

# PROGRESS.

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## HAS NOT A GOOD MEMORY.

WHAT SIR LEONARD TILLEY SAID ABOUT MR. MITCHELL.

Sir Leonard Declines to Discuss the Charge, Says Excusable One Master Personal to Himself—He Did Not Back Down in a Crisis—His Statement.

Hon. Peter Mitchell was not made governor of New Brunswick, but has been talked about a great deal more this week than he was filling that position. He has come to the front as the author of certain personal recollections of the times immediately prior to Confederation and of events which happened or did not happen after the union was accomplished. These were published in the Toronto News, and Mr. Mitchell claims the publication was without his knowledge or consent. The letter, he says, was originally written to the late Sir A. T. Galt, and that gentleman, too, had been averse to its publication. It had indeed been perused by over 500 people at one time or another, but always under the stipulation that it should not be published or a copy made. How the Toronto News got hold of it, Mr. Mitchell does not know, but he disclaims all responsibility for the publication.

The St. John Daily Record made a contribution to the discussion by publishing a letter, written some time ago, offering the Mitchell-Galt correspondence for publication at the moderately cheap price of \$15. The letter was signed by one James Parker. On Wednesday Mr. Mitchell telegraphed from Newcastle saying that he did not know James Parker, had never heard of him and did not believe him. He reiterated the statement that the publication had been without his knowledge or authority.

As to the statements made in the correspondence, Mr. Mitchell had nothing to say. He did not undertake to retract anything he had said, or even to qualify it. The presumption is that he considers he has nothing to qualify or retract, and that though the correspondence became public without his sanction, the allegations therein made are true.

Sir John Macdonald, who is one of the politicians attacked by Mr. Mitchell, has passed away, and so have others who are mentioned. Sir Leonard Tilley remains, however, and may some day have his story to tell on the same subject. Mr. Mitchell refers to him pointedly in one or two instances. In speaking of the closing days of the anti-confederate local government of Hon. A. J. Smith and the events preceding the election by which confederation was carried in New Brunswick, Mr. Mitchell says:

In all the steps that I took I was in close concert with both Mr. Tilley and Mr. Fisher, who had no seats in the parliament at that time, and as I foresaw the trouble that Mr. Smith would get into, I had an arrangement with Mr. Tilley that when the time came and the crisis arose, he would accept the premiership and make another appeal to the people. To my surprise, the night before the crisis was expected and came; he backed out, stating that he had already appealed to the people in nine months and been beaten. If he did it again and was beaten, as he believed he would be, the people would say he was a fool. So there was nothing left for me but to accept it myself, and I did, and Mr. Tilley seconded me ably and well. I believed we would succeed. I told him so, and we did succeed, and after going to the country on the very same issue on which our government was defeated nine months before, I came back with a majority behind me of nearly four to one, and thus was the most active and principal means of carrying confederation. Mr. Tilley being my secretary, Mr. Fisher my attorney general, and other gentlemen holding minor offices.

This would make it appear that Mr. Tilley "joked" because he was afraid, in his complaint against Sir John Macdonald, Mr. Mitchell further says:

As the first of July approached, being the period fixed for the organization of the constitution at Ottawa, I naturally expected to have heard from him as the premier of the province, but in place of that he sent to my subordinate, Mr. Tilley, instructions for him to come to Ottawa and bring such members of his cabinet with him as he chose, to go to the government at Ottawa, which was a direct personal right to me as the premier of the province. I naturally resented that and wrote to Sir John Macdonald, telling him that if it wasn't for one thing I would resent it, but that inasmuch as I knew that the big question so far as the province was concerned, would be the route and location of the Intercolonial railway, and that in my capacity for confederation through the northern part of the province, I was pledged to the rock to do the best I could to support the northern route, and if I talked to go we would lose the route. Mr. Tilley knew the difficulty, he being pledged to the southern route and I to the northern, and he would have much preferred a River St. John man to myself, and I believe intended to take him. We had some very dry words over it, but my force of character settled the matter.

This is Mr. Mitchell's side of the story. Sir Leonard Tilley, when questioned by a representative of Progress did not appear at all disturbed by the allegations. While unwilling to discuss the matter for the purposes of publication, however, he said enough to warrant an opinion very different from that which would naturally be formed by an acceptance of Mr. Mitchell's statements.

"I do not wish to engage in any discussion of the matter," remarked Sir Leonard, "nor to say anything which would lead to a controversy. When my reminiscences are published, my story of the times of confederation will give the facts without reference to what may be said by others. I think Mr. Mitchell's memory is very defective. My recollection of the circum-

stances in connection with my own work is very different from what his appears to be. There is just one matter he deals with in relation to me, of which it may be right to make a mention. He claims that I "joked" in the crisis, saying that I was afraid because I had appealed to the people within nine months and had been beaten. Now, as a fact, I had been through all the English speaking parishes and knew what a reaction had taken place. As I said at a public meeting in Halifax, on my way to England, we had been beaten in the first election, but we had a few men in the legislature, and so close had been the contest in some of the counties that a change of 800 votes would have given us a majority in the house. The people had not been prepared for the measure, and wanted more time to consider it, but I knew what a reaction there had been. Why, in the county of York, where Mr. Fisher had been defeated by 700 majority, we elected him by a majority of 700 over John Pickard, a popular man and a strong candidate. The vote was reversed, and York was the keynote of the whole province.

"Governor Gordon sent for me to form a government, and I declined, because I did not hold a seat in either branch of the legislature. I pointed out to him my doubts as to the propriety of such a thing. There was no precedent for it, and I did not believe it would be constitutional. I did not want to do anything that might create dissatisfaction, because I was very anxious that our party should succeed. I suggested to Governor Gordon that he should call upon Mr. Mitchell from the upper house and Mr. Fisher from the lower house. That is how it happened. Governor Gordon is still living and can corroborate what I say. I knew perfectly well what a reaction there had been, and I declined to form a government merely because such a step, when I held no seat, would be a novel one and might create dissatisfaction at a critical time. I have no recollection of Mr. Mitchell approaching me on the subject, but I was sent for by Governor Gordon."

"How about you and Mr. Mitchell at Ottawa?"

"His memory is either very imperfect or else mine is. Sir John wrote to me and I had no intention of taking Mr. Fisher instead of Mitchell. It would have been contrary to my idea that the northern and southern divisions of the province should not be represented. At this length of time it is difficult to recall everything that happened, but I have no recollection whatever of Mr. Mitchell expressing any dissatisfaction to Sir John. So far as I remember the circumstances, I heard of nothing of the kind happening."

As I have already said, I do not wish to discuss the statements of Mr. Mitchell under any idea of controversy. It matters little whether or not I get credit for what I did, but it is perhaps only right that I should explain why it was I declined to form a government when sent for by Governor Gordon to do so."

Mrs. Shatford Is Safe.

Mrs. Shatford has gone to England, the daily newspapers did not desert her up to the last. They gave her a "send off" at the train—followed her to Chicago and would, perhaps, have described the affectionate meeting and family gathering in that city of wind had not Mr. Shatford coolly telegraphed that his wife was not in his household and was not likely to become a member of it at the present time. Then the industrious press hunted out where she was and placed her on board the steamer Ontario of the Beaver Line en route for England to visit her uncle and her aunt. It must be quite a satisfaction to know that she is safe and with the Atlantic between her and her afflictions.

An Explanation.

A correspondent asks what is the meaning of the small letters that sometimes appear in the newspapers, apparently without any connection with the line. The one's mentioned are "B. T. F." and "Dickinson." A printer or one connected with the printing business would not ask this question. The letters and the word in question stand for two type foundries. The Boston Type Foundry, and Dickinson's Type Foundry, each of which have their imprint, which is stamped upon the top of the galleys used in the newspapers. These galleys are supposed to be lower than the face of the type, but sometimes they "work up" and the imprint upon them is printed as well.

Be Sure and Write For Them.

The advertisement of Mr. S. C. Porter, the dry goods merchant, Charlotte Street, appears on the fifth page of Progress this week. Mr. Porter is a good advertiser, and his advertisements are always representative of his store. He is making a handsome display of cotton dress goods at this season, and finds the sale of them for this early in the season to be far ahead of anything he anticipated. Out of town customers who cannot inspect his stock, should write for sample books of his cambrics.

## DOCTORS AND DIGNITY.

A SPECIALIST CHARGES ANOTHER WITH BREACH OF ETHICS.

Dr. Bruce Objects to the Wording of Dr. Morrison's Card—Question of Ethics—What the Code Says—There are Several Ways of Advertising in Vogue.

The doctors of St. John have been discussing the question of medical ethics and have decided that it is not a really serious offence for one of their number to put certain affixes to his name when he advertises in the newspapers.

The matter was earnestly, even warmly debated at a meeting of the medical society held on Wednesday evening. This society is composed of doctors resident in the city, and should not be confounded with the New Brunswick medical society, which includes physicians all over the province. The latter is the governing body and has the power to deal with all sorts of questions. The St. John society is ambitious and sometimes undertakes to do likewise. It did not arrive at any very satisfactory conclusion in this instance.

Dr. J. H. Morrison has a card in the city papers, put there at the time he removed to the office. In all of the papers the statement is briefly made that his practice is limited to the eye, ear, throat and nose. In the card which is in Progress however, there is something more, namely the addition of "New York, London and Paris" after the doctor's name. This was the cause of the contention.

Dr. M. F. Bruce is also a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and has also had his card in various papers, sometimes with the statement that he was oculist to the General Public Hospital. He has not had "New York, London and Paris" after his name, however, and it was therefore free for him to charge anybody else with a breach of professional etiquette in using such additions. It is understood, also, that while Dr. Morrison has patronized home industries by putting his card in the St. John papers, Dr. Bruce has also advertised in country papers in other parts of the province.

The code of medical ethics, published by the New Brunswick medical society, has something to say on the subject of advertising. "It is derogatory to the dignity of the profession to resort to public advertisements, or private cards, or handbills, inviting the attention of individuals affected with particular diseases—publicly offering advice and medicine to the poor gratis, or promising radical cures; or to publish cases and operations in the daily prints or suffer such publications to be made," etc. The St. John medical society is supposed to be governed by this code, but as to what is to be done when the code is not specific is another question.

At the meeting Wednesday night there was a diversity of opinion as to whether the New York or Canadian code had been adopted here. Some asserted one thing and some another. Under the New York code a doctor in good standing is prohibited from advertising himself in any of the usual modes. Even a card of a young physician is not tolerated, and the same principle obtains in London. Under the Canadian code a limited amount of advertising is permitted. A man who is just starting practice may put his card in the papers without endangering the dignity of the profession, and when he moves his office there seems to be no objection to his announcing the fact by another card. The code says nothing about such cases, and custom has permitted them, though it is quite clear that if the idea of the New York or London codes is to be followed, such advertising is as bad as any other kind.

The addition of "Edin," "Lon," "L." R. C. S., "Edin" and the like have usually been considered legitimate enough, but the grievance of Dr. Bruce seems to have been that an opposition eye, ear, nose and throat specialist sported more titles than he did. In these days of active competition a man who knew nothing of either of the two might be induced to employ Dr. Morrison in preference to Dr. Bruce, under the idea that a man who had got his learning in three countries might be more skillful than a man who, though oculist and aurist to the hospital, did not claim to have gathered his scientific skill from so many famous sources. This was not the argument advanced, however, and possibly the fact that both men are specialists in the same line was merely a coincidence. The action of Dr. Bruce, possibly, was due wholly to his idea that the dignity of the profession should be maintained, and that when a doctor advertised he should do so without announcing his titles.

Dr. Bruce, however, in his zeal for ethics seems to have overlooked the fact that he has been an advertiser, and he appears to have made a mistake in bringing up the matter before the St. John medical society rather than before the New Brunswick medical society. There was a heated discussion, however, and a good deal was said about advertising in general. Whether a man who, by usage, was permitted to append the name of one of our institutions

to his name could append a string of such names was a topic considered worthy of attention. Finally, on a vote, it was decided that the charge of Dr. Bruce had not been sustained, and that the dignity of the profession had not been seriously impaired by Dr. Morrison's enterprise.

This having been settled, Dr. Morrison wanted an apology from his accuser. He did not get it. Dr. Bruce said the vote of the meeting had not changed his opinion, and he would not apologize. The meeting adjourned without any definite decision on the principle of advertising and where the line should be drawn.

Some of the doctors are not satisfied with this result. They would rather have seen the discussion postponed, and the whole question ventilated. They want something definite. If a card is not allowable, they want to understand the fact. If it is allowable, they want to know where the line is to be drawn as to what it may not contain, in addition to the prohibitions specified in the published code. The code, too, says that they must not publish cases and operations "in the daily prints, or suffer such publications to be made." Now everybody knows that such cases are published, and that doctors, as a rule, are very ready, sometimes anxious, to give the reporters information. Again, if the "daily prints" are considered too common, can the weekly papers be used for the purposes named?

Among the doctors who have some strong opinions on advertising and who took an active part in the debate is Dr. Thomas Walker. His card is not found in any newspaper, but he is in high feather among the freemasons, and time and again his signature to masonic manifestoes has appeared in print with the signature of "Thomas Walker, M. D." He is probably of opinion that the affix is part of his name, but for all practical purposes his announcement of his vocation in connection with the masonic fraternity is an advertisement by no means to be despised. It may be that he does not intend it as such, but it is there just the same, as much as it would be if he followed any other occupation and announced it in the same connection. Possibly there would be no objection to his adding "Edin," if he saw fit to do so.

The question of advertising in connection with medical ethics is a rather broad one, and will need a good deal more ventilation before it is settled. In the meantime the public will be glad to know the doctors have decided that the dignity of the profession has not, so far, received so rude a shock as was feared by Dr. Bruce when he made the charge against Dr. Morrison.

One Way of Advertising.

Anyone who buys the evening papers on the street is surprised sometimes to find prominently displayed upon the margin of some of them the card of Currie's business college, stamped with a rubber stamp in red or blue ink. Sometimes the card is stamped upon the reading matter of the paper, and sometimes upon the margin. It appears that this is not done in the offices of publication, but that the newsboys, for a consideration, take their papers to the office of Mr. Currie after they purchase them in the afternoon, and have them stamped before they are sold on the street. The "consideration" is said to be that after the boy has had a hundred papers stamped, he gets a chance for "a draw," and the result of that draw may be a quarter of a dollar. It is more likely to be nothing. So far the evening newspapers have not taken any steps to prevent this mutilation. But certainly there are plenty of people who buy the newspapers on the streets who do not care to see them disfigured in this fashion. It is perhaps a cheap way of getting advertising, and yet, is it a proper way?

It is a Handy Little Traveller.

A rather interesting pamphlet from the standpoint of the shoe business bearing upon its frontispiece the suggestive title of "Our Shoe Drummer," is issued by Waterbury & Rising of this city. This firm states that the attractive little pamphlet is the only traveller that they have on the road. It has no weekly expense bills, presents their facts and figures to the intelligent buyer just as forcibly and perhaps more so, than the average traveller. It does not forget anything, and is always a satisfactory guide to their patrons and customers.

It Cost Some Dollars.

A good story is told of a newspaper man who occupies a responsible position on the Telegraph. He was asked to copy a reader from one of the evening papers, and indignantly at the request, refused to comply with it. The "reader" in question was an advertisement, and his indignation cost him some dollars.

Recital Monday Evening.

The conservatory of music holds a recital in the Market building, on Monday, the 26th inst., the admission to which will be twenty-five cents. It is understood that Miss Tibbits is an addition to the staff of the conservatory, and that she will give instruction on the mandolin and guitar.

## HE SETTLED THE SUIT.

COURTSHIP BY TELEGRAPH COST MR. DIBBLEE SOME CASH.

He Was Much Upset When He Proposed, but is More Settled Now—So is the Action for Breach of Promise—The Practical End of a Love Story.

Despite the occasional contradictions and positive assurances of interested parties, Progress was perfectly right some months ago when it intimated that an action for breach of promise had been begun by Miss Mary Robinson, of this city, against Mr. Geo. B. Dibblee of Manchester, England. The suit has now been settled by the payment of five hundred pounds sterling and costs.

The particulars of the romantic engagement were given at the time. Mr. Dibblee was Miss Robinson's cousin, and met her for the first time when passing through St. John on his way home to England after visiting the World's Fair in May last. He spent a day here and started for New York to take the steamer, but first made a trip to Fredericton. After leaving he found that his affections had been captured, though he made no declaration of his love. To his mind, however, it was not even too late. He was a newspaper man and understood the value of the wires. So he telegraphed back this surprising message: "Love you. With aunt's consent will you marry me?"

This was very sudden, and Miss Robinson replied by wire that she would write him at Fredericton. This was altogether to slow a process to suit the ardor of his affections, and he replied, "Much upset. If possible will return by next train." To this she replied, "Come at once."

He came and everything was arranged to the satisfaction of all parties. Then he went back to England, one of the happiest men alive.

Not long after he reached England, his sentiments appear to have changed. There were rumors that some of his family had objections to the match, but whatever the cause may have been, he wrote to Miss Robinson asking to be released from his promise. He was not released, but an action for breach of promise was begun, claiming damages to the extent of five thousand pounds sterling. It was this fact which some of the relatives of Miss Robinson strenuously denied when the statement was made in Progress.

The suit was begun, however, and the telegrams and letters were put into the hands of the plaintiff's lawyer as part of the evidence. They told their own story, and Mr. Dibblee seems to have concluded that he could save money by making a surrender without allowing the case to go to a jury. The result was a compromise by which five hundred pounds and costs were paid over and the suit settled.

So ends the story of love's young dream into which entered the more modern and prosaic element of telegrams at twenty-five cents for ten words. Whether Mr. Dibblee is "much upset" over the matter is not stated.

THEY ARE PLAYING AT HANGING.

The Peculiar Method of Disposing of the Stray Dogs in Moncton.

The sensational capture, trial, and execution of "Buck" seems to have generated a morbid appetite for executions, and an unhealthy yearning for scaffold scenes and hangings, in the minds of some of Moncton's inhabitants, writes Geoffrey Cuthbert Strange, and as the trial and execution of the wretched tramp who was sacrificed to a thirst for vengeance took place outside the pale of Moncton jurisprudence, certain of the town officials have been compensating themselves lately for what they missed at that time, with a new and highly exciting game—the game of hanging, which is played much as children play "funeral," only in this case the victim is a dog, not a doll. There has been, according to the daily press, a miniature scaffold erected in a shed at the rear of the police station, and here other wretched tramps, who are of the canine, instead of the human race, are strung up and left to strangle, furnishing matter for a humorous description of the scene next morning in one of the papers.

A short time ago an item of this description appeared in a morning paper, giving a vivid and most witty sketch of that entertainment and describing the procession to the gallows which was led by the city marshal, and finished up by a small bull terrier—or bull pup, I forget which—who took the leading part in the ceremonies which followed.

In other words, the crowd had gathered to witness the ennobling spectacle of that wretched dog, whose only offence consisted of unpaid taxes, being deliberately hung up to choke to death, after which the item informs us, the crowd dispersed.

The next execution which was made public, was that of a large black retriever, owned by Mr. Walker of St. George street, who had been accused of biting a child, and perhaps found guilty, though on this subject, there has not been much information given to the public as it was

simply, and very literally, a case of "give a dog a bad name and hang him." Judgment was not suspended, as it is in many such cases, but if the accused was not given the benefit of any doubt, he was amply compensated by being given all the suspension necessary to end his troubles in this vale of tears; and his obituary notice was as widely read as if he had been a church deacon, and I fancy it furnished a good deal more amusement.

Strange to say no one in Moncton seemed to see anything out of the way in the new method of putting dogs to death, the newspapers thought it a good joke, so probably it was, and everybody smiled approvingly—the members of the Y. M. C. A. prayed fervently for the conversion of the heathen in foreign lands, and the clergyman delivered impassioned appeals from their pulpits on the subject of foreign missions, and expressed stern disapproval of the size of the collections for that object or rather the lack of size—but nobody gave a thought to the conversion of the savages who did flourish exceedingly in the vicinity of the police court; that was too near home to be worth troubling about.

At last the matter was made the subject of a communication to St. John papers, the attention of the S. P. C. A. was directed to it, and that society has taken the matter up, and is investigating it.

But all the same it is a poor—a very poor advertisement for christian Moncton, and I fancy the public will not be treated to any more descriptions of dog executions in burlesque.

VIOLIN AT SUIT OF CELLO.

Herr Doering Brings Suit to Restrain Herr Bernard Walther.

HALIFAX, Feb. 21.—The case of Herr Doering and wife, of the Doering Bauer Conservatory of Music against Bernard Walther, now before the supreme court, promises to prove interesting. The plaintiffs seek an injunction to restrain the defendant from teaching music in Halifax. Mrs. Doering also claims damages for alleged libel and slander.

In one of his letters, produced in court, Herr Walther writes to Herr Doering that he (Walther) has too much respect for his art to join the Doerings in public work where they introduce christmas trees and German peasantry. Walther also objected to his pupils performing at such functions. Another statement of Herr Walther's is to the effect that he would not perform in public with Mrs. Doering as accompanist. Another letter produced in court from Herr Walther states that "Doering does not own Halifax," this was in reply to a letter threatening him (Walther) with an action.

Herr Doering in his letters to Herr Walther intimates that he will bring an action against Herr Walther for false statements made concerning his (Doering's) wife.

Herr Walther is a violinist well known in St. John and through the provinces. He was brought out from Germany by the Doerings under contract. He severed his connection with the Doering-Bauer Conservatory a short time ago. Hence the claim of violation of contract.

Legislators Who Got Out.

HALIFAX, Feb. 22.—In line with what Progress had last week about non-temperance legislators passing temperance measures comes the story of those members of the house of assembly who some days ago were turned out of a restaurant on Hollis street. They were so uproariously noisy and so overcome with the cup that inebriates that the proprietor could endure them no longer and he expelled them with a decision which showed that he meant they should not stand on the order of their going but go. One of the M. P.'s bears the honor of a seat in the government. The plain member comes from an adjoining county to the west and the other represents a more easterly constituency.

Stoppage in Transit.

An entertainment for which donations were in demand prompted a St. John lady to prepare and send a basket laden with delicacies to make the hearts of patrons glad. She sent it by her son, in preference to hiring a messenger, as she was anxious to have it reach its destination promptly and safely. The young man belongs to a club, however, and on the way to the hall of entertainment met a fellow "clubman" and went into the club room. The basket went too, and when it came out, it was a good deal easier to carry. The entertainment was a success despite the non arrival of the donation in question.

Will Notify Her Next Time.

There was a small party the other night, and among the guests was a young lady belonging to a church in which the playing of cards is forbidden. What was among the recreations provided by the hostess, and when the game had fairly begun the young lady decided that she was in the wrong place. Approaching the hostess, she announced her intention of retiring and added, "The next time you intend to have cards at a gathering to which I am invited, I wish you would notify me beforehand." Probably she will be notified.



MACKASSAY NOT IN IT.

HALIFAX CHOOSES ANOTHER MAN AS LICENSE INSPECTOR.

Seven Years of a Law That Has Not Been Enforced—How the Change Was Made—Why Some of the Aldermen Cast Their Votes as They Did.

HALIFAX, Feb. 22.—John A. Mackassay as license inspector of Halifax, is no more. He was beaten on the fourth ballot of the city council by H. H. Banks the votes standing 9 to 6. To PROGRESS' independent attitude, in ventilating "Mackassay's aethods" is due very much of the credit for bringing about the change.

This city has long been "run" in diverse ways by the liquor interest. That power practically controlled it. Both political parties believe themselves to be under its sway. The liquor influence could rule the candidates for the provincial and federal elections, or it could at least veto any proposed nomination. Most of the wards of the city have been under the thumb of the liquor men. Till very recently the liquor interest has had undisputed control of city politics. Few aldermen could be elected unless acceptable to the liquor men. But within a few years the people have asserted themselves, and now the city's affairs are managed more largely by citizens, and not by any one interested class. That fact was never shown more clearly than in the defeat of John A. Mackassay for the liquor inspectorship. He was in his position as the representative of the liquor interest, first, last and always.

When the license law was passed by the local legislature in 1886, it was designed to be practically prohibitory. It was, of course, a law not acceptable to the people affected by it in their pocket; nor, truth to tell, was it favorably received by a host of others. It may not, indeed, be a wise law. But it was law and should have been enforced by a law-abiding people. Its enemies could not prevent its passage nor repeal it, so they determined to do the next best thing—make sure that it should prove futile in its effects. The law was like a locomotive fully equipped for work, but its opponents saw to it that in Halifax it should be placed in charge of an engineer who would take good care never to open the throttle valve and set the machine in motion. It should not be enforced. A man was made license inspector who would do nothing but draw the salary. That man was found in John A. Mackassay and for all these seven years of his inspectorship he has kept the valve closed and the law has been worse than a dead letter.

The Halifax newspapers were afraid to utter a word. Like the city government itself they were subservient to the all-powerful interest. Progress was the one live paper which, with its wide circulation and refreshing fearlessness, wielded an immense influence on the side of law observance, and it, more than any other instrument, has the credit of helping to right a palpable wrong.

The scene at the city council meeting the night of the election is one not easily forgotten. The chamber was crowded. Jamm'd between a dive-keeper on one side and a respectable hotel-keeper on the other, with a temperance man in front, PROGRESS correspondent stood out the election. It is interesting to see the countenances of the aldermen as they vote on some questions, but the crush made it impossible to get a good look at them, except occasionally, and he had to be satisfied with hearing them speak. For a day or two previous to the election the liquor dealers had given up hope of Mackassay's election, and realized that only by accident could he be successful. There are 130 licensed establishments in this city, and there was talk of a fund to secure the election of their man. \$5,000 could easily have been raised, but the men who were expected to vote against Mackassay were dangerous men to approach with money, and so far as known there was no attempt to do so. The old license inspector on the fourth ballot managed only to get one-third of the council. It was a knock-down blow.

But the respectable liquor dealers surely had some cause to be pleased at his defeat. Mackassay, by his administration of the law, and his protection of the low dives, had brought the respectable dealers into disrepute, for they had to shoulder a part of the responsibility for their continued existence, and good and bad dealers were placed on the same plane. Nevertheless, those respectable dealers and their friends stuck to Mackassay to the last, with a fidelity worthy of a better cause.

In voting for Mackassay six aldermen voted in opposition to a report to the council which showed him to be a thoroughly incompetent official. That report stated that during the period of six months he had received \$10,000 of public money without making a single entry of it in the books of his office. Money was disbursed in the same loose way, and he sometimes paid himself his salary in advance. It would be supposed that not a man who voted for a report making statements of that kind would vote to keep the offender in his position, but they did, and their conduct is inexplicable. It reminds one of that voluntary Tuscan punishment. PROGRESS never imputes motives and in this case is only recording some of the things people are thinking and saying.

HE WAS A GOOD CITIZEN.

Some of the Personal Characteristics of the Late Mr. John Tapley.

The life of the late John Tapley should be an incentive to every young man who desires to leave the world with hundreds of friends and no enemies, and with a record whose brightness time can never dim. He came from one of the river counties to this city at a time when naught but difficulties and hardships and privations were to be met with, and by his industry and sterling integrity—"John Tapley's word is as good as his bond," was a common saying—built up a business that is known far and wide. In this he had most capable lieutenants in his brothers Archibald and Daniel, whom he admitted into partnership a few years after the establishment of the business. The deceased was a most charitable man, giving right and left unostentatiously, and often laying himself open to impostors. When this latter fact was mentioned to him he would smile deprecatingly and remark, "O, what is the use? These things will always work themselves out right, in the end." Instances are not wanting where those, who at one time had done him injury

to further their own ends, had applied to Mr. Tapley for assistance, and they were never known to leave empty-handed. He was extremely charitable to the weakness and foibles of others and would always meet aspersions cast upon the character or actions of others with the remark, "It is not fair to judge without thoroughly understanding the position in which they were placed."

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CHARMING LUNCHEON LUNCHEONS.

At Which the Decorations are of Lilac and Fish Dishes are Served.

Lenten luncheons are now the fad. Bright roses are replaced by purple orchids and violets. If the damask is snowy white the meat tray and mat can be embroidered in purple tints of the morning glory, so that the whole affair is a symphony of purple and white. Small lamps with purple shades are effective and tender in treatment, while if the lamps themselves are of cut or fine pressed glass the brilliancy is doubled by this excellent method. The china should be white, with a tiny purple flower or bud in the sombre tones of this delicate color. The menu cards can be bought of silver or lavender and the guests' names painted in subdued water colour tint of a deeper shade. As each cover there can be a pretty lavender bag which holds a handkerchief with a deep lavender border, and to the ribbons used for drawing it up can be fastened a small bunch of violets.

At these luncheons fish and oysters are served. Oysters salad. Any sweets will do as a finisher. Ice cream can be served with small cakes. Wine, either sherry or claret, or both can be poured through the courses. Black coffee, with crackers and cheese, will quite complete this pretty function.—New York Herald.

Why the Donkey Brayed. Not long ago at a social gathering at the house of an intimate friend, a certain English bishop was jocularly invited by his hostess to sing. He resolutely declined, and said that the following incident would sufficiently indicate what were his talents in the realm of music.

He had once journeyed through Palestine in company with a very close acquaintance; and one evening after he and his friend, who occupied the tent with him, had retired to rest, the bishop began humming a tune of the olden time, with plenty of run and repetition. His companion joined in, and the two soon started a verse of a familiar hymn. But before the verse was finished a donkey just outside the tent brayed as only a donkey of the East can bray, and gave vent to the noise with the utmost extent of the lung power that he possessed.

While the hills of Judea were sending back the echoes of this most extraordinary and untimely performance of the interrupting quadruped, the Arab dragoon put his head inside of the tent, and apologizing for the donkey, said— "Ha! you sing one tune he think he know!"

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to 100 men. In uncivilized countries the men are believed largely to outnumber the women, this on account of the fact that more men are needed to carry on the wars in which such people are constantly engaged, and because of the rougher ways of living. But so long as there can be no census of Africa and Asia, so long statisticians can only guess at the proportion of the two sexes.

HE WAS A GOOD CITIZEN.

Some of the Personal Characteristics of the Late Mr. John Tapley.

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HOCKEY SKATE. MADE specially for Hockey playing and acknowledged to be the best skate in the market for that purpose. The runners are of extra quality welded iron and steel, thoroughly hardened and specially treated by the same process as our No. 7 ACME. Tops of hard brass, which, owing to the heavy strain to which they are subjected, we find to be the only material suitable for the purpose. Each skate is securely attached to the boot by means of 10 screws which we furnish with the skate. Can supply them either nickel plated or polished steel. Also Hockey Sticks and Hockey Pucks.

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Mus... IN MUSIC... The lecture "An... by Prof. Fisher, M... in the school room... Tuesday evening... surably anticipated... were present... of the lecture it... do I assume to... that whether Prof... acoustic properties... it was that his... the result was th... hall his articulation... very indistinct. Th... the Oratorio society... work of the great... time, and the inst... whole gave much... "Come, Gentle S... "Seasons" and "T... ing, from the "C... the best. In the... prompt and resp... the shading was... there was, at one... to disister, which... our stick work of... this exception this... parts were well... seemed inspired by... said, however, that... Miss Pidgeon's voic... ity which gave her... individuality, as it... that desirable blend... liked and so effect... all times. The rec... Rev. A. G. H. Dick... Man," "In Nativ... Splendor Bright,"... satisfaction of the... "In Splendor Bright... The instrumental tri... Bowden, Mr. W... Fisher, "Andante l... Gipsy Rondo were... The occasion, I thi... sure that had been... fact may indeed be... will frequently be... future. They must... fit, because it wou... to the musician to... life history of the... the changes of styl... the advances in mu... era to era. I have observed... similar to that of... recently given in... Beigh, whose Subject... Musical Nation."... from 160 B. C. to... and Handel's "Wat... known pieces "Do... Men" (1700), and... were sung in illust... century productions. Tones and Nevada's singing... Russia. It is stated the... and Sullivan are ag... Mlle. Melba has... Alfred Byrne and... a new one act opera... Mrs. Alice J. Sha... is a married-in-law... was latter said Th... Lillian Russell v... Giorfa" on Easter M... pear as the first sist... as Marasquin. Mrs. Richard Bl... prano, was engaged... festival at Keene, Ne... and 32nd inst. Puccini the compos... an opera pr... Masenet's "Manon... cagni's most successf... time writer. When Mme. Mat... nerian artist, arrives... in a series of Wagner... tring to private life... visit the United State... "Prince Kam" clos... week. Although th... is pronounced "one o... riest imaginable."... has the title role, "in... ing and acting alike." Verdi, despite his... to give the world a... he has named "D... Boito, who last year... Music at Cambridge... year his work entitl... Comic opera was a... York last week. The... Broadway was a disa... clever people who... Bostonians revive "R... The following is th... ed for the first week... Mechanics Building, I... 26th inst, "Faust," "Lammermoor," "Le... Romeo et Juliette... Rusticana" and "I P...



Musical and Dramatic.

IN MUSICAL CIRCLES.

The lecture "An Evening with Haydn" by Prof. Fisher, Mus. Bac., was delivered in the school room of Centenary church last Tuesday evening.

I have observed that an entertainment similar to that of last Tuesday evening was recently given in Boston by Mr. Shapleigh, whose subject was "England as a Musical Nation."

Nevada's singing is creating a furore in Russia. It is stated the relations between Gilbert and Sullivan are again strained.

Mlle. Melba has commissioned Charles Alfred Byrne and Emilio Pizzi to write her a new one act opera.

Mrs. Alice J. Shaw, "la belle siffleuse" is a mother-in-law; her daughter Minnie was married last Thursday.

Lillian Russell will revive "Girofle-Girofla" on Easter Monday. She will appear as the twin sisters with Sig. Perugini as Marasquin.

Mrs. Richard Blackmore, jr., the soprano, was engaged to sing at the musical festival at Keene, New Hampshire, on 21st and 22nd inst.

Puccini the composer of "Manon Lescaut," an opera pronounced superior to Massenet's "Manon," promises to be Mascagni's most successful rival, says a Florentine writer.

When Mme. Materna, the great Wagnerian artist, arrives at Berlin she will sing in a series of Wagner concerts before retiring to private life. She will not again visit the United States.

"Prince Kam" closed in New York last week. Although the libretto of this opera is pronounced "one of the saddest and sorriest imaginable," Camille D'Arville, who has the title role, "is a delight in her singing and acting alike."

Verdi, despite his eighty years, means to give the world a new melodrama which he has named "Dan Chisciotte;" and Boito, who last year was made Doctor of Music at Cambridge, will produce this year his work entitled "Nero."

Comic opera was at a low ebb in New York last week. The "Ogallallas" at the Broadway was a dismal failure and would have been a disaster had it not been for the clever people who performed it. The Bostonians revive "Robin Hood" this week.

The following is the list of operas selected for the first week of Grand Opera at Mechanics Building, Boston, beginning on 26th inst, "Faust," "Carmen," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Le Nozze de Figaro," "Romeo et Juliette," and "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci" in one bill.

Over one half of the sittings have already been taken by season subscription.

Mr. Tom Daniel, formerly of this city, is the basis of the Schubert male quartette of Boston. They were formerly called the "Eolian." The other members of the quartette are: Mr. F. A. Norris, 1st tenor; Mr. J. A. Crowley, 2nd tenor and Mr. G. E. Doty, baritone.

Leoncavallo the composer of "I Pagliacci" is giving the last touches to a three act opera entitled "La Vita della Bolina" and is working at another entitled "Geronamo Savonarola." Franchetti the composer of "Cristoforo Colombo" is finishing his "Floro dell'Alpe."

Sir Arthur Sullivan's father was bandmaster of the Royal Military College. He made his son learn every instrument in the band except the bassoon and the hautbois. Very soon he was able to undertake any instrument. To this Sir Arthur attributes all his powers of orchestration.

Not a few lyric operas of young Italian composers will be produced this year. Mascagni has a new opera "William Ratcliff," of the success of which he has the greatest hopes. It will be produced in the Imperial Theatre, Berlin, next month. "A Basso Porto" by Nicola Spinelli will be given at the Municipal Theatre of Cologne.

On the occasion of Patti's farewell concert in the Boston music hall last week, "La Diva" had one number "Bel Raggio," from Semiramide. She was, of course, the centre of interest and was given a royal reception and presented with many floral gifts. She sang the great aria, "Bel Raggio" and all its difficulties were surmounted with the greatest ease. She was simply perfect. In answer to an enthusiastic encore she responded with a "Lullaby" which was a perfect gem, delighting everyone. Still they were not satisfied and she appeared for the third time and sang "Home Sweet Home" which aroused great enthusiasm. The second set of Marita followed the miscellaneous programme and a perfect furor of enthusiasm was raised when Patti sang "The Last Rose of Summer." She repeated it three times in response to the imperative demand of the auditors.

The eminent Norwegian composer, Grieg, owes a large part of his musical training to his mother. Till the age of fifteen all his knowledge of music came from her. At that age he went from his country home to Leipzig to study at the Conservatoire, but for some time he was too keenly interested in the busy life of a city to engage in musical study, and when he did begin he worked himself into a fever. Grieg is fifty years old and has written about as many works. He is a personal friend of Ibsen and Bjornsen and has set to music some of the verse of Hans Andersen.

Johann Strauss, the composer of the "Blue Danube" and other famous waltzes is a thin, emaciated, sickly old man, with rheumatism and the gout, and the various ills of fashion and wealth. A thousand wrinkles play hide-and-seek on one beautiful face; the eye, which used to mirror a genius in highest poetic ecstasy and fascinate thousands of enthusiastic devotees on the waxed floors of festive halls, now appears weary and clouded. The ideal of the muses no longer communes with themselves of fancy, but smokes a prosaic German pipe, and longs for his "lager and schnitzel."

TALK OF THE THEATRE.

May Brooklyn of the Palmer company committed suicide in San Francisco, on the 15th inst.

Julia Marlowe recently produced in Chicago a new one-act play entitled "Chatterton." She scored another success.

Sardou, the dramatist, is a small and somewhat wizened man, with sallow face and high cheek bones that suggest Indian ancestry.

The Actors' fund, N. Y., paid out in money \$1,313 to needy members of the profession last week, and the Actors' Relief fund over \$800.

Otis Skinner, leading man with Modjeska, will star, when that lady retires from the stage. This event is now fixed for the close of next season.

No less an authority than Johnstone Bennett says that when Bernhardt plays Camille now, "She performs the last act in bed, and dies there."

The condition of Steele MacKaye the dramatist, indicated no improvement in the early part of this week, though the physicians still hoped for his recovery.

Thomas W. Keene, the tragedian, has received a liberal offer for a starring tour of the large cities in Germany, the season after next. He will probably accept.

P. A. Nannery of this city is now playing with "A Night's Frolic" company. This play is described as a breezy comedy of the Gloriana type. Augustus Thomas is the author.

Felix Morris, who was leading man, with the late Rosina Vokes, made his first Boston appearance as a star, at the Hollis Street Theatre last week. He gave a triple bill and large audiences greeted him.

In his new play "Sheridan" by Paul M. Potter, a New York journalist, Mr. E. H. Sothorn, in the second act of the play wears a pair of shoe buckles which were the property of David Garrick, and belonged to the elder Sothorn.

Miss Rosa France, who is playing at the Boston Theatre as one of the four pretty Vivandieres in "A Milk White Flag" is

the daughter of the late Shirley France and his wife Rachel Noah, both well remembered and very popular with the patrons of the old Lyceum in this city.

"Charley's Aunt" the comedy now having a run in New York, enjoyed perhaps the greatest financial success on the English stage for the same length of time. Hartmont who financed the play at \$5000 for half the profits has already received \$100,000 as his share of the returns.

"A Lady of Venice" the play in which Miss Katherine Clemmons is now starring, it is now learned, was originally called "Mira Storza" and was written by the Rev. Richard Z. S. Traugott, now deceased. The play was first produced at the Haymarket theatre, London, on December 3, 1841.

The bill of fare at the opera house for next week will be of the burlesque and variety order. Just think of it; there is an exhibition of trained horses this week. What a desecration of a temple for the highest form of musical and dramatic skill! It would more properly be named a variety theatre.

"False Colors" is the name of a new play by Mark Price, which had its first production given at the Grand Opera house, Boston, last Monday evening. At the Boston Museum, the same evening, was produced another new play called "A Fashionable Girl." It is a comedy written by Herbert Hall Winslow. Daniel Frohman's company, of which J. H. Gilmour is leading man, presented it. Mr. Gilmour is remembered here.

It is estimated that there are in this country about 17,000 men and women who make a living in the theatrical business.

Theatre bags have come into fashion lately in Paris. No woman would take a fan to the theatre unless she had a bag for it. These appendages can be made delightful presents to one's friends, and they are rendered specially valuable, too, in that they generally are the handiwork of the giver. Pieces of quaint brocade or satin lend themselves to this novelty, which should accommodate not only the fan, but opera glasses and lace handkerchiefs as well.

Vaudeville is an invention of the French stage. The old comedy writers introduced epigrams into verses to be sung to any appropriate air, and these were called vaudevilles. The name is derived from the birthplace of the founder of this class of songs, Val or Van de Vire, a valley in Normandy, where Oliver Basselin, at the end of the fourteenth century, composed such songs as we have referred to.

Miss Beatrice Lamb, who recently became so well-known as "Niobe," had to encounter the usual opposition of parents before she was allowed to go upon the stage. A teacher of elocution had such faith in her histrionic ability that for two years he gave her lessons without payment. After playing as Phebe to Mrs. Langtry's Rosalind, and in "The Prodigate" at the Garrick Theatre, Miss Lamb pluckily took a provincial engagement, at a salary of \$1 a week, for the sake of "experience."

Herr Von Bulow.

Guido Hans Von Bulow, pianist and composer, died at Cairo, Egypt, on the 13 inst. He was born at Dresden, Jan. 8, 1830, and began his musical education under Frederick Weick, the father of Madame Schumann. At 18 years of age he was sent to the University of Leipzig to study jurisprudence, and while there studied counterpoint under Hauptmann, the next year he entered the University of Berlin. He became interested in politics and contributed to a journal called Die Abendpost. In that paper he defended the musical doctrines of the new German school led by Liszt and Wagner. When he heard "Lohengrin" he threw aside his law studies and went to Zurich where he placed himself under the guidance of Wagner. He was a pupil of Liszt in 1851 and made his first concert tour two years later. From 1855 to 1864 he was principal master of Pianoforte playing at the conservatorium of Messrs Stern and Marx in Berlin. He was called to Munich in 1864 as principal conductor at the Royal Opera and director of the conservatorium. Since 1869 he has given concerts in Italy, Germany, Russia, Poland, England and America. Some of his most important compositions are "Nirwana," "Des Sanger's Cluch and Il Carnovale di Milano."

Not So Easy As Fiddling.

When Joachim, the celebrated violinist, was living at Hanover, he took it into his head to learn skating. He went on the ice, had the skates fastened on, and asked the attendant to give him a few directions. "Oh," said the latter, "it is easy enough. Herr Bandmaster. You throw out one leg and then the other, and off you go."

Well and good! Joachim threw out one leg and then the other, and flop! there he lay sprawling on the ice. "Oh, ay, Herr Bandmaster," said the attendant, with a malicious grin, "it is easy enough, but then it's not quite as easy as fiddling, you know."

Wreath of Organ-Grinders.

The county court judge at Ramsgate, England, recently heard a dispute between Italian organ-grinders as to their share of earnings during some months at the seaside. It was stated that plaintiff often earned £1 per day, and never less than 7s.; and that £114 was netted by the two men in thirty-eight weeks. Defendant was able to put £20 in the post office savings bank for himself, and a similar sum for a daughter; he could afford an occasional trip to Naples, and once when arrested by the Ramsgate police £19 was secreted in his belt.

According to alBarbarian.

"Did you know," said the well informed man, "that some of the greatest classical music we have was given us by a deaf pianist?"

"Classical music, did you say?" inquired the man whose musical taste is uncompromisingly low. "Yes." "How he must have enjoyed his misfortune!"

ITS NEVER TOO LATE

A STORY WITH A MORAL FOR THOSE WHO HAVE GIVEN UP HOPE.

A Mount Forest Man Thought His Case Hopeless—Dread by his Friend, the Man One More Trial For Health—The Happy Result.

(From the Mt. Forest Confederate.)

Mr. Geo. Friday is a well known resident of Mount Forest, and among those acquainted with him it is known that he has been a great sufferer from chronic bronchitis, accompanied by a bad cough that used to leave him so weak that he would lie down for hours at a time. Mr. Friday's friends have noticed latterly that he has regained his old time vigor, and in conversation with a representative of the Confederate a few days ago, he was asked to what agency he owed his renewed health. "To the same agency," said Mr. Friday, "that has accomplished so many wonderful cures throughout the country—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. For the past three years I have been able to do but little work. I have been doctoring and tried many remedies with little or no benefit, and I had to go to the hospital at Brantford, where I remained for some time, and while there I felt somewhat better. The improvement, however, was only temporary, for scarcely had I returned home when I was again doing me good, and you may be sure it required no further persuasion to continue their use. After I had taken a number of boxes, the cough which had troubled me so much, entirely ceased, and I could eat a workingman's hearty meal, and before long I was able to go to work. I am now in excellent health, and I believe that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have saved my life. I would not be without a supply in the house and I warmly recommend them to others who may be ailing.

The reporter called upon Mr. Wm. Colcleugh, the well known druggist, who said he was acquainted with Mr. Friday's case had every confidence in the statements made. Interrogated as to the sale of this remedy about which everybody is talking, Mr. Colcleugh said that so far as his experience went, he knew the sales to be very large, and that the remedy gave general satisfaction. In fact although he handled all the best proprietary medicines, he finds Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the best selling remedy on his shelves.

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

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, (printed in red ink). Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. The public are cautioned against all other so-called blood builders and nerve tonics, put up in similar form intended to deceive. They are all imitations, whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, from either address, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive, compared with other remedies or medical treatment.



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EX-MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

REUBEN E. TRUAX



Hon. Reuben E. Truax, one of Canada's ablest thinkers and statesmen, a man so highly esteemed by the people of his district that he was honored with a seat in Parliament, kindly furnishes us for publication the following statement, which will be most welcome to the public, inasmuch as it is one in which all will place implicit confidence. Mr. Truax says:

"I have been for about ten years very much troubled with Indigestion and Dyspepsia, have tried a great many different kinds of patent medicines, and have been treated by a number of physicians and found no benefit from them. I was recommended to try the Great South American Nerve Tonic. I obtained a bottle, and I must say I found very great relief, and have since taken two more bottles, and now feel that I am entirely free from Indigestion, and would strongly recommend all my fellow-sufferers from the disease to give South American Nerve an immediate trial. It will cure you."

"REUBEN E. TRUAX, Walkerton, Ont."

It has lately been discovered that certain Nerve Centres, located near the base of the brain, control and supply the stomach with the necessary nerve force to properly digest the food. When these Nerve Centres are in any way deranged the supply of nerve force is at once diminished, and as a result the food taken into the stomach is only partially digested, and Chronic Indigestion and Dyspepsia soon make their appearance. South American Nerve is so prepared that it acts directly on the nerves. It will absolutely cure every case of Indigestion and Dyspepsia, and is an absolute specific for all nervous diseases and ailments. It usually gives relief in one day. Its powers to build up the whole system are wonderful in the extreme. It cures the old, the young, and the middle-aged. It is a great friend to the aged and infirm. Do not neglect to use this precious boon; if you do, you may neglect the only remedy which will restore you to health. South American Nerve is perfectly safe, and very pleasant to the taste. Delicate ladies, do not fail to use this great cure, because it will put the bloom of freshness and beauty upon your lips and in your cheeks, and quickly drive away your disabilities and weaknesses. Dr. W. Washburn, of New Richmond, Indiana, writes: "I have used South American Nerve in my family and prescribed it in my practice. It is a most excellent remedy."

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EDWARD S. CARTER, EDITOR.

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ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, FEB. 24.

WHY SOME DO NOT MARRY.

It would seem that the hard times have affected the matrimonial market in the United States. One of the New York papers has been getting statistics from various cities, and the result is a falling off in the number of marriages during the last year as compared with the number in previous years. This state of matters may, no doubt, be fairly traceable to the financial depression, but apart from this, it is a question whether there is not less of a tendency to marriage among certain classes now than there was a few decades ago.

Among the wealthy and the really poor the marriage rate, probably, does not vary much from one year to another. To a young man of the former class, the question of ways and means to maintain an establishment and support a wife is not a factor in the undertaking, while those who have nothing and expect nothing more than a day to day maintenance have neither fear in the present nor apprehension for the future. The problem of being able to maintain this or that degree of style is not one for their solution. It is to the great army of the middle class that marriage is a serious question, and as civilization advances that question seems to be more and more surrounded by difficulties.

This middle class consists of those who are in that presumably blessed condition in which they have neither poverty nor riches. Thousands of young men are in receipt of fairly good salaries on which they can live by themselves in tolerable comfort. They can enjoy life, in a moderate way, and if so disposed can frequently save a little. Their surroundings are sufficient, though plain, and so long as their habits are good and their health is spared they have no cause to borrow trouble from the future. There is no question that they can get along well enough as they are, but the point with very many is whether they can get along equally well if married.

As a matter of theory a young man who gets the right kind of a wife should live not only more comfortably but less expensively than if he were single. This was the old fashioned idea, and it was the correct one. In former days young couples in highly respectable life were not ashamed to begin housekeeping in a small way, building up their homes as time and increasing prosperity would allow. It is different in these times. The tendency now, too often, is to begin with a style equal to their neighbors, and to seek to maintain that style at the cost of a good deal of worry and at times no small discomfort.

While it is a commendable ambition to feel a pride in one's surroundings, and especially to make home bright and attractive, there are a good many instances in which such an ambition may be misdirected. To build beyond one's means, merely to be thought as respectable as one's neighbor is pretty poor policy, but there is a good deal of that spirit among young couples in these times. The man who realizes this is very apt to be frightened out of the intention to marry by the bugbear of the expense which must be the result of such a step. He is afraid he cannot afford it, and perhaps he is right. This is a great pity for marriage is an honorable thing, and in the religious faith of many it is a Sacrament. It is better for most men that they should be married, and when the customs of society interfere to prevent an entrance into this honorable state, these customs cannot be called other than bad.

The prerequisites to a happy union are a suitable selection and a proper recognition of the duties and responsibilities of the married life. It may be that marriage is somewhat in the nature of a lottery, but it ought not to be. Illusions may be dispelled and the real may be very different from the ideal, but in the majority of cases the lives of both husband and wife should be happier than they would have been had they remained single. That many prefer to

remain single is not due to any doubt that marriage in itself is desirable, but through fear of the unknown struggles it may entail in the efforts to support a style in advance of that demanded when one is alone.

A young couple in middle life are not content to begin in a humble way in these times. Very often they start out with a stylish wedding followed by an expensive tour, from which they return to begin housekeeping on a scale up to, it not at times in advance of their means. At the best, the single young man frequently sees enough in the experience of others to deter him from seeking to have an experience of the same kind for himself.

Whether matrimony is increasing or decreasing in this country remains to be seen. The causes which have tended to cause a falling off in the United States this year do not so materially affect this country. While there has been no remarkable prosperity, there has not been a financial panic, but as already said, the panic may not be wholly responsible for the decrease. The expense of living is only one deterrent of matrimony in the United States. With the systems of small housekeeping and apartments so much in vogue there, the financial obstacles, in certain ranks, are really less than they are here. Besides in a great many instances, both husband and wife have been wage workers before marriage, and each continues to have an income afterwards.

The very fact that women are so often self-supporting, however, may to a slight extent account for the decrease. So many places are now open to women that a girl is not compelled to look to a husband for support, as in the old days when she had only a limited choice of vocations. If a girl does not prefer matrimony, she can afford to be independent, but for all that a man who is determined to marry can usually find a partner, if he looks about him in earnest. The independence of the women is scarcely an appreciable factor in the reported decrease. The men are responsible for the falling off.

It may be that a far from insignificant cause of the trouble is the terrible condition of the marriage laws in most of the states. A thoughtful man who sees so many instances of the light esteem in which the sacred bond of matrimony is held, may well fear to change his condition from the single to the married state. It is not alone in the notorious western states that marriage is made a mockery, but in the boasted civilization of New England is the same disgraceful condition of affairs. Unfaithful wives and husbands are too commonly brought to public notice to cause more than a passing comment, and that comment, alas! is not of condemnation. Divorced men and women are to be found everywhere, shameless in their effrontery and bold in the consciousness that their crimes have been condoned. The marriage of divorced people is recognized as fully as is honorable matrimony, nor are such marriages usually made as mere civil contracts. To make the mockery more complete, men calling themselves clergymen consent to officiate at these unhallowed unions, and in the name of religion set at naught the clear and unmistakable commands of God. In such a country it is no wonder that creeds are left behind, that sects are multiplied to suit men's views of what is expedient in this life, that infidelity is preached from the pulpits and that rank agnosticism is year by year gaining a stronger grasp in the land of the Pilgrim Fathers.

So long as crimes against God's laws for the marriage state are endorsed by popular sentiment, so long as the chief ground for divorce is not condemned, and so long as divorced men and women are married by ministers and recognized by society, so long will matrimony be fraught with perils. This may be one reason why there is a decrease reported from so many cities. There is ground for the idea among the thoughtful that marriage may unsettle rather than settle one's whole existence on earth.

THE REVIVAL WAVE.

A great wave of religious revival seems to be sweeping over the country; a revival that seems to have had its beginning in the commercial depression in the United States. It was predicted months ago, when the panic first started, and the predictions were based on a knowledge of what followed the great commercial panic of 1857. It would seem that at times when men realize their own helplessness, and are tossed by the waves of circumstances they turn to a higher power for comfort and aid in their trouble. From darkest New York, from wicked Brooklyn, from Montreal and other cities comes the same story of crowded meetings and a great religious awakening. Even in St. John there is reported to be a strong movement in a spiritual direction. The baptists have already had one revival and are expecting another, while among the methodists, where a special evangelist is at work, it is understood that crowds are nightly impelled to seek the penitent bench. Then, too, a large attendance is reported at the noonday meetings addressed by the church of England ministers, and not a few of those apparently interested are said to be well known clubmen from the building on the corner. How far there is a deep sense of conviction among the latter can only be conjectured, for the episcopalians do not

BOOKS AND REVIEWS.

Mr. John D. Ross, of Brooklyn, N. Y., multiplies his "Burnsiana" labors in the production of three volumes in the current year. That now before us is "Highland Mary: Interesting Papers on an Interesting Subject." This volume of 147 pages gathers up the best of the prose and verse attainable by the editor upon the fascinating subject of whom it may be said in the words of Dr. Waddell,—"She has entered on an immortality more beautiful than Beatrice's or Laura's in which respect neither complaint as against Burns, nor sorrow as for her should ever be obtruded on the world. It is enough for Mary and mankind that Burns once loved her."—The book opens with four of the five poems the poet dedicated to her memory,— "The Highland Lassie," "Will ye go to the Indies," the exquisite "Highland Mary," and the most tenderly pathetic of his elegies, "To Mary in Heaven,"—a poem full of the deepest and sincerest feeling. But where is "Alton Water?" There is evidence enough in the line,— "My Mary's sleep by her murmuring stream," to fit that delightful pastoral lyric as her own, if Gilbert Burns had not said that it was composed on Highland Mary, and that his brother told him so. Rev. William Wye Smith, of St. Catherine, Ont., well known for his excellent writings in prose and verse—tells in an article of much interest, including the main facts and most of the fables respecting this love of Burns—how the Bible poet gave her in "the hallowed grove," was found in Canada, and sent to Scotland, where it may now be seen among other relics in the monument by the Doon. Connected therewith is the lock of her hair. The next thing of greatest interest in an account (it may be legendary, for there is much mystery about her life and character) of her coming to Greenock and her death there at the home of her uncle, James Macpherson, of a malignant fever. A ship-wright, John Blair met her as she was entering the town, and afterwards described the meeting in a letter.

"While I was lookin' at the country, the river, and Greenock down to the waters edge, and hearkenin' to the whirr o' the moor fowl as they settled in a black oak on the larny's stocks, I see a leetle buxom lass comin' down the Kilmarlochan road. She was a weel laurd damsel, cheeks like roses. She had on a blue shawl, an' was carrying some things in her arms. I offered to help her to carry them, which she gladly assented to, for she was tired wi' a lang journey. She had come from Ayrshire, and had got a drive to Kilmarlochan, and was gain first to Jamie Macpherson's, the shipwright's, wha's wife was her cousin, and syne to Argyle, where her folk belonged." A pretty glimpse this—if authentic—of her concerning whom her lover said— "A' the charms o' the Indies Can never equal this."

SILLY AS WELL AS CRUEL.

Among the silly fads that the shallow-pates of the United States cities have taken to has been the wearing of live lizards as ornaments. These lizards, which are very small, are known as the American chameleon, and dealers have sold them with small chains around their necks, by which people who have no better taste can use them as toys. The unfortunate creatures, brought from the south, have thus been made to cater to the amusement of people during the rigors of a northern winter, they have been exposed to the cold and to all sorts of ill usage and probably have died by thousands. Now that the fad has had its run in such places as New York, attempts have been made to introduce the fashion into Canada, and a Montreal court has been called to deal with the matter.

A complaint was made in that city asking for a warrant against some fellow "for having wantonly, cruelly and unnecessarily ill-treated, abused and tortured certain domestic animals, that is to say, six lizards, otherwise known as American chameleons, by exposing the said lizards, for sale as pets, ornaments and toys, with rings fastened round their necks, to which chains and pins were attached; by depriving the said lizards of their natural and proper food; by exposing them to cold; by confining them in paper boxes, and depriving them of their natural warmth and sunshine to which they are accustomed." On this Judge DUGAS gave a decision refusing the application. In point of conformity with the statutes in that province, his decision seems sound, though it is to be hoped the law will be amended. It provides now for the punishment of ill treatment of cattle, poultry, dogs, domestic animals or birds, but Judge DUGAS decides that lizards cannot be included under any of these heads. They are not domestic animals.

The principle of all laws for the prevention of cruelty should apply to animals of every kind. It is as abhorrent to decant people that a bear, a fox or a lizard should suffer to gratify a senseless human being as that a horse, a dog or a cat should do. The Quebec law needs mending. No animal large or small, should be made to suffer by man's inhumanity, ignorance or crazy freaks, under legal sanction.

The Bishop of Chester, England, is trying to solve the liquor problem by a reformed public house which is now in operation in the parish of which Canon KNOX-LITTLE is vicar, in Staffordshire. According to an English paper, "the holder of the license is the Hon. FREDERICK L. WOOD, and all intoxicating drinks sold at the bar are for his profit. The manager, on the other hand, deals on his own account in non-intoxicating drinks and food supplied at another part of the inn. No drunkenness or rowdiness is allowed, and there are capital reading and club rooms, where concerts are provided, good stabling and out-houses, lawn garden, and a bowling-green." This scheme seems capable of even better results than the Scott Act.

The tailors have said so, and it must come to pass. At a recent banquet of the "Merchant Tailors, National Exchange, at Pittsburgh, Pa.," some of the leading names of the shears wore a new style of evening costume in which the features were a silk velvet dress coat, satin brocade waistcoat, satin knee breeches, silk stockings and other fixings in the way of laces. So good was the effect of the innovation that it was adopted as the proper costume to be worn at the next annual banquet. It seems tolerably evident that, sooner or later, the present sombre evening dress for men must go, and the artistic era will come again.

HARCOURT.

FEB. 23.—Mrs. James W. Morton, of Kent Junction, who has been visiting Mrs. Benj. McLeod, returned home today.

SALESBURY.

FEB. 21.—On Friday evening there was a pleasant party at Mrs. McMurphy's. Owing to illness and the storm the night before, a good many were unable to attend. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gillis, Mrs. Murray, Miss Nichol, Miss Agnes Wilcox, Miss Fannie Gray, Miss Dora Gray, Messrs. J. Smith, H. Crandall, J. Gaynor, P. Gray, A. Chapman and N. Blakney.

SHEDDIAK.

FEB. 20.—Miss Jennie Webster left on Thursday for Montreal, where she contemplates making a lengthy visit. She was accompanied as far as Moncton by her brother, Mr. A. J. Webster.

WATERLOO.

Miss Theal entertained a number of her friends on Monday evening.

ST. JOHN.

Mr. C. C. Hamilton spent Sunday in St. John.

ST. JOHN.

Mr. Adam Tait is out again, after an illness of some weeks.

ST. JOHN.

Miss D. D. Weldon gave a children's party on Monday evening for her young daughters.

ST. JOHN.

Miss Gertrude Evans is visiting friends in Shelville.

ST. JOHN.

Miss Eliza McDonald, who has been quite ill for some time, is recovering.

THE VERSES OF YESTERDAY AND TODAY.

"Uncle Joe." [The following lines are from the pen of the genial and venerable poet, George Martin, of Montreal. They were written upon the 23rd birthday of a neighbor and acquaintance of many years, and attest the genuineness of the heart's capable of such fellowship and constancy. We believe that "Uncle Joe" has since passed to his rest.—P. F.] It is pleasing to know that the sage "Uncle Joe" Has rounded the corner of four-score and two; Your hand, my old friend, closely clasped to the end, Let the mile-stones before us be first or last. Three decades, at least, since our first social feast, And never a break in the chain of those years; Through sorrow and joy we have journeyed old boy, Drawn closer together by laughter and tears. What meetings! what talk! what longings and what walking, In happiest fellowship we two have known! What thought and what feeling, under heaven's blue ceiling, Have charmed the fleet seasons that o'er us have flown! Though the morning and noon, and the sun and the moon Are not all that they were in the days that are gone, No cloud bars the west, and no demons infest The twilight whose hush is like that of the dawn. Thy hand, then, old friend, closely clasped to the end, While we treat life's declivity, cheerful and brave; Unlike some, who think flowing glasses to clink With the Devil—then cut him, when close to the grave.

SERENADE.

Serenade. Sleep on sweet soul till morning light Wake not from golden dreaming While earth beneath the silent night, A Paradise is seeming. Sleep on my serenade shall be, Oh sleep and dream one dream of me. I sing a serenade of peace Free be thy life from sorrow; Too soon alas my song must cease I go love with the sorrow, Sleep on, my serenade shall be, Oh sleep and dream one dream of me. I sing a serenade, farewell, Around me on the flowers; There falls a deep and holy spell, To bless my darker hours; Sleep on, my Serenade shall be, Oh sleep and dream one dream of me. I see the lattice window move, I hear a sweet voice falling, Her spirit sighs, Adieu my love, The past 'tis vain recalling; Sleep on, my parting song shall be, Oh sleep and dream one dream of me. C. P. G. G. GOLD.

MARDI GRAS.

The times are as hard as boarding house fare, Where tea is like water and coffee is rare; Where you get dry-look soup about three times a week, And they give you the pudding called Hide-and-go-seek; For the plums that are in it you never can find, And the sauce just saw sugar, then left it behind. P.

MY LITTLE GIRL.

Of course the little girl was just as much of mine as I, I held her in my arms, and she was mine as well; I told her that she'd better take the little one and go And stay a spell at Newton (Cre.), along with Uncle Joe; While I'd go off to some far land, and there I'd seek; Until I'd quite made up my mind which one was to give.

I tell you pride's an awful thing when it gets into the heart; I guess it was a thousand times I thought I'd rise and start And go right after her and that little maid of mine; I never heard a word from her, she never wrote a line. Then I had a spell of sickness and counted through my tears, And found I hadn't seen them both for more than sixteen years. Oh, my pretty laughing darling, she must be tall and fair; How I'd like to see her out in ribbons and feathers rich and rare, I could almost feel my fingers upon her soft white brow; That little sunny head of hers would touch my shoulder now. Yet the strangest thing, in all my dreams, she was a little child; With the yellow curls of babyhood and big eyes round and mild.

As soon as I was better, I started on my way, And reached the town at noon time, one hot and dusty day; And near by in the church yard, I stopped to rest and wait; There was a little baby's grave close to the mouldering state; I pushed aside a straggling vine, kind of curious, no more, Great God, my little girl lay there, dead thirteen years before. —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

GUILD'S SIGNAL.

Two low whistles, quiet and clear, 'Twas the signal the Guild, 'tis said— Gave to his wife at Providence, As through the sleeping town, and thence Out in the night, On to the light. Down past the farms, lying white, he sped! As a husband's greeting, scant, no doubt, Yet to the woman looking out, Watching and waiting, no serenade, Love-song, or midnight roundelay, Said what that whistle's used to say: "So love to you, So love to you." Working or waiting, go 'a night!" it said.

BETWEEN THE GATES.

Between the gates, Eternity lay limitless beyond; Though dreary dark the desolate deathful earth Slow circled; no sweet song nor sound of mirth; Bridges sombre spaces wide in human bond; But, while my expectant spirit dwelt with fond Instinct strength on hopes of earlier birth, A swelling sorrow rose and filled the death, And I my call I heard her voice respond! Then as we strove to clasp divided hands, A potent Presence set the stars to dance; And though I knelt before the messenger, My heart gave answer to his stern commands: "Shut Heaven and leave me in the endless night, So I may live and love one hour with her!" Walter Leon Sawyer in Worthington's Magazine.

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Social and Personal.

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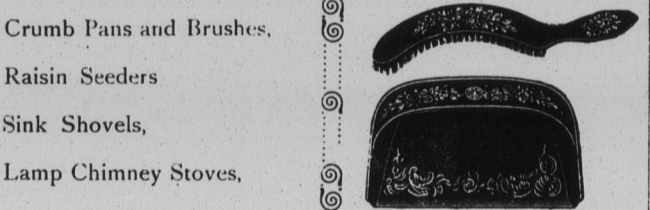


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It does not matter whether the man or the woman of the house buys the groceries, they want to be sure that they are of the best quality and as low in price as quoted anywhere.

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E. T. STURDEE, Selling Agent.

Cotton Dress Fabrics

Our carefully selected stock of New Cotton Goods including French Cambrics, English Cambrics, Printed Scotch Lawns, &c., &c., Stand Unequaled.



St. John-South End. The announcement of the death of Mrs. Pullen wife of Mr. James H. Pullen, which occurred at her residence, Horsfield street, on Saturday last, was received with feelings of the deepest regret by a large circle of friends.

Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. E. C. Jones, manager of the Bank of Montreal, died at her residence, King street, (East), on Sunday last. Mrs. Jones has been a great sufferer for the past two months, and her death was not wholly unexpected.

Miss Beattie Murray has returned to her home in Fredericton, after spending a month with friends in the city. Dr. W. P. Bonnell returned on Friday of last week from his trip to Boston.

Miss May Crockett, of Milltown, is visiting friends in the city. Miss Maud McKoon, of this city, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Geo. J. Clark, Milltown.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. McLeod, on Monday evening for a trip to New York and Washington. They will be absent about four weeks.

Miss George Stevenson, of St. Andrews, is the guest of Mrs. George Mitchell, in this city. Mr. W. F. George, of Sackville, was in the city on Monday, and left on Tuesday for Fredericton.

St. John-North End. Miss Mary Smith, of High street, has been confined to the house with a gripe.

Mr. Frank Rudbeck, of Strait Shore, who has been very ill for the past month, is somewhat improved and is now able to be up a portion of the day.

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Mr. Sandy Barnhill, who has been here attending the business college, returned to his home at Three Rivers, N. S., on Wednesday of last week.

Mr. James Hamilton is out again after an attack of grip. Miss Della Fowler, of Wright street, is visiting friends in Boston.

Macaulay Brothers & Co's.

High Class Dress Goods for Spring and Summer. Embracing all the novelties of the British and Foreign markets—many exclusive styles and novelties that cannot be seen elsewhere, and which we will not duplicate.

FOR EARLY SPRING. We are displaying a handsome lot of Novelty Scotch Tweed Suitings, Scotch Cheviots, Cheviot and Whipcord Serges, and Plain Broadcloths in all the new shades for spring, 42 in., at 85c. a yard. An inspection solicited. Write for samples.

MACAULAY BROS. & CO., 65 TO 69 KING ST.

A Little Gets a Great Deal GILMOUR, TAILOR, 72 GERMAIN STREET.

PERFUMES.

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

CONDENSED MILK, "JERSEY" BRAND.

Mother who wisely use Condensed Milk for INFANTS always buy "Jersey." There is none Superior. It is full cream, and only the purest and specially refined sugar used in its condensing. This milk is strongly recommended by Physicians as an excellent food for Infants and Adults.

PARISIAN NOVELTIES. WE HAVE received an assortment of these beautiful objects d'art, and are offering them at low prices.

MORLEY & HAYDON, - - 108 King St.

TOMORROW IS SUNDAY.

And if your home is chilly come to our store on Monday and see our heating stoves New Silver Moon, Vendome, Peri, Horicon, Tropic, Faultless, are only a few of the heating stoves we have. Come and see us.

BONNELL'S GROCERY.

We have 150 Bbls. Potatoes, asst. kinds, viz: Snow Flakes, Kidneys, Coppers, &c. Also Turnips, Carrots, Parsnips and Beets, for sale low at

Bonnell's Grocery, 200 Union St., St. John, N. B.

Daniel and Robertson, Cor. Charlotte and Union Sts., Saint John. We ask the special attention of out-of-town buyers to our opening of new Wool Challies, Printed Lawns and Cambrics and Zephyr Ginghams, &c. Beautiful colorings and designs many of them confined exclusively to us. Write for Samples.

S. C. PORTER, - - - 11 CHARLOTTE STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.



SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

(FOR ADDITIONAL SOCIETY NEWS SEE PAGES AND COUNTRY PAPERS)

HALIFAX NOTES.

PROGRESS is for sale in Halifax at the following prices: ...

It is not exaggeration to say that no performance at the academy ever drew a larger and more fashionable audience than the Pastime minstrels on Monday last. It would hardly have been thought that a minstrel show would have caught on like that. It is difficult to say exactly why it did. The reputation of the performers was perhaps sufficient to draw a good house, but there was a something unexplainable that caused the immense excitement over the production. On Monday night the performance lacked nothing and went off as well as was to be expected. The reputation of the performers was perhaps sufficient to draw a good house, but there was a something unexplainable that caused the immense excitement over the production.

Miss Randolph, of Fredericton, is in Halifax and is the guest of Mrs. Wallace Graham. Miss St. George, of Montreal, has been spending some time with relatives in this city.

The death of Mrs. Douglas, eldest daughter of Mrs. Burmeister, of Halifax, occurred last week at her home at Lakefield, Ontario. Mrs. Douglas leaves several children, having been twice married, her first husband being Surgeon Major McMaster, V.C. after whose death she became the wife of Surgeon Major Douglas, V.C. Mrs. Douglas is a sister of Miss Daisy Burmeister.

Many people regret to hear of the death of Mrs. James of Baltimore, nee Miss Cecile McCully, of Halifax and sister to the late Clarence McCully, of Fredericton.

The children's skating carnival to take place on Monday night will probably be the most popular one of the season, prizes of five dollars each being offered for the best costumes, and a prize of fifteen dollars for the best group. So many children were disappointed last week on account of the very bad weather, that their tickets have been made good for Monday evening and a very pretty and large carnival will probably result.

The rink event of this week is the evening party to be held on Wednesday, the hosts at which are the civilian subscribers to the private afternoons. This is the largest rink party of the season, and the amount of invitations issued, that has yet been given, and the rink is looking very well with its carnival decorations will make quite a pretty setting for the dancers and spectators.

Mrs. Montgomery Moore has issued cards for two small teas at Bellevue House on the 24th and 25th following Thursday. These small and very informal gatherings are the only entertainments which will take place at Bellevue House until Lent.

Several very pleasant sleigh drives were given in the latter part of last week. Captain and Mrs. Longe having an especially cheerful one, which went to Waverly to dine, and returned by moonlight. Two others were given on Saturday by different people, both going off remarkably well, as the sleighing was perfect and the night very fine.

Another attraction of Saturday last was a very good outdoor skating on the North West Arm, of which many people availed themselves, quite large numbers being given at several well known houses along the eastern shore.

A reception was given on Tuesday afternoon by the Halifax W. C. T. U. to Mrs. Archibald, the president of the maritime union. There was a very large attendance at the Grafton street rooms of the various members, who had gathered to welcome Mrs. Archibald.

I omitted last week to mention the very pleasant concert held at the Halifax Club by the members of that institution, and the kind they have given. Something is said about an "at home" to be held there later on in the season, but I believe this is not yet settled. The members of the City Club gave a very pleasant affair of the kind about a fortnight ago, which was much enjoyed by the guests, ladies being invited during the afternoon and gentlemen only during the evening.

The Rambler's club had their sleigh drive on Tuesday afternoon. Among this week's arrivals are Colonel A. W. Anstruther, R. A., who succeeds Colonel Saunders in this position; the Rev. F. D. Norman Lee, who has been making a short visit to England. Miss Violet Noves also arrived by the Numidia, and will make a long visit to Mrs. Gray Hart.

To the ladies who are thinking of getting up a ladies' minstrel troupe the following should be interesting. A great success was lately had in Dublin by the Maggie Minstrels. The ladies in this troupe all wore white satin frocks and powdered hair; the men wore the orthodox black and had blackened faces. The effect, it is said, to have been very pretty, and as I hear that an objection to blackening their faces is the reason many ladies have for not joining the proposed troupe here, why not adopt the Maggie idea?

A very pleasant little euchre party was given this week by a young hostess, being one of the nicest, and with the prettiest prizes yet given. Other things doing were informal teas and card parties, few of the devotees of the latter having given them up for Lent.

I hear the very pleasant rumor of a large dance to be given after Easter. We have had very little dancing this year and a little easiness would be very pleasant in the chilly weather of early spring. Halifax people almost seem to be enjoying themselves, as I hear of four Halifax ladies, married in England, as having been present at a large tea given in Portmouth for Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice by the Mayjores.

The concert given last week at St. Matthews, had such a very bad night that many people were disappointed and left at an early hour. It is to be repeated later on, a large audience would be a certainty. MORRIS GRANVILLE.

PETERSEN'S Piano, Music and Art Rooms. STEINWAY, CHICKERING and NORDHEIM PIANOS. SOULE'S Photographs, Water Colours and Glass Mounts. A. PETERSEN, 68 King St.

WHITE FELT SAILORS' SPECIAL SALE, DECEMBER. We purchased for Cash from a leading New York manufacturer a few cases White Felt Sailors' the "Mascotte" (high slanting crown) and during November and December we will forward to any address in the three provinces (charges prepaid) on receipt of 95c.

LE BON MARCHE. HALIFAX, N. S. \$37.50 BETS A GOOD ORGAN. This gives you an idea of our SPECIAL WHOLESALE PRICES DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO FAMILY. Write to-day for our Illustrated Catalogue of Latest Styles and Special Terms. Free to All.

Now is a good time to correspond with us about...

CARRIAGES for spring. PRICE & SHAW, 222 to 228 Main St., Halifax, N. S. Catalogue on application.

PROGRESS is for sale in Yarmouth at the stores of E. J. Vickery, Thomson & Co., H. W. Cann and J. A. Craig.

The marriage of Miss Isabel S. Taylor and Mr. John Hatfield took place in the Presbyterian church on Wednesday afternoon. The church was filled with friends and relatives. The bride was attired in a very pretty travelling suit of light grey.

The church was decorated with bouquets of flowers. After the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. Mr. Millar, the couple proceeded on board the steamer Boston, en route for their future home in the city of Mexico. Mrs. Hatfield will be very much missed among the young people of Yarmouth, who all wish her very much happiness in her new life.

The Herald of this week contains articles from the pen of two of our Yarmouth young ladies, one a description of a "Trip among the West India Isles," the other a very pretty poem.

Mr. Irving G. Hall has been on a visit to Yarmouth and returned to Boston Saturday night. Mr. Medcalf is on his way home, having left England some days ago.

Miss Sadie Lovitt and Miss Ida Munroe left for Halifax this week for a visit of a few weeks. Dr. Buchan returned to Boston on Saturday evening. The novel entertainment, "A quotation social" given in the Tabernacle on Tuesday evening was very well attended. Besides the enjoyment of the novel part of the entertainment was an excellent programme consisting of solos by Mrs. McKinnon, Miss Woodburn, Miss Redding, reading by Miss Jenkins and Mrs. Dennis, duet by Mrs. McKinnon and Mr. Churchill, and address by Rev. Mr. McIntosh. At the close refreshments were served.

Mr. J. L. Hetherington of Halifax was in Yarmouth on Wednesday last and left by steamer for Boston. Mr. I. D. Moses left for England on Wednesday by way of Boston and New York. Mr. Moses expects to be absent about two months. Mr. Robert Cax went to Boston on Wednesday night.

Mr. C. H. Dimock of Windsor was in town on Saturday evening. Mr. Chas. H. Caban, M. P. P., arrived in town on Saturday evening. Mr. W. L. Rhodes, of Amherst, was in town on Saturday. On St. Valentine's eve the Y. P. C. C. of Providence church, held a social entertainment in the vestry of the church, consisting of a good musical and literary programme, after which refreshments were served. A very pleasant evening was spent.

Mr. Wm. Law, M. P. E., arrived from Halifax on Monday last. Mr. Bower, of Shelburne, passed through Yarmouth on Saturday. Mr. Hatfield, M. P. P., arrived from Halifax on Monday.

Rev. Dr. Cartwright has advertised for Tuesday next, a lecture in Boston marine hall, on "Mary Queen of Scots." Mr. R. G. Hervey, of the southern railway, arrived in town on Saturday. Mr. N. W. White, M. P., was in town last week. Mr. Ed. Taylor, of St. John, was in town this week. Mr. John Chesley, E. A. of St. John, N. B., is visiting friends in town.

The entertainment given in Wesley church, Mill town, on Tuesday evening, was excellent, the vestry was well filled and a good programme given. Refreshments were served at the close and quite a sum of money realized for the improvements in the infant class room of the same church. Mr. G. D. Campbell and wife of Weymouth, were in town Saturday, en route for the States. Miss Estelle Baker, of Boston, Mass., is a guest of Mrs. J. F. Webster, Tatamont, Mass., arrived by steamer Boston Saturday.

WINDSOR, N. S.

PROGRESS is for sale in Windsor at Knowles Bookstore, 101 W. Water St. Feb. 20.—The Dorring-Bearer concert on Wednesday evening of last week was much enjoyed by a fair audience. We have had the pleasure of listening to Herr and Frau Dorrang before and never tire of their fine performance. Herr Karl Dorrang's singing was a new element in the organization and was highly appreciated.

Miss North of Hantsport spent a few days with Miss Lizzie Smith last week. Mr. and Mrs. D. Geldert are visiting in Lunenburg. Miss Mabel Payne of Halifax is the guest of her friend, Miss Lillie Allison.

Mr. Lewis Rice of Truro was in town this week for a day or two. Mr. Harry King left home from Dalhousie college for a day or two. Mrs. Harley of Digby, is visiting her mother Mrs. Hand.

Dr. and Mrs. Bowman are visiting in Halifax for a few days. Mr. Chas. Hobart has gone to Philadelphia where he expects to remain for some weeks. He has taken his little son with him. Mr. Arthur Drysdale of Halifax was in town this week.

Each sympathy is expressed for Dr. and Mrs. Moody in the loss of their little baby, a bright little boy of five months. Rev. Lawrence Amor and Mrs. Amor of St. Margaret's Bay are visiting Rev. Mr. Harvey.

Even though the Lenten season is upon us, parties have not entirely ceased. On Thursday evening of last week Mrs. C. DeWolfe Smith had a large and pleasant dance for her daughter Mrs. Hensley. It is unnecessary to remark on the excellence of the arrangements as Mr. Smith's home is well known to be one of the best and most cozyly arranged in town. Mrs. Smith received in a handsome dress of white cord silk.

Mrs. Hensley wore her wedding gown of white cord silk. Miss Lizzie Smith, a handsome dress of pink brocade. Miss Dorothy Smith, white cashmere, yellow trimmings. Miss MacDonald, blue green silk.

Mrs. Curtis, (Miss) open, white and green challie. Mrs. Norman Dittus, white satin. Miss Locke, blue velvet. Mrs. Hensley, black silk and lace overdress. Mrs. Hensley, black silk and lace. Mrs. W. H. Blanchard, black satin. Mrs. Louise Blanchard, white silk. Mrs. Hensley, white cashmere and silk.

Mrs. Geo. Geldert, white satin with gold trimmings. Mrs. Beckwith, black lace and red flowers. Mrs. Hensley, very pretty dress of white cashmere, with pale blue velvet trimmings. Mrs. Hensley, white cashmere and white. Mrs. Wm. Curry, yellow brocade. Mrs. L. Allison, white cashmere and silk.

Mrs. Geo. Geldert, white satin with gold trimmings. Mrs. Beckwith, black lace and red flowers. Mrs. Hensley, very pretty dress of white cashmere, with pale blue velvet trimmings. Mrs. Hensley, white cashmere and white. Mrs. Wm. Curry, yellow brocade. Mrs. L. Allison, white cashmere and silk.

MAITLAND.

PROGRESS is for sale in Maitland by James Cunniff. Feb. 20.—Mrs. Thomas Roy, accompanied by her daughter Annie, left on Monday for New York, where they join the ship which Captain Roy commands, and proceed to Havana.

Miss Mabel Putnam returned from Yarmouth on Thursday last, where for the past three months she has been the guest of her cousin, Dr. W. G. Putnam. The many friends of Mr. Augustus Eaton were pleased to welcome him home on Monday last. Mr. Eaton is now manager of a Western bank, and accompanied by his wife and child, is spending a well earned vacation at home here.

Mrs. Isaac Douglas is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Howard McKinnon, at Economy, N. S. Mr. E. C. Johnston has returned from Jamaica, where he has been spending the winter months because of failing health, and on Thursday evening last, the party, though small, was a most genial one.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Eaton have returned from a visit among Truro friends. After the card and dance to be given in the near future, and of which more anon. HOOKIE.

RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT OF SPRING PURCHASES. STAPLE DEPARTMENT.

Scotch Tweed in 1 and 2 Suit Lengths. Scarlet Flannels, White Flannels, English Prints, Damask Tablings, Towels, Dress Goods, Hamburg Embroideries.

An immense stock of Canadian Manufactured Cottons, Prints, Sheetings, Ginghams, Cottonades, Flannels, Underwear, etc., etc.

SMITH BROS., Wholesale Dry Goods, Groceries & Etc. HALIFAX, N. S.

MONSIEUR'S CHOCOLATES & COCOAS. COMFORTING OLD OR YOUNG ROBUST FEELER.

THREE POPULAR CORSETS.

SONNETTE. Perf. et-Fitting for Tall or Long Waisted Figures, \$1.00 a Pair. P. N. CORSET. Similar to above, in strong Jean with Satin stripes, Medium Long Waist, very graceful and comfortable, strong and durable, 18 to 26 inch. The most satisfactory "Ladies' Corset" ever offered for sale. Fast Black, 18 to 26 inch, \$1.00 a pair; Drab, 18 to 26 inch, \$1.00 a pair; extra sizes, 21 to 26 inch, \$1.25.

MANCHESTER ROBERTSON & ALLISON. Ladies Costumes. Ladies have a great deal of trouble in selecting dress goods. The variety is great. The quality is various and the merit claimed is sometimes more than the possession. When ladies are desirous of obtaining the finest grade of Black Dress Goods, they should ask to see Priestley's dress fabrics. These, as is well known, are the most ultra of durability, beauty and delicacy. They have long been the favorite dress goods of every Englishwoman. The Americans prefer them to French goods. Canadian ladies can obtain them from Priestley's Dress Goods.

HANINGTON'S QUININE AND IRON. THE GREAT TONIC. Purifies the Blood, Improves the Appetite, Prevents the attacks of Fever and Diphtheria, Removes Pimples and gives Tone and Strength to the whole system. IMITATIONS of this popular medicine are in the market, but Hanington's is the original and genuine. Do not be deceived by traders on its reputation, but always insist on getting Hanington's-Wholesale Druggists in the Maritime Provinces and Montreal supply the trade. All Retail Druggists sell it. Price 50 cts. per bottle. Six bottles for \$2.50.

DRUNKENNESS CURED. Father Murphy Gold Cure Institutes. Halifax, N. S., St. Margaret's Hall, College St.; ST. JOHN, N. B., OPENS MARCH 1ST, 1894. An Efficacious and Permanent Remedy. Correspondence Confidential.

14 KARAT GOLD PLATE. No turning black after one day's wear—can be worn a lifetime. Not a clock, but a strong wind gentleman's watch, open face—a superior time keeper. Agents wanted. Send fifty cents, stamps, to show you must build a name and we will send the sample to your nearest express office C. O. D. for the balance \$2.75. All Express Charges Paid. If you will send the full amount with your order we will send by mail, a Solid Silver Chain Free. You can make \$5 per day right in your own town selling these watches. Address S. B. HOWEY & Co. TORONTO, Can.

Puttner's EMULSION. Secures vigorous growth, averts disease, and makes weakly and ailing children strong and healthy. SMALL TOWNS LIKE BUCTOUCHE. Norton, Maryville, Chilpan, Harvey, Yanchoboro, Upper Woodstock, Presque Isle, Carleton, Fort Fairfeld, Weymouth and scores of other places should each have a boy willing to make money. He can do so easily by selling Puttner's. Splendid profit and little work. Address for information, Circulation Department PROGRESS St. John N. B.

REV. J. LEIGH writes: "I testify to the excellence of your Emulsion, it is here widely, and proved successful. edy for that rightness of, and never fails as you direct. "King of Diarrhoea

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NEW GLASGOW.

[Progress is for sale in New Glasgow by A. G. Fitch and H. H. Henderson.]
The annual dinner of the Glasgow Association was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred McDonald, last evening.

PICTURE.

[Progress is for sale in Pictou by James McLean.]
Mr. G. H. Elliott has been confined to his home by an attack of grippe.

[Progress is for sale in Pictou by James McLean.]
Mr. George Patterson, of New Glasgow, was in town Tuesday.

[Progress is for sale in Pictou by James McLean.]
Mr. J. W. Beckwith is in Windsor, the guest of Mrs. Geldard.

[Progress is for sale in Pictou by James McLean.]
Mr. J. G. H. Parker on Monday and Tuesday.

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ST. STEPHEN AND CALAR.

[Progress is for sale in St. Stephen by Master John Thompson, and at the best store of G. S. Wall in Calar on O. P. Train.]
Feb. 21.—Dover Hill, the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Young, was crowded on Friday evening by a very happy party of friends who gathered to see the snow train through the beautiful grove and grounds that surround the residence.

[Progress is for sale in St. Stephen by Master John Thompson, and at the best store of G. S. Wall in Calar on O. P. Train.]
The young ladies' gym club, formed last week, spent Sunday in town.

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ST. JOHN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC AND ELOCUTION. 155 Prince William St. Teaching and Duet School. A thorough course given in Piano, Harmony, etc., Voice, Singing, Elocution, English, French and German, Organ and Harp.

MRS. R. P. PORTEOUS (Frances Franklin) of London. Winner of Madame Sinton Dolby's Vocal Scholarship for Great Britain. Mrs. Porteous is prepared to receive pupils for lessons in the art of singing and advanced pupils for the pianoforte, Organ and ballad singing.

1894 SEEDS CATALOGUE. Illustrated catalogue now ready and mailed free to all who send us their address. We offer a most complete assortment of carefully selected seeds and Seed Grain, and are pleased at all times to give special quotations for large quantities—Eastgate Co. (Solely).

HAVE YOU TRIED CORSETS? The Best in the World. PRICE: \$1.00 up to \$2.50.

DR. BENNETT at 197 Hollis St., Halifax, Nova Scotia. Extract from a letter received by Dr. Bennett: "As your advice and remedies have done me so much good in times past, and the last time restored me to the best condition of health I was ever in, in my life, I seek your professional aid in preference to that of any physician in this city."

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED AT T. A. CROCKETT'S DRUG STORE. WANTED. YOUNG MEN who wish to learn to cut gentlemen's garments; ours is not only a school but also a practical cutting business, established for the past thirty years; when you graduate from our school be in a practical cutter and should easily obtain a position.

YOUR WIFE would like a bottle of GRODER'S. Buy it for her. It will do her good. IT IS A DIGESTIVE AID. IT IS A MILD ROGATORY. Many "first families" keep it in the house for every kind of Stomach Disorder.

MEAGHER'S ORANGE QUININE WINE. Prepared strictly according to the British Pharmacopoeia. Quinine in this agreeable form is quicker in action and more reliable than when taken in Capsules, Powders or Pills. DMSB—Half a Wineglassful. For sale all Drugists.

CAFFAROMA Makes the finest cup of pure Coffee in the world. "Sold in 1 and 2 lb. Tins only." For Sale Wholesale by Turnbull & Co., and C. L. Burbour and all Retail Grocers. C. A. LEFFITON & CO., - MONTREAL.

J. D. TURNER, To and Wine Merchant, 63 Union Street, St. John, N. B. Dealer in Oysters, Clams, Pies, Feet, Lumba's Tongues, German Mustard, Peasants and Fruit, Fresh, Salt and Smoked Fish of all kinds. Wholesale and Retail at 19 & 23 KING SQUARE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

CAMPBELLTON.

[Progress is for sale in Campbellton at the store of A. E. Alexander, wholesale and retail dealer in dry goods, groceries, hats and shoes, hardware, crockery, cutlery, furniture, carpets and machinery.]
Feb. 21.—The social evening of the women among the younger members of society was held at the residence of Mr. John Henderson and Miss Amy Price, to about thirty of their friends at the residence of Mr. John Henderson, on Thursday evening.

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Mr. George Patterson, of New Glasgow, was in town Tuesday.

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Mr. J. G. H. Parker on Monday and Tuesday.

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REV. J. LEISHMAN, ANGUS, ONT., writes: "It gives me much pleasure to testify to the excellency of K. D. C. as a cure for Dyspepsia. I have recommended it here widely, and in every case it has proved successful. It is the very best remedy for that trifling trouble that I know of, and never fails to help or cure when used as you direct. It deserves the name 'King of Dyspepsia Cures.'"







ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1894.

MEN WHO RULE BOSTON.

A SYSTEM OF REPRESENTATION THAT IS NOT PERFECT.

Aldermen Who are Elected by Tricks of Cheap Bosses—A Conflict of Art and Utility—It Has Been Worse Than It Ever Has Been in St. John.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—Two little naked boys on the front of the new public library building on Copley Square have caused more talk and excitement generally than half a dozen real live naked boys would have done had they ran down Washington street at midday.

The little fellows in stone have shocked the sensibilities of the meanest, nastiest, most sensational and unscrupulous paper in Boston, a paper which would not exist six months if it did not have naked boys, French balls, and all that sort of thing to dish up in the nastiest possible way,—a style which pleases the masses, and which some pure minded people probably regard as necessary in order to reform great evils.

But people who know the character of the men who are making capital out of this sort of thing, only regard all this alleged morality with feelings of disgust. When a newspaper takes a high moral stand in its news columns, "shows up" all that is immoral in public places, and calls upon the officers of the law to correct themselves—when the newspaper which does this, allows the proprietors of gambling houses, infamous resorts, or anything else of the kind to use its advertising columns; and compels the bright young men who have to look up all these nasty sensations to work for almost the love of it for they do not get more than enough salary to pay their board—there is something very, very wrong.

Boston's culture is somewhat of a curiosity. Here we have some of the most "enthused," "lovers of art" and all that sort of thing abusing those two naked little stone boys for all they are worth through the columns of a catch penny sheet, calling attention to something the vulgar mind would not have thought anything about, which hundreds have passed day after day without knowing they were there or giving them a moment's thought, while at the same time there was something for the true lover of art to admire, something which enhanced the beauty of the big building—there is anything beautiful about it at all.

The sensational sheet and a cheap governing body raises a rumpus which has made Boston ridiculous all over the country, which has attracted so much attention that when a Boston man of any prominence goes to New York he is besieged with reporters anxious for interviews on the naked little library boys.

I referred to cheap governing bodies, and in this particular instance I mean the Boston common council. The council is one of the results of ward representation, "getting down among the people," as they say; and although my greatest desire is, probably to see the common people take their proper place in the community, and secure those social and political privileges which are theirs by divine right, yet, when I meet the men whom the common people of Boston send to represent them in governing bodies, I am forced to the conclusion that the millennium is much further off than I sometimes think it is.

While it is well to get down among the common people, the system of ward and district representation is undoubtedly a curse. When you compare the men elected by the people at large, with those elected from certain districts, you cannot help realizing this.

St. John people have suffered enough from ward representation to understand what I mean, but it is in Boston, or any Massachusetts city, that you see the ultimate results of such a system of representation.

A few days ago, I started out to hunt up a member of the state legislature. I was told I would probably find him in a West End room. That struck me as a queer place for a member of the state legislature to be spending his leisure, but when I went up there, I found him with a white apron on, serving beer over the bar. He didn't even own the place, but was simply a bartender.

That wasn't a new experience by any means, for I have run across herdic drivers, cheap boarding house keepers,—well I'd have to reprint the directory if I attempted to give a list of the occupations of men, who represent the people.

Many of these men get elected simply because no man of any ability, or standing in the community would allow himself to be a party to the tricks and manipulations of the cheap bosses who control the wards and it is this which has made the common council and legislature such ordinary affairs.

In the bodies where the members are elected by the city at large, the result has been vastly different.

Last year the Boston board of aldermen was elected at large with minority representation and the result so far as the make

up of the board is concerned has been improved, although, no one can expect to see results in a single year.

Then there is the school committee, elected by the city at large, a body composed of some of the brightest men and women in Boston—a body as far removed from the Boston common council as a primary school is from Harvard University—the members of it feel that they do not represent a certain ward or section, but the entire city, and people of ability and standing are willing to serve on it. But even in such a body religion and politics raise the very devil at times.

However, all this is by the way. A member of the common council introduced an order in regard to the little naked boys on the public library building, and the newspaper interpretation of it all seems to be that the council wants to present each of the youngsters with a pair of ready made sixteen cent "pants." Some of the papers have reproduced the boys in nickerbockers, and while the result may meet the approval of the common council, it is not at all satisfactory to those who want cherubs instead of Pie Alley newboys to have the place of honor on the building.

Anybody can get anything through the Boston common council, provided he works his order in such a way that the working man plays a part in it. "The representatives of the people" are all ears for the working man, you know, and one sometimes finds it hard to determine whether a man is a knave or the most pliable kind of a fool.

At the present time there is an agitation which has for its object the placing of all taxation on real estate, and exempting personal property. The capitalists claim that they are doubly taxed; that when they own stock or bonds of a railroad, the railroad itself is taxed, also the stock or bonds as personal property—and so they argue in this way.

Talking with the councilman who is active in bringing the matter before the city government, he solemnly assured me that it was a movement which would benefit the common people, that he represented that class, and had spent days and weeks studying up the matter, which he considered in line with the views of Henry George.

On the contrary, this movement is in direct opposition to the ideas of Henry George, and every other great social reformer, and when he got down to the fine thing, the common councilman either did not know what he was talking about or else was playing in with the capitalists. This is merely a sample of the brilliancy which a city like Boston is compelled to tolerate in her government, and this man considered himself more enlightened than his colleagues.

The claim is often made that a large body is less corrupt than a small one, that while a man—like a certain person St. John people have had to do with lately,—could easily buy up a small board he would have more difficulty in "fixing" a large one; but when it is so easily to control a body of nonentities, of what use is it to the people?

Six new cases of small pox were discovered here yesterday, and the city is a little bit excited. The board of health, however, finds some consolation in the fact that none of the victims had been vaccinated.

There has been considerable talk about vaccination, you know, among people who do not believe in it, and there is reason to believe that the number of unbelievers is growing.

A short time ago thousands were vaccinated free; it was compulsory in the public schools. Scores of people were laid upon with sore arms, and in a few cases it was alleged that death resulted from vaccination.

A petition is now before the legislature asking that the law in regard to compulsory vaccination be amended.

R. G. LARSEN.

Bank of England Notes.

With the Bank of England the destruction of its notes takes place about once a week, and at 7 p. m. It used to be done in the daytime, but made such a smell that the neighboring stockbrokers petitioned the governors to do it in the evening. The notes are previously cancelled by punching a hole through the amount (in figures) and then tearing off the signature of the chief cashier. The notes are burned in a closed furnace, and the only agency employed is shavings and bundles of wood. They used to be that once a week the city was darkened with burned fragments of notes. For future purposes of reference the notes are left for five years before being burned.

The number of notes coming into the Bank of England every day is about 50,000, and 350,000 are destroyed every week or something like 18,000,000 every year. The stock of paid notes for five years is about 77,745,000 in number, and they all fill 18,400 boxes, which, if placed side by side, would reach two and one-third miles. If the notes were placed in a pile they would reach to a height of five and two-thirds miles; or, if joined end to end, would form a ribbon 19,455 miles long.

REFORMS FOR HALIFAX.

TAXES ARE TOO HIGH AND PEOPLE ARE NOT SATISFIED.

Changes Which Have Been Proposed and Have Come to Naught—They Were Not Reformed—No Changes to be Made for the Next Twelve Months.

HALIFAX, Feb. 22.—The people of this city are not satisfied with their civic government. That is a good sign—so far as it goes—if the system is bad. But there is not much advantage it citizens fail to get further on than the mere discontented stage—if they go from year to year only grumbling and complaining, either unable or unwilling to remedy the evils they suffer. Halifax citizens have reason for dissatisfaction with their civic government, and it seems equally apparent they are a long way from relief. A city whose wealth and business is increasing very slowly, but whose rate of taxation is advancing by leaps and bounds, should act in self-defence before it is too late. This year every property owner pays to the city in taxes \$1.61 on each \$100 he holds. Few, if any Canadian cities have such a weight of taxation. It is a grievous burden even though the hope is held out that next year the rate will be cut down to \$1.50. Is there any relief? Can the civic machine be properly run on less? Could not a better system of government be devised? These are the questions that have been asked in Halifax, and which some people have tried to prove can be answered with a "yes."

The legislature was approached with a scheme from the Citizens' Reform Association; and by the city council, with a bill to abolish the board of works, consisting of six aldermen, vesting the board's work in the city engineer and mayor. The citizens' plan was the creation of an executive composed of permanent heads of departments who should be removable only by a two-thirds vote of the aldermen. The executive would administer the affairs of the city, recommend money votes, etc., while the city council's duties would be legislative merely,—thus giving responsible parliamentary government for the city, except that the executive were not to be elected by the people, nor were they to be amenable to a majority vote. The legislature spurned this novel plan, and it never got further than the initial stages in the house of assembly. On the other hand, the city council had more success, for, after a hard fight, the bill to abolish the board of works was enacted, and on the first of May the board will cease to exist.

Many proposed changes were discussed, but now for a few months the subject of "civic reform" has received a quietus. The fact is, as an anti-change city father was heard to remark the other day, it should be remembered that mere changes are not necessarily "reforms." Doubtless that is what occurred to the mind of the legislature when they dealt so warily with the bills proposed.

The success of any system depends solely on the men who operate it. No matter how good the system, if operated by inefficient men; it must fail. It is men who are wanted in Halifax first—systems will follow.

Quite possibly there is not so very much wrong with the present civic system, if efficiently administered, now that the board is gone. It is not, after all, the present system that is so much astray, as its inefficient administration. The most powerful locomotive is useless without steam, or it mis-directed. The remedy for admittedly existing evils is safely in the hands of the electors. Let them send more capable men to the city council.

All the proposed changes had some good features, but on the whole they were mere changes, and possibly were not reforms, which if enacted into law would have been worse than the present system. The abolition of the board of works is only a step. The Senator Power scheme, for instance simply proposed to take the civic government out of the hands of the direct representatives of the people and invest it in the hands of an irresponsible body of life-long officials, amenable not to a majority but only to one out of three of the aldermen, and therefore rule by the minority,—an entirely new feature in nineteenth century popular government. If this executive were composed of angels it might work satisfactorily, but when composed of ordinary human beings it is quite possible that it would degenerate into a ring, whose members, being appointed for life and responsible only to one-third of the council, would be beyond the control of the people, running things according to their own sweet will.

The legislature has determined that, except that the board of works must go, there shall be no change in civic government for a year at least. During the coming twelve months citizens and aldermen alike may carry out a process of thinking what changes they would like, but they should make sure that the measures they propose are not merely changes but genuine reforms.

"DRAP-DE-DAMES," SPRING 1894.

French Broadcloth,

FOR DRESSES, COSTUMES, CAPES AND JACKETS.—This line of "Drap-de-Dames" is guaranteed to have been dyed in the yarn and manufactured from specially selected, pure, long staple, fine wool. Only those who have made a study of the subject realize the importance of this fact, and the vast difference it makes in the quality. Finish and Color of the cloth. The superiority of "YARN" dyed cloth to "piece" dyed is not only seen in the bright finish and richness of the shades, but in an additional guarantee of the greater durability of the material as it has the quality of the color. This splendid quality of "Ladies' Cloth" is superior to any we have sold at \$1.50 per yard, but, having purchased under most advantageous circumstances, we intend to give our patrons the benefit and have placed it on sale at

\$1.25 PER YARD, - - 52 INCHES WIDE.

In 20 different New Shades and Colors for Spring, including the New Green and Brown Shades, also Navy and Black.

Take the elevator to second floor, LADIES' CLOTH DEPARTMENT. New Stock of Box Cloths now received. 90c., \$1.10, \$1.25, \$1.70, \$2.40.

Manchester Robertson & Allison, St. John.

TOOK REFUGE UNDER THE BED.

How a Dalhousie Student Had a Little Celebration of His Own.

HALIFAX, Feb. 22.—A certain Dalhousie student endured the ordeal of Dean Weldon's law examinations for several days, and when at last they were over he was filled with a strange unrest which only a taste of the cheering cup could make bearable. The little he took on this occasion impelled him to dare great things. He bled himself off to the classic regions round the green market, and there found a colored owner of an ox-cart, laden with the spoil of Preston forests. The team took his eye and he bargained with the Prestonian to drive him in state to the college. It was not a very desirable fare, for the young man, with his eye-glasses and his jaunty swagger, looked as though he might try to run the team without the driver's assistance yet he took the risk. The Dalhousie boards on Cogswell street, and instructions were given to proceed to the college via that thoroughfare. The cavalcade started. Up the steep hills it wended its way, and the embryo Blackstonian seemed to enjoy the ride hugely. He drank in the "admirable" glances of those he passed by the way side.

Little did the poor Preston teamster dream that was coming. When the student reached his hospitable home he leaped from the team and made a bee-line for the door. He had made up his mind to travel no further that afternoon. The driver waited a reasonable time for the return of the youth; then he rang the door bell and made other demonstrations. Finally he was shown upstairs to the room occupied by his "fare." Fellow Dalhousians saw what was coming, and they hid "the fare" under the bed, eye-glasses, cane and all. He was not to be found, the Prestonian never thinking for a moment a Dalhousian would penetrate beneath a bed. The search was vain. "The fare" while in the seclusion of the bed, remained quiet. And so the expected and contracted-for ducaats were not forthcoming. It would only have been doing the square thing if the students had taken up a collection and sent the jehu away rejoicing, but they were not built that way, and not a single cent was put out. The young man may be celebrating yet, though he has not since been heard from. He had a good time on a very small amount.

The moral of this is that parents at home in the country often have a very imperfect idea what their sons do in Halifax beside going to college. It would pay to keep a sharp look-out for some of the boys.

Why a Woman Wears out.

One reason why the average woman wears out, grows old and plain before her husband is that through a mistaken idea of duty she lays out for herself at the beginning of her married life, a scheme or plan of duty and employment for her time, every hour filled with work, with rare and short periods of relaxation. This she follows religiously for years, feeling that she has done her duty because every household event occurs regularly and on time, while she soon becomes merely a machine, a thing without life of itself, of volition, she settles into her rut, and goes round and round on the same track everlastingly. Can any woman keep brightness, originality of thought or speech, or even mere prettiness, with such a life, and without those things how can she keep her husband and growing children full of loving admiration, which is the strongest chain by which she can bind them to her? How bright and jolly the neighbor's wife seems when she calls. In nine cases out of ten it is because the surroundings and talk of your home are variety to her and rouse her to originality and brightness of speech. In her own rut she may be as dull as any one.

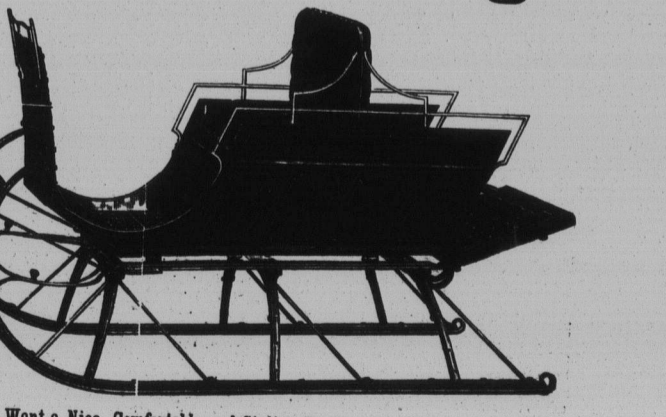
Qualifying an Assurance.

In one of the bedrooms of a hotel in South Lancashire is displayed the text: "I will lay me down in peace, and take my rest, for it is Thou, Lord, only that makest me to dwell in safety." Immediately under it comes this notice: "Owing to the frequency of hotel robberies, you are requested to bolt your door."—London Truth.

PLACE A CAKE of Baby's Own Soap in your linen drawer and it will impart to your clothes the delicate aroma of fine French Pot Pourri, in a modified degree. The longer you keep the Soap before using it the better. Beware of Imitations. The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Montreal.

COLONIAL HOUSE, PHILLIPS SQUARE. Mantle Department. NEW SPRING MANTLES. On Thursday morning the 15th, and following days we will show our New Spring Mantles. Henry Morgan & Co., - Montreal.

The Gladstone Sleigh.



If You Want a Nice Comfortable and Stylish Family Sleigh this Winter do not get any other than a Gladstone. For prices and particulars write to JOHN EDGECOMBE & SONS, Fredericton.

BARGAINS IN HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

Messrs. Edgcombe & Sons, of Fredericton, announce that they have the following horses and carriages for sale. 3 Shetland ponies with harness, complete; one Sir Charles colt, 4 years old, bay, hind and good; a set of 18 brand new carriages to be sold at 25 per cent less than usual price, phaetons, Gladstones, Concordes, Piano boxes, Corraling top buggies. All different styles of open and closed carriages at 25 per cent less than usual prices.



POLITICAL NOTES.

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

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

No. 8.

Bill Relating to Jurors—Board of Works Measure—Another great Reform Step—River St. John Improvements—Measure by Hon. Charles Connell—Initiation of the Money Grants—Opening of Session of 1866—English Railway Contractors' Failure—Another Vote of Want of Confidence in the Government.

The House went into Committee on a Bill (introduced by Mr. Harding, of St. John, the late High Sheriff) for authorizing the Corporation of St. John to dispose of certain City property.

March 26—On motion the House went into Committee on a Bill (introduced on a former day by the Attorney-General) relating to Jurors. In introducing it, Mr. Fisher remarked that the Bill had been prepared by the Law Commission; and although he might not be particularly wedded to every proposition, yet thought the provisions of it would prove acceptable. The Bill proposed the selecting of Jurors by the regular mode of balloting; and that every Freeholder, and those possessed of £100 property—that is, every duly qualified elector—would be drawn once in three years only, or as they came up in turn. It would also reduce the number of Jurors from 12 to 7 in Grand and Petit Juries, and provide 5s. per diem for each Petit Jury; also limit the time of the Jury when deliberating on a verdict, to six hours. Mr. Fisher thought that six men would answer the purpose as a Jury, for it was well known that three or four intelligent men generally directed a Jury; and as the Jurors must be paid in order to secure their services, by lessening the number of Jurors, the expense would be lessened. Mr. Ritchie took a medium view of the measure, and no doubt expressed the opinions of other members. He said he thought that the changes proposed would work unfavorably in Saint John. He would be willing to reduce the number of Jurors from 12 to 7, in civil cases, but would not support the reduction of Jurors in criminal cases. From his knowledge of the law, he could say, that perfect unanimity of a jury in civil cases could never be expected. He would therefore prefer trying the experiment in civil cases. He was also opposed to limiting the time to six hours. Although the law which compelled the jurymen to remain in the Jury room without food, &c., till they decided on a verdict was a relic of barbarism, yet it had its good effects; and thought the discretion of fixing the time was wisely vested in the Judge. Were the Bill prepared with those modifications he would not object to it; but yet, he would say, that the present system works well in St. John, and he thought it would be better to leave well enough alone.

The Bill was carried—The reduced number of Jurors to find a verdict not to be made applicable in criminal cases. In consequence of Mr. Ritchie's severe animadversions upon the Common Council in his remarks, that body called a special meeting for the consideration of the honorable gentleman's strictures, and passed strong condemnatory resolutions. March 27th. The Government introduced another important Reform Measure, viz: A Bill for establishing a Board of Works—for the better supervision of Great Roads, Bridges and Public Works in this Province. The Attorney General entered into an exposition of the principles and provisions of the Bill, and in the course of his remarks he stated that during the last 10 years the sum of £260,000 had been expended on the internal works of this Province. He also stated, there were 39 Supervisors in the employ of Great Roads and it was part of the Bill to do away with this part of the present system; and that by the Bill a new organization would be created. That there would be a Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works, and two Assistants to be political officers, that one of those Assistants would most probably be the Surveyor General; and he thought that the Postmaster General would be a suitable Assistant. The Surveyor General, from the nature of his office, would be prepared to render efficient assistance, and the Postmaster, from his acquaintance with the mail routes, would also be well prepared; and hence the beauty of the scheme. The Chief Commissioner to have a fixed salary of £2000, the others to have no salary.

A long debate followed, the speakers being generally in favour of the measure. Amendments were moved, but rejected; and the Bill finally passed by a large majority. Here was another example of the great influence wielded by a Government disposed to originate and pass useful measures for the good of the country. "The Board of Works" department is now answerable for the expenditure of all moneys for public works. A great deal of electioneering legislation and time of the House are saved. The Legislative Council passed the Bill unanimously. Honorable Mr. Steeves was the first Chairman of the Board of Works appointed. March 30. A Bill was committed, the principle sustained and progress reported, for granting the Bye-Road moneys in gross to the respective Parishes, to be expended by Commissioners to be elected by the ratepayers at the Parish Election and to take effect in March, 1856. This was another measure calculated to deprive honorable members of much influence among their constituents. 31st. Fifteen hundred pounds were voted for the improvement of the River St. John above Fredericton. A Bill was introduced in reference to the Burial Ground in Carleton (St. John)—the matter is of no more public importance than to notice a singular circumstance in connection with it. Petitions for and against the measure, numerous signed, were handed in; and the names of several of the same petitioners were on both documents, which goes to prove that the value of Petitions as a general thing, is not always in harmony with the public sentiment. April 3rd. Mr. Cornell moved the following resolution:

"Whereas, by Resolution of this House of the 24th April, 1851, it was resolved that to ensure the efficient and well working out of 'Responsible Government, it is necessary that the Post Master General shall be made 'a public officer; 'Therefore Resolved, That this House 'affirm the principle set forth in the Resolution referred to. 'The office to have a salary of £2000 per annum."

The House agreed to the Resolution, and it was left optional with the Government to make the appointment. They, however, failed to do so, upon the plea that as soon as the exigencies of the public service required the change the principle could be put in force. It will be seen hereafter, that as soon as an opposition Government was formed in a year after this, they at once filled up the office, by the appointment of Mr. McPhelin to the post. April 5th.—Mr. English said the House had now been in session two months, and nothing had been offered respecting the placing the initiation of money grants in the hands of the Government; he would now move a resolution to that effect, which he read in his place, and it was ordered to lie on the table.

This resolution appears to have remained on the table, for it does not present itself again in the reports of the day as having been taken up. [It was carried afterwards, as will appear.]

The discussions upon the various items moved in Supply, occupied, as usual, a great deal of the time of the House, continued day after day. A motion for a grant of about £10 would perhaps lead to a debate of several hours. The "initiation principle" was therefore a matter of great importance, and it carried would prevent these tedious and expensive discussions.

On the 12th the Legislature was brought to a close. Several important measures were the result of the labours of the new Liberal Government, such as the "Election Law," "The Ballot," the establishment of a "Board of Works," a "Board of Health," also assuming the responsibility, for the first time, of preparing a Revenue Bill, and showing an earnestness to stand by all measures. Another and by far the most important feature of the Session, was in the new Government reorganizing the departmental system—the heads of offices having been put into the Government, all to stand or fall by a vote of the House.

SESSION OF 1856.

The Legislature was called together on the 14 February. His Excellency in his opening Speech, spoke of the continued cessation of operations on the Railway works, and that he had directed the Attorney General to proceed to England in connection therewith.

[Note.—The meaning of this is—Messrs. Peto, Brassey, Betts & Jackson, the contractors for the Railway between St. John and Shediac, after commencing operations near St. John and at Shediac, and doing considerable work, suddenly withdrew their men and suspended operations in the fall of 1854. The whole summer of 1855 passed away, and no satisfaction could be got out of the contractors as to their intentions. At length the Government thought it advisable to send the Attorney General to England to have an understanding with the contractors, and it was then ascertained for the first time that they could not carry out their engagements, unless the price per mile was advanced to a figure they named. This was a breach that no one was prepared for, as the firm of "Peto & Co." stood so high that a failure of the National Bank seemed just as probable as this. More especially were people in St. John surprised, when it was taken into consideration that on the signing of the Contract in 1853, (a public dinner was given in the Custom House Building to Messrs. Jackson and Betts; two of the firm, presided over by Sir Edmund Head; and in the course of his speech, Mr. Jackson, held in such high veneration—or wished others to do so—the firm of which he was a partner, that he declared that if he was a partner, that he declared that if any one mistrusted the honesty, integrity or ability of the contractors to carry out their engagements he was ready then and there to tear the seals from the parchment, and abandon the work at once. It will be seen in the future how far this self-laudation was realized in practice.]

The governor regrets that the expenditure of the past year had exceeded the income; although the Provincial Secretary's Estimates had turned out to be singularly correct, he states the reason why this excess happened—viz: in the initiation of the money grants not having been placed upon responsible shoulders—the Government expresses a belief that the present Session will not pass over without changing a system fraught with such pernicious consequences. He speaks of the report of the Commission of King's College (before referred to,) and hopes that this Institution, as well as the other Seminaries of learning, will receive the attention which their great importance demands. The operations of the Board of Works are alluded to with commendation—Members may see at a glance the expenditures made upon the great roads and bridges, their judiciousness and necessity. And finishes up congratulating both branches upon the fall of Sebastopol.

Two members having died during the recess (Mr. Richard English of Carleton, and Mr. James Taylor of York), Mr. Hayward moved that the House go into mourning for one week, which motion was carried.

Feb. 14.—Messrs. Armstrong and Waters were sworn in as new members, the former for the County of Saint John, in the place of Hon. Mr. Ritchie, who during the recess had gone upon the Bench in place of Judge Street, deceased; and the latter for Victoria, (the former member, Mr. Rice, having been placed in the Legislative Council). Mr. Waters was taken into the Government shortly after being elected.

Feb. 15.—Mr. Godard was sworn in as a member for the County of Saint John, in place of Mr. Partelow, who had resigned his seat during the recess on being appointed Auditor General.

Mr. Hatheway gave notice that when the consideration of the Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech was taken up, he would bring the following Preamble and Resolutions before the House:—

"Whereas the present system of granting money exists in this branch of the Legislature, extravagant and improvident appropriations will constantly be made, and that regard to economy and the best interests of the Province at large, which is due from the representatives of the people to their constituents in the disposal of the public funds, can never be properly kept in view or adhered to;

"Therefore, Resolved, As the opinion of this House, that in order to carry out the principles of Responsible and Departmental Government in such a way as to be beneficial to the country at large, the right of Initiating Money Grants should be committed to the Executive Government, and the practice of the Imperial Parliament in this respect adopted, and further—

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this House that such a concession would secure to the people, from whom the Public Revenues are raised, a more economical, just, and equitable appropriation of the Public Money than can possibly exist under the present system, inasmuch as the Executive Government would then be responsible for the objects for which the expenditure shall be recommended."

Here was another evidence of a disposition of the party in power, to eradicate another evil with which the initiative system was so pregnant. It has been seen in previous



HON. JOHN H. GRAY.

numbers that various attempts had been made from time to time to transfer the money power from the House to the Government, but without success—whereas, had the influential members of the House and former Governments been anxious for the change, it could have been made any time prior to this.

Feb. 18th. The Address in reply to His Excellency's speech was taken up and discussed. Mr. Gray proposed an amendment, expressive of a vote of want of confidence in the Government, especially for the expenditure of large sums of money for Railway purposes. The honorable mover spoke for an hour and a half; and was supported by several disaffected Liberals, as well as all the old Conservative members. The opposition threatened to form a line, although the Government felt themselves to be strongly entrenched. The Attorney General led off in defence of the Government, and spoke for three and a half hours! The reader would naturally suppose that there must have been a great many damaging charges made, and therefore a great deal to explain away, when such an amount of time had to be consumed by the leader of the Government. But, it must be remembered that in entering into a long debate, involving the retrospection of a great variety of topics, a large field is necessarily opened up. The ground being pretty much the same in all such cases, and frequently gone over in these articles in alluding to the different discussions, it would only be repetition to reproduce the arguments—the charges and rebutments—in a debate like this that has no reference to any particular precedent. The Provincial Secretary (Hon. Mr. Tilley) especially showed the wholesome financial condition of the Province since the present Government came into power—and the good done by the Liberal Government. Whatever financial depression there was it was saddled upon the mal-administration of their predecessors, the effects of which could not be obliterated in a day; it was alleged that had there been a wish in previous years to alter the system of expenditures, all the extravagance, of which the result was now painfully manifest, even up to the present time, might have been averted. The speeches made on both sides were able and convincing, that is convincing to those belonging to the one side or the other. After a bombardment of fourteen days the House divided:—

For Mr. Gray's amendment: Yeas—Messrs. Gray, Wilnot, Hayward, Street, Connell, Boyd, Gilbert, Godard, Armstrong, Stevens, Montgomery, Botsford, Furdy, McLeod, J. A. Harding, McPhelin—16. [All now dead.]

Nays—Messrs. Fisher, Tilley, Johnson, Brown, Watters, Smith, Steadman, Sutton, McAdam, Ryan, Landry, Cutler, Hatheway, McPherson, Tibbitts, L. R. Harding, (Victoria), Kerr, McNaughton, Gilmour, McLellan, Ferris, Lunt—22. [All dead but four.]

Mr. End was absent and the Speaker in the chair. Government consequently sustained by a majority of six. The remaining sections of the address were then adopted, and a committee was appointed to wait upon His Excellency with the same.

[Note.—In No. 6, Mr. John M. Johnson is placed in the Dominion "Government," whereas it should have been in the "House of Commons." The reader, however, from time to time will please be indulgent whenever small errors present themselves, for the reasons given above. "Proof," as the articles go through the press, it is impossible for mistakes not to get into print.—G. E. F.]

Not Infrequent. "What part did you find most difficult when you were on the stage?" "Trying to live up to the salary I told my friends I was drawing."

SOME FACTS ABOUT PENS.

They are of Many Varieties and a vast Number are used.

Steel pen makers often receive suggestions for improvements from outside sources. The idea of utilizing the "Jel" of a pen as another nib is a favorite which crops up with perennial freshness. The saving of material and consequent reduction in price is pointed out in glowing terms by the would-be inventor, who, believing he has "struck it," asks an exorbitant sum for the patent rights, and fondly imagines his glorious idea will revolutionize the pen trade. Alas for human hopes! The idea is not a novelty, these reversible pens having been made twenty-five years ago, and were an unqualified failure.

The present day writer has the choice of an almost endless variety of shapes, from the Liliputian lithographic pens—some of which will make a line broader than themselves—to the giant magnumbonum and parcel pen, which will write points an eighth of an inch broad and sufficiently hard to write on wood; pens ranging in "touch" from the flexibility of a camel-hair brush to the inflexibility of a poker; pens with points turned up and points turned down; also divers patterns of more recent invention, the perfection of which has dispelled for ever the prejudice imbibed in the writing public by the use of the goose quill during several centuries.

Apreros of magnumbonum or barrel pens, the survival of the fittest is well exemplified by the decay of this once popular pattern. A couple of decades ago "magnas" were manufactured by thousands of gross, but in this economical age an order of any magnitude is a rara avis.

On being shown over a pen factory, the invariable remark of strangers is: "Where do all the pens go to?" A natural question too, when one considers that the weekly output from Birmingham, the seat of the industry, is estimated at 150,000 gross; in other words, the prodigious quantity of 1,125 millions of nibs per annum. There are half-a-dozen firms in the hardware city who manufacture between 4,000 and 5,000 distinct varieties, each in two, three or four gradations of point, suitable for writing in any language and on any paper.

One man's meat is proverbially another man's poison, and this is peculiarly applicable to pens. Shapes sold largely in Holland, for instance, are positively unsaleable in England; and, remarkable as it seems, several patterns current in Naples and the South of Italy are practically unknown in the North. One shape, called the "clique" pen, however, is much favored both in Spain and—mark the contrast—Scandinavia.

The most popular pattern for the home market is the well-known "shoulder" pen, with the good old "J" a close second; the latter being also exported in large quantities to India, where the natives fix the points obliquely to suit their style of writing from right to left.

Most pens undergo ten or twelve distinct processes, usually requiring a period of five or six weeks. Cards exhibiting these processes have been distributed by enterprising manufacturers, and have done much to dispel the popular delusion that pens are produced by putting a strip of steel in a kind of sausage machine, which turns out the article at the other end ready for use.

A Nobleman Who is an Ass. A London paper says there is an old nobleman who frequently takes a walk down Oxford Street, and who every night, on pulling off his boots, slits the uppers with a sharp knife down to the toes. It is so that he may never wear the same boots again. Every morning he has a new pair. He is quite sure of it—indeed, it is the only thing he is positively sure of—for his valet and everyone else are prevented by these gashes from entering into any compact with the bootmaker whereby the cast-off boots might be returned secretly to him and made to resemble new ones.

WHEN

Surprise Soap

HITS

The right spot (the dirty one)

be it in clothing, laces, cottons, flannels, anything, anywhere—it cleans quickly, thoroughly, without injury to what's under the spot. It takes the dirt without injury to finest fabrics.

SURPRISE Soap is for sale at your grocer's. READ the directions on the wrapper.

WHY NOT NOW?

Now is the time to get your spring clothing, or better yet, take last year's overcoat and suit to UNGAR'S. For \$1.50 you have a new overcoat, and for \$2.50 a new suit. It will pay you.

Ungar's Laundry and Dye Works, 28-34 WATERLOO ST., St. John, N. B.

BE SURE and send your Parcels to UNGAR'S Steam Laundry and Dye Works, St. John, (Waterloo street): Telephone 68. (Tr. Halifax: 80 to 10) Barrington street. They will be done right, if done at

UNGAR'S.

DO YOU KNOW For an Actual Fact that GRANBY RUBBERS ARE THE BEST? If Not, Try a Pair.

ESTABLISHED 1855 Taylor's Safes 145 & 147 FRONT ST. EAST TORONTO

B. B. BLIZARD, St. John, N. B., Sole Agent for the Maritime Provinces.

Have You Seen the New Yost Typewriter?

If you purchase a typewriter without seeing the New Yost you will make a very great mistake. If you buy after having seen it there is no danger of your making a mistake, you will have nothing else. It is the latest and best machine, has all the good points of its predecessors, none of their defects, and it is full of new ideas and improvements peculiar to it alone. Stenographers and experienced operators are unanimous in praising it. No antiquated Log Cabin with lean-to attachments. The same old ink ribbon, double scales and rickety print will not pass in this electric age. Something all modern architecture, with electric bell and all the new conveniences, is what the people want at the present day.



WHAT MUST GO: BAD ALIGNMENT. ILLEGIBLE WORK. FOUL INK RIBBONS. BOTHERSOME SHIFT KEYS. DOUBLE SCALES, ETC.,

are no longer to be tolerated or pardoned. THE NEW YOST has abolished them and no other machine can retain them and live.

Second hand ribbon and shift key machines for sale cheap. IRA CORNWALL, General Agent for the Maritime Provinces.

BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING, St. John, or the follo wirt Agent Messrs. B. Ward Thorne, St. John; A. S. Murray, Fredericton, N. B.; J. T. Whitlock, St. Stephen; W. B. Morris, M. Andrews; J. Fred Benson, Chatham; John L. Stevens, Moncton; Clifford W. Robinson, Moncton; H. A. White, Sussex; A. M. Hoare; Knowles' Book Store Halifax; J. B. Dinning, Clementsport, N. B.; D. B. Stewart, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Dr. W. P. Bishop, Bathurst, N. B.; C. J. Coleman; Advocate's office of Sydney, C. B.; J. Bryenton, Amherst; W. F. Kempton, Yarmouth, N. S.; Chas. Burrell & Co., Weymouth, N. S.; T. Carleton Ketchum, Woodstock, Clarence E. Caser, Amherst, N. S.; E. M. Fulton, Truro, N. S.

Sup... I WILL... The Story of a... You would ne... a heroine. She... as my story will... Nearly three... women been stri... toria cities to br... Chinaman within... him of the Saviour... In a pretty litt... an orange grove... mission. Seated... primers before th... Leo Chong, and... queer names. T... men they really a... learn; so anxious... studies aloud, m... teacher to him nece... In most Chin... teacher for every... This is almost e... necessity be tau... Helen had no suc... came at first, but... dead be consecrat... to sacrifice his on... work. "T-b-t, the... work goes on. Th... Reader. "L-o-v-e... out. Miss Helen... going on with the... verse, she tells h... Father sent his on... and live again that... Helen, and all, m... heaven forever, it o... and try to please hi... After a little the... Then they repeat th... in English, then a... weird, indeed, it so... Miss Gould soon... reach more by holdi... town. So, waiving... night after night... work among her lea... received anything b... for the Chinese a... who try so hard to h... months rolled by, a... blessed by God. At length the new... tain accounts of th... Chinese camps in o... men, lawless, yet m... tence of enforcing th... The Chinese Six C... to have great control... men, forbade them to... demanded. Consequ... ignorance, only a few... The night came... reached fever-heat... characters gathered fr... around three hundr... were made and argum... "John Chinaman... with the heathen!"... labor!" they cried. And, under the... moment, they starte... carry their ideas int... light could be seen... not without warnin... through the open dor... where, contrary to th... and scholars, the fat... her post as usual. "My place is with m... "The noise of bootin... nearer and nearer, u... filled with rough men... "We want to speak... the ringleader said... Erect and dignified... "I am here to represe... you want to speak t... through me." Pressing farther in th... your school. We will... "I will not give them... school. These are my... dismiss when I please... As Miss Gould steppe... she looked upon a terrib... streamed out upon face... —three hundred men fill... anger. Covered by a woman, th... crying, "We give them... to leave!" others, "forty... "I understand, forty-e... At this point offic... came in and advised Miss... her school for the night... "to dismiss them, now... into the hands of the mot... it." "Oh, midnight, wh... dispersed, she stayed by h... Now was the time for... Through the following da... discussed the matter. T... be protected. If go they... go in the proper mann... by an officer of the law... said that our little city, of... proud, and justly so, was... in the hands of a reckless... By night a different cla... taken possession of the... office galloped through... were placed at app... Ul' brave rioters failed... pledge of the previous night... was past, the stain remov... name of our city. Helen Gould claims simp... ber duty. The local pap... the 'Power of Woman' inf... spoke sneeringly of her mid... It was a desire for notori... citement that actuated her... Christ constrained her...



Sunday Reading.

TOLD OF NIAGARA FALLS.

Lessons to be Learned From the Powers of the Great Cataract.

Of all the thoughts Niagara has evoked... I suppose they would make many volumes if literature were scattered for them...

But, while he is planning and striving for the happiness of his wife, the education of his children, the comfort of his friends, the prosperity of his city, and still more when he is witnessing the consummation of his efforts...

The Phrase "Thank You"

A writer in the "Fall Mail Gazette" has been recently calling attention to the growing disuse of the phrase "Thank you." "The little word," it is urged, "seems to be disappearing from everyday conversation..."

THE DOORWAY IS NARROW.

Weights and Sins Must be Laid Aside by Those Who Would Enter.

Jesus Christ has bought us with His blood. He paid for all, and He has had but a fragment of our energy, time, and earnings. By an act of consecration, let us ask Him to forgive the robbery of the past...

Messages of Help for the Week.

"Give unto the Lord the glory due unto his name: bring an offering, and come into his courts. O worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness: fear before him, all the earth." Psalm 96: 8, 9.

"The humble shall see this and be glad: and your heart shall live that seek God. For the Lord heareth the poor, and despiseth not his prisoners." Psalm 69: 32, 33.

"It is good for me that I have been afflicted: that I might learn the statute. The law of thy mouth is better unto me than thousands of gold and silver." Psalm 119: 71, 72.

"It is better to trust in the Lord, than to put confidence in man." Psalm 118: 8.

"Where no wood is, there the fire goeth out: so where there is no talebearer, the strife ceaseth." Proverbs 26: 20.

"If ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's seed, and heirs according to promise." Galatians 3: 29.

"Put on therefore, as the elect of God, holy and beloved, bowels of mercies, kindness, humbleness of mind, meekness, long-suffering, forbearing one another, and forgiving one another; even as Christ forgave you, so also do ye." Colossians 3: 12, 13.

Silenced the Dancers.

The good people of Knoxville, Tenn., were brought into a strait lately, from which they escaped in a most commendable way. Some of the society folks planned a charity ball, to be given for the help of the poor, and without warrant or authority, signed the names of a number of church members to a published card commending the "ball" to the public.

An Evangelizing Nobleman.

Lord Bennett, who has just started on an evangelizing tour with Dr. English, is the only surviving son of the Earl of Tankerville, and is heir to a property that is second to Alnwick only in Northumberland. This young nobleman was trained for the Navy, and had a spell of service in the Rifle Brigade, but his religious instincts early developed themselves.

An Evening Prayer.

O God! tonight I cannot lay my head upon my pillow, in fitting way, My soul's great needs; Only bring My childhood's simple prayer; From heart to lip the dear words leap, "Now I lay me down to sleep."

Bibles at High Prices.

According to London "Tit Bits," the highest price paid for copies of an edition of the bible was one guinea a part, which was the price at which each of the seventy parts of Macklin's Bible was issued. Charles Macklin's splendid edition of the Bible was published in 1800 in seven folio volumes (ten parts to a volume), which were illustrated with engravings from pictures and designs by the most eminent artists of that day.

A Good Move and a Fine Store.

Have removed from the Domville Building to 68 PRINCE WM. STREET, store lately occupied by Estey & Co. Telephone No. 748.

INFLUENZA.

Or La Grippe, though occasionally epidemic, is always more or less prevalent. The best remedy for this complaint is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

A Good Move and a Fine Store.

Have removed from the Domville Building to 68 PRINCE WM. STREET, store lately occupied by Estey & Co. Telephone No. 748.

IRA CORNWALL,

Agents Wanted. Gen. Agent for Maritime Provinces, Board of Trade Bldg., St. John, N. B., or from the following agents: R. Ward Thorne, St. John, N. B.; A. S. Murray, Fredericton, N. B.; W. H. Morris, St. Andrews, N. B.; T. Carleton Ketchum, Woodstock, N. B.; Van Meter, Bathurst, N. B.; J. Fred. Benson, Chatham, N. B.; H. A. White, Sussex, N. B.; A. M. Hoare, Knowles' Book Store, Halifax, N. S.; J. Bryanton, Amherst, N. S.; W. F. Kempton, Yarmouth, N. S.; D. J. Stewart, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

DONT LET ANOTHER WASH-DAY GO BY WITHOUT USING

SUNLIGHT SOAP. YOU will find that it will do what no other soap can do, and will please you every way. It is Easy, Clean, and Economical to wash with this soap.

BUY CHOCOLATES G.B. See that G.B. MARK. Stamped on every G. B. Chocolate.

Nixey's Black Lead. Quick, Lasting Polish for Stoves & Grates. Easy to apply. Always bright and beautiful. W. G. NIXEY, LONDON, ENG., is the oldest and largest manufacturer of Black Lead in the world.

For a Delicious Use Ram Lal's of Tea. Ram Lal's PURE INDIAN TEA. Full weight in every package. AT ALL GROCERS.

THE AMERICAN \$8.00 Typewriter.

Writes capitals, small letters, figures and marks--71 in all. Easy to understand--learned in 5 minutes. Weighs only 4 pounds--most portable. Compact, takes up but little room. Built solid and simple, can't get out of order. Capital and lower-case keyboard alike--easily mastered. More "margin play" for the small letters which do most of the work. Takes good letter-press copies.

Writes capitals, small letters, figures and marks--71 in all. Easy to understand--learned in 5 minutes. Weighs only 4 pounds--most portable. Compact, takes up but little room. Built solid and simple, can't get out of order. Capital and lower-case keyboard alike--easily mastered. More "margin play" for the small letters which do most of the work. Takes good letter-press copies.

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# WOMAN and HER WORK.

There seems to be a doubt existing in the minds of some writers of the present day; as to whether the manners of the young lady of the year of 1894, are not decidedly inferior to those of her grandmothers, who was one of the society girls of the season of 1835, or of her mamma, who "came out" in the winter of 1866, and had six offers during her first season; and those who are on the affirmative side of the question make rather a strong point of the fact that the more rapidly our sex has advanced in learning and intelligence, the more attention they have given to the "higher branches" the less they have paid to the very important subject of manners; and they claim, these pessimistic writers that the old charm of sweetness and gracious courtesy of manner, went out with hoop skirts, and is somehow utterly incompatible with the tailor made gowns, and many caped jackets. Of course they don't say; in so many words, but that is the inference that can possibly be drawn from their remarks; and they lament the dear dead days of crinoline, water-falls, and good manners, even as the discontented farmer of today, laments the good old times when there were no railways to transport his produce to market and all the hay had to be mowed and raked by hand, but which he is sure must have been better than our own time, just because he has heard his grandfather say so.

Now I am not in a position to make comparisons on the subject any more than my contemporaries are, for the very excellent reason that I was not taking a leading part in the questions of the day, either in 1835, or in 1866, but still I have known plenty of people who were, and I have read a good deal of the literature of both periods; with the result that if I should be driven to make a choice between the girl of either of those years, and the maiden of 1894, I should unhesitatingly declare for the latter and I feel satisfied that she would not suffer by comparison if placed side by side with her rival of the past.

I indeed I cannot imagine any fair minded person comparing the two for one moment; the conditions under which they were reared were so utterly different that such a thing seems to me simply impossible.

The young girl of 60 years ago, was quite another being from the trim, square shouldered maiden of today; she was fragile and highly organized as to her system, with a strong tendency towards hysteria, and fainting fits, which was but the natural result of her unhealthy hot house existence.

She wore low necked dresses around the house from the time she got up, until she went to bed again, and she went out walking in little thin soled slippers tied on at the ankles with sandals, and without any heels to raise them out of the wet; her stockings were either white thread, or silk, and she never even saw a flannel undergarment, unless it belonged to her father, or an overseer, in her life, while the sight of a Scotch tweed dress would have made her faint. Is it any wonder then that she was fragile and had hysterics? Why the only reason in the world that she did not have pneumonia, and spinal meningitis, was because neither of those diseases had been discovered at the time, so she was restricted to a mild form of phthisis and faded away in a gradual decline unless her constitution was unusually strong.

As for her mental health, it was not much better looked after than her physical welfare, she was taught manners, I admit, lots of them, and she was also well instructed in the mysteries of embroidery, and I must admit that she was better versed in the world of good housekeeping, in simple mechanical knowledge, and in "still room" lore than any modern maiden, but as for real practical ability to face the world with its hard facts and rough ways she had none! It is damsel of our grandmothers day was obliged to earn her living, which did not seem to happen very often, her only resource lay in her poor little accomplishments, which she turned to account by imparting them to the younger generation of her own day, in the capacity of a governess, and a tough time she often had, poor girl, because mental endowments were not rated so highly in those days as they are now, neither were they paid for as well, so the way of the girl who tried to support herself in those days was like that of the transgressor—hard; and the natural result of such a condition of affairs made marriage almost the only vocation open to the girl of the period, therefore she was educated almost entirely with a view to making marriage her chief aim, and all her accomplishments seemed to converge in that direction. The graceful little arts and prim courtesies which our grandmothers learned with their other lessons, all had a place in her education. They were calculated to charm and bewilder the other sex, and, like the rest of her old-time manners, however perfect they were then, they would be sadly out of place now.

For instance, when one of Jane Austen's heroines either dropped her handkerchief, or was so unfortunate as to be chased by a mad bull she had only two ways of expressing her gratitude to the man who came to her rescue; she either slipped one foot

gently behind the other, grasp'd her skirts firmly in each hand and sank down towards the earth in an elaborate courtsey; or else she faint'd in his arms.

Now, either of these methods of acknowledging a favor would be decidedly out of place, at the present day, and would be productive of extreme consternation on the part of the man who received them. He is not accustomed to anything like that, poor soul, and I should tremble for the effect it would have on his nerves.

As for the belle of the sixties, I really cannot say very much about her. She was a long way off from me, and yet too recent for history to have much to say about her for some years to come; but it one may judge from the fashion plates of that time, and the pictures of her which still exist in bound volumes of "Punch" she was an airy being, who wore enormous hoops, very small bonnets, huge waterfalls, or chignons, and tottered around on very high heeled boots. I am not quite sure whether she had adopted the famous Grecian bend then, or whether it was a later sister of hers, but I know that she was rather a slazy young woman, it one may judge from the novels of that time, and that she had almost as decided opinions of her own as any fine de siècle young woman I know, and I don't believe she was one bit more polite, or "careful of her manners" than modern girls are, while I am quite certain she was much more helpless, and less fitted to make her way in the world than the sturdy, fearless lassie of the present day.

Perhaps it may be true that our manners are not as perfect now as they used to be, and that the more attention we bestow on the cultivation of our brains the less we care about our manners, but even so, surely the brains are most important in the long run, because they will surely help us to gain our bread, in this bustling, bustling, age, while I am afraid the manners won't, and even if our girls have fewer pretty ways than the belles of a bygone day, they are none the less to be loved and respected, neither are they any the less man's true helpmeet since it is their very ability to stand by his side as his faithful comrade and perfectly equal friend which is largely responsible for that change of manner of which some writers are complaining. Women are so much more independent now than they used to be that their manners have grown more independent also, and slightly more masculine, but not, I hope and believe less refined, or less courteous since the very first requisite, and evidence of gentle birth, and gentle breeding must always be a courteous manner, and a gentle consideration for the feelings of others. Without these no man can be a gentleman, and no woman a lady.

ASTRA.

### EPIDEMICS IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

Practical Suggestions for the Treatment of Infectious Diseases

Measles is usually considered rather a trifling disorder, and unless it is of an extremely severe type, or unfavorable complications arise, the danger to life is not great. The chest is the weak point, and great care is required in nursing, as bronchitis or pneumonia may be brought on by exposure to draughts or any sudden chill.

The early symptoms are those of a bad cold, chilliness, and feverishness, with aching limbs, headache, a constant desire to use the pocket handkerchief, and often hoarseness and cough. These continue for four days, when an eruption of dark red spots appears first on the forehead about the hair and on the cheek bones. They last a few days, generally about seven, then fade away and are followed by slight desquamation sometimes almost imperceptible. Occasionally, on looking in the mouth the red spots may be seen on the palate before they appear on the skin.

The child should be put to bed in a warm, well-ventilated room and allowed to have only liquid food, milk, gruel and broth, while the temperature is high. Anointing with vaseline, and sponge baths given with care under a blanket, are used to relieve the irritation from the rash. The doctor will order some simple mixture to quiet the cough. When there is much discomfort from hoarseness inhaling steam from a pitcher of very hot water will be found soothing, with hot fomentations to the throat.

If there is pain in the chest it may be rubbed with warm camphorated oil and covered with flannel until the doctor comes. Should the rash fade suddenly, and the child be delirious and apparently worse, put him in a warm bath containing four heaping teaspoonsful of mustard; keep him there a few minutes until the surface is reddened, then wrap him in a blanket, give him a little stimulant and send for the doctor at once.

The eyes are weak and must be protected by darkening the room and not allowing the child to try them during convalescence.

Measles is infectious even before the eruption comes out, and the same methods of disinfection as those used in cases of scarlet fever should be followed. If no symptoms appear in two weeks after exposure to infection the child has probably not taken it, though cases are known where it has developed after thirty days.

It is safe to let the patient mix with other children in three weeks from the commencement of the disease, if the rash has entirely disappeared and the cough is well.

As diphtheria is so very serious a disease, whenever a child seems languid and miserable, fretful and depressed, without apparent cause, examine the throat carefully. If it is swollen and covered with patches of gray membrane looking like slate-pencil

stencil send for the doctor. It is always safe to have medical advice when the throat is affected.

Until the doctor comes keep the child in bed. If the throat is painful procure a lump of ice, pour cold water upon it; when the effervescence subsides strain off the clear water and apply it to the throat with a brush or swab. If the child is old enough the throat can be gargled with the lime-water. Inhaling the steam from a pitcher of boiling water sometimes gives relief. The neck may be rubbed with warm oil and bound with flannel.

Milk, either hot or cold, should be given every two hours. The cold milk may have the white of an egg shaken with each cupful.

Strong beef-tea can be given and the doctor may order stimulants. The strength must be supported by nourishing liquid food. The trouble in swallowing makes feeding a matter of difficulty.

There is no illness in which the mother requires to exercise more firmness than in nursing a child with diphtheria. Life depends upon the application being faithfully made, and food being given in sufficient quantities. It is often difficult and distressing beyond measure to persist in doing this to the annoyance of the little sufferer, and yet if the membrane gains headway or the strength succumbs there is little hope of recovery.

Plenty of fine linen, old table-cloths or napkins, should be provided, used instead of handkerchiefs, and immediately burned.

Diphtheria being infectious there should be complete isolation. Children between two and seven years of age are said to be peculiarly susceptible to the disease, and it is possible should be sent out of the house. If it does not develop in twelve days after exposure they have probably escaped the danger.

Disinfection should be as thorough in scarlet fever as in diphtheria, and in cases of contagious disease must remember that a solemn responsibility rests upon them. If they are careless and do not thoroughly carry out the proper precautions they are directly responsible if the disease is carried elsewhere. No one wants to be the means of conveying infection, or perhaps death to another household. If everything that leaves the sick-room is disinfected and there is perfect isolation the disease cannot be transmitted.

The patient may be released from quarantine in five weeks from the commencement of the disease, if the fever and all other symptoms have entirely disappeared. Some authorities consider membranous croup as being practically identical with diphtheria.

Mumps is a disease which is more painful than dangerous. It is an inflammation of the parotid glands immediately under the ears. Sometimes only one side is involved, and occasionally the inflammation extends to other glands of the body. It often begins with a slight feeling of chilliness followed by fever. It is painful to attempt to open the mouth and there is difficulty in swallowing. Taking vinegar or any acid causes acute pain.

Very little treatment is required and no medicine unless a simple laxative is needed. Applications of warm camphorated oil to the swollen parts, and covering them with cotton batting, is soothing. The child must be kept warm and given milk and soft food, as chewing is almost an impossibility.

The disease is liable to develop at any time within twenty-four days after exposure to the infection. The patient may be allowed to go outside, if the swelling has completely subsided.

Chicken-pox is essentially a disease of childhood, for though it does occur in adult life it is rarely contagious among grown persons. The pocks are little vessels filled with a clear fluid which afterwards becomes less transparent. They appear first on the body and later on the head, only a few coming on the face. In a severe case it is sometimes a matter of anxiety to distinguish it from small-pox. The eruption in this disease is seen first on the face, and in most abundant there. In chicken-pox the vesicles last six or seven days, then dry up and crust over. It is not safe to let a child go to school until all these have fallen off, usually about three weeks from the time the disease begins. If a child has been exposed to infection it may develop at any time within eighteen days.

No treatment is necessary beyond keeping the child within doors, giving nourishing, digestible food, and a laxative if required. A warm bath at night is grateful, and draughts should be avoided.

Whooping cough commences with the symptoms of a common cold. The cough may begin at any time during the first two weeks, and the peculiar crowing sound, or whoop, which gives the disease its name, is easily recognized. The paroxysms are sometimes very severe, but an eminent medical authority states that he has never known an instance of death occurring in one. The child makes such violent efforts to expel the tenacious phlegm which is irritating him that he does not have time to breathe between the attempts. The glottis, or tiny opening at the top of the windpipe, is spasmodically closed. When it relaxes the air rushes in, causing the whoop, always a welcome sound when the paroxysm is alarming.

If there seems danger of suffocation the arms should be raised high above the head, then brought down and pressed on the chest, the child lying on his back, or he may be turned first on the face and then on the side alternately. Cold water may be dashed in the face and the feet put in hot mustard water. A piece of ice wrapped in cotton may be laid on the stomach. In these severe cases the doctor will prescribe a sedative, and he should always be consulted.

Sometimes the paroxysms are followed by vomiting, and then solid food should be given as soon as possible, that it may be digested and disposed of before another attack comes on. The child should be fed more often than usual and with especially nourishing diet.

Rubbing the chest with warm oil at night and in the morning and keeping it covered with flannel, is a wise precaution. A mustard plaster made of one-third mustard to two-thirds flour, and left on a few minutes until the skin is reddened, sometimes affords relief. Change of air may cut short the attack. In mild weather the child should be out-

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The British nation has £100,000,000 invested in American railways.

Two Chinese built suspension-bridges over two thousand years ago.

The longest artificial water-course in the world is the Bengal Canal—900 miles.

The parent of all the varieties of apples is a sort of wild crab, and its home is in the Himalayas.

Hollanders are perhaps the greatest tea and coffee drinkers, using 240 ounces to the individual every year.

It is estimated that during four and a half centuries three thousand million volumes have been produced.

Farley is said to have come from Egypt, and mythology tells us that it was used to adorn the head of Hercules.

Ireland has 156,000 dwellings of one room each, 357,000 of two to four rooms, and 304,000 of five or more.

Investigations show that colour blindness is about twenty times as frequent among men as among women.

In northern New Zealand harvesting extends from November to January. In the south it extends from December to March.

Though hard, the diamond is one of the most brittle stones. A fall on a wooden floor will sometimes crack and ruin a fine specimen.

The amount of air that a man will inhale in twenty-four hours would fill seventy-eight hogheads and weigh fifty-three pounds.

The Emperor of China pays his soldiers at the munificent rate of a trifle over 4s. a month, out of which they are required to purchase their food.

A pair of gloves passes through nearly 200 hands from the moment that the skin leaves the dresser's hands till the time when the gloves are purchased.

The counties in California have over 50,000 bee-hives, and export 6,000,000 pounds of honey, besides 300,000 pounds of comb and 20,000 pounds of wax.

The produce of 2½ acres (or about 7,200 lbs. of rose leaves) only makes 2½ lbs. of otto of roses. The latter, however, in its pure state is worth from \$80 to \$90 per lb.

Linseed oil is derived from the seed of the flax plant from which linen is made. It grows in all parts of Europe, in the Western States of America, India, and New Zealand.

The public building of Philadelphia, when finished, will have the highest tower on any building in the world. It will be 587 feet high. The building covers four acres, and will be finished next year at a cost of \$10,000,000.

There are 5,925 lighthouse stations in the world. Of these England has 817, the United States 802, Canada and Newfoundland 494, and France comes fourth with 444 lights. The whole of Europe has 3,477 lighthouses or stations.

Opium was first smoked by the natives of Java. They mixed the drug with their tobacco, and from them the Chinese learned the habit. After a time the Chinese tried the opium alone, and the effect proved more pleasurable to them than when both ingredients were used.

It is estimated that since the building of the famous Tower of Babel there have been 1,500 distinct languages and 3,500 colloquials, or 5,000 different forms of speech. At the present time 600 of the primary languages are dead, leaving 300 spoken all over the earth, with 2,900 colloquials.

Artificial eyes were first made in Egypt, of gold and silver, and subsequently of copper and ivory. Hundreds of years later, in the sixteenth century, when they were made in Europe, porcelain was the substance used, and the maker usually stamped his address on the white of the eye.

A Japanese auction is a most solemn affair. The public do not call out their bids, but write their names, together with the amount they are willing to pay, on slips of paper and put them in a box. These are looked through and the article awarded to the person who has made the biggest offer.

Breech-loading rifles were introduced into Europe in 1840, but did not at once come into general use. It is estimated that over 12,000,000 are now in actual service in the European armies, while 3,000,000 more are reserved in the arsenals for emergency. Statisticians say that there are 100,000,000 guns of all kinds in the world.

The Great Wall of China has been carried across rivers, through the deepest valleys, over the highest mountains, and, in fact, every natural obstacle that stood in the way of its progress. It is 1,250 miles in length. The total height of the wall, including a parapet of 5ft., is 20ft. Its thickness at the base is 25ft., at the top 15ft.

In Southern Germany for some years past oil has been produced from the beech-nut. It has given great satisfaction as a substitute for olive oil, but has not come into general use because the production is small. One reason why more has not been done in the production of this beech-nut oil has been the great scarcity of the nut in certain years.

It is always possible to tell the year in which any article of gold or silver was made in Great Britain, as a portion of the stamping consists of the annual date letter, which, read in conjunction with the hall-mark, denotes the date and place of manufacture. In London the hall-mark is a leopard's head, in Edinburgh a castle, and in Dublin a figure of Hibernia; in Sheffield a crown, and in Chester, since 1784, it has been a sword, erect between three wheat-sheaves. The Birmingham stamp is an anchor. The London date-letters were formerly distinguishable by the shape of the shields as well as by the character of the types; but the shields were discontinued in 1796-7, since when four alphabets have been employed, and the fifth, in the present year 1893-4, has replaced the letter S in modern full-bodied character.



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HAPPY HITS IN RANDOM SPEECH

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Many of the neatest things in verbal humor are sarcasm and in retort have been wholly impromptu. Sometimes even the speaker has missed at the moment the wit of his own words. The flash of amusement has come on other faces first. It was probably so with a wedding party which had assembled in a registrar's office. They were obliged to wait. The bridegroom was tardy. He came at last, and he was a white-haired patriarch of seventy. With gentle deprecation, the registrar addressed him—

"Another time," he said, "try to be here a little sooner."

Even a genuine Irish bull may be a felicitous appeal, and that on the spur of the moment. It was a "boy" from the Green Isle, at once ingenious and ingenious, who had his way with a gentleman "standing treat."

"How did you like that whiskey, Pat?" asked his friend.

"Sure, yer honour," he answered, "it has made another man of me, and that other man would like a glass, too."

Saith can be savage when it is quite casual. There was an aspiring amateur actor who strolled up to a famous dramatic critic—

"What did you think of the performance of our club the other night?" was the insinuating query. Quick and sharp as a rapier thrust came the reply—

"I should hardly have called it a club; it seemed, to me more like a collection of sticks."

Where there is no particular peril of any sort, annoyances have been abated by a happy hit in words. At one time there was a Captain Judkins in the service of a great Transatlantic steamship company. He was a gruff old sea, with little or nothing of the traditional gallantry of Jack Tar. He especially resented what he considered pointless questions of female passengers, and he would snarl back the very curtest replies. A lady tourist from Long Island was once on board a boat which Judkins commanded, and she was unwearied of his reputation for incivility. But she contrived to administer a wholesome lesson. She was standing at the captain's side one day, and, thinking no harm, inquired if he supposed it was going to rain?

"I beg your pardon," said the lady, with swift resource; "am I not speaking to the cook?"

Bystanders thought that the bear came off second best in the encounter.

Keboke, deserved or not, is often foiled by a happy advent. An Irish minister told his own land in hard times, and he employed a ploughman who gave him considerable vexation by his indolent habits. The master came up with the man one morning sitting placidly on his plough in the midst of his furrows.

"John," said the divine, gravely, "would it not be a good plan for you to have a stub-scythe here and be cutting a few bushes alone the fence while the horses are resting a short time?"

John's answer was ready.

"See here, sir," he said, "wouldn't it be well for you to have a tub of potatoes in the pulpit and, while they're singin', to peel 'em for the pot?"

The oddity of the idea secured a hearty laugh and rescued impudence from dismissal.

The roles are occasionally reversed. There were so in the case of a well-known English bishop and a querulous acquaintance. Complaint was made that the bishop treated the other in an off-hand manner, particularly in the matter of correspondence.

"My lord, when I write to you, you answer me on miserable scraps of paper," objected the grumbler.

"Very well, sir," was the bland reply. "Next time it shall be on foolscap."

A reply full of cleverness was given by a gentleman bargained for not accepting a post offered by government. He had pleaded unfitness. This was poor-poohed, and he was challenged for the real reason of his refusal. He neatly escaped.

"It what I have stated of my disability is true," he said, "it should be sufficient to have me excused. If I have spoken a falsehood, it is surely not advisable to give me such a position."

Equally delicious was the quick answer of a courtier to an Eastern princeling.

"How do you think the greater man, myself or my father?" was the question. It had elements of danger, but the nettle was well grasped.

"Your father, sire," was the reply, for though you are equal to your father in all other respects, in this he is superior to you—that he had a greater son than any you have."

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MEN AND WOMEN TALKED ABOUT.

The Grand Duke Alexis of Russia is now said to be an enthusiastic stamp collector.

Thomas Hardy, the author, has been studying the labor problem, and in his next novel he will discuss the differences between capital and labor.

Colonel William E. Cody, (Buffalo Bill) gives as his reason for refusing to run for governor of Nebraska that he does not purpose to exchange an income of \$200,000 for \$5,000 a year.

James Robinson, the once champion bareback circus rider, is spending his declining years on his farm in Missouri. Robinson is a native of St. John, and spent his boyhood here.

The Emperor of China, who is twenty-three years old, is now studying the French and English languages, while Prince Yoshi Ito, the fourteen-year-old heir presumptive to the Japanese throne, is pursuing a course in German.

Early last year the Sultan of Turkey presented to the Queen a suite of rosewood furniture of native manufacture, and, in return, her Majesty has lately forwarded to Constantinople a magnificently-framed photograph of herself.

The Princess of Wales possesses furs of the value of £12,000. An expert traveler pays periodical visits to Marlborough House to overlook the Princess's collection, as a single moth in it might work hundreds of pounds' worth of damage.

The Empress of Russia is very fond of the Danish blak or rye bread, such as is baked for the soldiers. During her majesty's visits to Denmark she eats this kind of bread every day, and when at home a loaf is sent to Russia every fifth day.

The German Empress is a victim of the photographic craze. She is photographed in all sorts of costumes and upon all occasions. A recent portrait represents her with a hunting knife by her side, a revolver in one hand and a lasso in the other.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, M. P., is one of the most courteous men in Parliament. Even in heated debates Mr. McCarthy has never been known to speak harshly of a political opponent, and he is respected by all parties in the house. He is believed to prefer literature to politics.

President Carnot does not care much for the fuss and flummery of official life. A separate entrance was built to his box at the theatre Francaise so that he should not be jostled by the common crowd, but he refused to use it, and the new entrance has been bricked up again.

Pope Leo, who is past 83, is the oldest ruler. The Grand Duke of Luxembourg and the King of Denmark, respectively 76 and 75 years old, stand next to him in this regard. The Grand Duke Karl Alexander, who lives in Weimar, is fourth in point of age, and Queen Victoria with her 74 years, is the fifth oldest monarch.

Clark Russell dictates his literary work lying down in his sitting room. "I have the plot before me," he says, "as I lie there, I close my eyes and realize the whole scene, which I describe as though it were illumined on canvas by a magic lantern. Before any work goes to a printer it is carefully revised and sometimes one-fourth rewritten.

John W. Mackay, supposed to be the richest man in the world, is not an American, but a native of Dublin. He has spent forty years of his life in the United States, and has entirely lost his native brogue. His wife is the leader of the American colony in London, but Mr. Mackay spends most of his time between San Francisco and Europe.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett has extraordinary notions about the bringing up of children. Hers have never been allowed to be corrected since they were born. However much they may have outraged the traditions of good behavior, sense of shame and the force of example were the only remedies permitted. It was as much as a governess or servant's place was worth to forget this rule.

The Princess of Wales has a remarkable collection of hats and bonnets, consisting of all those she has worn during the thirty years she has led London fashion. Each hat or bonnet, carefully put away bears the date of its use; and a history of the whims, vagaries and changes of feminine fashion, which are never so capricious as in matters of headgear, might well be written upon this interesting collection.

Miss Mary Dickens, a grand-daughter of the great novelist, has already published two promising novels, "Cross 'Arrents" and "A Mere Cypher." She is several years short of thirty, and lives at Regent's Park with her mother and father, who, being the eldest son, bears the Christian name of the author of "Pickwick." Part of Miss Dickens' life was spent at Gad's Hill, but her recollections of her grandfather are of the shadowiest.

Gen. Mellinet, the "father" of the French army, died in Paris some two weeks ago at the age of 95 years. He was a grandson of a member of the Convention, and son of one of Napoleon's Generals. He had an active military career, and was highly honored civilly. Throughout his life he abstained from stimulants of all kinds, and averred he did not know the taste of wine. To the last he was healthy, vigorous, and a rather peppery old soldier.

Ferdinand de Lesseps, of Suez and Panama fame, is eighty-eight years of age, and besides being one of the foremost engineers of the day has been a diplomatist of some distinction. At one time he was attached to the Consulate in Lisbon, and subsequently held various consular offices in Europe and the East. During the bombardment of Barcelona, of which he was at the time French Consul, he distinguished himself for his energy in protecting the lives and property of his compatriots.

The late Geo. W. Childs made it a rule of his life never to speak ill of any one. It Smith went to him and told him that Brown was his deadliest enemy, he sent for Brown and intimated that Smith was the dearest friend they both had on earth, and, owing to the kind things Smith had said Brown had said about him, he wanted to thank him and find out if there was any favor he could do for him. Unquestionably Mr. Childs' rule in life was the rare Christian one that if one check was smitten he would turn the other.

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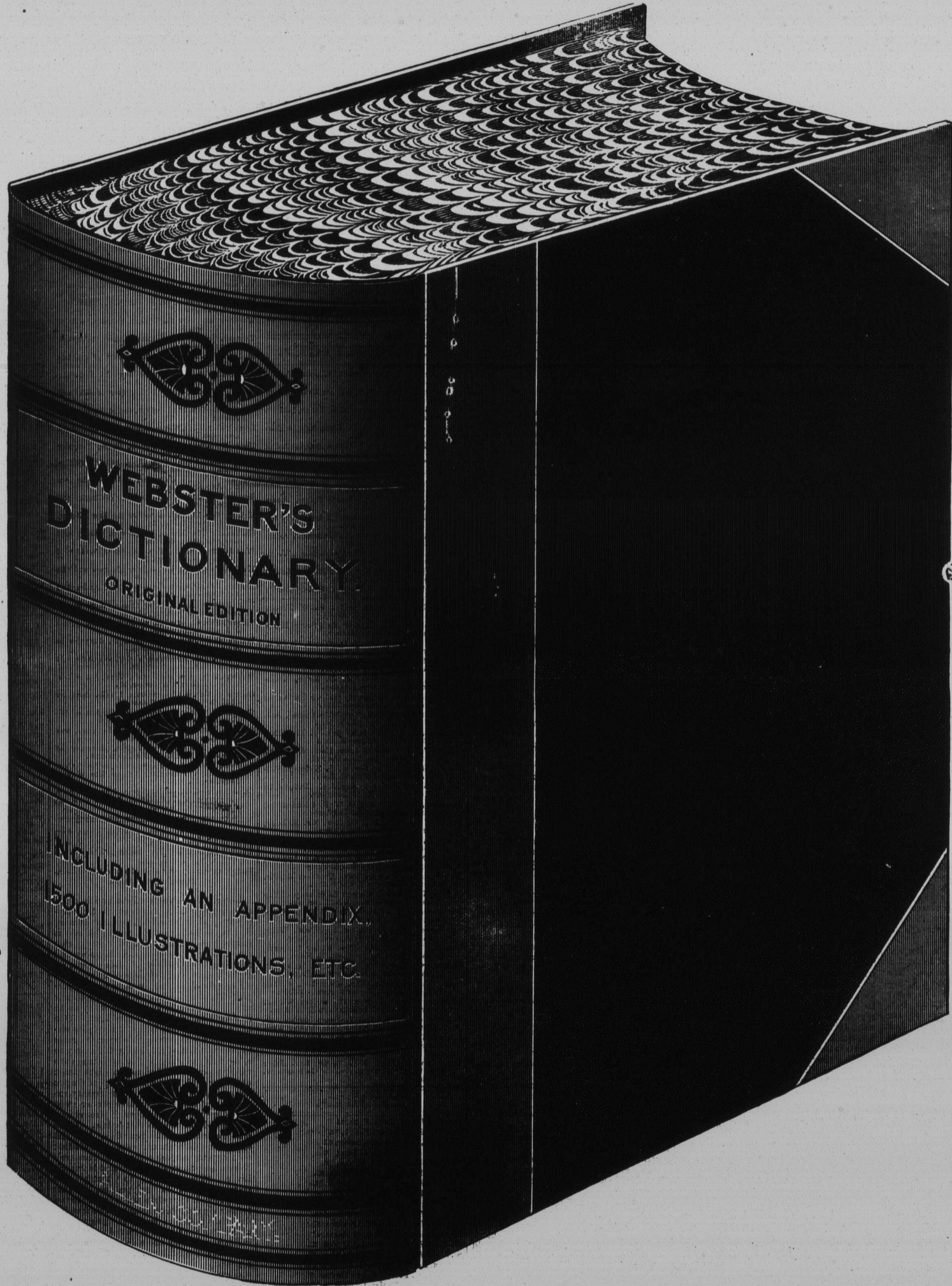
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BORN.

Bridgeport, Feb. 6, to the wife of C. J. Craig, a son.

MARRIED.

Boletown, Feb. 5, by Rev. E. Bell, John A. McKay to Janet Hovey.

River Charles, N. B., Feb. 10, Isabella Cook, 82. St. John, Feb. 18, of congestion, Thos. Wash, 31.

DIED.

Douglas, Jan. 31, John White, 41. St. John, Feb. 16, John Tapley, 72.

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