

PROGRESS.

VOL. V., NO. 235.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1892.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EAGER FOR THE CHANCE.

MEN WHO ARE WILLING TO CARRY THE OLD FLAG.

The North End Thinks It Should Have the Franchise—Mr. Jones Comes to the Front—The Liberal Candidates Not a Big Crop This Season.

It looks now as though the Dominion election in St. John on the 22nd would be chiefly interesting as a fight between the conservative factions, and that there is a tolerable certainty of a poll being demanded whether the liberals nominate a man or not.

The only new boom that has come to the front this week has been that of Hon. Thos. R. Jones, who appears to be chiefly booming himself and has the good wishes of the Fog club. The latter organization has its headquarters in a house in a field off the McCookery road, North End, and is composed of a number of gentlemen who are to be found in elections and at other times where there is any fun to be had. The Fog club house is as hospitable as the Saints' Rest on the shores of Lancaster, and Mr. Jones was the guest at a smoking concert or something of the kind, the other night. He states that he is in the field, and that implies that he is there whether he gets the party nomination or not.

When PROGRESS discussed the probabilities last week, the name of Mr. George Robertson was to the front. He is in as good a position now as he was then, as regards his prospects for nomination. Mr. Robertson, however, is understood to be a little particular about the way he is to run. He as good as wants a guarantee of a delivery of the goods, and he does not want to run if he is to be made a target of abuse by the liberal press. If he can have an easy walk over the course it is likely he will take it.

The McLeod boom is not thoroughly collapsed, though nobody is carrying around a requisition this week. Mr. McLeod's friends still consider him an available man, however, and some days his stock is quoted high, but liable to fluctuations and to a sudden drop out of sight at any time.

The Junior Liberal Conservative club think it about time they should have recognition and have been suggesting their president, J. Fen Fraser, as a proper man, with Geo. W. Jones as a good alternative. The boom has so far been confined to the club.

In the meantime the name of Mayor Peters has come up again and been more or less discussed. Mr. Peters is believed to be not over anxious to be put forward. He has a good thing where he is and it suits him. He will probably take a third term if he can get it, or might indeed be induced to take the office of mayor ad vitam, if there were a requisition to that effect. He has been to Ottawa on delegations, and he understands that the rank and file of the members have very little to say about the running of affairs. He has not been used to positions of that kind, and would rather stay in St. John where he can have something to say about things. Besides, he can live better on a \$1,600 salary here than on a \$1,000 one at Ottawa. Some of the conservatives want him, however, because they think he can be induced to contribute something toward the expenses of the fight, and because he will poll a good city vote.

The North End is up in arms with Ald. John Chesley as the candidate. There was a lively meeting Monday night at which the principle laid down was that a man from that section of the city should be nominated. Ald. Chesley is the one particular man, and the convention called to nominate a candidate next Monday night does not report on his name there is likely to be trouble in the camp. He will run in any case, if his friends say so, and they assert that they do and will say so to the bitter end.

The convention is called to meet at the Institute Monday night. There was a good deal of pulling and backing before it was summoned, and the party managers seemed to be holding off until they saw their way clear. Zekiel McLeod has been busy in court in the Welton case, but Candidate Chesley's brother Lon went into the court room the other day and buzzed a few words in his ear. He told Zekiel in effect that there had been too much humbug about calling the convention, and it did not hurry up the North End folks would call one themselves and nominate a man.

"Oh, you surely wouldn't do anything like that!" exclaimed Zekiel in considerable alarm. Brother Lon assured him that they would. "We are mugwumps," he said, "and we have as much right to call a convention as you have. We want to find out whether we are in it or not in it, and if we are not in it we want to know it."

Within the next twenty-four hours Zekiel called a convention for Monday night. The Honorable and Oratorical William Fugaley was at the Portland meeting, and came dutifully and beautifully into line with the Chesley wing of the party. He had

no chance of a nomination with the other crowd, under ordinary conditions, but it may be that he can come in on a fluke as a sort of a compromise between the various factions.

Carleton has not yet been heard from with a candidate. The only reason assigned for this is that, outside of the present local member, Mr. Smith, there is not supposed to be a conservative on the West Side likely to get any votes worth mentioning outside of Carleton.

The liberals appear to be lying back until the conservatives put a man or group of men in the field. They have not much material to draw from, and they are not terribly anxious to nominate anybody. They look upon it that the seat will be held for only a portion of the term, and that the money and energy had better be reserved for the general election. Mr. Weldon's health will not permit him to run, and it is doubtful if he would have much chance if he did so. Mr. Ellis has no desire to come to the front again, and if anybody is selected it will be a new man. Mr. McKewon will take the nomination, if he can get it, but so many liberals are opposed to his being put forward he has little chance of a nomination. It is reported that he threatens to run as an independent liberal, and if he does so will probably weaken the chances of one or the other of the conservative candidates. The orange element in this community is not conspicuous by its leanings towards liberalism.

The best name yet brought forward on the liberal side is that of Mr. George McAvity. He would carry the young men with a rush, and if he did not get elected he would at least give his opponents the toughest kind of a fight. The chief obstacle in the way of Mr. McAvity as a candidate appears to be that he will not allow himself to be put in nomination.

The latest name to the front is that of Mr. J. E. B. McCready. Whether he will be nominated or not is another question. Nobody can question his loyalty to the liberal party, but it is doubtful if that party would return the compliment by being loyal to him.

At this crisis of affairs it looks very much as though the conservatives would have the fight all to themselves, and a very interesting fight it will be, if all who threaten to run come to the front.

MR. BLAIR IN QUEENS.

The Attorney General Seeks Election to the Best Vacated in that County.

The announcement of Mr. Hetherington's resignation in Queens, as well as the fact that the attorney-general would seek a seat in that constituency has revived the drooping interest in local politics. Little groups of politicians could be found every few yards on Prince William street on Thursday, and Jas. K. Pinder, King of the Nackawick and M. P. P. elect for York, was seen in earnest consultation with A. A. Stockton, the leader of the opposition.

Without meaning, perhaps, the writ for the new election fixes the dates of nomination and election the same as the dominion contest in St. John. If there is opposition by the liberal party here it is more than probable that the opponents of the local government will be kept very busy attending to matters at home. As it is at present, Mr. L. A. Currey who has been spoken of in connection with opposition to the Attorney General is very busily engaged in the county court defending the Messrs. Wralton in the conspiracy charge. That trial is likely to last until the middle of the month at least, and it is quite safe to presume that Mr. Currey will not have much interest in politics while it is going on.

Mr. Harry McKewon who, it is understood, was willing to accept the nomination for the liberal election in this city, is now spoken of as an available man to confront Mr. Blair in the county of Queens. PROGRESS understands that his reception by the liberal fire pullers in this constituency was not as cordial as he might have expected had he taken a different part in the recent local contest. They intimated to him, it is said, a course much the same as that indicated by PROGRESS in its last issue, namely that it would be well for him to prove his adherence to the liberal party by shouldering the musket and marching in the ranks.

Mr. Blair opens the campaign in Queens on Monday night with Messrs. Ferris and Hetherington at Jemseg and, it is said, proposes to make himself thoroughly acquainted and known throughout the county before election day.

Growing in Popularity.

The corner of Coburg and Union streets appears to be growing in popularity as a Sunday evening loading place. The front of the market and the head of King street used to have the bulk of the patronage, and they retain it to a large extent yet. The later resort, however, appears to have advantages, one of which is that the crowd stands out in the middle of Coburg street and has a fine view, the electric light being admirably located for their purpose.

THE DOCK IS FOR HATS.

BUT THE OWNERS SIT OUTSIDE IN ARM CHAIRS.

No Lack of Interest in the Graveyard Insurance Cases—How the Wiltons and Randall Appear on Their Trial—The Scene in the Court Room.

Great interest is being felt and taken in the trial of the Weltons and Dr. Randall, now going on before Judge Peters. The court room is thronged from the hour it opens until it closes by people in all classes of life listening to the evidence and watching the prisoners.

The three of them sit close together in armchairs behind the barristers and reporters' table, and the only use for the prisoner's dock appears to be for their hats. The one man most under discussion, C. B. Welton, sits in the centre between his brother, Reverend Sidney Welton, and Dr. Randall. He appears steeled to what is going on about him and never changes countenance, no matter what evidence is brought out. Dr. Randall, on the contrary, leans forward in his chair and follows every movement of counsel and witnesses with eagerness, listening to every word as if his life and liberty depended upon it. He is a large man, nearly if not quite six feet in height and weighing nearly 200 pounds. His face is clean shaven and bears an expression of much anxiety. Rev. Sidney Welton sits to the left and takes a keen interest in all that is going on. He is dressed in his usual neat fashion and as he sits there nervously biting the ends of his moustache would hardly be taken for one of the men in the hands of justice. He talks quite freely to any one with whom he is acquainted and coolly handles the long photographs of handwriting as though he had never seen the signatures before. Mr. Pugsley conducts the case for the crown while Mr. John Kerr and A. W. Macrae are in attendance representing different insurance companies. For the defence, Mr. E. McLeod is the leading counsel, and associated with him are Mr. L. A. Currey and Mr. McLatchey.

Every available seat for spectators is occupied by those whom the officers of the court permit to enter, and the intense interest in the case is shown by the attention. There are usually several clergymen in attendance, and but a poor idea is had of the busy life of a lawyer if one may judge from the number who find time to loiter in the court.

The public know about as much of the evidence, from what has been published in the newspapers, as the jury, though it has been presented in regular form subject to a hundred and one objections, and the documents are there to prove their existence.

It will not do at this stage to express an opinion of the result. At the time of writing the defence has not shown its hand and it is not easy to foresee what course it will pursue. Stories more or less true are pouring in from all parts of the country concerning shady insurance and it nothing else results from the present inquiry than light on this question it will have done much good. In the meantime those people in this city who were induced to go into the Mutual Accident Association are finding out something they did not know before. They were accustomed to send their money in a lump sum but before paying their last assessment one of the members took the precaution of writing to the head office and this is the reply he received:

CHICAGO, Oct. 24, 1892.

DEAR SIR:—We are in receipt of your favor of Oct. 19th and beg leave to state that the class of business which we recognized from your section of the country, as well as St. John, from the Rev. Sidney Welton and his brother, was of such a character that we were compelled to cancel all of it. I see that they have got Mr. Welton and his brother and the Doctor in jail and I presume that the claims we paid there are as fraudulent as they say the life claims are that he wrote for the Life companies. No doubt there will be some honest men among his applicants but the experience we had was of such a nature that we could not trust the company to carry the risks. If your section of the country desires good insurance, they must use every means to clear themselves of the odium put upon them by the Rev. Sidney Welton and his crowd, or it will be impossible for any decent man to get insurance in any company either in Canada or the United States until he has suffered the penalty of his fraudulent transactions.

Yours truly,
T. S. QUINCEY, Sec'y.

Mr. Quincey seems to have an idea that he knows what he is talking about.

A Warning in Time.

PROGRESS is reminded that in a short time electric street cars will be in operation in this city, and that if the present system of permitting teams to stand along the streets without being secured in any way, is to continue, there are likely to be many accidents. Perhaps in no city in America is there so much freedom of the streets. Only a few days ago a serious accident resulted from the fact that a

team on King street was left unattended. It is a curious fact that horses which are not in the least afraid of an ordinary street car are very much frightened at the approach of an electric car. If there is a city bye law regulating the securing of teams it should be looked into at once, and if none exists the aldermen should take the matter into their consideration.

MAKING NEW FRIENDS.

A Paper with a Premium Which is Well Worth Having.

With a view to a still further increase of circulation, the publisher of PROGRESS is making very tempting offers to subscription canvassers who will begin work at once. New names for its subscription list are what every paper is looking for and in many cases the amount of the first year's subscription resembles the first premium on a life insurance policy—the most of it goes to the agent. Those agents who are working for PROGRESS are unanimous in stating that it is an easy paper to canvass for. Being known in every town it needs no special introduction, and "talking"—usually the hardest work of an agent.

Some time ago the announcement was made that more than 1,200 Webster dictionaries had been sent out with PROGRESS subscriptions. That number has been largely increased now, and as the evenings grow colder and longer and more reading is done there is a far greater demand for this "prince of premiums," as the dictionary has well been called.

The subscription price of PROGRESS is two dollars a year and the dictionary can be had by anyone when subscribing for \$1.95 additional. When it is known that there are 1500 pages in the dictionary; that it contains, besides an appendix of 10,000 words, more than 15,000 illustrations of everything almost that can be named; that the print is large and legible and the binding handsome, half seal and cloth. Some idea may be had of it as a great premium bargain.

While special canvassers will receive every attention and consideration from the publisher; any new subscribers who send their subscriptions direct to the office can obtain PROGRESS from date to January 1st, 1894—nearly 14 months—for one year's subscription price, and if they wish it, get the dictionary at the same time for the additional \$1.95.

Since the offer was made to send PROGRESS for one year free of charge to any one who would find a smart boy to sell the paper every Saturday morning in some place where there is not an agent already, the clerk in charge of the circulation department has had his hands full looking after the new agents. Eight towns and villages in the provinces in which PROGRESS was not sold before now takes as many as 200 copies altogether one of these boys agents is Master Oty Titus, of St. Marys and Maryville. He began with six copies three weeks ago and last week had increased his number to 35. Increases are the order of the week now and all over the country the same steady increase of readers is noticeable.

But there are many places still where PROGRESS is not sold and where boys are desired. Some of the towns are mentioned below:

Tatamagouche, Sydney Mines, Tidnish, St. Margaret's Bay, Lockeport, Wallace, Weymouth, Weymouth Bridge, Port Hastings, Port Hood, Hantsport, Canning, Avondale, Maitland, Bath-Carleton Co., Bathurst Village, Belledune, Benton-Carleton Co., Black Brook, Blackville, Oromocto, Fredericton Junction, Harvey, Yarmouth, Fort Fairfield, Carleton, Norton, Buctouche, Havelock, Canterbury Station, Caraquet, Upper Caraquet, Chester, N. S., Barrington, Shelburne, Chipman, Coverdale, Collins, Duaktown, Douglastown, Dumbarton, Edmundston, Gagetown, Hartland, Hopewell Cape, Memramcook.

He Was an Able Dealer.

A high tribute is paid to the business sagacity of a gentleman who took a prominent part in the recent local election in St. John, by one who knew him when he was a boy. The youth was responsible for the saving and splitting of the firewood of his paternal home, but not being given to love hard work, hit upon an expedient to save himself the labor by hiring his boy acquaintances to do the work for him. He paid them in marbles, but the story goes that he took good care to have the work done early in the day. When night came he had won all the marbles back. It was a business like way of doing things, and the principle is not uncommon in the children of larger growth now-a-days.

Where There Was a Mistake.

A slight error was made by one of the city correspondents, last week, in stating that a certain widow, a resident of the city until a short time ago, was in St. John. She had been here, it is true, but at the date of the issue of PROGRESS she was in an American city and had moreover been wedded to a second husband.

GOOD BYE RAWLINGS.

THE BULLY OF THE POLICE FORCE DISMISSED.

The Effect of His Departure on the Force—He was Favored and Distilled—Too Much Clubbing Done by Officers—A Case in Point.

Captain Rawlings put too great a strain on the rope that bound him to the police force and it snapped—broke off short—a few days ago. It looked all along as though that particular piece of hemp was strong enough to hang any officer, inferior or superior, who tried to thwart the captain, but the strains on it have been so frequent of late that it became very weak.

The force has been wonderfully improved by Rawlings' dismissal. He was disliked and feared by the officers, who, with the remembrance of report after report filed against their companions for little or no cause, had good cause to beware of him. From the very first he has been a firebrand in the police force. By some means or other he succeeded in getting the chief sufficiently into his power to enable him to act his pleasure without fear of reprimand or dismissal. PROGRESS pointed this out again and again, and was so persistent and specific in its charges against Rawlings and certain of his companions that many people thought that too much attention was being paid to those officials. Recent events have proved that, so far as Rawlings was concerned at least, it would have been far better had he been dismissed long ago.

It is not too much to say that in the case which brought his conduct before the public for the last time, had Mr. Page been any other than a well-known citizen he would have stood an excellent chance of an arrest, clubbing and a night in the police station. Had he been a stranger there is no reasonable doubt that he would have been as unjustly treated as scores of other strangers have been. PROGRESS reported a case much similar to this during the summer when an American stranger, peaceable as he could will be, had a narrow escape from arrest at the hands of Rawlings.

There is too great a tendency on the part of many of the officers to treat strangers harshly. Only a short time ago there was a case of unwarranted brutality at the doors of the Opera house when a slight young fellow was clubbed by policeman Campbell for but slight cause. He was small enough to be but a child in the hands of the officer had he wished to treat him in that fashion, but the club was handy and was used—not only on him but on a bystander who ventured to express his sympathy. The very brutality of Campbell's action caused a good deal of talk at the time and added to his unenviable reputation in this respect. He was connected with the affair a year or more ago in which a prominent citizen expressed an opinion when an arrest was being made, and on this account was charged with interfering with the police in the discharge of their duty.

The discharge of Rawlings should have a beneficial effect on all officers who have a tendency to bully the public. The officers at the I. C. R. could take a lesson with profit. PROGRESS has no reason to say this from personal experience because the courtesy of those officials to newspaper men and others whom they are acquainted with is undoubted. Their treatment, however, of strangers is not always what it should be. Whether it is because there is something wrong with the air in and about the station or due to the bad digestion of the officials it is certain that their temper varies as often as the barometer. The complaints that have reached PROGRESS and not been mentioned would fill columns. The officers are not always to blame but frequently are far harsher than there is any necessity for them to be.

WHERE DOES THE RUM GO?

Do the Halifax Aldermen Drink It?—Some Interesting Folks Matters.

HALIFAX, Nov. 4.—The Mail thinks it "improbable" that aldermen and other officials drink liquor within the "sacred precincts" of the city hall. Will the Mail or some of the aldermen enlighten us as to what several aldermen were drinking in the recorder's office during the last session of the council, and after it adjourned? If it was water, is it usual for so many aldermen to get thirsty at a time and so often? It was not some of the "confiscated" they were drinking, who was doing the honors? Would it not be as well to ask the inspector of licenses what he does with the liquor seized by him?

That the police force of this city is in a very demoralized state is common talk, but the question is how to remedy matters with a majority of the council apparently opposed to any reform. The case of Officer Brady, who was recommended for dismissal by the police committee for being drunk and leaving his post and afterwards reinstated and fined \$5 by the

WHY FAIRVILLE HAD NO WATER.

The People Tried to Get It but the Charges Were Too High.

Fairville is coming up rapidly after its cleaning out by fire last summer, and the frame of a big hotel looms up as one of the most noticeable additions. If a water supply can be got for the village the people want to get it, and it appears it was not their fault they did not have it a good while ago. The story has been current that they could have had all the hydrants they wanted long ago, had they been willing to pay for them, but this statement is true only in a qualified sense. Before the union of St. John and Portland the people of the village were anxious to get four fire plugs in connection with the Carleton water supply, and were willing to pay \$50 a year for each of them. They were to be distributed from a point near the reservoir down to the western end of the village, and a delegation with this proposition waited on the Carleton officials. They got sharply snubbed for their pains, according to their side of the story. They were told that they could have two hydrants at \$100 each a year, but that there could be none east of the railway crossing, near Mr. Scammell's house. The officials, moreover, are said to have been very abrupt in their manner, intimating that this was the ultimatum and they had no time to waste in discussing any other propositions. The delegation withdrew, and nothing more was done. When the fire happened, there was a general outcry against the Fairville people for their neglect, but this is how they explain it. It is likely that next season will see them provided for emergencies, so far as a supply of water is concerned.

Why He Was Afraid.

The average man in the rural districts is a good deal more afraid of a parish constable with a capias or an execution than he is of a policeman with a warrant. That was why Gideon Reid so successfully eluded capture when officer Ring went to take him on a charge of conspiracy in the graveyard insurance case. He did not know Ring and did not care for him, but he did know Constable Fullerton and he was bound not to be captured. That is why he fled to the wilderness of Shepody so often and with such success. He might have been dodging around until this time had he not learned what he really was wanted to answer. When he heard the particulars he came to St. John of his own accord, and brought Joe Howe Dickson along to look after matters for him. Fullerton has no jurisdiction in St. John, and Mr. Reid, though in custody, probably feels a good deal more at ease than if he were dodging an execution around Hopeville.

A Good Supper and Good Time.

A novel entertainment is announced to take place in St. Mary's school room on the evening of Thanksgiving. In addition to the usual harvest supper, there will be a conversation afterwards at which an attempt will be made to represent one of the old fashioned New England corn shuckings, so admirably described by Longfellow. As Thanksgiving is a holiday for everyone it may be to the advantage of many housekeepers to remember that a good supper and a good time can be theirs by going to St. Mary's school room on that evening.

They Remembered the Blind Man.

The cold weather is approaching, and this is the time when people can look for chances of doing good with some prospect of finding them. PROGRESS has heard of four little girls, Della Vanwart, Olive Wallace, Lena Clark and Lucy Vanwart, who had a bazaar last Saturday in aid of the blind organ grinder who is to be found on King and Charlotte street on Saturday nights. They realized quite a little sum, and there is no doubt their kindness will be the means of making a little brighter a life, which, at the best, is dark enough.

Advertisement for 'Black Powder' and other products, including 'Loading Guns' and 'Wm. Street'.



IN MUSICAL CHAIRS. Last Friday the special service at Trinity church was a great treat. Rev. Mr. Easton's voice is admirably suited to intoning, but he and the choir did not quite agree in time in several places.

February. The boy's own statements, according to the Bombay story, is that he took a sudden fancy to see the world alone and stowed himself on a ship. When discovered he was put at work, and cleaned brasses and pulled ropes like a sailor.

TALK OF THE THEATRE. On Wednesday and Thursday of next week the Amateur Minstrel club give three entertainments in the Opera House.

TONES AND UNDERTONES. It is said that while Patti admires the "Star Spangled Banner" as the symbol of a great people, she holds it in low esteem as a musical composition, and has resolved never to sing it again.

On the 15th of this month Adelina Patti will begin a season of concerts in England, at the conclusion of which she will go to the Riviera for a holiday in order to strengthen her throat for the American engagement.

Handsomeness. one of the countrymen rose and said so that he could be heard all over the house. "Oh, let's get out of this," whereupon the bumpkins stamped out, their cowhide boots winking the echoes of the gallery.

Handsomeness Presents. 20th Century Kandy Kitchen. AND AT THE BIJOU. Our Columbia Peanut Candy still in the lead.

RIGHT HERE IN ST. JOHN. A SUFFERER OF OVER TWENTY YEARS STANDING. Gives Sworn Testimony to the Marvellous Qualities of a New Remedy.

A BAREFACED FRAUD. The following, clipped from the columns of the Toronto Globe, Oct. 29, is of sufficient importance to newspaper readers to warrant its reproduction in these columns:

TO BE SOLD. THAT valuable Freehold Lot and Dwelling House thereon, situated on the north side of Melville street, St. John, N. B., owned by the estate of the late John W. Nicholson.

Public Auction. At Chubb's Corner, in the City of St. John, N. B., on Saturday, the 12th November, 1892, at noon.

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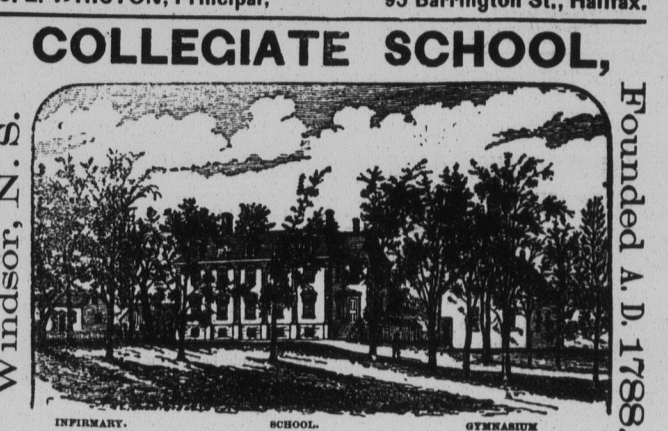
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Advertisement for Commercial College, featuring 'Whiston's Commercial College' and 'S. E. Whiston, Principal'.



Windsor, N. S. COURSE OF STUDY. I. CLASSICAL.—Greek, Latin, English, Mathematics, French, German.

Mechanics' Institute. COMING FOR A SHORT SEASON. Friday, Nov. 4th.

ZERA SEMON, King of Magicians and Ventriloquist Emperor. TOGETHER WITH HIS TROUPE OF ROYAL MARIONETTES.

100 BEAUTIFUL AND 100 COSTLY Presents GIVEN AWAY EVERY NIGHT.

THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES AT THE OPERA HOUSE. Wednesday and Thursday, NOVEMBER 9th and 10th.

ST JOHN Amateur Minstrel Club. 6 End Men 6 New Songs! New Jokes! New Faces!

A REFINED ENTERTAINMENT THE MINSTREL QUARTETTE. FUNNY SKETCHES. Concluding with the great musical Burlesque 'The King of the Cannibal Islands.'

Berton House, ST. JOHN, N. B. A SUITE of pleasant rooms with board, suitable for married or single lady or gentleman.

EVERY ONE IN NEED OF INFORMATION on the subject of advertising will do well to obtain a copy of 'Book for Advertisers'.

Advertisement for 'The King of the Cannibal Islands' and other theatrical performances.

Advertisement for 'Music Lessons' by Mrs. Thomas F. Raymond.

Advertisement for 'Robinson & Johnson, ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE'.

Advertisement for 'MR. R. P. STRAND, Organist of Trinity Church'.

Advertisement for 'The St. John Academy of Art'.

Advertisement for 'London School of Art, Painting and Decoration'.

Advertisement for 'Our Patronage' by The St. John Academy of Art.

Advertisement for 'St. Martins Seminary'.

Advertisement for 'Berton House' and other local businesses.

PROGRESS.

EDWARD S. CARTER, EDITOR.

Progress is a stationer's paper, published every Saturday...

Discontinuances.—Except in those localities which are easily reached, Progress will be discontinued at the time paid for.

All letters sent to the paper by persons having no business connection with it should be accompanied by stamps for reply.

The circulation of this paper is over 11,000 copies; it is double that of any daily in the Maritime Provinces...

Advertisements should always be made by Post Office Order or Registered Letter.

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

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, NOV. 5.

THE WAYS OF JURYMEN.

There does not appear to be any doubt that BUCK, found guilty of killing policeman STREAMAN, at Moncton, will be hanged on the first of December...

As between BUCK and NEILL, the London poisoner, who is also to be hanged in a short time, there seems no comparison as to the degree of crime.

Nobody can doubt that the jury in the cases of BUCK and JIM did their duty conscientiously, but whether a jury of strangers uninfluenced by any feeling of fear or favor would have condemned both men is another question.

The case of Mrs. MAYBRICK, which has been discussed on both sides of the ocean, and is likely to be until the woman is released, is another which points a moral.

In one sense the people have very little to say about it. They do not vote for the presidential candidates direct, but for men who will do the voting in the electoral college.

tion.—Now, if Mrs. MAYBRICK were guilty of the cold-blooded and slow-poisoning of her husband, she should have been hanged—womans though she was.

The ways of the law, where juries have the decision, are curious enough sometimes, and it is by no means the rule that the benefit of a doubt is given to the accused.

EXIT-CAPTAIN RAWLINGS.

The dismissal of Captain RAWLINGS from the police force took place last week after PROGRESS had gone to press, and the action of Chief CLARK in the matter was so fully justified by the evidence that it has the approval of all classes of citizens.

Had this been the first offence of RAWLINGS, it would have been bad enough, and the proof in itself would have fully warranted his dismissal; but it was not the first nor the second time that he had shown himself unfit for his position.

The truth of the matter is that RAWLINGS never should have held a position on the St. John force. He was head of the police in the old city of Portland when it was the worst governed municipality this side of New York state.

It affords PROGRESS much pleasure to publish MR. GREGORY'S denial, and it is glad to find that he did not do an act so utterly at variance with what any man who has a political future in view would take.

The dogs of Birmingham, England, ought to be happy in the consciousness of the fact that there is a new home for the vagrant members of their population.

Next Tuesday will decide who is to be president of the United States for the next four years, though if there is anything like the state of affairs there in 1884, it may be some days before there is any certainty as to who is the choice of the people.

A recent sketch of Hon. J. G. HARGET, minister of railways, says "he is quick in getting at the kernel of a question, and with a business man's acumen soon sees which party has the stronger case."

to decide the question, so that, at the best, the will of the people is expressed in a roundabout way, and if the majorities were to count, the candidate elected would sometimes be the man who is declared defeated.

The worst of a presidential election is that it is going on nearly all the time. The year in which the votes are polled is the most exciting, but the year after is not long enough to end the past-election discussions, and then begins the canvass for the next fight.

If there is any one reason why some people on this side of the line do not want annexation it is because they do not need any more politics than they have now. If the people of the United States could find the right kind of a czar, and keep him, life would have attractions for them which they can never know as long as their system remains as it is as present.

A GREATER THAN COLUMBUS.

Despite of all the efforts to boom the memory of COLUMBUS, it is to be feared that if a plebiscite were taken in the United States to decide whether he or JIM CORBETT was the greater hero the latter would have a majority of the votes.

What excited St. Andrews. A series of terrible, ear-splitting shrieks came from the St. Andrews foundry on Tuesday. The noise was not caused by a siren or callopie, but came from the stentorian lungs of the foundryman who had discovered a neighbor's cow floundering in his well, and was anxious to get her out.—Beacon.

Where nature's lovely charms abound, Far from the town's discordant sound, Where shrub and tree, vine, rock and hill, Cordone the thoughtful mind to thrill, There he was found in converse sweet, Described by him in verse met, Verses which live in every mind, That know his worth, his friendship kind.

MR. GREGORY WAS NOT IN IT.

It would seem that PROGRESS was misinformed as to Mr. GEORGE F. GREGORY having assisted in the distribution of the rascally circular issued from the office of H. H. PITTS on the eve of the election in York.

SIR,—I did not distribute any of the inflammatory circulars attributed to Mr. Pitts, or any other circular of any kind whatever either at Harvey or any other place.

It affords PROGRESS much pleasure to publish MR. GREGORY'S denial, and it is glad to find that he did not do an act so utterly at variance with what any man who has a political future in view would take.

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A Moncton man has sent Sir CHARLES TUPPER a barrel of oysters. The "natives" are said to be of a quality to astonish the high commissioner, who has himself considerably astonished the natives at various times in his career.

JOB'S AND WOES OF OTHER PLACES.

Woodstock's Latest Woe. That dangerous hole in the post office pavement still remains as a trap to catch some one.—Sentinel.

Accident in Cape Breton. An unfortunate school boy this afternoon received some slight facial injuries by "bumping" against the Dominion building.—Sydney Sun.

The Wealth of Windermere. Within a mile there are twenty houses owned, which, we should think was rather too many for the requirements of the community.—Berkwick Register.

Strange Story from Aylesford. People find their rats are "walking off" quite often lately. Some are found hanging on telephone cross-arms and some hidden away.—Berkwick Register.

Might Read the Riot Act. Something ought to be done to compel the young criminals who congregate on Water street to abstain from insulting the ladies of the community.—Shelburne Budget.

Had Been Reading Pitt's Circular. Quite a little excitement was caused on Queen street last evening about 7 o'clock when a countryman, who was under the influence of liquor, ran down the street with a gun in his hand.—Pton. Gleaner.

The Editor's Hallows' Eve. Just as we go to press, we find ourselves rich in the possession of (4) letters, one-half (12) a table, one (1) door step, making a total of 14 1/2 articles; and a premium in the person of a dead dog.—Sydney Sun.

Nucleus for a Museum. A bottle thrown at the marshal with intent to injure him, a black eye and a cut lip with several stitches in it, a fight in one of the many bar rooms in the neighborhood, are among the sights that have been seen near the bridge during the week.—St. Croix Courier.

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POEMS WRITTEN FOR "PROGRESS."

"Tennyson." Where nature's lovely charms abound, Far from the town's discordant sound, Where shrub and tree, vine, rock and hill, Cordone the thoughtful mind to thrill, There he was found in converse sweet, Described by him in verse met, Verses which live in every mind, That know his worth, his friendship kind.

The golden seas are stretching far, And the seafoam lies in winding wreaths, And sweet to the message the soft wind breathes, Like burnished silver the evening star Shines in the sky, So pure, so high, Over the distant harbor bar.

The grasses shed their dewy pearls, All about my lingering feet, From dusk-bird flowers that perfume sweet, While banners of bloom the night wind swirls, I hear a sweet note, From a wild bird's throat, And out from the shadows a black bat whirrs.

Twilight is falling on land and sea, I list to the hoot of a lonely owl And the wild wail of the water fowl, While the moon shines down on grass and tree, A sweeter night, Ne'er met my sight, Yet all my thoughts are given to thee!

ROBIN ADAIR.

PEN, PRESS AND ADVERTISING. The Truro Daily News has begun the issue of a weekly edition, which is well got up and full of interesting matter.

Terrible Mortality Last June. The Fredericton Gleaner is authority for the statement that "there were 447 births, 116 marriages and 353 deaths in St. John during the month of June."

The Woman You Can Trust. There are in this world all sorts of women—charming, pretty, sensible and delightful ones, too—but of the entire lot do we not pick out for our rock of dependance the woman we can trust? Is there not a world of reliance in the word of one whom we know never violate a promise? Is it not a pleasure to confide in one whom we know holds our secrets as closely as our own? And is not the assurance of help from a character such as this a standby in all hours of trouble and difficulty, for we know that her promises once given we have nothing to fear.

Promoted the Right Man. Among the changes in the police force resultant upon the dismissal of Rawlings, is the promotion of policeman George Baxter to sergeant. Everybody who has ever had anything to do with this big, good natured and efficient officer will be glad to learn of his advancement.

Found it Everywhere. A St. John daily newspaper manager who has been doing considerable travelling in Nova Scotia this summer, remarked to a gentleman after he returned: "I never saw a copy of my own paper anywhere, but I ran across PROGRESS everywhere."

Umbrella Fillings Used, Devon street.

FRATERNAL NOTICES.

What the Provincial Press Says of "Progress." Latest Note.

The contemporaries of PROGRESS outside of this city have been exceedingly kind in their notices of the new departure of electric power in connection with a new and fast press. Some of them are reprinted below:

A newspaper that has made remarkable strides since its first appearance, some five years ago, is the St. John Progress. Its latest improvement is in the way it is run and fasted, and the introduction of electric power instead of steam power as formerly. Their press was being worked to the utmost capacity to get out their present circulation, and the indications are that the increase in the near future will see a much greater circulation.

The press of the St. John Progress are propelled by electricity. A new press has been added to the already well equipped establishment and it is not too much to say that Mr. Carter possesses one of the most modern and complete outfits of printing machinery in the maritime provinces.—St. Croix Courier.

PROGRESS has added to its establishment a new and improved press, which is run by electric power. PROGRESS has been forced to this in order to keep up with its increasing circulation. PROGRESS office is now, doubtless, one of the most complete of any in the lower provinces.—Carleton Sentinel.

St. John Progress has now the most modern and complete outfit of machinery in the maritime provinces. Its press are run by electricity. Proprietor Carter deserves the success he is meeting with in the publication of one of the best papers in his kind in Canada or the United States.—Halifax Mail.

When St. John Progress was started some of the good people of that city predicted that it would not live over three months. That was about 27 years ago, and PROGRESS is still booming—a proof that the publisher knew what he was about when the good people referred to above. Mr. Carter has just substituted electricity for steam as the power for running his machinery, and put in an additional "Crawston" press.—Yarmouth Light.

No paper in the Dominion has met the success and increased its circulation so regularly and rapidly as PROGRESS has done. The proprietor has progress and pays and knows how to care to the public appetite. He has recently put in new and improved presses and adopted electricity as his motor power, which will enable him to keep up with any demands that may be made in the future for him.—Woodstock Press.

PLEASURE IN DYING THIS WAY.

Delightful Sensation When One is Killed by a Fall. "When my time comes to cross over the river I hope to be killed by a fall," said Dr. H. C. Smith. "It is a beautiful death, and the victim passes from time to eternity as sweetly and painlessly as an infant falling asleep. The old Roman method of execution by hurling from the Tarpeian rock was much preferable from a humanitarian point of view, to electrocution, be the latter never so sudden. I have had several falls in my life that, according to all accepted traditions, should have proved fatal. I once had a series of falls down the steep side of a mountain, bounding twenty to forty feet at a time, and strange to say, I did not lose consciousness. I realized perfectly well what was happening to me. I knew that I was getting horribly bruised and that bones were snapping in various parts of my anatomy, but I experienced no pain whatever. I rather enjoyed the bounding, and regarded the probability of being killed as a comparatively trifling matter.

When I finally came to a full stop I lay in a dreamy state for a few moments, then drifted into unconsciousness, upon what appeared to me a sea of gold.

"When a man has a limb broken by a fall he does not know it until he attempts to walk. He may suspect that all is not well with him, but to save him, he cannot take the mud, the most delightful sensation I ever experienced was while falling from the basket of a balloon into Lake Erie. I had gone up at Cleveland with Prof. Hirsch. We were carried out over the lake, and when about 150 feet from the surface, the crazy old trap exploded. To avoid being tangled up in the wreck I jumped. It seemed to me that I was an hour falling. My whole intellectual activity was increased to a wonderful degree. Great thoughts surged through my mind, but I felt no anxiety whatever. I wished that I might fall forever. The rush of the wind was intoxicating. I struck slightly sideways and the concussion rendered me insensible. I seemed to have fallen into a mighty pyrotechnic display. Blue, red and orange flames shot up and fell in a shower of jewels—then came oblivion. Oh, it was a glorious experience, but withal a trifle risky."—Globe Democrat.

Nov. 1.—Mrs. Oakes, of Digby, was the guest of Mrs. John McCormack, last week.

Mrs. Hammond, of New Haven, who has been visiting Mrs. J. E. Carter, will be in Halifax on Thursday. While there she will be the guest of Mrs. W. H. Baumbach.

Mr. J. E. Erwin went to Torbrook on Saturday to be gone some days.

Mr. and Mrs. Chase have returned to Cornwallis, after a few days visit to Mrs. de Witt, Granville street.

Mrs. Horace Mills, of Granville Ferry, spent Monday here, the guest of Mrs. James Shipley.

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HARBOUR.

[Progress is for sale at Mrs. S. J. Livingston's grocery store, Harbour.

Nov. 1.—Mrs. Samuel Williamson, who has been visiting her relatives and friends here for some time past, left for her home at Greenwood, Kings Co., on Friday last. In the forenoon previous to Mr. W.'s departure there was a pleasant family reunion at Victoria estate.

Mrs. A. J. McMillan, of Springhill, N. S., was at the Central on Friday enroute to Kouchibouguac on a short visit.

Mr. Fred Devine, court stenographer, was at the main meeting yesterday in company with Judge Hamilton.

Mr. J. G. McDonald, of Albert county, and Mr. M. G. John Dunn, of St. John, were at the Central yesterday, going to Richibucto.

Misses Hill and Helen Morrison, of St. John, who have been visiting Mrs. James Brown for some weeks past, left by express train for home on Thursday morning.

Mrs. Janet Brown went to Chatham on Thursday to visit her sister, Miss Annie Brimmer, who has been quite ill.

Mr. Louis Conced was here for a few hours yesterday and proceeded north.

Mr. Fred F. Reid, of A. Reid & Co., Moncton, was at the Europa yesterday.

The dinner, supper and general entertainment by the Wesleyans on Thursday evening in their new church edifice was a grand success in every particular, considering the stringency in the money market and the "dodge" business of many of the holders of the "wild-cat" scribbles.

Mr. John A. McAlmon of the Campbell House, St. John, was at the Europa yesterday.

Mr. J. Harry Wilson, of the I. C. R., spent part of last Saturday in the vicinity of Kent Junction in search of mail, and was fairly successful.

Mr. Lambert Flett went to Miramichi by Saturday morning train, and will be in Miramichi on Monday evening and gave his pupils of the Harbour course the finishing touches of their work.

Mr. Thomas F. Burtard returned from Newcastle last evening in a state of single blessedness, as usual.

Coadjutor Edwin Bowser, of the I. C. R., has been enjoining at the Europa and vicinity for the past fortnight accompanied by Mrs. Bowser and family.

Mrs. Mary Hannah, of Richibucto, was here on Saturday afternoon enroute to her home at her daughter, Mrs. Frank Curran, at Moncton.

Two marriages are on the tapis—two to take place this morning, the second at Grandville. The young ladies who are the principals are known to the most popular in their respective localities. After the marriage ceremonies at Grandville, the bride will proceed to her future home in Moncton; and the bride from Grandville will remove to a well known place near the St. John river.

Hon. P. G. Ryan and Mrs. Ryan were at the Europa today enroute to St. John.

Mr. James D. Folsom, M. P., was at the Central today, returning from Fredericton and proceeding to Richibucto.

Mr. C. F. Hamilton, C. E., was at the Europa today.

Mrs. Robert Chalmers, of the dominion geological survey, was here today going east.

Mr. Robert Wellwood, Jr., who has been in the United States for some years, returned here last evening.

Mr. John J. Barry, of St. John, was here for a short time today, being his first visit within three years.

Nov. 1.—Miss Alice W. bster, of the Chestnuts, has gone to St. John for a prolonged stay. She was accompanied by her nephew, Mr. J. H. de Wolf, who is taking a fortnight's vacation.

Trust Your Grocer for good sugar, be up-to-date—to sell you

Logan's S

the sure test of ev grocer tries to sell look out for his w

We wish to

Its sales are increasing work and bake perfectly s

SHERATO 88 K

PLAYED EMINENT "TH

ARTHUR P. T

NOW OPEN

Now Good of all kind Fancy Plush Boxes Works, and Miscellaneous our usual low prices. at our usual low rates.

D. McARTHUR, Books

New Canned W. ALEX

250 Cases Canned Tomatoes. 275 Cases Canned Corn. 150 Cases Canned Beans. Also Canned Salmon, Lobster, Peas, Pumpkin, etc. Factory Pr

W. ALEX. PORTE

We are Show

a full line of the bes New Silver Moon, I also the famous Orient

COLES, PARS

CHAGO 90 Char

Trust Your Grocer

for good sugar, coffee and flour. He's sure to be up-to-date—to keep fresh, pure goods, for he sells you

Logan's Sterling SOAP

the sure test of every grocer's other goods. If a grocer tries to sell you any "just-as-good" soaps—look out for his wooden nutmegs.

We wish to Remind

Those who are thinking of making a change in their cooking apparatus, not to do so, before inspecting and learning of the good qualities of our

JEWEL RANGE.

Its sales are increasing all the time, and it never fails to work and bake perfectly satisfactory, as we guarantee it to do.

SHERATON & KINNEAR, 88 King Street.

Advertisement for Remisch Piano, featuring the text 'THE MOST PERFECT DIANO MADE' and 'C. Flood & Sons, St. John, N. B. AGENTS FOR THE MARITIME PROVINCES.'

Advertisement for The CONDE. TYPEWRITER CABINET and DESK. Adapted for all Typewriters. Absolutely the best finished and Best value Desk yet offered. Many taking Styles.

ARTHUR P. TIPPET & CO., Agts. NOW OPENING! New goods of all kinds suitable for Gifts, including Fancy Plush Boxes, Albums, Bibles, Poetical Works, and Miscellaneous Books of all kinds at our usual low prices.

D. McARTHUR, Bookseller, - 80 King Street. New Canned Goods AT W. ALEX. PORTER'S.

W. ALEX. PORTER, Corner Union and Waterloo streets, and corner Hill and Pond streets. We are Showing

a full line of the best heating Stoves including New Silver Moon, Peri, Tropic and Faultless; also the famous Orient Franklin. Give us a call. COLES, PARSONS & SHARP, 90 Charlotte Street.



St. John—South End. On Saturday last a most exciting cricket match was played at Robthey between the boys of the Robthey Collegiate school and those of the Davenport school which ended in the defeat of the latter, who, after the game, were entertained at high tea by the masters of the Robthey school.

A fancy sale in connection with the Mission church, will be held on Tuesday, the 15th of this month in the school room adjoining the church. The ladies belonging to the team of Parades have been working for it for some time past. A very enjoyable event to the young people, and heard of several gatherings being got up to celebrate the occasion. Among them being one at the residence of Mr. R. C. Grant, W. W. Street.

St. John—North. Mrs. Fred Gregory entertained a number of her friends Tuesday evening at her residence, Princess street. Many of the ladies present wore lovely in their various costumes. Mrs. Gregory received extra visits in a handsome black velvet costume, en train.

On Tuesday evening Miss Clara Weeks entertained a number of her friends at her home on Paradise row in honor of Miss Lizzie Olive who left on Friday for Boston. A programme of dances was carried out. Among those who were invited were, Mrs. Godwin, B. Fries, Nita Golding, A. Henderson, G. H. Fries, A. Dickson, Sadie Golding, L. Langen, C. Langen, Nellie Fleming, Messrs. H. Johnston, Murray, Morrison, Olive, Woodie Jones, S. Palmer, H. Hall, L. Harrison, Walter Truman, Jack Kirk, W. W. Harrison, W. H. Rennie, J. McFarlane and F. Fries.

St. John—South End. Miss Mabel Hillson, of Moncton, spent Wednesday in town the guest of her friend, Miss Milliken, Hazel street.

St. John—North. A very enjoyable affair took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Emery, Lancaster Heights, on Thursday evening last week, when a large number of their friends assembled to celebrate their silver wedding. The presents were numerous and costly.

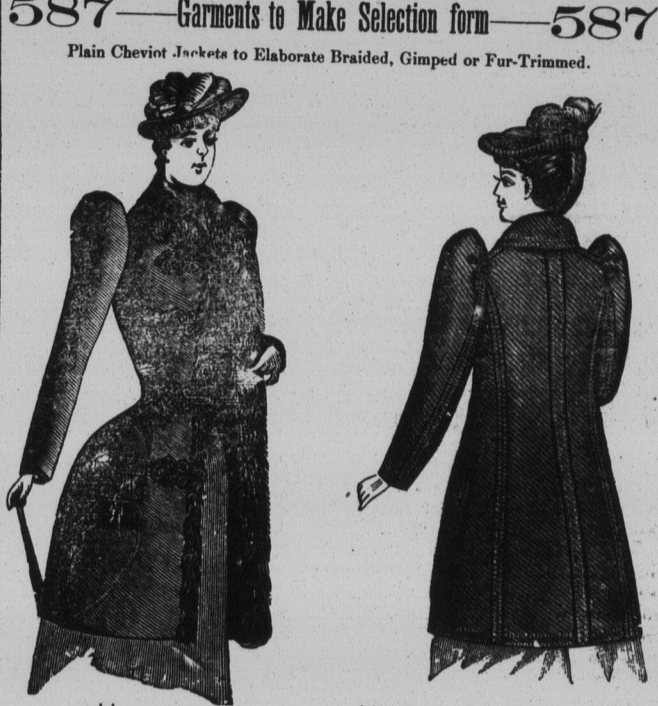
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MACAULAY BROS. & CO 61 and 63 King Street.

Mantle, Jacket, Ulster, etc.

STOCK NOW COMPLETE! DISPLAY NOW ON! 587—Garments to Make Selection from—587 Plain Chevrot Jackets to Elaborate Braided, Gimped or Fur-Trimmed.



\$4.00 to \$38.00. We offer Express Paid one way to out of town purchasers. Three or four garments to make selection from. Send but measure. Fit guaranteed. We have the largest stock and lowest prices for quality.

MACAULAY BROS. & CO. Cravnette

Waterproofs. All new goods, latest shapes and patterns. Our prices are the lowest for best quality goods. Also "Cravnette" Cloth by the yard. HEADQUARTERS WATERPROOF CLOTHING. American Rubber Store, - 65 Charlotte St. For Enamel Photos

J. H. CONNOLLEY, 75 Charlotte St. cor. King, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Human Hair Goods.

Braids, Bangs, Waves, Ornaments for the Hair, Crimping and Waving Irons, Combs, Perfumes and Fancy Goods in endless variety, from the cheapest to the best. American Hair Store, 67 Charlotte Street, three doors South of King, FINE WIGS A SPECIALTY. J. W. RAMSDALL.

Push Balls for Fancy Work.

HAVING bought a large quantity very low, we offer them at this price. You will find them the best value ever shown in the city. Every Shade Represented.

Daniel Robertson LONDON HOUSE RETAIL, Cor. Charlotte and Union Sts.

St. John—North. Mrs. Lillian Climo anticipates spending the coming winter in Georgia. Miss Alice Haddock returned last week after a pleasant vacation in Boston.

St. John—North. Miss Barker and Miss Cowan, of Mount Pleasant, returned on Saturday from a trip to Boston and New York. Miss Barker and Miss Cowan, of Mount Pleasant, returned on Saturday from a trip to Boston and New York.

St. John—North. The following ladies and gentlemen met on Monday evening and gave their friends, Miss Maud Crocker, of Paradise Row, a very pleasant surprise party. Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Fries, Miss Thorne, Mrs. Gowland, Miss Racine, Miss Gibbs, Miss Wills, Messrs. W. H. Wills, G. G. G. G., Dunlop, D. G. G. G., and Mrs. A. Morrison returned last week, having spent their honeymoon in Boston. They have taken up their residence on Orange street. They will be greatly missed by their many friends in the North End.

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SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

HALIFAX NOTES.

Prognosis is for a fine Halifax at the following places: KNOWLES' BOOK STORE, 34 George street; MORTON & CO., 111, Hills street; CLIFFORD STREET, Halifax hotel; ANDREW REID, 111, Hills street; HARTIS & MYLON, 111, Hills street; CORCORAN'S BOOK STORE, Spring Garden road; BUCKLEY'S DRUG STORE, Spring Garden road; POWERS' DRUG STORE, 111, Hills street; G. J. KEENE, 111, Hills street; J. W. DOLY, 111, Hills street; F. J. GRIFFIN, 145 Pleasant street; H. MANNEVEY, 145 Pleasant street; H. SILVER, 145 Pleasant street; CANADA NEWS CO., Railway depot; KIRBY & CO., 145 Pleasant street; F. J. HORSEMAN, Spring Garden road; J. W. ALLEN, 111, Hills street.

The small dance given on Monday evening by Mrs. Walter Jones, at her house in South Park street, was, I hear, most delightful. There were not more than forty people, but plenty of men, a good floor and a charming hostess prevented that dragging which is so frequently a feature of a small dance. The total absence of any crust was another refreshing feature of course, and dancing was carried on with much spirit until about two o'clock. I hear by the way that this dance was partly intended as a farewell to the ships, which went out on the following day.

It seems late in the day to go back to the dance given by Mrs. and Mr. Jones on Friday last, but I have heard so many complimentary things said of it during the past week that I cannot resist repeating them. Indeed, I have been so hard to please had they not been delighted with this good dance, the only drawback of which was that it was given by the most popular young lady in Halifax, who had not left out of her invitation list any one of her enormous number of friends, so that the crowd in the dancing room was at times something tremendous. A word must be given to the floor which was beyond reproach. There is not a single inch of good dancing as a rule, but here it is over boards—never carpet—and well French-chalked. On Friday it was impossible to feet this while dancing. Both large rooms on the ground floor were taken up by the dancers, and on the next floor were sitting on the floor, but quite unobtrusively. The great excellence of the supper is held in grateful remembrance by three-quarters of the masculine element among the guests, the other quarter being young, or in love, and therefore impervious to the charms of game pie and honeyed turkey. Ladies do not, however, neglect to eat, anything like the way they do at afternoon teas. The tales that could be unfolded of the consuming of rum punch, chocolate, and cake at two of the large teas of last week, are something stupendous.

The cloak rooms were on the third story at Miss Lawson's dance, a good climb, but quite unavoidable; and there were also a couple of sitting out rooms, occupied from start to finish of the dance. The stairs were really quite a pretty sight between the dances, for they were packed with couples from the ground floor to the third story. A very good and sensible feature of the evening was the presence of a bell at the beginning of every dance. The most determined stragglers could not get away, but it is some time since a dance has been so thoroughly well done in every way here, certainly not during the past summer. Mrs. Jones' dancing is to be commended for her admirable talent for organization, and the way in which she employed her knowledge of what a good dancer should be.

She was very plainly dressed in black, and made a capital hostess. There were some very pretty gowns worn at this dance, among which I particularly noticed several. Mrs. C. Alexander looked very well in a very handsome dress of pale blue brocade; and Miss Farr had a lovely gown of the same color, but of satin and gauze. Miss Clara Naugle was very well dressed in pale green moire, trimmed with little frills and ruchings of very pale pink. Miss Rigby wore also a charming frock of pink with black, not unlike the worn by Mrs. Wood, only that in her case the color was green and black. Mrs. Wallace Graham was also very handsomely dressed in dark cast-iron grey grain, trimmed with brilliant passementerie.

Miss St. George, of Montreal, was in white with a silver corslet; and Mrs. MacLean was wearing an old and pretty frock; but the great majority of dresses were nothing to speak of. Some of the friends of the Royal Navy had arrived by the 7:30 in time for Friday's dance. Among them I noticed Mr. "Pat" Stewart, who is to be commended in Halifax society; and Mr. Cockcroft, the latter looking very thin, and quite changed in appearance by having been a steward. I understand, joins the Pacific Squadron.

On Monday afternoon, Captain Rollins gave one of his pleasant parties at his house, near Birmingham St. There were not a great many guests, but everything was charmingly done. A reception was given to a party, by one of the ladies, which was received with much applause.

The South End Lawn Tennis Club did not understand, make as much by their concert as was expected. The Orpheus Hall was not by any means packed on the evening; but I fancy that on the other side there were a good many ticket holders who were led away into attending the last performance of the Grand Duchess. Mr. Wolf's was the first number on the programme, he sang very well, and acceptably. Miss Dolbin who came next had never before made her appearance to a Halifax audience. Her song was excused, as indeed was every number on the programme, possibly from a fear of not getting their money's worth on the part of the audience, who conscientiously demanded double allowance for every performer. Miss Stubbings who succeeded Miss Dolbin, sang with recitation and then a song, both well known to the majority of the audience. Mrs. E. Jones who had consented to recite, gave the "Woman of Minsterhead" and then in response to an encore did "The Maniac." The latter part of the concert was very well, and acceptable. Mrs. Dolbin who came next had never before made her appearance to a Halifax audience. Her song was excused, as indeed was every number on the programme, possibly from a fear of not getting their money's worth on the part of the audience, who conscientiously demanded double allowance for every performer. Miss Stubbings who succeeded Miss Dolbin, sang with recitation and then a song, both well known to the majority of the audience. Mrs. E. Jones who had consented to recite, gave the "Woman of Minsterhead" and then in response to an encore did "The Maniac." The latter part of the concert was very well, and acceptable.

On Monday afternoon, Mrs. E. Smith gave a large tea at her home in Victoria road. The ladies' rooms were filled with ladies in smart autumn toilettes, and the whole affair was thoroughly pleasant and well arranged.

On Monday evening there were the usual hallo-ween parties at the two or three houses in the south end and at the Arco which keep up this quaint old custom. Every game proper to the occasion was played, even to lobbish apples, and I heard that only the men but some of the ladies came in for a thorough wetting.

Mrs. Frank Roberts was one of the principal hostesses of the week as she gave a large and delightful dance in her house, on Tobin street, which has just been done up and refurbished very tastefully and tastefully.

Quite one of the prettiest dances of the autumn was not hard to give so pretty a house, and Mrs. Roberts had made in every way the most of her opportunities. There were some very handsome and well imagined dresses worn, the hostess looking particularly well. There being too good a crowd to be seen, pretty frocks were shown to great advantage. One especially lovely white one was very much admired, as was a youthful weaver.

I hear that Mrs. Ralph will spend the coming winter in England, instead of in Bermuda as last year. Mrs. Ralph will be very much missed, as she was very popular with every one.

On Thursday evening the officers of the R. A. and R. E. gave a supper party at the theatre at their usual time. There were about 20 guests who filled several rows at the opera, giving a very smart and well dressed look to the house. The supper was not a very late function, but as cheerful and successful as usual with the entertainments of these very excellent ladies.

On Saturday evening last there were two farewell dinners given in honor of the departing naval people. One at government house had Sir John and Lady Evelyn for chief guests; the other at Wellington barracks, was of the lesser lights in the naval world. The "Blacks," "Dimes," and other ships had a wet day on Tuesday for their departure, and a very deeply interested people saw them off from the shore. The ships are a great loss.

"Standard" Clothing House

Maybe it's your intention on your way down town some day this week to buy a suit or an overcoat for your boy. See our goods without fail. Clothing stores make faces at us this Fall, because we sell better Boys' Clothing, and for less. These \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$4.50 suits for little fellows make them cheap, a large stock to select from. We are selling an immense lot of Fall and Winter Overcoats now for Men. And why? Well we give the best value and latest styles at \$8.50, \$10.00, \$12.00 and \$15.00, made up equal to custom made. Cheaper Overcoats made up in the latest styles at \$4.50, \$6.00 and \$7.50, which cannot be equalled in the city. Reefers, Ulsters, Suits and Pants. The best plan is to call and see the value we give.

NOVA SCOTIA FURNISHING COMPANY—LTD., 168 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

When You Want Furniture, Carpets,

or any kind of House Furnishings, write us for Prices. We can offer inducements that will be to your advantage, and a postal to us stating requirements will receive prompt attention.

NOVA SCOTIA FURNISHING COMPANY—LTD., Successors to A. STEPHEN & SON, 101 and 103 BARRINGTON STREET.

Le Bon Marche.

Designers, Manufacturers and Importers of fine French Millinery Goods. Orders Solicited.

LE BON MARCHÉ, Halifax, N. S.

Special Offer of Bulbs.

- For \$1.00 we will send, Post Free, to any address in the Dominion, from 1st October to 1st December: Collection A. Suitable for House Culture. 3 ROMAN HYACINTHS, 3 JOURNELS, 1 EASTER LILY, 3 NARCISSUS, 3 FREESIAS, 6 TULIPS, 1 ORNITHOGALUM, 3 MIXED HYACINTHS. Collection B. Suitable for the Garden. 12 MIXED TULIPS, 6 HYACINTHS, 12 NARCISSUS POETICUS, 5 NARCISSUS (Garland Lily), 24 CROCI, 2 LILIUM CANDIDUM.

NOVA SCOTIA NURSERY, Lockman St., Halifax. (LATE JOHN MACDONALD). J. H. HARRIS, Manager.

This year in a social way, the "Blacks" in particular, and every one is springing to say good bye to them until the winter. A large contingent of ladies will follow their husbands to Bermuda in the next boat, it being one of the hardships of a navy man's existence that unless he himself, he cannot take his family about with him.

The very sensible and much needed article which appeared in Progress for last week on the subject of the hallo-ween parties given by women was too often gaily, reminds me of a remark in the text of the proposed Ladies Auxiliary of the S. P. C. A. There was a meeting at Government House some time ago, and arrangements were being made for the society, but beyond that the general public at least has heard no more of it. Now that the autumn is upon us, it is over, perhaps this much needed society will be organized.

The result of last Saturday's football match was a surprise to many people, and a great joy to others. To the impatience of the spectators, the result of the coming matches in the league more interesting, though I hear that the Wanderers' team was not the best they have ever had. The noise at the field after Saturday's match was something indescribable. The average taster after an American base ball match was nothing in comparison to the Dalhousie men formed up on leaving the field and marched through the town chanting a remarkable stave of warlike triumph regarding their victory. A tremendous number of people witnessed the match, and that of it is over, will be quite as well attended. I hear that Mr. W. A. Henry means to play half back today.

There is a sort of foreboding heavy upon the souls of enthusiastic skaters concerning the probability of there being no rink this winter. Not only has no one thought of undertaking the responsibility of carrying the rink, but the skating season has expired, and also that Mr. Clarke's lease has expired, and that he is not likely to renew it. This is a sad outlook, not only for skating people, but for all those who like to walk up and down at the rink afterwards, meet their friends, and drink tea. Worst of all, the usual Lenten rink parties will be wanting; the prospect of a dull winter that is to be a "nulla in die" is to be contemplated, but it is certainly before us at present.

The Woman's Work Exchange has already become an institution we should find it hard to get on without, and I am glad to hear that it promises to pay. Now that the cold weather is coming, the muffs now are also approaching, and I wonder if any enterprising ladies will be able to manufacture those articles and supply the demand. I am sure if the exchange were to send out a "muff" made up with a bell, as one once had in England, he would be brought out before he had accomplished the length of Morris street.

Are we to have any performances from the Amateur Dramatic club this winter. It is said that there is a thing or two settled, but it is to be hoped that in the new year they will give us a play or two.

YARMOUTH.

[Progress is for sale in Yarmouth at the stores of E. J. Vickery, Harris & Guest and Dr. Lovin's Drug Store.

Nov. 1.—The Misses Byrson entertained a number of their friends at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Byrson, on Monday evening. The number of guests was not large, but the hours spent were very pleasant, the Misses Byrson proving very entertaining hostesses.

Mr. W. Fryatt passed through Yarmouth en route for Portland on Saturday last. Mr. and Mrs. J. Y. Robbins returned on Saturday from a very pleasant visit to New York. While absent Mrs. Robbins was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Sisson.

F. Shaw is visiting friends in Annapolis. Mr. George Tuftest spent a fortnight in Boston, returning home last week. He was accompanied on his return by Mrs. E. Hope who also returned at the same time.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Mathall, of Liverpool, who have been in town for a short time, left on Wednesday evening's steamer for Boston. There was a small evening party given in their honor by Hon. J. E. and Mrs. Baker during their stay here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Spinyer of Boston were here for a short time last week. Mr. Wm. H. Dane and Master John Dane are absent from town on a short trip to Boston.

Mr. D. M. J. Woodman returned yesterday morning for Weymouth, where he has accepted the position of principal of Weymouth Bridge school, leaving on Wednesday evening for Boston.

The marriage of Miss Catherine M. Moberly and Mr. J. V. Pearson and wit, senior of a church in Hamilton, Ontario, took place in St. Thomas church, Toronto, on Tuesday, the 28th inst. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. B. E. B. Moberly and groomsmen being Miss Florence Moberly (sister of the bride), and Mr. F. B. Moore. The bride was attended by Miss Moberly, her bridesmaids, being for many years a resident here.

Mr. A. Hartwood, of Montreal, arrived here on Friday last week. Miss Annie Robertson left last week for New York to meet her father, Mr. Wm. Robertson, whom she will accompany a voyage to France.

Mrs. Wm. McKelvin was in Digby for a short time last week. Mr. J. E. Sherwood and Miss Sherwood were in town last week, leaving on Wednesday for their home in New York.

Mr. T. H. Robertson spent a few days here recently. Mr. Geo. Taylor, who has spent the past year with her aunt, Mrs. E. Taylor, St. John, returned to her home last week.

Mr. T. N. Bowen returned on Wednesday in company with Mr. C. Dyke from a short excursion to New England. Mr. J. Ross returned from a short excursion to New York.

Mr. J. C. Harlow, of Shelburne, passed through en route for New York last week. Mr. J. T. Tomkins spent a short time here lately.

Mr. Wm. Curry, of Windsor, was in town on Tuesday. Mr. A. C. Crowell and Miss Crowell returned home this week.

Mr. J. O. Davis, of Toronto, was in town recently. Harvest festivals are being celebrated in the different churches in town. That given on Sunday last in the Methodist church, was particularly well attended, and highly spoken of, particularly the sermon being made of the rendition of "The Beautiful Land of Ulah," by Miss E. J. G. G. G.

Mr. Forst, of the Digby Courier, spent a short time here before leaving for Boston on Tuesday evening last week. Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Mead, of Denver, Col., arrived here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Cam are visiting Mrs. Edgar Corbet, Parrishboro. Rev. R. White was in Wolfeville last week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. White is visiting her uncle, Dr. J. Harris, Paradise street. Mr. E. P. Churchill, of Milton, Queens county, has recently returned from a visit of several weeks in New Hampshire, on Tuesday. She has been accompanied by Miss Baxter, who has been visiting in Boston.

Do you break your Corsets over the Hips?

THE "PEARL" CORSET SHIELD

Prevents Corsets breaking over the hips, makes new Corsets last twice as long, and avoids wrinkles in the fitting of the dress. Old and broken corsets can be re-worn.

The ONLY invention for securing Shape, Comfort and Economy in corset wearing without enlarging the waist.

Conforms to all Positions of the Wearer without Wrinkling.

In Three Sizes: No. 1 for Corsets 18 to 23 inches, 2 " 23 to 28 " 3 " 28 to 36 " } 25c Per Pair.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON.

MONCTON, N. B. Nov. 1st, 1892.

FALL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Spring, '92

GENTLEMEN:— We desire to state that our travellers will be on the road very shortly with a most excellent line of SPRING and immediate samples of Boots and Shoes.

As in the past, we aim to present for your inspection, a complete line; and we feel confident that our present set is equal if not superior to any medium-priced house on the road.

Respectfully soliciting a share of your esteemed orders.

We remain yours, etc., L. HIGGINS & CO.

N. B.—A full assortment of the celebrated W. O. Johnson's Rubber Goods always in stock. Orders shipped same day as received.

Our Travellers

Are now on the road with

Assorting Samples.

Orders to them or the house direct will receive prompt attention.

SMITH BROTHERS, HALIFAX.

Oct. 27th, 1892.

Putner's EMULSION

Secures vigorous growth, avorts disease, and makes weakly and ailing children strong and healthy.

MAIDS MADE PLUMP AND ROSY.

Why don't you get clear of those Pimples? Powell's Pimple Pills will cure you.

Price, 25 cts. At all Drug Stores.

Why don't you get clear of those Pimples? Powell's Pimple Pills will cure you.

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Price, 25 cts. At all Drug Stores.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

(Continued from Fifth Page.)

erston, and Miss Arnold, of Fitz, spent Monday night at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Wood...

FREDERICTON.

(Proceedings for sale in Fredericton at the book store of W. T. H. Fenety and by James H. Haw...

Nov. 2.—Among the happy gatherings on Halloween were several wedding anniversary celebrations...

Nov. 3.—Among the happy gatherings on Halloween were several wedding anniversary celebrations...

Nov. 4.—Among the happy gatherings on Halloween were several wedding anniversary celebrations...

Nov. 5.—Among the happy gatherings on Halloween were several wedding anniversary celebrations...

Nov. 6.—Among the happy gatherings on Halloween were several wedding anniversary celebrations...

Nov. 7.—Among the happy gatherings on Halloween were several wedding anniversary celebrations...

Nov. 8.—Among the happy gatherings on Halloween were several wedding anniversary celebrations...

Nov. 9.—Among the happy gatherings on Halloween were several wedding anniversary celebrations...

CAMPBELLTON.

(Proceedings for sale in Campbellton at the store of A. E. Alexander, wholesale and retail dealer...

Nov. 1.—After an exciting election our town has assumed its customary quiet, and the best feeling prevails in the different parties...

FREDERICTON.

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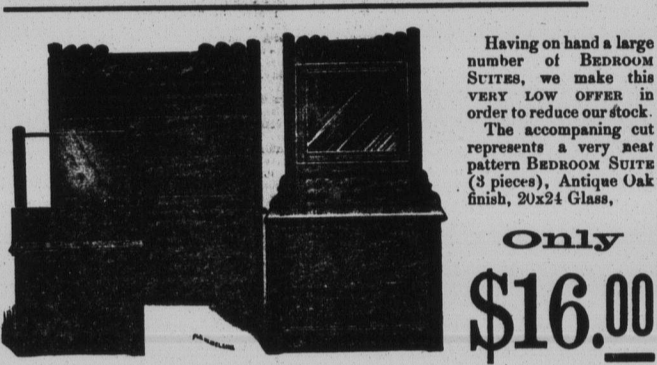
Nov. 9.—Among the happy gatherings on Halloween were several wedding anniversary celebrations...

IN OUR Winter Goods Department

We are offering the greatest possible inducements to buyers in Variety, Quality and Price. Black and Navy Blue Storm Serges; Stanley Costume Cloths, 54 in. wide; French Plaids, Stripes and Mixtures; Black and Colored Cashmeres.

Welsh, Hunter & Hamilton, 97 KING ST., ST. JOHN.

HOW IS THIS FOR PRICE?



Having on hand a large number of BEDROOM SUITES, we make this VERY LOW OFFER in order to reduce our stock.

Everett & Miller, - 13 Waterloo St., St. John.

Kington guests included, Mrs. McDonald, Misses McLaughlin and Sutton, and Messrs. C. H. Moore, Doherty, and Doherty.

Nov. 2.—Mr. J. W. J. Smith and Mrs. Smith moved into their new house...

Nov. 3.—Mr. J. W. J. Smith and Mrs. Smith moved into their new house...

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Simmons' Carpet Warerooms.

NEW PATTERNS IN Cork Carpet JUST OPENED. THE BEST FLOOR COVERING MADE. The Warmth, Softness, Noiselessness, Elasticity and Durability, excels all other floor coverings.

King Street, 68 South Side. Velveteens, Silk Velvets, Silk Plushes.

Table with columns for 'Fancy Velvets in Checks, Stripes and Brocades', 'Plushes, Fashionable Shades', and 'Balance of Wool Dress Goods'. Prices range from \$1.00 to \$2.50.

W. C. PITFIELD & CO. F. G. LANSLOWNE, Manager.

TEACHER—First class in Geography:—Where are Diamonds to be found? BRIGHT SCHOLAR:—At W. Tremaine Gard's Goldsmith and Jeweler, 81 King street, will be found one of the largest and most beautiful assortments of Diamonds to be seen in the Maritime Provinces...

W. TREMAINE CARD. The New World Typewriter. Price \$15.00.

SPEED—30 WORDS A MINUTE. SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION. ALIGNMENT PERFECT. EASILY LEARNED. ALWAYS READY. WRITES 77 CHARACTERS.

H. CHUBB & CO., Agents, - St. John, N. B.

Nov. 1.—A large number of young people drove to Aroostook Junction Monday evening to see the Misses Julia Rivers, Danes, and other games were indulged in.

Nov. 2.—Miss Ethel O'Brien, daughter of postmaster O'Brien, gave a very pleasant tea party on Thursday evening in honor of Miss Gertrude Hild...

Nov. 3.—A number of relatives and friends of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Stevens drove out from the city last Thursday evening to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage.

Nov. 4.—A number of relatives and friends of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Stevens drove out from the city last Thursday evening to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage.

Nov. 5.—A number of relatives and friends of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Stevens drove out from the city last Thursday evening to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage.

SOME OF WIMAN'S IDEAS

On the Trade Relations of Canada, United States—Paris and France...

Erastus Wiman created a most favorable impression in his lecturing trip to the time provinces. He spoke at St. John's, Charlottetown, New Glasgow, and John, four of the principal centres of agriculture and manufacture...

His addresses will give the people to think about, and PROGRESS has such thoughts of his as were compiled from his papers and, in our opinion, most readable and striking. They are worth reading and thinking over. He said:

The cost of living in Great Britain after all is the basis of her commercial success abroad, has been greatly influenced by the amplitude of food products from the United States. The agricultural condition in England is the testimony of the statement, for although the farm has been hurt, a vastly greater number of consumers and manufacturing people have been helped by the cheapened supplies.

Again, what is the extent of the competition by the United States to the time greatness of Great Britain? The investment in British shipping today has grown in amount than in any distinctive interest in that country power to earn consists in its ability to outstrip other nations. With what nations the world is the maritime commerce is a struggle as between Great Britain and the United States? Recall the splendidly of ocean greyhounds that almost daily between Liverpool and New York, also the lines of freighters, such as the White Star, additions, the great Navy line, the Anchor, the British Mail, and other lines of which the little tramp steamers that score come into New York, Portland, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, Galveston, and other ports in themselves a vast flotilla, can and valuably employed for the benefit of the people of Great Britain. Besides the steady ships under canvas, whose interest is paid by this commercial navy the products of the continent parts of the world, the British transportation of American products greater than the profits realized from their equal investment.

It is impossible to trace, even with closest knowledge, the rivulets and streams of British capital that has come into the United States. An estimate recently shows that out of 1,000 millions of dollars which Great Britain receives in the interest yearly, 200 millions of came from the United States alone. The very elements that have made the United States successful are the elements which Canada needs. The advantages of the United States as a continental union, and not in the possible category of events worthy to help to both as to break down the barrier that exists between the two countries.

Two forms of Continental Unity are possible between the United States and Canada. One form is that of a political union, another form is that of a political union, another form is that of a political union, another form is that of a political union...

Have You Shaved This Morning? If not, step right in to the Royal Barber Shop, 30 King Street. The best workmen employed.

RAZORS HONED TO ORDER. Face Washes Supplied for Home Use. D. J. McINTYRE, Proprietor.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1892.

SOME OF WIMAN'S IDEAS,

COLLECTED FROM HIS MARITIME PROVINCE LECTURES

On the Trade Relations of Canada and the United States—Facts and Figures Worth Reading and Thinking Over by People on All Sides of Politics.

Erastus Wiman created a most favorable impression in his lecturing trip to the maritime provinces. He spoke at Halifax, Charlottetown, New Glasgow, and St. John, four of the principal centres of trade, agriculture and manufacture, and was greeted everywhere by large audiences.

Mr. Wiman treated his subjects with much freedom and vigor, but refrained carefully from saying anything that would be offensive either to conservative or liberal; he talked, in fact, as a business man from a commercial standpoint, and as one of the most successful of them his words had much weight.

His addresses will give the people much to think about, and PROGRESS has taken such thoughts of his as were complete in paragraphs and, in our opinion, most forcible and striking. They are worth reading and thinking over. He said:

The cost of living in Great Britain, which after all is the basis of her commercial success abroad, has been greatly influenced by the amplitude of food products from the United States. The agricultural depression in England is the testimony to this statement, for although the farmer has been hurt, a vastly greater number of consumers and manufacturing population have been helped by the cheapened food supplies.

Thus while the United States has seemed to be the commercial enemy of Great Britain, the opposite has been the case so far as the supply of food and raw material is concerned. England's supply of cotton, equally with her supply of breadstuffs and provisions, tobacco, cheese, butter, oil, and other essentials, is more largely derived from the United States than from elsewhere.

Again, what is the extent of the contribution by the United States to the maritime greatness of Great Britain? The investment in British shipping today is perhaps greater in amount than in any other distinctive interest in that country. Its power to earn consists in its ability to trade with other nations. With what nation in the world is the maritime commerce so profitable as between Great Britain and the United States? Recall the splendid lines of ocean greyhounds that almost daily ply between Liverpool and New York, recall also the lines of freighters, such as the new White Star additions, the great National line, the Anchor, the Wilson, the Allan, State, and other lines of which we hear but little. The tramp steamers that by the score come into New York, Portland, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, Galveston, and other places, form in themselves a vast flotilla, constantly and valuably employed for the benefit of the people of Great Britain. Besides these, the staple ships under canvas, whose name is legion, that come into all these ports to carry the products of the continent to all parts of the world. Britain's profit on transportation of American products is greater than the profits realized from any other equal investment.

It is impossible to trace, even with the closest knowledge, the rivulets and streams of British capital that has come into the United States. An estimate recently made shows that out of 1,000 millions of dollars which Great Britain receives in the shape of interest yearly, 200 millions of this came from the United States alone. Thus almost four millions of dollars a week in interest is paid by this commercial rival, this bitter enemy, this disloyal daughter of the great mother of nations. Surely a contribution of four millions a week, which in a very short time may be a million dollars a day, is not to be ignored among the achievements which the opportunity of the United States have afforded to Great Britain. Now, if these opportunities could be enlarged by a continental unity, and the United States make a great profit, Canada be enormously benefited, and Great Britain and the rest of the world helped, is it not time that some form of union should be considered. So far as Canada is concerned nothing in the whole range of possible events could happen which would so beneficially affect her, as to have the opportunities of the United States so far enlarged as to extend into the Northern half of the continent.

The very elements that have made the United States successful are the elements which Canada needs. The advantage to the United States of a continental unity is quite as great as to Canada, and nothing in the possible category of events would be so helpful to both as to break down the barrier that exists between the two countries.

Two forms of Continental Unity seem possible between the United States and Canada. One form is that of a political union, another form is that of a reciprocal or commercial union, by which the customs barrier line between the two countries could be completely obliterated. It is to discuss before you these two modes of union that this opportunity has been sought. Let us first talk of political union. So far as it is possible to estimate the advantages which would flow to both countries from a union of material interest, nothing could occur so advantageous as a political union. The growth in the United States is the measure of the growth possible to Canada if the countries were one politically as well as commercially. So far as advantage is concerned, there is simply no question as to the material gain to Canada. The speaker said, that he was once asked before the committee of the senate of the United States, how much, as a realizable

asset, Canada would increase if she were a part of the union. He had replied, that she would be worth a hundred times as much as she is now. Being asked if he did not mean a hundred per cent, he replied, no, he meant what he had said, viz., a hundred times as much. He meant by that, that the iron mines of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Algoma were practically worthless, so far as an output was concerned, but that with an unlimited market for the highest grade of ore, mined at a less expense and nearest the greatest means of communication, would be worth a hundred times as much as they are today. He meant that the fisheries, timber limits, and above all, the shipping interests of the country, would be augmented a hundred times. Canada had spent sixty millions of dollars in her canals, and she has less than sixty craft to navigate them. If she were a part of the United States, she would be the greatest shipping nation in the world. There was commerce floating for eight months in the year on the Detroit River, which exceeded in tonnage that of London and Liverpool combined for the whole year, and Canada had not a dollar's interest in that tonnage. If she were a part of the



ERASTUS WIMAN.

Union she would have one-half of it, because her people are natural-born sailors, she has abundant supply of raw material, great ports, and a development in this respect would far exceed the above estimate, put before the Senate Committee. So with almost every other asset it is possible to name. Certainly the farms of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island would be worth the interest on a hundred times their present value, if the markets of the United States were freely opened to them.

That there is a growth in the sentiment in favor of political union, there can be no doubt. It is a natural growth, and if there is no hope for a reciprocal union, if there is no chance for a better relation between these two countries, it is a fact that the sentiment towards a political assimilation will grow with great rapidity. The extent of the personal annexation that is all the time going forward in the shape of an exodus, must have its eventual effect upon the country left behind. A census of the Canadians in the United States is one of the most remarkable features of the hour. The "new Yankee," as the Nova Scotian is called in Boston, the ever-present French Canadian, who in every manufacturing town is found to prevail, equally with the enterprising native of Ontario, occupy positions in the United States, today, more influential, more controlling and more profitable than any other single class of immigration that has ever reached those shores.

There is no justification whatever in Canada seeking a different political alliance. Great Britain has treated Canada with the utmost liberality and freedom. Not a dollar of Canadian revenue is sought for by the Imperial Treasury, and notwithstanding the enormous expenditure which Great Britain has incurred in maintaining Canada. Advancing her money for internal improvements and contributing in every way to her success, she practically gives up to the people of Canada the entire country, without charge, or limit, or exaction. No mother ever endowed a child with an inheritance so vast, no nation ever gave up more completely a possession so great as the territory Canada owns and possesses from Great Britain without let or hindrance.

The strongest argument for political union is that commercial union is impossible. The speaker said he professed to know as much about this question as any other living man. He claimed that he had opportunities in the United States approached by no other individual for testing public sentiment, he had an enormous contact with public men, with bankers, with merchants, manufacturers, and the commercial class, more than any other Canadian. Some credit must be given to him for intelligence and sincerity, in addition to his knowledge, and that with all this behind him, he made this deliberate statement, that he believed that if the Canadian people, through their government, would consent to a complete and perfect reciprocity, in less than three years it could be achieved. It was true that many politicians thought they could make capital by retaliation, and the

foolish movement in favor of annexation in Canada has been so magnified as to make a good many people suppose there was a growth in the sentiment, that in time would become effective. But the business men of the country know better. Their information is much more complete, and they realize that if there was any hope at all for a close relation between the two people it would be through reciprocal or commercial arrangements.

The advocacy of annexation in Canada does infinite harm in the United States. Nothing can ever be accomplished by encouraging retaliation in that country. The people of Canada are not to be driven into a political alliance, which they do not covet, out of a political alliance with which they are entirely content. If annexation is ever to be achieved, it must be done by a condition of preparedness on the part of both parties to the contract. If a sensible and reasonable man thought for an instant that annexation might be much easier brought about by a close commercial intimacy than by continued retaliation, and there are many who believe that annexation will follow from reciprocity, there are many more who



ERASTUS WIMAN.

Nature intended that there should be a union of some kind between the Northern and Southern half of the North American continent. Nowhere else in the world is it more plainly evident that one section is a complement of the other, each in a marked degree dependent upon the other. Not only are there no mountains to divide them, no seas to separate them, but the line of division between the two regions in other respects is as imperceptible. In climate, variety on the North American continent is the highest advantage it possesses. Therefore, to restrict a people by legislation, by law or by commercial policy to one kind of climate, is to legislate against Providence. It looks like a conflict between the Divine law and the human law, in thus enforcing the laws of man against the laws of nature. To enforce such a policy is impolitic, and in the end disastrous to the body politic. The products of both North and South are found singularly and absolutely essential to each other region. Thus, the Canadian needs cotton for clothing, and he can get it alone from the Southern States. Why should there be a legal impediment from his getting it where he desires, either raw or manufactured? On the other hand, the New Englander, who manufactures the cotton, needs coal and food products, and these are found nearest and cheapest, in the Maritime Provinces. The policy that shuts out coal from New England and opens the mines of Pennsylvania to foreign pauper emigration, until now the English language is hardly spoken therein, is the supreme folly a government ever permitted. Equally, the policy which shuts out New England manufactures from the Maritime Provinces, so that in exchange for them the people of these Provinces should not produce food and warmth for the New Englander, with a good profit, is a policy disastrous to both sections. So with lumber for shelter, which the Americans need, and which alone can be found in Canada; with fish, which Canada alone can supply, in exchange for tobacco, sugar, corn, flour, oil, and the thousand other things which go to make up the sum of human happiness. The free exchange of products, without let or hindrance, was ordained by nature, and a union of interests between the north and south is plainly essential to their prosperity and perfect development as the sun is to light.

The success of Great Britain, on the one hand, and the success of the United States, on the other, are illustrations of the advantage of interchanging of the products of various climates. Great Britain, if her trade was confined to her own latitudes, would be a mere speck upon the sea of commerce, while today she fills the eye of the world as the greatest of commercial nations. Laying tribute, as she does, from every nation under the sun, she is the highest illustration of the advantages of the principles of a commercial union with the rest of the world. Though it must be admitted at times this union is denied her, she never refuses it from her side of the bargain. Equally the success of the United

Mantle Department.

IN consequence of the late arrival of additional novelties in Mantles, Jackets, etc., we have decided to offer them at largely reduced prices, as an incentive to ladies looking for a Winter Cloak, to purchase one of these exceedingly handsome and stylish Cloaks. These Garments should have been on display in our show-rooms on the first of September, but were not received until the middle of October. They are in the very latest Foreign Fashion, and exquisitely trimmed with Embroidery, Soutache Braid, Combination Fur, Astrachan, Persian Lamb, Mink, etc., made from beautiful materials, including Aix-la-Chapelle Beaver, Fine Camel's Hair Cheviot, Sedan Etoile, etc., etc.

As the season is now so far advanced, and these garments are all expensive high-class novelties, we have made some striking reductions, for example: Stylish Three-quarter Capes in Fawn and Tan Colors, Novelties.

Former Price \$31.00, reduced to \$17.50 Former Price \$39.00, reduced to \$23.00

Handsme Black Capes, Novelties, reduced to \$17.50, \$19, \$23, \$25, \$27, \$33, \$37 and \$47

We invite the Ladies to call and see these Garments, which are the same in style as shown in the leading illustrated fashion journals, and also shown this season in New York and London.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON.

To Order!

States is an illustration of the advantages of free trade over wide areas, for it must be borne in mind that notwithstanding the policy of isolation which the United States have pursued against other nations, she has pursued a nation of forty nations. Trade has been freer, and among a larger number of traders within the United States than anywhere else in the world. The great commonwealths that have been built up, and the great resources that have been developed, have been more the result of the perfect freedom of intercourse between them and between the climatic and productive advantages which each possesses than any other influence. Therefore, the experience in Great Britain, and the results which have been achieved from a commercial freedom on the one hand, and an equal internal commercial freedom between different climates in the United States on the other, are illustrations of the necessity for a union of some kind between the northern and southern half of the continent of North America.



A few Check Tweed suitings to be made to Order in same style as cut. Well made and Trimmed. Good value at \$20.00, our price \$15.00. A nice Mixed Tweed suit, heavy winter Goods, dark shades, made up same style as cut. Lap seam, well made and trimmed. Good business suits. \$17. Heavy Mixed and Checked Scotch Tweeds made up to Order, double breasted, same style as cut. Good Winter Suits. \$20. Heavy weight Heather pattern Scotch Bannockburn Tweed made to order same style as cut, as low as \$19.00 per suit, and up to \$23. \$19.

The strongest argument against commercial union is that the tariff is to be regulated by the larger party to the bargain. This being the United States, it follows that the Canadian tariff would have to be similar to that which prevails in the United States. In other words, that the tariff line which now extends athwart the continent, south of its centre, shall be lifted up and placed right round the continent, and that the same duties and charges shall be collected at Halifax as at Boston, at Montreal as at New York, at Vancouver and Victoria as at San Francisco and Portland. So far as advance in the tariff is concerned, for Canada it would not amount to very much, because it is not improbable the United States tariff would be reduced to an equal amount, so that there would be a movement on both sides towards unification. It would not increase the amount to be collected in Canada. On the contrary, the proportion of revenue which each inhabitant would entitle the general government to claim, would enormously augment the revenues of the country, so far as collections against the outside world are concerned.

When it is considered that the total exports of Great Britain to Canada amount to the insignificant sum of three per cent. of the total amount sent out of Great Britain, and when it is recalled that the ability of Canada would be enormously increased to buy British goods, should they prosper and the proportion of revenue which each inhabitant would entitle the general government to claim, would enormously augment the revenues of the country, so far as collections against the outside world are concerned.

There are five great classes in Canada that would be enormously benefitted by a free market in the United States. These are, the farmer, the fisherman, the miner, the lumberman and the shipper. The interests of every one of these classes, comprising two-thirds of the entire population, would be advanced ten-fold, compared with the disadvantages which would follow to the British manufacturer. The total importations from Great Britain are about 40 millions of dollars. The profit on this 40 millions does not exceed ten per cent, or say four millions of dollars. This profit is a mere bagatelle compared with the profit which this aggregation, fishermen, miners, lumbermen and shippers, would get by a free and unrestricted access to the great markets to the south. Four millions of dollars a year could well be paid by the government of Canada to the English manufacturer, if such was essential, for the permission to buy cheap goods in the United States, on the one hand, and to export into that country the products and manufactures of Canada, on the other.

Is it not the supremest folly in the world, from a purely economic point of view, to keep this country in leading strings forever, because people who have no relation to it in the world, except as buyers and sellers, get four millions of dollars a year profit out of products they send hither. If it could be shown that each of these men were making ten times that amount out of the United States, and that they would continue to make the same out of Canada, when Canada reached a development equal to that country, what argument possesses any force as to discriminate against the English manufacturer? Strip the idea of all sentimental consideration, let us look at it purely and solely, how it affects the fishermen of this country, the miners, farmers, producers and manufacturers, who would have in the United States a market for all that they could produce, which would be enormously beneficial to them.

England has reached a point in her career, in which her fortunes do not rest on trade alone. Her manufactures are beginning to play a secondary part in producing her accumulations of wealth for which she has

become famous. Her investors are the earning powers of the country now, rather than her manufacturers and exporters. Thus it is said that the total receipts by Great Britain from interest, dividends and the results of investments abroad, equal a thousand millions of dollars a year. A thousand millions of dollars a year is a vast sum, amounting to pretty nearly three millions of dollars a day, and the sum is derived not from any export of goods, not from any trade transactions, or the results of industry or labor. It is simply for the use of money in all parts of the world, in the promotion of various enterprises, in return for indebtedness by states, colonies, corporations, municipalities and individuals.

The present is a time for stock-taking—a period for an inventory of achievement, of profits, of possessions, of prospects. The Columbus commemoration bids the nations that occupy the continent to stop as ships on mid-ocean, and take an observation for future guidance. The century closing a career more wonderful in achievements than was accomplished in the 1800 years that preceded it, admonishes those who are laggers in the race to reverse their policy and join in the procession that on this continent moves towards progress and permanent prosperity. So, happily, in the Republic that more rapidly than elsewhere has advanced Anglo-Saxon civilization, a period has been reached when a reversal of the policy of belligerency is likely to follow. The necessity for a change by the Republican party in the control of the government whereby reciprocity takes its place side by side with protection on the banners of the party is significant of the pending change. If this party succeed in maintaining their control of their affairs, there is good ground for hope that toward the best of the continent, there will be a disposition to unshackle commerce and enlarge trade.

If loyalty consisted in benefiting the mother country by trade, then each American is almost three times as loyal as each Canadian. It however the changing tendencies in the United States would be effective, and the barbed wire fence that now surrounds it be covered and its repulsive features removed it would be seen what might be expected in the future, if in the past against such adverse circumstances so much had been done. Meantime in Canada the question of the future was pressing. The necessity for some change was apparent. Mr. Chamberlain had said Canada could not remain as she is, and a great many more felt that some change in policy so far as affected the United States would occur. The change could take on the shape of some kind of commercial bargain by which each section of the continent would be more beneficial to the other than had hitherto been.

Comfort, happiness, intelligence, intellectual development, and all that goes to make up the sum of human blessedness is more the result of freedom of trade than by a policy of restriction and exclusion. Of all people those of Canada should now realize this. Her people in vast numbers are leaving her, and her losses in the past 25 years by actual expenditure on the million who had departed was not less than a billion of dollars. To save this vast loss,

\$3.00

Parcels.

FOR the convenience of out-of-town customers, we make up \$3.00 parcels. If you want a Dress or Jacket for a child, all that is required of you is \$3.00. Tell us age of child and what color goods is wanted whether plain or fancy. Then leave the rest to us. We will furnish the material, linings and trimmings for either dress or jacket and deliver all in your town free of any charge above \$3.00. If everything is not satisfactory parcel may be returned, and money refunded.

Bankers—The Bank of Montreal. ADDRESS—GEO. H. MCKAY, St. John, N. B.

to have so enormous a sum safely invested by the efforts of its people remaining in this new country was surely the highest statesmanship. It was Anglo-Saxon sense that would carefully investigate and readily admit the truth if found in error. The tides ebb and flow with no greater regularity than nations learn and unlearn. The pendulum that sways one way to the scheme of protection as embodied in the McKinley tariff is just as likely to swing to the other extreme in the advanced position which Chicago Democrats insisted the Democratic party should occupy. The impending events of the next few days, of the next few months, may change the whole aspect of a possible commercial union and at any rate it will be clear a majority of the people of the United States will be found on the side of enlarged relations with the rest of the world. The world moves as the Anglo-Saxon civilization progresses. If the great scheme that in the American revolution was created, could be healed by a close commercial union of its three great branches, between the United States and Canada a new hope would open its portals of promise for our native land, for the mother land, for our kinsmen across the border and for all mankind.

SHALL HONEYMOONS GO?

A PLEA FOR THE FASHION OF THE WEDDING JOURNEY.

The One Time When People Should Enjoy a Holiday—By Missing the Journey of Life Together—Something About the Destiny of the Street-Train.

What the dictates of common sense utterly failed to change, the edict of fashion has effected, and the trained gown for street wear has been relegated to the echoing corridors of the past, or to be more exact, the old clothes room or the rag bag; and a very good thing it is. Of course the thrifty maid or matron will be too economical to waste so much good material, so she will pin her faith on the delusive promise held out by the pattern the skirt was cut from, that it was "perforated for round length," and endeavor to reduce the rejected garment to the requisite dimensions, but I don't think she will wear it very often afterwards; she will be thankful enough if she possesses a younger sister, or a poor relation on whom she can confer it, for what long skirt was ever yet cut over into symmetrical proportions and hung well all round! Not one since the world began, I think, and I doubt it one ever will be.

It is of course very humiliating to reflect that the most ardent and scientific reformers shouted against the trained skirt in clarion tones until they most surely have made their throats sore without the least result, and that just as they were beginning to get a little tired of the subject themselves and had almost resolved to let people dress as they liked, the object of their aversion should die a natural death, but still the fact that so foolish and untidy a fashion is dead at last should be matter enough for rejoicing, no matter how the demise came about. It was a fashion that every woman of good taste and refined instinct detested because it was dirty and repulsive and it caused the ruin of many a dainty fabric, so we bid it good-bye gladly, and only hope it may be buried under so heavy a monument of obloquy that a resurrection at some future time will be impossible for it.

One by one our most tenderly cherished and fondly prized ideals are being torn from us, and by and by we shall have nothing left to cling to but the hard, cold realities of life unsoftened by a gleam of sentiment or romance. One cold-blooded statistician comes forward, turns the merciless bull's eye lantern of historical research upon the William Tell of our childhood's days and tells us positively that he never shot an apple off his son's head at all, in fact he never had a son, and I don't even know whether he had a bow and arrows or not, because our scientist avers that he never existed at all. Another demolishes George Washington's hatchet more completely than the hero of that delightful piece of fiction is said to have put an end to the cherry tree; I believe he has proved conclusively that cherry trees would not grow in the district in which the Washington family lived, and even if they had the Washington homestead had no back yard in which to grow them, nor did their son, George, ever own a hatchet with which to chop one down. Joan of Arc was not burned but married and lived to become the mother of a large family, and Cleopatra had bright red hair.

Now all this ruthless destruction of time-honored traditions is bad enough still we can bear it as long as Christopher Columbus and William the Conqueror are left to us, but when an iconoclast is found with courage enough to come forward and advocate the abolition of the honeymoon we feel that things have gone far enough in the direction of hard fact, versus beautiful romance, and that in the name of the gentle god hymen, as well as for our own sakes we must arise as one man and defend our rights. It is fashionable to know to deny the existence of a heavenly paradise and so there is all the more reason why we should cling with redoubled tenacity to this our one earthly paradise. Can it be possible that a woman spoke in a recent article which appeared in this paper advocating its decline and fall? Surely not, else she spoke hastily for what woman's heart does not acknowledge the delightful romance of the honeymoon? Of course by this I mean the honeymoon journey, since it is out of the power of fashion, custom, legislation or any other force, to destroy the honeymoon itself, that, thank fortune, is the exclusive property of the two who have entered a paradise of their own lighted by the beams of that most blessed of moons. But I mean the wedding trip, the delightful setting forth on the first journey together, which seems so fitting a type of the life journey the young bride and groom are to travel hand in hand. There is such flavor of adventure about it; such a feeling that they are going forth into a perfectly new world, a glorious untrodden country all their own, in which they two shall reign together. And surely it is a glorious kingdom they have entered, the kingdom of love, which is the oldest monarchy the world has any record of, and yet is always new to those happy beings who are wandering in its sunny meadows for the first time. So it seems fitting that they should be allowed to stroll about in those Elysian fields quite alone for a little while, before they face the stern realities of everyday life again.

What matron is there who does not look back to her honeymoon journey as the happiest time of her life, the most perfectly irresponsible delightful fortnight she ever spent? A time when she had not a care, not an anxiety in the world, and when she and Harry had nothing to do but enjoy themselves, see all the sights possible, love one another, and get their photographs taken in every imaginable variety of attitude and costume. Those were golden days indeed, and nothing in the after years could ever efface the impression. No journey afterwards however happy could be quite the same. The sensible bride who resolves to go straight to her own house and postpone the trip till some other time when they can better afford it, misses more than she reckons, for ten chances to one that "other time"

never comes, the cares and responsibilities of life crowd upon the young housekeeper and she do not feel they can spare the time, so the trip is postponed indefinitely and finally dispensed with altogether.

No, no; there is one more cherished reality we must cling to besides Columbus, and William of Normandy; cling to all the more closely, now that it is assailed by writers of our own sex, and cherish as one of our dearest liberties, the chief bulwark of our empire, and that is the honeymoon journey. Arise! oh sisters in the majesty of your power and say that it shall not go.

ASTRA.

MANUSCRIPTS OF AUTHORS.

What becomes of them after the Books Are Published.

What becomes of authors' manuscripts? We mean, of course, those which are printed; the others are not worth inquiring about, says an English paper. The first impulse of a writer, when his "copy" is returned to him from the printers, dirty and plentifully embellished with calligraphic marks, is to pitch it into the waste-paper basket. Nothing looks more dead; nothing is more reminiscent of joys and sorrows. There, indeed, it generally goes.

But authors of reputation know that there is or will be a demand for their manuscripts, and consequently either give them away or preserve them. Wilkie Collins kept his, and they were sold after his death. Dickens presented his to Forster and others of his friends—most of them, however, to his great helper—and in one case the gift was at once turned into cash by being sold to an American for a good round sum. On his death Forster's treasures were deposited in South Kensington Museum. George Eliot's manuscripts have only recently become the property of the nation. The author gave them to her "husband," G. H. Lewes, as Miss Braddon gives hers to Mr. Maxwell, who has them sumptuously bound. Mr. Lewes returned the compliment by presenting some of his manuscripts to George Eliot.

In this way "copy" occasionally comes into the market, generally with the most satisfactory results to the vendors. Anything of Goldsmith or Thackeray is eagerly snapped up. The manuscript of Bishop Heber's well-known hymn, "From Greenland's icy mountains," was sold a few months back for £12. Then the increase in the value of Scott's "copy" is extraordinary. In 1831, when the manuscripts of thirteen Waverley Novels were sold for the benefit of Constable's creditors, they realized only £317, or an average of £25 each—a very poor price. In 1889 a single copy of "The Abbot" brought £18; and in the following year the first volume of "The Lay of the Minstrel" found a purchaser at more than £80. Last year, however, a page of "Kenilworth" was sold for only £15, which shows a decrease as compared with the value of Scott in 1889.

Unfortunately, there is not much chance of getting bargains in authors' manuscripts, for the reason, among others, that America is simply "great" on such things, and can afford to bid high. In Mr. Child's collection many English authors are represented: Dickens by the MS. of "Our Mutual Friend." Another collection at Buffalo has, besides the entire "copy" of Emerson's "Representative Men" (709 quarto pages), and of other native productions, press manuscript of Burns, Browning Southey, Tennyson, DeQuincey and Gladstone. All these treasures have been presented to the city by one man, who, in the words of an American paper had them bound in "levant morocco, magnificent in colour combinations." It is a detail worth adding that his gift can only be looked at in the presence of the librarian, and has considerably ordered that that gentleman is not to be obliged to come if he does not like.

Writing With the Left Hand.

The number of men who can write legibly with the left hand is very small in this country where the faculty of being ambidextrous is not appreciated. At its full worth, says a writer in *Cassell's Journal*, Sir Edwin Arnold remarked some time back that in Japan every child is taught to write with either or both hands, and he hinted that this was not the only evidence of sound common sense he met with while in the kingdom of the Mikado. The present writer learned to write with his left hand some years ago, in consequence of the impression created in his mind by reading the arguments of Charles Reade on the subject, and now he changes his pen from hand to hand on the first impression of weariness.

There have been many remedies suggested for what is known as writer's cramp, and many writers alternate between the pen and the typewriter; but the simplest plan of all is to acquire the art of writing with either hand, and change from one to the other on the first suspicion of fatigue. It is quite easy for a child to learn to write with the left hand, and, although after the muscles have got set with age it is more difficult, almost any man can learn to write with his left hand in a week, and to write about as well with one hand as the other in less than a year.

Changed Opinion and Name.

A missionary among the Indians in Manitoba said, at a gathering not long ago, that he knew a chief whose name was "Man-afraid-of-Nobody." He married a dusky Xantippe, and, before the honeymoon ended, called the tribe together, and asked to have his name changed. They will be starting a discussion about marriage being a failure in that part of the world soon.

Can Always Find Takers.

A practical philanthropy, which it is hardly to be expected will find many imitators, is that of Lady Humphrey, an Englishwoman. She has in her service continually from twelve to fifteen young girls, whom, when well trained, she passes on to other households, renewing the supply to again train and move on.—Chicago Journal.

The Highest Position Quickest.

In reply to a young writer who wished to know which magazine would give him the highest position quickest, a contemporary advised, "a powder magazine, if you contribute a fiery article."

Sample Chocolate Free.

A postal card addressed to C. Alfred Chouillon, Montreal, will secure you samples of Menier's delicious imported Chocolate, directions for using.

COAL SUPPLY OF THE WORLD.

It Has a Limit Which at Some Unnamed Day Must Be Reached.

The coal pit is not inexhaustible. The bottom may not be in sight, nor its future cleaning up be of any immediate concern, but its eventual exhaustion is none the less a pre-determined fact. It may or may not be of any appreciable concern when its last contribution to human service is dumped in a coal bin, as in the immense process of its manufacture and storage it has evidenced a creative design, in which the provision of fuel for man's use was not limited to an exhaustive article. The formation of fuel was not arrested when anthracite and bituminous coal became a mineral fact, nor was the process of formation stopped when what is known as the creative week had its Saturday night. This may qualify, but it does not annul the fact of a limit to future coal supplies.

The world's annual output of coal has, it is estimated, reached a total of 485,000,000 tons, and the countries contributing to that enormous total were as follows, together with the amounts they produced in 1890: Great Britain and Ireland, 128,000,000 tons; America, United States (estimated for 1891), 141,000,000 tons; Germany, 90,000,000 tons; France, 28,000,000 tons; Belgium, 20,000,000 tons; Austria, 9,000,000 tons; Russia (1888), 6,000,000 tons; others, 9,000,000 tons. During the last twenty years there has been a marked increase in the consumption of coal, which was, no doubt, commensurate with increased industrial activity. Thus, comparing European countries alone, the average annual output for the period of 1890-91 was upward of 62,000,000 tons greater than during the previous decade, and that rate of interest bade fair to be maintained, so that the world's consumption of coal would soon reach 500,000,000 tons per annum, if it had not already done so.

In an investigation made by a royal commissioner as to the ascertainable sources of coal in Great Britain it was ascertained that not more than 146,773,000,000 tons were available at depths not exceeding 4,000 feet from the surface, a reserve which, at the present rate of increase of population and of coal consumption would be practically exhausted in less than 300 years.

The law of limit in this, as in all other mineral products, is, of course, without exception. It is simply a difference in tonnage. Industrial activity, to which under present conditions the use of coal is indispensable for steam and power purposes, is not only multiplying the demands of consumption, but has a widening area of use, to which the map of the two hemispheres is the only limit.

We cannot add a pound of coal to nature's deposits or build an addition to the planetary cellar, but it is possible to economize a product in the use of which civilization has been ignorantly wasteful.—Age of Steel.

THINGS OF VALUE.

The turmoil of the world will always die if we set our faces to climb heavenward.—Hawthorne.

PELEE ISLAND CLARET for Dyspepsia is the same Grape Cure so famous in Europe. GLASGOW, 17th December, 1891.

FOURTH QUARTERLY REPORT FOR 1891 ON ROBERT BROWN'S "FOUR CROWN" BLEND OF SCOTCH WHISKY.

I have made a careful analysis of a sample of 10,000 gallons of Robert Brown's "Four Crown" Blend of Scotch Whisky, taken by myself on the 9th inst., from the Blending Vat in the bonded stores, and I find it is a pure Whisky of high quality and fine flavor, which has been well matured.

JOHN CLARK, Ph. D., F.C.S., F.I.C. Agent, E. G. SCOVILL, Teas and Wine, St. John, N. B.

There is one day in the week to go to church, and seven to love thy neighbor as thyself.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

My son George has suffered with neuralgia round the heart since 1882, but by the application of MINARD'S LINIMENT in 1889 it completely disappeared and has not troubled him since.

JAS. MCKEE.

Linwood, Ont.

Capital and labor could get on well enough together if there were not so many men trying to get capital without labor.

"Line upon line, and precept upon precept." We repeat what we have said before, that Putner's Emulsion is invaluable for Coughs, Weak Lungs, and General Debility.

Character Told by the Eyes.

A person's character can often be best told by the color and depth of his eyes. People do not usually apply more than four or five colors to eyes, so that any that are not blue or black or brown or hazel are called grey eyes.

You seldom see a stupid person with grey eyes, but the genuine grey is always found among highly intellectual people. Steel-grey eyes, with large pupils, denote intense feeling; blue-grey eyes are generally possessed by people with kindly hearts. You never find a mean spirit behind a pair of blue grey eyes.

Blue eyes denote quickness of thought and generally fine physical development when they are large and bright. A large proportion of our engineers, light-house keepers, policeman, and many others have blue eyes. Hazel eyes denote musical ability and grace of person.

What to Avoid in Thunderstorms.

If out of doors avoid trees and all elevated objects. If the flash is followed instantly by the report, a recumbent position is the safest. Avoid rivers and ponds, because water is a conductor, and persons in a boat are very liable to be struck by lightning. If within doors, the middle of a large carpet floor will be tolerably safe. Avoid the chimney, for the iron about the grate, the soot, and the heated, rarefied air are all conductors. It is unsafe to sit near an open window, because a draft of moist air is a conductor. In bed we are comparatively safe, for the feathers and blankets are bad conductors, and we are, to a certain extent, insulated in such situations.

AN ANGLO-CANADIAN MIRACLE.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

Mr. James Ingram Relates the Story of His Sufferings and Release—Restored After the Best Doctors had Failed.

The fame of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is not confined to Canada and the United States, but extends also across the ocean, and from the mother land comes a letter from one who learned the value of this great remedy while in Canada and who now, although thousands of miles away gratefully acknowledges what Pink Pills have done for him after medical aid and all other remedies had failed. His letter cannot fail to bring hope to other sufferers as it assures them that in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills they may look for a cure even in cases pronounced by the most eminent medical specialists as incurable.

Rhiorderen Monmouthshire, Eng. } Nov. 20th 1891.

To the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Canada.

Gentlemen,—It may surprise you to receive this letter from across the Ocean, but I would not be doing my duty did I not write to thank you for the noble medicine called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and to let you know what they had done for me after four years' suffering, and when all other medical aid had failed. My trouble occurred while in Canada, and I was treated by several doctors and in the Montreal General Hospital by Drs. Smith, Molson and Macdonell. I first felt the effects of the disease, which the doctors pronounced diabetes, in January, 1886. I used many remedies and tried numerous doctors, with the only result that I grew poorer in both health and pocket. At last in despair I went to the General Hospital for treatment, but the result was no better, and on the 30th of April, 1891, I left that institution a poor broken-hearted, downcast man. Dr. Macdonell having informed me that they had done all they could for me, I continued to live on in misery until about the middle of August, when I saw in *The Montreal Star* an article telling the story of a man who after spending hundreds of dollars, had tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and found a cure. Drowning men, they say, will catch at a straw, and it would be impossible for me to express the gratitude I feel for the hope that man's story gave me. I at once bought a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from Mr. R. Birks, druggist on McGill street. Before I had finished it I felt that Pink Pills were helping me, and I procured four more boxes. These almost restored me to health, and through the kindness of Mr. O'Brien of the harbor works, I was given a light job on the harbor wharf, and was again able to earn my living. I made up my mind, however, to return to the land of my birth, and on the 6th of November, sailed for England. The passage was rough, and I caught cold, which set me back somewhat, but I am again regaining strength. I find that I cannot get the Pink Pills here and I want you to send me a supply, as under no circumstances would I be without them, and you may be sure I will gladly recommend them to my friends both here and elsewhere.

Yours gratefully, JAMES INGRAM.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling therefrom, the after-effects of la grippe, diseases depending on humors of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for the trouble peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, over-work or excesses of any nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cts., a box or six boxes for \$2.50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies of medical treatment.

Indigestion.

HORSFORD'S Acid Phosphate.

Promotes digestion without injury and thereby relieves diseases caused by indigestion of the food. The best remedy for headache proceeding from a disordered stomach.

Trial bottle mailed on receipt of 25 cents in stamps. Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.



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MAKES white clothes whiter. MAKES colored goods brighter. MAKES flannel softer.

Surprise

SAVES boiling or scalding the clothes. SAVES that hard rubbing of clothes. SAVES the worry and nuisance of that steam about the house on wash day.

Surprise SOAP is economical. Read the directions on the wrapper.

Going to Get There.

ITS everybody's aim to "get their with both feet" as the saying goes, with everything you do. Doing what you have to do well, is getting there with both feet.

We wash well, all your clothes. The work is all done neat and clean. Just order the team to call for your washing one week. The thing is worth trying.

We dye anything you wear. Your old coat wants brightening up—we'll do it

at UNGAR'S.

BE SURE and send your Parcels to UNGAR'S Steam Laundry and Dye Works, St. John, (Waterloo street); Telephone 68. Or Halifax: 62 and 64 Grandis street. They will be done right, if done at UNGAR'S.

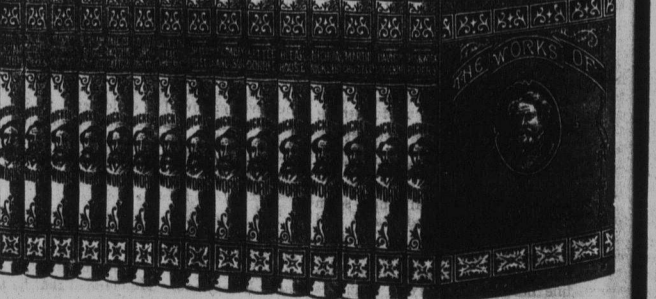
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ENGRAVING.

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



REVELATION AND NATURE

They are Not at War With Each Other are Reconcilable.

Revelation is not at war with Nature, and having no relation to the necessity of the instruction must have come to beings from this source. If our beginning (and nothing but the of atheism can doubt this) the members, created as they were human percentage, and having no in the experience of fellow-creatures preceded them, required an in teaching from their Creator; the have perished without it. Revela the very commencement of human the foundation of all later knowle improvement. It was an essentia the course of Providence, and n then, be regarded as a discord general system.

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OBSTACLES TO CHRISTIANITY

Why the Prospects Are no Brighter In the Past.

In a recent editorial on christianity the N. Y. Sun remarks: "In all dox protestant communions the desir sentimental unity seems to be s fully unanimous. They are ready each other as christian brethren when the question of devising a sch organic unity comes up, they are as apart as ever. Such unity means the ing of the whole into one church ization. It implies the giving up b of the very grounds of its separate ence; for they are divided rather b of differences of conviction touchi ecclesiastical organization than by of disagreement as to the funda articles of christian faith. They combine organically in a new systi vided by compromise and concession must take a system already existin one of the churches must absorb all

The prospect of such protestant u no brighter now than it was a h years ago, for the existing diversit cessary consequence of the theory testantism. If the individual con and not church authority is made su there must be innumerable divisio nation is not full christian union. I protestant union. It would leave th division in christendom unhealed, might embitter still further the c verses of christianity. Protestan would simply be consolidated agains olicism.

The true christian union is a unioi christendom into one great armi faith. Instead of protestant fighting and catholic fighting protestant, it bring the two together and enable t "stand together against the u which their division tends to provol promote.

Thankful for Small Mercies.

A gentleman—a clergyman—said "I have visited at the houses of th and stood by the bedside of the w But never have I been so lifted up myself, and stimulated to a bette never have I seen such grand exami patience, trust, and endurance; nev I seen such cheerful submission; n which, when witnessed, amazes us th poor human being can exist under ita ity, than by the side of the bedridde crippled, and the suffering, who are midst of poverty, not knowing what befell them on the morrow, living b by faith, yet rejoicing and thankfu

SUNDAY READING

REVELATION AND NATURE.

They are Not at War With Each Other, but are Reconcilable.

Revelation is not at war with nature. From the necessity of the case, the earliest instruction must have come to human beings from this source. If our race had a beginning (and nothing but the insanity of atheism can doubt this) then its first members, created as they were without human parentage, and having no resource in the experience of fellow-creatures who had preceded them, required an immediate teaching from their Creator; they would have perished without it. Revelation was the very commencement of human history the foundation of all later knowledge and improvement. It was an essential part of the course of Providence, and must not, then, be regarded as a discord in God's general system.

Revelation is not at war with nature. Nature prompts us to expect it from the relation which God bears to the human race. The relation of Creator is the most intimate which can subsist; and it leads us to anticipate a free and affectionate intercourse with the creature. That the universal Father should be bound by a parental interest to His offspring, that He should watch over and assist the progress of beings whom He has enriched with the divine gifts of reason and conscience, is so natural a doctrine, so accordant with His character, that various sects, both philosophical and religious, both anterior and subsequent to christianity, have believed, not only in general revelation, but that God reveals Himself to every human soul. When I think of the vast capacities of the human mind, of God's nearness to it, and unbounded love towards it, I am disposed to wonder, not that revelations have been made, but that they have not been more variously vouchsafed to the wants of mankind. Revelation has a striking agreement with the chief method which God has instituted for carrying forward individuals and the race, and is thus in harmony with His ordinary operations. Whence is it that we all acquire our chief knowledge? Not from the outward universe; not from the fixed laws of material nature; but from intelligent beings more advanced than ourselves. The teachings of the wise and good are our chief aids. Were our connection with superior minds broken off, had we no teachers but nature with its fixed laws, its unvarying revolutions of night and day, its seasons, we should remain forever in the ignorance of childhood. Nature is a volume which we can read only by the help of an intelligent interpreter. The great law under which man is placed, is that he shall receive illumination and impulse from beings more improved than himself. Now, revelation is only an extension of this universal method of carrying forward mankind. In this case God takes on Himself the office to which all national beings are called. He becomes an immediate teacher to a few, communicating to them a higher order of truth than had before been attained, which they in turn are to teach to their race. Here is no new power or element introduced into the system, but simply an enlargement of that agency on which the progress of man chiefly depends.—Channing.

OBSTACLES TO CHRISTIAN UNITY.

Why the Prospects Are no Brighter Than in the Past.

In a recent editorial on christian unity, the N. Y. Sun remarks: "In all orthodox protestant communions the desire for a sentimental union seems to be substantially unanimous. They are ready to treat each other as christian brethren; but when the question of devising a scheme of organic unity comes up, they are as much apart as ever. Such unity means the merging of the whole into one church organization. It implies the giving up by each of the very grounds of its separate existence; for they are divided rather because of differences of conviction touching ecclesiastical organization than by reason of disagreement as to the fundamental articles of christian faith. They cannot combine organically in a new system devised by compromise and concession. They must take a system already existing. Some one of the churches must absorb all others.

The prospect of such protestant union is no brighter now than it was a hundred years ago, for the existing diversity is a necessary consequence of the theory of protestantism. If the individual conscience and not church authority is made supreme, there must be innumerable divisions.

Moreover, the union of protestant imagination is not full christian union. It is only protestant union. It would leave the great division in christendom unhealed, and it might embitter still further the controversies of christianity. Protestantism would simply be consolidated against catholicism.

The true christian union is a union of all christendom into one great army of the faith. Instead of protestant fighting catholic and catholic fighting protestant, it would bring the two together and enable them to contend together against the unbeliever which their division tends to provoke and promote.

Thankful for Small Mercies.

A gentleman—a clergyman—said to me, "I have visited at the houses of the rich, and stood by the bedside of the wealthy. But never have I been so lifted up above myself, and stimulated to a better life; never have I seen such grand examples of patience, trust, and endurance; never have I seen such cheerful submission to that which, when witnessed, amazes us that any poor human being can exist under its severity, than by the side of the bedridden, the crippled, and the suffering, who are in the midst of poverty, not knowing what would befall them on the morrow, living actually in hell, yet rejoicing and thankful in the

midst of privation and suffering." Come with me; turn under this low doorway; climb these narrow creaking stairs; knock at the door. A pleasant voice bids you enter. You see a woman sixty-four years of age, her hands folded and contracted, her whole body crippled and curled together, as cholera cramped and rheumatism fixed it twenty-eight years ago. For sixteen years she had not moved from her bed nor looked out of the window, and she has been in constant pain, while she cannot move a limb. Listen! she is thankful. For what? For the use of one thumb; with a two-pronged fork, fastened to a stick, she can turn over the leaves of an old-fashioned Bible when placed within her reach. Hear her. "I'm content to lie here as long as it shall please Him, and to go when He shall call me."—J. B. Gough.

IN THE ANGLICAN CALENDAR.

All Saints Day and the Lesson It Has for the Believer.

Tomorrow will be the Sunday within the octave of All Saints Day and the liturgical color for the day and the following days of the octave, including Tuesday, the octave day, is white, with four lights.

Sunday is also the feast of St. Leonard, confessor, of Gaul. There does not appear to be much that is authentic recorded of this black-letter saint, who is one of two Saints Leonard, after one or the other of which a number of places in the British islands have been called. This St. Leonard appears to have been converted by St. Remigius at the court of Clovis, the founder of the Frankish monarchy. St. Leonard became a monk and abbot of Noblac, near Limoges, where he died, A. D. 559.

Friday will be the feast of St. Martin, bishop and confessor. When the festival is noted, red is the color prescribed in the Western use, and yellow in the use of Sarum. In churches which aim to follow the latter use, but have not its colors, red takes the place of yellow when the festivals of confessors are observed.

There is much of interest told of St. Martin, the patron of soldiers. He was the son of a Roman military tribune and was born at Saboria, Hungary, about the year 316. Being of a mild and peaceful nature he greatly disliked the life of a soldier, to which he was trained, and after serving in the army several years retired into solitude. He was a disciple of St. Hilary. In 374 he was called from his retirement to become bishop of Tours, in which office he was remarkable for his zeal and piety. He converted the whole diocese to Christianity, and put churches where before had been pagan temples. He founded the monastery of Marmoutier and died A. D. 397. He was styled the Apostle to the Gauls, and was the first confessor to whom the Latin church offered public prayers. He is also known as the soldier saint.

One legend of St. Martin says that seeing a beggar naked and cold at the gate of Amiens, he divided his cloak with his sword and gave half of it to the needy man. This cloak was long a valued relic and was carried as a banner before the French army in its battles. It is asserted that this cloak gave the root of our English word "chapel." The oratory in which the cloak (French *chape*) was preserved was called *chappelle*, and the priest who had it in charge was termed *chapelain*. Hence "chapel" and "chaplain" in modern usage.

The colors for the other days of the week are those of the feria, red and green respectively, according to the particular use. Two lights are prescribed.

Cardinal Gibbons at Chicago.

Among those who took part in the Columbus celebration at Chicago was His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, in whose prayer occur these eloquent words: "As nineteen hundred years ago men assembled in Jerusalem from various portions of the Old World to hear from the lips of the apostles 'the wonderful works of God,' so shall we soon behold men assembled here from Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia, from the islands of the Atlantic and Pacific, as well as from all parts of the American continent, to contemplate the wonderful works of man—of man created to thine image and likeness; of man endowed with divine intelligence; of man, the production of whose genius manifest thy wisdom and creative power not less clearly than 'the heavens which declare thy glory, and the firmament which showeth forth the works of thy hands.' And as every contemplative being and student of nature 'finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks and sermons in stones,' and rises from nature to nature's God, so will he devoutly rise from the contemplation of these works of human skill to the admiration of Thee, the uncreated architect. For every artist and man of genius who will exhibit his works within these inclosures must say, with the Royal Prophet, 'Thy hands, O God, have made and fashioned me,' and with Bezael, who framed the ancient tabernacle, he must confess that thy spirit enlightened his understanding and guided his hands."

Inspiration Defined.

Inspiration is the co-operation of the Spirit of God with the spirit of men in such a degree as to produce and preserve, in terms of human speech, an accurate record of such doings and sayings of God and of man, and in such proportions as the Holy Spirit deemed necessary to show the various lines along which the kingdom of God among men was to be builded; to show the human and Divine elements out of which he is to build it; to show the varied stages of its progress and growth, and to show its final and glorious consummation.—Wood.

Every man has within the depths of his heart a tribunal which he begins to judge himself, awaiting the hour when the Supreme Arbitrator shall confirm the sentence. This does conscience furnish another proof of the immortality of the soul.

NEWS AND NOTABILIA.

The average salary of preachers in the United States is \$700, ranging from \$60 to \$25,000.

The earliest mention of a ferry boat may be found in 2 Samuel xix. 18: "And there went over a ferry boat to carry over the king's household."

The Roman catholics in the United States number six and a quarter millions, having increased fifteen and a half per cent. in the last decade.

It may not be generally known that Lady Tennison is the writer of several hymns that appear in Palgrave's "Treasury of Sacred Song."

Thirty years ago there was a great outcry against the lighting of St. Stephen's cathedral at Vienna by gas. The Archbishop has now introduced electricity.

The grotesque knocker on the sanctuary door of Durham cathedral, which bears a rather distinct resemblance to a lion, is said to be of the twelfth century.

Dr. Pierson, who has been pointed to us as Spurgeon's successor is quoted as saying that he will not oblige presbyterianism, and "will never turn baptist or be immersed."

The college of the Propaganda at Rome announces the conversion of 40,000 persons to christianity in the first six months of 1892. The greater portion of the converts were in Asia, and West Africa.

The bishop of Nova Scotia has asked the clergy of his diocese to observe next Thursday as a day of thanksgiving, and has requested that the offerings on that occasion be given to the widows and orphans' fund.

The Rev. Charles Ferguson, rector of St. James' church, Syracuse, N. Y., recently resigned, and in referring to the matter from the pulpit he spoke disparagingly of the parish system, with hired ministers, high-priced choirs, pew rents, church fairs, and caste distinction.

The oldest church in the United States is said to be the church of San Miguel erected at Santa Fe, N. M., seventy-seven years before the landing of the pilgrims on Plymouth rock, twenty years before the founding of St. Augustine, Fla., and fifty-three years after the landing of Columbus.

One of the members of the Spanish-Portuguese synagogue in New York has deposited there a document containing his pedigree since the time the Jews were driven from Spain 400 years ago. Many of the Jews here have genealogical records running back for ages; but all of them are not regarded as authentic.

Robert Braybrook, Bishop of London, who died in 1404, was taken from his tomb after the great fire of 1666 after having been buried for 262 years. Notwithstanding this his remains were found to be perfectly fresh and unstruck. His hair had grown more than a yard in length, and had a natural life-like lustre.

The N. Y. Press says there are thousands of clergymen who regard Phillips Brooks' former church in Boston as the finest place for a clergyman in America excepting Trinity and Grace churches in New York; and yet of the two clergymen who have been called to succeed Dr. Brooks, both from New York, one, Dr. Greer, declined the call, and the other, Dr. Donald, is yet in grave doubt about the acceptance of it.

The Vicar of Middlewich being consulted by a parishioner as to whether he would save his grain on Sunday wrote: "I am informed that the corn is already seriously damaged, and with more wet will soon become worthless. In the ordinary course of events an emergency of this kind is not likely to occur again for a series of years. As a clergyman I wish to say that in my opinion farmers will be justified in saving their corn should the need for carrying it on Sunday next in their judgment appear urgent."

A papyrus manuscript found in the den of an old hermit in a cave near Jerusalem in the year 1880, and which experts have all long believed to have been the handwriting of St. Peter, "the friend of Christ," was submitted to a committee of the Biblical Society of London in 1890. They have arrived at the conclusion that the work is in reality exactly what it purports to be, the last literary work of the great apostle. It is said that a "society of British literary voluptuaries" have offered £20,000 for the document.

Rev. Thos. Spurgeon, son of the famous preacher, has returned to New Zealand, after a visit to London. It is stated that he has his father's clear, resonant voice, but he seems far from strong in health. With most of the congregation he has become very popular, and many would have preferred his remaining in England as his father's successor. The strength of their affection showed itself in a rather remarkable way. After the benediction, as the preacher retired to the vestry, there came from various parts of the vast building cries of "Good-bye, sir!" "God bless you!" "Come back again."

The instruction of Jewish children in the tenets of Judaism is now carried on in New York in special schools that are kept open on Sundays. The Jewish Messenger desires the extension of this system under a Jewish school board composed of rabbis and selected laymen, who shall assume with tact and firmness the task too long shirked—the religious training of the Jewish children of this city, rich and poor; the creation of elementary Hebrew and religious schools, properly graded; the establishment of higher classes leading to seminary and colleges; the supervision of existing religious schools, and the formation of a training school for teachers.

Mr. Arthur Adair is the first clergyman of the Church of England who has become a cabinet minister, though Sir William Marriott, who was also at one time a clerk in holy orders, filled the post of Judge Advocate-General in Lord Salisbury's first and second administrations. Several other gentlemen who have taken the advantage of the Ecclesiastical Orders Relief Act have been elected members of the House of Commons. Among them are the late Prof. Thorold Rogers, who sat for Southwark from 1880 till 1885; Mr. W. A. Macdonald, the member for one of the divisions of Queen's county in the last parliament; and Mr. Bowen Rowlands, O. C., who has represented Cardiganshire since 1886.

The Title of Reverend.

In answer to a question of why clergymen are called "reverend," London Tit Bits says it is because of their being worthy or deserving of reverence as ministers of God, their lives being devoted to His service and the sacred matters of religion.

The title is given because of the office they hold, and not of the individual given to the several offices in the Church of England; a dean being addressed as very reverend, a bishop as right reverend, and an archbishop as most reverend. In Scotland the principals of the universities, if clergymen, and the moderator of the general assembly are styled very reverend, and each of the ministers reverend. In 1874, the Bishop of Lincoln refused to allow "Rev." to be put on the tombstone of a Wesleyan preacher, and gained his cause in the Court of Arches. In 1875, but the Privy Council, on appeal (January, 1876), reversed the decision, and declared the title to be simply complimentary, and not confined to clergymen of the English Establishment.

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That it is not wise to experiment with cheap compounds purporting to be blood-purifiers, but which have no real medicinal value. To make use of any other than the old standard AYER'S Sarsaparilla—the Superior Blood-purifier—is simply to invite loss of time, money and health. If you are afflicted with Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Eczema, Running Sores, Tumors, or any other blood disease, be assured that

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is now recognized as the greatest boon offered to suffering humanity. It is fast taking the place of drugs in all nervous and rheumatic troubles and will effect cures in seemingly hopeless cases where every other known means has failed. It is a nature remedy, and by its steady, soothing current that is readily felt,

POSITIVELY CURES

THE FOLLOWING:

- Rheumatism, Sexual Weakness, Sciatica, Female Complaints, General Debility, Impotency, Lumbago, Kidney Diseases, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Lame Back, Varicocele, Urinary Diseases, RHEUMATISM.

It is certainly not pleasant to be compelled to refer to the indisputable fact that medical science has utterly failed to afford relief in rheumatic troubles. We venture the assertion that although electricity has only been used in a remedial way for a few years, it has cured more cases of Rheumatism than all other means combined. Some of our leading physicians, recognizing this fact, are availing themselves of this most potent of nature's forces.

To Restore Manhood and Womanhood

As man has not yet discovered all of Nature's laws for right living, it follows that everyone has committed more or less errors which have left visible blemishes. To erase these evidences of past errors, there is nothing to equal Electricity as applied by the Owen Electric Belt and Appliances. Rest assured any doctor who would try to accomplish this by any kind of drug is practicing a most dangerous form of charlatanism.

We Challenge the World

To show an Electric Belt where the current is under the control of the patient as completely as this. We can use the same belt on an infant that we would on a giant, by simply reducing the current. Other belts have been in the market for five or ten years longer, but to-day there are more Owen Belts manufactured than all other makes combined.

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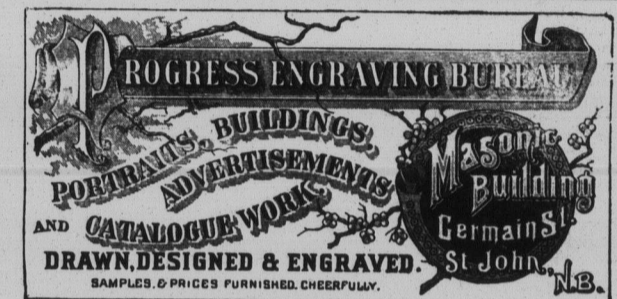
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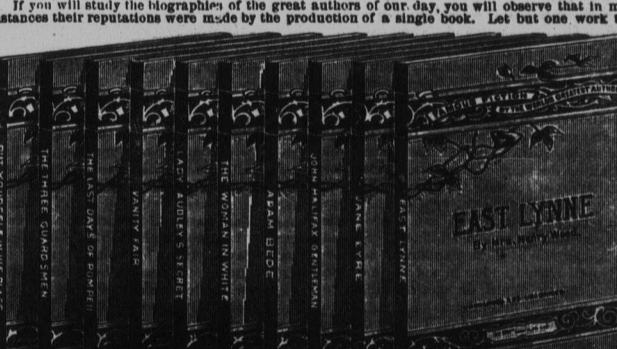
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EDWARD S. CARTER.

WHERE GIPSIES MOVE.

THEIR AUTUMN FLIGHT TO THE WINTER QUARTERS.

How their Heavy Pillboxings Impresses a Stranger—Flocks of Interest on the Ways of Life of a Strange Nation of the Earth.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—To me there is no one thing more picturesquely suggestive of the dying year than the scurrying towards winter quarters in any land by innumerable bands of pilgrimating folk, my tawny friends, the Gipsies. From the first of October to the last of November this concerted movement of Gipsies from their wandering mer-ripens or life to the great cities, and with us, to the cities or the southern states, is constantly going on. Some begin to fly from extreme northern localities a month earlier. Others wait with a dogged sort of tenacity until fairly driven from the country lanes by howling December storms. Here in England there are important Gipsy communities in Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester and other provincial cities to which the roving bands concentrate for winter quarters; and even the smaller manufacturing towns of the northern English and southern Scottish shires have their regular Gipsy quarters.

But all of these together will not equal the number, in my judgement more than 100,000, that troop out of London at the springtime and returns to the great metropolis for the winter months. Their roving summer migrations, considering the difference in condition in favor of American Gipsies, are quite as extraordinary as with our own. While I have often known the American Gipsy band of three or four families to travel in sumptuous wagons from central Ohio to eastern Maine, and return the same season; it is truly as interesting to meet, as I have met, London Gipsies, who travel with lumbering vans or donkeys and carts, in the most remote mining villages of Cornwall, among the "statesmen" in the hills of Cumberland, among the moorland villages of Yorkshire, on the reedy shores of the Norfolk "Broads," along the bank of the Till and Tyne, on the southern slopes of the Cheviot Hills, beside the lochs of the far Hebrides, or nested against some old chieftain in the misty corries of the Scottish Highlands.

The evolution of the Gipsy, or more properly the rise of the Gipsy, is, though slower, as certain here as it has been in our country. With us hosts have gained or are securing little properties. These largely consist of fine farms, country taverns, toll-gate privileges, tracts of woodland of which they are very fond, livery and sales stables in the smaller towns and villages, and not infrequently, extensive town properties, particularly large sales stables in our own metropolitan cities. All who are at all interested in American Gipsies, whatever may be the history of their descent from the appearance of occasional dusty roadside bands, should know, once for all, that as a class, or race, they have become rich and prosperous; and it must be borne in mind that no human beings so well know how to hide all offensive semblance of wealth.

In a similar degree the last quarter of a century has wrought a wonderful change for the better with a majority of all London and English Gipsies who have been content to remain in their own land. While in England in 1857, I had means of knowing from personal observation that almost universal squalor and wretchedness was characteristic of English and particularly of London Gipsies. No one could make of a Gipsy anything but a Gipsy; but a generation of change here has effected a more marked advancement in a rugged prosperity with this, than with any other lowly class. It has not only improved in a moment, or a year, or in a decade, put fine clothing upon him and made the Gipsy a man of affairs; but—something, as with the destitute Italians who have landed upon our shores, who we directly find as hawkers, willing laborers, restaurant keepers, newsboys, bootblacks, controllers of retail and wholesale fruit and nut trades, and on the high road to prosperity, because they are quick witted and willing to labor—the English Gipsy has found, along with old makeshifts for livelihood, many new though rude occupations and means of getting on in the world, all after his own mind and heart.

To one not acquainted with the habits and ways of these interesting folk, the old false notion still exists that they must one and all be thieving vagabonds. How else can they exist? It is asked by those willing to believe that a ragpicker, or a Russian Jew with a pack on his back, can board little earnings until he becomes affluent. Should you follow one of these wandering families or bands from London in springtime into every English, Welsh or Scottish village to which its way is made, and back again to its winter haunt in London, I doubt if you could discover an act of a single member favoring more of dishonesty than fortune-telling or cunning horse jockeying at fairs.

The cavalcade at its outset may comprise one or more vans. These are, briefly described, tiny houses upon wheels. They are drawn by donkeys, or often by broken down city tram horses which the Gipsies get in London for a song, and which with care are finally transformed into excellent carts. Following these may be three or four, or a half dozen, little donkey carts, after the fashion of the costermongers' city carts. These will hold the real resources of the band. An examination of the latter would reveal almost enough material in quantity, certainly enough in variety, to stock a little country store.

This stock in trade has not been picked up at random. In the London Whitechapel district there are great storehouses of "Traveller's Goods." Their owners, who I find include wealthy Gipsies, could not continue in business without the Gipsies' trade. The goods handled are somewhat similar to our American "bargain counter" odds and ends; especially in tinware, and metal goods; hardware, crockery, cheap clothing, and household necessities. It would be a revelation to our countrymen to realize the enormous quantities of stuff annually disposed of in this manner throughout England, Scotland, and Wales, and the integrity of these Gipsy wanderers when they take and receive

HER SIDE OF THE STORY.

A DOMESTIC SERVANT TELLS HER TRIALS AND TROUBLES.

Many Different Kinds of Mistresses—The Irregularity of Servants Meals—Threats to Escape a Character—No "Followers" Wanted.

My first place was that of a general servant to a boarding-house keeper. In the country I had been inured to the arduous work of a farm-house. I was therefore prepared to undergo the hardships and trials of a "slavery" life. In my first situation I had to toil and slave from six o'clock in the morning until eleven and sometimes twelve at night. During these hours if my mistress caught me sitting down doing a bit of sewing for myself, she would peremptorily order me to get up and go on with the housework. With remarkable inconsistency the lady required her servant to be at all times neatly dressed and spotless in her attire, while doing the drudgery of the boarding-house of which she was the proprietress.

No regular meal-time for the servant was observed in this place, and during the twelve months I slaved in this woman's service I do not remember ever having sat down to dinner or tea in a civilized way. I afterwards found this to be the rule rather than the exception in respect to a "slavery" meals in business houses and small families. You have to get them the best way you can, and be thankful that a minute or two is permitted for you to take the food necessary to keep you alive.

I stopped with this lady slave-driver as long as I could. At the end of twelve months I was completely worn out and had to leave. The lady resenting my giving notice, kindly assured me that she would make it warm for me during my last month.

"In that case," I said at the time, "I think I am justified in leaving you at once." "You can please yourself about that," she replied, viciously; "but if you do go before your month is up, I shall neither pay you your wages nor give you a character."

The latter threat frightened me completely. This is the only country of the civilized world in which a master or mistress can legally refuse to give a servant a hard-earned reference. You can make a lady pay you your wages, but you cannot compel her to give you what is of far greater value than the price of a few months' service. I know from my own experience that many so-called ladies, who, for some reason, or maybe for no reason at all, bear an animosity against girls who have served them well and faithfully, will take a mean and cowardly revenge by persistently refusing to give them characters. And what can a poor and friendless girl do then?

During my quest for a second place in London I had interviews with many ladies, all of whom I found to be influenced by more or less senseless fads and whims, and so on. "We do not allow followers," was the general part of these dames' avers. "Have you any relations? We should like very much to have girls whose mothers and fathers are dead, and who have no brothers, no sisters, no aunts and uncles, and no cousins." I noticed these ladies were peculiarly antagonistic to the last-named, for the simple reason that cousinship does not prevent a man and woman from becoming engaged. Ladies are dead set against jokers. "Have you a sweetheart?" one smartly-dressed and much jewelled middle-aged lady inquired, sourly. "No, madam, I have not." "Very good," she said, "I should be glad to see you. Now, if you'll promise me that you'll not 'walk out' with a young man while in my service, I think we can come to terms."

As I refused indignantly to give such an absurd promise we failed to come to terms, and the lady, much to her disgust, had to seek a girl whose conscience would permit her to tell the lie she asked for. The chief inducement that influenced me to stay so long as I did in one lady's service was her daughter's serious illness. There was trouble in the house and while it was there I had more than my share of it. If I had been a mere mercenary or time-serving menial, this would have been a stronger inducement for me to leave than to stay on to toil and work for an ungrateful and bad-tempered woman. I did stay on to do what I could for the sick girl. In addition to doing the almost endless work of the household, I nursed the young lady for close on four months. Night after night during this anxious time I had to sacrifice my few hours of rest to do what I could to alleviate a very painful lot. And when suffering released my young mistress from her deplorable existence, the mother never gave me one word of thanks or commendation for what I had voluntarily done.

I have already spoken of the facility English law gives to women of one class to drive their sisters of a lower class down to the lowest depths of degradation. I speak bitterly. I am aware, because of the dread experience of seeking a situation without

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I have already spoken of the facility English law gives to women of one class to drive their sisters of a lower class down to the lowest depths of degradation. I speak bitterly. I am aware, because of the dread experience of seeking a situation without

a character to fall back on has been mine. My third mistress, when I left her soon after her daughter's death, refused to give me a reference. She would neither say anything in my favor nor anything against me. That is what the law should compel employers to do; so that a servant, unjustly deprived of the means of obtaining a situation, may have a remedy in a court of justice.

The reader may object that I am placing the matter in a light too favorable to myself—in other words, that as likely as not my mistress was right in refusing to give me a reference. Well, I have a conclusive answer to such an objection in the fact that my previous employer, hearing I was out of place, sent for me, and made me an unsolicited offer to return to my former situation in her service. What I should have done had that not occurred I shudder to think. A girl must live somehow, and it another woman's whim can prevent her from obtaining a respectable livelihood, what is she to do? Let the reader answer the question in the light of what does occur in this so-called Christian land.—Tid Bits.

Character in Handshaking.

"I form my estimate of a man the moment I shake hands with him" said A. M. Carter, of the Southern. "If he frankly gives me his whole hand and with it a cordial grip, at the same time looking me fully in the eyes, I would not hesitate to lend him money, or appeal to him if I was in trouble. Men who shake hands that way usually mean what they say. They are usually men of hearted, brave, brotherly and will do to bank on. The man who reaches out his hand as though the exertion worried him, and lets it lie in your grasp like the flipper of a detuned catfish, is the hand of a creature who sits up nights to plot petty treason. The man who shakes hands with three fingers would steal from himself if he knew how. Whenever I reach out my hand and find that it has closed down on three fishy fingers I instinctively look to see if my purse is safe. The man who grabs your hand and pumps your arm up and down as though it was the handle to a hand car is usually a well meaning fellow, but is seldom troubled with a plethora of brains. The ladies also reveal themselves in the handshake. Yet is no danger of mistaking the shy there magnetic touch of native modesty for the icy salute of unfeeling formality. No woman who shakes hands as she might touch a dead mouse ever played much havoc with masculine hearts."—Globe-Democrat.



Mr. Weathercock: "By jove! but these Melissa Coats are the proper thing. You would scarcely believe I had been out all day in this blooming storm; and here I am, quite dry and jolly comfortable, don't you know?"
Miss Drencher: "O, yes; I have worn my Melissa for more than a year, in all kinds of weather; and the beauty of it is, there is none of that clammy, air-tight feeling about it, nor that horrid smell one gets from other waterproofs."
Mr. W.: "There seem to be several poor imitations of this Melissa Cloth on the market, so one has to be careful, you know, and always look for the Melissa Trade Mark on every garment or piece of cloth."
(J. W. Mackenzie & Co., Wholesale Agents for the Dominion.)

Blue Store, North End.

The Cash Clothing Store,
Is the Best Place to Buy Clothing.
Prices Way Down. Our is the best ever shown in this City.
Our Driving Coats, Cape Overcoats, Pilot Overcoats, Melton Overcoats, Black and Blue Beaver Overcoats, and Black Cheviot Overcoats are the best make and cut in Canada.
Come and look. You will save money in coming to the BLUE STORE,
Cor. MILL and MAIN STS., North End.

Advertise in
The BEACON
12,000 COPIES of the "BEACON" distributed during the next three months among best class of Summer Travelers in Canada and U.S. Great chance for Hotel, Men and Transportation Companies to Advertise.

"WORTH A GUINOA BOB."
BEECHAM'S PILLS
COVERED WITH A TASTELESS AND SOLUBLE COATING.
FOR SICK HEADACHE, Dizziness, or Swimming in the Head, Wind-Pain, and Spasms at the Stomach, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Flying Pains in the Body, Rheumatism, &c.
Take four, five or six of these pills, and in five or six minutes you will find relief. The pills will go direct to the seat of the disease, and remove the cause, the cause being removed the disease will disappear. They are not a mere sedative, but a powerful cathartic, and sometimes a powerful emetic. Wholesale Agents, Egan & Sons, Ltd., Montreal. For sale by all druggists.

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SUN FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
has been used by millions of Mothers for their children while suffering from Colic, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all the ailments of early infancy. It is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.

Teach your Children to Spell, Punctuate and Compose.

They do not properly learn these arts at school, because the methods in vogue there excite no real interest in the subject. Mere memory stuffing will not do. Object lessons alone are successful. For the lack of them bad spelling and worse punctuation are universal. Hence obscure writing, involving loss of time, temper and money. Adults may be incorrigible, but they can easily put the children on the right road. Do you ask how a man who is deficient is to teach others?
A Suggestion from the Old Granite State.
"I have looked upon the work of a compositor as the best practice possible in the art of spelling, punctuation, capitalization, and formation of sentences. The necessity imposed upon the compositor to carefully construct words and sentences, letter by letter, according to correct copy (or in case of poor manuscript, to exercise his own knowledge of language), and afterwards to correct his own errors in the type from the proof-sheet, constitutes an admirable drill, to be had only at the printer's case."
In the TYPEWRITER WE HAVE AN INSTRUMENT AT ONCE CONVENIENT AND AVAILABLE in the schoolroom, and nearly approaching the printer's case in usefulness as an aid in what I may call the constructive use of languages."
MARSHALL P. HILL,
Chairman of School Board, Manchester, N. H.

Mr. Hill has solved the problem. To be an instructor in the use of the English language, at home and at school, is one of the great functions of the typewriter. And among all the instruments now extant the
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The following are some of the points in which it is superior to its competitors:—CLEAR AND BEAUTIFUL PRINT; DIRECT FROM THE TYPE; wonderful centre-guide alignment; keyboard containing every needed letter and character in open sight; no shift keys; automatic inking system—no ink ribbons; solid and scientific construction; ease of operation. A New Yost in a home will prove itself one of most entertaining of educators. We send free an interesting descriptive catalogue on request. Address—
IRA CORNWALL, General Agent for the Maritime Provinces, Chubb's Corner, St. John, N. B.
Second-hand Remington's, Calligraph's, Hammond's and other machines for sale Cheap.

The Queen's Horses.

The queen sets great store upon her eight cream-colored horses which appear on high state occasions only. Jubilee day was the last time they were driven, splendidly caparisoned, and they have been invariably used when her majesty has opened parliament in person. One peculiarity of the breed is their great stature. Inbreeding during many years, however, has tended to reduce the commanding size of the horses. In all the world there is but one other similar stud of creams. It was possessed by the late King of Hanover. Not long since, after much negotiation, the present owners agreed to exchange with her majesty two of these fine animals, but when it was discovered that one of the mares to be sent from Buckingham Palace was blind of one eye, the Hanover people declined to proceed with the bargain, and consequently the proposed interchange of blood has not yet taken place.—English Paper.

Travels Like a Fish.

Experiments were recently made at McGill College, Montreal, to discover the length of time required for a telegraphic signal to pass from that point to Greenwich by the Atlantic cable. Two hundred signals were sent, and it was found that the average time taken by the current to cross the Atlantic and back, a distance in all of 8,000 miles, was exactly one second and five-hundredths of a second.

CURED

"About seven or eight months ago I was attacked by a cough, and at once began to take a medicine much advertised as an expectorant, and continued using it until I had taken about six bottles. Instead of giving me relief, it only made me worse. I tried several other remedies, but all in vain, and I don't think I had three whole nights' rest during my illness. I began to think that

Consumption

had laid hold of me, and my hopes of recovery were all gone. I was a mere skeleton, but a friend of mine, who had been some time away, called to see me. He recommended me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and kindly sending me a bottle, I took it, but with little hope of recovery. I am thankful, however, to say that it cured me, and I am to-day enjoying the best of health." J. Wilmet Payne, Monrovia, Liberia.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Prompt to act, sure to cure

"ABRAHAM" TALKS WITH

(Correspondent seeking information on a matter connected with their quarterly Postmaster, St. John.)
ECLA.—You have changed your pen and taken such infinite pains to your handwriting, that I cannot you," as the saying is. I am very come back again, however, and wish you would tell me what I said as you have quite excited my curiosity. The editor, proprietor and publisher of this really remarkable journal of the same name who is very well known in the country districts around a Frederickton. I believe he prints upon a small hand press, but of it not quite sure. He is certainly a devoted lover of nature, and a very one in many respects. (2) I think the exquisite, and although there may be some of them, the one "sullied" surely counter-balanced by the beauty and the pathos of the great of them. How anyone could of Byron an infidel after reading his "Melodies" is a puzzle to me is not the opinion of the I know, but it is mine. I am not ashamed of it. And agreed with me the week before. Well, I am glad to hear it, and also increased your liking for me; I am quite naturally I think to consider very sensible girl. Yes, I think affection a great mistake, not to gigantic fraud. Write again, as I glad to hear from you.

SIR FOLKO, Newcastle.—(1) You glast to say I can, I have just received prescription which an eminent physician assures me will agree with any skin disease; it will be beneficial to many other correspondents, as it is simply easily prepared. One ounce of glycerine of bay rum, 20 drops of castor oil, two drops of rose. Mix well and apply a time, and before going out the cold. This is also excellent hands and face. (2) The best and simple remedy for weak eyes is to use three or four times a day water, you may put nearly a teaspoonful of salt to a pint of cold water, making it too strong, unless the eye is very weak, when of course you must use less salt. For the lids get a little water, an ounce will last a long time; paint the edges night and morning, camels hair brush dipped in the water. (3) You do not say what occupation is, but I should think that a fair salary for one of age. (4) Certainly not, it is perfectly natural; every young man in love sooner or later, and it does good, and keeps him out of a great deal of mischief. A fondness for ladies is the best thing in the world for a man.

AUTUMN.—St. John.—If you were last week you must have used a set of signatures, as I did not get any from "Autumn" in my mail, but I recognized your writing on company with that of one of my correspondents. I wish very much that you do not change your names, unless you some especially good reason, as it is perplexing not to know whether I am writing two different people, or the person under a different signature. No politics in this column, please, but once I don't mind telling you, I like the celebrated Irishman—"Agi Government." The Irish always are know, and I am all Irish. I thought election delightful while it was in progress because I do love anything but fight. (2) Thank you very for your kind inquiries, all correspondents have been most kind in pressing sympathy for me since I have been ill. I have almost forgotten about it, as I am quite well again. No, it is a gripper, I am glad to say, I should sorry to introduce that wretched old story, now that it seems to have taken holiday. (3) The idea of asking me was ever in love! Why it is an absolute insult to Geoffrey, and he would be indignant if he knew anyone asked me a question; of course I have been in time and again, and it feels very nice when you are sure it is reciprocal and that the other party is as deeply involved in the silken meshes of Cupid's net as you are yourself. You feel lonely and foolishly happy about nothing and very marked feature of the disease, that it "comes out" well, is the certain you feel that nobody was ever really love before, and that you love him as a man was loved since the world began. There was an uncertainty about the nature of the beloved object I should think would be a most unpleasant state of affairs. (4) How would you feel if you met me to know whether you were going to meet me this winter or not, and you imagine I add the professional weather profit to my other accomplishments? (5) No, I cannot bear the winter and I wish it could be summer all the time.

HILDA.—Of course I would be willing that is what I am here for, and it is an special pleasure to answer anyone who asks politely. I am glad you made up your mind to write at last, and also that you our talks so much, and find them interesting. (1) It would be rather interesting if you had some special engagements such as choir practice, practice for an evening or an equally good excuse, which otherwise you would explain to your hostess coming home for you tea, and retiring to your own home it could be very correct to tell your hostess as she would you arrived, and ask if she would be so good as to leave early. (2) You are supposed to stop a gentleman on the street to speak to him, but there are some instances in which this rule is observed, and I think your friend would have a good reason to feel hurt if you had passed him with a formal bow, it was much more likely to stop and shake hands, welcome him back, and then pass on at once, as I did a companion with him. (3) I have great faith in red oxide, mercury and vasoline, and I think would almost make hair grow in a door knob. One grain of red oxide in a teaspoon of oil of sweet almond is a good remedy in a case of itching. (4) No, not if the good natured, and she does not pro-

THINGS WORTH KNOWING

Four out of every six men use tobacco. Women of rank go bareheaded in Mexico. Only one person in 10,000 lives to be a centenarian.

The fur seal and fur otter trade of Alaska is worth \$300,000 a year. Great Britain possesses 1,900,445 square miles of African territory.

A human body, when cremated, leaves a residuum of about eight ounces. Ten days per annum is the average amount of sickness in human life.

In every minute sixty-seven people die in the world and seventy are born. One half of the wealth of England is in the possession of 1,000 individuals.

The sunflower bears 4,000 seeds, the poppy 32,000 and the tobacco plant 70,320.

Two hundred and fifty million letters pass through the postal offices of London every year.

If London streets were put end to end they would reach from that city to St. Petersburg.

During 1891 the total number of persons killed in the Punjab by wild beasts and snakes was 861.

The speed of the fastest Atlantic steamer is now greater than that of the express trains on Italian railways.

A German geologist estimates that the Dead Sea will be one mass of solid salt within less than 500 years.

Professor Huxley says that an oyster is a far more complicated piece of machinery than the finest Swiss watch.

On the Royal Sovereign, the new English battleship, there are 890 electric lights, connected by 30 miles of wire.

Yeddo, the capital of the Japanese Empire, contains 4,000,000 inhabitants and has a greater area than London.

A dog market is held every Sunday in Paris, where it is possible to buy anything from a black and tan to a huge mastiff.

One test for distinguishing diamonds from glass and paste is to touch them with the tongue. The diamond feels much the colder.

The British Isles comprise no fewer than 1,000 separate islands and islets, without counting mere jutting rocks or isolated points.

The region about the Dead Sea is one of the hottest places on the globe, and the sea is said to lose 1,000,000 tons of water a day by evaporation.

"Lutetia," the ancient name of Paris, means in effect "muddytown," the city when the Romans found it being chiefly composed of mud-built houses.

The proposed underground electric railways for London will be sixteen feet below the Thames, sixty-eight feet beneath Regent's Park, and eighty-five feet below Oxford street.

The largest volcano in the world is at Mauna Loa in the Sandwich Islands. The crater is twenty miles in diameter and the stream of lava flowing from it is fifty miles long and in places four miles wide.

The last public execution in England was that of Barrett, in 1868, for his share in the Clerkenwell explosion of the previous December. Executions have been carried out within the prison walls in Germany since 1877.

According to statistics compiled by the International Telegraph Bureau of Berlin, there were despatched in Europe during the year 1891, 207,695,000 telegrams; in the remaining portion of the world, 88,422,000, a total of 296,017,000.

There are albinos among animals, birds, etc., and the examples are the white elephant, white mouse, white blackbird, and white crow. The word comes from the Latin albus, white. The eyes of human albinos are weak in the day time, but they can see better than other persons at night.

The famous leaning tower of Saragossa is at last being pulled down. It was repaired in 1850, but had for some time been condemned. The Spaniards are very proud of this old landmark, as it has, since the year 1304, been the witness of many a siege bravely repulsed by the sons and daughters of Saragossa.

The first instance of a Member of Parliament being unseated for corrupt practices occurred in the reign of Elizabeth in 1571. One Thomas Long, who was returned for Westbury, Wilts, paid £4 to the mayor and a Burgess of the town named Watts for the seat. The House unseated the member, and issued an order that his money should be returned to him.

A wonderful example of patience in the Chinese is afforded by a consular report dealing with the manufacture of salt in central China. Holes about six inches in diameter are bored in the rock by means of a primitive form of iron drill, and sometimes a period of forty years elapses before the coveted brine is reached, so that the work is carried on from one generation to another.

At Queretaro, near Mexico, soap is the currency of the place and a legal tender for payment of debts. The cakes are about the size of the familiar brown Windsor, and are each worth about three farthings. Each cake is stamped with the name of the town in which it is current and that of the person authorized to manufacture and utter it. Soap money of one town is not current in another.

An official record states that the number of persons who committed suicide in Paris during last year was 890, and of these suicides 243 were by hanging, 206 by drowning, 164 by asphyxiation, 188 by shooting, 65 by jumping from a window or

monument, 33 by poisoning, 24 by stabbing, 5 by being run over by trains, and 13 by other methods. Five out of every six suicides by hanging were committed by men, and 130 of the 188 cases in which a gun or revolver was the weapon used; while in a majority of the suicides by drowning and by jumping from a window the victim was a woman.

"PROGRESS" PICKINGS Stout Lady—"Does a bicycle reduce the flesh?" Mr. Slinpucose (wearily)—"If you buy it on the installment plan it does."

Customer (who has lost all his teeth, to landlord who has served him with a very tough steak): "Landlord, you are a flatterer!"

She—"Am I indeed your Queen?" He—"You are only a Queen." She—"Only, what?" He—"I wish I had held you last night."—Brooklyn Life.

His Advice. Newman—My ideal is a life of domestic happiness. Oldy—"It's a good ideal my boy. Keep single and you may attain it."

With and by. Young man—I was very much taken with Miss Brainlet. Old man—You might be taken by her if you tried right hard.

It was an agricultural editor who wrote: "Pumpkins are said to be fattening for hogs, but we never have tried them ourselves."—Boston Transcript.

She—"You would be surprised if I were to tell you that I am past 25, wouldn't you?" He—"I would be surprised at your telling me."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Indignant Mother—You say the young scamp took you in his arms? What did you say to him? The Artless Daughter—"I said, 'Hold on!'"—Brooklyn Life.

"So Jane is married? Is she happy?" "I guess so. At least she has the fullest confidence in her husband." "How do you know?" "She gives him her letters to mail."—N. Y. Press.

Miss Wabash of Chicago (to a persistent suitor)—Yes, I love you, but I cannot marry you; at least, not this time. But if you remain single and still want me I will marry you the next time I marry.

Jobson—They say that one half the world doesn't know how the other half lives. Robson—Do they? Well, the man who wrote that never lived in a small town and kept a communicative servant.

"This must be a fine stream for trout," said a pedestrian to a man who was fishing. "I think so, too," said the angler, "for I have been fishing here for an hour and can't get one to leave it."—Boston Bulletin.

"I've invented a new wheelbarrow" began the inventor. "And you are looking for a man to push it, of course?" interrupted the capitalist. "Yep!" "Better go to an intelligence office."—Ind. Journal.

"Ma," said a newspaper man's son, "I know why editors call themselves 'we.'" "Why?" "So's the men that doesn't like the article will think there are too many people for him to tackle."—Washington Star.

Hicks—"No, sir; I wouldn't tell a lie to save my life." Wicks—"To save your life? Neither would I. But lies do not always save life. Remember your friend Ananias, and tremble."—Boston Transcript.

"I have met this man," said the lawyer, with extreme severity, "in a great many places where I would be ashamed to be seen myself," and then he paused and looked with astonishment at the smiling court and jury.

Visitor (admiring the new piano)—Yes, it's very pretty, dear. And you play it already, do you? Can you play by note? Little girl—O, dear, no! But papa can, I spect. I heard him tell ma he was going to pay for it by note.

"Why does a woman wear a tall silk hat when she rides on horseback?" asked Jones the other day. "So that the horse may believe she is a man and be frightened of her," replied Brown, who had carefully studied the subject.

A Tipperary man hailed a fellow-laborer with: "So ye've got a baby at yer house. What is it, a boy or a girl?" "Guess." "It's a boy." "No." "Well, then, it's a girl." "Faith," said the delighted father, "somebody's bin telling ye!"

Mrs. Gooseberry.—De chile done gone an' swallowed'r bottle'r ink. Doctor Gigg-lamps (newly graduated)—Ink—plain ordinary ink? Humph! This is easy. Oxalic acid will remove ink immediately: I'll write you a prescription for it."

She was a girl of wisdom. He said to her: "Do you not love to wander in the moonlight?" "Yes," she answered. "Why?" "Because it saves gas." Then he did some mental arithmetic, thought it over and said: "Will you be mine?"

Mamma—George Winkelford called to see you again last night. Irene, did he not? He is a worthy young man, and I hope you didn't treat him distantly. Miss Irene (with a vivid blush)—Distantly? Not at all. I—I was very much drawn to him, mamma.—Chicago Tribune.

"I look upon a handsome bonnet as a dangerous thing," said Mr. Goodfather. "How is that?" asked a friend. "I bought my daughter the handsomest bonnet I could find in town a short time ago, and it has not only turned her head, but it turns the head of every other woman who walks past it."

The wife—And what shall we name baby, dear? The husband—What? The matter with Mary? I've had ten or twelve sweethearts by that name and am rather fond of it, of course. Besides they may each of them send her a silver cup. The Wife (freshly)—That's so—and if any of them are solid we can sell them.

MEN AND WOMEN TALKED ABOUT.

Oscar Wilde is said to be deep in the development of a new flower, a golden veined tulip, which he declares to be "a triumph of classic horticulture."

Tennyson destroyed a mass of his letters and manuscripts a few years ago in a fit of alarm, caused by his reading Froide's "Reminiscences of Thomas Carlyle."

The greatest stamp collectors in the world are Philippe Ferrari, son of the late Duchesse de Galliera, and the Czar, whose collection is said to be worth \$800,000.

Justice McCarthy is following in the wake of those socialistic novelists who write with a reforming purpose, and has produced a novel on the Irish question.

Emin Pasha is reported to be in destitute circumstances and is living with an Arab at Lahore, being unable to leave until he gets help. Will Stanley rescue him again?

The dowager duchess of Sutherland will not be destitute, financially, even if the English section of the family do ostracize her. Her Florida estates will produce an annual rental of \$250,000.

Martha D. Bossey, winner of the prize for the badge of the women fair managers of the Columbian Fair, is the only woman designer employed by Tiffany & Co. She is a young woman, but little past 20.

M. Pasteur will attain the age of 70 years Dec. 27. A subscription has been opened by a committee of the Society of Physical and Chemical Sciences at Copenhagen to offer him a medal on that occasion.

Gladstone claims direct descent from Henry III., King of England, and from Robert Bruce, King of Scotland. Among his ancestresses, too, is Lady Jane Beaufort, who married King James I. of Scotland.

William Bradbury, the London publisher, whose death was announced recently, was senior member of the firm that brought out Dickens' earliest stories, and to guard against leaks Mr. Bradbury and his brother being practical printers, themselves set Dickens' manuscript.

George Ohnet's "Maitre des Forges" was written, it is stated, during his honeymoon, with no little help from his wife, and the latter, after several publishers had declined the manuscript, persuaded him to publish it on his own account. They are said to have drawn over \$200,000 from its sale.

Max Muller finds a rival to Columbus in Sir William Jones, who, in the last century, opened the way to Oriental scholarship. He told the Oriental congress in London six weeks ago that the discoverer of that old, that prehistoric world, deserves our gratitude as much as Columbus and his companions.

Bonamy Price once had a chance talk of some length with Tennyson in a public conveyance. "In Memoriam" proving the subject of most of it. When it became necessary for them to part the poet took the professor by the hand affectionately and said: "Who are you?" I must know who you are." But Bonamy Price said, "No, I'm nobody," and the story is so told as to indicate that he did not reveal himself.

The new English Ministry contains a number of landlords, of whom Lord Spencer is the wealthiest. His rent roll is \$230,000 a year; Lord Rosebery claims \$145,000 a year; Lord Kimberley's, \$125,000; Mr. Acland is heir to \$170,000 a year from land; Lord Houghton has \$65,000; Lord Carrington, \$200,000; Lord Vernon, \$120,000, and Lord Ribblesdale, \$135,000.

The first woman to receive the distinction of being elected a fellow at Yale is Miss Mary Augusta Scott, who graduated at Vassar, where she received her master's degree, and afterward studied at Johns Hopkins and at Cambridge. She will work for the degree of doctor of philosophy. Between twenty and thirty women have already registered as students of the post graduate department, which is the only department thrown open to women.

One of the best-known portrait painters of Boston is Mrs. Phoebe Jenks, who was past 30 years of age before she discovered that she had either decided taste or talent for painting. In her husband's studio she breathed the intoxicating art atmosphere, sketched a little, studied painting, but never attempted anything herself, until one day, trying to reproduce a bunch of flowers that had pleased her, she succeeded so well that art has found in her a most successful as well as devoted disciple.

The late M. Renan wrote a vast number of personal letters, from civility rather than inclination, and often with great trouble. He was averse to pen-and-ink conversations. He hardly ever dropped an epistle into a letter-box without wishing he had not penned it, and he often fell asleep when engaged in private correspondence. Mrs. Renan took upon herself for some years to answer most of the letters he received. It is easy, therefore, to understand his urgent request that none of his private correspondence should ever be printed.

The Marquis of Bute's intense love for Nature is well known, and fully illustrated in the following anecdote, which has the merit of being true. One day when wandering over the grounds of Mount Stuart, book in hand, he noticed that a magnificent oak, which overshadowed a laborer's cottage, had been deprived of one of its largest branches. On asking the reason, his factor said he was afraid of the branch falling and crushing the cottage, and therefore had it removed. "You should not have removed the branch," said his lordship; "you ought to have removed the cottage."

Mr. Thomas Hardy in speaking of the history of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" admits Mr. Hardy's share in the making of the novel, through suggestions of situations and study of the quaint people of Dorsetshire, where the plot is laid. The family selected by Mr. Hardy from among the many houses of decayed glory but ancient lineage common to that region trace their line back to the conquest through Woolbridge Manor House once one of their country seats and now but a farm house. It is to be done that it was Mrs. Hardy who suggested the trying on of the jewels by Tess. It was she, too, who heard a neighbor boasting that a certain vauit was full of the "skellingtons" of his family.

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R. Schmalhausen, Druggist of Charleston, Ill., writes: After trying scores of prescriptions and preparations I had on my files and shelves, without relief for a very severe cold, which had settled on my lungs, I tried your German Syrup. It gave me immediate relief and a permanent cure.

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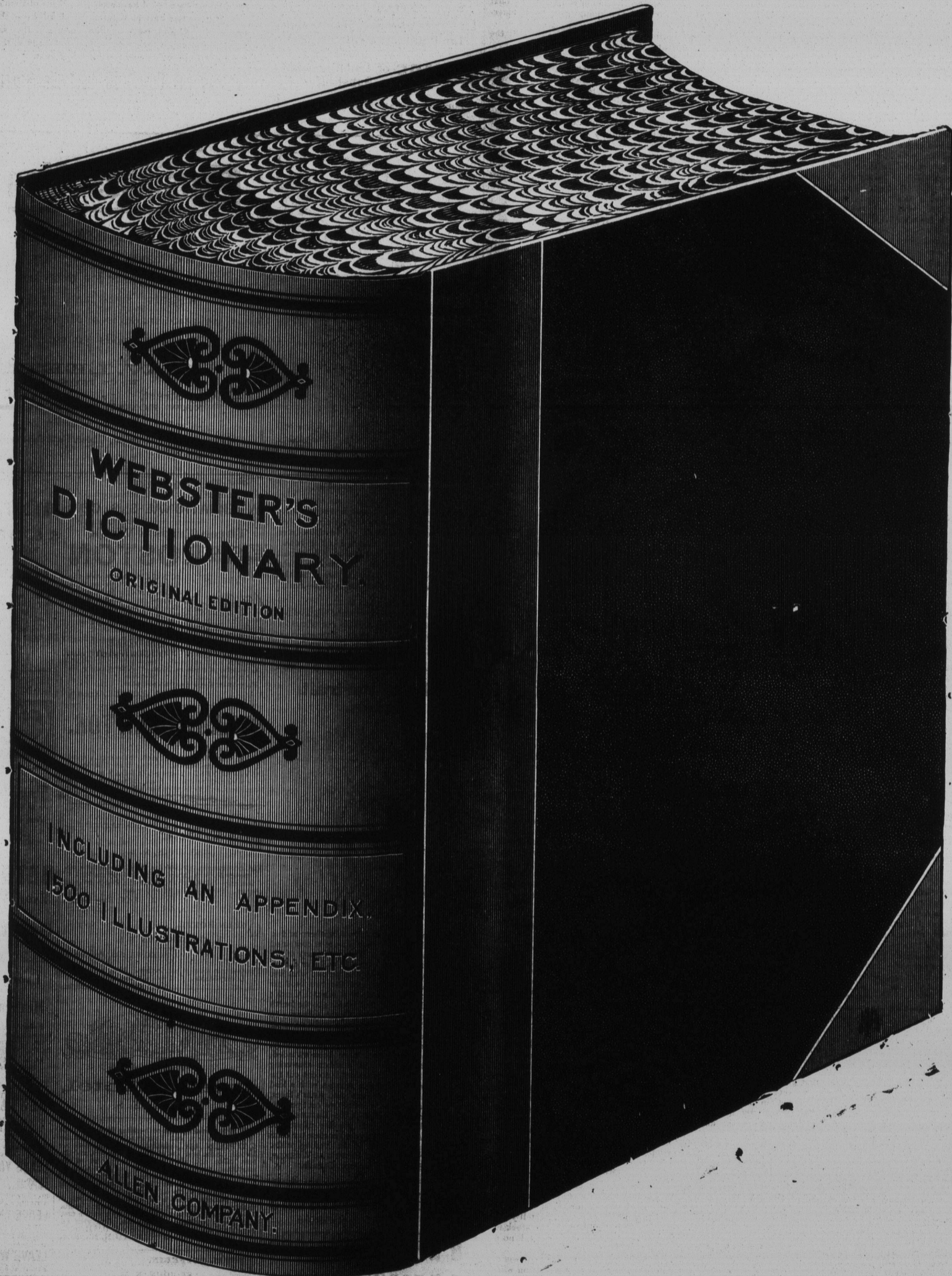
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A man who had gone through fire to save her... "I think it would be as well," she suggested, "if Ethel went to stay with her Aunt Mary until the season begins and she goes to town; by that time this absurd infatuation may have passed away."

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