsor at Knowles' Bookstore and by Dr. W. Dakin.

JUNE 13.—On Thursday evening, June 23rd, the anniversary of her daughter, Mrs. Ryan's wedding. Mrs. Lawson gave a small dance. I will try and describe some of the prettiest dresses:—

Mrs. Lawson looked very handsome in dark velvet.

Mrs. Lawson, a pretty dress of pink silk.

Mrs. Ryan, all green silk, natural flowers.

Mrs. A. Drysdale, black and gold silk.

Mrs. Clarence Dimock, black silk, gold parakeet.

Mrs. Norman Dimock, empire gown of pink crepe.

Mrs. Locke, empire gown of white silk.

Mrs. Wilson, a pretty dress of red silk.

Miss G. Smith, cream cashmere, natural flowers.

Miss Kate Smith, lawn chaille, flowers.

Miss George Morris, black silk and lace.

Mrs. Blanchard, cream cashmere, gold passementerie.

Miss N. Blanchard, cream cashmere, natural flowers.

Mrs. Campbell, cream chaille, green ribbons.

Mrs. Roberts, black and white silk.

Mrs. Hind, white flowers.

Miss Ogilvie, white lawn, natural flowers.

Mrs. Giddert, cream and black cashmere.

Mrs. L. Smith, black velvet skirt, silk blouse.

The gentlemen were: Dr. Ryan, Messrs. N. Dimock, Bradford, Acklam, Almon, Whitman, Besonette, McMurray, Lithgow, Beale, Morris, Ouseley, A. E. Shaw, Silver, and Sangster.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison are visiting Mrs. J. J. Anson.

Mrs. Geo. D. Geldert spent a few days in Berwick last week.

Mr. Arthur M. Luby, of Grand Pre, was in town on Saturday.

Mrs. W. H. W. Dakin, of Wolfville, is visiting Mrs. Mosher's mother, Mrs. F. B. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Holland, of Halifax, were in town last week.

Miss McCurdy, of Baddeck, is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. H. Blanchard.

Mr. Harry W. Dakin and bride passed through Windsor from Halifax on their way to Boston last Wednesday.

Miss Nora Blanchard is visiting friends in Kentville.

Rev. P. A. McEwen has gone to the World's Fair, Port Kentville, Acadia College occupies the pulpit in the baptist church during his absence.

Invitations are out for the closing exercises of the Church school for girls, which take place on Tuesday, 30th.

Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, of St. John, spent Sunday in Windsor.

Mrs. J. A. McCallum gave a small dance on Tuesday evening, which every one enjoyed very much.

Mrs. S. M. Brookfield, of Halifax, was in town last week.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Sharp returned on Wednesday morning for the World's Fair at Chicago.

BRIDGEPORT.

JUNE 14.—Mrs. Robinson, Hantsport, has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. W. Saunders.

Miss Madge Morse has returned from a short visit with friends in Wolfville.

Mrs. J. B. Freeman went to Newcastle on Wednesday, and will remain for several weeks, the guest of her mother, Mrs. Murray.

Mrs. L. G. DeBlas came home from Halifax on Thursday, with her grand-daughter, Miss Biola Freeman.

R. V. Henry and Mrs. DeBlas, Roundhill, and Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin, Lunenburg, were in town on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. James deWitt have returned from a short visit in Cornwallis, King's county.

Mrs. Huntington came home on Thursday, accompanied by her niece, Miss May Chipman, who has been spending the winter with friends in Sackville and St. John.

Miss Rose Winnette, Kentville, is the guest of Mrs. L. Shaw.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Strong, Middleton, were in town on Monday.

Mrs. Arch Healy came up from Wolfmouth on his bicycle, Saturday afternoon, and returned Sunday morning.

Mrs. Earnie Morse went to Boston on Saturday, Mr. Henry Frost also went the same day.

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OPPORTUNITY.
GRANGE SALE
 OF ALL OUR
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Jackets.
 OUR PRICES:
\$4.90, \$5.90
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STRAW
PARTMENT

are offering balance of
 Colored, and Black Fancy
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 ing still well assorted early buy-
 many very desirable shapes.

th Brothers,
 sale Dry Goods and Millinery,
HALIFAX.

Latest
OUR NOTH PROOF BAG.
 No bad smells needed.
 eases, Air Tight, Meth Proof.
 Made in 3 Sizes.

FIELD BROS.,
 IMPORTERS,
 Water St., St. John.
 Illustrated lists or call and inspect.

you'll Feel Better
 re all run down and out of
 if you take a few bottles of
ALTO PEPTONIZED
PORTER.
 is a food. Beneficial alike to
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 your doctor about it. It's
 for every one. TRY IT.
ALTO PEPTONIZED PORTER CO. LTD.
 TORONTO, NOVA SCOTIA CANADA.
 Agents sell it.

GRANVILLE FERRY.

JUNE 13.—The district meeting of the Methodist church meets here to-day. About twenty clergymen and same number of laymen are expected. The provincial engineer was in the village the other day making an estimate of the volume of water to supply the inhabitants.
 Two of our prominent citizens, Mr. S. W. W. Fickup and Mr. Robert Mills, are appointed delegates to attend the liberal convention in Ottawa on the 26th inst.
 Mr. Hugh Irvine is still confined to the house by sickness.
 Our sidewalks and streets have been much improved by the work done under the supervision of Capt. Graves and Mr. Piggott.
 Dates rumour says that very soon there will be another wedding in our village. M.

SHELBURNE.

JUNE 12.—The first tennis of the season, was played on Friday evening.
 Miss Hattie Johnston has gone to Bridgewater for the summer.
 Mr. A. Richardson, and Mr. H. Bill, of Lockport, were in town for a few days this week.
 Mr. E. M. Bill, Barrister, returned from Windsor, on Friday.
 Mrs. C. R. Kelly, and Miss Laura Perry, of Yarmouth, were at the Atlantic House, a few days this week.
 Mrs. Charles Stewart, of St. John, and Mrs. J. H. Graham, of Dartmouth, spent Sunday at the Atlantic House.
 Mr. Joe McGill, of Yarmouth, is in town.
 The Y. M. D. Club, held a meeting on Monday evening.
 Mr. J. H. Walsh, St. John, and Mr. Geo. Brown Boston, were in town on Thursday. MAUREL.

ANNAPOLIS.

JUNE 13.—Judge Savary and Mrs. Savary were in Digby for a few days last week.
 Mr. Fisher, the new organist of St. Luke's church, arrived on Monday.
 Mr. H. E. Gillis has gone to attend the meeting of Grand Lodge of free masons at Halifax. He was accompanied by Mrs. Gillis.
 Miss Willam of Weymouth, is visiting Mrs. De-Bios.
 Mrs. William Malcolm is in Boston.
 Mr. Edward Thorne of the Union Bank of Halifax, was in town last week.
 Mr. John Whisman has gone to Halifax, where he will assist his brother in business.
 Rev. John Harris, spent a few days with his mother and sisters last week.
 Rev. John Cassidy of Bridgetown, is in town.
 Mr. Thomas Cowling went to Bridgetown last week to assist at a concert. B.

SPRINGHILL.

JUNE 14.—The annual excursion, in which all the Sunday school children take part, will be held on Saturday at Lakeside, an excursion train leaving at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and returning at 10 o'clock in the evening. The excursion has always been most enjoyable, and it is to be hoped this one will be no exception.
 Mrs. Proctor left on Saturday evening for a trip to Scotland, where she has a son and other relatives. No doubt she will spend a very pleasant visit.
 Mr. David Wright is off to his home in Scotland on a well earned holiday, which all his friends, whether of his own congregation or not, hope will be very pleasant. I have not heard who is to occupy his place at St. Andrew's church.
 Mr. Fisher of the Scotia shoe store, and his bride, are expected in town to-day. They will board for a short time at Mr. Martin Black's, on Pleasant street.
 Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson left last evening for a trip to Boston and Pennsylvania, to visit Mr. Wilson's relatives. M.

HOULTON, ME.

JUNE 14.—Mrs. Samuel Boothby of Portland, is visiting Mrs. H. J. Hathaway on Main street.
 Mr. Walter Nickerson and family, left Monday evening on a Western trip. They will visit the World's Fair both going and coming.
 Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson left Friday last for Chicago, to be absent a few weeks.
 Mr. Washworth Harris will give another dramatic recital, Monday evening next in Music hall.
 The Misses Wellington, have returned from Boston, and will spend the summer here.
 These excursions have always been most enjoyable, and it is to be hoped this one will be no exception.
 The Gilbert Opera Company remained here over Sunday. Many of the members assisted in the various choruses, singing in the choir and rendering solos.
 The graduating exercises at the college will be a very attractive affair. The class have arranged a programme, which will cost about \$200. They will have a popular concert company from Boston at the closing exercises. PLEASANT.

MUSQUASH.

JUNE 13.—Mr. H. F. Knight, of New Glasgow, N. S., is spending a few days at his home here.
 Miss Bessie Hicks, of St. Andrews, visited her grandmother, Mrs. C. F. Clinch, last week.
 Mr. J. M. Anderson left last week for Burlington, New Jersey. While there he will be the guest of his aunt, Mrs. James Latta.
 The school children intend holding a concert in Church hall the 24th of this month. Great care has been taken to make it a success, and a very pleasant time is expected.
 The friends of Mr. G. M. Anderson will be glad to see him again after his long absence in the city. He returned Tuesday accompanied by his daughter, Miss Anderson.
 Mr. and Mrs. Horace Harding visited St. John Monday.
 Mr. George Smith went to Leprest this week.
 Mr. R. C. J. Dunn spent Sunday here with his brother at "Dunnaville." VIVE.

ST. GEORGE.

JUNE 13.—Mr. Fred O'Brien and family of Vermon, arrived on Wednesday to visit relatives in town.
 Miss Minnie Parks is the guest of Miss Annie Thompson, Chamcook.
 Miss Holly St. John, is at Mrs. Gos's.
 Sheriff Stewart, Dr. Maloney, of St. Andrews, and Mr. Peter Clinch, St. John, were among the arrivals on Thursday.
 Mr. Charles Ladgate and his little daughter Alice, of Musquash, are visiting Mr. Ladgate's parents.
 Mr. and Mrs. James Watson, Boston, are in town. Invitation have been received for the marriage of Miss Annie Thompson and Mr. Levi Handy, Jr., to take place in St. John's church, Chamcook, on Wednesday evening, June 21st. Miss Minnie Parks is to be maid of honor.
 Mr. Geo. Johnston spent Sunday in Bonaventure.
 The students who have been attending St. Martin's seminary from town are expected home on Thursday. MAX.

MAUGERVILLE.

JUNE 13.—Henry Johnson, B. A., who has been attending the university of N. B., at Fredericton, is spending a few weeks with friends here.
 Rev. H. E. Dibble attended a Sunday school convention at St. Mary's, last week.
 Mrs. George Clowes is visiting friends at Burton.
 Miss Stanger is visiting Fredericton this week.
 Messrs. C. J. Cowan and E. E. Harrison attended the liberal convention which met at Gasquet last week. LITTLE LADY.

A well-known Berlin physician states:

"A healthy stomach is cholera-proof." K. D. C. will restore your stomach to healthy action, and fortify you against cholera.
 Free sample mailed to any address. K. D. C. Company, Limited, New Glasgow, N. S., Canada, or 127 State St., Boston, Mass.

ST. STEPHEN AND CALAIS.

(Program is for sale in St. Stephen by Master Ralph Tremblay and in the book store of G. S. Wall in Calais at G. F. Treast's.)
 JUNE 14.—Provincial Secretary Mitchell, Mr. Blacell, and Miss Rose Clarke, returned from Fredericton on Saturday.
 Mr. W. F. Todd's friends are glad to see him able to drive out daily, when the weather is fine, and hope in a few days he will be able to attend to business.
 Miss Grace Nichols, is visiting friends in Portland, Maine.
 Mr. E. E. Burpee, was in town on Friday, and was registered at the Windsor.
 The boys' club met at the residence of Mr. Lewis A. Mills on Monday evening, and enjoyed themselves extremely.
 Mrs. E. G. Vroom, has been visiting friends in St. John during this week.
 Miss Eaton and the Misses Adams of St. John are this week the guests of Mr. W. T. Black. Mr. Robert W. Moore, has returned to Attleboro, Mass., having spent a week here.
 Mr. T. A. Irving arrived from Boston on Sunday morning having spent some weeks in that city.
 Mr. Henry Todd who went to Boston on a business trip has arrived home.
 Mrs. F. A. Grimmer returned from St. Andrews on Monday.
 Miss Millie Kimball, has gone to Houlton to visit for a month, and will be the guest of her sister Mrs. Fredrick Fries.
 Miss Ella Haycock, has gone to Bath, Maine to attend the Universalist convention there.
 Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Dexter of Milltown, left last week for an extended visit to Boston, Washington, and Chicago.
 Mrs. Frank L. Haycock of Callaway, Nebraska, made a brief visit in Calais during the past week.
 Misses Lizzie and Helen MacNichol, who have spent the winter and spring months in New York and Boston, have returned home. Their friends most gladly welcome them and hope they will spend the summer on the St. Croix.
 Mrs. J. C. Rockwood and Miss Mary Lamb of Calais, are spending a fortnight in Chicago, enjoying the pleasures of the World's Fair.
 Mrs. Dora Ross, who is entertaining at De Monts this week, her friends, Mrs. Ned Murche, Mrs. Clara Jordan, Miss May Foster, Miss Grace Nichols, Miss Mary Rideout, Miss Emma McCully, and Miss Minnie Haycock. Mrs. C. H. Hanson most kindly lent Ross her cottage, in which to entertain her guests.
 The Misses Whitlock are arranging a cottage at the Lodge, in which they intend to spend the months of July and August.
 Miss Sadie McAllister, has gone to Boston to be present at the closing exercises at Chaucery Hall school, from which will graduate her sister, Miss Georgia McAllister, and Miss Carrie Belle Boardman.
 Judge Cockburne of St. Andrews, was in town during this week.
 Mr. Fred MacNichol, of the Harvard law school, arrived home yesterday and will spend the summer holidays in Calais.
 Mrs. George Curran and her daughter Miss Mattie Curran have gone to Boston for a short visit.
 Miss Katie Cannon has arrived from Boston, having spent several months there.
 Mr. Harry Paine, of Eastport, made a brief visit to Calais on Monday.
 Mrs. S. B. Thompson arrived home this week, having spent three weeks in Barnstead, New Hampshire, with her sister Mrs. Warland.
 Mrs. Louis Taylor has returned from St. John.
 Mrs. Willard King's friends are glad to learn she has recovered from her recent illness.
 Mr. J. T. Whitlock no longer indulges in early morning drives as he has sent his man George to the driving park to be trained for the races in July.
 Miss Bessie Dixie spent Sunday with friends in St. Andrews.
 Miss Roberta Murche has returned from Sackville where she is attending school. Her many young friends most gladly welcome her among them again.
 Miss May Bettle, of Truro, N. S., is visiting her sister Mrs. C. W. Lecher.
 Miss Mary Newton is the guest this week of her friend Miss Mabel Brown.
 Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Wood are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter.
 Mr. and Mrs. John Mowatt have returned from Scotland, and have been the guests of Mrs. Mowatt's mother, Mrs. Robert Clarke, during the past week.
 Miss Belle King has returned from her visit to Chicago, having greatly enjoyed the sights and pleasures of the World's Fair.
 Dr. Frank L. Blair, and Mr. and Misses McGowan, have been enjoying several days of trout fishing, and returned home with numerous trophies of their trip, having had most extraordinary good luck.
 Mrs. Joseph Eaton is spending a few days with friends in Fredericton.
 Mrs. Atwood, of Fairfield, Maine, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Sears.
 Rev. Henry B. Woods, of Rockport, Maine, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Woods.
 The last of the series of dancing parties in the Grand Army hall, Calais, was enjoyed last evening.
 Miss Ellen Weston, elegant black costume of silk and velvet, corsage bouquet of white lilacs.
 There were not such a large attendance as at the previous parties, owing, no doubt, to the heat. It was a very pleasant party, and the dancing, in spite of the warm evening, was gay and lively until an early hour this morning. Fruit, nuts, cakes, and salads. The ladies looked exceedingly well, nearly all wearing gowns of some light material.
 The guests were received upon their arrival by Mrs. Ralph Wood and Mrs. Frank Woods. Mrs. Wood looked very stylish in a costume of red crepe, neatly trimmed with red embroidered chiffon, while Mrs. Frank Woods looked lovely in a gown of pale blue crepe, profusely adorned with ribbons of the same hue. These parties have been most successful, and Mrs. Ralph Wood and Miss Nellie Smith, who arranged and planned them, are to be congratulated. Among the prettiest costumes I noticed that of Mrs. Henry Pike, who wore a dress of black and pink, which was most becoming and stylish.
 Mrs. Percy Lord, handsome black net richly trimmed with white ribbons.
 Mrs. C. W. Young, pretty costume of white chiffon, with lace trimmings.
 Mrs. S. Whitney, pink and black china silk, with garniture of pale pink chiffon.
 Miss Ellen Weston, elegant black costume of silk and velvet, corsage bouquet of white lilacs.
 Miss Mabel Murche, yellow silk richly trimmed with white ribbons, and lilies of the valley, diamond ornaments.
 Miss Nellie Smith, pale pink herietta cloth, trimmed with pink silk fringe.
 Miss Alice Graham, white muslin, with sash of pale blue silk.
 Miss Cora Alexander, pretty gown of pale pink sateen, trimmed with pink crepe and cream lace, corsage bouquet of white fleur de lis.
 Miss Berta Smith looked lovely in a pale pink silk, with trimmings of silver and pale blue.
 Miss Nellie Hill, white silk gown, trimmed prettily with white and blue ribbons.
 Miss Josephine Moore, pale blue silk with white trimmings.
 Miss May Simpson, very pretty gown of white muslin, with silk and ribbons.
 Miss Nellie Murche, exceedingly stylish costume of black lace, with yellow ribbons.
 Among the gentlemen present were: Messrs. Frank Woods, Ernest T. Lee, Percy Lord, C. W. Young, Henry Gillespie, Harry Graham, Harry Pethick, J. E. Gosson, Henry Pike, Ike Jones, Dr. Frank Blair, and Mr. F. L. Wood.
 Mr. J. T. Whitlock made a brief visit to St. Andrews on Sunday.
 Miss Helen Stewart, of Portland, Maine, is visiting her old home in Milltown.
 Mr. C. F. Todd's friends were pleased to see him out during this week.
 Rev. G. G. McCully who with Mrs. McCully have been visiting the World's Fair, are expected home on Saturday.
 Mr. C. H. Clarke entertained a dozen gentlemen on a Friday afternoon at "Rockaway," his riverside cottage at the Lodge. "High tea" was served at 7 o'clock and after the rest of the evening was spent in whist playing.

THE "CALIGRAPH."

The Most Durable and Practical Typewriter.

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I. O. F.

THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS is far and away the BEST Fraternal Society in the world. It was founded in Newark, New Jersey, on the 17th June, 1874, and has spread all over the United States and Canada, and is now being extended to Great Britain, New Zealand and Australia.

Unexampled Progress and Prosperity of the Independent Order of Foresters, as shown by the following figures:

Date	No. of Members	Balance in Bank	Date	No. of Members	Balance in Bank
Oct., 1882	880	\$1,145 97	July, 1891	29,450	\$204,814 86
Jan., 1883	1,124	2,780 68	Jan., 1892	34,466	285,977 29
July, 1884	1,737	7,582 80	July, 1893	38,904	337,718 71
Jan., 1885	2,216	15,970 85	Jan., 1894	42,302	408,708 18
July, 1886	2,969	19,915 28	July, 1895	45,185	411,648 29
Jan., 1887	3,558	29,062 30	Jan., 1896	48,108	419,054 66
July, 1888	4,366	39,658 83	July, 1897	51,118	423,286 63
Jan., 1889	5,348	51,082 82	Jan., 1898	54,171	427,501 78
July, 1890	6,428	64,220 78	July, 1899	57,916	432,265 27
Jan., 1891	7,804	80,225 01	Jan., 1900	62,560	438,088 42
July, 1892	9,221	101,284 40	July, 1901	67,104	443,810 40
Jan., 1893	10,811	124,000 42	Jan., 1902	71,648	449,532 42
July, 1894	12,588	148,104 53	July, 1903	76,192	455,254 42
Jan., 1895	14,569	173,810 78	Jan., 1904	80,736	460,976 42
July, 1896	16,727	199,110 96	Jan., 1905	85,280	466,698 42

Membership May 31st, 1893, about 52,000. Balance in Bank, \$480,000.

The total number of applications considered by the Medical Board for the month of April, 1902, was 1,007; May, 1890, and for the year ending 31st December, 1902, was 13,247, of whom 17,028 were passed, and 1,219 rejected.

The cause of this unexampled prosperity and growth of the I. O. F. is due to the fact that its foundations have been laid on a solid *Financial Basis*, and every department of the Order has been managed on business principles, thereby securing for all Foresters large and varied benefits at the lowest possible cost consistent with Safety and Permanence. In the aggregate the princely sum of *One Million One Hundred and Fifty-Two Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Six Dollars*. Notwithstanding the payment of this large sum, as well as all the management expenses, including large sums for planting the Order in new territory, there remains the handsome cash balance in the treasury of over *Half a Million Dollars*.

Benefits which you may obtain by becoming a Forester: 1. Free medical attendance 2. Total and Permanent Disability of \$500, \$1,000 or \$1,500. 3. A benefit for your old age of \$100, \$200 or \$300 a year. 4. An Endowment Benefit payable on reaching your expected life of \$1,000, \$2,000 or \$3,000. 5. Sick Benefits of \$3 to \$5 per week. 6. For YOUR FAMILY.—1. Funeral Benefit, \$50. 2. Insurance Benefit of \$1,000, \$2,000 or \$3,000.

The cost of admission to the Order in most Courts is only \$7.00 to \$9.00, according to the amount of insurance taken, besides medical examination fee, which is \$1.50 if you are taking only \$1,000 of insurance, and \$2.00 if taking \$2,000 or \$3,000. There is only one assessment each month.

For further information apply to any Forester in your district, or to
ORONYTEKA, M. D., S. C. R., Toronto, Canada.
JOHN A. McGILLIVRAY, Q. C. S., Sec., Toronto, Canada.

SPRING SUITS FOR SPRING DAYS.

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can fit you to a dot. Suits that will fit you and Fits that will suit you.

WE BUY RIGHT. WE SELL RIGHT.

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BOSTWICK BLOCK, North End.

Family Carriages.



Extension Top Buggy. Write for Catalogue, information and prices to
JOHN EDGEcombe & Sons, Fredericton.

Whether quaffed from a vessel of tin, glass or gold; There's nothing so good for the young or the old—as

Hires' Root Beer

A delicious, health-giving, thirst-satisfying beverage. A temperance drink for temperance people. A six pack makes 5 gallons. Sold and Enjoyed Everywhere.

Wholesale by **T. B. BARKER & SONS** and **S. McDIARMID, St. John, N. B.**

Anti-Cholera DISINFECTANT.

The Best Disinfectant Made. Price 25c.

CROCKETT, COR. PRINCESS & SYDNEY.

8 SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Miss Hickey of Amherst is on a visit to her sister Miss Deberry. Miss Anna Purdy and Miss Sprague returned home from St. Martin's Seminary on Wednesday.



Reduced Prices DRESS MATERIALS!

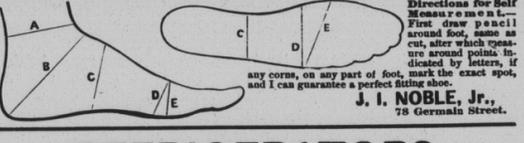
We have made the following Great Reductions in several lines of Fine All-Wool Dress Materials. 4 1/2 inches wide, in Plain Colors and Fancy Mixtures. All the newest makes and most Fashionable Colorings for this Summer.

S. C. PORTER, 11 CHARLOTTE ST.

SKINNER'S CARPET WAREROOMS.

Look at this Offer! HALF PRICE! Call early and don't get disappointed as stock is limited.

A. O. Skinner.



REFRIGERATORS From \$8.00 up. A Splendid Line. We have a Few Second-Hand Ranges in Good Order, To Sell Cheap.

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Mr. George H. McKay requests the pleasure of your company on Monday, June nineteenth and following days, to participate in the benefits of trading at sixty-one King Street, 1893.

JOYS OF SUMMER. HEALTH AND PLENTY IN THE LOVELY ST. JOHN RIVER VALLEY.

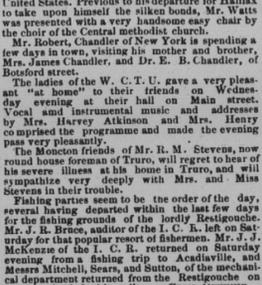
Points of Interest to Summer Tourists and Other Visitors. Goldsmith has made the world familiar with the picture of one spot "where health and plenty cheered the laboring swain."

Desirable Residence for Sale. A fine opportunity for purchase of a convenient home is offered by H. W. Barker who wishes to dispose of his brick residence situated on Germain Street.

A GOOD POSITION. WANTED, for a Leading Life Insurance Company, having easy and attractive plans to work, a Travelling Agent for New Brunswick.

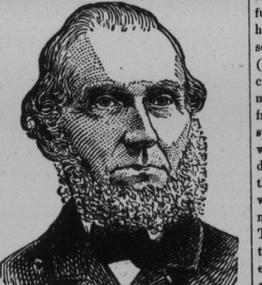
St. Mary's Church School House, Waterloo Street, Thursday 22nd inst. - - - Afternoon and Evening.

To Let! That Elegant and Commodious Store, Cor King and Germain Streets, (Formerly Corner) lately occupied by C. B. Pidgeon & Co.



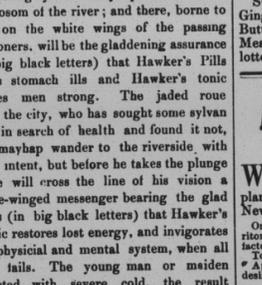
Mr. David M. Jordan of Edmonston, N. Y.

Colorless, Emaciated, Helpless. A Complete Cure by HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA. This is from Mr. D. M. Jordan, a retired farmer, and one of the most respected citizens of Onsego Co., N. Y.



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TO TAILORS. RELIABLE. Patterns supplied in stock. For terms apply to Box 288, Truro, N. S. 17-31



...in their silent kind, ... words, do more a woman's mind...

...THE PACIFIC RAILWAY WILL RUN

FARMERS' EXCURSIONS

TO THE OCEAN NORTH WEST.

...12th, 19th and 20th, AND

...ST 6th and 20th, 1893.

...Elegant and Commodious Store,

...C. B. & Co.

E. FAIRWEATHER,

...Wm. St., - St. John.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1893.

MOVING NEW ENGLAND.

CANADIANS WHO ARE BEGINNING TO HAVE INFLUENCE.

Sixty Thousand Are in Massachusetts—Miserable Work That Leaves Africa in the Rear—Organization That is Showing Important Results.

BOSTON, June 13.—When the Canadians and Englishmen in Boston decided to celebrate Queen Victoria's jubilee in 1887, they selected Faneuil hall as the place of meeting.

Then there was trouble. Old Faneuil hall is the cradle of liberty, looked upon as almost sacred on account of the meetings held there at the time of the revolution, and a certain class in Boston raised a big hubbub when it was learned that the hall was to be used to do honor to the queen of a country which the founders of the United States had had to fight in order to obtain justice.

Things were exceedingly interesting for a time, and the upshot of the affair was the organization of the British American Association, an association which is now conspicuous principally for its antagonistic attitude toward the catholic church.

For a time, after its organization the association was strong enough to be an important factor in politics. Its influence at present is doubtful.

Canadians, however, are becoming an important factor in the political life of New England.

During the last three years, missionary work has been done among the French Canadians here, which leaves anything ever attempted in Africa or China very much in the back ground.

There are no less than 60,000 French Canadians in Massachusetts alone, and it is possible that the number is much larger.

Three years ago Benjamin Lenthier, a French Canadian, who had spent some years at Plattsburg, N. Y., took charge of a French paper in Lowell, made it a daily, and gradually extended his operations, it is alleged, with funds supplied by the Democratic State committee, until from the Lowell office 20 or 30 papers were issued during election times. These papers were published and circulated among the French in different cities throughout the State, and every line in them breathed democracy.

But the work did not end there. Lenthier was a hustler and soon gathered around him men with the same characteristics.

Two of them, J. H. Guillet and Charles Ray, are now recognized French leaders, and have reputations as orators. Men of this stamp were sent throughout the country. They organized French Democratic clubs, selected good men in the different districts, and put them at the head of these organizations; then the work of making democrats began.

Previous to this time, the French Canadians who came to this country, had no standing in the places where they located; they were looked down upon as cheap laborers; were under a disadvantage, in not being able to speak English, and their lot was, in many respects, an unhappy one.

They were quick to see the advantage to be gained by organization, and the leaders in the movement, by evincing an interest in them, and doing much to help them, when in trouble, whether legally or otherwise, won their confidence.

Very few were naturalized. Those who were, were of the more intelligent class and many of them were Republicans. But they were Frenchmen all the time and when the new movement started, some of the brightest recognized their opportunity and became democrats.

When election time came around the naturalization business took a boom. French Canadians were put through the mill by the hundred and this programme has been kept up year after year ever since, until now in many places in Massachusetts the French Canadian element holds the balance of power and can turn an election either way.

When things are not to the liking of the leaders they do it, too.

This missionary work has been recognized by President Cleveland and Lenthier has been appointed United States Consul at Sherbrook, P. Q., where it is quite probable that he will be an important factor in the annexation movement.

The French leaders in both parties are saucy and independent, but usually manage to have their own way.

Some time ago one of them while holding office in the Boston Custom house, issued circulars to French Canadians, which on the face of them were calculated to injure the party which had supported him. The city committee at Lawrence remonstrated, but the politician referred them to a place where they were apt to get blistered.

Shortly after this he wanted the state committee of the same party to appoint him an organizer among the French, and he was told he would have to get the endorsement of the Lawrence city committee. This was the committee he had consigned to the place which changed its name with the last revision of the scripture, but all

the members signed his papers like meek little lambs.

But even this does not satisfy the French Canadian politicians. A new political organization has been formed in Lowell, and I am told on pretty good authority, that this is going to be a French Canadian Tammany hall. The leaders think that with 500 or 1000 men united for a single purpose they will have more power and influence in securing what they demand, than by offering to guarantee the party the support of a larger number, not banded together in this way.

This organization is fairly started. What the outcome of it will be remains to be seen. Now the republican party is starting in to naturalize the French, and between the two parties any French Canadian with brains has a grand chance to support all the branches of his family in good style.

Lowell is the headquarters of these movements, and while nobody except those who are directly interested in it into the schemes, it is hard to account for the preparations now going on unless the republican party is putting up the money.

A republican French daily is now being published, and when the fall campaign begins there will be French republican papers all over the state. I understand the organizers are already out. This year it will be hard to find a French Canadian 21 years of age who is not naturalized. It is a fertile field, for the French population is increasing wonderfully. Some of the families in the French quarters would paralyze a resident of the Back Bay, and even the infants are getting politics driven into them so that they will be thoroughly ripe when old enough to be naturalized, and deeply impressed with the idea that it would be a crime to vote for any other than the party under which they were brought up.

Now, I doubt whether New Brunswickers are very much interested in the French Canadians of Massachusetts, but what about annexation? No matter whether Progress readers favor it or not, they are interested in the destiny of the country; and the annexationists will talk.

Well, then, isn't there something in the growing power and influence of Canadians, in this country, French Canadians, if you will, but people who have come from Canada, and left friends and relatives behind them. Have they no interest in their native land? Again, what if through time this element should hold the balance of power between the parties in New England, the same as it does now in several cities I could name? Wouldn't it be a strong argument for those annexationists who maintain that Canada would not be as tough, to be squeezed at will, in the hands of Uncle Sam?

Then the British American Association may drop religion, and increase its membership. It also could turn an election. The Canadian element is getting to be some pumpkins. R. G. LARSEN.

BOOTH AT THE BEGINNING.

How the Great Actor Scored His First Theatrical Triumph.

The late Edwin Booth, in an interview with him not long back, related the following interesting story of his first real appearance.

One evening in 1849 the elder Booth was to play "Richard III." at the old Chatham street theatre in New York—long since destroyed. The house was crowded, but the great actor did not appear.

Edwin was just sixteen, and of course had often seen his father in all his roles, but never dreamed of attempting as yet the greater characters. Strange to say, however, the stripping, who played the minor part of "Tressel" had committed many of the parts to memory, and among these that of "Richard III."

As the time for raising the curtain passed, the house became impatient, and messengers were sent in every direction to find the missing player, but without success.

Finally the manager, John R. Scott, himself no mean tragedian, said to the boy— "Ted, you must play Richard yourself, or the house will not be satisfied."

Edwin was taken aback, and at first was unwilling, but such occurrences are common in theatres; someone must always be found to fill emergencies.

They dressed him in his father's clothes, which he hardly filled. He made up his face himself, and he knew thoroughly his father's conception of the part. No explanation was made to the audience. He went upon the stage to speak the opening soliloquy—

"Now is the winter of our discontent Made glorious summer by this sun of York."

An almost significant beginning. The house for a moment or two did not discover the substitution; his face when painted, was not unlike his father's in the part, and his tones even then resembled those of the elder Booth.

By the time he was recognized he had made a good impression. There was no dissatisfaction expressed. The audience at first was curious, afterwards interested, and soon applauded.

At the end of the act the manager led forward the boy to a complacent crowd and said something about the "worthy son of an illustrious sire," which brought down the house.

The play went on to the end, and this was Edwin Booth's first performance of Richard III., in which he afterwards won such renown.

Edwin found his father at home after the play, but never told him that he had literally stepped into his shoes. To this pronouncement, it might have seemed a year or two before, the elder Booth had passed forever from the boards, and the son was playing all his father's famous parts.

DENOUNCING A SCHEME.

SAN FRANCISCO IS BROUGHT INTO DISREPUTE BY A FRAUD.

How Some Professional Agitators Have Appealed to the People of the East—The Facts About Depression in California—Advice to Readers of "Progress."

TO THE EDITOR OF PROGRESS:—Having read in New Brunswick papers of recent date, an article, stating that the Mayor of Fredericton, St. John and other Canadian cities, had received a communication purporting to be signed by the officers of the "San Francisco unemployed," and asking assistance, in the name of God, for the starving and destitute of San Francisco; I wish, through the medium of your paper, to warn the people of New Brunswick and Eastern Canada against responding to the pathetic appeal to Canadians, and to denounce the same as one of the most colossal, bare-faced, artful schemes ever conceived by man to rob and victimize the public. It is a fraud of the first water.

The men W. M. Willey, and L. C. Fry, who, in the appeal for assistance sign their names as chairman and secretary, respectively, are well known in San Francisco as professional agitators. They pose as high priests of, not the deserving poor, but the worthless, lazy, drunken element, and anti-Chinese hoodlums of the big city. Here, their street corner harangues bordering on anarchy are considered beneath the notice of decent citizens, and no more notice is usually taken of them, than would be of any ordinary street fakir; but, as people at a distance have no means of knowing the character of these two vagabonds, San Francisco is being falsely brought into disrepute.

Mayor Ellert of this city has been the recipient of many letters of enquiry concerning these malicious circulars, but he was unusually indignant when he received a letter from Mayor Keele of far away Halifax, N. S., asking as to the genuineness of the letter of "destitution." Mayor Ellert at once wired the Mayor of Halifax that the circulars sent out by Willey and Fry were "false from start to finish." If necessary I could quote extracts of a violent nature from San Francisco papers to show how indignant are the citizens of the Pacific metropolis at the action of these two men, who have brought odium upon California by distributing broadcast throughout the United States and Canada their spurious circulars. All the leading dailies of San Francisco, such as the Examiner, Chronicle, Call, Bulletin, Report, and Post, are unanimous in denouncing these men as consummate frauds, some even going so far as to suggest a coat of tar and feathers. The signatures to the alleged petition comprise the very worst class of humanity to be found in the State, to say nothing of fictitious names.

It is true that San Francisco is suffering from a financial depression owing partly to want of railway facilities and the exodus to the World's Fair, but it is the embodiment of falsehood when it is stated that people are suffering for want of food, and are in a starving condition. As in every large city there is an army of unemployed, but as a matter of fact, San Francisco has a larger share of lazy, drunken vagabonds than any other American city of equal size; this is owing to its being a large sea-port of a thoroughly cosmopolitan character and also due to a certain extent to the warm, sunny climate.

Restaurants furnish good meals at remarkably low rates, no fuel is required for months, fruit is cheap and, in all, the poor man is far more comfortable here than he would be in a city where rain and cold weather prevail. Besides, this city is replete with dives and dance halls and variety shows, admission to which is free, and contains a saloon for every ninety-three inhabitants—features attractive to the tough and alluring to the tramps.

The men who publicly clamor for employment will in most cases be found to be the very men who frequent dives and saloons, who would spend their last nickel for a drink and a free lunch, and who would scorn to work at hard labor if offered honest employment. Another class of the unemployed here are those mechanics and artisans who demand \$3 a day for their labor, and would rather remain idle than accept \$2.00, or \$2.50. These are the unemployed of San Francisco. The fact of the matter is this is a lazy climate and men will not work under conditions similar to the East. This is illustrated by the fact that the S. P. Railway require a thousand men to work on their road less than a 100 miles from San Francisco, and the Company is obliged to advertise in Washington and Oregon papers, the help, it appears, not being available in California, yet there are hundreds of men in San Francisco who daily lie about the benches in Golden Gate Park and complain of "no work and hard times."

But as I said before business is extremely dull on the Pacific Coast all the way from Vancouver to San Francisco. Southern California is in a prosperous condition and real estate is constantly increasing in value.

Three Leading Waists.

"ECONOMIC." Manufactured by M. R. and A. Guaranteed durable and shapely. No. 7. For Infants. 50c. each. In width only 19 to 24 inches. No. 8. For Child 18 mos. to 3 years, 65c. In White and Drab, 20 to 23 inches. No. 9. For Boys or Girls 3 to 7 years, 65c. In White and Drab, 20 to 27 inches.

FERRIS "GOOD SENSE" WAISTS. Style 229. For Infants 1 to 4 years. In White only. Style 232. For Boys or Girls 4 to 6 years. In White and Drab. Style 235. For Girls and Misses 7 to 12 years. In White and Drab. Style 237. For Young Ladies 12 to 17 years. In White and Drab. Style 238. For Ladies Medium form. In White and Drab. Style 400. A Shoulder Brace for Girls, Misses and Ladies. In Drab.

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

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON.



We want to sell you and your boy all the clothes you wear—and we want to very bad.

The way we want to clothe you, and the way you want to have your clothes—the right way.

We've tried as hard as we can to get together the stock we have; we've hunted high and low for the best cloths and have used our best judgment in making them up.

That's how it is we've so good a lot to show you.

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

The exports of the city of Los Angeles lead in percentage all the cities of the United States, and show an increase of over 50 per cent. on the corresponding month of last year. Southern California affords perhaps the best opportunities of any place in the United States for a man with large or small capital to make money, getting the minimum pay at a thousand dollars; but to the man entirely without money whether he be laborer or mechanic, clerk or book-keeper or professional man, the Pacific Coast at the present time offers little encouragement. The Eastern and middle states afford better inducements.

CLAUDE L. SMYTHE. San Francisco, Cal. June, 1893.

FINISHING PHOTOGRAPHS.

When your prints are sufficiently washed, pile them face to face downward on a clean glass, remove all the surplus water with blotting paper, and apply your paste with a common flat varnish brush.

Never under any circumstances be tempted to use anything but pure starch paste. Anything else will sour in time and ruin your print.

Make your paste by dissolving a little white starch in cold water. Bring to a boil when it will thicken. Have an earthen mug ready over the top of which is placed a piece of damp muslin. Strain your paste, while hot, through this and you have the only suitable medium for mounting prints.

Have a pile of mounts beside you, and as you paste your print raise one corner of it with the blade of a knife. It can now be lifted and placed on the mount. Lay over it a piece of blotting paper and over the whole pass a squeegee a number of times to ensure perfect contact with the mount.

Many amateurs prefer their prints unmounted, particularly if they are on a high surface paper. To finish these properly it will be necessary to resort to the process known as stripping. Procure a ferro-type plate, such as is used for making tints, squeegee your prints face downward on it and as they dry they will curl off with an extremely glossy surface.

When your prints are sufficiently dry, which will take from 8 to 10 hours, they may be spotted, or in other words the tiny white spots and imperfections, which will occur in spite of the greatest care, may be removed by the aid of a small brush and Indian ink.

Take a cake of ink, moisten it with the tongue, and rub it on the thumb nail of the left hand. This makes the most convenient palette that you can procure.

The brush that you will need will be a No. 1 sable pencil. Moisten the brush with the tongue, raise a little ink with it and proceed with your spotting. This will require considerable practice as the object is not to replace a white spot with a black one; but to graduate the color so that it will be invisible.

This process may be objectionable to many; but the saliva is really a natural medium for the purpose, and much better than water or in fact anything else you can use.

If your prints are intended to be burnished, it will be necessary to lubricate



W. H. ROGERS, AMHERST, N. S. THE GRODER DYSPEPSIA CURE CO. GENTLEMEN—I am 71 years of age. Have been afflicted with sick headache most all my life, which developed into Dyspepsia of a mild type about twenty years ago, and has continued to grow worse until during the past seven or eight years I have not been able to take a drink of cold water or milk, as they would produce severe pains and sometimes vomiting. I have been subject to severe pains in the chest, with dizziness, which have been more frequent during the past three or four years. My mouth was furred up in the mornings, accompanied with bad breath. My case was yearly growing worse. During all this long period I have tried many popular medicines, as well as prescriptions from the regular medical practitioners, but without producing any improvement. In the fall of '92 I concluded to try a bottle or two of your medicine and such were its effects that I continued it and now I can drink cold water or milk without any inconvenience. Those dizzy pains are all gone and my mouth is as sweet as a baby's. In short your medicine has cured me and I am sure that all Dyspepsias can be cured by its use. (Signed) W. H. ROGERS, Late Inspector of Fisheries for Nova Scotia.

them before spotting. This is done by dissolving a little pure castile soap in alcohol, and applying with a tuft of cotton.

"Ah, my grandson," said the old convert, "my stomach goes against everything. There is but one thing I could touch. If I had the little head of a little tender Tapuya boy, I think I could pick the bones; but, woe is me! there is nobody to go and shoot one for me."

Next week we will conclude with a talk on the optical lantern, and the process of making slides for it. If any of the readers of these little papers are interested in the process of making bromide enlargements by development, I will also add a paper on that subject. C. F. GIVAN.

Wanted a Delicacy. A Jesuit one day found a Brazilian woman in extreme old age and almost at the point of death. Having catechised her, in the nature of Christianity; and having completely taken care of her soul, he began to inquire whether there was any kind of food, which she would take.

"Grandam," said he (that being the word by which it was usual to address old women), "if I were to get you a little sugar now, or a mouthful of some of our nice things which we get from beyond the sea, do you think you would eat it?" "Ah, my grandson," said the old convert, "my stomach goes against everything. There is but one thing I could touch. If I had the little head of a little tender Tapuya boy, I think I could pick the bones; but, woe is me! there is nobody to go and shoot one for me."

One humorous incident connected with the fire is told me by a member of Engine 26. He was with a few members of that company attempting to save a screaming young lady who was hanging from the third story of the Ames building. At the risk of their own lives they finally placed a ladder on the burning building, and one man took the young lady from her perilous position and placed her safely on the ground. Instead of running as fast as she could for her life she carefully took hold of her skirts and lifted them so as not to wet them, and slowly picked her way among the debris and onto the opposite sidewalk, where she disappeared.—Boston Evening Record.

HOW ORGANISTS WORK.

MEN WHO CAN MAKE OR MAR MUSIC IN THE CHURCHES.

Small Salaries Paid for Good Men in England—Other Ways in Which Their Earnings Are Increased—Lady Organists Not in Fashion Now-a-days.

The church organist would seem to be a prosaic study. This is not so. After the parson, and possibly the parson's wife, he is the most criticized church functionary. At service time everything depends upon him. He can make or mar the most elaborate musical arrangements; minor canons, precentors, musical curates—all are in his hands.

Perched on his stool, the organist's first care is to look round to see that he has the necessary books and music, since such things unless locked up, have the habit, even in church, of disappearing as if some imp had purposely been indulging in tricks during the night hours. Then he has to shape the congregation into a fitting mood, which a soft prelude generally does.

From this moment matters become lively for him, and if it be a full choral service he has to give his mind to his work to keep the music going smoothly. There is little time to read Sunday papers—a practice in which some organists try to indulge—as matters musical follow so rapidly one upon another that after "finding the places" there is little rest for the performer until the sermon commences. Here occurs a pause for the organist, and it is doubtful whether he always employs it in listening to his clergyman's rhetoric. After the sermon the organist has his "say" in a Voluntary, which usually taxes the instrument as well as the energies of the blower.

The best organists are those who have been trained as choristers in a cathedral or choir. There is much that is traditional in the music of church music, which is best acquired in boyhood.

The organist should not be judged always according to his playing in church, since he often has to resort to expedients which are inconsistent with good organ playing. If his choir be weak and the singing "shaky," he is well occupied in averting disaster. A "break-down" makes everybody in church feel uncomfortable, and an organist can often prevent this. The better the choir is, the easier it is to play. It is no hard matter to accompany over the heads of an efficient choir, and to be left free to exercise taste and ingenuity on the stops, keyboard and pedals.

All the front rank organists are professionals, who make a special study of the "king of instruments." There are many excellent amateur organists, however, who play the organ as a profitable hobby and obtain prominent posts. The modern organist is a migratory animal. Organists used to remain at their posts for life-times. The post of organist at St. James's, Westminster, has been handed down from father to son for three generations. A year or two's tenure and the modern organist feels entitled to some recognition. A "testimonial" is set on foot, and he is presented with a clock or other trophy. He bows his acknowledgments, says "Good-bye," and trips off to fresh fields of church harmonies and testimonials.

The salaries of organists vary often from £500 to naught per annum. A corporation or cathedral pay averages £250 a year. Then come the Westminster Abbey, Royal Chapels, Temple Church, Foundling Hospital, etc.—appointments where the salaries are also liberal. £100 a year is a handsome stipend for an organist, and one which only a few London churches pay. At fashionable churches, like St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, and St. Peter's, Eaton Square where the organist has not only heavy Sunday but week-day services, the remuneration is larger. £50 a year is the stipend attaching to the City church organ appointments, as well as to the parish churches in other quarters of London. Small district churches pay £40, £30, £25, £15, and some "travelling expenses," for which scanty terms real efficient organists perform laborious duties for a payment which a crossing-sweeper would scorn.

Outside his salary, the perquisites appertaining to an organist's appointment arise chiefly from weddings. Most people like a little music at their nuptials. Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" is never omitted, and the organist's fee for playing this is one guinea. At St. George's, Hanover Square, the emoulets from this source are large. Dozens of other churches—fashionable for weddings—provide really handsome "extras" for the organist.

Organists of the first rank find frequent opportunities for exhibiting their skill with profit to themselves and advantage to the organ-builder. A new organ requires to be tested before it is paid for finally, and this the "opening" affords. Some organ-builders retain a favorite performer to preside at their instruments upon these occasions. The player rarely fails to satisfy the parson and the organ committee. The fee for this is from five to ten guineas, with expenses.

As umpires, organists of the first rank make also a not insignificant addition to their incomes. The fee for adjudicating in a competition for an organist is from two to five guineas. "Farming" is prevalent among organists. A good performer, holding some prominent church appointment, is applied to for advice, etc., by some bewildered clergyman, anxious to make his services more musically attractive. The performer offers his aid, puts in a pupil to whom he has received a premium, and pockets the salary.

There are other ways of adding to an organist's income. A not unknown proceeding is to discover a church where a new organ is required, or where some extensive patching-up of the old instrument may reasonably be expected. An organist goes in for this berth when vacant, and wins. Why? Well, the organ-builder's rate of commission to the organist for all work introduced by him is ten per cent., and since a moderately good church instrument can only be obtained for a sum varying from £500 to £1,000, there is a nice little sum here for Mr. Chest-o'-Whistles.

Thus, at a church dropped down amid a verdant oasis in the very heart of London an organist was needed. The vacancy was advertised, and applications poured in copiously. A selection was made, and three

A VICTORIA CO. MIRACLE.

HOW TWO SUFFERERS REGAINED HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lawson Tell the Story of Their Restored Health and Strength—They Find Health After Many Remedies Had Failed.

[From The Woodville Independent.]

The Independent has published a number of well authenticated cases of most remarkable cures by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Many of these cures have occurred in our own province, and all of them have been vouched for by newspapers of well known standing, whose disinterestedness leave no room to doubt the accuracy of the statements made. But if anything were needed to convince the skeptical among our readers (if any there be) and bring into greater prominence the surpassing merit of this wonderful life-giving remedy, it is found in the fact that the Independent has been able to give the particulars of several remarkable cures in our own neighborhood, every detail of which can be easily verified by any interested in so doing. A short time ago we gave the particulars of the recovery of little George Veal, which has attracted so much notice and added to the fame of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in this locality. A few days ago this case was the topic of conversation in one of our local stores, when a gentleman present said he knew of a case in town even more surprising. The Independent, alert for anything that would interest its readers, asked for some further particulars, and was informed that the person referred to was Mrs. James Lawson, an esteemed resident of Woodville, who had been utterly helpless for a time, through the almost magical virtues of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, recovered and able to be about once more.

A few days after this, meeting Mr. Lawson as stated, that his wife owed her recovery to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Yes, replied Mr. L., and not only my wife, but I was cured by them also. If you will call at the house you can have the full particulars if you want them. Mr. Lawson has been a resident of Woodville for over twenty years, and is well known and highly respected by all. On calling at his house we found both Mr. and Mrs. Lawson at home, and quite willing to give the desired information. They are an intelligent couple and those acquainted with them will have no hesitation in giving implicit confidence to their statements.

There are many who have been ailing. Mr. Lawson stated that he had been ailing for some time, and that he had received medical assistance, but found it of no avail, and at last he was confined to the house with little prospect of recovery as was thought. He had read of the wonderful cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and determined to give them a trial. He soon found benefit from them and continuing their use entirely recovered and is now enjoying better health than he has previously done for years and is quite as able as formerly to do a day's work.

Mrs. Lawson also told of her terrible sufferings. For three years she had been unable to do housework, and for nine months that she had to be lifted like a child. She had consulted doctors in Toronto and taken their prescriptions, but found no relief. Her nervous system was wholly unstrung and she suffered from disease of the spine. The doctors told her it would be necessary to perform an operation on her spine, otherwise she could not get relief. She refused to have the operation performed, knowing that it would make her a cripple for life, and she considered that condition as bad as any she had ever suffered with. At last she began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and had not been taking them long when she found their good effects. She found herself getting stronger, and was able to leave her bed. At first she had to use crutches, but continuing the use of Pink Pills she was able to throw away first one and then the other of her crutches and is now not only able to walk freely, but to attend to her household duties as formerly. In fact she says that she is now stronger than she has been for many years. Her appetite has returned, many nerves and spirits in complete repair, and she attributes solely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and which she recommends to those troubled with nervous prostration, diseases of the spine or general debility. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lawson attribute their recovery under Providence to the use of this marvellous medicine which has been such a blessing in our land, and they are willing that all others should enjoy the knowledge of their wonderful virtue.

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THEY FIND HEALTH AFTER MANY REMEDIES HAD FAILED.

[From The Woodville Independent.]

The Independent has published a number of well authenticated cases of most remarkable cures by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Many of these cures have occurred in our own province, and all of them have been vouched for by newspapers of well known standing, whose disinterestedness leave no room to doubt the accuracy of the statements made. But if anything were needed to convince the skeptical among our readers (if any there be) and bring into greater prominence the surpassing merit of this wonderful life-giving remedy, it is found in the fact that the Independent has been able to give the particulars of several remarkable cures in our own neighborhood, every detail of which can be easily verified by any interested in so doing. A short time ago we gave the particulars of the recovery of little George Veal, which has attracted so much notice and added to the fame of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in this locality. A few days ago this case was the topic of conversation in one of our local stores, when a gentleman present said he knew of a case in town even more surprising. The Independent, alert for anything that would interest its readers, asked for some further particulars, and was informed that the person referred to was Mrs. James Lawson, an esteemed resident of Woodville, who had been utterly helpless for a time, through the almost magical virtues of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, recovered and able to be about once more.

A few days after this, meeting Mr. Lawson as stated, that his wife owed her recovery to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Yes, replied Mr. L., and not only my wife, but I was cured by them also. If you will call at the house you can have the full particulars if you want them. Mr. Lawson has been a resident of Woodville for over twenty years, and is well known and highly respected by all. On calling at his house we found both Mr. and Mrs. Lawson at home, and quite willing to give the desired information. They are an intelligent couple and those acquainted with them will have no hesitation in giving implicit confidence to their statements.

There are many who have been ailing. Mr. Lawson stated that he had been ailing for some time, and that he had received medical assistance, but found it of no avail, and at last he was confined to the house with little prospect of recovery as was thought. He had read of the wonderful cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and determined to give them a trial. He soon found benefit from them and continuing their use entirely recovered and is now enjoying better health than he has previously done for years and is quite as able as formerly to do a day's work.

Mrs. Lawson also told of her terrible sufferings. For three years she had been unable to do housework, and for nine months that she had to be lifted like a child. She had consulted doctors in Toronto and taken their prescriptions, but found no relief. Her nervous system was wholly unstrung and she suffered from disease of the spine. The doctors told her it would be necessary to perform an operation on her spine, otherwise she could not get relief. She refused to have the operation performed, knowing that it would make her a cripple for life, and she considered that condition as bad as any she had ever suffered with. At last she began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and had not been taking them long when she found their good effects. She found herself getting stronger, and was able to leave her bed. At first she had to use crutches, but continuing the

RISE only half the time without boiling... Tell no Tales.



IN A CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

How the Little Ones Are Cared For and Made Happy. Hospital! The mere word conjures up bleak, bare walls and sad-faced patients.

On a hill, overlooking the Ohio River and the Kentucky shore, in one of our Eastern states, stands a large, pleasant looking brick building, surrounded by large grounds, and known as the "Episcopal Hospital."

A child's happy laugh greeted me as I entered, and presently, rapid tapping and the rumbling of wheels brought to view some half dozen children on crutches and in rolling chairs.

I had no idea that children in a hospital went to school, did you? However, it was not quite like the school you attend, for there were no desks; each child took any place he wished.

School opened with a song, then books were passed around and the work began. The room was large, bright and pleasant, with pretty pictures on the walls, a nice organ and an easel for the small black-board.

The hospital was divided into four wards, as they are called. Downstairs were the boys' and girls' wards opposite each other; the babies were all upstairs.

One little fellow about four years old, whom they called "the Judge" because he always looked so very grave and solemn, took my hand and introduced me to his mother. I found the child said we must be doing all right, for he was not in bed, but sitting up in his bed.

Down stairs, the children amused themselves with books, stories and playthings. In the boys' ward, Laurie was the famous story teller and he used to amuse the others by the hour with his quaint little stories.

Reggie was another dear little fellow, who was suffering from some very painful spinal complaint. He was given steam baths nearly every day, which he greatly detested.

One day, he said to his nurse as she was preparing him for the bath, "I don't think people who roll little boys in blankets will go to Heaven." The nurse asked him "why not?" and he replied, "Cause Mr. Brown—the chaplain—said we must be good 'n' make 'em happy if we want to go to Heaven, 'n' you don't make me happy when you yoll me up." Poor little fellow! he was "yolled up" just the same.

Nettie, a little, bright-eyed girl who lisp, is a general favorite, and as such, has her own very pretty nurse. The head nurse prohibited whistling in the wards as it disturbed the patients; the next day, as the surgeon was making his rounds he saw something which astonished him and he gave a long, low whistle of surprise.

Sunday mornings, at nine o'clock, the children meet for Sunday School. They recite the Catechism, read the psalms for the day and sing a great many hymns. I wish you could have heard them sing "O Children of the Heavenly Father."

You see, the children have happy pleasant times. Many of them cry when they are sent home, for there they lack the care, attention and good food they receive at the hospital, as most of the children come from the very poor quarters of the city.—[Young Churchman.]

Young English Cardinals. The youngest English cardinal ever appointed was Henry Stuart, Cardinal of York. This dignitary was born in 1726, and was created cardinal of York in 1747, at the age of 22 years.

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Pope Paul III., 22nd December 1536, he being then 36 years of age. Charles Januarius Acton, born March, 1803, was created a cardinal in 1842, at the age of 39. He died January 23rd, 1847. Thomas Wolsey was created cardinal in 1515, at the age of 44; Nicholas Wiseman in 1850, at the age of 48; Edward Henry Howard in 1877, at 48; Thomas Weld in 1880 at 57; while John Henry Newman was 78 when created a cardinal in 1879, and Henry Edward Manning 66 when raised to the same dignity.

THE NEW ENGLAND SABBATH.

How Sunday Was Observed in Boston Three Score Years Ago.

In a book entitled "Recollections of a New England Boyhood," Edward T. Hale gives an idea of how Sunday was observed in Boston in the years between 1826 and 1837. In an old New England family like that of the Hales, church going was of course, an element which had a great deal to do with social life.

The Roman Catholic cathedral in Longford, Ireland, which occupied 63 years in building, embracing the episcopacy of seven prelates of the diocese of Armagh, has been solemnly consecrated. The building, which is one of the finest of its kind in the United Kingdom, was begun under the prelate of Dr. Higgins, in 1840.

The New York Independent says:—The difficulty to learn the exact facts in regard to the treatment of the Jews in Russia is illustrated by the contradictory telegrams that appear in the press.

IN FAR AWAY JAPAN.

How a Young Native Sought for Light and Found It.

In her lesson one day a young Japanese came to the word "Creator," but did not know its meaning. Turning to the dictionary, she read: "Creator, one who creates;" and was still in the dark. She turned up a large dictionary, and read: "Creator, one who creates; a name given to God, who made all things."

The Willows. That Popular SUMMER RESORT HOTEL at Reed's Point, on the Kennebecasis, will open the usual time (date will be announced later) fully prepared to accommodate more guests.

PELEE ISLAND WINES CONTAINS NO "Salicene."

ICE! Wholesale and Retail. Mrs. R. Whetsel.

NEWS AND NOTABILLA.

Miss Florrie Bryan, a young Englishwoman, has given up christianity for an alliance with the Maharajah Patiala, India, to whom she was married according to Sikh rites after she had been received as a member of that community.

Objections having been made to the sending of leather-bound Bibles with gilt edges to the South Seas, as a needless luxury in the mission field, it is announced that the strong binding is necessary on account of the humidity of the climate, and that the gilt edges are not so much an ornament as "an armour-plating against the attacks of cockroaches and the white ant."

The Trappist monks of the Abbey of Gethsemane forty-eight miles from Louisville, in the state of Kentucky, do not speak to each other except with the fingers; they eat but one meal a day, and do not read newspapers. When one of their number dies he is buried without a coffin, and a fresh grave is at once dug, to await the reception of the next that dies.

While celebrating the Holy Communion at St. Paul's church, San Francisco, Rev. A. L. Mitchell noticed a very beautiful circumstance in the fact that he stood at an altar and looked into the chalice, deep in the wine he saw reflected the face of our Blessed Lord as it pictured in the window above. The rector has since observed the same appearance as he ministered at the altar, especially in the quiet of the early service, when the light comes from the newly risen sun upon the colored glass.

It seems strange that no mention of the cat occurs in the Bible or in any Assyrian record. Even in India, Professor Max-Muller is quoted as saying, it was but recently known as a domestic animal. Its Sanskrit name is marjara, from a root meaning to clean, from the creature's habit of licking itself at its toilet.

The New York Independent says:—The difficulty to learn the exact facts in regard to the treatment of the Jews in Russia is illustrated by the contradictory telegrams that appear in the press.

The British and Foreign Bible Society, in its annual report shows that the issues for the past year had been 4,049,756, an increase over the circulation of the previous year of 60,541.

How a Young Native Sought for Light and Found It. In her lesson one day a young Japanese came to the word "Creator," but did not know its meaning.

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Messages of Help for the Week.

Sunday.—Psalm 55, 14: "We took sweet counsel together, and walked into the house of God in company."

Monday.—22nd v.: "Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and he shall sustain thee."

Tuesday.—Ephesians 4, 29: "Let no corrupt communication proceed out of your mouth."

Wednesday.—Proverbs 18, 24: "A man that hath friends must show himself friendly; and there is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother."

Thursday.—Malachi 3, 16: "Then they that feared the Lord spake often one to another; and the Lord hearkened, and heard it, and a book of remembrance was written before him for them that feared the Lord, and that thought upon his name."

Friday.—17th v.: "And they shall be mine saith the Lord of hosts, in that day when I make up my jewels; and I will spare them."

Saturday.—Psalm 25, 7: "Remember not the sins of my youth, nor my transgressions. According to thy mercy remember thou me for thy goodness sake, O Lord."

The Best Recipe For Rest.

There is nothing which will give a chance for rest to overtired nerves so surely as a simple religious faith in the overruling, wise and tender providence which has us in its keeping.

A simple faith in God which practically and every moment, and not only theoretically and on Sundays, rests on the knowledge that he cares for us at least as much as we care for those who are the dearest to us, will do much to give the tired nerves the feeling of the bird in its nest.

ARE YOU WEAK AND NERVOUS? HAWKERS NERVE AND STOMACH TONIC WILL MAKE YOU STRONG.

Advertisement for Hawkers Nerve and Stomach Tonic, featuring a bottle illustration and text describing its benefits for various ailments.

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Advertisement for G.B. Chocolates and Fine Creams, featuring an illustration of a chocolate box and text promoting the product.

Advertisement for The Pneumatic Sulkey, featuring an illustration of the vehicle and text describing its features and availability.

Advertisement for The Kitchen Witch, featuring an illustration of a kitchen range and text describing its quality and price.

Advertisement for Stop at the Ladies' Hair Store, featuring text describing hair care services and products.

Advertisement for Great Cash Bargains, featuring text listing various items for sale at reduced prices.

Advertisement for You Want a Range, featuring text promoting a variety of kitchen ranges and models.

Advertisement for Taylor's Safes, featuring an illustration of a safe and text describing its security features.

LONDON COSTERS' WAYS.

PEOPLE WHO ARE THE ONLY TRUE COCKNEYS OF LONDON.

There is a Great Difference Between the Cockney and the Cud—Something of Albert Chevalier and His Work—A Man With a Big Income.

LONDON, June 5.—During the somewhat extended period in which I actually lived the daily life of a costermonger in London, I was soon convinced of the correctness of a curious series of surmises growing out of much previous observation and study of the habits, manners and speech of London folk in general; a conclusion which seems worthy of extended discussion by others more able to make exact and authoritative comparison. This was, in brief, that the generic things we call "cockneys," in speech and manners, really have their origin chiefly among London costermongers.

Thus I have heard in noted Paris salons the common jibes of the canaille and the boulevardiers, from lips quite unconscious of their origin; in American clubs and drawing-rooms, countless cant and patter expressions already long previously discarded in New York's Bowery slums, where they first took form; in the finest Edinburgh homes, the wise, curt and droll sayings of Newhaven fish-wives and the denizens of Cowgate and Grassmarket; and from London concert-halls, up through London clubs, past English castles and noblemen's city homes, to the floor of parliament itself, the latest epithet and newest catch-phrase of London costermongers, coined by my coster friends in moments of "four-ale" inspiration at free smoking-room concerts, at "penny-gaffs," or in valiant black-guarding battles with Covent Garden porters and the glib-tongued "mobbers" or fish-carriers of ancient and odoriferous Billingsgate.

As to "cockney" London folk high and low, clear and distinct lines may be drawn. The coster is the typical, indeed the genuine cockney. His vernacular which is so outlandish that one has to have long acquaintance with it to understand it all, is not slang, because it is his original and unaffected mode of expression. His swagger, his unctuous oaths, his terrible oburgations, his impulsive generosity, his reckless gambling, his fondness of pets, his roving ways within the great city, his grotesque apparel, his aversion to a fixed habitation, his suspicion of anything savoring of religion, his unconquerable Agnosticism, his self-reliance, his fatalism, his fondness for his kind and kin and yet his seeming brutality in all domestic relations, his hardness and his tenderness, and his almost stern and Spartan loyalty to his friends, his race and his traditions, are all inexplicable and tantalizing to one studying his character little or long; but they are absolutely and inviolably his own. There is not an iota of pretense, hypocrisy or affectation about him. Because of this, millions of London lowly next him in the social scale, have in from 400 to 800 years' time been unconscious imitators of much of his speech, some of his manners, a good deal of his swagger and bluster, and not a little of his hardness and brutality. All these latter folk are often generically regarded as "cockneys." But their cockneyism is assumed, copied, unreal. Consequently it is as offensive to the intelligent Englishman, who often errs in mistaking it for the genuine article exclusively possessed by the costermongers, as it is to the American, who knows nothing whatever about its origin.

There is another class of folk in London and throughout England immeasurably less in number and real importance but inexpressibly more omnipresent and offensive, who masquerade as "cockneys" and who, more than all others, bring the true coster cockney into permanent disrepute. They are a sort of chromo cockneys when the genuine Turnesque reds and solemn Millet grays of the true cockney coster are brought into analytic comparison. They comprise a mixed and murrained multitude of London men-about-town, answering somewhat to the dude Cholly Wobblers of America—young noblemen and other choice aristocrats who "go in for a long and a strong pull, y' know." To these are added a few flash journalists, I am sorry to say, fellows who are on the outskirts of even the lowest of London Bohemians; not many actors, for London actors are almost invariably London gentlemen; some hangers-on of clubs; all pugilists, sprinters, horsemen, jockeys and professional sporting men generally; thousands of music-hall performers and other thousands of the "Tommy Rots" gulped out of the free smoking-room concerts of the public houses, who are found every Monday morning at the corner of York and Waterloo Roads and tens of thousands more of London clerks and apprentices—vacuous and vainglorious "Simon Tappertits"—filled with fine frenzy and mock heroics that they may ever bear the, to them, true British stamp of the cock-sure cockneys and beery ruffians of the hour.

All of these chromo cockneys never open their mouths without effort to outdo their moral and mental superiors, the costermongers. They occasionally break loose from their London environment and travel in Ireland, in Scotland, on the continent and in America. Their oaths are "Strike me lucky!" "Gor bli me!" and other unprintable coster imprecations. Their ejaculations are "Gawd's truth!" and the like. Their qualifying and emphasizing adjectives are "blasted," "bloomin'," and "bloody." A good man or thing is "a run un." A shilling is a "bob," a sovereign is a "quid," a donkey is a "moke," a cab-horse is a "cat's-meat," to drink liquor is to "take a wet," a glass of ale is a "tankard o' hit ter," every one accosted is "guy-er-nor."

and a woman is a "donah" or a "cow." This sort of thing may possess a certain sociological and literary interest when confined to the characterful class from which it emanates; but every one of these pretentious cockneys, whether met in London or on their ruffianly travels about the world, should be set down for precisely what they are. They are no more representative Englishmen than a New York dude, carrying the manner, epithets, and clothing of a typical American. They are simply cads; a disgrace to intelligent English people and an insulting human parody upon the ignorant though sturdy and genuine costermongers they sadly mimic, possessing more than all their vices and totally lacking the least of their humble virtues.

The longer one studies these curious lowly folk of London, the greater is the wonder that they have not proven a more fruitful subject of the novelist, or at least for such masters of character painting as Thackeray, Besant and Dickens. They have always been utilized as the butt of quips and quibbles by the penny-a-liner, the wits of Punch, the newspaper paragraphers, and, in a low sort of way, to raise the loudest guffaws at the myriad music halls of London. But not until quite recently has their character been seriously studied by a man of real genius and their weaknesses, virtues and traits appealing to universal human recognition, been portrayed by a man of subtle perception and ardent sympathies.

That man is Albert Chevalier. Of French, Welsh and Irish extraction, he was destined by his parents to the priesthood. But instead he became a successful actor of the legitimate comedy under the Bancrofts, the Kendals and later at the Court Theatre under manager Hare. In time he found himself a popular leading comedian without an engagement. Offers came to him for engagements in burlesque as second comedian. This was going backward; something a London actor cannot afford to do. Some of his work in comedy had brought him among the costermongers for character study; and he remembered that any song he had sung in his various amateur bearings on these droll folk, had been received with peculiar favor. He suddenly resolved to turn music hall singer, a resolution which carried out in London, ordinarily means complete social ostracism. But from the time this determination was reached, Chevalier must be considered the light of the stage, the prince of the songs, the people of London. He continued his coster studies with a positive genius, a splendid education and a successful actor's alert perception of what is necessary, as with the painter, to not only reveal by true realism, but to reveal in the subtle power of suggestion, behind the light of the poet, composer and singer. He continued his coster studies with a positive genius, a splendid education and a successful actor's alert perception of what is necessary, as with the painter, to not only reveal by true realism, but to reveal in the subtle power of suggestion, behind the light of the poet, composer and singer. He continued his coster studies with a positive genius, a splendid education and a successful actor's alert perception of what is necessary, as with the painter, to not only reveal by true realism, but to reveal in the subtle power of suggestion, behind the light of the poet, composer and singer.

He is but thirty years of age, yet his income from his nightly performances at four leading London music halls and from royalties on his songs is from \$600 to \$1,000 per week—nearly equaling the salary of the President of the United States; and all this from merely discovering the costermongers of London and revealing them to the people of London. It has been done in a way to reach their hearts as well as their sense of humor lastingly, as is shown in the fact that his present engagements are permanent for a period of five years. He is a quiet, studious fellow, and while his incomparable success has opened to him the doors of the great and noble houses in London, where his genuine scholarship and refinement would render him a social acquisition without the glamour of success, he leads a modest life in his own pretty home alongside the Thames, almost under the shadow of Windsor Castle, where his books, his punt and fishing-rod are his chief companions.

This much regarding the man's personality. To convey to others who are unacquainted with costermongers themselves, the peculiar conditions of London life and society which make it possible for the coster to derive princely incomes from creating and interpreting—for Chevalier is more than a mere singer upon the stage—two or three coster songs each year, is a difficult task. London is almost a great world in itself. Its costers, distinctive in character, vacation, speech, traits, habits and customs, had a previous existence almost almost unknown to people to what may be regarded as intellectual London. If Charles Dickens were living and had written a great work of fiction in which coster life and love had been delineated so powerfully that all London stood amazed at its own ignorance of its own lowly, the coster man and woman could not have been more firmly set upon the pedestals of sentiment than has Chevalier placed them, through his strong flash-lights and bold, broad strokes of delineation in character and serious sides of coster character. He has brought representation and song. He has brought to almost universal attention the mirifical and serious sides of coster character. He has shown that there are coster comedy and tragedy like that possible to your life and mine. In one after another of his marvelous song impersonations like "The Coster's Serenade," "The Coster's Courtship," "The Future Mrs. Awkins," "Wot Cher," "The Nasty Way 'E Sez It," and "Our Little Nipper," he has brought the very heart throbbings of this uncouth class, often through pathetic tenderness, so close to those of his hearers, that the great London public, from "prentice boy to prince, have awakened to the fact that costers are actually human creatures, possessing at least some of the common attributes of human-kind. EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

A New Game. A literature party is an invention of a woman tired of drive what and progressive. It is arranged in the same way as the latter, but the guests, who are carefully selected for the occasion, find at the table four sets of partially written quotations which they are required to fill out; at another, names of books whose authors are inquired for; another, pseudonyms to be assorted among the rightful people; the last three, respectively, for names of characters and places mentioned, and, at the head table, of selected queries of a miscellaneous character. The game is concluded when each one has visited every table and endeavored to answer every table and the prizes were, on this occasion, finely bound books, and for the boobies, fool's caps of chamois for pen-wipers.

PERFUME FOR THE MILLION.

Thousands of Dollars Worth of It Disposed of Every Week.

Thirty years ago a bottle of scent was rarely found except upon the dressing tables of the rich, says an English paper. To-day it is in the homes of the million. The chemists' shops are full of it. The big drapers and the various stores stock it by the gross. In some shape or form it finds its way into every house. It figures alike in the collapsible squirt with which 'Arriet affectionately syringes the too ardent 'Arry, and in the gold-stoppered bottle of the duchess.

It finds its way into our hair-oil, it permeates our soap. It is a fine triumph, it has taken possession of those mechanical monstrosities which are beginning to disfigure every place of public resort with the persistent and prosaic invitation to "put a penny in the slot." To such an extent has it entered into the economy of fashion and life, that certain well-known varieties, such as eau de Cologne and lavender-water, are regarded in the nature of indispensable necessities.

Some idea of the magnitude of the sales may be gathered when it is estimated that half a million pounds sterling per year or ten thousand pounds sterling per week, are taken in perfume, and it is estimated that the bill for perfume alone has totalled up to two and even three hundred pounds per annum. It must not be forgotten that immense quantities of scent are used for bathing purposes, and a morning tub with a dash of eau de Cologne is apt to constitute a somewhat expensive luxury.

A significant feature of the modern scent trade is the extent to which men have taken to this fascinating product. The up-to-date young man is profuse in the gratification of his little weakness in this direction, and the chemist's shop of essences and extracts carefully stocked away in those mysterious flasks and bottles which form such a prominent feature of the fashionable dressing-bag. He is not satisfied with a few drops on his handkerchief. Like the conscientious actor who backed himself all over to play Othello, our golden youth scatters his "Jockey Club" in a similar way.

Prolific as recent years have been in the invention and introduction of novel perfumes, eau de Cologne is still far and away beyond all rivals in popularity, lavender-water being a good second. Among the best customers of the scent purveyor must undoubtedly be classed actresses and singers. This is, perhaps, not a matter of surprise, for the impure and gas-laden atmosphere of a crowded theatre, the stifling heat of the dressing-rooms, the nervous exhaustion consequent on severe mental effort is also alleviated by the application of the famous water from the evil-smelling town on the banks of the Rhine.

Eastern monarchs are notorious lovers of scent. Quantities are shipped from this sort of corrective an absolute necessity. Nervous exhaustion consequent on severe mental effort is also alleviated by the application of the famous water from the evil-smelling town on the banks of the Rhine. Eastern monarchs are notorious lovers of scent. Quantities are shipped from this sort of corrective an absolute necessity. Nervous exhaustion consequent on severe mental effort is also alleviated by the application of the famous water from the evil-smelling town on the banks of the Rhine.

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How Clay Pipes are Made. There is more about an ordinary clay pipe than at first appears, and in all probability there are very few outside those engaged in the manufacture who are aware that this ideal pipe of the working man is made from a mixture of three clays, each one different from the others in color and peculiar properties.

"Oh, I don't know that there is any secret about it," said a man working in an English clay pipe factory. "The fact of it is, the pipes are so cheap, that very few persons trouble to inquire how they are made." "First of all," he went on, "we have to mix the three clays in the pugmill. This is a particular process, because the pipes will be faulty if the mixing is not properly carried out. You see, one of the clays is very soft and nearly jet-black when it comes from the pit—this, owing to its fine grain, giving smoothness and finish to the pipe. Clay number two is a light brown, and stands the process of burning well, while the third is nearly white, and of the consistency of cream cheese; this latter furnishing tenacity to the mixture, for without it the others would crumble away before the kilning.

"After the three of them are mixed together the mass looks like black bread." "The pipes are made in moulds, the two halves of which coming together shape the clay. A round knob is then pushed in the large end to form a bowl, and a wire inserted in the stem. Pipes are kept white-hot in the kiln for about twelve hours, and are then allowed to cool gradually. We generally burn about two hundred and fifty gross at one time."

Why Clouds Float. Clouds, as is well known, are made up of vapor, which, in reality, is an aggregation of minute particles of water. Why these should hang suspended in space, and move about in obedience to air currents, independent of the attraction of gravity, is a question which scientists often have attempted to solve. The extreme lightness of the particles is the explanation most generally vouchsafed; but water, however light, must be subject to the laws of gravity in the same way as all other bodies. Gravity is the same way as all other bodies. Gravity is the same way as all other bodies. Gravity is the same way as all other bodies.

This envelope is a bad conductor, and by this property geizing. Heat expands the envelope surrounding these little spheres, on which they ascend; and cold contracts them, on which they descend, and hang low over the earth. The greater the quantity of aqueous vapor in the air the larger the drops and the lower clouds; the less the watery vapor or the smaller the drops and the higher the clouds; but in each instance the thickness of the envelope is the same under like conditions of temperature and pressure. This theory is largely confirmed by the experiments of Professor Boys with soap bubbles—the classic film which encloses the bubble being in that case merely an envelope of vapor similar to that which Herr Frank refers to in his theory.

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A Crown Worth Wearing. The most valuable crown in the world is owned by the King of Portugal. The jewels of this monarch's crown are said to be valued at £1,300,000. One of the costliest crowns in Europe is that worn by the Czar of Russia on State occasions. It is surmounted by a cross formed of five magnificent diamonds, resting upon an immense uncut but polished ruby. The coronet of the Empress contains the most beautiful mass of diamonds ever collected in one band. The crown of the Queen-Empress of Great Britain, valued at £300,000, contains one large ruby, one large sapphire, six smaller sapphires, eight emeralds, sapphires, six rubies, 1,360 brilliant diamonds, 1,275 roset diamonds, four drop-shaped pearls, and 263 other pearls. In official dress the Sultan of Johore wears—including his crown—£2,000,000 worth of diamonds. His collar, epaulettes, belt-cuffs, and orders, blaze with diamonds, and his wrists are heavy gold bracelets, and his fingers are cramped with almost priceless rings. The handle and scabbard of his sword are a solid mass of precious stones. The most expensive Royal regalia in the world are those of the Maharajah of Baroda, India. First comes a gorgeous collar containing 500 diamonds arranged in five rows, some as large as walnuts. Top and bottom rows of emeralds of equal size relieve the lustre of the diamonds.

Who Bluebeard Was. The story of "Bluebeard" was written during the reign of Louis XIV. by a Frenchman named Perrault, and is supposed to have been suggested by the deeds of Gilles de Laval, better known as Marshal de Retz. He was born in 1396, and subsequently served under the Duke of Bretagne and Charles VII. He was one of the trusted captains of Joan de Arc. In 1432 he was reputed the richest man in France, but quickly squandered his fortune. It is said that soon after this event, through the influence of an alchemist, named Prelati, he pledged all but his soul to the devil in exchange for wealth equal to that which he had spent. His career from that time became that of a demon. Children and young women were inveigled into his house and killed. It is related that the children were dangled at ropes' ends, pricked with needles and otherwise tortured until dead, and their heads were afterwards used as ornaments for his mantles and bed-posts. After he had carried on this career of crime for about eight years he was arrested, confessed and burned at the stake about Dec. 22, 1440.

The English alphabet contains 26 letters, the French 25, the German 26, the Russian 35, the Latin, 23, the Greek 16 (until 403 B. C., the 24 Ionic characters were introduced), the Hebrew 22, the Arabic 28, the Persian 22, and the Turkish 28. Many people pray most for things they do not need.

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WOMAN and HER WORK.

I met with a specimen of independence on the part of young Canada lately which fully equals if it does not excel many of the stories told of young America, and goes to prove that we are not at all behind our American cousins in the sturdy democracy and sometimes impertinence of our young people of the lower classes.

It was on the Queen's birthday, and after watching some of the holiday sports, I had retired to a secluded spot in the grounds to rest and fan myself. Geoffrey was lounging beside me trying how far he could trudge his best cane into the ground without breaking it; the pup and a canine friend who had joined the family group were wallowing peacefully in a cool, refreshing ditch near by, and watching their opportunity to wipe some of the mud which clung to them, lovingly off on my best dress; the sun shone, the sky was blue, the field covered with gay young athletes in parti-colored garments and bare legs. All nature seemed at peace and decked in holiday attire! Suddenly my wandering eye lighted upon a small specimen of humanity who evidently had not paid the customary toll to get in, because in the first place no one would have purchased him as he stood for 25 cents, and in the second he had the defiant, suspicious prove-that-I-crawled-under-the-fence-if-you-can expression usually seen on the countenance of a boy whose head has just popped up in the circus tent without having paid tribute at the door.

He could not have been seven years old, and he was attired in a pair of trousers many sizes too long, and too large, which had been adapted to his figure by the simple process of rolling up in many rolls; thus treated they did not quite reach his knees, his coat had evidently come down in the regular order of succession from an elder brother, and nearly covered the trousers, while a tattered fur cap was worn jauntily very much over the right ear. His feet and legs were bare except for a generous coat of mud, and he trotted along with his hands thrust deep in the pockets of his coat, and a peculiarly sturdy and independent swagger that took my fancy at once. When he came up with us, I entered into conversation with him, in this guise.

"Well, sir, are you having a pleasant time today?" "No," he said, without stopping even to look at me, "not very."

"Do you think you would have a better time if I gave you five cents?" "Don't know! I might."

By this time he was well past us, so Geoffrey left his cane about eighteen inches deep in the soil, rolled lazily over and extracted the promised coin from his pocket. I held it out to my young friend and called to him in seductive tones to come and get it.

"Chuck it," he responded over his shoulder, without slackening his pace or glancing in my direction. "If you want it you will come and get it."

He waited a moment to see if I was in earnest, called out "All right," ducked under the fence at a convenient hole and disappeared, while Geoffrey and the canines joined in jeering at me, and in the excitement of the moment I gave the five cents back to Geoffrey, a mistake I would never have made if I had been in my right mind.

Wasn't that boy a cub, though, and isn't he likely to make his way in the world if independence counts for anything? I would not be surprised if those who live long enough will see him an alderman one of these days.

I wonder if you have all got your summer blouses made, girls, and all ready for the hot days? I wish I had known, but I haven't, the summer always takes me by surprise and I only get my summer gowns finished by September.

For those who have still some summer sewing to get through, a description of a silk blouse I saw lately, and which I thought lovely, may be of use. It was of pale pink china silk, and was all shirred in lengthwise puffs from the shoulder to within about four inches of the waist, where they were met by an empire belt of crosswise shirrings placed very close together. Of course it is made over a fitted lining of satin. The shirrings are drawn in three rows and then tacked to the lining, and the puffs in the back are much less full than those in front, and of course they are drawn in more closely at the waist in order to fit the blouse to the figure. Three clusters of shirrings down the back form four puffs, together with the side seams, and about the same number will be needed for each front. The crosswise shirrings fit in to the figure and at the same time simulate the empire belt. The material left below is turned up in a puff four inches deep and fastened to the lining. The sleeves are very full over a close lining gathered into the arm holes and shirred to the elbows in four puffs. The collar is drawn into folds like a miniature folded empire belt, and finished in two little frills which meet in front. Hooks and eyes fasten the blouse down the front.

The surplus bodice is once more very popular, especially for light summer fabrics, and though difficult for an amateur to fit, they are very pretty when finished. A

novel way to finish the full puffed sleeves is the "butterfly wings" at the top, which are made by simply shirring the full top lengthwise for a short distance towards the elbow on the outside of the sleeve, and forming a sort of double puff, which, when spread out, resembles a butterfly.

A pretty plaid gown, in the new shot effects of green and rose shot surah silk in cross-barred checks. The round skirt is edged with a ruche of the material, and the square yoke of bias silk, has a deep bertha of cream lace falling to the waist in front, and narrowed to a few inches on the shoulders; it is headed by a narrow band of green velvet, and little rosettes of the velvet finish each corner of the yoke. The belt is of the velvet finished with a larger rosette.

The Eton jacket is with us again in full force, and is sometimes used as a substitute for a blazer, to wear over a silk blouse. It is frequently made without sleeves, in order to allow the full rich sleeve of the blouse full scope, and it is a useful, as well as a jaunty little garment. The newest ones are made quite separate from the dress, and of either tweed, or serge, they are made with wide revers, below which they are fastened by two large buttons.

The bolero jacket is also in full vogue again, and is seen both in velvet and cloth. I do think the skirt trimmings of this season are the most hideous caricatures of grace and beauty that can be imagined; picture to yourself as the French say, a very full flappy skirt, decorated with one narrow frill at the foot and another just about the knee; why it looks as if the wearer had to piece it midway down and then sewed on the frill as a sort of afterthought, to conceal the joining. I really saw one skirt not long ago which was untrimmed except for one ruche, about eighteen inches from the foot, and I did not think I had ever seen anything much uglier, it had such a peculiarly out of place look. It is a continual surprise to me that women will follow a fashion however ugly and unbecoming, simply because they see it in the fashion plates and know that it is worn. Many things look lovely in a fashion plate that would be simply startling in real life. For instance a costume made up entirely of narrow flounces, cape and all, only looks moderately foolish when presented to our notice by a skillful artist, through the medium of a fashion magazine, but picture the flesh and blood woman in a gale of wind! Did you ever see a fussy, impatient, strong willed hen being propelled against her will by a strong breeze in the direction she does not wish to take, cackling furiously, struggling indignantly against her fate and with every feather turned inside out? Well, that is just how we are going to look when we are caught in a stiff gale with a costume made up of flounces, and how the men will chuckle and laugh at us, and how angry we shall be, especially when we happen to have thick ankles and feet of generous size.

I don't wish to pose as a dress reformer, far from it, but I do love pretty clothes, and I believe we can have them, if we only take the trouble to study our own faces and figures a little, and avoid extremes of all kinds, as well as fashions we are not certain will be becoming.

By the way, the dress reformers have been having a great time at the Women's Congress in Chicago lately, and the platform fairly bristled with short skirted dames, each arrayed in a complete model of her pet "reform," and I am afraid it must be acknowledged that with the exception of Mrs. Jenness Miller, none of the reformers looked pretty enough to make many converts to their opinions, and worst of all they brought down showers of ridicule upon themselves from the press, by the extraordinary inconsistency displayed in discarding the combination of blouse and trousers in which they had exhibited themselves, standing on tables in the morning, and appearing in low necked, and trained dresses at an afternoon tea, the same day. This was indeed a step from one extreme to the other, since the wearing of low necked dresses, before the hour of late dinner, was a "reform" for which very few were prepared, and which required a goodly amount of "educating up to."

In spite of all extravagant predictions as to the width to which skirts would finally extend, the bell shaped skirt fitting closely at the hips and moderately full at the foot, is the popular form; the width is seldom over four yards, and wide enough too. No hoops, steels or stiffening of any kind but mohair, or canvas is used, and as the elaborately trimmed skirt is rapidly becoming very common, there is a reaction setting in, in favor of less extensive trimming.

The pretty self colored chamber dresses of pale pink, blue, or lilac, are popular once more, also French gingham, lawns, and batistes. And nothing could be lovelier or more becoming for summer. An excellent model for a gingham dress when it is to be washed frequently, is made with the skirt in four breadths, three of which are sloped to half their width at the top, and the back breadth

straight. The trimming consists of three bias ruffles of the gingham, each an eighth of an inch wide, put on with a heading made by the gathering. The lower ruffle is at the foot, the upper one at the knee, and the third, between the two. There must be half as much fullness again as the width of the skirt, in order to have the frills fashionably full. The top is gathered to the belt, with most of the fullness massed at the back. A wide hem surmounted with from three to five rows of insertion embroidery is also much used as a trimming for such a skirt. The bodice is usually a blouse with either a yoke, or wide frills extending over the sleeves; and often with large, puffed sleeves, and pointed belt.

The little velvet zouave or eton jackets so much worn this summer are now made frequently with sleeves, so that they can be worn with either a vest or a silk blouse, thus forming a complete costume. They are very convenient to slip over the light blouse and thus transform the dress into a street costume for cool evenings.

The bretelle seems to me to have exceeded its privileges, when it extends to three tiers, as it sometimes does now. Triple bretelles are not only useless, but in my eyes very clumsy looking.

Topsy, St. John.—My dear little girl, I would do anything in my power to oblige you, but I wonder if you have the least idea of the magnitude of the task you set me? Why if I were to attempt to give you the very briefest sketch or even list of "all the historical events that happened last year and this year so far," I should have to write a small text-book of history, and spend days in hunting up the minor events which had escaped my memory. Besides, I should require more space for that one answer than can be conveniently spared for my whole department. Don't think me disagreeable, but I really could not undertake such a piece of work. I haven't the time.

These.—I shall be most happy to help you to the best of my ability, but really it is a delicate and difficult question to answer, as the circumstances are rather peculiar. The invitations should certainly be from the father, his name alone appearing, because etiquette has prescribed that when the father of a prospective bride is a widower, he issues the invitations to a daughter's wedding in his own name, even if he has a sister or elder daughter keeping house for him. But under the circumstances you describe there is a danger of either offending or hurting the feelings of the lady you speak of; so he will have to talk it over with her and see what she thinks about it; then they can arrange matters between them. But what I have told you about the invitations is quite correct. May I wish you all possible happiness?

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 5th, 1893. Dear "Astra," I would like to ask "A Reader of Progress" of Cedar Cliff, N. B., the following questions about "chuck" (the name of which was published in Progress, some time ago.) Can each player bid only once, or can they bid till no more are offered? Does the dealer always have the choice of refusing all bids, and making the trump himself a trump, and played as such? Also in a regular game, how many points are counted as game? If you can obtain answers to the above questions you will confer a great favor on HELENA.

Will "A Reader of Progress" kindly answer the above letter, should he or she see it? If the answer is addressed to me I will have much pleasure in publishing it. ASTRA.

Work That Wealthy Women Do. A woman who makes fancy articles for one of the exchanges was complaining recently that those who do this work for a living are frequently undersold by women who do not have to earn their bread, but who want to add to their pin money.

"These women surely ought not to exhibit their work for sale at emporiums which were primarily established to help wage earners. Do they not defeat the very purpose of the exchange by so doing? They have more leisure than we do. They can afford to take up the finest kinds of fancy work, and as they do not depend for the necessities of life upon what they earn, they are often willing to sell for less than we can afford to, and the worst of it is they often have wealthy friends who desire to purchase their articles."

There is just one point in all this, and that is that these women should seek to sell at stores managed upon a purely business basis rather than at these sales-rooms which were organized to help needy women earn a living. But some few unsuccessful workers would go further than this and say that well to do women should not attempt to earn money at all if they so desire. One might as well say that women in comfortable circumstances should not write books, paint pictures or think out inventions for fear of competing with those less favorably placed. Acting upon such principles one of the best serial stories now running would never have been written. Mediocrity would be the result. To forbid all women the industrial field who are not absolutely driven to work would be a step backward rather than forward in the progress of womanhood. [—Brooklyn Eagle.

Women Dress now for Women. It used to be said that women dress to please men. If so, those days are past. Now they dress to outvie one another. At least one cannot but think so, for as a rule men notice only the ensemble; the details are absolutely thrown away on them; and if the only object of women were to attract men, a much smaller outlay would suffice. It is not only the outward garment that is splendid and varied, another modern expenditure in the dress of women in the magnificence of their under linen. Every article of a smartly dressed woman's linen is a work of art. The finest linen and the costliest laces are de rigueur. The countless petticoats and the perpetual change of chausseurs (every gown having its shoes and stockings to match) constitute another item in the list of necessary articles,

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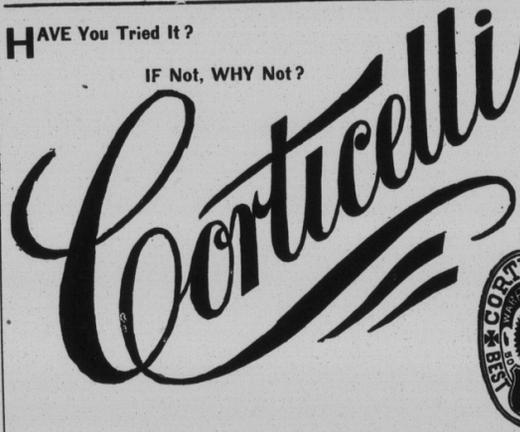
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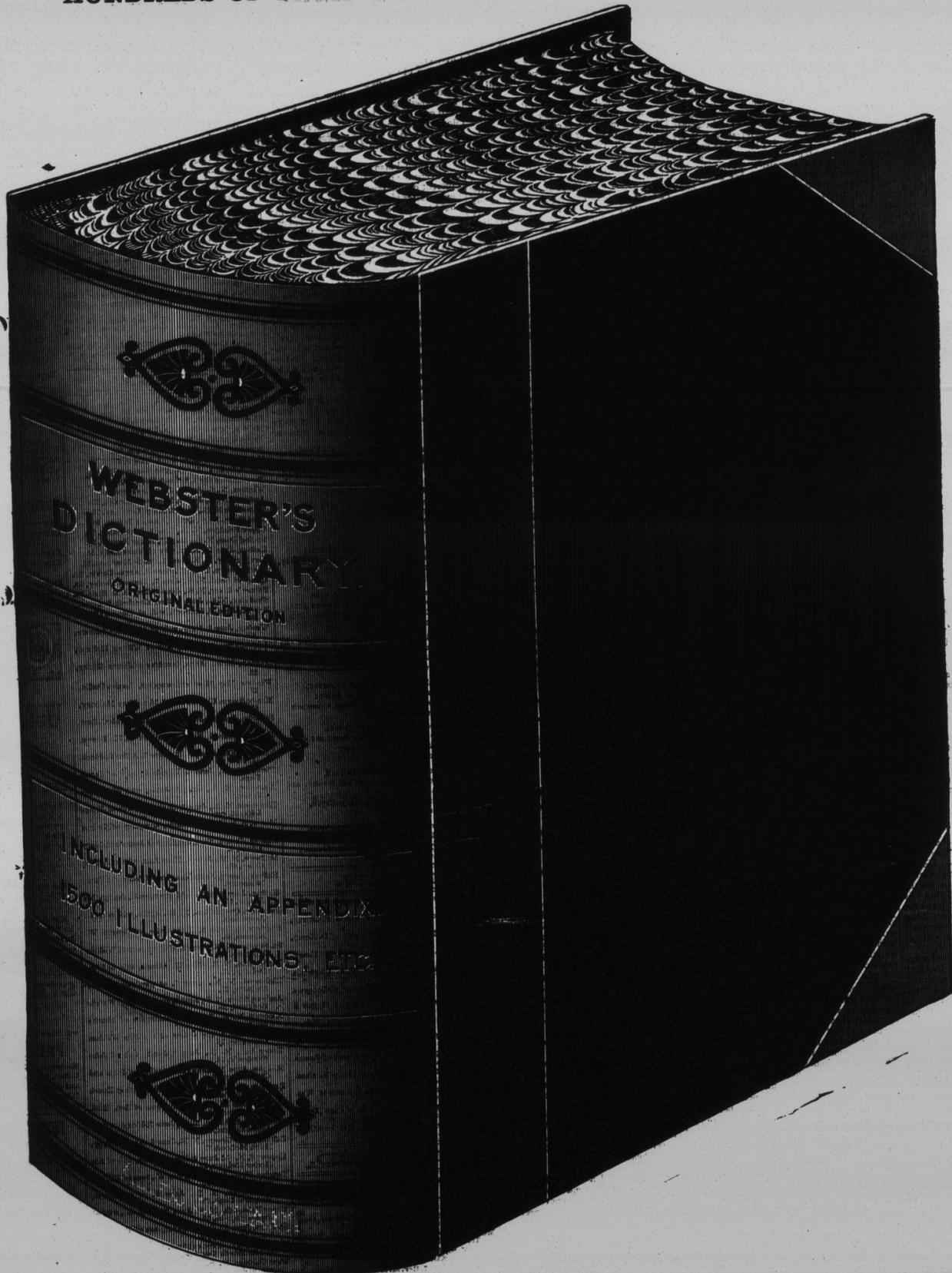
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GRAVE OF MOTHER GOOSE.

Only a few ferns and wild violets mark her resting place. A Louisville lady gives this interesting account of her search for the nursery god-mother's grave:

BORN.

Halifax, June 10, to the wife of Joseph Ingram, a son. St. John, June 4, to the wife of Francis P. Curran, a son.

MARRIED.

Kewick, N. B., June 7, Rev. W. B. Bend to Laura Ebbett. Halifax, June 8, by Rev. Wm. E. Hall, Arthur Allen to Sarah Wood.

DIED.

St. John, June 13, William Duffell, 81. Halifax, N. S., George A. Allison, 82. Halifax, June 10, Andrew Brown, 82.

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VOL. 1

ALFRED. Young British and American. The Carlet consider that to take the p. Connelly will station stepped. Britain di parted last companied by 18 or so, who? They took Maine, and Nor did it funds in a know body known but as he has of June there cured severe supposed that Mr. J. E. I. Some of up this aggr W. D. Har J. B. Will 850. They good many man seems view of his