

PROGRESS.

Board of Works 8 May 93

VOL. IV., NO. 198.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1892.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE CHILDREN'S CONCERT.

PROGRESS' Free Phonographic Concert in the Opera House this afternoon.

THIS COUPON,
CUT OUT AND PRESENTED AT THE
OPERA HOUSE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 13TH,
WILL
ADMIT ONE
TO
Progress Phonographic Concert.
Doors open at 2 p. m.; Concert begins at 2.30.
(SEE OTHER SIDE.)

The above coupon presented at the Opera house this afternoon will admit any boy or girl to Progress Phonographic concert, which will be given by Mr. P. S. Ewing of St. John.

The editor of Progress heard selections from this phonograph while in Fredericton a few days ago, and at once made arrangements with Mr. Ewing to give a concert in the St. John Opera house, Saturday afternoon, for children of the city.

All that any one of them will have to do is to cut the above coupon from PROGRESS and that will entitle him or her to admission.

The wonderful phonograph has been heard of by everyone, but comparatively few have listened to it. Many have crowded

about it and paid five cents during the exhibition to listen through rubber tubes to the selections, but very few have heard it through the phonograph concert horn. This horn is attached to the phonograph and throws the volume of sound out so completely and distinctly that the song or recitation can be heard plainly, no matter how large the audience room. The sound is very penetrating and as clear as the human voice.

The concert is intended for children, and every effort will be made to see that they are comfortable. The larger boys will be seated in the gallery, while the little girls will find places in the orchestra chairs. Adults in charge of children will be admitted upon presenting the coupon.

MAYOR PETERS SMILES DISSENT.

He Fears a Pandemonium if He Should Attempt to Speak.

"What do you think of the suggestion of PROGRESS that you should call a meeting and address the electors on civic affairs?" was the question asked of Mayor Peters, Thursday afternoon.

His worship smiled one of those genial smiles that appear to admirable advantage when displayed in connection with a plug hat, and replied:

"I don't think it would do. There would be a perfect pandemonium if a meeting of that kind were held. These citizens' meetings never amount to anything unless there is some special question to be discussed. The people do not attend and it is left to the hoodlums. It would be of no use to try such a thing."

The mayor was reminded that Director Wisely and Chief Clark had the means to enforce order on such occasions, but he playfully shook his head at the suggestion and smiled as though he thought the idea of his hiring a hall to address the public was a tolerably good joke on the part of PROGRESS. He seemed to have the idea that it would be a sort of a J. Herschell Smith entertainment with a chief magistrate as the attraction in the place of the astronomical poet. It was quite evident that, so far, the idea had not commended itself to his official judgment.

The next man encountered was a specimen of a good many citizens who have an idea that there is too much extravagance. He alleged that there was too much of a leakage in the management of public affairs. It was absurd that a city the size of St. John should have a salary list to the amount of \$80,000, and he named a number of officials who gave no proportionate value for the pay they received. His language was strong, and he believed all that there were abuses in every department, and that money was wasted every hour in the day. When pressed for facts, however, it was another matter with this citizen. He simply had his impressions. Perhaps he was right, and possibly he was wrong, but there are hundreds just like him. They pay their taxes and grumble, because they do not see where they get their value back.

Enough of these citizens exist to warrant the mayor in making a statement that will show where we really are.

RODNEY WHARF NO PLACE

For the Improvements—Why Can't the City Get What Mr. Leary Could?

PROGRESS article on Sand Point versus Rodney wharf last Saturday was warmly endorsed throughout the city. Many citizens had never understood the difference between the two cities until it was pointed out in that article.

But now that the people know the advantages of Rodney wharf, it is not at all likely that there will be even a majority of the council support the motion to issue bonds to place the improvements at that point.

In mentioning the disadvantages of dredging the channel to Rodney wharf, PROGRESS omitted the important fact that all the dredgings would have to be towed outside Partridge island and dumped there, thus adding to the immense expense.

At Sand point, on the other hand,

THEY ALL HAVE CRESTS.

DEVICES EMBOSSED ON DAINTY SHEETS OF PAPER.

The Landed Gentry of St. John and the Animals and Objects By Which Illustrious Families Can Be Distinguished—Good Specimens Secured.

When the average newspaper man wakes in the morning and rings for his valet, that functionary is apt to bring him an odd assortment of letters. The solid silver salver may bear all kinds of missives, from the "private and confidential" letter of the governor-general or adjutant-general to the recherche and faintly fragrant note of the handsome heiress. Sandwiched between them are invitations to pie socials, bills from tailors, shoemakers and hatters, while last, but far from least, are invitations to be present at some great man's feast, quaff his wine, pocket his cigars, and dance to the music of an orchestra specially chartered for the occasion. It is a great thing to be a journalist and have all the world, including the constables, dancing attendance upon you.

Some of the invitations bear crests. These which invite the recipient to call and settle up do not, as a rule. In the fulness of time, perhaps, all kinds of missives will bear the crest of the sender, whoever he may be.

The genial editor of Debre's *House of Commons* remarks with some significance that "heralds may find among the armorial insignia some arms of assumption; the illustrations, however, have been drawn from blazons or plates supplied by the gentleman to whose biographies they are appended." This means, in other words, that the gentlemen in question have appropriated crests to which they have no title, but that the responsibility rests upon them alone.

There is some danger when this is done in England, because everybody there is not entitled to bear arms. It is quite different here. Anybody who wants a crest can have it, and a good many St. John citizens have availed themselves of the privilege. Crests are now as common among our aristocracy as are uncrested bills. They are used, too, on all state occasions. Dainty sheets of note-paper containing embossings of beasts, birds, and reptiles, as well as flags, arms, and heads of boistered warriors loob up serenely in the most unexpected places. One may have known his neighbor Swiggins from boyhood without a suspicion of the antiquity of his family, and suddenly learn from a sheet of note paper that the Swigginses are real aristocracy, as shown by the device of a ring-tailed monkey, rampant, on a garden gate, embattled above a cabbage-patch, vert, holding a parrot, gules, displayed, with a tom-cat, sable, couchant, on a wood-shed slant. Beneath is a Latin motto, the meaning of which may be found in the appendix of an unabridged dictionary.

When Swiggins is asked about this he will tell the legend by which the device was awarded to his ancestors at the time of the Aroostook war or the Fenian invasion. If the man is not Swiggins but Swipes, he will readily show you by a book of heraldry, that as the ten different Swipeses have crests described there, he must be descended from some of them, and therefore entitled to some one of the devices. He picks out the one that suits his taste and adopts it.

PROGRESS has samples of most of the crests in use among "the quality" in St. John, and proposes to publish some specimens. They cannot be given in colors as they are shown on note paper, but this, in some instances, is quite immaterial, as there appears to be a difference of opinion between the heralds and the crest bearers. The former may assert that the hog's head of the Mugginses is gules, which means red, while the note-paper distinctly shows it to be blue or purple. Perhaps it makes no difference what color is used so long as it is pretty. Up to the hour of going to press, blue was the favorite color with Pisarino, Golden Grove, and Quaco ledges to bear from.

Let it be fully understood that in publishing the crests PROGRESS does not imply that there is anything wrong about them. It gives them simply as specimens. Many of our citizens are undoubtedly able to prove their heraldic claims, and such will be glad to see their respective hogsheads and anatomical sections given to the 60,000 readers of this paper. We have plenty of blue-blood in St. John. There is at least one baronet who does not sport his title, and there is another man who will be a baronet when somebody dies. These gen-

tleman wear no insignia of rank. They walk about like ordinary citizens and are accosted with reckless daring by the boys who yell out "PROGRESS, sixteen pages!" Why not, since just as pretty crests as they can display are sported by the Binkses, the Jinkses and the Winkses, whose ancestors, for all they know about them, may have sailed in the ship with the late Captain Kidd, deceased.

Some genuine crests are given herewith, with no reflection on their proprietors. The animal shown in the first is a lion, and evidently a live lion, as shown by the curl of his tail and the animated attitude of his hind legs. He seems to be walking a tight rope. The ordinary reader may infer that he has escaped from a circus and is in the act of carrying of the Waterbury watch of the advance agent. It is not a watch, nor a clock, nor a dinner plate, nor a barrow wheel. It looks more like part of the steering gear of the ferry boat. For aught PROGRESS knows, the legend may be that the critter started to cross the ferry when the boat missed a trip, carried off by the wheel and has concluded to walk around by the bridge. The motto, "*Fidelis inter Peccatos*," may be freely translated, "We never get left."

The next device is that of what seems to be a horse's head. It must be stuffed, but it is excellently preserved. What has become of the other parts of the animal is a matter for conjecture. Possibly the rest of the remains will be found in other people's crests. As it is quite evident that a section of a horse is of no workable value, the appropriate motto is "*Nil Sine Labore*"—not a sign of work.

The last device is a family escutcheon of eight quarters belonging to the illustrious house of deSnip, established 1891, and many of the gentry will at once recognize the device as similar to that used on missives deSnip has sent them. The motto "*Terms Cash*" is from the Saxon, and like the mottoes of many other houses does not appear to apply to the present condition of affairs. One of the notes of invitation, illustrating this fact, is quoted:

A. YING GANDER, Esq.,
Union Club.
Dear Sir: When you get that suit the agreement was that it was to be for cash. Please call and see me this week, as I have a note coming due Saturday. If I do not hear from you, I will have to place the account in a lawyer's hands.

Yours truly,
P. DE SHIP.
P. S.—If you can't pay me all, let me have a part of it, as I need the money very much. P. DE S.

There is more to be said in the matter of crests, and by the time PROGRESS is done with it the public be pretty well informed on the subject.

MONCTON'S TAXATION SCHEME.

How it Will Affect the Landowner and the Breadwinner.

Referring to the proposal of the Moncton aldermen to make salaries pay the taxes while the landowners laugh and grow fat, G. C. S. furnishes some further facts: "Ald. H. H. Ayer, a property holder, has sent a letter to the papers, beginning with the modest announcement that he is going to discuss the question intelligently. This gentleman is not disposed to be hard on everybody, so he generously suggests that the income of clergymen and school teachers is to be exempt altogether, and by an ingenious, and truly "intelligent" arrangement the horny handed son of toil who labors from seven in the morning, till five in the evening, and thereby succeeds in earning \$401 a year, shall help to keep in untaxed affluence the clergyman who is paid from nine to twelve hundred dollars a year, and the high school teacher who receives a salary of at least a thousand dollars. Oh, it is indeed a brilliant scheme! Not only is the sugar refinery to be exempt from taxation, but the Y. M. C. A. building is also to go free, although it is one of the most money-making institutions in the city. The portion of the Y. M. C. A. building which is rented to the Bank of Montreal brings in a rental of \$800 per annum, the U. S. consulate at least \$200, the offices of Messrs. Wells and Welch \$200 more, the Oddfellows' hall not less than \$100, the office of H. Atkinson, at \$150, we will say, and if I remember aright the shop of S. A. Watson, jeweller, is also in the building, the rental of which would not be less than \$300. And yet this building is not to be taxed. Verily things are growing warm for the much quoted "average citizen," and he will soon be forced to the conclusion that there is no place for him in Moncton. No place for any one, in fact, except landowners, school teachers and clergymen who will be reduced to a pathetic state of dependence on each other in order to "keep up the rates." Indeed, I see but two ways in which the A. C.—average citizen—will be able to afford the luxury of living in Moncton. He will either have to brace up and buy land, or else work one half the week, and rest the other half in order to bring his income down to the required limit, and once within the charmed circle, he can spend the time thus gained in studying domestic instead of political economy, and solve at his leisure the all important problem of bringing up a family upon \$400 a year."

FAIR PLAY ALL AROUND.

CAPT. RAWLINGS SHOULD FOLLOW WOODS AND COLWELL.

He Defies His Chief Openly and Says it is of No Use to Report Him—His Plain Language to a Citizen and His Threats of What He Would Do.

Officers Woods and Colwell of the city police force were found in a bar-room one evening last week, when they should have been running up and down the sidewalks and kicking the telegraph poles to keep themselves warm. They were cold, and Officer Colwell says he had very pronounced symptoms of the grippe. This is what induced them to stand by the stove for twenty minutes. The man who reported them said they were in the place for an hour, but, as the chief didn't think it necessary to hold an investigation, it is presumed that it did not matter whether they were in the bar-room 20 minutes or 20 hours. It was not shown that they did anything except singe their coat tails while they were in there. The men were suspended for six days while the chief considered how it would affect their families if they were thrown out of employment in the middle of winter. Then they were discharged.

PROGRESS does not propose to take the part of any policeman who does not do his duty. Woods and Colwell had been on the force long enough to know what was required of them and should have acted accordingly. But it happens that they are not the only policemen who have been found in barrooms, when they should have been on their beats; yet the other offenders still wear brass buttons.

Not long ago an officer was reported for both eating and drinking in a barroom, and he did not look like a man who was troubled with the grippe. He was suspended for three or four days!

This is only one case. There is another member of the force who can be found in a barroom almost any day. Several reports have been handed in to the chief, but the officer still does as he pleases. The proprietor of one of the barrooms where he is very much at home was arrested not very long ago. Officer Colwell was one of the men who arrested him. The place where he was warning himself when reported is not very far from that kept by the man who was arrested and frequented by the officer who does as he pleases—Capt. Rawlings.

The City road still continues to be a favorite haunt of the captain of the southern division. He made acquaintances there when he was chief of the Portland force that he probably finds hard to shake off.

One night recently he was in a city road barroom between 10.30 and 11 o'clock. Judging by his condition he had been in there the greater part of the evening, and had not been spending all that time warming his knees.

A manufacturer who lives in that vicinity had occasion to go in the barroom, and expressed surprise at seeing the captain there. He is a large taxpayer, and is not a man who would discourage a public officer from doing his duty.

"Hello, what are you doing here?" he exclaimed.

"None of your id—business," said the captain. "Can't I go where I like?"

"Perhaps you can, but you are on duty and I could report you."

"What good would that do?" asked the captain. "You wouldn't get thanked for it. Who is going to investigate anything I do? I have no boss, and I'll do as I like. And look here," he continued, "you've got a lot of your stuff on the platform in front of your factory, and if you say anything about me it won't be there long."

The manufacturer concluded that it was no use saying any more. Some one offered to treat and he left the place. The captain didn't.

In the morning, the manufacturer had a call from Captain Rawlings. He merely wanted to remind him of what would happen if he opened his mouth about what he had seen the night before.

Captain Rawlings is still on duty. Officer Woods and Colwell are walking the streets.

BE DUMB AS AN OYSTER.

When a Policeman Makes An Arrest—Remember Mr. Prince's Case.

It would seem that many persons who think themselves good citizens have something to learn concerning their duty to the protective force of the city.

At least that is what appears from the judgment of Police Magistrate Ritchie in the Prince case by which the latter was permitted to contribute a fine of \$16 to the city finances for objecting to the method of arrest practiced by a city policeman. Mr. Ritchie's ruling in this matter indicates that a man must be "dumb as an oyster" when a policeman is unnecessarily violent in making an arrest. Mr. Prince ventured to suggest to policeman Campbell when he arrested Desmond that he should not choke him and that he would report him. After the arrest was made and the

prisoner and officer away from the spot, there was some excited comments on the treatment by the officer of Desmond and of the latter's resistance and kicks given to the policeman. Someone said it served the latter right—Mr. Prince did not say so—and yet he is selected for punishment and fined.

It is not clear to PROGRESS of what Mr. Prince's offence consisted; neither is it patent to any citizen PROGRESS has talked with, but since a supreme court judge will be asked to pronounce on the matter, no more need be said about it at present.

MR. SEEGE AND THE TRUSTEES.

How the Victoria Street Church and Parsonage Were Painted.

The little baptist church on Victoria street, North End, has had a varied experience. The members of the congregation disagree about as often as those of other churches, and for some time this difference of opinion has been making things very unpleasant. There are factions in the church, but the majority seem to be in favor of "keeping up appearances," and adding to the church property. This means a church debt that never grows less, and which is not looked upon with favor by the minority.

The trustees have had to spend considerable time in looking after the affairs of the church, and recently they have found it necessary to appear in the city court.

Last spring it was decided to paint the church both inside and out and Mr. John Segee, who was at one time a member of the choir, was asked for an estimate. He gave one and it was satisfactory; so much so that he was given to understand that he should do the work. Shortly after this he was painting the house of one of the trustees, and several other members of the congregation were so well pleased with his appearance that they wanted him to paint their houses also. He was told by a trustee that he had better not take any more contracts as he would be kept busy on the church for some time. With this understanding he threw up two contracts, although the men waited some weeks for him.

Then the trustees decided not to paint the church until the fall. By this time the new parsonage was under way, and Mr. Segee gave an estimate for painting it. He received the contract and began work, and about the same time another painter had men improving the appearance of the church.

But Mr. Segee did not finish the parsonage. He was just getting nicely to work when another painter put in an appearance, and there was a lively time of it for awhile. But the newcomer stayed.

His experience, however, was something like that of Mr. Segee. It is said that one of the trustees suddenly discovered that another painter owed him some money, and he saw an excellent chance to get it. Then painter No. 3 arrived on the scene and finished the work.

By this time the affair had become very much complicated, and it would be hard to get a straight story of it. Mr. Segee had agreed to paint the parsonage for \$40, but when he spoke to the pastor he was told \$10 should satisfy him for what he had done. His chances of getting anything seemed very thin, so he took the matter into the city court, and recovered judgment. Then it was claimed that he had sued the wrong men—and there was a wrangle about who were the trustees of the church. Mr. Segee gained his point, but up to date he has not received any money.

POLITICANS "HIRE OUT."

A policeman was somewhat surprised recently to find that according to the monthly pay sheet he had been sick for two days. Although quite a number of the force had been ill with the grippe about that time, this particular officer was as lively as a cricket. He spoke to the chamberlain about it and was referred to the director of public safety, who told him he would have to see the chief. He saw the chief, and has not said anything about the matter since.

It is said that although the officer was not sick, he had not been on duty for nine days, but had been sent by the chief to do work that is outside the duty of a policeman, and for which persons who engaged men for this particular work in former times called upon constables, and paid them well for it. Another officer spent two days in the same service, but had full time on the pay sheet. The men were doing this work for private citizens at a time when a number of policemen were laid off with la grippe. It is one of the matters that the board of public safety will find very interesting when their investigations begin.

Victrola Cards for ladies are of the special class of Phonograph Cards. Mail orders filled at one day's notice. Prices from 75 to \$1.00 according to quality.



MUSICAL AND DRAMATICAL

IN MUSICAL CIRCLES. I must congratulate Mr. Currence on the success of his recital at the Mission church on the 4th. A large audience was present, who seemed thoroughly interested...

be assumed that it was a labor of love with him. The public should show their appreciation of efforts to furnish a hymnal worthy of acceptance.

FORESIGHT AIDS EYESIGHT.

How a Veteran Engineer Outwitted the Company's Doctor. It is question where strategy ends and cheating begins in worldly affairs...

An engineer on a leading English railway was growing old and frequent reports were made to the directors that his eyesight was not as good as it should be.

This the old man denied, but, nevertheless, there is every reason to believe that his eyes were getting a trifle dim. However, he stoutly maintained that his eyes were not only strong, but phenomenally strong...

The test for eyesight on that line was made by a doctor who lived in a house facing a large common. When he wished to test the man's eyes, he used to say: "Look over there and see what you can see."

This fact had got known to the employees of the railway, and when the old engineer was going to be examined he arranged with his son that he should take his bicycle about half a mile across the common, and stoop down and oil it.

In due time the engineer was led to the window, and the doctor said, as usual: "What can you see?"

The old man peered out and said: "Well, I see a young man stooping down beside a bicycle."

"Do you?" replied the doctor. "I cannot see anything at all."

"Gammion!" said the engineer. "Can't you see it? Why, he's oiling it."

On this the doctor took up a pair of field glasses on the table, and looking out, saw quite plainly a young man stooping down oiling his bicycle.

"Magnificent sight!" he said: "magnificent!"

And to this day the engineer is taking his wages with striking regularity.—Golden Days.

Something About the Elk.

The elk used to be found over almost the entire United States, but it now exists, in any numbers only in the great mountain chains of the Rockies and the coast ranges in Oregon and Washington. It is without exception the lordliest of the deer kind, and in size is second only to the moose.

Nothing can surpass the grand beauty of an old bull elk bearing his twelve-tined antlers aloft with easy grace as he roars out his challenge to all his rivals. In some parts of the West afar from the settlements the elk is still plentiful. He offers to the hunter not only the grandest of trophies in the shape of his magnificent head and horn, but also an abundant supply of the best possible meat. There is no venison upon which one can live so long without tiring as elk meat, the only drawback being that it must be eaten hot, as it falls into regular tallow as soon as it cools.

During the summer, while their horns are in the velvet, no true sportsman will shoot the elk, nor will he shoot cows and calves at any time save when absolutely in need of meat; but in September the velvet drops off his horns, and then each of the master bulls begins to collect a harem of cows, from five or six to twenty or thirty in number. He keeps all the small bulls afar from his herd and wages furious war against every rival of the same size and antler growth as himself. At this season the bull has a very extraordinary and peculiar note. The frontiersmen call it whistling, but it is not like a whistle at all. It is more like a bugle, consisting of a bar or two on a falling scale followed sometimes by three or four flute-like notes. It is most exciting to creep up to a bull when he is whistling in this way.

A Successful Enterprise.

A little over a year ago, when the Canadian office and factory of the Owen Electric Belt Company was opened at 71 King street west, Toronto, it was thought the accommodation was all that would be required for some years, but so great has been the demand for their goods, and so popular have they become as a healing power, that they have been compelled to secure larger and more commodious premises, which they have done at 49 King street west, near Bay street. Their new quarters are elegantly fitted and furnished throughout, no expense having been spared to make them the finest of their kind in the Dominion. The business office, reception and consulting rooms, factory, etc., are all on the ground floor and easy of access, with every facility for promptly supplying the greatly increased demand for their goods. The manager, Mr. G. C. Patterson, and his assistants, are always ready and willing to answer enquiries and demonstrate to the most skeptical that the Owen Electric Belt does give a continuous current of electricity that may be regulated both in quantity and intensity and successfully applied to any part of the body for all nervous and rheumatic troubles, even after all other means have failed. A catalogue of the valuable information on electricity is given to all persons asking for same.

Chinese Matrimony.

Is a subject of much general interest. How it is associated with flower culture is told in the attractive advertisement of Peter Henderson & Co. in another column. Ladies will be especially interested in this advertisement—and what interests the ladies will certainly be worthy the attention of the men.

For La Grippe.

They say that there is nothing better than plenty of Bees Honey and Lemons with Leibig's Extract of Beef to keep up the strength and flesh, all with Jellies, Preserves, Fruit, Biscuits, etc., for sale by J. S. Armstrong & Bro. 32 Charlotte St.

ARMOUTH.

[Prognosis is for sale in Yarmouth at the store of S. L. Vickers and Harris & Horsfall.]

Feb. 9.—One of the most interesting and amusing entertainments took place in the Holy Trinity Sunday school rooms last evening. The entertainment was entitled "Old fashioned songs by old fashioned girls," and was originated and carried out by fifteen young ladies of the parish. Their costumes were of the fashion and material of fifty years ago. The dresses being made with short waists, low neck and short sleeves; and the hair dressed very high with large black combs and ribbon. Miss Binney looked very quaint in a pale pink silk, with sash tied around a very short waist, almost after the Kate Greenaway style, white silk mits, and light hair dressed very "unmodern." Miss Gray wore white silk and Miss Eakins white muslin after the same fashion. Miss Murray looked very pretty in a light dress trimmed with pale blue, and wore bands of blue ribbon about her hair, giving it the appearance of the ancient Greek style. Miss Brown's dress was of lavender and green silk striped. Miss Gertrude Tooker was pianist. Miss Dora Tooker, the singer, was chosen as "whereas my love lies" was very prettily rendered, as was also a solo by Miss Brown entitled "Willin' a Mile of Edinboro Town. Miss Eva Pelton's song, "Amie Laurie," created much applause, as did also the choruses by the entertainers. Miss Pelton's dress was white with light green silk borders and sash. Perhaps the song which created the most amusement and applause was the "Three Maids of Lee." The first part where the maids are young and attractive being taken by Miss Dora Tooker, Miss Marion Murray and Miss Helen Brown. The latter part sung by Miss Roberta Brown, Miss Porter and Miss Moody, who wore the old black poke of a half century ago. The audience was large and appreciative.

Mr. Krenpton, who spent a few days with his son, W. F. Krenpton, left for home on Thursday. The waiting club club at the home of Miss S. Brown on Thursday.

The protracted conference party at the home of Dr. and Mrs. W. Gray, on Thursday evening, was a great success, a large number of their friends being present. As there was dancing the ladies were not in full evening costume, the dresses being mostly of the fashion of the present. Among those who enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Gray were: Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kinnear, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Krenpton, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Milne, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Milne, Mr. and Mrs. Dean F. Currie, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Lovitt, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cann, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stoeneman, Misses Louise and Mary, Misses Mary, Belle and Webster; Mr. Jas. Crosby, Mr. James, Mr. Lovitt, H. Robertson, W. Dodds and S. Moses.

The successful players being Misses Ellen and Brown among the ladies, and Messrs. Crosby and Bennett among the gentlemen. The unfortunate prizes need not be mentioned.

Mr. John Lovitt is in St. John on business connected with his ship the "Nezara."

The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. Harris will be sorry to learn that they are removing to Halifax next month. Mr. Harris intends becoming a partner in a prominent Halifax grocery.

There is to be a musical evening at the home of Miss J. Moody one evening this week which will, no doubt, be greatly enjoyed by the friends of the party.

Moody to obtain an invitation, as this young lady's flute is well known in musical circles. Mrs. T. R. Flint is among the performers.

About 40 young people of Milton enjoyed a drive last week, the members of the Milton student choir being among them.

Mr. J. W. Grant is home from college in New York. Invitations are out for a progressive whist party at Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Parker's this evening. Mrs. Parker is enjoying a visit from her sister, Mrs. K. Mollison, of St. John.

The friends of Miss Sara J. Patten, former teacher of education in St. Martin's seminary, will be interested to know that she has opened a class in public school, N. S. Verner, of Philadelphia, spent a short time in Yarmouth last week en route to Halifax.

Mr. J. H. Goudey is absent from town on business. Mr. Wm. Ross and family are visiting friends in Annapolis.

Capt. Geo. B. Cann is visiting his parents for a few days.

There was a large gathering of the Masonic brethren and their friends last evening. Among the entertainments of the evening was music by the orchestra of the M. E. Church, and the singing of a song entitled "My little life." The evening was most enjoyable.

Mr. H. Blackadar and wife of Halifax, returned from Boston last Saturday.

NEW GLASGOW.

[Prognosis is for sale in New Glasgow by W. H. Torry, A. O. Pritchard and H. Henderson.]

Feb. 10.—Nova Scotia has the reputation of milder winters and less snow than New Brunswick, but judging by the experience of the last week, the former province is proving the truth of the old saying, "that a prophet has no honor in his own country." I doubt if the oldest inhabitant of New Brunswick saw more snow than the townspeople of New Glasgow have been treated to the last few days!

In fact everything has been "snowed out" of the streets, and has been delayed from all parts, and the streets are full of sleighs and teams of every description. Of an afternoon Provost street presents quite an animated appearance. The Carmichael turn-out, a fine double sleigh, filled with a merry party and a striking pair of black horses, can be seen every five days.

It is to be regretted that the finest horse in town can (like the owl) only be seen in the night, its proud owner's duties taking all his time during the day.

I noticed among those of the day, Mr. H. Berton Allison, of "Brookside," Sackville, N. B., who has lately come to our town to reside. Dr. and Mrs. Johnson, St. John, N. B., are also among those who seem to enjoy life.

The society of New Glasgow the last week seems to have settled down to a social life. There are no tea here, there and everywhere, but as some of our most society ladies have given them, they have been, I heard one of our belles remark, "perfectly delightful."

There are rumors however of several large parties to come off in the near future, as well as one wedding, which seems to be foredoomed that some of our too self-indulgent, "entertained" ladies, are realizing that it is not good for man to be alone.

One of our most entertaining matrons, was "at home" last week to her friends. Her music, and dancing was much enjoyed, and it was voted that Halifax well sustained her reputation as a charming young lady, in the person of the three prettiest guests of the hostess, for whom the entertainment was given.

St. James Church had quite an enjoyable affair, in the shape of one of those agreeable socials, that are from time to time provided by the members of the congregation. It seems a pity that the people cannot suit themselves to a pastor, a quantity that several congregations of the same faith find the services in, in New Glasgow. "People now a days expect too much of a pastor. To say, he must have a little of everything."

The much respected pastor of New Glasgow, the Rev. Crawford Frost, is suffering from sore throat, and was unable to hold service last Sunday.

Some of our bachelors, among the younger set, gave a little dance last night that was said to be an unusually jolly and informal affair. Who was the belle? This is a question that is yet being discussed.

There is to be a grand carnival this week at the "Ice House" in the town. The preparations are making to have it a success. The ice is in perfect condition, and a large attendance is assured.

A good many strangers are in town this week, as is usual at this time of the year. Mr. W. H. Woodstock, Mr. Foster, warden of the penitentiary, Doeherty, Mr. James Ayer, Sackville, N. B., Dr. Hyde of Iron, for his professional duties, Mr. McMillan, Prof. Sterne, of Amherst, also came for the purpose of visiting their friends.

Practice. I hear the choir he is instructing are making rapid progress under his skillful teaching. Judge Tremaine, of Baddeck, also spent several days here lately. F. L. C. F. L. C.

DIQBY, N. B.

[Prognosis is for sale in Digby at the bookstore of Mrs. Belle Morse.]

Feb. 10.—Mr. T. B. Flint, M. P., was in town on Saturday. Mr. E. C. Bowers and Mr. Herbert L. Jones are in town looking after their constituents.

Mr. E. S. McCormick, of Bridgetown, was in town one day last week.

Kensington Art Squares.

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

THE PRICES ARE VERY LOW. HAROLD GILBERT'S

Mrs. Williams, of Yarmouth, is visiting her mother for a few days. Mrs. Laura Jones has returned from Brooklyn, N. Y., and will spend the winter with her mother. Also C. Cases French Peas. The Misses Stewart, Miss Lillie Clinton, Miss Mary Smith, and Miss Olivia Wright attended the carnival in Annapolis on Friday night. Miss Kinney, of Weymouth, is visiting friends in Digby. Mrs. Yerna, of St. John, and daughter are visiting Mrs. Milligan, Myrtle House. Mr. Geo. Hutchinson is home from Middleton for a few days. The young ladies of the Digby Academy are to celebrate the opening of the new brick academy on Monday evening by an entertainment, in which they will be assisted by local talent.



EVERY HUMOR OF THE SKIN AND SCALP OF infancy and childhood, whether torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, scaly, crustaceous, pimply, or blotchy, with loss of hair, and every impurity of the blood, whether simple, scrofulous, or hereditary, is speedily, permanently, and economically cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, consisting of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, and CUTICURA CREAM, the best Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Human Remedies, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. Parents save your children years of mental and physical suffering. Begin now. Delays are dangerous. Cures made in childhood are permanent.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA 75c.; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, \$1.50. Prepared by Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases."

Baby's Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

Remove pimples, blackheads, and muscular rheumatism relieved in one minute by the celebrated CUTICURA ANTI-FACI PLASTER. 30c.

COLONIAL HOUSE, MONTREAL.

PHILLIPS SQUARE, MONTREAL.

THE GREAT Canadian Emporium

FOR DRY GOODS, CARPETS, CURTAINS, FURNITURE.

CHINA and GLASSWARE, BOOKS and STATIONERY, READY-MADE CLOTHING.

LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES, SILVERWARE and KITCHEN UTENSILS.

ORDERS TAKEN FOR "CRESCENT BRAND" CEMENT.

N. B.—We invite correspondence, and give prompt and careful attention to mail orders.

HENRY MORGAN & Co.,

COLONIAL HOUSE, MONTREAL.

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CARPET AND FURNITURE WAREHOUSES, 45 KING STREET.

CARPET SWEEPERS.

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

FRANK S. ALLWOOD, 179 UNION STREET, HEADQUARTERS FOR RUBBER GOODS.

CANNED GOODS IN STOCK

W. ALEX. PORTER'S.

100 Cases Canned Tomatoes, Little Chief Brand. 125 Cases Canned Corn, Little Chief and Hoegg's B. 75 Cases Canned Peas, Little Chief and Hoegg's B. Also C. Cases French Peas. 25 Cases Canned String Beans. 20 Cases Canned Pork and Beans. 50 Cases Canned Strawberries. 50 Cases choice Canned Peaches, heavy syrup.

30 Cases California Peaches, best brand. 20 Cases Canned Appricots. 25 Cases Canned Peas, choice stock. 15 Cases Canned Fine Apples. 35 Cases Canned Blueberries. Also Canned Cherries, Canned Gooseberries, Pumpkin, Apples, Salmon and Lobster.

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

DICKENS'S DEAD

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

10 lb. Pails Lard, 20 lb. Pails Lard.

Roll Bacon; S. C. Hams; Poultry. JOHN HOPKINS, 186 UNION ST.

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TWO SEPARATE FLATS to let in Terrace, Kingston, containing complete, comfortable, capable, containing six rooms each, also pantries, clothes presses, W. C. good yard. Moderate rent. Please enquire at 17 Richmond street or of LAUREN & CO., Brokers, 8c, 31 Prince Wm. street. 2-6f

NEW GOODS TO arrive by S. S. DAMARA—Fine Venetian fish Worsted, and silk suitings, Coatings and Trouserings from one of the best houses in London. A. GILMOUR, Tailor.

TO CATERERS, A RARE CHANCE—of lease and good will of the established BIRD BIRD restaurant known as "Duck Cove," including Bathing Houses, Kitchen and other buildings, swings, Marine Tents, Small House, Bathing Dressing, Towels, Furniture, Utensils, Table ware, Crockery, glass and everything complete and necessary for continuing business without further outlay. Two miles from City. Train, Bus and Boat connection. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Investigate now. Address: R. M. TAYLOR, St. John, N. B., 100 St. John St., Jan. 30, 41.

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FOR SALE, HALLETT, DAVIS & CO. Square Piano, 7 1/2 octave; four round tones. Cost \$600.00, only a short time in use; must be sold; price, \$250.00.—C. FLOOD & SONS, 31 and 33 King street. aug 1.

BOARDING, A FEW PERMANENT or temporary boarders can be accommodated with large and pleasant rooms, in that very centrally located house, 78 Sidney street, in that city. Mrs. McIvor. May 5.

FRIENDS OF PROGRESS who know of bright honest boys who would not object to making some money for themselves, or keeping their parents, by two or three hours work every Saturday, in such towns and villages in the Maritime provinces where PROGRESS is not for sale at present, can learn of the opportunity by writing to PROGRESS "Circulation Department," St. John, N. B.

SMALL TOWNS LIKE BUCTOUCHE, NUNTON, Marysville, Chipman, Harvey, Vaneboro, Upper Woodstock, Freguette, Carleton, Fort Fairfield, Weymouth, and scores of other places should each have a boy willing to make money. He can do it easily by selling PROGRESS. Splendid profits and little work. Address for information, Circulation Department PROGRESS St. John N. B.

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PROGRESS.

EDWARD S. CARTER, EDITOR. Progress is a sixteen page paper, published every Saturday, from the Masonic Building, 53 and 55 Germain street, St. John, N. B. Subscription price is Two Dollars per annum, in advance.

SIXTEEN PAGES. CIRCULATION FOR JANUARY, INCLUDING TWO SPECIAL ISSUES, 13,250.

HALIFAX BRANCH OFFICE: KNOWLES BUILDING, COR. GRANVILLE AND GEORGE STREETS. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, FEB. 13.

THE PEOPLE SHOULD KNOW. Mayor PETERS does not take kindly to the suggestion of Progress that he should call a public meeting and give an account of his stewardship.

PROGRESS has a better opinion of the people than his worship appears to have. So far as the past has shown, any man who does not make a laughing stock of himself can get a respectful hearing in St. John.

There is plenty of time for the mayor to give the matter further consideration and to adopt the course that PROGRESS has suggested.

It is not the having or not having a business experience that qualifies a woman to be a good wife. It is not fair to say that "hardness, distrust, anxiety to control money, a desire for personal fame, selfishness and independence of action" are acquired by such a training.

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At a meeting of the Methodist Preachers' Association of Brooklyn, N. Y., one of the speakers is reported to have said that "we do not need soup kitchens to reach the souls of men and women, however much they may be needed for their bodies."

There seems to be something radically wrong in this theory. It appears to be the exact opposite of the truth in its general application. It is such ideas that have indeed the work of reforming the fallen, and must continue to be stumbling blocks in the way of reaching the hearts of the masses.

It is of little avail to offer spiritual food to the soul that abides in a hungry body. Before the poor can be made better, the wants of their bodies must be satisfied.

Mission workers in the large cities have begun to recognize this fact. They know that while a hungry man may accept a tract, he will not read it, or if he does he will not believe it. Give him a good dinner, and his heart becomes more receptive of truth.

A New Brunswick lady writing from Boston speaks in flattering terms of the Copley Square hotel, of which Mr. Risteen, a Frederickton man, is proprietor.

conducive to the best results, when there was a want of the right spirit. She is quoted as saying: "Business careers are not chosen by women in preference to marriage, but because marriage has not presented itself as possible or the experiment has been tried and failed."

It is doubtless true that few women, if given the choice between an independent career and marriage would choose the former, but it seems unfair to imply that the undesirable qualities named are caused by a business training.

A good many citizens did not know there was a Scott act election in St. John county on Tuesday until they read the result in the papers Wednesday morning.

The chief ought to present Jenkins and Semple with a copy of the Union act and a map of the city.

MR. ABRAMS AND MR. DALY. Some of the Cartmen Disposed to Attempt the Boycott.

Mr. Abrams, who has charge Magee's coal yard, and Mr. James D. Daly, cartman, do not seem to get along very well together.

There was much dissent in the union from taking such a course, but the meeting was with Mr. Daly and his friends. The discussion was warm, and but for the fact that any cartman is liable to be fined \$5 for giving out any information of what transpires "in meetin'" PROGRESS would like to print it.

There seems to be an opinion among some of the cartmen that unless Mr. Abrams vacates his present position that they will boycott the yard, but PROGRESS imagines that the great majority of the members of the Cartmen's union would need a stronger reason than Mr. Daly's dispute with Mr. Abrams to warrant them in taking such a step.

An American Catholic Aton.

To the Editor of Progress: I do not desire any space to carry on a theological controversy, nor would it be possible after your having declined to insert a communication in reply to mine I might to me that any answer which I might have thought necessary has been anticipated by the sermon of Rev. F. F. Sherman, printed in Monday's Sun.

There are, perhaps, some things in the letter of Mr. Paisley on which remark might be made, but as I simply undertook to briefly define the meaning of the term "catholic church," and my definition has been amply supplemented by the sermon in question, no good could be done by further words.

As to the side issues raised by another correspondent by what he must know to be false allegations as to facts, they neither affect me nor the church. Assured as I am, by our Blessed Lord's promise, that the gates of hell shall not prevail against that church it is scarcely worth while to bandy words with a fourth-rate heretic whose religion consists in what he does not believe, and whose ambition is newspaper notoriety.

AN AMERICAN CATHOLIC.

Verdes that were Remembered.

To the Editor of Progress: The following lines were given me by a gentleman, who received them many years ago, from the author, the late Rev. G. W. Doane, D. D., Bishop of New Jersey, compiled by him on the occasion of his present Bishop Doane of Albany, N. Y. They are so chaste and beautiful, that I think I will appreciate them as much as I did.

TO MARGARET H. DOANE. Baptized on "S. Michael and All Angels." "Are they not all ministering spirits sent forth to minister to them which shall be heirs to salvation?"

Margaret, sweetest that means Pearl— You are now the Saviour's girl; In the pure, baptismal wave, Sin, and death hath found a grave; Christ, for sinners reconciled; Sweetest Margaret, darling girl, Be henceforth the Saviour's pearl; This is all the name that I desire! Excellent in strength are they! Made, in Christ, salvation's heir, You are, now, the Saviour's care.

Margaret, darling, sweetest girl, Seek in Christ, the priceless pearl! Be a pearl in holiness! Be a pearl in preciousness; Then, forevermore be set, In the Saviour's coronet.

Envelopes—Commercial white—Amber Folders, neat and neat by "Progress Printing."

JURISDICTION ENLARGED.

No Fewer Up Union Contracts the Powers of the Police Court. Policeman Semple, Capt. Jenkins and Magistrate Ritchie appear to have passed an amendment to the Union act, and have extended the jurisdiction of the St. John police court beyond the city limits, so as to include the whole county.

It happened this way. Mr. Fair, of Fairville, was driving on the Westmorland road, the other day, some distance beyond the Three Mile house, accompanied by a friend named Durdon. As the road was in very fair condition, Mr. Fair put his horse at a pretty good pace and made a spur of a few hundred yards, during which he passed Capt. Jenkins and Policeman Semple, who were walking. Simple knew Fair. He had had some unpleasantness with him at or near Musquash before he left the rural districts to become a policeman. So he walked into town and made information against Fair and Durdon for "fast driving on the Marsh road."

When the case was called, Durdon showed that he had not been the driver and was allowed to go. When Fair was asked what he had to say, he pleaded guilty, not attempting to deny that he had been driving fast. He was fined \$1, which he paid, in ignorance of the fact that the court had no jurisdiction over fast driving in the parish of Simonds than it had over stream driving on the Miramichi river. His friends are now advising him to get back the \$1.

The chief ought to present Jenkins and Semple with a copy of the Union act and a map of the city.

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PROGRESSIVE HUMOR.

Her Weakness for Yaller. Bones—"I say, Mr. Lockier, d'you ever know I had a girl?"

Interlocutor—"No, Mr. Bones, I was not aware that you were interested in the fair sex. Is she a pretty brunette, Mr. Bones?"

Bones—"Brin yet? well I should say so. If dat girl hugged you, Mr. Lockier, you'd think she's brin boug ago."

Inter—"Oh no, no, Mr. Bones, I didn't mean that; I meant that she was a brunette in complexion."

Bones—"Well, youse wrong, Mr. Lockier, dead wrong, her complexion's yaller, she's a weakness for yaller, oh, yeh, now 'tial weakness. That's the reason why she ain't here no more."

Inter—"She's not here, Mr. Bones? What has become of her?"

Bones—"She's gone, gone sure; she took the grip."

Inter—"Took the grip, Mr. Bones. Do you mean to tell me that your young lady is dead?"

Bones—"Dead! Oh no, she ain't dead. She took a yaller grip from Bob O'Shanessy's and got six months."

JOYS AND PAINS OF OTHER PLACES.

Subscribers Are Up to Time. Wood is coming in plentifully.—Woodstock Sentinel.

One of the Finest. Mr. John Reid is one of the finest shoemakers in the province. He works almost night and day and does a good business.—Ladlow Cor. Glenora.

Hops to Capture the Trade. Messrs. Millroy and Morrison, who are hunting for a Montreal fur trader, have captured a family of beavers.—Cor. Glenora.

St. John Hops Away From Home. They were talking about a man who had returned from the United States where he had gone with the hope of getting employment.

"If you want any idea of how times are," said one of the party, "read that bundle of letters," and he emptied his "inside pocket." "A friend of mine in New York writes me that there are hundreds going around idle. He says one St. John man he met had walked the streets for three months, without getting work, and he was a good tradesman, too. Out in Montana it is about the same, and here is part of a letter I got from a friend in Vancouver, B. C., 'I am sorry that I have no opening for your friend and would advise him to stay where he is if he has a situation, as there is very little doing in this province.'"

"Here is part of another letter," he continued, turning to PROGRESS. It read: "I tell you I enjoy reading the St. John papers, especially PROGRESS. The society and other news is pretty well attended to and I see many familiar names."

PEN, PRESS AND ADVERTISING.

When Geo. W. Day started the Christian Visitor in 1847 it was printed on what would be called a pretty slow press now-a-days, and was a four page sheet. The Messenger and Visitor of the present time is the same paper, with eight pages and printed in excellent style, by the same Mr. Day. Next to PROGRESS, it has the largest circulation in the maritime provinces. A Dexter folder, which cuts, pastes, and folds at the rate of 2,000 an hour, has recently been added to the establishment, and in other ways the Messenger and Visitor shows every evidence of prosperity.

Sure to be at Home.

A New Brunswick lady writing from Boston speaks in flattering terms of the Copley Square hotel, of which Mr. Risteen, a Frederickton man, is proprietor. A provincialist who goes there is sure of a warm welcome and seldom fails to find others there from the provinces.

Envelopes—Commercial white—Amber Folders, neat and neat by "Progress Printing."

THE KROLLMANS IN ST. JOHN.

One of the Concerts Given by Them Just Forty Years Ago. A St. John lady who read of the Krollmans in last week's PROGRESS sends a programme of the second concert given by them on the occasion of their first visit here in February, 1852, just 40 years ago. It reads:

SECOND GRAND CONCERT. GUSTAVE KROLLMAN AND MADAME KROLLMAN will give their SECOND CONCERT at the hall of the Institute, this Thursday evening, February 5th, 1892.

MR. H. CARD WILL PRESENDE AT THE PIANO FORTE.

Programme—Part First.

1. Polka. Graciosa for the violin, with piano accompaniment. La Belle; Gustave Krollman and Card. 2. Recitative a Capella. On the Banks of Usadadi. Land at her first concert in New York. Bellini; Gustave Krollman.

RECITATIVE: Ah! when I came, all these dear friends were gone; the brother of the Prefect too, was dead, and there I was alone! and I met my dear Carlo, who lov'd me still and pitied me, and took me to his mother's house; Yes here in these luxuriant halls let me remember still the scenes of childhood, and sing the song I love so well!

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Frequently passing up and down Union street, I cannot but observe the lateness of the hour some of them are seen standing—as late as seven and sometimes eight in the evening. None, or very few people, think of buying a load of kindling at that hour, for it would be inconvenient having it unloaded and stowed away after dark. Would it not be a good idea for some kindly disposed person to suggest to the owners of these poor animals that they take them off the streets by six or half past six? Any person who is engaged during the day could easily secure a load between five and half past six.

If the above suggestion were carried out it might lessen the sufferings of these poor brutes; in so much as they would escape an hour and a half or two hours needless exposure during the coldest part of the day. A few of these horses are just passable, but the most of them are forlorn objects. ROLLING STONE. Flock. O it was Puck! I saw him yesterday! He went upon a plover's nest the rim Of a low crescent moon that cradled him, Whirring his rakes and wings with all his might, And prying his wee mouth, that dimpled white Had stung him there, while ever faint and dim Till I grew jealous, while ever faint and dim As which, all suddenly, he dropped from view; And soaring away, 'neath the everglades, What was it, do you think, I saw him do! Of starshine sharpened on his bat wing shoe. —Times Whitcombe Kiley. Do you entertain? Your invitations and dancing programmes should be looked after carefully as your supper. Let PROGRESS PRINT do it for you.

THE KROLLMANS IN ST. JOHN.

One of the Concerts Given by Them Just Forty Years Ago. A St. John lady who read of the Krollmans in last week's PROGRESS sends a programme of the second concert given by them on the occasion of their first visit here in February, 1852, just 40 years ago. It reads:

SECOND GRAND CONCERT. GUSTAVE KROLLMAN AND MADAME KROLLMAN will give their SECOND CONCERT at the hall of the Institute, this Thursday evening, February 5th, 1892.

MR. H. CARD WILL PRESENDE AT THE PIANO FORTE.

Programme—Part First.

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SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

HALIFAX NOTES. Progress is for sale in Halifax at the following places...

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DOMESTIC STAPLES AND Fancy Cotton Goods. Now Opening for Spring Trade. Grey Cottons, Bleached Shirtings, Tickings, Denims, Dicks, Drills, Cottonades, Flannelettes, Skirtings, Jean Shirtings, Angola Suitings, Prints, etc., etc.

SMITH BROS. Wholesale Dry Goods, HALIFAX, N. S. "WE BLOOM AMID THE SNOW." Nova Scotia Nursery, LOCKMAN STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

HALIFAX Business College. 119 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S. BUSINESS EDUCATION, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, Typewriting, Business Practice.

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TRURO, N. S. Progress is for sale in Truro at Mr. G. O. Paul's variable store, No. 5, Main street...

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MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON. SOLE AGENTS FOR THE Women's Wear Department. The Mutual Life OF NEW YORK, Is the Oldest Company in America. Established in 1843.

BENSOPP'S ROYAL DUTCH COCOA. It requires NO Boiling. It is easy of Digestion. It is a great Invigorator. It is a delicious Drink. It is guaranteed Absolutely PURE. It is very economical (1 lb. makes 150 cups).

WHISTON'S Commercial College. It will cost you very little and be the means of securing you a good position. Numbers of Whiston's young men and women graduates are earning large salaries today.

Queen Hotel, HALIFAX, N. S. WE have much pleasure in calling the attention of Travellers and Tourists to the fact that the QUEEN has established a reputation for furnishing the best and cleanest bedrooms...

AMHERST Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Co. Boot and Shoe MANUFACTURERS, AMHERST, - Nova Scotia. The Leading Rubber House of the Province. Established 1867.

MOTT'S CHOCOLATES & COCOAS. A complete history of the City, containing upwards of 60 colored engravings. Thousands sold. No advertiser in the Book. Wholesale and retail at 25 cents.

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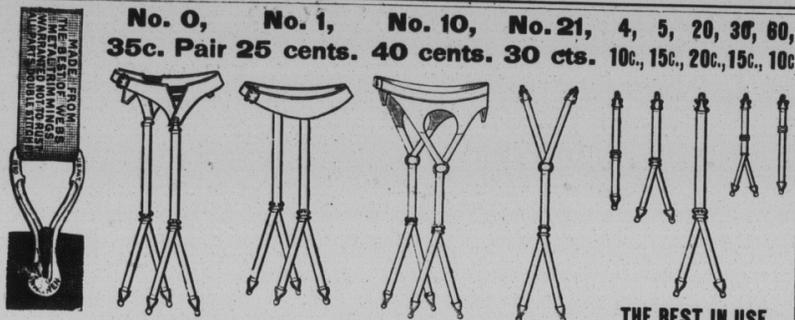
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No. 0, No. 1, No. 10, No. 21, 4, 5, 20, 30, 60, 35c. Pair 25 cents. 40 cents. 30 cts. 10c., 15c., 20c., 15c., 10c.



THE BEST IN USE.

Warren's Patent Supporters. Ask for them at the Stores, and be sure you get "Warren." See Adv. on Page Six.

THE FIRST IN AMERICA.

A CURLING CLUB THAT HAS FLOURISHED FOR NEARLY 40 YEARS.

The "Victories and Defeats of Fredericton Curlers from 1876 to the Present—A Concise Record of the Games—What the Pastime Requires.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 9.—Curling is essentially a gentleman's game, whether the player's blood be Scotch or only Gentle. It is a pastime which does not require that those who take part in it shall be trained athletes. It demands only a keen eye, a steady nerve, good judgment, good manners and at least muscle enough to get the "stone" over the "hog." It demands also initiation fee and dues.

Cricket in summer and curling in winter are the only lines of athletic sport that have ever flourished in Fredericton. The former turned up its toes some years ago and was planted, it seems, too deep for resurrection. Curling has been a popular pastime in the capital city for nearly forty years, and the record made by the knights of the broom is not devoid of glory.

It is with a view of presenting a concise yet complete record of the games of the Fredericton Curling Club, and of fostering public interest in this manly sport that this sketch has been written. It is a record which can hardly fail to be of interest to every curler in the maritime provinces.

The Fredericton Curling Club was organized on December 24th, 1854, when, according to the statement of its founder, Mr. John Neill, the game had not been heard of in any part of North America. For many years regular matches were held with the Saint Andrews club of Saint John, in which up to 1876 the Celestials were usually victorious. In that year the club was reorganized and it was not until 1882 that it succeeded in downing the Saint Andrews boys again, since when as between these two clubs honors have been somewhat easy.

The appended statement will be found a complete record of the "foreign games" of the club, from the date of its reorganization down to the present time. Until the year 1885 the home games of club were played either on the officers' square or on the river. On one occasion a match was played on the Nashwauk. The first foreign match in 1876 was played at Fredericton February 17th with the Saint Andrews Club, the visitors proving easy winners.

On the 24th of February the home team was defeated on the square by the Thistles for the Royal Caledonia medal. The mercury registered 20 below zero; it was a cold day in more ways than one for Fredericton. The score:

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: J. B. Grievs, 19, John White, 18; J. R. Howie, 19, L. Stewart, 20; John Neill, 19, John Thomson, 20.

On February 21st the Celestials achieved a glorious though costly victory over the Thistles on the Officers' square. From this out the annual matches with the Saint John Clubs were usually four-rink matches.

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: Wm. Grievs, 20, Arch. Malcolm, 17; J. R. Howie, 19, W. C. Whitaker, 17; J. B. Grievs, 24, R. Courtney, 12; J. D. McPheerson, 12, James Kennedy, 22.

This was the year of the great Pictou bonspiel, when the placid Celestials distinguished themselves by a meteoric flight of glory. Fredericton sent two rinks to the bonspiel, which took place on January 30th and 31st. The first match was between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, in which the two Fredericton rinks were pitted against a rink from New Glasgow, and another from Pictou. The score:

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: T. G. Loggie, 11, Capt. McKay, 12; E. H. Allen, 13, C. P. Fraser, 7; H. C. Rutter, 16, William Wilson, 12.

The next event was a two-rink competition between Fredericton and Truro which resulted in a fine victory for the former.

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: E. H. Allen, 18, Capt. McKay, 19; T. G. Loggie, 21, A. H. Patterson, 8.

The two Fredericton rinks were then matched against New Glasgow and added another scalp to the string.

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: E. H. Allen, 16, D. G. Smith, 14; T. G. Loggie, 19, J. D. McKay, 13.

This was followed up with a single rink competition with Chatham, which resulted:

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: T. G. Loggie, 21, J. W. Fraser, 9; J. E. Neill, 21, J. A. Lawlor, 10; A. F. Street, 12, James Brown, 8.

Finally Fredericton defeated Truro in a single-rink match:

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: E. H. Allen, 22, A. L. Mackenzie, 12; J. B. Grievs, 22, Samuel Welsh, 18; T. G. Loggie, 20, And. Malcolm, 21.

Next day the visitors wreaked their vengeance on the Thistles.

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: E. H. Allen, 26, W. C. Whitaker, 18; J. B. Grievs, 22, Samuel Welsh, 18; T. G. Loggie, 20, And. Malcolm, 21.

At Fredericton, on January 24th, the home team were victorious in a match game with the Thistles, by the following score:

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: T. G. Loggie, 19, James Kennedy, 11; J. B. Grievs, 20, R. A. Courtney, 11; A. F. Street, 20, W. C. Whitaker, 9; E. H. Allen, 14, Andrew Malcolm, 6.

At Fredericton, on February 5th and 6th, the Celestials were defeated by the Saint Andrews Club of Saint John in a match game, as follows:

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: T. G. Loggie, 16, William Snider, 15; E. H. Allen, 16, H. Melick, 18; A. F. Street, 9, C. Y. Gregory, 23; J. B. Grievs, 18, John White, 18.

At Saint John, Fredericton defeated the Thistles on Fellows Lake, by the following score:

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: T. G. Loggie, 27, Andrew Malcolm, 11; J. B. Grievs, 21, R. Courtney, 19; J. B. Grievs, 18, James Kennedy, 21.

The following day Fredericton played the St. Andrews club and were defeated in a very hot contest. The score:

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: T. G. Loggie, 18, John Thomson, 18; J. S. Neill, 21, William Snider, 23; J. B. Grievs, 19, C. Y. Gregory, 14.

The Frederictonists still continued to polish off the Thistles at every opportunity. At Fredericton on January 26th and 27th the Thistles went down to the following tune:

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: T. G. Loggie, 30, James Kennedy, 11; J. B. Grievs, 28, John Thomson, 18; J. S. Neill, 21, William Snider, 23; A. F. Street, 11, R. A. Courtney, 7.

Later in the season the St. Andrews men came to Fredericton to play the annual match, but a heavy snow storm stopped the fun. Only one rink on each side played, the score then standing as follows:

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: T. G. Loggie, 17, William Snider, 20; T. G. Loggie, 17, William Snider, 20.

The Celestials went to St. John and defeated both of the local clubs on January 24th. The score in the Saint Andrews game was as follows:

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: E. H. Allen, 24, A. O. Skinner, 9; J. S. Neill, 18, John White, 19; J. B. Grievs, 9, William Snider, 17; T. G. Loggie, 14, C. Y. Gregory, 14.

The victory over the Thistles was more decisive:

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: J. B. Grievs, 18, Andrew Malcolm, 15; T. G. Loggie, 17, John Thomson, 15; J. S. Neill, 13, James Kennedy, 9; E. H. Allen, 16, G. Morrison, Jr., 7.

On the following day the boys played the Chatham club, then in St. John. On this occasion the younger men of the team were appointed skips, in which one or two instances had a marked bearing on the result. Chatham won a hot contest by one point:

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: F. A. McInnes, 20, Morris, 13; E. A. Smith, 15, G. L. Brittain, 12; W. McLaughlin, 9, E. Hutchinson, 20; H. C. Rutter, 16, William Wilson, 12.

This year opened with an invasion of the North, the Celestials still smarting from their unexpected defeat last year, sent over an exceptionally strong team. Again did the Chathamites squeak out a point or two ahead. The score:

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: T. G. Loggie, 18, William Wilson, 20; E. H. Allen, 16, George Brittain, 12; J. B. Grievs, 16, D. G. Smith, 14.

Newcastle club in a match of two rinks a side, and came off victorious.

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: J. E. Neill, 24, John White, 10; T. G. Loggie, 21, S. S. DeForest, 10; A. F. Street, 12, James Brown, 8.

Soon after this the St. Andrews club went to Chatham and downed the hardy Northerners. When they came to Fredericton, however, it was to meet their Waterloo.

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: J. S. Neill, 24, John White, 10; T. G. Loggie, 21, S. S. DeForest, 10; E. H. Allen, 17, R. Courtney, 13; J. B. Grievs, 23, William Snider, 19.

The Thistles made a noble effort to break the long string of defeats they had sustained from the Fredericton club. The game waxed furious on the square until darkness set in, when skip Street played by the light of a match the shot that tied the game.

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: J. B. Grievs, 24, Alex. Duff, 15; J. S. Neill, 15, W. C. Whitaker, 15; E. H. Allen, 17, R. Courtney, 13; A. F. Street, 16, R. Milligan, 16.

The Celestials went to St. John and on January 23rd won a very keenly contested match from the Thistles by the following score:

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: E. H. Allen, 22, Alex. Duff, 15; J. S. Neill, 14, John Thomson, 19; J. B. Grievs, 17, R. Courtney, 13; A. F. Street, 16, James Kennedy, 26.

On the following day they played the Saint Andrews club, but the ice became so bad that the game was called a draw by common consent. At the time the play stopped the score stood:

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: A. F. Street, 5, A. O. Skinner, 15; J. B. Grievs, 12, S. S. DeForest, 10; T. G. Loggie, 10, C. Y. Gregory, 10; J. S. Neill, 12, S. S. DeForest, 6.

The next game was with the Newcastle club. It was the first foreign game played in the Fredericton covered rink.

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: A. F. Street, 24, R. H. Grimley, 10; J. B. Grievs, 20, E. L. Street, 10; E. H. Allen, 19, R. Courtney, 17; H. C. Rutter, 22, J. R. Lawlor, 11.

It was this season that Fredericton sent a rink skipped by Ned Allen to the Montreal bonspiel. The boys were defeated by Toronto 18 to 24 and shut out from the remainder of the competition. H. C. Rutter and J. S. Neill, however, were taken on to play as mates for the two rinks representing the St. John Thistles, which captured the second prize of the meeting; so appreciative were the Thistles that they made the two Fredericton boys honorary members of their club.

This year the local club held a provincial bonspiel for the "oleman" cup. The St. John clubs were the only other competitors, and they were both defeated handsomely on January 14. The game was played on the river ice. The St. Andrews game was as follows:

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: E. H. Allen, 12, S. S. DeForest, 19; J. B. Grievs, 23, A. O. Skinner, 19; T. G. Loggie, 24, A. C. Jarville, 12; J. S. Neill, 24, John White, 14.

The Thistle defeat was even more decisive:

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: W. K. Allen, 28, W. F. Todd, 13; H. C. Rutter, 19, J. D. Chipman, 13; T. G. Loggie, 22, W. Brown, 14; E. H. Allen, 23, G. Morrison, 12.

It was this season that the Truro club made a tour to Saint John, scoring one victory and one defeat in its games with the local clubs. The Frederictonians went down and played the Truro men a three-rink match, which they lost chiefly by the phenomenal work of skip A. C. Blair.

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: E. H. Allen, 29, J. John Ferguson, 12; J. B. Grievs, 11, S. Gunn, 12; J. S. Neill, 11, A. C. Blair, 25.

A return match was played at Newcastle against the club of that place, which the Fredericton team lost by a narrow margin:

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: A. F. Street, 21, John Ferguson, 12; T. G. Loggie, 8, W. A. Park, 14; E. H. Allen, 12, T. W. Crocker, 17.

This year was rather a disastrous one for the Fredericton club. A weak team was sent to Saint John and brought home two decisive defeats. The match with the Saint Andrews team was played on February 3rd. The score stood:

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: E. H. Allen, 13, D. McDonald, 17; H. C. Rutter, 10, H. C. Blair, 18; T. G. Loggie, 10, H. C. Blair, 18.

The next was with Pictou which resulted:

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: E. H. Allen, 13, D. McDonald, 17; H. C. Rutter, 10, H. C. Blair, 18; T. G. Loggie, 10, H. C. Blair, 18.

On the following day the boys had better luck, beating the Thistles by the following score:

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: E. H. Allen, 19, John Thomson, 15.

WANTED! By the City and County of St. John. A WINTER PORT; A GRAIN ELEVATOR; Terminal Wharf Facilities; C. P. R. Works, etc., etc. ANY POLITICAL PARTY willing to promise the above will please apply at once stating Terms, to the Office of the CANADA PEPTONIZED BEEF AND ALE CO., HALIFAX, N. S. Sole Makers of PEPTONIZED PORTER and BEEF, AND PEPTONIZED ALE and BEEF. The great Cures for La Grippe, and the only Tonics known that will speedily restore Health and Strength and build up the courage to enable either party to supply the above Wants. Price, 25c. per pint Bottle. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of imitations. See that the Bull's Head is on the label, and the name of the "Canada Peptonized Beef and Ale Company—Limited."

On the 4th the combination was done up by the Thistles, and tears of joy and tears of grief were shed. The score:

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: T. G. Loggie, 12, G. Morrison, Jr., 19; E. H. Allen, 11, John Thomson, 23; J. B. Grievs, 23, R. A. Courtney, 18; H. C. Rutter, 19, Jas. Kennedy, 18.

This was the year of the Interprovincial bonspiel for the McSweeney and the McLellan cups. Owing to bad weather it was found impossible to hold the competition at Moncton, as originally designed, and it was decided that the clubs in each province should play each other, and the winners compete for the trophies. The home team won a battle royal from St. Andrews club at the covered rink, on February 10th, the struggle in each rink being close and obstinate.

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: J. B. Grievs, 17, John White, 12; W. K. Allen, 13, J. T. Harr, 12; J. D. Hazen, 8, S. S. DeForest, 16.

While this match was in progress the Frederictonians were having an equally sanguinary struggle with the Thistles, in which, however, they were successful.

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: W. K. Allen, 17, R. A. Courtney, 16; H. C. Rutter, 13, F. R. Titus, 17; J. B. Grievs, 17, D. R. Willet, 13; A. F. Street, 17, John Thomson, 13.

On February 23rd four rinks of the Fredericton team went to St. Stephen and won a decisive victory by the following score:

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: A. F. Street, 18, J. D. Chipman, 6; H. C. Rutter, 21, G. McAndrews, 11; J. H. Hawthorne, 12, W. Brown, 14; J. B. Grievs, 6, J. D. Chipman, 23.

On March 2nd three rinks of the local club went to Newcastle and defeated the club of that place.

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: D. L. Babbitt, 21, John Ferguson, 14; F. S. Hilyard, 17, R. A. Lawlor, 10; J. H. Hawthorne, 18, Morrisey, 9.

The season was now late, and, as the competition could not be concluded, it was held over until next year.

The bonspiel of 1887 was concluded at St. John in January. Fredericton defeated Chatham, its old-time rival, in a two-rink match as follows:

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: T. G. Loggie, 20, D. Loggie, 19; E. H. Allen, 12, Chessman, 20; T. G. Loggie, 22, E. Hutchinson, 9; E. H. Allen, 28, D. G. Smith, 8.

Truro having vanquished all the Nova Scotia clubs, the final contest was between that team and the Celestials, and the latter secured a handsome victory, and with it the McSweeney and McLellan trophies.

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: T. G. Loggie, 15, H. C. Blair, 10; E. H. Allen, 22, Geo. Gunn, 7.

In the bonspiel of 1888, Fredericton did not fare so well. Its first contest was with Truro which resulted:

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: T. G. Loggie, 10, H. C. Blair, 18.

And the New Glasgow contingent thus:

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: T. G. Loggie, 22, R. Grant, 10.

Owing to snow storms the third series of the meeting was not played. The St. Stephen club was ahead on points and the McLellan cup fell into its possession. The McSweeney cup remained the permanent property of the Fredericton club.

On January 19th two more rinks went down from the capital to play the annual matches with the St. John brethren. The match with St. Andrews was lost after a hard fight:

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: J. B. Grievs, 17, John White, 12; W. K. Allen, 13, J. T. Harr, 12; J. D. Hazen, 8, S. S. DeForest, 16.

On February 23rd four rinks of the Fredericton team went to St. Stephen and won a decisive victory by the following score:

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: A. F. Street, 18, J. D. Chipman, 6; H. C. Rutter, 21, G. McAndrews, 11; J. H. Hawthorne, 12, W. Brown, 14; J. B. Grievs, 6, J. D. Chipman, 23.

On March 2nd three rinks of the local club went to Newcastle and defeated the club of that place.

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: D. L. Babbitt, 21, John Ferguson, 14; F. S. Hilyard, 17, R. A. Lawlor, 10; J. H. Hawthorne, 18, Morrisey, 9.

The season was now late, and, as the competition could not be concluded, it was held over until next year.

On March 14th the Celestials and their Chatham antagonists once more met on the ice in the Fredericton rink, and this time issue was not doubtful.

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: H. C. Rutter, 11, D. Chessman, 14; W. K. Allen, 21, J. Johnson, 8; T. G. Loggie, 22, E. Hutchinson, 9; E. H. Allen, 28, D. G. Smith, 8.

A bonspiel was held at Halifax this year and Fredericton sent over two rinks. By some fatality, however, they went down before the Moncton club and were thus shut out of the competition.

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: T. G. Loggie, 16, C. Nevis, 12; W. K. Allen, 13, Murray, 7.

There was blood on the face of the moon when the Thistles came to town one frosty evening in February. They managed next day after a hard fight to take the Celestials into camp.

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: W. K. Allen, 14, F. R. Titus, 18; H. C. Rutter, 11, A. Miller, 14; E. H. Allen, 13, J. Thomson, 16; T. G. Loggie, 14, D. R. Willet, 8.

Celestials fell upon the St. Andrews team here with stunning force:

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: J. S. Neill, 17, A. O. Skinner, 14; H. C. Rutter, 23, Alex. Watson, 10; W. K. Allen, 15, S. S. DeForest, 14; E. H. Allen, 22, G. W. Jones, 8.

On February 8th the Celestials were badly defeated at St. John by the St. Andrews club, but deprived the Thistles of the satisfaction of a victory by playing them a tie game. The St. Andrews game was played in the morning:

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: A. F. Street, 14, F. R. Titus, 17; E. H. Allen, 12, Jas. Watson, 13; T. G. Loggie, 9, A. O. Skinner, 23; H. C. Rutter, 16, John White, 15.

In the evening the contest was most exciting and the issue was in doubt until the last stone was played by skip Allen.

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: A. F. Street, 14, F. R. Titus, 17; E. H. Allen, 12, Jas. Watson, 13; T. G. Loggie, 9, A. O. Skinner, 23; H. C. Rutter, 16, D. R. Willet, 18.

On Jan. 23 the Celestials went to St. Stephen and were beaten by that club for the first time.

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: A. F. Street, 11, G. E. Gilmore, 18; T. G. Loggie, 11, W. F. Todd, 15; J. B. Grievs, 17, G. McAndrews, 11; J. H. Hawthorne, 6, J. D. Chipman, 23.

Five days later the boys evened matters up by dropping on the Thistles at Fredericton with a dull thud.

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: J. B. Grievs, 22, A. Miller, 12; T. G. Loggie, 21, J. H. Thomson, 14; J. H. Hawthorne, 16, K. Courtney, 15; E. H. Allen, 20, S. W. Milligan, 16.

On the following day, Jan. 29, the home team was defeated in a close contest with the Saint Andrews.

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: W. K. Allen, 18, H. V. Cooper, 14; H. C. Rutter, 17, G. A. Kimball, 16; E. H. Allen, 18, Alex. Watson, 10; T. G. Loggie, 8, A. O. Skinner, 15.

On the 18th of March a few aged veterans in command of an excursion of small boys went to St. John and were done up by the St. Andrews real brown.

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: A. F. Street, 12, G. A. Kimball, 12; H. C. Rutter, 7, H. V. Cooper, 14; E. H. Allen, 9, A. O. Skinner, 15; W. K. Allen, 5, A. Watson, 23.

The season opened on January 29th with a game between the St. Andrews and the home club in the rink of the latter. Owing to the pranks of the electrician darkness set in, and the game had to be called a draw, when two ends remained to be played. The score when the game stopped was:

Table with columns: Skip, Score, Skip, Score. Rows: T. G. Loggie, 25, G. A. Kimball, 12; E. H. Allen, 16, H. V. Cooper, 18; J. H. Hawthorne, 9, Thomas, 17; H. C. Rutter, 17, Alex. Watson, 18.

(Continued on Tuesday Page.)

RANDOM RECOLLECTIONS

JOSEPH HOWE AND HIS TIMES.

And Incidental References to Some of His Prominent Public Contemporaries.

By "Historicus," Fredericton, N. B.

Duel Between Howe and Halliburton.

It was impossible to refer to a political abuse and comment upon it, without striking somebody. In the language of Shakespeare, it was like "throwing an arrow over the house and wounding a brother."

Another Challenge.

But Howe was not to rest here. On a subsequent occasion, having made some reference to the office of the Provincial Secretary and its extravagance, the great head of that (irresponsible) department—Sir Rupert D'George—taking umbrage, sent a challenge to Howe to meet him in mortal combat.

Bowie and Uniacke.

While upon the subject of duels, it may not be out of place to refer to previous "affairs of honor" called in the olden time. In 1821, a Merchant in Halifax named Bowie, had a case in court, and Mr Richard Uniacke (afterwards Judge Uniacke) was the lawyer on the other side.

Duel in New Brunswick.

About the same year (1821) a very similar case occurred in Fredericton—the parties concerned were George Frederick Street (afterwards Judge) and Mr. Wetmore—father of the present Judge Wetmore—then a rising and very clever lawyer.

Monsieur Tonson—"Joe Keefler" and "Joe Howe."

There is an old French play called Monsieur Tonson Come Again—the scene is laid in the Rue d'Orléans, Paris—the story is, that a very popular politician by the name of Tonson occupied quarters on this street; and he was beset day and night by callers—at length he moved out into a quiet quarter of Paris where he would not be disturbed by his friends.

Now the same story will answer for a modern occasion. Mr. Joseph Keefler (a gentleman well known for his urbanity and kindness of heart) was Sexton of St. Paul's Church, Halifax, a position he had occupied for many years—he knew every body in town and every body knew him, and he was highly respected.

Country Residence—"Taking the Bull by the Horns."

In the early days, and long before Railways were thought of, the gentry had their country summer residences some distance away from Halifax, generally occupying a full day and more to reach them.

Titles Bought and Sold.

The remarriage of the Duchess of Campo Salice, who is indebted for her vast wealth to the fact that she was one of the widows of Mr. Singer of sewing machine fame, will serve to draw attention to the facility with which titles are obtained in Italy.

Poisoned by Scrofula.

Is the sad story of many lives made miserable through no fault of their own. Scrofula is more especially than any other a hereditary disease, and for this simple reason. Arising from impure and insufficient blood, the disease localizes itself in the lymphatics which are composed of soft tissues; there is a period of foetal life when the whole body consists of white tissues, and therefore the unborn child is especially susceptible to this dreadful disease.

Economy is Wealth!

In the practice of this most inestimable principle we would recommend you to ask your furnisher to supply you with a combination overcoat and waterproof known as the Rigby.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable.

Are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, effective, but do not cause pain or gripe. Be sure to get Hood's.

PRACTICE AND PRECEPT.

"He Laughs Best Who Laughs Last" Here Exemplified.

The cool joker, Captain Blakeney, was always quizzing the lying officer, a lieutenant, for his nervousness, and said one day at mess: "Why, nervousness is all nonsense. I tell you no brave man is ever nervous."

THINGS OF VALUE.

Discontent is the want of self-reliance; it is infirmity of will—Emerson.

Industry pays debts, while despair increaseth them.—Franklin.

Some of the herbs in Hall's Hair Renewer, that wonderful preparation for restoring the color and thickening the growth of the hair, grow plentifully in New England.

People of a lively imagination are generally curious, and always so when a little in love.—Longfellow.

Mrs. L. E. Snow, Matron Infants' Home, Halifax, writes: "Putner's Emulsion has proved valuable in all cases of pulmonary complaints, for building up the system of our little ones. They often ask for it."

ARE THEY ELECTRIC?

So many bogus Appliances have been sold claiming to be Electric that produce no action whatever, that many persons have come to the conclusion that no Appliance can be made in this form that will generate a current.

BUY Model Grand Ranges!

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

Cheapest BOYS' SLEDS in the city at

EVERETT & MILLER, 13 WATERLOO ST.

Use Surprise Soap on wash day. It Saves money. READ the directions on the wrapper.

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

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

Ungar's Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 28 to 34 WATERLOO STREET, 62 & 64 GRANVILLE STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

FREE! GERMAN ELECTRIC BELT AGENCY. Comparing our prices with other Electric Belts. THE GERMAN ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCES WILL CURE FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

BUY Model Grand Ranges! and all kinds of Kitchen Furnishings from COLES, PARSONS & SHARP, 90 Charlotte Street.

Cheapest BOYS' SLEDS in the city at EVERETT & MILLER, 13 WATERLOO ST.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including "For if ye love have ye love" and "The first mention which love you."



SUNDAY READING

SERMON.

The Heroic Life. BY REV. C. H. SPURGEON.

"For if ye love them which love you, what thank have ye? For sinners also love those that love them. But if ye love them which hate you, ye shall be perfect, as your Father which is in heaven loveth them which hate him."

All the discourses of Jesus are the words of God to our soul, whether they convey instruction, warning, rebuke, invitation, or consolation. Yet have I known professors who would fain read their Master's words that they might have only the softest part of it to be a pillow for their idle heads.

We live under a spirit whose law is perfection, and therefore a little fault causes us much self-condemnation. We judge ourselves by a severer rule than we would apply to others; for our privileges and responsibilities are exceptionally great.

If you are what you profess to be, my brethren, more is expected from you than from any other men beneath the sun, and therefore I shall throw aside all hesitancy in setting before you a supreme standard, and asking of you what we never can get from sinners, nor from men of the world.

of Christian character. Do not make the mistake of saying that moral excellence is not good. Some have morally declared that there is no good thing in an unconverted man; but this is scarcely true. It will generally be no understood that its meaning will be false, and that it is a great pity; we must not utter falsehood in order to honor God; there is a great deal of good—good under certain senses and aspects of the term "good"—in many unconverted people.

Observe the three things mentioned in the text against which there is no law, but of which much is to be spoken in commendation. These acts are good, but they do not come up to Christ's standard.

The first mentioned is, "If ye love them which love you." Thousands have never reached so high as this standard. "If ye love them which love you." But even if we reach as high as that it is by no means a great attainment: is it? Our Lord says that sinners also love those that love them. Grace is not needed to make a man the loving husband of a tender wife; grace is not needed to make affectionate sons and daughters; we see them all around us. I am sure it does not require grace in the hearts of the bulk of you to make you feel kindly towards those who treat you in a friendly manner; sinners also love those that love them. You have all come as far as that, and such feeling is good, the more of it the better; yet it is not up to the mark of Christ's teaching if it stands alone. Can you love those who have belied your character, who have done the best they can to ruin you, and who would do the same again? Can you feel towards them an earnest desire for their present and eternal welfare? If you could, and repeat the deed until you had made them too happy to be malicious, too much indebted to continue in enmity? This would be glorious indeed.

This is high, and I think I hear some one say, "I cannot attain unto it; I can love those that love me, but loving those that hate me is another business; I shall have to look at the matter two or three times before I attempt it." I dare say you will, my friend, and hence it is that it needs the work of God Himself to make us Christians. Godliness is Godlikeness, and this is not easy to attain.

The next thing, in the verses before us, is grateful return. "If ye do good to them which do good to you, what thank have ye?" It is a very right thing that if persons have served us we should endeavor to repay the benefit. By common consent, "one good turn deserves another."

other." It is certainly a horrible thing that men should be ungrateful; but yet supposing that you, dear hearer, are grateful, and have lately taken special pains to do good to one who aforetime was good to you, what thank have you? You have done what you ought to have done, and no more; you have paid an old debt, as every honest man should do, but this does not prove you to be a Christian, for Christianity includes this and rises above it, like an Alp above the surrounding plain. Followers of Jesus are called upon to do good to those who have done them harm. You know of the old saying, evil for good is devil-like, evil for evil is beast-like, good for good is man-like, good for evil is God-like. Rise you up to that God-like point. If a man has taken the bread out of your mouth, seize the first opportunity to help him to a livelihood. If he has bespattered you, be ready to forgive him, but say not a word against him. Watch for a time, when by great kindness, you may heal coals of fire on his head. "Hard teaching," says one, "I know it is, and harder doing, but it is blessed doing. It is sweet to render good for ill! There is a self-conquest about it which enables the soul more than the conquest of an empire; there is a getting near to Christ in such actions that is more of heaven than all besides.

Again, you note in the thirty-fourth verse that mention is made of helping others in a neighborly way with the expectation of their returning the friendly deed. "If ye lend to them of whom ye hope to receive, what thank have ye?" Temporary help is often rendered in the expectation that, if ever we are in the same need, we shall only need to ask, and receive like aid. I help you and you help me—a very popular thing to do, and the more of such brotherly and neighborly co-operation the better, but still there is nothing so very virtuous in it. "What thank have ye, for sinners also lend to sinners to receive as much again." You as a Christian are to rise to something higher than this—namely, to be ready to help without the expectation of being helped again, ready to aid those who, you are certain, could not help you, who are too poor ever to come to your rescue; ay, and ready to help those who would not help you if they could, who may even return your kindness with words of falsehood and acts of unkindness. Can you rise to this? For this is to be a Christian, this is to be like your heavenly Father.

Thus, brethren, I think I have shown you that there are certain good things in the world which, do not reach to the standard of Christian virtue. This holds good of all religious actions. You go to the house of God; so do the heathens go to the house of their god. You spend certain times in prayer; so do the Mahomedans. You are very devout; so are Parsees. You are known to be a religious man; so were a great many who have turned out to be rogues. You are a deacon, or other church officer; yes, so were certain bank directors, who were none the more honest for that. But you are a preacher, yes, and so was Judas, who hanged himself, and so went to his own place. Religious acts count for nothing unless there is a true heart at the back of them. These things ought we to have done, but if we leave heart work undone nothing is done.

Oh, it shames me when I sit down and look over my life and enquire, "Is this a life a Christian ought to live?" Does not the same question arise in your minds? Do you not feel in many points that even unconverted men have excelled you? Do you not know some persons who are no Christians who are, nevertheless, more patient than you in the endurance of pain? Do you not know unbelievers who are generous to a high degree, and show much of self-sacrifice in helping their poor neighbors? Do you not know men whose devotion to science is greater than your devotion to Christ? What manner of person ought I to be, when those who do not profess to know the mysteries of everlasting life rise to such courage in battle, such endurance in pushing over seas of ice? If even a test like this staggers me, and I say it is a hard lesson, where, where must I be in the sight of God, who sees all my failures?

II. I want you to notice that Christian virtue is in many ways extraordinary, and might be called Heroic. To illustrate this I will confine myself to the gospel according to Luke. In the passage that we have been reading we have evidently a form of virtue which is quite out of the ordinary range of men's thoughts. It concerns love. "Love your enemies, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which spitefully use you." In the point of love, kindness, consideration for men's needs, and desire to do good, the Christian life is to rise above every other, till it becomes sublime. Heathen moralists recommend kindness, but they did not suggest its being lavished upon enemies. I have been somewhat amused by the caution of Cicero. He says, "Kindness must not be shown to a youth, nor to an old man; not to the aged, because he is likely to die before he can have occasion to repay you the benefit; and not to the young man, for he is sure to forget it." Those of us who are middle-aged may value the orator's generosity as we like, but we may reflect that he only recommends its exercise towards us because we are likely to be good debtors, and pay back what we receive, perhaps, with interest. That gentle laugh which ripples over the congregation is the best retribution of such bartered selfishness. Our Lord bids us seek no reward from men, and he assures us then a greater reward will come.

Next, read Luke 9: 54, 55, and you will see that the Christian is to rise above human passion in the matter of gentleness. A Christian should be ready to give way; he should be quiet, peaceable, gentle. If in trying to do good, he wishes to bless certain people, and they refuse to hear him, let him not grow indignant and de-

notice the offenders, but let him change the scene and carry his message to those who perhaps are hungering for it. He may go round again very shortly to those who repulsed him and find them in a better mind. Be gentle, brother; soft words are hard to answer. They refused you at first, try them again; at any rate, be not provoked, for then they will have conquered you.

The true believer is to be willing to bear reproach; ay, and to bear much more than reproach, as saints of God have done time out of mind. So far from flinching from suffering, we are not even to give it a thought as to how we shall speak if we are brought before kings and rulers, for a part of the Christian's heroism is to lie in his calm self-possession.

The man who is so gentle that if men will not listen to him he goes elsewhere, is so steadfast that he cannot be silenced; bold as a lion he stands before his accusers, and he is not troubled as to how he shall put his words together, for he relies upon the indwelling Spirit.

See how far the true believer is lifted up above this world, as you turn to Luke 12: 22, where the Lord bids us cultivate a holy ease of heart as to all temporal things. The rich man finds his wealth in his burning barns, but the believer finds his treasure in the all-sufficiency of God. The Saviour says, "Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat; neither for the body, what ye shall put on. The life is more than meat, and the body is more than raiment. For all these things do the nations of the world seek after."

Another point in which Christian heroism is seen is in humility. The student in service. A Christian man is to be one who is ready to do anything for the good of others, however lowly the service. He will be a door-keeper in the house of the Lord, if he may but

serve his brother and glorify his Master. "Where are these Christian people?" asks a hearer. "Where are these good and humble people? I cannot find them." Are you not one of them yourself? If you are not, make the confession, and go before God and ask him to set you right, and when you are of a lowly, loving spirit yourself you will find others of a like mind. I must admit that they are not easy to come at, but when you are meek and lowly you will find them, on the principle that like draws to like, and birds of a feather flock together.

The next verse of this seventeenth chapter shows us that Christian heroism is seen in a soldier's readiness of service. The Lord Jesus Christ would not have us always be asking, "How can I be happy? How can I obtain spiritual enjoyment? There is more joy in plunging your arm up to the elbow in the mire to find a jewel for Christ than in washing one's idle hands with the scented soap of service. The Lord Jesus Christ would not have us always be asking, "How can I be happy? How can I obtain spiritual enjoyment? There is more joy in plunging your arm up to the elbow in the mire to find a jewel for Christ than in washing one's idle hands with the scented soap of service. The Lord Jesus Christ would not have us always be asking, "How can I be happy? How can I obtain spiritual enjoyment? There is more joy in plunging your arm up to the elbow in the mire to find a jewel for Christ than in washing one's idle hands with the scented soap of service. 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ENGLAND'S GREAT GATE.

THE ROCK OF GIBRALTAR AS SEEN BY A TRAVELLER.

Its Grandeur and Impresario and Countless Canons—The People Found on the Hill—Picturesque Surroundings—The View From the Top.

(Special Correspondence.) Just so long as England holds Gibraltar as she has done for 188 years, the trade of the Mediterranean and the East is peacefully open not only to England but to every nation of the earth with spirit enough to compete for it; and North America, whose English speaking and thinking people now twice outnumber those of the motherland, in common with Great Britain, in trade, in travel, and in all those things tending towards the world's enlightenment and progress, will enjoy through England's dogged possession of Gibraltar, a common guarantee of security and respect.

If, as I have done, you will tramp through the provinces of France; wander about from Finisterre by Valladolid to Madrid and thence across the Spanish sierras to Barcelona and the sea; know Portugal from Lisbon to the Mediterranean gates; idle among the peasants and shepherds of Italy from the Pyrenees to remotest Apulian shores; tramp from Sicilian Catania over old Etna to fair Palermo; and then in Algeria and Morocco, come close enough to the people to know the repulsive nature and life of the Arab and Moor; you will never have to learn from any other source this true thing—that, at heart and as a whole, the Latin races, whether in southern Europe or in South America, possess as deep and lasting a hereditary hatred of all who own and speak the English tongue, as fanatically fires the Moslem heart in its fanatical dream of sometime everywhere planting the Crescent above the cross.

All one's preconceived notions of Gibraltar fall far short, I think, of conveying its true grandeur and impressiveness. From whatever direction you approach it—from the westward over the Atlantic, from the Mediterranean on the east, from Tangier in Africa across the strait, or from the Spanish sierras to the north—it has always the seeming of a majestic mountain of stone rising sheer out of the blue of the sea. As we approached it, some straggling clouds which had formed among the peaks of the Spanish sierras, carried by northern winds, were stretched in thin folds across its upper heights. They gave the huge rock alternate bars of ebony shadow and golden light, and, shutting its top altogether from sight, emphasized the impression of a mysterious altitude. Even when one has landed, the easiest affair of its kind in all Europe, as Gibraltar is a free port, this impression is not dispelled. The white city, a pile of huddled terraces at the water's edge at the only spot on all Gibraltar where habitations could be patched like nests of birds upon its ragged sides, is but a thin line of human resort upon and above the shore. Wherever the eye rests is sea beneath, and rock above; not very precipitous on the city side, yet rising in escaped height on height, until one feels certain that inaccessible heights are shut from sight beyond. My own first impulse, as I believe must be that of all first visitors here, was to mount its utmost crag and study its topography with my own eyes, while feasting upon the matchless panorama thus afforded. In two hours' time, including the dignified delay required in the issuance of a permit by the military secretary, in Gunner's Lane, I stood alongside the signal tower, El Hacho, from which it is said, to a powerful glass the Bay of Biscay can be seen, while the valley in which is built the capital of Morocco, the city of Fez, is plainly discerned.

Impregnable Gibraltar upon which one now stands is the outjutting promontory of a long, narrow strip of land and rock, forming a peninsula on the eastern shore of the Bay of Gibraltar, or Algebras, as it is sometimes called. The latter is shaped like a horse-shoe, open to the south, its western shore extremity terminating in Cabrita Point. This bay is perhaps eight miles long from north to south, and five miles broad from east to west. The peninsula terminating in the Rock, slopes gradually down from the Spanish mountains to the Spanish lines, just north of the ruins of the old Spanish fortifications, and between this and the Rock is what is known as Neutral Ground, a flat sandy reach, a mile and half in length. Upon this, close to the Rock, are the English race-course, the drill-ground and the Jewish and the garrison cemeteries. The narrow strip connecting Gibraltar with the mainland has every appearance of having been a land force through engineering contrivances by which the entire strip could in an instant be blown to powder and covered by the sea.

At the southern end of this sand covered bed of mines the Rock rises almost perpendicularly for over 1,400 feet. Fancy its contour resembles a lion couchant, with his head reared aloft to the north and towards Spain. It is grand enough without the simile; breaking again in lessening crags to the south and again confronting Africa with a lesser but none the less insurmountable wall of stone, about whose base the sea ceaselessly roars and lashes, flinging the spume and spray to tremendous heights among the crags at Europa Point. It is three miles from its ward face of rock to its seaward front of stone. The average width of the huge moonolith is three-fourths of a mile. The Rock, practically sea-encircled, is completely girdled at its base with canon. Cannon protrude from innumerable bastions and outworks from base to peak. Cannon, hundreds of them, are behind port-holes, cut from the solid rock, in hewn chambers beneath the mountain, tier on tier and miles in length. Cannon are upon every crag and precipice upon its very peaks. It is a stupendous mountain of stone out of whose sides, at every angle, can be poured more awful destruction than ever issued from the very craters of Etna and Vesuvius.

Barring the comparably few cannon upon the heights it is all peaceful enough in appearance where you stand beside the signal station. Pretty foot and donkey paths

wind to shaded roadways below. Over to the east the Rock falls sheer 1400 feet to the Mediterranean. Away down there like a line of shingly shore, beneath gray precipices, lies little Catalan, the loveliest and most picturesque fishing-village in all Europe. It is said some Genoese fishermen were shipwrecked here, and fastened to the rocks like things of the sea, a thousand or so years ago. Sometimes columns of stone, falling from a quarter of a mile above them, crash through their white shells of houses and grind a score of souls into the flinty shore. The thunders of seige have no terrors for them. They cannot be dislodged. And they remain there the only things of life on Gibraltar's Mediterranean shore.

If Gibraltar were not a unique and the most gigantic fortress in the world, it would still be a spot of rarest interest and charm to the traveller. The scenic beauties from any portion of the mountain range are not surpassed in the whole 2000 miles' reach of the Mediterranean. Two continents and three kingdoms are here within cannon shot of wherever you may stand. The rides and drives into the most luxuriant and fruitful portion of Southern Spain, all within a day's journey, bring within observation and enjoyment every feature of high of low Spanish life which could be studied in a journey from France to Portugal.

And of the city? It has 20,000 souls exclusive of 5,000 to 6,000 officers and men of the garrison. Terrace on terrace it threads along the water's edge. It is a mass of archways, stairs, subterranean thoroughfares, spiral passages, viaducts, vaulting footways, narrow vistas broken by quaintest corners, angles, balconies and roofs, and altogether the strangest, most curious and winsome jumble of human habitations and thoroughfares men ever built to shelter men and trade. Then of the folk of Gibraltar: were you to get together all Spanish cities their most characteristic lowly; bring from Genoa and Naples their most picturesque fishermen; hunt Tangier and Fez for wildest Berber, Kabyle, Moor and Jew; and drag up the entire Mediterranean shoals for waterside folk that look like the fisher, smuggler and pirate in one; thread among all these the scarlet and blue of thousands of the soldiery and artillery-men of the great fortress, you would still have a more varied, changeful, weird and colorful scene than any hour of any day your eyes may behold, from the Alameda garden below the Moorish Tower, down through the Waterport street, in this Moorish-built, Spanish-finished and English-held olden fortress town.

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

COOLNESS IN BATTLE.

Some Remarkable Instances—A Marshal Who Fiddled During the Battle.

Played. Won. Lost. Tied. By. E. H. Allen... 40 22 14 3 216 50 T. G. Loggie... 40 22 14 3 212 49 J. B. Greaves... 27 18 7 2 112 49 J. S. Neill... 15 10 5 0 59 22 A. F. Street... 17 8 7 2 59 22 W. K. Butler... 15 7 7 1 51 28 J. H. Hawthorn... 5 2 3 0 10 28 F. H. RISTERN.

MILLER BROS.' EXHIBIT.

It Contained the Best Pianos and Organs and Was Admired.

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

The Mexican Army Taking a Bath.

One of the most interesting sights along the Rio Grande is to see a regiment of Mexican soldiers taking a compulsory bath. It is only under compulsion that the rank and file of the army ever do bathe, and when the ceremony is in progress one-half of the regiment recently at water while the other half stands guard on the bank, rifles in hand, to desert. When any ablation has been finished the men resume their places in line and guard their comrades while they bathe.

THE FIRST IN AMERICA.

(Continued from Monday's Page.)

On February 2nd, the unfortunate Thistles wended their way to the capital and, after an exciting struggle, departed for their homes.

On the 4th the St. Stephen club sent four rinks to the capital, and one of the most sensational games ever played in this city was the result. In the afternoon Frederick led by 11 points. In the evening St. Stephen overcame this advantage, and near the finish were seven points ahead. Frederick captured the last four ends, however, and tied the game.

Table with columns: Name, Score, Skip, Points. Includes names like H. C. Roster, J. S. Neill, T. G. Loggie, E. H. Allen.

Draw Shots. Those who have a taste for statistics can easily ascertain how the record of the Club stands with respect to its opponents. The total number of points scored by Frederick in foreign matches from 1876 down to the present date is 3246 as against 2942 for the opposing teams.

It has won five matches against the Saint Andrews Club, its oldest rival, lost eight and drawn three. The total score stands: Frederick 930 points; Saint Andrews 984. This adverse showing is largely owing to the fact that the Saint Andrews Club was in active working order for some years while the Celestials were struggling to get on their legs.

As against the Thistle Club of St. John the score stands 1179 to 1044 in favor of Frederick. The Celestials have won 12 games from the Thistles, lost four, and tied the game twice.

Of its games with Chatham, Frederick has won three and lost two, with a total in its favor of 245 to 201. The club has played four games with Newcastle, winning three and losing one, with a total in its favor of 213 to 151.

With St. Stephen it has played four games, winning two, losing one and tying one, the total being in Frederick's favor—274 to 225.

It has scored one victory and one defeat with Victoria, in single rink competitions, and has beaten New Glasgow three times, with a total score of 170 to 134.

In all the club has won 30 games and lost 24, while there have been three ties and two draws. The success of the various skips who have commanded the rinks has depended of course, very greatly upon the support they have received. The record, however, stands as follows:

Table with columns: Name, Played, Won, Lost, Tied, By. Includes names like E. H. Allen, T. G. Loggie, J. B. Greaves, J. S. Neill, A. F. Street, W. K. Butler, J. H. Hawthorn.

Chinese Degrade of Nerves. The Chinese can remain in one position an indefinite time, have no consciousness of monotony, can do without exercise, are impervious to noise, can go to sleep at any time and in any attitude—all because they lack that nervousness which is a physiological fact, but it cannot be done, and the Chinaman's patience, endurance, and insuperable ability to influence which would send a European into an early grave are constitutions they come not help taking things as they come. It is said that the energy for the Chinaman is exceptionally indolent. He is simply inextinguishably weary.

Leather for Base Balls.

There are two factories in Philadelphia that use up in the season 100 horse hides a week each to cover base balls. They are alum tanned. One hide will furnish covers for ten dozen No. 1 balls and five to eight dozen inferior ones. Horse hides for this purpose sell from \$2.50 to \$4 each, as to the size. ORIGINATED. Rips are also used. They sell at fourteen cents a foot and sheepskins \$3.50 to \$8 a dozen. The best regulation balls sell at \$1.25 to \$1.50 each. A piece of rubber forms the center, around which yarn is wound by hand. Then they are covered. They are "dead balls and won't bounce."—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

ARE YOU BILIOUS? PARSONS' PILLS. "Best Liver Pill Made"

Positively cure BILIOUSNESS and SICK HEADACHE. They are a bottle, use a dose. They are sold by all druggists. Sold every where, or by mail, send your name to J. B. Johnson & Co., 25 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

JOHNSON'S Anodyne Liniment. UNLIKE ANY OTHER

For INTERNAL as well as EXTERNAL USE. ORIGINATED BY AN OLD FAMILIAR PHYSICIAN. Dropped on Sufferer's Chest, Drops to take it for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Croup, Diphtheria, Sore Inflammation in body or limb, like sprain, Croup, Coughs, Asthma, Catarrh, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Rheumatic Pains, Neuritis, Lame Back, Stiff Joints, Strains, Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Scalds, etc., etc. Sold by Druggists. J. B. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

A Talk About Printing.

Job Printing is a comparatively new department with PROGRESS. We have always had a certain amount of job printing plant and used it in making our newspaper as handsome and attractive as possible, but a complete outfit was not ours until recently.

We have a new and complete plant now, suitable for all kinds of printing, and are open for orders.

We believe in doing work as well as it can be done and our aim will be: First, to turn out good printing—nothing that we will have cause to be ashamed of so far as the mechanical work is concerned. The reputation won by PROGRESS as a handsome, well-printed newspaper will also be the reputation of "PROGRESS Print," for that will be the name of the job department.

If you are in business, it goes without saying that you must have printing—little or much of it.

We would like to do some of it for you. If you want it well done we will give you satisfaction. We don't ask for it on the plea of cheapness—our prices will be reasonable, but we are not in the business to cut rates. Quotations will be given cheerfully, but don't expect that they will always be lower than those of other printers.

Our Stock is new, varied and good—bought at the lowest figures and all suitable for the times.

Our Type is new, the latest style of letter and the handsomest assortment we could select.

Our Presses are new and the best.

Our Workmen are acknowledged the equal of any in the Province—and that is saying a good deal.

We cannot fail then to do good printing. Have you any to do? Write to us, or call. We will be glad to hear from you or see you.

PROGRESS PRINT.



The popularity of TOOKE BROS.' "IRON FRAME LINEN" Shirts, Collars and Cuffs has a TIGHT GRIP on the public. For sale by the leading Wholesale and Retail houses in the Dominion.

Advertisement for 'The Most Wonderful Discovery of the Age' featuring 'RIGBY' waterproof fabric. Includes a circular logo with 'RIGBY' and 'WATERPROOF' text.

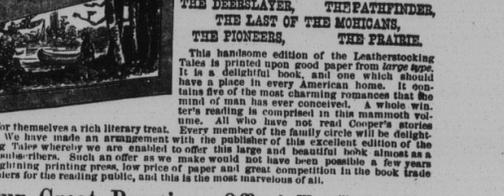
H. SHOREY & CO., Sole Manufacturers, MONTREAL.

Advertisement for 'The Travelers Insurance Company, OF HARTFORD, CONN.' with details about life insurance policies and agents T.B. & H.B. ROBINSON.

A GREAT LITERARY BARGAIN! Cooper's Famous Romances of the American Forest!

THE LEATHERSTOCKING TALES, BY JAMES FENIMORE COOPER.

The first and greatest of American novelists was James Fenimore Cooper. His popularity, says a writer in the Century Magazine, was cosmopolitan. He was known and widely read in France, Germany, and in Italy as in Great Britain and the United States.



Read Our Great Premium Offer! We will send THE LEATHERSTOCKING TALES, complete, as above described, with PROGRESS for one year, upon receipt of only \$2.25, which is an advance of but 25 cents over our regular subscription price, so 25 cents.

EDWARD S. CARTER.

REASONABLE. "Many Suggestions As to How to Use It." "Things for the cook, etc." "Remove the skin, crust some cold-dressed veal, and with one pound of ounces of ham, tongue of the mixture with salt, grated nutmeg, and put in for fifteen minutes with an ounce of butter, tablespoonful of cream, spoonful of strong stock, bones and trimmings of the of the gravy left from the sauce, if necessary, brown yolk of egg, dipped in bread crumbs and fried."

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SEASONABLE RECEIPTS.

Seasonable Suggestions Applicable to our Own Market Supply.

Things for the cook, etc.; I know not what to do.

SEASONABLE RECEIPTS: I have often noticed in reading bills of fare, the prefix of la, of, also and sans.

With pleasure; a la, of means "the same as" or "like the," for instance "a la Française" would mean the French style or like the French, and Anglaise would mean the English style or like the English.

There are some terms that the French cooks themselves cannot explain. For instance "choux a la creme" a very light pastry filled with whipped cream.

Croquettes—What They are and How to Make Them. I promised last week to give this receipt and here it is.

Croquettes of Veal. Remove the skin, gristle and sinew from some cold-dressed veal.

The Fryng-Basket. This indispensable article for fryng croquettes, cutlets, fish, potatoes, etc., is rather expensive to buy.

The Secret of Browning. In fryng fish, croquettes, etc., the object is to cook just long enough and no longer.

Have Scraps of Bread. No bread need be wasted. The smallest scraps can be collected and dried in a slow oven.

The Why and Wherefore of Boiling. "Amateur" asks "should a leg of mutton for boiling be put into cold or hot water?"

"been cooking for twenty years" as he told me, and yet he could not answer the above question correctly, or if he did he could not tell why.

The Reason Why we do this is because meat consists largely of albumen which coagulates and becomes hard at boiling point.

Receipt for Pickles. Put two gallons of cold water into a large stewpan with three pounds of bag salt.

How to Cook it. No matter how good the beef nor how well cured, it can be easily spoiled in cooking.

Vienna Rolls. 2 pounds of flour, 2 cups of milk, 1/2 cup of compressed yeast, 1/2 cup of potato yeast.

Flannel Cakes. 2 lbs. of flour, 1 cup of warm water, 1 cup of yeast, 1/2 cup of potato yeast.

Cup and Spoon Measure. There can be very little good cooking without exact weights and measures.

Water—A cup is 1/2 a pint, which is 8 ounces. Milk—The same to water. Sugar—A rounded cup is 8 ounces.

Some time ago a correspondent asked me for a cure for quinsy, and I have been looking out for one, ever since.

DOMINO—Many thanks for your pleasant letter, and also for your kind sympathy.

MARIAN ERLE, St. John.—I am beginning to be afraid that you girls will make me conceited.

To Restore Manhood and Womanhood. As man has not yet discovered all of Nature's laws for right living, it follows that everyone has committed more or less errors.

We Challenge the World. To show an Electric Belt where the current is under the control of the patient as completely as this.

Beware of Imitations and Cheap Belts. Our attention having been attracted to an imitation of the Genuine Owen Electric Belt.

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT COY., 49 KING ST. W., TORONTO, ONT.

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THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT COY., 49 KING ST. W., TORONTO, ONT.

LADIES' FINE EVENING SLIPPERS!

For Latest New York Styles our assortment consists of Ladies' Red Morocco Duchess Tie Slippers. Ladies' Grey Suade Theo Tie Slippers.

WATERBURY & RISING, 34 KING AND 212 UNION STS.

Where Are You Sending Your Orders for Printing?

E. J. ARMSTRONG, STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTER, 85 GERMAIN STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Do You Wear Granby Over-shoes? Every Body Else Does.

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Electricity, as applied by the Owen Electric Belt and Appliances.

SHARPS BALSAM OF PURELY VEGETABLES FOR GROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, COUGHS AND COLDS.

DEFORREST'S CITY EXPRESS MESSENGER SERVICE.

THE CANADA Sugar Refining Co. (LIMITED). MONTREAL.

Redpath Certificate of Strength and Purity: CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

PLAYED AND ENDORSED BY The World's Most Eminent Musicians and Pronounced by Them.

'THE MOST PERFECT PIANO MADE.' G. BEGG & SONS, St. John, N. B.

Vertical text on the far left edge of the page, including "COVERTURE", "COFFED", "PEARANCE OR", "IVING IT FER-", "ODORLESS.", "made to this new", "utaneous to have", "Any kind of", "the Right pro-", "to Overcoat", "s will be readily", "ary Overcoat", "e collect sample", "urers,", "Forest!", "LES,", "popularity.", "in France.", "in book has", "it is", "only", "a 'stroad", "arming row", "of the prai-", "of the sea", "riter above", "of science, in-", "entire, yet", "ra into", "eome for", "oaks. An", "king Ties", "and hand-", "quies", "ances.", "FINDER", "S, ABLE.", "rookings", "ive legs", "h should", "it con-", "that the", "hole win-", "smooth voi-", "stories", "delight-", "on of the", "as a", "few years", "ok trade", "THE", "KING", "eipt of", "ion, so", "or only", "great", "w will", "ed one", "to say", "R."

THINGS WORTH KNOWING

A factory in Germany makes the only absolutely pure sugar.

The fibrous covering of coconuts is used extensively in making ropes and mats.

Thirty-two thousand people in Thuringia, Saxony, are employed in making toys.

One hundred million Chinese are engaged in the culture, preparation, sale, carriage and exportation of tea.

As soon as a native Alaskan gets a \$5 gold piece or a \$10 bill he immediately trades it for silver, having no faith in gold or paper money.

The annual cost of maintaining the United States Army is about \$1,000 per man. The armies of Europe cost from about \$450 per man in England to \$125 per man in Russia.

In calming the ocean by means of oil, it has been found that petroleum and mineral oils in general are inadequate for the purpose, and that train oil is the most effective.

Aluminum is the best conductor of heat and electricity. In 1855 it cost \$90 a pound, in 1887 it was reduced to \$5 a pound and last year it was sold for ninety cents a pound.

The coal industry of the United States furnishes employment to 300,000 persons, to whom \$110,000,000 is paid annually in wages, and the capital invested is estimated at \$350,000,000.

Idaho has just about enough population and territory to give each person in the State a square mile of room. There are 84,290 square miles of land in the State and 84,385 people.

It has been estimated that the motive power furnished by steam engines of the world represents the strength of 1,000 millions of men—that is to say, twice as many as there are workmen.

A very extensive domestic industry in Russia consists of the manufacture of wooden spoons, which are made to the amount of 30,000,000 annually. They are nearly all made of birch.

Dried sulphate of copper in soap has valuable antiseptic and healing properties, almost entirely neutralizing by its use the ordinary dangers of physicians, nurses and any persons who are exposed to blood poisoning through cuts or scratches.

The largest amount of ground in the world devoted to the culture of gladiolus is at Floral Park, N. Y., where J. L. Childs has fifty acres planted in that flower. At this place 150 acres are devoted to floral culture in the spring and summer.

The success of the French postal savings banks, which were established ten years ago, is shown by the report for 1890. At the close of that year the total deposits were over \$20,000,000, the number of depositors numbering over 2,000,000.

Knotted strings were employed by the ancient people of Peru for messages. To one thick cord they attached several thinner ones, and on the latter the knots were tied. A single knot means 10, a double knot means 100 and a triple knot 1,000. The little strings were of different colors, so as to represent various kinds of things.

The average daily output of glass bowls amounts to about 46,300 gross. Germany, Belgium and Austria-Hungary turn out about 37,000 gross, or about four-fifths of the product of the world. France so small an output as 100 gross. Berlin turns out about 6,000 gross daily. Of the other producing countries Sweden makes the highest with 1,516 gross daily.

In the United States the standard dollar of silver, weighing 412.5 grains, fineness 900, is legal tender to an unlimited extent, as also is the gold dollar (416 grains), the coinage of which was discontinued in 1873. The half dollar, the quarter dollar, and the ten cent piece, are legal tender for \$10 or less; and the five cent piece of silver for \$5. This means that a creditor is obliged to accept silver to the amounts mentioned above in payment of debt, unless there be a contract to a contrary effect.

Cuttle bones for feeding to birds are mostly obtained from Chinese waters, although they are also collected floating in the Mediterranean; but no American species affords satisfactory bones. The blue-black ink which these animals vent when frightened is dried for commercial purposes into little cakes, which furnish the sepia of artists, usually much adulterated. The sepia also enters into the composition of India ink.

In Japan all drinks cost twenty-five cents, Mexican money. If you want beer, whisky, apollinaris, stout, cocktail, toddy, a glass of champagne, or champagne cocktail, it is all the same. The champagne sold, which is the best, comes in small bottles. Of course the saloons lose money on champagne, but they make up for it on short drinks of whisky, brandy, etc. Japan beer is made by Germans and is as fine as any made in any place in the world.

The year is 365 days, five hours and forty-nine minutes long; eleven minutes are taken every year to make the year 365 1/4 days long, and every fourth year we have an extra day. This was Julius Caesar's arrangement. The eleven minutes come from the future, and are paid by omitting a leap year every 100 years. But if a leap year is omitted regularly every hundredth year, in the course of 400 years it is found that the eleven minutes taken each year will not only have been paid back, but that a whole day will have been taken up. So Pope Gregory XIII., who improved Caesar's calendar in 1582, decreed that every centennial year divisible by four should be a leap year, after all. So we borrow eleven minutes each year more than paying our borrowings back by omitting three years in three centennial years, and

square matters by having a leap year in the fourth centennial year. Pope Gregory's arrangement is so exact, and the borrowing and paying back balance so nicely, that we borrow more than we pay back to the extent of only one day in 3,866 years.

"PROGRESS" PICKINGS.

"Do ye kape butter here?" "Kape but ye greenhorn! I've kept butter this twenty years." "Well, kape it then. It's too oold for me."

I called upon my lady love Against her stern rebest, So she just pressed the button— The button on the rest.

It's rumored as a strong proof of nature's disposition to assert itself that the girls learning the violin care to use the chin rest.—Philadelphia Times.

"Only love me a little bit, and I will be your faithful, willing slave." "But where is the fun in that? Why a girl really enjoys in managing an unwilling slave."

Wooden—So Splendor is dead. I wonder if he left his wife anything? Balfinch—Oh, yes, a great plenty. Wooden—Why, what? Balfinch—Nine children.

Hunker—I wish I had courage enough to propose to Sue and end my misery. Spats—That might not end it. Hunkey—How's that? Spats—She might accept you.

"And now there's the devil to pay," exclaimed the newspaper manager late Saturday afternoon. And out of the cash-drawer he took \$2.50.—Somerville Journal.

Little Dot—"What you coughin' so much for all of a sudden?" Little Dick—"It's Saturday, an' if I cough a hull lot, mamma will think I've got a cold, an' she'll be 'fraid to wash me."

After the play—He—"These dramatists have such a monotonous method of making their lovers propose." She—"Yes; but they do propose, and that is the main thing."—Boston Beacon.

"I think of you full often," wrote Miss Popsy to unrepentant Bungly the other day. "I wonder how she knew?" mused Bungly, just returned from a protracted spree.—Harvard Lampoon.

A police officer met an organ grinder on the street and said: "Have you a license to play? If not, you must accompany me." "With pleasure," answered the street musician. "What will you sing?"

Fangle—"What sort of a dress was that Mrs. Snooter wore tonight?" Mrs. Fangle—"Demi-train." "That's precisely what I saw," said when he trod on it, but how did he know its name.—N. Y. Sun.

Doctor (to newly-made father)—Sir, you are to be congratulated. You are the father of twins. Happy Parent (doubtfully)—That's what? Doctor—They might have been triplets.—Brooklyn Life.

He—What a modest, lovely creature she must be! See how she blushes on the slightest provocation. How fascinating! She—And yet some parents don't believe in our young women's institute of physical culture.

"I never withhold anything from my wife. I tell her every night all that I have done during the day." "Sweet girl—Well, then, I'll marry Mr. Poorchap. He'll tell me all he lives here."—New York Jockey.

"Paw," said little Tommy Figg, "I heard Mr. Watts say that great men's sons never did any good. I ain't a great man's son, an' I'm up to a late hour Mr. Figg's amatic answer.—Indianapolis Journal.

"I have just learned the difference between a vase, a va and a vaize." "How do you distinguish them?" "The thing that costs less than fifty cents is a vase; between fifty cents and \$7 is a va; over \$7 is a vaize."—New York Herald.

"Oh, that must be too lovely for anything," said Hortensia, when she read an account of a strange robbery in the far west. "Lovely to be robbed?" "Anybody do that. Second Lady—I remember, I told him in the morning to have his hair cut, and he was showing me that he had obeyed."

"I wish I hadn't such a soft heart. Yesterday a fellow came in and begged for some money till I thought my heart would break. At last—" "Gave him a dollar, I suppose?" "I could stand it; it was too much for me, so I sent for a policeman and had him pulled in."

First Lady—I saw your husband meet you on the street yesterday and I noticed that he removed his hat while speaking with you. I admire him for it. Very few men do that. Second Lady—I remember, I told him in the morning to have his hair cut, and he was showing me that he had obeyed."

Neighbor—"My! My! So the story is true, and your husband has really eoped with the servant girl?" Deserited wife (weeping)—"Yes; and she was the best girl I ever had, to—a perfectly lovely cook, and so quiet and respectful. Dear knows where I'll be able to get another."—New York Weekly.

Mistress—Ellen, when you have company in the kitchen, they must be more quiet. I heard hilarity here last night, and—Ellen—Sure, ma'am, O've not seen a Larrity since I left Tullamore. 'Twas Misther Hogan, the junk man; an' the jokes av him wud make the pope himself die wud laughin'!

Guardian—How does my niece get on with her music—is she making any progress? Musician—I regret to say that she is not. Her time and fingering are very defective, and all I can do to correct them makes no impression on her. She will run the scales to suit herself. Guardian—She inherited that from her father. He was twenty years in the coal business.

MEN AND WOMEN TALKED ABOUT.

The Pope hopes to be buried in the Lateran by the side of Innocent III., whose tomb he has just finished there.

Capt. J. S. Simonds is the new chief of the London Fire Brigade, with a salary of \$4,000 and a nearly palatial residence.

Bernhard Gillan, who is by some declared to be the best-ingen caricaturist in America, says he used to be bashful about meeting public men whom he had abused pictorially.

Victoria never was queen over India, the only title in that connection she has ever had is empress, which was conferred upon her during the premiership of Disraeli. She is Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India.

Ferdinand Ward, the "Young Napoleon of finance," who wrecked the firm of Grant & Ward, has nearly served out his term in Sing Sing prison. He has learned the printer's trade, and shortened his term by good behavior.

The youthful Emperor of Annam is only 12 years old and an inveterate cigarette smoker. He is a studious and serious little boy, with a lingering fondness for the toys that the French government sends him for amusement.

It is stated that Phil Armour, the provision packer of Chicago, carries on the heaviest individual business of any man in the world. During the past year his Chicago jobbing business amounted to \$66,000,000 and his elevator business to \$9,000,000, making a total of \$75,000,000.

Cardinal Manning is said to have been so careless in his dress as to be positively shabby in appearance at times. They even relate that on one occasion when he took a drunkard's bottle away on the street, the wretch gazed at him a moment and then ejaculated: "Take it, poor fellow, take it, ye need it more than I do."

Princess Dagmar of Denmark stood at the bedside of the dying Czarewitch of Russia, to whom she was shortly to have been married. The czarewitch placed her hand in that of his brother Alexander, who upon his death would become heir to the Russian throne, and betrothed them. Princess Dagmar is now Empress of Russia.

The Edinburgh ladies are raising money for a statue of Queen Mary of Scots. Some time ago the Duchess De Pomar endeavored to give a statue of Queen Mary to the municipality of Paris, but it was declined. It is suggested that the Edinburgh ladies obtain the statue from the duchess instead of having a new one, and possibly a less artistic one.

The Duchess Eugenie Littia Bologuine, of Milan, is winning the admiration and regard of all good women. Wearied of the monotony of fashionable life, she has secured \$600,000 with which to build a hospital for little children in her own city. It is her purpose also to take a subordinate position in the convalescent ward of the hospital.

In all the minor affairs of life the Duke of Clarence was kind-hearted and thoughtful of others. While at a reception, shortly before his death, he noticed that a young lady present in a professional capacity had not been taken out to supper with the other guests. He immediately dispatched his equerry to request her to join the rest of the company, and made it a point to see that she was well served.

Archibald Forbes, who is declared to have made \$100,000 by his lectures in Australia and New Zealand, says that "in America it takes a year to get your name up, a year to make your pile and a year to fizzle out." Mr. Forbes' manners savor more of the camp than the court, and he hates show. He loves after a hard day's campaigning, to have a seat near a wood pile, and a plate filled with cabbage and beef, and a quart mug of Bass to wash it down.

Pasture has an eye of wonderful power. A visitor to his "menagerie," in Paris, where he has gathered various kinds of animals for experimental use, saw the chemist stroll with a glance a fierce Spaniard muzzled which for his ferocity had been muzzled as chained. Pasture had the brute brought in the eye fearlessly took off his muzzel and removed his chain. The dog covered the glance, then fawned upon Pasture, licked his hand and finally lay submissively before him.

Notwithstanding his great age and the visible signs of his approaching feebleness the pope passes a busy and hard-working day. He rises and sits and until two o'clock, when he dines, he is constantly occupied, except for a brief moment in the gardens of the Vatican at noon. After dinner he rests until four o'clock, when he begins a series of duties that keep him busy until nine at night, at which time he eats supper. The last meal of the day is a most substantial one, for it is composed of roast meats, eggs, and champagne cup with rum or maraschino in it.

A good story of Henry Ward Beecher is told by Whitelaw Reid. "When Mr. Beecher had avowed his faith in the advantages of having women speak in church, and at the next had done the same, his sister had taken up all the time to no purpose, and at the next had done the same, and at the next the same, and at the fourth had been, if possible, more tedious and oppressive than ever before, Mr. Beecher rose, with solemn air, as she took her seat, and observed in argumentative tone: 'Nevertheless, brethren and sisters, I believe in women speaking in prayer meeting, and I am glad to see you here.'"

Not all the pathos of the recent royal bereavement was concentrated on the person of the young Princess May. Her father must feel convinced at last that he was born to bad luck. The poor man has been entangled in a fringe of bankruptcy for twenty years and bullied by parliamentary reformers whenever royal grants came up, and sarcastically alluded to in the flippant papers as the Duke of Tick. Finally, when the gates of fortune opened and a golden vista dazzled his vision, he could have hardly time to borrow interest on his debts before they shut again with a slam. To make matters worse, he was to receive the fat sinecure of Governor of Windsor Castle, but now so completely is his nose cut out of joint that the berth has been given to the Marquis of Lorne, who is not in the least need of it.

"German Syrup"

Here is an incident from the South—Mississippi, written in April, 1890, just after the Grippe had visited that country. "I am a farmer, one of those who have to rise early and work late. At the beginning of last Winter I was on a trip to the City of Vicksburg, Miss., where I got well drenched in a shower of rain. I went home and was soon after seized with a dry, hacking cough. This grew worse every day, until I had to seek relief. I consulted Dr. Dixon who has since died, and he told me to get a bottle of Bosche's German Syrup. Meantime my cough grew worse and worse and then the Grippe came along and I caught that also very severely. My condition then compelled me to do something. I got two bottles of German Syrup. I began using them, and before taking much of the second bottle, I was entirely clear of the Cough that had hung to me so long, the Grippe, and all its bad effects. I felt tip-top and have felt that way ever since." PETER J. BRIALS, JR., Cayuga, Hines Co., Miss.

MUCH BETTER, Thank You!
THIS IS THE UNIVERSAL TESTIMONY of those who have suffered from CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, OR ANY FORM OF WASTING DISEASES, after they have tried **SCOTT'S EMULSION** of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES—OF LIME and SODA.
IT IS ALMOST AS PALATABLE AS MILK. IT IS A WONDERFUL FLESH PRODUCER. It is used and endorsed by Physicians. Avoid all imitations or substitutions. Sold by all Druggists at 50c. and \$1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

W. C. RUDMAN ALLAN, EASTPORT.
I have had Rheumatism for five years. I found nothing to give satisfactory relief until I used Scott's Cure for Rheumatism, and it has proved perfect cure—Yours truly,
Mrs. ELIZABETH MCCARTHY.

Scott's Cure FOR RHEUMATISM
is the greatest discovery of the age for the immediate relief of RHEUMATISM. Applied to a bruised surface, it will instantly relieve pain and allay inflammation. Scott's Cure is a preparation that no household should be without.

Scott's Cure is prepared in Canada only by **W. C. RUDMAN ALLAN, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, King Street (West), St. John, N. B.**
For sale by all Druggists.
Price 50c. per bottle; Six bottles for \$2.50.

Wholesale by Messrs. T. B. Barker & Sons, and S. McDermid, St. John, N. B.; Messrs. Brown & Webb, Simon Bros. & Co., Foyth, Sault Ste. Marie, N. S.; Messrs. Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal, Q. C.; T. Milburn & Co., Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto; London Drug Co., London, Ont.

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DR. C. F. GORHAM, DENTIST, 131 Union Street, St. John, N. B. N. B.—Crown and Bridge work a specialty.

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H. B. ESMOND, M. D., (F. S. Sc., LONDON, Eng.) specialist in the treatment of CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 3 MARKET SQUARE, HOLFORD, MAINE.

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SAINT JOHN DYE WORKS, 84 PRINCESS STREET. Ladies' and Gents' Ware Cleaned or Dyed at short notice. Feather Dyeing a Specialty. C. E. BRACETT, Prop.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! Now in Stock for the Winter. 1600 BELLS, Choice Prince Edward Island and North Shore OYSTERS. Wholesale and Retail. 19 to 23 North Side King Square; J. D. TURNER.

City Auction Rooms, LESTER & CO. Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, Sale of Real and Personal Property of all kinds personally attended to, Household Furniture a specialty. Business Solicited. Returns Prompt. 83 Prince Wm. St., St. John, N. B., Canada.

My shop is well equipped for aiding the mechanical ideas of Inventors, by the making of experiments and the construction of models. Joseph Thompson, Practical Machinist, Westfield, Kings Co., New Brunswick.

LA BLACHE POZZONNI'S RECAMIER Powder R. W. McCARTY, Druggist, 185 Union St.

DAVID CONNELL, Livery and Boarding Stables, Sydney St. Horses Boarded on reasonable terms. Carriages and Carts on hire. Fine Fit-outs at short notice.

FIRE INSURANCE PLATE GLASS INSURED AGAINST BREAKAGE. **R. W. FRANK & SONS** 78 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET. **ST. JOHN, N. B.** STEAM BOILER INSPECTION INSURANCE ACCIDENT

DON'T FORGET CROCKETT'S WHEN YOU INTEND BUYING A **NEW YEAR'S GIFTS!**

He is in it with Prices to suit everybody. Dressing Cases, Trays, Manicure Sets, Odor Cases, Handkerchiefs and Glove Boxes, Shaving Sets, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Work Boxes, Perfumes in fancy Boxes and Baskets.

THOS. A. CROCKETT, 162 PRINCESS ST. Corner Sydney. For ONE MONTH Only.

A great reduction will be made in **Hair Switches** AT THE **ST. JOHN HAIR STORE** 113 Charlotte St. Opp. Dufferin Hotel.

ANDREW PAULEY, CUSTOM TAILOR, FOR THE PAST NINETEEN YEARS CUTTING with JAS. S. MAY & SON, begs leave to inform the citizens of St. John, and the public generally, that he may now be found at his new store,

No. 70 Prince Wm. Street, with a NEW AND FRESH STOCK of Woolen Goods, personally selected in British, Foreign, and Domestic markets. Suitable for all classes. Inspection invited. Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed. First-class.

S. B. FOSTER & SON, MANUFACTURERS OF **WIRE, STEEL AND IRON-CUT NAILS,** And SPIKES, TACKS, BRADS, SHOE NAILS, HUNGARIAN NAILS, Etc. ST. JOHN, N. B.

HARNESS! Set 1st quality Pair Horse, Breast Collar, Light Driving Harness, S. G. S. Mounts slightly used, for sale low at **WM. ROBB'S, 204 UNION ST.**

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

FURNITURE. BEDROOM Suits, Parlor Suits, Lounges, Bed Lounges, Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Springs, Baby Carriages, etc. Prices low as any and on easy payment if desired.

F. A. JONES, : : 34 Dock Street.

HOTELS. **CONNORS HOTEL,** CONNORS STATION, MADAWASKA, N. B. JOHN H. MCINERNEY, Proprietor. Opened in January. Handsomest, most spacious and complete house in Northern New-Brunswick.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, QUEEN STREET, WOODSTOCK, N. B. Will be kept in a first-class manner. Good Sample Rooms on the First Floor. Good Stabling. Terms \$1 to \$2 per day. W. F. NICHOLSON, Proprietor.

HOTEL STANLEY, ST. JOHN, N. B. Terms, \$1.50. J. M. POWLER, Proprietor.

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

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

ELLIOTT'S HOTEL, 28 to 32 GERMAIN STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. Modern Improvements. Terms, \$1.00 per day Tea, Bed and Breakfast, 75c. W. E. ELLIOTT, Proprietor.

HOTEL DUFFERIN, ST. JOHN, N. B. FRED A. JONES, Proprietor.

PHOTOGRAPHY

FOLLOW

PHOS

Consumption and

Dear Sir,—I have used and am well pleased with Chronic Bronchitis (the diphtheria acted like a charm) my experience of it I feel cases of Wasting Disease should be public as a remedy. M. F. Eagar.

Mr. M. F. Eagar, Dear Sir,—Enclosed please find a bottle of Phosgene; it was not received more than you. M. F. Eagar.

Dear Sir,—I give you "Phosgene" or "C" as you use it the more gratified I am. M. F. Eagar, Esq., 157

Dear Sir,—I have used this Hospital being so palatable, is a kindly let me know the location. Toronto, Nov. 30, 1888

I have often prescribed this in the cases under testimony in its favor. I feel especially designed to be almost every other similar. Member of the College of Physicians, Bodford, N. S., May 15, 1888

PRICE

SECOND

Since giving you my your Phosphoric, and oil in the market. I have OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC facilities and machinery up foundation in stating that found to be EVERYTHING

Halifax, January, 1881

M. F. Eagar, Esq. Dear Sir,—Your Phosgene like it better than any other in wasting Diseases of chest and two doz. Wine of Beer

Dr. Purdy, of Moncton many cases for which it would stomach absolute could devise, but so soon restoring a near relative to last stages of Consumption. PHOSGENE was tried, and cured. My friend is today Bel

Bel

For

Moncton, N. B., A. M. St. Stephen, " W. Woodstock, " H. St. John, " A. " " " C. " " Fredericton, " G.

Also b

PHOS- PHO- LEINE.

PHOSPHOLEINE.

Five Thousand Dollars

PHOS- PHO- LEINE.

WILL BE GIVEN TO ANYONE IF THE

Following Testimonials are not Genuine!

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

RE GLASS INSURANCE... FRANK... BOILER... KETT'S... GIFTS!

Weymouth, N. S. Dear Sir, I have used your Phospholeine in many cases for which it is recommended, and am well pleased with the way in which it acts.

Mr. M. F. Eagar. Dear Sir, Enclosed find P. O. order for amount due for last gross of your Phospholeine; it was not received for a month after being shipped by you.

Mr. M. F. Eagar. Dear Sir, Nearly out of your Phospholeine. Please send another gross as soon as possible.

Mr. F. Eagar, Esq., 157 Hollis street, Halifax. Dear Sir, I am very highly pleased with the action of your Phospholeine. It has been used in this Hospital in Pulmonary and other wasting Diseases with success, and, being so palatable, is a splendid substitute for the Crude Cod Liver Oil.

Mr. F. Eagar, Esq., Halifax, N. S. I have often prescribed Eggar's Phospholeine, and as it has been invariably beneficial in the cases under my own observation, I have great pleasure in recording my testimony in its favor.

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EMBLEMATIC OF HOW PHOSPHOLEINE OUTSHINES ALL OTHER EMULSIONS.

Mr. M. F. Eagar. Dear Sir, While away from home hauling bark last winter I caught a severe cold which settled on my lungs. I was a stout, rugged man, never was sick hardly a day in my life, but this cold got the better of me; I could not get rid of it under the usual treatment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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PRICE 50 cts. per Bottle CONTAINING 60 DOSES.

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THE FRIEND OF DISEASE VANISHES AT THE SIGHT OF PHOSPHOLEINE.

- For Sale by the following Wholesale Druggists: T. B. BARKER & SONS, St. John; BROWN & WEBB, SIMSON BROS & CO., FORSYTH, SUTCLIFF & CO., Halifax. Campbelloon, N. B., A. McE. McDONALD, Hardland, N. B., W. E. THISTLE, Berwick, N. S., J. M. PATTERSON, Halifax, N. S., BUCKLEY BROS. Aylesford, " T. R. HARRIS, " " BROWN BROS. & CO. Chiticamp, " WALTER LAWRENCE, " " HATTIE & MYLINS. Dartmouth, " W. A. DIAMOND, " " C. HUGGAR. Middleton, " DR. MILLER, " " IRVING & SON. Halifax, " APOTH. HALL, " " S. MANNIS. Fredericton, " G. M. C. HUNT, " " And all Druggists. Also by all dealers. Don't be induced to take substitutes, and if any reader should not be able to secure it in their district, write to 181 and 183 Lower Water St., Halifax, N. S.

LOVED THE GOVERNESS.

The train shot out of sight in the blackness of the night; a pencil of light from the station lamp, shimmering upon the wet platform, dimly outlined the figure of a young girl clad in a waterproof. A carriage drew up, with the curtains closely drawn, and a loud but not unpleasant voice called out: "This way, please." A drive over a rough road brought them to a commodious residence, surrounded by grounds ample enough for a park. As it was late she was shown at once to a room. She arose early the next morning, awakened by the brightness of the atmosphere and the sweet singing of the birds. She had given her name as Kate Conover, and had come to accept the position of governess in the family. Presently the lady of the house knocked and entered the room. Evidently she was much pleased with the new arrival, for her eyes rested upon a sweet, frank face, a graceful, compact form and an attire as neat as it was sensible. "I hardly expected to find you so young," Mrs. Cameron said. "No?" asked Miss Conover, "still—you will find me proficient." "Oh, to be sure," Mrs. Cameron hurriedly said. "Please walk down to breakfast."

A PETROIT MIRACLE.

Particulars of One of the Most Remarkable Cures on Record Described by the Detroit News—A Story Worth a Careful Perusal. DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 29th, 1892.—A case has just come to light here, the particulars of which are published in the Evening News, which will be read with considerable interest by all Canadians, as it records the important discovery, which has already, in its own country, won great and enduring fame. At this added triumph there is no doubt the fellow countrymen of the proprietors will rejoice, as it sheds lustre on Canadian science. The story is told by the News as follows:—The following paragraph, which appeared in the News a short time ago, furnished the basis of this information—a case that was so wonderfully remarkable it is of sufficient importance to the News' readers to report it to them fully. It was so important then that it attracted considerable attention at the time. The following is the paragraph in question:—C. H. Northrop, for 28 years one of the best merchants on Woodward avenue, who was supposed to be dying last spring of locomotor ataxia, or creeping paralysis, has secured a new lease of life and returned to work at his store. The case has always been supposed to be incurable, but Mr. Northrop's condition is greatly improved, and it looks now as if the grave would be cheated of its prey. Since that time Mr. Northrop has steadily improved, not only in looks, but in condition, till he has regained his oldtime strength. It had been hinted to the writer of this article, who was acquainted with Mr. Northrop, that this miraculous change had been wrought by a very simple remedy called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. When asked about it Mr. Northrop fully verified the statement, and not only so, but he had taken pains to inform any one who was suffering in a similar manner when he heard of such a cure. Mr. Northrop was enthusiastic at the result in his own case of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It was a remedy that he had tried everything he could get to give him relief. He had been in the care of the best physicians, who did all they could to alleviate this terrible malady, when a friend in Lockport, N. Y., wrote him of the case of a person there who had been cured in a similar circumstance by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The person cured at Lockport had obtained his information respecting Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from an article published in the Hamilton, Ont., Times. The case was called "The Hamilton Miracle," and told the story of a man in that city, who, after almost incredible suffering, was pronounced by the most eminent physicians to be incurable and permanently disabled. He had spent hundreds of dollars in all sorts of remedies and appliances only to be told in the end that there was no hope for him, and that cure was hopeless. He was a member of the Royal Templars of Temperance, and after having been pronounced permanently disabled and incurable by the physicians, was paid the \$1,000 disability insurance provided by the order for its members in such cases, for years Mr. Marshall had been utterly helpless, and was barely able to drag himself around his room, the aid of crutches. His case was a burden to him, when at last relief came. Some months after he had been paid the disability claim he heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and was induced to try them. The result was miraculous; already in a few months the man whom medical experts had said was incurable was going about the city healthier and stronger than before. Mr. Marshall was so well known in Hamilton that all the city newspapers wrote up his wonderful recovery in detail, and it was thus ascertained, that Mr. Northrop, on receipt of the information that led to his equally marvellous recovery. One could scarcely conceive a case more hopeless than that of Mr. Northrop. His injury came about in this way: One day nearly four years ago, he stumbled and fell into the complete length of a steep flight of stairs which were at the rear of his store. His head and spine were severely injured. He was picked up and taken to his home. Creeping paralysis developed itself, and in spite of the most strenuous efforts of friends and physicians the terrible affliction fastened itself upon him. For nearly two years he was perfectly helpless. He could do nothing to support his strength in the least effort. He had to be wheeled about in an invalid's chair. He was weak, pale and fast sinking when his timely information came that veritably snatched his life from the jaws of death. Those, who at that time saw a feeble old man wheeled into his store on an invalid's chair, would not recognize the man now, so great is the change that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have wrought. When Mr. Northrop learned of the remedy that had cured Mr. Marshall in Hamilton, and the person in Lockport, he procured a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through Messrs. Bassett & L'Honmiedieu, 95 Woodward Avenue, and from the outset found an improvement. He faithfully adhered to the use of the remedy until now he is completely restored. Mr. Northrop declares that there can be no doubt as to Pink Pills being the cause of his restoration to health, as all other remedies and medical treatment led him in a condition rapidly going from bad to worse, until at last it was declared there was no hope for him and he was pronounced incurable. He was in this terrible condition when he began to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and they have restored him to health. Mr. Northrop was asked what was claimed for this wonderful remedy, and replied that he understood the proprietors claim it to be a blood builder and nerve restorer; supplying in a condensed form all the elements necessary to enrich the blood, restore shattered nerves and drive out disease. It is claimed by the proprietors that Pink Pills will cure paralysis, rheumatism, sciatica, palpitation of the heart, headache, and all diseases peculiar to females, loss of appetite, dizziness, sleeplessness, loss of

A GREAT TRIUMPH FOR CANADIAN MEDICAL SCIENCE.

Particulars of One of the Most Remarkable Cures on Record Described by the Detroit News—A Story Worth a Careful Perusal. DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 29th, 1892.—A case has just come to light here, the particulars of which are published in the Evening News, which will be read with considerable interest by all Canadians, as it records the important discovery, which has already, in its own country, won great and enduring fame. At this added triumph there is no doubt the fellow countrymen of the proprietors will rejoice, as it sheds lustre on Canadian science. The story is told by the News as follows:—The following paragraph, which appeared in the News a short time ago, furnished the basis of this information—a case that was so wonderfully remarkable it is of sufficient importance to the News' readers to report it to them fully. It was so important then that it attracted considerable attention at the time. The following is the paragraph in question:—C. H. Northrop, for 28 years one of the best merchants on Woodward avenue, who was supposed to be dying last spring of locomotor ataxia, or creeping paralysis, has secured a new lease of life and returned to work at his store. The case has always been supposed to be incurable, but Mr. Northrop's condition is greatly improved, and it looks now as if the grave would be cheated of its prey. Since that time Mr. Northrop has steadily improved, not only in looks, but in condition, till he has regained his oldtime strength. It had been hinted to the writer of this article, who was acquainted with Mr. Northrop, that this miraculous change had been wrought by a very simple remedy called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. When asked about it Mr. Northrop fully verified the statement, and not only so, but he had taken pains to inform any one who was suffering in a similar manner when he heard of such a cure. Mr. Northrop was enthusiastic at the result in his own case of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It was a remedy that he had tried everything he could get to give him relief. He had been in the care of the best physicians, who did all they could to alleviate this terrible malady, when a friend in Lockport, N. Y., wrote him of the case of a person there who had been cured in a similar circumstance by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The person cured at Lockport had obtained his information respecting Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from an article published in the Hamilton, Ont., Times. The case was called "The Hamilton Miracle," and told the story of a man in that city, who, after almost incredible suffering, was pronounced by the most eminent physicians to be incurable and permanently disabled. He had spent hundreds of dollars in all sorts of remedies and appliances only to be told in the end that there was no hope for him, and that cure was hopeless. He was a member of the Royal Templars of Temperance, and after having been pronounced permanently disabled and incurable by the physicians, was paid the \$1,000 disability insurance provided by the order for its members in such cases, for years Mr. Marshall had been utterly helpless, and was barely able to drag himself around his room, the aid of crutches. His case was a burden to him, when at last relief came. Some months after he had been paid the disability claim he heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and was induced to try them. The result was miraculous; already in a few months the man whom medical experts had said was incurable was going about the city healthier and stronger than before. Mr. Marshall was so well known in Hamilton that all the city newspapers wrote up his wonderful recovery in detail, and it was thus ascertained, that Mr. Northrop, on receipt of the information that led to his equally marvellous recovery. One could scarcely conceive a case more hopeless than that of Mr. Northrop. His injury came about in this way: One day nearly four years ago, he stumbled and fell into the complete length of a steep flight of stairs which were at the rear of his store. His head and spine were severely injured. He was picked up and taken to his home. Creeping paralysis developed itself, and in spite of the most strenuous efforts of friends and physicians the terrible affliction fastened itself upon him. For nearly two years he was perfectly helpless. He could do nothing to support his strength in the least effort. He had to be wheeled about in an invalid's chair. He was weak, pale and fast sinking when his timely information came that veritably snatched his life from the jaws of death. Those, who at that time saw a feeble old man wheeled into his store on an invalid's chair, would not recognize the man now, so great is the change that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have wrought. When Mr. Northrop learned of the remedy that had cured Mr. Marshall in Hamilton, and the person in Lockport, he procured a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through Messrs. Bassett & L'Honmiedieu, 95 Woodward Avenue, and from the outset found an improvement. He faithfully adhered to the use of the remedy until now he is completely restored. Mr. Northrop declares that there can be no doubt as to Pink Pills being the cause of his restoration to health, as all other remedies and medical treatment led him in a condition rapidly going from bad to worse, until at last it was declared there was no hope for him and he was pronounced incurable. He was in this terrible condition when he began to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and they have restored him to health. Mr. Northrop was asked what was claimed for this wonderful remedy, and replied that he understood the proprietors claim it to be a blood builder and nerve restorer; supplying in a condensed form all the elements necessary to enrich the blood, restore shattered nerves and drive out disease. It is claimed by the proprietors that Pink Pills will cure paralysis, rheumatism, sciatica, palpitation of the heart, headache, and all diseases peculiar to females, loss of appetite, dizziness, sleeplessness, loss of

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