

OUR HOUSES OF PRAYER.

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THE GENUS BOOK-AGENT.

"ASTRA" WRITES IN DEFENSE OF THIS CLASS.

The Pictures Their Unhappy Lot, and Tells of her Experiences With Them—Only Twice in her Life was a Book Agent Important to Her.

It may be a singular taste, but I confess that I do love a travelling agent! I don't mean that my affections are set upon any particular one of the knights of the road, but I have a decided leaning towards him as a class. Not the lordly drummer, who "takes the road" with his cases of samples, and only does business with wholesale houses, but the house to house canvasser, who calls at your door during the very busiest part of the day, usually on washing days, and who persists in making you look at things you don't want, assuring you that you need not buy a cent's worth, and almost giving you the impression that he would really prefer keeping his stock intact, to selling any of it.

I am perfectly willing to admit that the travelling agent is frequently very annoying; he obstinately refuses to see when his intended victim is pressed for time, and he will camp on your front doorstep, or inside your hall, and unstrap his samples, after you have told him that you are due at the station in five minutes to catch the last train, with just the same deliberation as if you had merely been telling him that you had had as hour to spare, and would be pleased to devote it, to him. But still this very obtuseness in accepting intended rebuffs in part of his stock in trade, and must have been carefully cultivated, or it could never have reached its present state of perfection. Whoever heard of a shy and retiring book agent, for instance, and of what use would he be in the scheme of creation if he did exist? None at all, the moment he showed signs of mental weakness, in the form of modesty, his usefulness would be gone, and he would be placed upon the retired list at once.

It requires time to study this interesting genus properly, and not everyone would consider the game worth the powder, but I confess I have found the gentleman of the road amply repay me for all the time I have spent upon him; and the result of my observations has been, that I only wonder he is not more objectionable instead of less, considering the treatment he receives from most people. It seems to be a matter of popular belief that a travelling agent is a sort of common enemy of man, upon whom common courtesy, and ordinary civility would be quite thrown away, and therefore the only way to treat him is with the grossest rudeness, to simply insult him, if possible, and then there would be the less probability of the same one ever coming a second time.

I wonder how many of us ever stop to think of the hardships of a travelling man's life, of the weary miles he walks day after day through summer heat and winter cold, often with clothing which is sadly inadequate to protect him from the cold? How bitterly discouraging it must be to tramp from door to door always unwelcome, never sure of the reception he will meet with, telling the same monotonous story, and using the same hackneyed argument at each house, in the hope of making a sale, and nearly always meeting the same unfriendly stare, the same discouragement.

I know people who consider themselves well bred, and refined above their fellows, and yet who consider it the proper thing to slam the door in the face of a travelling agent the moment he begins the fatal sentence—"I have called this morning to see if I can show you—"

Is it any wonder this class of men be come hardened after a time, and finally combine a very ready impertinence with their always ample stock of assurance. People are rough and rude to them, and why should they not return such treatment in kind?

But yet what good natured fellows they often are after all, and how far a pleasant word goes with them! I never heard an impertinent word except on two occasions, from one, and I firmly believe it is because I always make a point of thanking them for calling, even when I don't look at their goods. Perhaps they don't appreciate the humor of the situation, too, and chuckle to themselves over the idea of any one being grateful to an agent for calling. Many a whimsical glance I have caught from the eyes of a retiring knight of the road, as he responded affably—"No trouble at all, I assure you; good morning." How well the poor fellows know that they are almost universally detested, and how surprised they are at being treated with ordinary politeness. I suppose they get hardened to the feeling in time, and it becomes a sort of joke.

Not very long ago an agent with a well-developed sense of humor, called upon us just after we had moved into a new house; we had been using the axe to open a packing box, and the glittering weapon had been left in full view, leaning against the hall table. It was summer, and all the doors were open, so when I came downstairs to answer his ring, the first thing that caught my eye was the axe, and the next was the agent's eye, wandering in the same direction. "I see you are prepared for travelling agents, and always keep the axe handy," he said cheerfully, and though there was nothing I wanted amongst his

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Table with columns: Name of Church, Number of Communicants, Valuation of Property, and Amount Raised for all purposes, etc. Lists various churches like Episcopalian, Baptist, Methodist, etc.

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Skates. Skates. Acme Pattern, Skate Made. Reach Skates, Hockey Sticks, Hockey Pucks, Sleds and Framers, Sleigh Bells, &c. Send for Prices. T. M'AVITY & SONS, - ST. JOHN, N. B.

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Mus... A rumor has been... The production... Another concert... As a guarantee... necessary to M... auspicious of the... name of Rev. M... identified for no... musical interest... choir of his own... able for the fo... foregone conclusi... entertainment as... few. The public... opportunity thus... this choir and the... The Saint Joh... and elocution... pupils and friend... William street T... programme was... which refreshment... young people of... in their power... pleasantly. The... a new department... short hand under... Ingram of this c... the Normal sch... teacher. Miss I... few weeks in Ne... from the best so... enthusiasm for h... The free classes... money and night... vantages to the p... servatory. Owin... recital was not... will be held thi... building. A novel attra... month—Feb. 5... ladies' minstre... below the past... Montgomery M... Daly, Archbishop... of the regulars... forty five ladies... four and ladies... by popular vocal... will be danced... gentlemen in coo... effects. In the... will appear. Th... under the manag... ning, teacher of... least will be th... forty-five ladies... Tones... "Westward, Ho... popular in the... Robert (as his... "I'd ro... Nell." "Nell... of music?" Rob... Edward Solom... lee Taylor" and... in London last... as one of the bus... Mile Dum (H... with the Carl Ro... cently made a d... pool, Eng., in th... A lively musi... T. M'Avity & S... Rosenfeld, was p... week. Helen D... acting in the tit... Miss Irene M... city, has been... in the Thomas Q...

Musical and Dramatic

IN MUSICAL CIRCLES

A rumor has reached me during the week that a Sacred concert on a somewhat extensive scale will be given in St. Patrick's hall, Carlton, on the 17th March next.

The production of "Christ and His Soldiers" by the St. John Oratorio Society is fixed for the 13th inst. The soloists will again be local talent and members of the society who will, each and all, I believe so satisfy the anticipated large number present to hear this attractive work, that the policy of using home talent, when at all possible, will meet universal approbation.

Another concert which should meet with liberal patronage is that arranged for next Tuesday evening at the Mechanics' Institute. As a guarantee of its excellence it is only necessary to say, it will be given under the auspices of the Mission church choir.

The Saint John conservatory of music and elocution entertained a number of pupils and friends at their rooms on Prince William street Thursday evening. A short programme was given by the teachers after which refreshments were served, and the young people of the dramatic club did all in their power to make the time pass pleasantly.

A novel attraction in Halifax for next month—Feb. 5th and 6th—will be the ladies' minstrels. The performances will be under the patronage of Lieut.-General Montgomery Moore, Lieut. Governor Daly, Archbishop O'Brien and the officers of the regulars and militia.

Notes and Underlines

"Westward, Ho!" still continues to be popular in the "hub." Robert (as his cousin picks up a sheet of music). "I'd rather you wouldn't sing, Nell." Nell—"I thought you were fond of music?" Robert—"I am."

Miss Irene Murphy, well known in this city, has been engaged for the leading parts in the Thomas Q. Seabrooke's opera company, owing to the serious illness of Mrs. Seabrooke (Elvis Cross.)

Lillian Russell has discharged seventy five chorus girls. Much to the surprise of the Chappies, they can't sing don't you know, as well as the home talent. The discharged ones were English.

Harrison Millard, the composer, is said to be dying at his home in New York. He wrote several masses and war songs. His best known songs are "Waiting," "When the tide comes in," "Vive l'America," and "Say not farewell."

A new Oratorio entitled "Alpha and Omega" has recently had a manuscript production at Newberg. It opens by the Creation and ends with the second coming of Christ. Its author is C. E. Rutenber and he has been a year writing it.

Signor Ottavio Novelli, who recently sang in opera in New York and for the first time in the United States, is an Italian vocalist born in Turin. He first attracted attention in 1878 when he sang in "Martha" at the Theatre des Italiens. He has sung principally at La Scala, Milan, for some years past.

"Mannon" (Massenet's) was given at the Metropolitan, N. Y., Saturday last, when Miss Sybil Sanderson again was heard to a disadvantage. She was suffering from a heavy cold. The opera is pronounced "pleasing without being great."

A New York writer, referring to Madame Melba's work as Semiramis in a recent production of "Semiramis" in that city, says: "With the possible exception of Patti there is hardly another living singer, who could make as much of the 'Belshazzar,' could sing it with such authority, such liquid purity of tone, such spontaneous technical facility as did Madame Melba."

In Music Hall, Boston, last Tuesday afternoon was given what is called an extra popular matinee of the Boston Symphony orchestra. Madame Melba sang on the occasion. The following was the programme:

- Overture, "Fra Diavolo".....Auber
Act from "Les Huguenots".....Meyerbeer
Mme. Melba
Ballet Music from "Coppelia".....Delibes
Act from "Jack".....Donizetti
Mme. Melba
First Act from "Gwendoline".....Chabrier
Scherzo (new, first time).....Goldmark
Song, "Se seras Rose".....Arduini
Mme. Melba
Waltz, "Southern Rose".....Joh. Strauss
Overture, "Mignon".....A. Thomas

TALK OF THE THEATRE

The seventh and last week of the present engagement of the Wallace Hopper dramatic company, closes at the Mechanics' Institute this evening. The season of this organization has been, on the whole, a successful one but not by any means more so than they merited. Their work has been varied throughout. The repertoire of the company is extensive and the careful manner in which, with the opportunities at their disposal, they have produced their various pieces shows that they desired to please their many patrons and gave full indications of the earnestness of this desire.

Joseph Haworth is credited with a success in the character of "Rioballen" in Boston last week.

It is widely rumored that the eldest daughter of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris is studying for the stage.

Gus Pixley who was seen here with Mrs. Jarbeau, is doing the tramp and "Whistling Cooon," with "The Passing Show."

Mrs. W. F. Dalley (Miss May Nannery) has added other honors to those she had already earned. This time it is the honors of maternity.

Last week "The Cotton King" played to \$3000 in Lowell the largest week's business ever played by any theatrical attraction in that city.

Fanny Herring whose name was once well known to the dramatic world still lives and was lately playing at a New York Museum. Now and then in her performance there are glimmerings of her old-time ability, but this does not affect the 10-cent-a-head audience.

"The Passing Show," which is on in Boston, is spoken of by a critic of that city as "a theatrical hash made out of the viands of last season's spread in New York," by Sydney Rosenfeld.

Miss Dorothy Grimston, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kendall, who is accompanying them on their American tour this season is an accomplished young lady in her teens, playing several musical instruments and speaking several languages fluently.

"A Woman's Silence," was a failure in New York. The play is one of Sardou's and under the title "La Sacrifice de Delila" will be shortly produced at the Gymnase theatre in Paris with Jane Hading in the leading role.

The horses that are used in the rescue scene of "The Girl I Left Behind Me" now on in Boston were all purchased from the U. S. government and have seen actual service with the army. They are transported from town to town in cars especially designed by the S. P. C. A.

A one act piece "Mars Van" by Emma Sheridan Fry and Mrs. Sutherland was produced at a recent benefit performance for the Actor's fund. Mary Hampton was in the cast and was "very earnest and sympathetic." Many others contributed to the performance. The receipts were about \$1850 for the fund.

Royce Carleton, a member of Mr. E. S. Willard's company, has just died in England. He was an actor of ability in eccentric comedy parts. His leading impersonations in this country were the title character in "The Mid-Islander," Mr. Dethic in "Judah," one of the Scottish peasants in "The Professor's Love Story," and King Claudius in "Hamlet."

The latest and youngest member of Wilson Barrett's company is a real, live bouncing baby boy, whose chief business it is at every performance of "The Maxxman" to look smiling and chirrup at intervals. He is a Bostonian. He is a winsome little darling of 5 months, and is on the stage altogether not over five minutes, for which he receives \$5 a performance.

Henry Irving has just completed the twenty sixth year of his management of the London Lyceum. His opening play was "Hamlet." At that time Miss Ellen Terry was added to his company. Kyrie Bellow played Orio and Arthur Pinero the author of "The second Mr. Tanqueray" was also in the cast. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts enabled Mr. Irving to start on his career.

The veteran manager and showman—Rufus Somerby—who is well known in St. John, has secured the rights to "Captain Paul" for New England and Canada. This play will be remembered as being the piece which opened the New Castle Square theatre, Boston, last fall. E. E. Rose the author of the piece has a method whereby he can reduce the scenic arrangement to the restrictions of smaller stages throughout the country.

"The Red Lamp" which is one of the plays to be produced by Beerbohm Tree during his stay in America, was given at the Boston Museum Sept. 19th, 1887, on which occasion Charles Barron played "Paul Demetrius, of the Secret service." Tree's part. He played it well too. Annie Clarke, Fraser Coulter, Willie Seymour, Edgar Davenport, E. E. Rose, Isabelle Evesson, Grace Atwell and Byrd Putman were in the cast.

Dealing with the character of Maobeth in a recent lecture in Manchester. Mr. Henry Irving described him as "one of the bloodiest and most hypocritical characters in Shakespeare, and maintained that his apparent hesitation in the scenes with his wife was due solely to his hypocrisy. He was a poet with his brains and a villain with his heart, and the mere appreciation of his own wickedness gave irony to his grim humor and zest to his crimes. He loved throughout to paint himself and his deeds in the blackest pigments, and to bring to the exercise of his wickedness the conscious deliberation of an intellectual voluptuary."

To the many people who are unacquainted with the relative sizes of the stages of the various theatres of Boston it may seem strange that the Hollis St. has been selected as the most appropriate theatre for the spectacular production of "The Girl I Left Behind Me," but the truth is that the stage at the Hollis is peculiarly adapted for that kind of performance.

In the stockade scene of "The Girl I Left Behind Me," the rescuers dash upon the stage with their horses, precisely as a troop of cavalry would do if the circumstances were real. So well is the Hollis arranged in this respect that the cavalry can start at a gallop from Oronoko St. and there will be nothing to check their speed or interfere with their clear passages until Hollis St. is reached. In fact, a loaded team could be driven to the stage door on Common St. and from there directly across the stage, emerging on Hollis St. without difficulty.

Mr. Clatterby draws. After the usual periodical blast against the wind extravagance with which Mrs. Clatterby manages the household affairs, he brings out two bundles of wood, where one would do, and so on, Mr. Clatterby winds up with: "I'd just like to have the running of this house for about one week. I'd show you what could be done. There's no end of little things what we might economize on, and every little helps. Now we're getting an extra quart of milk a day. That's only eight cents a day, but that's \$25 a year, enough to buy boots and shoes for all the children and stockings, too. Why, gracious! there's lots of things we might cut off and never miss 'em at all."

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"Well, Jonas," said Mrs. Clatterby, "Suppose you try it and see what you can do. You take the money this week and you run the house. If you think you can run this house on what you give me, and buy clothes for the children and pay the laundry and the gas and the forty other things that you don't know any thing about, why you're mighty mistaken. But you take the money and you try it, just one week, and you'll—"

Then Mr. Clatterby went off to smoke his cigar, and said no word; he crawled, as usual.

"77" FOR GRIP

Dr. Humphrey's "77" is a perfect Specific for Grippe, Colds, Influenza, Catarrh, Pains and Soreness in the Head and Chest, Cough, Sore Throat, General Prostration and Fever. It cures the cold previous to its development, and often warms a cold.

"77" is a preventive and cure. Taken early cuts it off promptly. It is a perfect Specific for Grippe, Colds, Influenza, Catarrh, Pains and Soreness in the Head and Chest, Cough, Sore Throat, General Prostration and Fever. It cures the cold previous to its development, and often warms a cold.

GRIP IS RIFE. The Mal-Treatment of a Merchant Leaves Him With Catarrh, While a Sweet Singer's Voice is Saved by Seventy Seven.

There are thousands of cases of Grip. Mark the contrast in the result of treatment.

A prominent merchant living on the upper west side was taken with La Grippe. He was treated by a prominent physician, who prescribed quinine and phenacetin. After a week in bed he was able to return to his business pronounced cured, but he is still with Catarrh in the head and soreness, as AFTER EFFECTS.

A TRUE CURE—A sweet singer, a soloist in one of our fashionable churches, was taken with La Grippe. She went at once to the nearest drug store for a bottle of "77." The improvement from the first dose was marked and steady, and continued use made such a perfect cure that last Sunday she was able to resume her place in the choir, and it was the general comment of the congregation that her voice was never more clear and resonant. This sweet singer like millions of others is cured on every hand; no miserable, lingering Cough, Sore Throat or Catarrh after a cure by Dr. Humphrey's Specific "77."

A small bottle of pleasin pills—fits your vest pocket. Sold by druggists or sent on receipt of 50c, or five for \$1.00. HUMPHREY'S MARI GENIC OIL, corner W. 11th and John Sts., N. Y.

Good-Board \$2 a week.

I pick my scholars, train them carefully and find them situations when competent. It would indeed be a pity if they did not turn out well. Costs? No it costs nothing. Send the primer, free.

SNELL'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, TRURO, N. S.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED. A SMALL, second-hand Engine, reversible, cylinder say 2 1/2 or 3, or 4, or 5, or 6, or 8, or 10, or 12, or 14, or 16, or 18, or 20, or 22, or 24, or 26, or 28, or 30, or 32, or 34, or 36, or 38, or 40, or 42, or 44, or 46, or 48, or 50, or 52, or 54, or 56, or 58, or 60, or 62, or 64, or 66, or 68, or 70, or 72, or 74, or 76, or 78, or 80, or 82, or 84, or 86, or 88, or 90, or 92, or 94, or 96, or 98, or 100, or 102, or 104, or 106, or 108, or 110, or 112, or 114, or 116, or 118, or 120, or 122, or 124, or 126, or 128, or 130, or 132, or 134, or 136, or 138, or 140, or 142, or 144, or 146, or 148, or 150, or 152, or 154, or 156, or 158, or 160, or 162, or 164, or 166, or 168, or 170, or 172, or 174, or 176, or 178, or 180, or 182, or 184, or 186, or 188, or 190, or 192, or 194, or 196, or 198, or 200, or 202, or 204, or 206, or 208, or 210, or 212, or 214, or 216, or 218, or 220, or 222, or 224, or 226, or 228, or 230, or 232, or 234, or 236, or 238, or 240, or 242, or 244, or 246, or 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2108, or 2110, or 2112, or 2114, or 2116, or 2118, or 2120, or 2122, or 2124, or 2126, or 2128, or 2130, or 2132, or 2134, or 2136, or 2138, or 2140, or 2142, or 2144, or 2146, or 2148, or 2150, or 2152, or 2154, or 2156, or 2158, or 2160, or 2162, or 2164, or 2166, or 2168, or 2170, or 2172, or 2174, or 2176, or 2178, or 2180, or 2182, or 2184, or 2186, or 2188, or 2190, or 2192, or 2194,

Certain Cure For Catarrh Found at Last

For sale at all druggists. ANTI-CATARRH. BARK in metallic tubes, 25c each. SUREST OF TURPENTINE OIL and Sea-bath. See that the standard "J. Gustave Laviolette" is on the label.

Mrs. Emilio Ayotte, 15 St. Elizabeth St. Montreal.

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SOLE PROPRIETOR: J. GUSTAVE LAVIOLETTE, M. D., 225-226 St. Paul St. Montreal.

Jan. 22.—Miss Frances spent a few days lately with her friend, Miss Mabel Robertson. Miss Robertson has been the guest of Miss Sara Walker, New Glasgow.

Jan. 23.—The death of Mrs. George Bell, which occurred very suddenly last Tuesday evening, was deeply mourned by her many friends.

Jan. 24.—The death of Mrs. George Bell, which occurred very suddenly last Tuesday evening, was deeply mourned by her many friends.

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WOODSTOCK.

Jan. 22.—Mrs. James Carr died at her residence, Central street, on Sunday, Jan. 22. The funeral took place on Wednesday, and was very largely attended.

Mr. A. J. Webster, of St. John, was in town yesterday.

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Photography.

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HAROLD GLINO, 25 Germain Street.

ANAGORSE.

Jan. 20.—Mr. L. K. Reardon, of Moncton, was in town one day last week on business.

Miss Julia Smith spent two or three days of last week with friends in Sussex.

Mr. Herrett, of St. Martin, is at present the guest of his sister, Mrs. E. Kinsler.

Mr. C. O. Goddard is confined to his home through illness.

Mr. Cochran, of Boston, Mass., spent part of last week in town seeing friends.

Mr. Howard McCully, who slipped and fell on the top of a few days ago and fractured his ribs is confined to his home and improving very slowly.

Mr. McDonald is in attendance.

Mr. Samuel Wilson, of St. John, was in town last week on business.

Mr. George Wilson, of St. John, has arrived in town and will be here for the next few months on special business.

THINGS OF VALUE.

"Oh where are the friends of my youth?" In a moment relative, I cried; Through the door passed a host and the office boy said: "Miss Ada wants to see you outside."

"Twas one of those friends of my youth! With amaranth he grasped my hand tight; You will pardon these tears—I've not seen you for years— Could you lend me a V till tonight?"

There never was, and never will be a universal panacea, in our remedy, for all ills to which flesh is heir—the very nature of many curatives being such that they are the cause of other and ultimately more dangerous diseases.

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MAGNET SOAP.

This SOAP contains no adulteration or excesses of alkali to irritate the most delicate of skins.

For this reason it is also best for Clothes, Linens, Fine Lawns, Cambrics, Laces and Embroideries.

For sale by grocers everywhere

J. T. Logan, MANUFACTURER, 20 Germain Street, St. John, N. B.

Are you WEAK? NERVOUS? TIRED? SLEEPLESS? PALE? BLOODLESS? THIN? DYSPEPTIC? you need

A COURSE OF HAWKER'S Nerve and Stomach TONIC.

It makes weak nerves strong, promotes sound, refreshing sleep, aids digestion, restores lost appetite, is a perfect blood and flesh builder, restores the bloom of health.

NEW BRUNSWICK ROYAL ART UNION, LIMITED.

OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—CAPITAL STOCK: \$150,000.

Incorporated to Promote Art.

10th Day of March, 1895

3422 Works of Art, aggregating in value \$65,115.

Every subscriber has an equal chance.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK ROYAL ART UNION, L.T.D.

Agents WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Grand Concert

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, TUESDAY, 5th February, 1895.

Mission Church Choir

PRESCRIPTIONS

W. C. RUDMAN ALLAN'S

35-KING STREET.

T. A. JOROKETT'S DRUG STORE.

Cure

For Catarrh

Found at Last

For sale at all druggists.

SOLE PROPRIETOR: J. GUSTAVE LAVIOLETTE, M. D., 225-226 St. Paul St. Montreal.

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PROGRESS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1895.

LETTERS FROM NANNARY.

No. 4.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—This golden city in many ways is a strange and curious community, somewhat different indeed from nearly all the other cities in the land over which the glorious starry banner waves, standing unrivalled and alone in the sense that here it is we find ourselves on the extreme western edge of a mighty continent, the jumping off place, where the Orient, the Antipodes and the sweet scented blooming islands of the great Pacific are brought so near to us by the flight of the big ocean steamers that come and go in a magnificent procession of marine loveliness through the portals of the charming bay and harbor known now to the civilized and commercial world as the Golden Gate.

Vancouver, in the adjoining territory of British Columbia, with its great Canadian Pacific railway, is of course an admirable and perhaps I might add, a formidable rival, but San Francisco is and (it no unfriendly earthquake throws her into the sea) will ever remain the proud and queenly city of the Pacific slope. To me, or to any unsophisticated tenderfoot or wise man from the past, the departure of a steamer from China and Japan is better than a full blown circus or a comedy actress in a tragic role. The other day when the genial sunlight of a bright June afternoon was flirting with the rough cobble stones and laughing at the small clouds of dust the cool and refreshing trade winds had hurried and tossed through the air with its sportive breath, we saw an unusual amount of bustle and commotion, as it were, among many of our celestial brethren who usually remain in the quarter of the city where they most do congregate, except on special occasions like the one we are going to talk about. Hurrying along over the flint pavements and wooden sidewalks in hacks and in express wagons or on foot, many of them burdened heavily with luggage, their bright eyes upon their backs with which they tempted fortune here, and were now returning with the products and golden rewards of their patient preserving toil to their once beloved flowery kingdom across the waving bosom of the majestic sea. Hundreds of others in holiday attire were going in the same direction to see them off. I took off my hat, so to speak, and joined in the interesting procession and followed the groups and stragglers of another and an older civilization than ours, just as the music loving African will chase a German brass band until his limbs grow weary in the march of a decoration day or fourth of July parade. We went with the crowd this time until the great big dock of the Pacific mail and Oriental steamship companies was reached. The pier is very large and smells a little of bilge water and the peculiar odor of these strange and interesting orientals. The wharf which is roofed over, is literally covered with merchandise taken from the yawning holds of a recent arrival that is there discharging her precious freight from far off India, China, Japan and the Islands of the Pacific. Big box-cars of the Southern Pacific road are being filled up by honest hearts and willing or unwilling hands with the treasures of the Orient preparatory to their long and weary journey to the east and Europe, where they are going to feed and clothe and enrich other mortals whose homes cannot supply or give them what their heart desires and their wealth can purchase in these prolific and far off lands. Mixed up with all this is the strange conglomeration of box and bag and barrel of the departing strangers. The big, our-masted iron monster of the deep the Gaelic of the O. S. S. Co., is fastened securely to the pier, the red cross of St. George is flying in pride and beauty from the mizzen-peak, and the starry banner floats in the breeze from the fore top, the big smoke stack amid spires is puffing smoke and from the sides the hissing steam mumbles impotently as it were, and scans the sea gulls that wheel and turn in rapid flight around the animated scene. The Chinese junk that ships over the ruffled waters or the fleet of big French and steel cruisers that are giving life and color to this beautiful bay only get a passing glance from the lively throng that are on the steamer's decks or on the pier to which she is so safely and securely moored and from which she will soon be loosed to buffet with the wind and waves in her voyage to the land of the Mikado and the Children of the Moon.

When he is whirling away his life and his own or other people's money in the pastime. We sigh and envy that fellow as our gaze is directed to a group "on family" as the French say. The parents boxom and cheerful looking and the children light haired and happy, rosy-cheeked, blue-eyed and blonde-haired, evidently of a pure English type. The flowers that not only bloom in the spring but at all seasons of the year in this glorious climate are in their hands, in their button holes or on their swelling hearts. There stands a lovely looking woman in apparently what is called middle life; her face and form is beautiful her apparel rich not gaudy and she seems to be alone; we see a tear trickle down that rosy cheek and marvelled to ourselves why it was, but so it was and so we left it to find our glance upon the pale and thoughtful looking face of a gentleman in clerical garb who might have been bent on a trip of pleasure and information to new and strange lands or might have been a missionary going to be devoured by cannibals or to convert the heathen, when here at his very door there were thousands of them that he never heeded or thought of. But to return to our pagan friends, who are early on the scene, or in many cases a little tardy in finding a means of escape to their own domain across the stormy ocean's billowy waves. Their baggage was complex curious looking and of course mysterious—Lynx-eyed officials of Uncle Sam were every where and the narrow gangway where the Chinese went on board was zealously and carefully guarded. The necessary ticket and certificate to return if they wished to do so, had to be produced before their slippered feet touched the decks of the good steamer Gaelic. Old stowholes that looked like those of a general hayseed or of Custer's army after a long march, were lugged on board, bundles wrapped in blankets, wicker baskets, queer old wooden chests, and iron and tin and all roped, were carelessly pushed on board; old tea chests which had brought many a pound of Oolong or Souchong to these shores and over whose steaming charms the tongue of idle gossip wagged to their hearts' content, were now going back from whence they came with handles skillfully fixed on them and filled full of what, heaven only knows, and to try and catalogue these packages and parcels and old trunks and boxes and relics of other days, or to endeavor to probe the mysteries and missions that were there enclosed would be a far more difficult problem to solve than that which Euclid ever contained. So we will leave them with their effects and turn once more to those on shore and their friends on board. Hundreds of these people lining the pier, some of them with stout canvas sacks bursting with Mexican silver dollars. In China their value is at least one-third more than it is here and these Mongolians have no flies on them any more than other people who consider themselves very smart and who know how to turn a honest penny as well as their neighbors. They are getting on pretty lively now, here is a Chinese family group, a boy and girl gorgeously attired the youthful contingent with their budding pigtails braided with light colored silk in all the colors of the rainbow or in red, white and blue in honor of the "Mediterranean" country whose dust they were shaking from their immaculate white stockings and brilliantly embroidered Chinese shoes that covered their pedal extremities. There goes a China "dude" with a bright smiling face, a costume like Joseph's coat and gorgeous to behold, close upon his heels a Mongolian aristocrat waddles on board with his magnificently attired wife clinging fondly to his side. Diamonds and precious stones gleam in sparkling beauty from her shapely white hand and from her jet black hair. Her tiny feet—so small or small enough to send Chicago women into eternity are encased in a dainty embroidered pair of slippers that a princess might covet but never be able to stick her royal feet into. She was tall and stately and I think the most beautiful celestial being I ever saw. She brushed by one of her more frail and poorer sisters who had proceeded her a few minutes before with a questionable grace and hauteur that a denizen of Nob Hill would show a "tough girl" in the lower walks of life or impropriety in this lively California metropolis. She lades from sight like a beautiful dream or vision and the circus goes on. We are all human and God made those poor people just as he did us and we wonder why at times they are treated so roughly by their white brethren who are dressed in a little brief authority flatter themselves that they are earning their salaries under what is supposed to be the best and finest government on earth. Of course there are good and bad, rich and poor, among this motley throng and we ask one of the officers on duty then what those four fellows did who are going on board hand and hand with graves upon their wrists and he answers, "Border jumper."—simply that and nothing more. There are quite a number of Japanese on board returning to their beautiful flower laden island homes. The females are in long skirts like the machine girl, and the male element are attired in clothes of the newest and most fashionable cut. They discard their oriental dress and manners on their arrival here and to a certain extent become one of us but the Chinaman never. He is just what

he was and what he always intends to be the same in dress, in manners and in habits, with only some good ideas tacked on what he was from the beginning and which he thinks will last him until he shrines off "this mortal coil," or takes it with him to wherever he may be consigned after he has done the double shuffle. The Chicago board of trade, the Stock of Produce Exchange in New York, with other added billions rolled into one, is but a mild hum of voices compared with this noisy jumble of the collectors on board, and those on "terra firma." It is pandemonium for a while and the chink of the Mexican dollar is hushed in the cheerful war that is all around us. They are all apparently talking in one breath, and at the same time, they shake hands with themselves as they bid each other good bye. The China cooks and sailors on board do not seem to mingle in this busy scene, they are standing silently at their posts awaiting the word of command from their white lords and masters, who are here and there and everywhere with bright eyes and bronzed features shining in unison with the brass buttons on their blue coats or the gold band encircling their caps. As the time for leaving approaches the big mail wagon tumbles down to the scene, the big sacks of white winged messages are thrown on board and then there is a moment of hush and silence as if all the greetings and farewells were exhausted, the plank is pushed ashore, the whistle screams, the big lines are thrown off, the yellow water is churned into muddy hues and the big steamer chastened with sorrows and fought with sighs with good and evil joy, and gloom smiles, and tears, glides gracefully out from the docks and with her form turned towards the Golden Gate she is soon lost to sight to memory dear, as she goes speeding on towards the far off quiet with numbers of people who can will be spared and with many thousands of bright American dollars in the clutch of these Asiatic pests who have found that a great free country enacts laws that may on the surface appear unjust but were nevertheless necessary to keep them somewhat in check from flooding these golden shores and stealing away some of the wealth and consequent glory of a great and free republic.

THE PAPER WAS PINK.

And That Was Why All the Visitors Wanted to Examine It.

It was a very solemn-looking man who strolled into PROGRESS office a few days ago. That is, he was solemn-looking for about three minutes after he came in. Then his eye kindled, and a wave of joy swept over his countenance. He saw a pink sheet on the editorial desk, and made a grab for it. Then his face changed again. His expression was an angry one then. But he put the paper down, and said nothing.

"You thought it was the —" said the PROGRESS representative, with a sweet smile. But the solemn-faced man was gone.

The next visitor was an old man, with a benevolent expression which suffused all his face. He too, saw the paper, and eagerly clutched it. "Where did you get it?" he asked. But he soon put the pink paper down again.

"I didn't think that of you," said the PROGRESS writer, "I didn't think you'd read the —" "I'm not reading it, am I?" said the old gentleman, sharply. This query could not be truthfully answered in the negative, and so the scribe allowed the old gentleman to go out in silence. But the writer could not suppress a smile.

The pink sheet lay on the editorial desk all day long, and every visitor who saw it, no matter what sort or condition of man he was, would grasp the paper eagerly. But even man seemed to overcome temptation, and put it down again. And yet the expressions on the faces of these people were not those of men who had gained a victory over themselves. The signs painted on their countenances were invariably those of disappointment.

THE PAPER WAS PINK.

Time Does Not Withar, Nor Custom Stale Their Infinite Variety.

The other night, roaming about, in company with that old-rare-about-town dog, the Sprathorough hotel setter, we chanced upon our fabled relative, Johnny Fresh-egg, freshly emerging from the darkened portal of a well known, down town billiard room. You see! Johnny is reformed,—just for the present—having lately graduated from College atreet with distinction, and carries his unaccustomed sobriety rather unasily. This, too, because he is looking for a partner in life and can scarce trust himself to wander abroad at unseemly hours or to be seen in questionable resorts. lest the maiden of his choice should take the alarm and shun his attention. N. B.

Her dowry may be \$60,000 and the old gent's will is certainly not yet signed.— Consequently, the sly rogue, immediately on perceiving ourselves, with that ready wit which is so characteristic of the family, beckoned us aside, and with many reiterated requests for the most stringent secrecy regarding his movements, informed us of a certain one, Crackshins Doubletongue Merry, a jovial youth, whom he had detected transgressing the "golden rule."

"You know, old man the unusual position I am in at present, will not permit me to attend to the matter myself," said the rascal, as he coolly surrogated the task of berating the offender to ourselves. We, Sardonious Freshegg, own first-cousin to Johnny of that ilk, smiled aloud and regretted those days gone by of pistols and coffee, feeling we would be better engaged in hammering our flint, in the cold, gray, early morning; whilst cousin Johnny measured off the distance. But in these degenerate, 19th century days, we are compelled to forego the more satisfactory method of dealing with such gentleman; and, instead, must, perforce, settle them by more modern tactics; at long range, with a fusillade from a magazine—or a weekly. Charity, which proverbially begins at home, compels us to state that the individual in question has been freely pro-amidished, through the persons of others, to be a jot more prodigal of the fairest virtue, which covereth so many deficiencies; otherwise, he had not been subjected to the sharp-pointed styles of the lurking Fresh-egg? Oh, Merry! You are excruciatingly droll, a monkey in his cups is not half so amusing! You, are, beyond, all people, excoingly clever, and equally conscious of your own superiority and the inferiority of others. When you choose you can be brilliantly agreeable, for your conversation is frequently pointed and epigrammatic; whilst you are imaginative and have some penetration! But, the contempt you have for the understanding of the generality of your acquaintances, makes you indifferent to please; and, your want of consideration incapacitates you for appreciating the feeble efforts of less gifted men! Not that you cannot be gracious when it serves your turn; for you are possessed of a certain modicum of tact and pleasantry, which have gained you a host of what are popularly termed friends; persons with whom

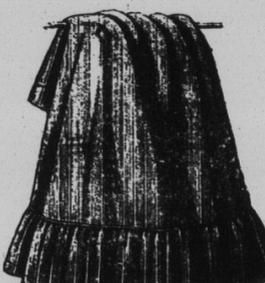
Our Annual Mid-Winter Sale of

WHITE-WEAR

For LADIES and CHILDREN is now on.

NEVER HAS IT BEEN POSSIBLE to show such values in Cotton Underwear as in the present season. Prices of materials are at the lowest, and the wonderful rapidity with which skilled labor turns out quantities of beautifully made garments, on the constantly improved electric power sewing machines, is the great factor which has cheapened the cost of production, and thus enables us to place a Ready-Made Garment before our patrons at the bare cost of materials. We are showing a magnificent range of Ladies' Underskirts, from 35c. to \$4.00, but particularize the illustration

AS BEING OF Exceptional Value.



Full Size, Good Cotton, Yoke Band, 10 INCH TUCKED CAMBRIC FRILL. At 75c.

Ladies' Drawers, 23c. to \$3.45. Chemise, 25c. to \$3.25. Nightgowns (special prices for this sale), 45c., 60c., 90c., up to \$6.25. Corset Covers: High, Round, Low, Square and V Neck, 30c. to \$1.80. Sizes 32 to 44 inch Bust Measure.

Manchester Robertson & Allison, St. John

THE TREMBLER STILL FREE.

Time Does Not Withar, Nor Custom Stale Their Infinite Variety.

The other night, roaming about, in company with that old-rare-about-town dog, the Sprathorough hotel setter, we chanced upon our fabled relative, Johnny Fresh-egg, freshly emerging from the darkened portal of a well known, down town billiard room. You see! Johnny is reformed,—just for the present—having lately graduated from College atreet with distinction, and carries his unaccustomed sobriety rather unasily. This, too, because he is looking for a partner in life and can scarce trust himself to wander abroad at unseemly hours or to be seen in questionable resorts. lest the maiden of his choice should take the alarm and shun his attention. N. B.

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you are more or less intimate, who are always ready with a welcoming shout on your appearance amongst them;—friends of the cup for the most part, whose goodwill is dependent on your expenditure amongst them and determined by its cessation. You are a merry prig in truth and free of speech! Yet not a few of your intimates feel sufficiently safe in entrusting you with their affairs; present yourself to a gathering of your kindred spirits; and, at once the confidential talk is silenced and caution prevails. Such is your repute, such is your reception! You have learned it; and, like the infant in a well-known advertisement, "still you are not happy!" An uneasy, restless creature of varying moods who can, at one moment, indulge in the most fascinating jocular wit; and, in the next, bark the shins of your inoffensive friends; forgetful of the commonest decency of temper. Still you are not always so very communicative. Your genial, wagging, harmless tongue has failed to inform us of the rencontre between yourself and the antique Swallow—we bear, on that occasion, you blanched, squirmed, equivocated and showed some dread of the patri-arch's uplifted staff! Of your thrilling experience in the place du Rio and the mastery of generalship you exhibited;—being, as we are told, the suggestor of the rear-window route—we have up to this heard nothing from you; but there are other channels of information open to our inquisitive ken. Sh—, threatens to shoot the meddling doctors, does he? he'll be of good heart and do not fear; like the coon, if you will "come down" he won't blaze. Remember, too, old Sh—a is a prodigious fine marksman; so, out with "the ready;" don't be stingy! It may be a matter of some moment to you, but you can give a note for it you know!

Again, what would we not have given to have beheld you, at "that hour when the earth yawns?" But, so! We reserve that. The inanity of your friends, proceeding on that occasion is inconceivable. Laugh! Even the relation of the occurrence is too horribly ghastly. But what a ravine treat it would have been for your avuncular relative of the Kirk Witness to joke over? You did not appreciate the joke. Oh! No! By the beard of Silenus, no! You would have it mum; and, yet, you can, with great glee, "thoroughly ventilate," as the newspapers say, the shortcomings and mistertunes of your unlucky acquaintances.

"Oh, couldn't regard with fellars bil be Fullal caraced, the puny Littlequirt awrithe! But can you smile, when others smile with me, To see yourself in the miller?" (From the "Wriggling Rhymester.") We know you cannot. Hear the great Funder once more; that noble philosopher writes: "Great souls dwell only with what is good and do not stoop to quarrel with its opposite." * * * The backbiting tongue waits upon the illustrious actions, seeing what is bright and beautiful, and giving honor to the low." He prays; "that his tongue may not be like any of those"; and that "when he dies he may leave his children a name unswelled." A singularly christian sentiment from a Pagan; whereas the present-day-christian may find food for reflection in "Take it to yourself my friend, you need it! as do we all. Consider your friends as well as your enemies! Try cultivate a more generous appreciation of others and a more modest opinion of yourself! Set a watch upon your words!" In fine; be not like one of those elderly, unyielding "weather vessels," whose fecundity of information approaches the marvellous; whose lack of charity and ceaseless, odious babble evokes so much discord, within the narrow precincts of hum-drum Spentborough, and who rack not the pain they inflict on so many gentle natures." Be warned—it is unamuse to gossip.

Map came into our office the other day with a parcel. "I see you advertise 'UNGAR MAKES THE OLD NEW,'" he said. "Yes sir," replied our wide-awake office girl, putting on her best Sunday smile, thinking she had a dye works customer for us. "Well," said he, opening the parcel, "here is an old pair of boots. I would like to have made in."

The girl fainted, and in the wild excitement that ensued, we regret to say that the perpetrator of this most outrageous hoax disappeared.

We have not as yet located the man, but are still dyeing at our old stand. And in the matter of clothes (only) UNGAR still MAKES THE OLD NEW.

UNGAR'S LAUNDRY and DYE WORKS,

St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S.

WE PAY EXPRESSAGE ONE WAY.

FORTIFY YOUR SYSTEM

against PNEUMONIA and LA GRIPPE by using

ROYAL EMULSION

For Chest, Lung and Bronchial Troubles it has never been equalled.

A WELL-KNOWN CANADIAN PHYSICIAN STATES:

I cheerfully recommend the Royal Emulsion; I have suffered from a yearly attack of Bronchitis but this year, for the first time, I have escaped and I attribute it to the use of ROYAL EMULSION.

Sold by all Druggists, 50c. and \$1.00.

Wallace Dawson, CHEMIST, Montreal.

WHEN

From Constitutional Weakness, Inappetent or Unavoidable neglect, Exposure, or Culpable Indolence

Your Health is Broken Down, and you need a Tonic Medicine, you cannot afford to experiment on yourself with untried remedies.

USE Puttner's Emulsion

which for the past twenty years has been endorsed by the leading Physicians of the Maritime Provinces as

GREAT HEALTH RESTORER.

Thousands have proved its incomparable excellence, and so may you. For sale by all good Druggists at 50c. a bottle.

THOMPSON AS A LAWYER.

HE WAS BOUND TO NOY IN THE COUNTRY.

His Opening—The Celebrated Case of Woodworth v. a Troop et al.—His Answer to Blake in the Hall Case—His Wonderful Readiness and Cleverness.

The following article on Sir John Thompson a lawyer is from the pen of Richard Armstrong, and appeared in the January number of the Barrister, a new Toronto Magazine:

Sir John Thompson's life has many lessons for the young lawyers of Canada. He was a self-made man; by hard work and steady application he won his way upward. In every position which he occupied he did his work faithfully. It is the object of this sketch to show who and how he succeeded. He was born in Halifax on the 10th of Nov., 1844. His parents were not wealthy, and so he did not receive a finished education. He attended the common school and free Church academy, and at the age of 17 he entered on the study of law in the office of Henry Prior, in Halifax. The Hon. Robert Sedgewick, of the supreme court (who was a student then), remembered Thompson at that time attending the Law Students' Literary and Debating Club, and says he remembers him as a slight, delicate youth, very bashful and diffident, and but seldom taking part in the debates or programmes, and but little noticed by the other students. In July, 1865, Johnnie Thompson, as he was then known, was called to the bar, and began the practice of law, but he failed to draw clients around him, and, having learned shorthand writing when a student, turned his attention to reporting for the Legislature. He was thus employed during the following four years.

In 1869, Mr. Joseph Coombes, then a celebrated lawyer of Halifax, took Thompson in as a junior partner. This gave Johnnie Thompson his great opening. He seized it, and from that time he worked incessantly until the time of his tragic death. While he was with Coombes he did the office work and prepared the briefs—working late and early, filling his mind with legal knowledge, until it became a vast store-house, from which he was afterwards able to draw on with such telling effect.

When he first started taking common law work, he did so in the Equity Court, but soon practised in all the courts, taking a great deal of jury work. In 1874 we find him for the first time, in the case of Wylde et al. vs. The Union Marine Insurance Co., appearing in the Supreme Court of that province. He acted as junior counsel to Mr. Weatherbe, now Judge of that court. Mr. Rigby, Q. C., acted for the plaintiffs. A few months after that he acted as counsel in the case of Parker vs. Fairbanks, in the same court, with Mr. Rigby, Q. C., against him; evidently he had taken his own measure in the previous case, for we now find him acting alone, and though he lost the case, Judge Wilkins, who delivered the judgment, complimented him in the following words: "I cannot but help admiring the manner in which Mr. Thompson marshalled the evidence to have it appear that the weight of evidence did not show that the defendant interfered with the flow of the stream." Shortly after this he was retained as counsel with McDonald, Q. C., in the case of Woodworth vs. Troop et al. This was the most celebrated case of its time. The plaintiff was a member of the House of Assembly of N. S., and in a speech made on the floor of the House in session, charged the Provincial Secretary with having altered and falsified certain public records and grants of the Crown Lands Department, after the signature of the Lieutenant-Governor had been appended. A committee was appointed to investigate this charge, and reported that there was no foundation whatever for the same. A resolution was then passed demanding an abject apology from Woodworth, this he declined to make. Then a resolution was passed expelling him from the House—in conformity with this the Speaker ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to eject him, which was done. Woodworth then brought action against the Speaker and the members of the committee.

The question was, had the Court power to review the action of the Legislature. Thompson and McDonald acted for the plaintiff. The action was begun in 1874, and passed through the various courts until it was finally argued in the supreme court of that province in 1876. Party feeling ran high over it, and the whole province took sides. In this case Thompson first displayed that wonderful knowledge of the rights, duties and prerogatives of parliament which afterwards in the house of commons was the admiration of his friends and the wonder of his opponents. Thompson's argument won this case and settled the power of the provincial legislature to punish for contempt. His argument was a surprise to his best friends, and he leaped into public favor at once. After that, he was in a majority of cases of importance in the supreme court, and his success was unbroken until he retired from practice to adorn the bench before whom he had so often triumphed.

Another celebrated case that was of great importance to the province, and in which constitutional issues were involved, was the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Co. vs. the Western Counties Railway Co. The questions here were:

(1) Did the British parliament have power to pass and did it pass, by the British North America Act, to Canada, a private and exclusive title in this railway? (2) Had it the power to pass and did it pass full legislative power over this railway?

By the time he was one of the recognized leaders of the Nova Scotia bar; it not the leader, certainly the leader of the conservative lawyers. When the fisheries commission sat at Halifax under the Washington treaty, it was but natural that the United States government should obtain him as one of their counsel, as two or three of the leading Liberal counsel of Halifax had been retained by the Canadian Government. There can be no doubt that in the close study necessarily given to the whole fishery question at that time, and the inner knowledge he must have obtained of the United States position was of great value to him, and through him, to Canada more than on any other occasion: notably when representing the Government of Canada at Washington in conjunction with Sir Charles Tupper in 1888, and when representing Great Britain and Canada at Paris on the Behring Sea award in 1893.

It has been freely stated that when associated with the world's greatest jurists at Paris, he not only commanded their respect but won their admiration, and we can now understand how the work done and knowledge obtained in 1876 must have made him easily the peer of any judge on the Behring Sea award. It was on this occasion that in our newspapers at a time that Sir John was noticed taking a nap a couple of times during the long weary arguments of counsel for the United States. We can well understand that listening to the stale old arguments which he himself had tried to work off 17 years before against Canada made him weary enough to take a nap. He must have smiled often to himself as he noticed the serious way his associates listened to the sophistical arguments of Mr. Carter. He could have slept half the time and then known more about the case than any of his associates.

He was urged upon to enter the legislature, and, much against his will, consented, and was elected for Antigonish in a by-election in December, 1877. On the following October, 1878, he was appointed attorney-general, and discharged the duties of his office with conspicuous ability and satisfaction. At the same time he carried on his practice at the head of the largest law firm in the province, and neglected no general and working head of a large practice, he first displayed that tireless energy and wonderful capacity for work that agree the gift of orderly, easy, and accurate expression of his views. He always endeavored to get at the truth, at the very heart of a case, and he was not willing even to deceive himself; he was always great enough to find the truth, and strong enough to pronounce judgment even against his own desires. He had no whims or fancies. He had a clear, logical mind, and in its presence the obscure became luminous, and the most complex and intricate legal proposition became simple. He knew that even great ideas should be expressed in the simplest manner possible, and his judgments were models, and appeals against them seldom succeeded. When in 1885 he was called to be minister of Justice of Canada, the whole bar of Nova Scotia regretted his removal.

When he entered the federal arena the great and religious storm swept this country, and yet he stood unmoved, patient, just, and candid amid it all, and within six months he probably won the greatest personal triumph of his life in the debate on the execution of Louis Riel. The Hon. Edward Blake, on that memorable occasion, arraigned the government as it had never been arraigned before, and was met by no man on the government side could reply to the greatest forensic orator Canada ever produce, and one who, in the opinion of the writer, may to-day be fairly ranked among the world's greatest forensic orators. Few, if any, in that house believed that Hon. John Thompson could make an effective, let alone a crushing reply. But there was one young man who probably had faith in him, and who was largely accountable for Thompson's entry into the Dominion house. That man was Charles Herbert Tupper, who had studied under the great orator, and he was in him first. Mr. Thompson had singular good fortune, in that Mr. Blake finished his speech after midnight on Friday, the 19th day of March, 1886, and he had until Monday afternoon to prepare his reply. It will be remembered that Lord Erskine's first great hit when a young brilliant barrister, was attributed largely to his having overnight to prepare his reply to the jury. In fairness to Mr. Blake it must be remembered that the resolution condemning the government or the execution of Riel was not one that Mr. Blake chose. Sir John Macdonald had very craftily put up a supporter to move this motion, and consequently Mr. Blake was at a disadvantage. Further, he had undoubtedly underrated Mr. Thompson and made his argument wider than he would have otherwise done, had he anticipated that it would pass under review by a great legal mind. Thus stood the situation on the afternoon of Monday, the 22nd day of March, 1886, when Mr. Thompson stood up to make his reply to the leader of the opposition. The scene at that moment was intensely dramatic. The supporters of the Government scanned Mr. Thompson as he stood up, but there was nothing in his air or bearing that the quiet little gentleman from down by the sea to give them hope or confidence, and a look of doubt and fear passed over their countenances. On the other side, the Opposition, as they surveyed the quiet, unassuming Minister of Justice, felt that they had nothing to dread from him. But the indefatigable work for years as lawyer, Attorney-General, and Judge, and months spent on Woodworth vs. Troop, when he had mastered the rights, duties, and prerogatives of the British Parliament for centuries, were now to stand him in good stead. And as he proceeded in his argument and exposed or brushed aside one after another, the sophistries of Mr. Blake and drew from his great storehouse of accumulated knowledge, fact after fact and argument after argument, he must have felt that his years of toil and midnight oil had not been spent in vain. All Canada knew the result of that debate, his party went wild over him, and he

woke up the next morning to find himself famous. It is honorable to the Ontario Bar to know that one of the most able and successful lawyers of that province had been retained by the Hon. Edward Blake. This feeling was reciprocated by Sir John Thompson, who in conversation with the writer a couple of years ago, said that Mr. Blake possessed the greatest legal mind he ever met, and expressed the opinion that Mr. Blake was very much underrated. The writer gathered the impression that there was a kindred feeling between the two men. This, probably, played no small part in the report on Charles Rykert, a session or two after, when Mr. Blake and Mr. Thompson were a sub-committee on that matter.

His next great argument was on the constitutional questions involved in the Jesuits' Estates Act—here, again, he was not without experience, for no province, with the exception of Ontario, had so discussed the question of provincial rights as had Nova Scotia. His reply to Mr. D'Alton McCarthy on this occasion was a crushing one, and the Hon. Edward Blake crossed the floor to congratulate him, and the two greatest lawyers that ever adorned the House of Commons, clasped hands amid the applause of the entire House.

He had the faculty in an eminent degree of choosing the most concise language for the most difficult and involved proposition of law; he could make questions so clear that they no longer appeared to have ever been difficult. This wonderful faculty was not for many years appreciated by his legal opponents. Case after case he won, and year after year he continued to be successful before the courts. Yet to his opponents he did not appear to win by his ability—they put his success down to luck in always holding a brief on the easy side of the case. There never appeared to be any room to doubt the result; his side of the question was so right and simple in its merits, and it appeared to opposing counsel. His manner reminds me of the old story of a father taking his son, who was studying law, to hear a celebrated lawyer plead, and when they retired from the court, the father said: "Well, son, what do you think of him?" and the son replied: "Why, father, he is not much of a speaker. I think he could do as well myself." The father replied: "Yes, son, but you noticed he got the verdict;" and so it was with Thompson, he got the verdict. He was not interested in impressing his auditors with his ability or in making a name for himself. He was a man who impressed by the verdict, but who impressed the court and jury with their own cleverness, and convey the idea that they are trying to pull through a desperate case by sheer force of their great ability. These men do not wear a mask to hide their intellect, and they cannot believe that anyone else could do so. Some urged that he was not profound in law, he certainly was not, it to be profound was to be obscure. He had a clear, logical mind, and so expressed everything in the simplest manner. He could influence others without effort, and consequently they never felt his personality, and never felt that he was imposing on them. He was an orator simple, sincere and lucid. There is all the difference in the world between an orator and an elocutionist. An orator convinces people, and an elocutionist entertains and wins personal admiration. An orator places the idea above form. Undoubtedly Thompson's oratory was not calculated to win the cheap applause of a campaign crowd, who are convinced only for the moment. Before a deliberative body he had no peer.

A Clever Retort. That was a clever retort which a laborer once made to Lord Chancellor Camden, of England. It appears that in consequence of the interest which the Lord Chancellor took on the behalf of Wilkes, he became so popular that the parishioners of Chiseldon, where he resided, made him a present of ten acres of common. His lordship, who was a very early riser, was the first to discover, in one of his morning walks, that a poor widow who resided on the common had all her geese stolen during the previous night. He chanced to meet a laborer going to work, and thinking from being wrapped up in his greatcoat that he was unknown to the man, he enquired of him respecting the geese, and asked him if he knew what punishment would be inflicted on the offender who stole the geese from the common. The man answered, "No."

"Well, then," said his lordship, "he would be transported for seven years." "If that is the case," replied the laborer, "I will thank your lordship to tell me what punishment the law would inflict on the man who stole the common from the geese."

Cold in the Head and how to Cure it. One of the most unpleasant and dangerous maladies that afflict Canadians at this season is cold in the head. Unpleasant, because of the dull, heavy headache, inflamed nostrils and other disagreeable symptoms accompanying it; and dangerous, because it develops into catarrh, with its disagreeable hoarseness and spitting, foul breath, frequent loss of taste and smell, and in many cases ultimately developing into consumption. Nasal Balm is the only remedy yet discovered that will instantly relieve cold in the head and cure in a few applications, while its faithful use will effectually eradicate the worst case of catarrh. Capt. D. H. Lyon, president of the C. P. R. Car Ferry, Prescott, Ont., says:—"I used Nasal Balm for a prolonged case of cold in the head. Two applications effected a cure in less than twenty-four hours. I would not take \$100 for my bottle of Nasal Balm if I could not replace it." Sold by all dealers or sent by mail postpaid at 50 cents per bottle, by addressing G. T. Fullard & Co., Brockville, Ont.

Expensive Postage Stamps. The philatelic world has been flattered by a recent important event, for it is announced that the vice-president of the London Philatelic Society has sold his stamps. The affair certainly becomes interesting, when we learn the price commanded by a few thousand little bits of paper. A firm which deals in these light and airy trifles secured the vice-president's entire collection. This I understand, is the largest price ever paid for a collection of stamps, though it is said that the treasures in this sort recently bequeathed by a member of parliament to the British Museum would have fetched a higher figure if put at public auction. A London firm is just now advertising a single stamp valued at \$13,500, but

whether any intending purchaser will be found willing to receive it in exchange for that sum remains to be seen. The Duke of York, already known as a keen connoisseur, is said to be anxious to purchase this great stamp. Experts declare there is no better investment for money nowadays than stamps. If that be so, they will become an object of fascination to many who at present take little delight in them.

LONGFELLOW'S LONGING. "Oh! world, so few the years we live, Would that the life which thou dost give Were like indeed!" In the "Poet's Corner," Westminster Abbey, is a beautiful tablet to the memory of the American poet who wrote these lines—Henry W. Longfellow—created by his English friends and admirers. Upon the whole his splendid verse expressed the sombre side of life. And yet is not that the more conspicuous side? To say truth, it is. For this there are many reasons, chief among which is, no doubt, bodily pain and ill-health.

"I lost all the pleasures of life," writes a lady. Then she tells us why. "For over twenty years," she says, "I suffered more or less from indigestion. In the early part of 1888, when food was placed before me I could scarcely touch it. And after what little I did eat I was seized with great pain at the chest and sides. I suffered severely from wind frequently belching it up. After a time I began to lose my sleep, and night after night I would lie awake.

"I got very weak, thin, and emaciated, and so low-spirited that I lost all the pleasures of life. For weeks together I felt too weak to leave the house and had no desire for company. Whenever I went I felt languid, tired and worn out, and I was never free from pain. I consulted doctor after doctor, who gave me medicines, but I grew no better. The doctors said I had congestion of the liver, and I took various kinds of liver medicines, but all to no purpose. I also tried change of air, but found no benefit from it, and continued to exist in this miserable way year after year.

"October, 1892, a friend of mine, Mr. Bruce, of Liverpool, told me of the remarkable benefit his niece had derived from a medicine called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. And this, after several doctors, including a specialist, had failed to do her good. Although I had no faith that anything would help me, I commenced taking this preparation, and in a few days I found that my sickness was less and I could digest my food better. I gradually became stronger and stronger, and now I feel better than I have done for twenty years.

"I have told many of my friends of the marvellous benefit I have derived from Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and if you think fit to publish this statement you can do so. (Signed) (Mrs.) LOUISA A. E. COX, The Woodlands, Somerville, Seacombe, December 30th, 1892." Speaking of an exceedingly happy episode of his life, the great Anglo-American orator, Mr. John B. Gough, used to say, "It was as one of the days of God, which are a thousand years." Life is not mere length, but depth and breadth. When in health we derive enjoyment from almost everything; when ill, trifles are burdensome, the heat is gone from the sunshine, and we walk in self-created shadows.

What Mother Seigel did for our correspondent she has done, and is daily doing, for multitudes of her suffering sisters in all lands. What mission can be more praiseworthy and more productive of solid good? She helps us to realize "life indeed."

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NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next Session of the New Brunswick Legislature for an Act to incorporate a Company to be called "The Colonial Iron and Coal Company, Limited", with a capital stock amounting to one million of dollars, having power to increase to two millions, one-half the shares to be preferred and the remainder common stock, and having authority to issue bonds to the amount of the capital paid up. The objects of the Company are to acquire coal, mineral and other lands in any of the Counties of the Province, and to work, mine and deal in minerals; build and operate collieries and smelting works of all kinds; manufacture and deal in all the by-products of coal; sell and supply gas produced therefrom for heating power and lighting purposes; laying down pipes and mains wherever necessary therefor, and generally to carry on the trades of mine and coal owners, chemical and gas manufacturers, iron-masters, founders and smelters of metal and ore and metal dealers, and in connection with their business to lay down and operate railways and establish lines of steamers, barges and vessels of all kinds for the transport of freight and passengers; and for the purposes aforesaid to acquire compulsory powers and incorporate the provisions of the New Brunswick Railway Act, the New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Act; to acquire patent rights and the good will of any existing business carried on for any of the above named purposes, and also the shares, stock and bonds, of any company; to construct and maintain telegraph and telephone lines and carry on the business of telegraph and telephone company on their line of works and railways. Dated at St. John the 28th day of January A. D. 1895. E. G. LOCKER.

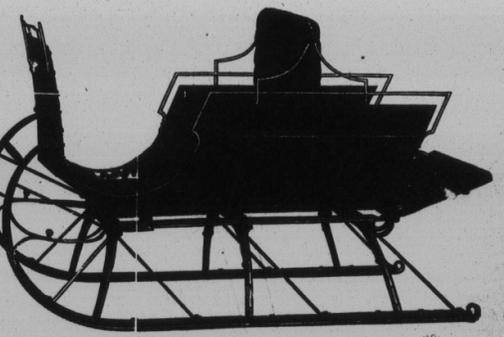
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Sunday Reading.

CHURCH NEWS.

Roman Catholic. The Rev. Eugene O'Growney, professor of Gaelic in Maynooth college, Dublin, says, "It is by no means true that the Irish is a dead language. There are today in Ireland 80,000 persons who speak no other tongue, and 250,000 who speak both English and Irish."

A late despatch from Rome intimates that the Pope, while not looking for an early conversion of a large section of the British people, is looking for an increase of converts from the ranks of the Ritualists. A petition is being circulated in Ottawa asking for the establishment of Roman Catholic schools in Manitoba.

Christopher Columbus is about to be canonized.

There are in Great Britain 23 bishops and archbishops, with 2,977 priests serving in 1,763 churches, chapels and missionary stations. The college of cardinals in Rome now numbers 62, with eight vacancies to be filled.

Church of England.

A chapter of the brotherhood of St. Andrew's has been formed in connection with St. Luke's church, Woodstock.

Rev. A. J. Gollmer, for some time curate of Trinity church in this city, was recently inducted rector of Cambridge, Queen's county.

The established church in England does not provide sitting accommodation for one quarter of the population.

The Rev. Mr. Estough, curate of Trinity church in this city, is about to make an extended visit to the West Indies for the benefit of his health.

The case of the Rev. Mr. Little is to be tried in the courts. In the meantime the friends of the Rev. gentleman and around Sussex are furnishing him with substantial proofs of their sympathy.

Bishop Newham, of Mooseonee, occupied the pulpit of St. John's and Trinity churches on Sabbath last and gave deeply interesting accounts of his work among the Indians of the north. His diocese, which extends from Labrador to Winnipeg, is 1,900 miles one way and 800 the other, has a population of about 100 whites, from 390 to 400 half-breeds, and some 10,000 Indians, of whom about 1000 were communicants in the church of England. Many of them could read and write, and were pious and devoted, not a few could lead in prayer in the services, and some of them were able to preach very acceptably. Graphic descriptions were given of the hardships experienced by the Indians because of the rapid destruction of game, and touching stories were told of their patience in suffering and their confidence in God in the hour of death. The object of the visit of the bishop is to awaken greater interest in the work in which he is engaged.

Canon Farrar's "Christ in Art" is a remarkable book, and will be read with great interest by all classes everywhere. Excluding music and architecture and saying little about sculpture, he confines himself to painting and shows that for five centuries after the Ascension no one ever dared to paint a crucifixion. The popular conception of Christ in the early church was the strong, the joyous youth of eternal growth, of immortal grace, as majestic, triumphant, headless, beautiful. Never in those early ages was the crucifix deemed the appropriate symbol of Christianity; that was the work of a later age and never is the effort made to stimulate piety by a portrayal of the agonies of the gardens and of the cross. The book throws a good deal of side light upon current controversies and is written in Dr. Farrar's usual felicitous and stylish.

Presbyterian.

A Christian Endeavor society has been organized at Sussex in connection with the Presbyterian church of that place.

Rev. John McNeill is expected to begin a revival campaign in Calcutta, India, early in February.

As the result of his missionary tour round the world Dr. Paton of the New Hebrides, has headed to the foreign mission board of Victoria, the sum of \$125,000.

Baptist.

Five persons were baptized by the Rev. Mr. Corey in the Fairville church on the evening of the 20th ult.

The Rev. S. W. Shaw died at Hartland on the 22nd ult. He deceased was a well known minister of the F. C. Baptist body, but owing to personal and family affliction has not been in active service for some time.

Methodist.

Rev. W. C. Matthews of Peitodoc is confined to his house through illness.

Rev. J. B. Howard of the Marsh bridge Mission has been compelled to desist from active service for a time on account of illness.

"What the Earth Tells of its History" was the subject discussed by Rev. Mr. Paisley in the Queen square church on the evening of the 24th ult. A number of very interesting chemical experiments were shown.

The death is announced of the Rev. F. W. Groves, an English Wesleyan minister of some fifty years standing, and well known throughout Great Britain as a man of much ability.

Rev. Dr. Nitron, of Toronto, is organizing another tour through Europe and the east during the coming summer.

Canadians will be interested to learn that in the Stephenson Children's Home in London and its branches, and, one of these is in Ontario, there are now 900 little ones, and from these 2250 have been trained and sent out to situations. There are seven shelters, three hospitals, six schools, three chapels, two mission halls, one convalescent home, an emigration home, three training farms, and 27 houses filled with orphans and outcast children.

During 1895 the Methodist Episcopal church built seven churches and four parsonages every week, and costing per week over \$100,000. The increase was a weekly average in church members of over 8000.

"The Sons of the Parsonage" is the name of an organization in Toronto, the members of which are the sons of Methodist ministers residing in that city and vicinity.

At the last annual meeting there were present 250, many of them occupying eminent positions in the various walks of life. The anniversary of the society will be held in February and is being looked forward to with much interest.

"Is a general union of the churches either possible or desirable?" was the theme discussed in Zion church on Sabbath last, by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, and after a very careful consideration of the arguments for and against the question was answered in the negative. Such at least was the opinion of the preacher.

General Religious. The London Missionary society has over 60,000 church members and about 250,000 adherents in Madagascar.

During the past 100 years while manumission has doubled its members, protestantism has increased fourfold.

The Old Testament is made up of 39 books, 929 chapters, 23,214 verses, 692,439 words, and 2,738,100 letters. The New Testament has 11 books, 270 chapters, 7,667 verses, 132,253 words, and 938,380 letters. The shortest chapter in the bible, which is also the middle one, is Psalm 117, the middle verse is Psalm 118 and 8. The shortest verse in the Old Testament is 1 Chron. 1. 25, in the New Testament John 11. 35. The ninth verse of the eighth chapter of the book of Esther is the longest in the bible. There are nine books referred to in the bible and one Psalm not now in existence—Jasher, Iddo, Ahijah, Nathan, Jehu, Themiaiah, Eveh, Solomon's Natural History, and The Wars of the Luder.

The Lutheran ministers in the United States preach in twelve different languages.

Two-thirds of the ministers of the Evangelical churches owe their conversion to revivalist efforts.

The Roman cathedral in the city of Mexico was 91 years in building, cost \$2,000,000, one statute of gold cost \$1,000,000, a lamp that cost \$70,000, and on one occasion cost \$1000 to clean it.

New York has a Hebrew population of some 250,000 souls.

There are now about 1,000,000 of converts to Christianity in Polynesia where less than an hundred years ago the people were all heathens.

In the first Unitarian church in Philadelphia last Sunday the venerable Rev. Dr. William Henry Furness, aged 94, observed the seventieth anniversary of his ordination as a minister of the gospel by delivering a retrospective address, in which he dwelt upon the changes that have taken place in every direction since he began to preach. The fact that Dr. Furness, beside being one of the oldest Unitarian divines, is also the oldest living graduate of Harvard college, lends additional interest to this event in the venerable man's career. His address, which is published in the Philadelphia papers, shows that he is still in the full vigor of his intellectual powers.

Chicago has 626 churches in all; of these the Methodist have 105, the Roman Catholics 101, the congregationalists 84, the baptists 72, the Lutherans 64, the presbyterians 56, the episcopals 44, other denominations 100.

A century of missionary effort shows the following results: 280 missionary societies have been organized, 9000 missionaries with 44,532 native assistants are at work, 7800 churches have been organized into which nearly 1,000,000 converts have been gathered, and 7000 schools with more than 1,000,000 scholars, and for all purposes during the last year nearly \$15,000,000 have been given.

Rev. Lydia Saxon, who died in Seattle, Wash., a few days ago, at the age of ninety-five years, was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, and preached for fifty years. She was a cousin of Bishop Matthew Simpson, and her grandfather was Marquis Anthony Cozart, famous in early history of the colonies. He owned a grant of land which included the whole Mississippi Valley, from the Gulf to the source of the river. He abandoned it because he said it would cost more to keep than it would come so.

Rev. Dr. Talmage was 63 years of age on Jan. 7th. He says he was never sick a moment in his life, and in his Brooklyn

parsonage of 25 years he only missed one Sabbath, and that on account of hoarseness.

Religious Reminiscences.

A Presbyterian elder, attending a Methodist revival, complained that it was too noisy for his liking. "Could you not carry on these meetings with less noise?" adding that Solomon's temple was built without any sound, not even of a hammer. The Methodist brother replied: "We are not building a temple; we are blasting rocks."

This little story has a sting in it for a good many public speakers. A young minister, unexpectedly called upon to address a Sunday-school, asked, to gain time, "Children, what shall I speak about?" A little girl on the front seat, who had herself committed to memory several declamations, held up her hand, and in a shrill voice inquired, "What do you know?"

"What do you preach for?" said a universalist preacher to a Methodist to which this answer was given, "To keep people out of hell." "And I preach," said the universalist, "to keep hell out of the people."

The New York Observer is responsible for this. The following notice was recently given from a suburban pulpit. "The pastor will preach his last sermon this evening prior to his vacation, and the choir has arranged a special praise service for the occasion."

Messages of Help for the Weak. "Oh that my people had hearkened unto me, and had walked in my ways! I should have subdued their enemies. . . and fed them with the finest of wheat." Psalm 81: 13-16.

"So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom." Psalm 90: 12.

"As one whom his mother comforteth, so will I comfort you." Isaiah 66: 12.

"I have spoken unto thee in a book." Jeremiah 30: 2.

"The word was made flesh and dwelt amongst us." John 1: 14.

"This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptance, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners." Timothy 1: 15.

"Will thou not from this time cry unto me, my father, thou who art the guide of my youth?" Jeremiah 3: 4.

"PRAYING FOR PAPA." An Affecting Little Scene From the Platform of an Elevated Train.

"Did you see that, mister?" said an elevator guard to a man who stood with him on the rear platform of the car the other night.

"Yes."

"Well, then," added the guard, "you saw my three little children. They were kneeling at a trunk in front of the window of that house we passed. Over them stood their mother. She was about sending them to bed, but before they go she takes 'em to pray for me. Yes, and she brings 'em there so I can see 'em."

"And," he added, with a manly attempt to stifle a sob that welled up in his throat, "she has told me what she tells 'em to say."

"What is it?" inquired the auditor.

"I hope you won't think me foolish, sir, but as I guess you are a married man and a father you may care to hear it. You see, it is this way. The kids—they go to bed at nine. That's about the time my train goes by the house. It's right on the line. So, just about that moment, she brings the little 'uns up to the trunk in their night gowns and makes 'em kneel down with their hands clasped on their faces. And then they pray and pray—"

"For you?" was the interruption.

"Yes, you're right. They pray that papa will be good and kind and keep sober, and bring home all his money and"—the big guard's voice trembled. But he continued after an effort.

"I'm rough, tough and all that, but I love my wife and I love my children. They are the only ones on earth that keep me straight."

"Bless-e-e-e! Good night, sir," and the train proceeded, leaving at least one man with tears in his eyes.

Life in the West Indies. Henrik Cavling is one of Denmark's brightest writers belonging to the modern school. Last summer he was ordered by his doctor to take a long sea voyage, and he chose the West Indies islands belong to Denmark as his "point de voyage." His observations and experiences have now been published in a book entitled "Det Danske Vestindien," and some of the chapters are most entertaining. In his introduction Mr. Cavling remarks now, since the fall of sugar and the liberating of the negroes, it costs Denmark about \$125,000 a year to keep the governor and other officials on the islands, whose use none but they themselves understand. Without negroes it would look black for the officials, and if the negroes should one day turn white or emigrate to Puerto, Heaven knows what would become of the officials.

When entering the harbor of St. Thomas a gentleman in a most gorgeous uniform, whom the author thought was the governor, boarded the steamer. This was only the harbor pilot, and the first of a long procession of uniformed and bedecked officials.

"The Frozen Pirates" Author. Mr. Clark Russell, the novelist, is a New Yorker by birth. But he came to England at a very early age, and there is nothing in his appearance to indicate his American origin. His father apprenticed him to the sea, but before the term expired he abandoned it in disgust. It was his misfortune to meet with a very objectionable specimen of the master while on his voyage, which has enabled him to write such charming stories of the sea were, at the time, years of great unhappiness. Mr. Clark Russell was successively clerk in a bank and in a stockbroker's office before literature claimed him for her own.

Divination by Beans. Russian girls try to ascertain their prospects of matrimony in the following manner. A number of them take off their rings and conceal them in a basket of corn; a hen is then brought in and invited to partake of the corn. The owner of the first ring uncovered will be the first to enter matrimony.

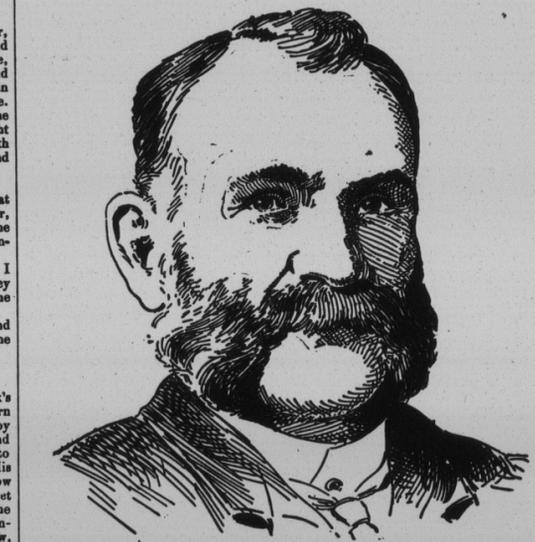
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Treated By Several Doctors and Tried Nearly Every Proprietary Medicine—Got Very Little Benefit—Was Influenced to Use South American Nerve—Found Immediate Relief—The Nervousness Has Entirely Left My System—"I Will Never Be Without It In My Home."



MR. J. W. DINWOODIE, CAMPBELLFORD, ONT.

Men of affairs usually weigh their little benefit. Last fall I was camping out and I was feeling very ill. I happened to pick up a paper with the advertisement for South American Nerve. I determined to give it a trial, and procured a bottle from the local druggist. After having taken but a few doses I found very great relief. The severe pain that I had been suffering in the small of my back left me and the nervousness that had rendered me, in a large measure, unfit for work, has as a result of the continued use of Nerve, become banished from my system. I am now able to enjoy refreshing sleep the night through. I keep South American Nerve always in the house, and I do not hesitate to say that it is the very best medicine I have ever taken, and most confidently recommend it to anyone troubled with nervousness of whatever form and the attendant diseases of the liver and stomach that follow this weakness. The important fact can not be too often emphasized that South American Nerve cures at the nerve centers, from which emanate all diseases. This being an undoubted scientific truth, fully and perfectly demonstrated by science, it is never an experiment to use Nerve, but in this remedy is always found a certain cure.

For sale by Chas. McGregor, 37 Charlotte St.; Hazen J. Dick, 148 Charlotte St.; Clinton Brown & Co., Cor. Sidney and Union; E. J. Mahoney, 88 Main St.; A. C. Smith & Co., 41 Charlotte St.

PROBATE COURT.

City and County of Saint John, Province of New Brunswick.

To the Sheriff of the City and County of Saint John, or any Constable of the said City and County. Greeting: Whereas, William B. Russell, of the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John aforesaid, Clothier, of the age of fifty-six years, the executor named in the last Will and Testament of John Logan, late of the said City of Saint John, Carpenter, deceased, and a legatee under said last Will and Testament, hath by his petitions dated the eighteenth of June, A. D. 1894, and the thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1894, and presented to this Court, and now filed with the Registrar of said Court, prayed that the said last Will and Testament may be proved in solemn form; and an order of this Court having been made that such prayer be complied with, YOU ARE THEREFORE REQUIRED to cite the following next of kin of the said John Logan, deceased, namely:—

- William Duncan, aged 68 years, Car Inspector, resident in the City of Saint John and Province of New Brunswick. Mary Ann Duncan, aged 61 years, Spinster, now resident in the said City of Saint John. Charles H. Duncan, aged 57 years, Clerk, resident in the said City of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America. Hunter Duncan, aged 55 years, Medical Doctor, resident in the said City of New York. Walford Duncan, aged 28 years, Clerg. man, resident in the said City of New York. Susan Duncan, aged 30 years, Spinster, resident in the said City of New York. Robert Hunter, aged 54 years, Laborer resident in the said City of Saint John. Sophia McManus, aged 52 years, wife of Charles McManus, resident in the said City of Saint John. Mary Hunter, aged 65 years, Spinster, resident in the Parish of Simonds, in the City and County of Saint John, in the said Province of New Brunswick. Lillie Hand Arnett, infant, aged 12 years, Spinster, resident in the Parish of Simonds, in the said Province of New Brunswick. Laura Louise Arnett, infant, aged 11 years, Spinster, resident in the said Parish of Simonds. Frederick John Arnett, infant, aged 3 years, resident in said Parish of Simonds. Leonard Hunter, aged 27 years, Moulder, resident in the said City of Saint John. John D. Moore, aged 24 years, Laborer, resident in the said City of Saint John. Robert Moore, aged 21 years, Machinist, resident in the said City of Saint John. Elizabeth McConnell, aged 56 years, Widow, Housekeeper, resident at Charlottetown in the State of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America. Jane Lahey, aged 49 years, wife of George Lahey, resident in the Parish of Lancaster, in the said City and County of Saint John. Dora Boyd Grant, aged 44 years, wife of Frank Grant, resident at Canada, in the State of Maine. Eva Maud Eaton, aged 17 years, Housekeeper, resident at Canada, in the State of Maine. Ann Osborn, aged 73 years, widow of Samuel Osborn, resident in said City of St. John. Sarah Howarth, aged 30 years, widow, resident in the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, one of the United States of America. Margaret Rosborough, aged 60 years, widow of Jasper Rosborough, resident in the City of Boston, in the said State of Massachusetts. Elizabeth Lynch, aged 60 years, widow of James Lynch, resident in the said City of Boston. William Burke, aged 38 years, Farmer, resident at Souris, in the Province of Prince Edward Island. Malda McKensie, aged 36 years, wife of Archibald McKensie, Farmer, resident at San Diego, in the State of California, one of the United States of America. James Burke, aged 34 years, a Member of the Mounted Police, in the Northwest Territories, in the Dominion of Canada, is a wife of John Davidson, Farmer, of Bay Fortune, in said Province of Prince Edward Island. Martha Davison, aged 30 years, wife of John Davidson, Farmer, of Bay Fortune aforesaid. Frederick Burke, aged 27 years, Life Insurance agent, resident in said City of New York. Elizabeth Burke, aged 25 aforesaid. Alfred Burke, aged 23 years, Farmer, resident at Bay Fortune, aforesaid. Mary Jane Gigg, aged 55 years, wife of William Gigg, resident at Long Beach, in the Province of New Brunswick. Ship Carpenter, James Rodgers, aged 54 years, Carpenter, resident at Cambridgeport, in the State of Massachusetts, aforesaid. Margaret Spearin, aged 52 years, wife of Freeman Spearin, Milman, resident at Campbellville, in said Province of New Brunswick. Sarah Ann Salinger, aged 50 years, wife of John Salinger, Car Builder, resident in the City of Boston, aforesaid. Isabelle Glegg, aged 49 years, wife of John J. Glegg, Clergyman, resident in the City of St. John, aforesaid. Alexander Ross, aged 47 years, Farmer, resident at Erbe's Landing, in the said Province of New Brunswick. David Rodgers, aged 43 years, farmer, resident at Cranford's Landing, Belleisle, aforesaid. Clara Hulse, aged 41 years, wife of Alexander Hulse, brass moulder, resident at Reading, in the State of Massachusetts, aforesaid. Hannah LeCain, aged 38 years, wife of Geo. LeCain, baker, resident at East Lexington, in the State of Massachusetts, aforesaid. George Howard, aged 40 years, painter, resident at Stoneham, in the State of Massachusetts, aforesaid. Edwin G. Hunter, aged 38 years, Farmer, resident at LeCain, in the State of Wisconsin, one of the United States of America. Augusta E. Wheaton, aged 34 years, wife of L. D. Wheaton, of Kingston, in the county of Kings, in said Province of New Brunswick. John T. Hunter, aged 32 years, barber, resident at St. Martins, in the city and county of Saint John, aforesaid. George A. Wheaton, aged 29 years, wife of Geo. A. Wheaton, aged 29 years, married in the said Province of New Brunswick. Amanda Hunter, aged 29 years, Spinster, resident at Kingston, aforesaid. John W. Hunter, aged 28 years, carpenter, resident at Somerville, in the State of Massachusetts, aforesaid. Ernest Hunter, aged 25 years, carpenter, resident at Somerville, aforesaid. Maggie M. Hunter, aged 28 years, spinster, Louise Hunter, aged 27 years, spinster, Dressmaker, resident at Somerville, aforesaid. Annie F. Worden, aged 31 years, wife of George A. Worden, Farmer, resident at Kingston, Kings County, in said Province of New Brunswick, and the following devisees and legatees of the said John Logan, deceased:—Mary Jane Salinger, aged 33 years, Spinster, resident at the City of St. John, aforesaid, devisee and legatee of the said William B. Russell, aged 56 years, Clothier, resident at the City of Saint John, aforesaid legatee, and all other next of kin of the said John Logan, deceased, if any and all persons interested and all others whom it may concern, to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held in the Equity and Probate Court Room in Pugsley's Buildings in the City of Saint John, within any for the said City and County of Saint John, on Monday, the Thirtieth day of May next, at the afternoon, to attend and take such other part with regard to the proving of said last Will and Testament in solemn form as they may see fit with full power to oppose said last Will and Testament being so proved or otherwise as they and every of them may deem right. The said petitioner having made it appear to this Court that he has given the names, residences and places of residence of all of the said next of kin, heirs, devisees and legatees, as far as the same is in his power so to do. Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Probate Court, this third day of January, A. D. 1895. ARTHUR I. TRUEMAN, Judge of Probate.

"NIAGARA" INJECTOR. If you require a boiler feeder try the "Niagara." Life is too short to tool away time on worthless machines. No satisfaction, no pay, in my motto. Will send you one on 30 days trial. Write for prices.

W. H. STUBBS, Waring, White & Co. Works, ST. JOHN, N. B.

LET US MOVE FORWARD.

MR. BLANDIN'S ADDRESS BEFORE THE BOARD OF TRADE.

It is to be noted that the Board of Trade, and the population pay our taxes—A Plan for Technical Education—The Results of Insufficient Capital.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN:

At the outset of any attempt by newspaper methods to place the manufacturing and general industrial interests of the maritime provinces more prominently before the people, and to awaken and stimulate a popular interest in this question of vital importance, it is most desirable that the good will and active encouragement of the St. John business men be enlisted, to the end that any and all efforts in this direction may be strengthened by harmony of view and adherence to a line of common purpose. The most direct way to bring the subject to their attention seemed to be through the manufacture committee of the board of trade, by means of a paper submitted for their comment and criticism, and for the purpose of bringing out such expressions of views as the matter presented may suggest. With this introduction, your consideration is asked for a few thoughts bearing upon the industrial development of the maritime provinces, the text for which is furnished by a recent newspaper item from one of the city dailies:

The hotels are crowded with commercial men from the upper provinces. As usual they report their respective business as booming.

This item is gratifying as showing the ability of our upper-province friends to manufacture and sell goods, and the capacity of our own people to buy. But considering the travelling and salary expenses of these commercial salesmen, the heavy bill of freight on the goods shipped, and the further fact that much of the raw material of which these goods are made is carried from the maritime provinces in the first place, either as native productions or as foreign products entering our ports, does it not appear that something is wrong with our domestic economy? Would it not be much more money in our pockets, and better for us as a community in many other ways, if these goods were manufactured right here at home? And furthermore considering that the comparatively small territory of New England for long supplied the bulk of the manufactured goods for the whole of the United States, and that a western drummer was until recently unheard of and even now a rarity in a New England town, how is it that the maritime provinces, occupying a similar relative position, and far richer in natural resources and manufacturing advantages, have not become the New England of the Dominion?

Sound business maxims that are applicable to nations are equally applicable to provinces or to cities. If it is poor policy for a nation to send its capital to some foreign country and purchase merchandise that can be produced as cheaply and of equal or better quality at home, the practice of one city or section buying of another what it can produce equally cheap and good may also be considered a downhill policy. The commonwealth that does so, wastes its capital, and increases that of some other. It fosters business enterprises, increases the population and adds to the wealth of the rival commonwealth, to the detriment and diminution of all these things at home.

The sending of so much capital out of the community for what might be and for what is already in part produced within our own territory, thereby cramping and lessening our productive abilities, is one great reason why so many young men and enterprising citizens are impelled, it might almost be said compelled, against their natural feelings of native pride and love of home and home institutions, to leave the good, healthy and beautiful old provinces, and benefit some other and perhaps distant section by their energy, enterprise and citizenship. This is the sort of thing that tends to weaken us and retard our growth in population and wealth, while at the same time very generously strengthens other districts and trade centers, by increasing their powers of production in competition with ourselves. And this applies not merely to the money sent abroad for the purchase of goods and materials that are bought as well—often times better—here, and to the vigorous element of brain and brawn that we permit to leave us because of lack of opportunities afforded them; the principle and the effect are the same, and are even more strikingly shown, in the vast amounts of capital sent to other countries and sections for investment.

Trade and manufactures bring wealth and population; and wealth and population pay our taxes; and the more of both we have, the less it costs per capita to run the wheels of government, the more money we have to spend on the public improvements that add so much to the comforts and pleasures of living, and the greater influence the city and section wield in the affairs and councils of the nation, and in the financial and commercial circles of the world. As our mills and workshops, our mechanics and artisans, turn out goods which in quality and desirability are not surpassed by any produced elsewhere, so too do our undeveloped resources, of soil, climate, scenery and natural products, our commercial advantages, our industrial and trade facilities and our steadily increasing growth in population and property value, offer abundant opportunities for the profitable investment of home capital.

But natural advantages alone will never make a great city or a prosperous trade and industrial community. And no less true is it that many localities almost destitute of natural resources and advantages have risen to the highest rank in population, wealth and commercial importance. Available manufacturing locations, and communities anxious to hold out inducements to capital, are much too numerous,

in the present day for industrial corporations to establish themselves, or where they do, to flourish, good-will and active encouragement of the citizens looking. Many is the town that has forever lost its chance of greatness by turning the cold shoulder to enterprise, or by its apathy and shortsightedness failing to grasp its opportunity. Exorbitant land prices and high rates of taxation will more than offset many of its boasted natural advantages; while on the other hand a liberal policy in these matters and a manifest friendly and inviting attitude toward capitalistic enterprise will often transform a barren waste into a vibrant industrial garden.

Owners of lands, water privileges, timber tracts, mineral deposits, hotel sites and similar undeveloped properties, in many localities, are too apt to think that foreign capital will sometime seek them out and eagerly pay for the property whatever the price asked. They are content, therefore, to sit with folded hands and await the day when they are sure is coming, when with about the same amount of effort as required in rolling off from a log, they may tumble into an everlasting fortune. They forget that scattered throughout the country are hundreds of places and myriad resources, which if not possessing economic value at their own doors, are at least made to appear so by their more enterprising inhabitants or owners; and that with the construction of railroads which have penetrated so many sections formerly inaccessible for manufacturing purposes, the day when capital would come into a locality and build it up in the face of opposition or even lack of encouragement from its people has passed away.

There are openings in St. John for a very large number of new manufacturing industries, the raw materials for which we have at our doors. There is a large surplus capital here awaiting investment in the banks lying idle and unproductive. As a distributing center St. John is unquestionably the most favorably located of any point in the Dominion as regards both domestic and foreign trade—its situation at the mouth of the River St. John with such a large and rich territory necessarily tributary to it through the waters of that river; with the large fleets of vessels plying to the points around the Great Bay of Fundy, and the various steamship connections with Canadian and other ports, and its position as a foreign port; with the strong competition between the railways (St. John being practically the only port in the maritime provinces with a competition of three lines of railway); with a climate which is admitted to be the very best, not only for general health but for the best utilization of the physical capabilities of mechanics and engineers; and with the extreme variations of temperature of the western and southern sections of the country, undoubtedly placing us at the forefront as a location of great industrial enterprises.

Productive and distributive industries go hand in hand, each dependent upon the other in a large measure dependent upon the other. In considering the manufacturing question, the importance of fostering and increasing our export and import trade should not be lost sight of, as this would materially aid in cheapening the carriage of our manufactured products not only throughout Canada but to foreign countries. What is needed to stimulate this trade is the offer of some special inducements for the location of forwarding agents. This trade cannot be turned into any new channel unless it has the necessary power to direct it. As an illustration, the only way to create the grain trade through St. John would be by some of our forwarding merchants undertaking to purchase and transport the commodity through this port, or by creating such inducements and facilities as would bring hither forwarders now doing business at other ports. The Dominion Board of Trade has grown to large proportions, and from the fact that our people are gradually getting into the idea of such forwarding merchants, and in this as in all other branches, competition is the life of trade.

We are now sending our coal, iron and other mineral products to the western provinces to be manufactured, into innumerable forms, in which they are returned to these provinces for home use and for shipment abroad. Commercial travelers from the upper provinces swarm in our midst and sell large bills of goods every trip in lines which ought to be manufactured right here at home. The Canadian west is profitably sending its natural and manufactured products into the eastern United States for consumption, and to United States ports and through our own territory to England and other foreign markets, when they could as cheaply and in many lines more cheaply be produced or manufactured in the maritime provinces. The products of the Maine forests, in the shape of spoolwood, finished spools, box stuff and small woodenwares, pulpwood, pulp and finished paper, find a great and profitable market abroad, while these provinces contain a greater and better supply of the raw materials yet untouched, more accessible to shipping ports, and better facilities for manufacturing them. And more than all, the neighboring states and the western provinces draw upon us for their mills and workshops, and to carry on their farms, their lumber operations and their fishing and shipping industries.

Why is this so? Largely from the fact that the energies of our people have been concentrated in shipbuilding and allied industries which have been practically swept out of existence, not by competition in these particular lines, but from the change in substituting iron vessels for wooden, and steam for sails, and other articles for those formerly constructed here. Our people need to be educated on other lines and their attention drawn in other directions, to new fields and new forms of industry; as the facilities for these are not found at home, they are moving away to the western provinces, the states and elsewhere to be educated, and as the demand for skilled labor is greater there than here, we are losing their services and they are becoming permanent residents in those localities.

The first step that should be taken to insure the success of these provinces as a manufacturing center is the education of the people to the overshadowing importance of fostering and extending our manufacturing interests by every possible legitimate and reasonable means; and the second is the proper education of our youth in the practical and technical departments of all branches of manufacture. The fact that a

very great number of our young men rise to the highest mechanical positions in other places, shows that we have the right material to operate upon. We have not, at the present time, the workshops to take the full advantage of this material, and through industrial training in the various branches. It is therefore evident that this place as at a disadvantage as competitors with our neighbors, and more particularly with the people of foreign nations, where they have greater facilities for training operatives in the various mechanical and industrial pursuits. In countries like England, Germany and the United States, where technical schools are assisting the workshop in the thorough training of mechanics, they are decidedly taking the lead.

It is quite clear that if we save a large number of skilled operatives in our midst, or youth whose ideas have been inclined and hand and eye trained in mechanical directions, whose services can be utilized by capitalists, manufacturing industries will speedily come to the front. The fact, that our young mechanics have not and will not prevent them from entering into other pursuits—in truth, a technical education, or even its rudiments, is one of the very best foundations for almost any kind of business or professional career. At the present time, according to a statement of the member of the board of trade, there are large numbers of young men willing and anxious to learn trades, but who find it impossible to get into any of the workshops here. They are therefore forced into commercial pursuits, learned professions and other branches which are already overcrowded, and unless our energies can be turned into new lines, we cannot expect anything but a continuation of the exodus.

In this connection, the member of the board previously referred to has advanced the suggestion of starting a school of technology. Certainly if the conditions confronting us have been truthfully portrayed by the statements given in this paper, there is urgent need of such an institution. No one familiar with the field can doubt that the cities and towns and country districts of the provinces would keep it filled with students, and that the yearly graduation of a large number of technically educated young men would have a most wholesome, reviving and powerful influence in stimulating and promoting home enterprises and industries. This is a thoroughly practical scheme, and just now would be a most timely undertaking. The Dominion government has already granted a grant-in-aid for the use of the marine board grounds for purposes of this kind. It has been suggested that the matter might be undertaken by a limited stock company, and by purchasing some of the local work-shops, and by utilizing the work of students, the institution could be virtually placed upon a paying basis from the start. All that is required is some private person to take the practical head in the movement, and at a very moderate cost the whole organization can be made, and the first and most important impulse given to this vital part of our industrial future.

But in striving to capture the big prize in the industrial world, we should not overlook the importance of the little ones. It is a fact that ten manufacturing establishments employing each a dozen skilled mechanics or artisans are worth vastly more to a community than a single concern employing a hundred or two operatives in labor requiring but little skill and intelligence. Would it not be well, in considering measures to promote and establish manufacturing business, to foster and encourage some of the small industries we already have, with a view to enlarging them, increasing their facilities, and the employment of both skilled and unskilled labor, and doubling or quadrupling their productive capacity? Beyond a doubt there are in this city, as in nearly every town of importance, various machine shops, woodworking factories and other small establishments, turning out articles of which the demand is greater than the supply. It may be some patented invention or novelty; perhaps some article of common use for which the manufacturer has established a reputation for superior excellence of material or workmanship, or a peculiar style or line of goods that is made nowhere else. The investigator will learn that the workshops of this class are driven at all times of the year to their full capacity, many of them being unable to keep up with their orders and sometimes refusing to take orders outside of their regular customers. The provinces are full of such worthy small enterprises, whose business is capable of indefinite expansion, to the material benefit of the community. Why are they not extended, to keep pace with the demand for their products? Why do they not increase their facilities and conduct the business upon a larger scale? And if the goods find ready demand and rapid sale in a limited local field, why are they not pushed into new markets in outlying territory?

Simply because of insufficient capital. The owners had not the ready means wherewith to build new shops or enlarge and remodel the old ones; to replace their old, worn parts and antiquated engines with larger and better ones, or take out their old boilers and put in new; to buy new machines of modern make and greater capacity. The proprietors of these establishments are now doing a safe business, which brings an income enabling them to live comfortably and perhaps lay by a snug little sum each year for contingencies, so support them in ill health or old age, to provide for their families after they themselves shall have passed away. They are doing all the business that is possible with their small capital. An increase of capital means the hiring of money and running into debt, and consequent care and anxieties from which they are now free. They shrink from the venture, and more contentedly plod in the old and moderate way. Yet it is from such small beginnings that many of the great industries of the country have sprung.

These are the enterprises that above all others ought to be assisted by the communities they have benefited. And not from motives of charity or duty, altogether, but as a matter of good business policy. They are the ones that should be the first to receive municipal aid in the way of lightening the burdens of taxation. Beyond this, these home institutions and these well-known, reliable and worthy fellow-citizens should be the first to receive substantial encouragement and financial assistance from public-spirited individuals and associations of business men. This is one of the ways

in which the benefits attainable should be sufficient to move them to action.

One of the ways in which a board of trade could make itself practically and progressively useful is by becoming—not in its corporate capacity, but through the association of a number of its most active members—the parent organization to promote and direct the formation of companies to conduct needed enterprises of magnitude, such as in most cases are beyond the limits of local capital. In other words, a limited development company, such as could be formed with small capital, readily obtained at home if the right man were at the head of it, and whose mission would be to buy or build properties suitable for industrial purposes, prepare a scheme for their development, and through a suitable agent or otherwise endeavor to enlist foreign capital to take up the enterprises. There is plenty of Canadian, English and American capital now trotting in idleness, awaiting just such opportunities as exist right here in the provinces and around the Bay of Fundy. The prospect is an especially favorable time for interesting English capital in our industrial development, on account of the large amount that has lately been withdrawn from the American market, owing to fear of disaster from labor troubles, hostile railway laws, the depression of the iron and other cases. All that is needed to secure any amount of this capital for Canadian enterprises that can show a real merit as an investment is the services of an energetic and able promoter who is vouchsafed for by the business men of his community. Boards of trade could do no better work than to put some of these local chances for investment enterprise in shape to capitalize and develop, and send an agent abroad to secure the capital.

For instance, among the important matters that have been suggested by various citizens as a few of the great needs of St. John are: A large, modern, first-class hotel; large pulp and paper mills, kindling-wood factories and woodworking industries to utilize the waste of our sawmills; the inauguration of extensive iron industries, including shipbuilding, by developing and utilizing the immense deposits of iron ore that lie near at hand on the Bay of Fundy; the development of the Grand Lake coal fields and a railway to reach them; the completion of the St. John Valley railway; the cutting of a canal from the harbor through to Marble Cove and the utilization of the waterpower at the fall; and the utilization of Conroy Bay by enclosing it as a deepwater basin with a system of docks, wharves, railway yards, warehouses and manufacturing plants. Many of these and others not named, if properly shown up to the attention of capitalists, would be very certain to offer chances for investment that could not be ignored. A development or promotion company authorized or sanctioned by, or originating in, the board of trade, could certainly be successful in promoting some of these needed undertakings of far-reaching importance to the city's future.

Use Only Pelee Island Wine Co's. Wines. THEY ARE PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE. MARCH 1895. E. G. SCOVIL, AGENT PELEE ISLAND GRAPE JUICE, ST. JOHN, N. B. DEAR SIR—My family have received great benefit from the use of the PELEE ISLAND GRAPE JUICE during the past four years. It is the best tonic and restorative for debility, nervousness and weak lungs I have ever tried. It is much cheaper and pleasanter than medicine. I would not be without it in the house! Yours, JAMES H. DIX, Dwyer's Landing, Kings Co.

E. G. SCOVIL, Pelee and Wine Merchant, Telephone 22, Sole Agent for Maritime Provinces. J. S. HAMILTON & CO'S Commission Wine, guaranteed pure juice of the Grape. Registered at Ottawa.

to build up substantial and permanent industries, and increase the volume of trade and business, while waiting and working for the greater enterprises that may also be secured by the united, earnest and well-directed efforts of the progressive and ambitious community that is alert and watchful of its opportunities.

Among other live matters that should engage the attention of boards of trade is the immediate formation of provincial boards, composed of local boards throughout their respective provinces, and of a maritime board consisting of the three provincial boards. The limits of this paper, which has already reached too great a length, forbids any elucidation of this topic here. But the idea is not new, and the benefits and desirability of such an organization, of first local, then provincial, and lastly maritime interests, will be obvious to every business man.

And finally, but not by any means last in importance, is the matter of the contemplated St. John exhibition, which should arouse the enthusiastic interest and enlist the best efforts of the local board, and which furnishes a grand opportunity for the other boards throughout the provinces to benefit their respective localities by directing and assisting in the preparation of representative exhibits. If the people of these provinces are really desirous of stimulating and advancing their manufacturing, agricultural, commercial and summer-resort interests; if they really wish to see the waste places built up, their districts show a rapid increase in population, present business enterprises expand and new ones spring up; if they are truly anxious to see this section assume the position among the provinces of the Dominion to which its geographical position and natural advantages entitle it, they should exert their utmost efforts to have their vast interests and splendid resources set before the world in a manner that will not only attract, but command attention. The St. John exhibition, if the people of St. John are alive to the situation, and grasp it, will afford them the opportunity.

Advertisement for BABY'S OWN SOAP. I Tell you Children will grow up to have a clear and healthy skin if they use BABY'S OWN SOAP, and don't you forget it and get some cheap substitute. THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MONTREAL.

Advertisement for NORWAY PINE SYRUP. ALL OVER THE WORLD NORWAY PINE SYRUP CURES COUGHS & COLDS. PRICE 25c-50c.

of some importance. Then she became ambitious, and on getting about for the best means of attracting attention, organized and held a great industrial exhibition. From that time set in a continuous flow of people and capital to the city. Almost immediately upon the close of the exhibition real estate became in great demand for mercantile and manufacturing purposes; the great exhibition building was secured by a stock company for a cotton factory; a grain elevator and a big cotton compress were built; large capital was invested in ground, buildings and machinery for the manufacture of fertilizers and sulphuric acid from the iron pyrites scattered all over upper Georgia; copper reduction and chemical works were started, also oleomargarine and cottonseed oil works on a large scale, and many other enterprises. Within a few months no less than a million and a half of capital was put into new enterprises employing 2500 operatives and paying not less than \$800,000 a year in wages; today Atlanta is everywhere known and famed as the industrial city of the south, and is preparing to hold a grand world's fair the present year, while the whole state of Georgia has experienced a new growth and a marvellous development, as a direct result of the exhibition. Business brings business, manufacturing brings manufacturing. To tell our own people of your locality, and keep telling, what we are doing—that our industries are active and flourishing, that we are constantly adding to our business and manufactures—is the best way to induce others to come and join us. People may not believe all you say in praise of your locality, but they will believe much more than you say against it. What has built up the most prosperous cities of the United States is simply the matter of proclaiming their advantages, attractions and resources. They tell it to every visitor that comes, and publish it to all who don't come, and every little while they ask somebody believe it; and add to their population and capital. It is certainly strange that the man who does not know right from wrong generally has a strong leaning towards the latter.

Avoid taking cold. If you do take it, and it is only in your head, Hawker's balsam will clear it out in a few hours. If it strikes you in the throat and lungs, Hawker's balsam will effect a speedy and complete cure.

There is nothing more disagreeable and irritating than a hacking cough. Hawker's balsam offers the means of a speedy and complete cure.

Dr. Hacking's German remedy cures neuralgia. Apply the remedy freely.

For an irritated or sore throat there is nothing so soothing and healing as Hawker's balsam.

In England, when a lady asks to see black dress goods, the clerk says: "Friedrich's, of course, Madam?" "Certainly," is the prompt answer. Then, Friedrich's black dress goods produce the admiration for beauty of appearance, and perfect fitting quality which gives the figure graceful contours. On this side Friedrich's dress goods are fast running in popularity. See that they are wrapped in "The Friedrich's Brand." That is the trade mark.

WOMAN and HER WORK.

If I remember aright, I did not quite finish talking about the hats we women are so apt to take up and hug to our hearts, and be almost willing to shed our life blood in defence of. I know there was one form of this special monomania

ing, but rather to make men see the ugliness and ineffectuality of the steel and whalebone cage, since we will persist in dressing to please the other sex. How this result is to be accomplished without shocking the modesty of the dear

somehow women dominated with a group of friends, and I think that what his suggestions implied, will be!

"For Heaven's sake, Astra, tell me what is the matter with that woman's dress," said my brother to me, one evening when we were at an amateur concert together. "The third from the end at the left side. What does make it double up over the hips, and go in folds around the waist? I never saw such a garment?"

"There isn't anything wrong with the dress," I answered. "It is a very handsome one, and well made, but the wearer does not believe in corsets, and that explains everything."

My brother did not believe in them either, or he thought he didn't, but I have not heard much about the subject since that evening. The lady in question happened to be one of the singers, and as she sat in the glare of the lights amongst the rest of the chorus, the contrast was very marked. Now no one disapproves of tight lacing more than I do. I believe the habit is easily responsible for half the ailments our sex suffer from, but as everything which is carried to an extreme is bad, I cannot see any argument in that, for the abolition of the corset; and further still



BALL GOWNS FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

The dress on the left is Russian net, cream color, with pale blue ribbon flots and silk girdle. The central figure shows a silk muslin, pale rose, with pearl pendants sewn upon it and flowers around the neck. The figure on the right is apple green silk muslin, accordion plaited, with a garland of roses around the neck.

which I intended to hang upon last week, but I had not time, so I postponed it, and perhaps it would have been better for me to make the postponement indefinite, since I will be certain to draw down upon my head the contempt of a good many worthy reformers, when I announce my text, which is—'Don't be induced to join an Anti-Corset League, or let anyone persuade you to take off your corsets, put them in the fire, and you will have a beautiful figure.'

The agitation against corsets has reached such proportions, that one of the latest women's leagues, which has been organized, is the Anti-Corset League, the members of which bind themselves together, probably with blood-curdling ceremonies, never to wear in the insidious corset in any form, on pain of instant expulsion from the league, and absolute forfeit of their certificate of good standing membership.

me, and corrupting their innocent minds by letting them into mysteries of the toilet which they have hitherto kept sacred, I cannot see; but perhaps the leaguers have prepared some special course of lectures which shall fully illustrate all the worst points of the corset, and at the same time be quite suitable for an audience composed of both sexes. Of course the men will accept the invitation with cheerful alacrity. What properly constituted man could resist such an opportunity of hearing such a hitherto forbidden subject as that of feminine underwear openly discussed, with all its fascinating possibilities in the shape of illustrations? But whether there will be many male converts to the new doctrine is quite another question! All men disapprove of the corset, and are in favor of its utter annihilation—theoretically—but I think that is because they know so little about it. They see a beautiful statue, or



GOWN AND CAPS FOR AN ELDERLY LADY.

This figure shows an elegant figured peau de soie, gray and pink, for an elderly lady. The trimming is of dark gray velvet and lace. Above are shown two caps for elderly ladies, one trimmed with small feathers, the other with ribbon rosettes.

Curiously enough the "Women's Anti-Corset League" has extended almost cordial invitation to the bold bad members of the sex which is supposed to go corsetless, to join them, and has openly avowed that the reason for so doing was not to fight men against the evil effects of corset wear-

an idealized picture of "The Indian Princess," or "The Chief's Daughter," and they cannot but observe that those lovely damsels are guiltless of corsets; they rush to the conclusion that every other woman would look as well, if she could only be induced to discard her corsets. But once let a man see a well developed case of the



NEW FUR GARMENTS.

The figure at the right is a heavy diagonal cheviot coat with gigot sleeves and deep pointed beaver collar and cuffs. It is double breasted and princess form. The figure on the left shows a peltskin collar of sealskin with border and berets of black bear.

I believe that one extreme is just as bad as the other.

The great trouble with reformers, especially our sex, is their tendency to run to extremes and generalize. One woman laces so tightly that she nearly succeeds in paralyzing the muscles of her back, and cutting her liver in two! A long and dangerous illness brings her to her senses and she at once flies to the conclusion that the whole cause of her trouble was the corset, instead of the lack of common sense. She becomes a violent opponent of that article of dress and lifts her voice in condemnation of it at every opportunity. As well denounce peaches and cream, for all time, because one has once partaken too freely of that luscious dainty, and made herself ill with it!

"Look at the savage nations!" cried the corset fanatic triumphantly, "note their perfect figures, their graceful carriage, their untrammelled motions, and thus tell me what the Indian maiden, the African woman, or the untutored savage of the South Seas would look like boxed up in a whalebone case!"

Well, thanks awfully, my friend, but after a dispassionate observation of the graceful contour of a South Sea Island dame's figure, and the lovely creases of fat which obscure her waist from view I must say that I declare unhesitatingly in favor of the corset, and a glance at the abnormal development of hip measurement, which is the most prominent feature of the average woman, only confirms me in that opinion.

Nature delights in curves, I know, and the more beautifully a woman is formed the more noticeable is Hogarth's "line of grace and beauty"—the curve—but the very existence of their beautiful flowing lines only render the corset more necessary. The thin spare hollow chested woman may go corsetless with impunity and nobody will be any the wiser, but the Milo Venus requires the restraining influence of whale bone and steel to keep her charms within bounds, and in my opinion the woman who is at all fleshy, or even womanly in build, and who refuses to wear corsets is distinctly lacking in modesty, because the sight of a stout uncorseted woman shaking all over like a magnified jelly fish is decidedly repulsive to anyone with

League; fortunately this glorious Canada of ours is a free country and we can do as we please, but if we ever exercise that freedom of the ballot which some of us are so anxious to obtain, by putting the matter to vote, and of the very first on record her vote in favor of the moderate and intelligent use of French castoreo coraline, and "watchspring" steel will be—ASTRA.

Mexico's Advances.

Although Guatemala has made great advances in recent years, and is now the largest, most populous and richest of the Central American states, she is no match for Mexico. Her population, according to her most recent census, is 1,394,233, and her standing army consists of 3718 officers and men, who are for the most part Indians, and good fighters if well led. The Guatemalans claim that they can put 50,000 troops in the field, if necessary, but even if this rather extravagant claim were to be allowed, they could hardly stand up against Mexico's fine army of 45,000 men on a place footing, and 160,000 in time of war, including 131,000 infantry, 25,000 cavalry and 4000 artillery. They, too, are for the most part Indians, but they are thoroughly drilled, well equipped and compare favorably with any European army.

A Polite Englishman.

They are telling of a lady in New York who, on a visit to London some time ago, refused an offer of marriage from a young Englishman. On her return to this country she married one of her own countrymen. Recently she gave a dinner, and thought it would be a graceful compliment to send an invitation to her former admirer in London. She was amazed when he presented himself on the evening of the dinner, but this was nothing to her surprise when she subsequently learned that he had departed the following day for England, having taken the journey of nearly 8000 miles apparently to show that he could not be outdone in the compliment business.

Somewhat of an Anachronism.

A peripatetic exhibitor of the photograph in Holland seems determined to outdistance all competitors as regards his excellence of his records. He was exhibiting the machines in the streets of Utrecht, and a number of customers were listening to selections of tunes. Suddenly the tune ceased, and there was a pause. Then in a loud clear tone was heard the one word: "halt!" delivered in a tone bespeaking authority. "What is that?" asked one of the listeners. "That," was the reply, "is the voice of Napoleon Bonaparte giving an order at the battle of Waterloo."

This is the time of year to wear the beautiful

WATERPOOF K BOOTS.

All sizes now in stock at WATERBURY & RISING's, or if you need a lighter boot try the Alfred Dolge

CORDOVAN BALMORALS

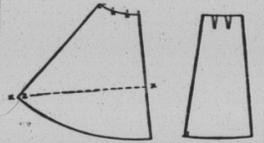
with the new patent Felt Innersoles.

WATERBURY & RISING.

HOUSEMADE DRESSES.

How to Make the New Skirts Hang Gracefully.

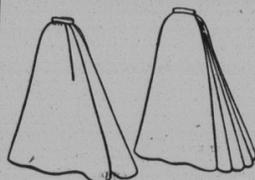
The new skirts are known as the three piece skirt, though some dressmakers call them the organ pipe and funnel skirt. There is more labor and time expended on the proper adjustment of these skirts, plain as they appear, than on many an elaborate costume. It is only by the most extreme pains that these skirts become successes, and whoever wishes to make one exactly right will do



THE THREE PIECE SKIRT.

well to profit by these directions. The three piece skirt is quite as pretty as the five piece and is much easier for the amateur to handle. The first move is to take the material and spread it out and draft out the length, always allowing an extra inch for "take up." Then measure across the top, so that the doubled fold will reach two-thirds around the waist. Hollow it out three-quarters of an inch in front and mark in four darts, each 5 inches deep and 1 1/2 inches across. These should cause the front to fit smoothly over the hips. If they are not deep enough or too deep, adjust them. The sides slant 5 inches, so that the bottom of the front breadth is 10 inches wider than the top.

The two back breadths measure 1 1/2 yards each, and the front one three-quarters of a yard, or a yard at the bottom if preferred. The back pieces are cut on the full width of 54 inch goods, and the side joining the front is cut straight on the selvage of the goods and should be drafted so that the straight thread goes from one to the other of the two XX's. The top of the front is curved 1 1/2 inches, and they each measure 18 inches across the top. The back seam comes bias. The three seams are stitched up, pressed flat, and then the facing, which has been cut to exactly fit the outside, is put on. First comes a deep facing, or full lining of siloce, with an interlining of horsehair or wigan. A bias band of indestructible velutina is then stitched upon both linings, so that when sewed so the dress to turn the velutina is outside. The facing is then basted in place, or the lining if it is lined, and herringboned to the outside in invisible stitches. After this it is pressed into perfection. The darts may be left out of the front at the top and small gathers run in to fit it over the hips. The back fulness may be gathered and laid to fall in natural folds, or it may be left in the small box plaits which spread out widely toward the bottom, or it may be laid under in small flat plaits, two on each side. The model shows a skirt of the same length all around, but by allowing greater length around the back of the two back breadths it can be made a demitrait. The back breadths, which are to fall in round, flat or burraced plaits, should be lined with wigan, or better still, haircloth, and when the plaits are taken in at the top they are fastened into their rounded shape by tapes. The three piece skirt is better adapted for street wear than the five piece, and when for that purpose the three breadths must be the exact measure all around. It is quite impossible for any one to make one of these skirts and have it exactly right, and the slightest imperfection shows glaringly, without a dress frame to try it on, or some one to help the maker, who is to wear it. The bias parts are also apt to sag. Some dressmakers put straight lining about 10 inches wide down the sides and castitch it down. Lining with cut with the dress will sag with it. It is permissible to have a very little narrow trimming on these skirts, but al-



THREE PIECE SKIRT COMPLETED.

most all are severely plain. The richness of the heavy folds of the skirt would lose something of its effect if cheapened by trimming. Enough of that is bestowed upon the corsages.

The amateur will be discouraged more than once before she gets these apparently simple folds into the proper shape, but with the diagrams as guide she will succeed if she perseveres. Those of equal length hang in a manner that has made them so famous. All depends upon the finish of the seams and the laying in of those two or three innocent little plaits.

OLIVE HAIRER.

The Queen's Conservatism.

The Queen is remarkably conservative: so far as the routine of life goes. She loves old customs and doesn't like new things—not even new fashions or new fashions. "When a distinguished lady," it is said, "a few years back, sent her children by Her Majesty's request to Windsor, she sent them dressed as was and in still the mode. But the Queen considered that no child should be brought to her in other but full dress, and full dress in her mind did not

exist without the smart sash she has always known. And very courteously but firmly she made objection to the little frocks, and asked that the next time the Countess brought her children to her that she would not forget the sashes."

Mummy Flowers.

The remains of no fewer than 679-nine species of flowering plants from mummy wrappings in Egypt have been identified. The flowers have been wonderfully preserved, even the delicate violet color of the larkspur, the scarlet of the poppy, and the chlorophyll in the leaves remaining.

THE ACME OF PERFECTION.

Diamond Dyes Superior to all Others.

Colors bear a relation to each other something like that of musical notes, and there is a harmony of colors, analogous to that of musical sounds. An exquisite taste in the combination of colors may be the result of a nice perception of these relations, in the same way that an exquisite taste in music is produced by a nice perception of the relations of musical sounds. It is unquestionable that there are some combinations of colors which are universally disagreeable, and others which are universally pleasing, and others are universally agreeable, independently of habits. To the connoisseur and lover of colors, no more lovely or beautiful sight can be presented than the tasteful arrangement of over forty standard colors of Diamond Dyes, and the one hundred rich shades and tints which are produced from them. Diamond Dyes are scientifically prepared, and when used according to directions in the home, the results are pleasing and truly grand. It would require a good sized volume to describe their uses and possibilities, and to tell the comfort, joy and pleasure they are capable of giving.

Mother's and daughter's dresses are made new by them; their wraps, jackets, shawls, ribbons and hose are with little trouble renewed for home and street wear. Father's and son's suits are made to look wearing apparel can be made to blossom as the rose. This work of transformation, remember, can only be successfully accomplished by the invincible Diamond Dyes.

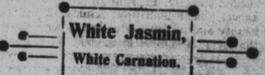
THE PRINCESS Complexion Purifier.



Guaranteed to cure Freckles, Tan, Liver Spots, Sallowness, All Discolorations of the Skin, Express paid \$1.50. Wholesale and Retail at THE GERVAISE GRAHAM INSTITUTE, 31 Avenue St. Toronto.

"Minnie, aren't my roses nice?" "Yes, very pretty." "But don't you like their perfume?" "Oh, yes, it is just like mamma's!—that she got from Piesse & Lubin when she was in London, England" You can buy these scents at the store now. Piesse & Lubin's Perfumes may be had from all leading druggists.

TAYLOR'S New Odors.



White Jasmin, White Carnation, True to Flower delicate and lasting.

John Taylor & Co., PERFUMERS, TORONTO.

FIGURES IN DEAD EYES.

They Have Been Found in Special Circumstances.

Much discussion has been caused among scientific men by the Lakewood, N. Y., murder, and the subsequent attempts to discover the image of the murderer in the eye of one of the victims.

This view is not held by a well-known physician of New York, who has made a special study of the eye, and who does not at present wish his name brought into the discussion.

When seen by a reporter he said: "Images are actually found in the retina of the eye. During life the retina contains in its outer layers a reddish pigment, the 'vassal purple' (Rhodopsin), which may be preserved by keeping the eye in darkness, but is soon bleached by daylight; it is again restored when the eye is placed in darkness."

"I regard the Lakewood account as almost ridiculous. The condition were such, if correctly reported, that no image could have remained in the eye. Evidently the statement that the coroner saw the image of the murderer was a kind of theory based upon a misunderstanding of physiological facts."

"This is true also in the case of men suddenly killed, as was proven by an experiment tried in Vienna some years ago. Arrangements were made in the case of a criminal condemned to be hanged that after death his eyes should be removed and handed over to a number of doctors for examination."

"The drop was sprung, and when the man was dead a microscopical examination was made of the eyes. In each of them was found an image of the building, inverted, of course, and uncertain information because of the irregularity of the retina on which the images are retained."

"As to discovering murderers in the eyes of murdered people, however, that is manifestly absurd. In the first place, the object must be looked at for some time, and under such conditions as I have mentioned. Finally, if all conditions are right, a single figure, as that of a man, would leave such an irregular impression on the retina, on account of the irregularity of the surface, that it could scarcely be distinguished as a man's figure when magnified."

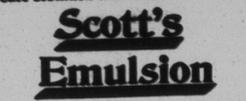
Ireland is rich in castles and ruins. One of the most ancient of these is the Giant's Causeway, a ruin which stands on the heights above the Swilly, and which was, centuries ago, the stronghold of the northern princes.

Two black-and-tan dogs were taken to the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, the other day, by their youthful owners, the one suffering from a broken leg and the other from a dislocated shoulder.

Two black-and-tan dogs were taken to the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, the other day, by their youthful owners, the one suffering from a broken leg and the other from a dislocated shoulder.

Coughing.

For all the ailments of Throat and Lungs there is no cure so quick and permanent as Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil.



stimulates the appetite, aids the digestion of other foods, cures Coughs and Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and gives vital strength besides.



HUMPHREYS' Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success.

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

MENTAL FATIGUE relieved and cured by ADAMS' TUTTI FRUTTI. Insist on getting the right article.

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ICE! Wholesale and Retail. Telephone 614. Office 155 Leinster Street. Mrs. R. Whetsel.

THE DISCOVERY OF COFFEE.

It was First Called "Cannah," Which Means "Fruit."

Towards the middle of the fifth century a poor Arab was travelling in Abyssinia. Finding himself weak and weary, he stopped near a grove. Being in want of food he took to the grove, and found a tree which happened to be covered with dried berries.

"Second to none" is the proud motto of the gallant and famous regiment, the Second Dragoon Guards, "Royal Scots Greys." It is a happily chosen motto, for the fame of the regiment is world-wide.

It is usually supposed that books were chained in order to circumvent the thief, but that the borrower was the real foe intended to be kept at bay is a far more probable theory.

Lady Aberdeen as a Judge. In view of the visit of Lord and Lady Aberdeen to the court house at Montreal, the following incident will prove interesting.

The Dead Pianist. The late Anton Rubinstein was a better listener than a talker, and a very good story is told of him. When one night on tour at Glasgow, Rubinstein sat up smoking cigarettes with the late T. L. Stillie.

Answers from the Board School scholars in London (Eng.) included the following: "Jerusalem was surrounded by walls to keep the milk and honey out."

Ingenuous Children. Answers from the Board School scholars in London (Eng.) included the following: "Jerusalem was surrounded by walls to keep the milk and honey out."

TAKE - NOTICE. During the year the space devoted to advertising MINARD'S LINIMENT will contain expressions of no uncertain sound from people who speak from personal experience as to the merits of this best of Household Remedies.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

What's the time?

If you have a Cough it is time you were taking GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM.

THE OLD STANDARD CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA and all LUNG AFFECTIONS.

GRAY'S SYRUP has been on trial for more than 25 years and the verdict of the people is that it is the best remedy known.



The Montreal Silver Truss Co., 150 St. James Street, Room 4, 1st Floor, MONTREAL, QUE.

EPILEPSY Fits, Nervous Debility. Causes, Symptoms, Results and How to Cure. Treatise free on application to M. G. ROSSON, 35 de Salaberry St., Montreal.

SHARPS BALSAM OF GINGER AND ANISEED. FOR COUGH, WHOOPING COUGH, COLDS AND COLIC. 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

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

Turkeys, CHICKENS, GEESE AND DUCKS. Dean's Sausages. Ham, Bacon, Clear Pork and Lard, Celery, Squash and All Vegetables.

The Sun. The first of American Newspapers, CHARLES A. DANA Editor. The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last, and all the time, forever.

The Sunday Sun. Is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world. Price 5c a copy; by mail \$2 a year. Daily, by mail - \$6 a year. Daily and Sunday, by mail, - \$8 a year. The Weekly, - \$1 a year. Address THE SUN New York.

CANADIAN EXPRESS CO. General Express Forwarders, Shipping Agents and Custom House Brokers. Forward Merchandise, Money and Packages of every description; collect Notes, Drafts, Accounts and Bills, with power (C. O. D.) throughout the Dominion of Canada, the United States and Europe.

The Bargain of the Jew. Some years ago an old Frenchwoman died in a poor part of Dublin and her little effects were put up for auction. Among other odds and ends was a necklace of dirty-looking green stones, which did not attract much attention.

Q. UEN HOTEL, FREDRICKSON, N. B. JOHN H. WARD, Proprietor. Opened in January. Handsome, most spacious and complete house in Northern New Brunswick.

A KING'S ESCORT.

How Charles IV. Took Possession of the Wallachian Throne.

Probably the most complete innkeeper record was that made by King Charles of Roumania, on his way to take possession of the Wallachian throne. At the time the relations between Austria and Prussia were exceedingly strained.

It was feared, therefore, that obstacles might be placed to the passage over Austrian territory of the newly elected sovereign of the Wallachs. Accordingly, King Charles was known to be strongly opposed to a prince of the house of Hohenzollern ascending the throne of Roumania.

Naval officers tell many amusing stories of Robert Louis Stevenson's life in Samoa. He was once invited to a luncheon on one of the warships. He presented himself in loose, flapping trousers, above the ankles, a short white jacket, and without stockings.

Nearly twenty years ago two brothers purchased each a team of Canadian ponies for work upon their farms. They were as nearly alike as two peas could be, and under the same management would have lived and done service an equal length of time.

"Mr. Chugwater," inquired the agent, "are you carrying any life insurance?" "I am not." "Haven't you ever thought you ought to be insured?" "I have."

Photographing the Lightning. An interesting photograph was exhibited at a recent sitting of the French Academy. It shows six distinct simultaneous flashes of lightning, and was taken with a detective camera placed in a window during a terrible thunderstorm which broke over Prague on May 23rd last.

Removal. BR. J. H. MORRISON, (New York, London and Paris.) Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. 168 GERRAIN STREET, St. John.

CONNORS HOTEL, CORNHORN STATION, MADAWASKA, N. B. JOHN H. McINERNEY, Proprietor. Opened in January. Handsome, most spacious and complete house in Northern New Brunswick.

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The illustration represents a very attractive pocket pin cushion. Ask your Grocer for one.

CHASE & SANBORN, BOSTON MONTREAL CHICAGO

TURKISH DYES EASY TO USE. They are Fast. They are Beautiful. They are Brilliant. SOAP WON'T FADE THEM.

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I CURE FITS! Valuable treatise and bottle of medicine sent Free in any envelope. Give address and Post Office address, to R. H. ROY, M. C., 135 West Adelaide Street, Toronto, Ont.

THE SAME MAN, Well Dressed. Still a much higher place in the estimation of eyes than when thoughtlessly and indifferently clothed.

Newest Designs, Latest Patterns. A. R. CAMPBELL, Merchant Tailor, 64 Germain Street. (1st door south of King.)

CANCER TUMOR REMOVAL. A Scientific Cure without Knife. The only medicine which is perfectly safe. The only medicine which is perfectly safe.

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

THE LEADER \$1.50 per day of the City, facing the beautiful King Square. Large rooms. Good Table. Efficient service.

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

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IN THE NICK OF TIME.

"Fifteen years ago I stood in a prison-er's dock, a convicted felon." It is impossible to adequately describe the effect produced by this startling confession; a sudden and death-like silence fell upon the company...

Robert Clyde was one of the most prominent townsmen in the extensive and important borough of Digby. He had not been fifteen years in the town, but he had become a complete citizen...

"I am afraid it won't be of much use, I said, smiling at the key and handing the bunch to the unfortunate man. 'You are at liberty to try it, but—'

"Ah! this will do very well—see," he exclaimed, and sure enough the lock clicked, and the door opened. "Thanks, very much," he said, warmly. "Here are your keys—"

HER LAST APPEARANCE.

In the twilight of late summer a man and girl were slowly walking down a quiet country-lane. Rugged in feature, there was little remarkable in John Hastings. An honest, fearless look alone redeemed the face from plainness.

Winnie opened the case, drew forth the ring, and slipped it on, holding out the finger in the fading light to admire the sparkling gem. The last glimpse John in Midlon Road last night...

Winnie's first appearance was fixed for Malin. John was amused at the paragraphs that found their way into the papers concerning the young singer, her beauty, etc.

Children of a Larger Growth. Sometimes English school board officers are very officious and arrogant in manner. An elderly but fresh-looking woman opened her door to one lady, and answered the following questions:

MARRIED.

St. George, by Rev. Donald Smith, John Hill to Alice Searly. Parborough, Jan. 15, by Rev. J. Sharp, John Lamb to Della S. Collins.

St. John, Jan. 23, by Rev. W. O. B. Wood, David Jones to Caroline A. Perkins. Shelburne, Jan. 17, by Rev. Dr. White, Harvey Turner to Miss Alice Wood.

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St. John, Jan. 23, by Rev. W. O. B. Wood, David Jones to Caroline A. Perkins. Shelburne, Jan. 17, by Rev. Dr. White, Harvey Turner to Miss Alice Wood.

BORN.

Amherst, Jan. 18, to the wife of W. Maxwell, a son. Halifax, Jan. 23, to the wife of J. S. McLeod, a son.

St. John, Jan. 23, to the wife of J. S. McLeod, a son. Halifax, Jan. 23, to the wife of J. S. McLeod, a son.

St. John, Jan. 23, to the wife of J. S. McLeod, a son. Halifax, Jan. 23, to the wife of J. S. McLeod, a son.

St. John, Jan. 23, to the wife of J. S. McLeod, a son. Halifax, Jan. 23, to the wife of J. S. McLeod, a son.

DIED.

St. John, Jan. 23, John Day, 72. Halifax, Jan. 18, Mary Lively, 79. Halifax, Jan. 23, Oliver Gray, 60.

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St. John, Jan. 23, John Day, 72. Halifax, Jan. 18, Mary Lively, 79. Halifax, Jan. 23, Oliver Gray, 60.



MINARD'S 'KING OF PAIN' LINIMENT FOR BRONCHITIS, La Grippe, Etc.

"I obtained immediate relief in a case of bronchitis, caught while in camp at Sussex, by the application of your Minard's Liniment."

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. RAILWAYS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. THE ONLY TRUE TRANSCONTINENTAL LINE.

Fast Express train leaves from Union Station, St. John, N. B., at 4.00 P. M. SUNDAY EXCEPTED.

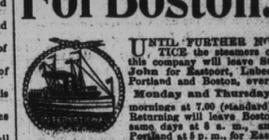
INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. On and after MONDAY, the 1st October, 1894, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Train Name and Time. Includes entries like 'Express for Campbellton, Pictou, and Halifax' and 'Express for Moncton (daily)'.

DOMINION ATLANTIC RY. LAND OF EVANGELINE ROUTE. THE MOST POPULAR AND SHORTEST LINE BETWEEN ST. JOHN AND HALIFAX.

Table with 2 columns: Train Name and Time. Includes entries like 'Express for Moncton, Pictou and Halifax' and 'Express for Moncton (daily)'.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO. TWO TRIPS A WEEK FOR BOSTON.



UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE the steamers of this company will leave St. John for Boston, Portland and New York, every Monday and Thursday mornings at 7.00 (standard) time.

CONSUMPTION. 'Milkmaid' brand and two other brands of condensed milk are sold by the following stores: