



We have started this competition partly to revive an interest in a useful study, and partly to increase the interest of the young folks in *PROGRESS*. The questions will be given every week and the publisher of *PROGRESS* will give One Dollar for the first correct answer that reaches *PROGRESS* office. The rules and conditions that govern the Bible Question Competition will also regulate this. Answers will be received until the Saturday following publication, and the successful competitor will be announced the next Saturday. Answers should be addressed to "History Competition" care *PROGRESS*, St. John, N. B. All letters addressed otherwise will not be considered.

According to the United States census of 1890, the total number of Indians in American territory is 230,000—it may be more or less. Of that number 50,000 to 60,000 are located in the Indian territory, and consists of tribes from New York, Ohio and other states east of the Mississippi, who are a peaceable people, engaged in farming and stock raising. The great majority—125,000—retain their savage instincts, their contempt for labor. Game, big and little, having all but disappeared from the prairies, their occupation is gone, and with it the best of their subsistence.

In an address before the "Sancet club," Chicago, Mr. Franklin Head made an estimate that it cost the United States treasury in 1890 \$14,000,000 to watch the Indian tribes of their northwest. \$7,000,000 were paid through the interior department, and as the regular army was chiefly employed to look after the Indians, and as \$14,000,000 were spent to maintain it, three-fourths of the amount, or \$33,000,000, is rightly to be put to the Indian account. According to this reasoning, Uncle Sam could dispense with a regular army if it were not for the Sioux, the Dakotas, the Shoshones, Arapahoes and other tribes in Montana, the Pacotahs, Nebraska, Wyoming, etc. For twenty years past similar expenditures have been made with no result in civilizing the Indian—in the mass. No serious attempt has been made to lift them from their state of savagery.

Those who denounce the present enormously expensive and inefficient system, argue if the Indians were put under the supervision of men who would by their example initiate them into the practical work of the farm and show them that there is nothing degrading in labor, they would before long become accustomed to civilized ways. They can point to the tribes in the Indian territory who support themselves by farming and stock raising as a proof that the red man is not irreclaimably given over to sloth and savagery.

The Jewish race possesses an extraordinary faculty of emerging scatheless and with renewed vigor from the most terrible adversity. Here, indeed, lies the true *cachet* of the Jewish nature. Consider what, unfortunately, is happening day by day in all our great cities. The craftsman or laborer, who comes up from the country, is stalwart, ruddy, muscular, "sound as a bell." His son is, by comparison, a stunted, hollow weakling. His grandson is, too often, fit for nothing but to hold horses' heads outside public houses. To all the deadly influences of town life the Jewish workman, condemned to pass his days in the fetid atmosphere of a ghetto, has been exposed for centuries. It may be that the strongest alone have survived. Certain it is that, overwork and underfed them as you will, the Jews steadily decline, as a race, to degenerate.—*D. F. Schloss.*

With half his dominions in insurrection in 1848, the Emperor Francis Joseph was in 1850 their absolute and rather cruel lord. Beaten in 1859 by France, beaten in 1866 by Prussia, driven in the former year out of Lombardy and in the latter out of Germany; obliged in 1848 to beg alms from Russia, and in 1867 to yield to the Magyars, he sits in 1890 as great a monarch as ever, with as many subjects, a greater army, larger revenue, and a far more secure position, the first of the great alliance on which the future of Europe hangs; but still, in comparison with his rivals, scarcely known. He has never won a great battle, but he is a great military power; he has failed repeatedly in diplomacy, and he has acquired grand provinces without drawing a sword or firing a shot. He has fired on his own capital, and is the only sovereign in Europe who dare lounge about it; he has ruthlessly oppressed half his subjects, and he has won them back so thoroughly that loyalty to his person is the cement of his many kingdoms. He has shown fierce ambition at every turn, and he is regarded as the one ruler who may be trusted not to use any successes he may gain to further schemes of aggrandizement. Men who should know, and who are rarely mistaken, say that he is not an able state charioteer, but he drives, and has driven for years, eighteen horses abreast, and they all go on the course he dictates, and he stands all the while quite tranquil, and not perceptibly touching the reins.—*The Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, by Politicos.*

Miss Lizzie Green, of 115 Germain street, St. John, sent in the first correct

answer to history questions No. 2. The names of those who sent correct answers are given below: Miss Lizzie Green, 115 Germain street, city; H. B. Price, Sussex, N. B.; Arthur J. Nesbitt, 134 Carmarthen street; Theresa Stuart, Fredericton; Violet Street, 191 King street east; Henrietta Thorne, Indian town; Charlotte S. Smith, 6 Peters street; Allan G. Crawford, 46 St. Patrick street; Fred Bishop, Moncton; Miss Lilian Nicholson, Fredericton; I. Byron Johnstone, 14 Elliott row; Thomas Hayes, 113 Queen street; Livingstone Monon, 28 Spring street; Miss Maggie M. Hill, 17 Garden street; Walter H. Smith, city; Mary Larkin, Carleton; Fannie Boden, Paradise row; Mamie Nelson, 247 King street east; Maud Hanington, Dorchester; F. G. Watson, Moncton; John I. Robinson, 100 Leinster street; Lily Belyea, Carleton; Mary Kelly, Adelaide street; Miss Mary McLeod, Fairville; John F. Donohue, Carleton; Fred T. Walker, Moncton; Jessie Ferguson, Richibucto; Maggie McGloin, north end; Miss May Ward, city road; Master George Gray, north end; Miss E. S. Payson, 66 Waterloo street; Master George Runciman, King street; Charlie S. Tulker, Upper Andover; A. Neville Vince, Woodstock; Miss Jennie McRoberts, Richibucto; Master Isaac Burpee, Mount Pleasant; Mabel Robinson, 57 Union street; Nina N. Gregory, Lancaster Heights; Harold A. Lyman, 294 Princess street; W. H. McCoy, Moncton; M. Evelyn Clay, 26 Dorchester street; Geo. A. Hallett, Grand Falls; Edna G. Powers, 59 Acadia street; Miss N. Peters, Hampton; Hal. Hogartie Swann, 218 Pitt street; Donald N. Macrae, 6 Wellington street; Nellie Duffy, 19 Cliff street; L. Price, 248 Union street; Allan Wakeley, 98 Princess street; M. Louise Lingley, 95 Douglas road; Florence M. Lewis, West end; Carrie Reynolds, Lepreux; E. L. Roberston, 7 Paddock street; Lawrence B. C. Mann, cor. Stanley and Wright streets; Miss B. Gallivan, Fairville; Annie F. Carlin, 40 Sydney street; Colin Carmichael, St. Andrews; "Susa," Fredericton; Nellie Whitehead, Fredericton; Miss Bessie K. Wetmore, St. Stephen; Lillie B. Taylor, Keohan P. O.; Miss Mary M. Gierz, Newcastle; Edith Evans, Moncton, N. B.; Thomas Horton, 35 Sewel street; Alice Campbell, Sackville; Maud Flewelling, Gibson, York county, N. B.; Ethel Rubins, Main street; Charlie Sloan, 22 Brussell street; "Oui sais-je?" Garden's creek; Grace Morley, 15 Coburg street; Katie I. Beverley, 132 Union street; Houston Livingston, Weldford Street; Maud Gibson, 250 Waterloo street; Mabel Ayer, Sackville, N. B.; Nellie E. Ryan, Moncton; Walter M. Doane, Carleton; Richard Grannan, Fredericton; Annie Galbraith, Milford street; George F. Dunham, West End; Ethel A. Flemming, Woodstock.

HISTORY QUESTION COMPETITION NO. 4.

(1) Who was governor general of the British North American provinces (now the Dominion of Canada) and who was the governor of New Brunswick when responsible government was established?

(2) At what place in Upper Canada did the Americans first invade Canada in the war of 1812; what was the name of the general commanding them, and who was the British general who opposed them?

(3) Name the acts of the British parliament, under provisions of which Canada (comprising what are now the provinces of Ontario and Quebec) was governed from 1774 up to confederation in 1867?

(4) In what years did the question of "the disputed territory" between New Brunswick and state of Maine create trouble, and how and where was it finally settled?

Advertising for a Servant.

"John, I think we'd better advertise for a girl," said a newly-married lady, who resided at West Kensington, to her husband the other evening. "I think so, too, my darling," was the reply. Then she brought pencil and paper to write the "ad." "Wanted, a good girl to do general housework," she wrote. "That's not enough," interposed John. "Put in something about being neat. I don't want a girl that isn't neat." "All right, darling. 'Wanted, a neat, good girl for general housework.'" "Better say at the end, 'No red-headed girl need apply.'" "Why dearest?" "Oh, I don't want any red-headed girl around." "Very well. 'Wanted, a neat, good girl for general housework. No red-headed girl need apply.'" "You might add, 'black-eyed, plump girl preferred.'" The husband looked reflectively at the ceiling. "John." The pencil and paper dropped to the floor. "What is it, my love?" "I don't believe I want a girl. They are more bother than they are worth. No! I have decided not to advertise for a girl, John!"

Something Worth Trying for! \$100.00 in Gold.

This is what "THE LADIES' BAZAR" will give to the person sending them the largest number of sentences constructed from words contained in the quotation: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you do even so to them." Every week during the contest they will give a "Handsome Family Sewing Machine" valued at \$50.00, to the person sending them the largest number of sentences that week. If preferred they will give the winner a Solid Gold Watch instead of the Sewing Machine. Special prizes for Boys & Girls. They do not offer impossibilities. The above will be carried out to the letter. Everyone competing will have an equal chance. No dictionary required in this competition. Send 10c. for sample copy of "THE LADIES' BAZAR" and full instructions. THE LADIES' BAZAR, 4 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.—A.

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THE ALL RAIL LINE

PORTLAND, BOSTON, NEW YORK, Etc.

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and all points in Canada, the Western States, and Pacific Coast.

For maps, time tables, tickets, sleeping car berths, and all information, apply at City Ticket Office, Chubb's Corner, or Union Station, St. John, N. B.

Intercolonial Railway. 1890—Winter Arrangement—1891

ON and after MONDAY, 24th NOV., 1890, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:—

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN

Day Express for Halifax and Campbellton..... 7.10
Accommodation for Point du Chene..... 10.40
Fast Express for Halifax..... 13.30
Express for Halifax..... 16.30
Fast Express for Quebec and Montreal..... 16.55

A Parlor Car runs each way on Express trains leaving St. John at 7.10 o'clock and Halifax at 7.15 o'clock. Passengers from St. John for Quebec and Montreal leave St. John at 16.55 and take Sleeping Car at Montreal.

The Train leaving St. John for Quebec and Montreal on Saturday at 16.55 o'clock will run to destination, arriving at Montreal at 18.05 Sunday evening.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.

Express from Sussex..... 8.30
Fast Express from Montreal and Quebec (Monday excepted)..... 9.55
Accommodation from Point du Chene..... 12.55
Day Express from Halifax..... 19.20
Express from Halifax..... 22.30

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway to and from Montreal are lighted by electricity and heated by steam from the locomotive.

All trains are run by Eastern Standard time.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.

RAILWAY OFFICE, Moncton, N. B., 20th Nov. 1890.

Shore Line Railway.

ST. JOHN, ST. GEORGE and ST. STEPHEN. Until further notice trains will leave St. John, (East) at 2 p.m. West Side, 2.20 p.m. Arriving in St. Stephen at 6.50 p.m. Leave St. Stephen at 7.45 a.m. Arriving in St. John at 12.10 p.m. Freight received and delivered at Moncton's, Water street, Eastern Standard Time.

Oct. 4, 1890. FRANK J. McPEAKE, Superintendent.

HOTELS.

HOTEL STANLEY, ST. JOHN, N. B.

J. M. FOWLER, Proprietor.

Terms, \$1.50.

BELMONT HOUSE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

The most convenient Hotel in the city. Directly opposite N. B. & Intercolonial Railway station. Baggage taken to and from the depot free of charge. Terms—\$1 to \$2.50 per day.

J. SIME, Proprietor.

QUEEN HOTEL, FREDERICTON, N. B.

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Fine sample room in connection. Also, a first-class Livery Stable. Coaches at trains and boats.

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ELLIOTT'S HOTEL, 28 to 32 GERMAIN STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Modern Improvements. Terms, \$1.00 per day Tea, Bed and Breakfast, 75 cts.

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No better location in the city, only 4 minutes walk from the L. C. R. Depot and International Steamboat Landing. Facing Market Square. Remember this building is on the corner of King and Prince William Streets. NO BIG PRICES—but good fare at moderate prices. Call on us and satisfy yourself that we will try to make you feel at home. Don't forget No. 10, "Blue Sign."

Permanent and Transient Boarders accommodated at low rates.

A. L. SPENCER, Manager.

A. & J. HAY, DEALERS IN

Diamonds, Fine Jewelry, American Watches, French Clocks, Optical Goods, Etc.

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DAVID CONNELL, Livery and Boarding Stables, Sydney St.

Horses Boarded on reasonable terms.

Horses and Carriages on hire. Fine Fit-outs at short notice.

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International Steamship Co.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK FOR BOSTON

ON and after MARCH 9th the Steamers of this Company will leave St. John for Eastport, Portland and Boston, every MONDAY and THURSDAY morning, at 7.25, standard. Returning will leave Boston same days at 8.30 a. m., and Portland at 5.00 p. m. for Eastport and St. John. Connections at Eastport with steamer "Chas. Houghton" for Saint Andrews, Calais and Saint Stephen.

Freight received daily up to 5 p. m.

C. E. LAECHELER, Agent.

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WILLIAM CLARK. SAINT JOHN **Oyster House,** NO. 5 KING SQUARE, NORTH SIDE.

How to Kill an Oyster. Don't drown him deep in vinegar, Or season him at all; Don't cover up his shining form With pepper, like a pall. But gently lift him from his shell, And firmly hold your breath. Then with your tongue and teeth Just tinkle him to death.

1,000 Bbls. Fresh Raked P. E. I. OYSTERS. The cheapest and best place in the city to buy Oysters.

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ARE now prepared to enter into Contracts with their Customers for either the

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at Rates as low as it is possible to produce the same with satisfactory results.

We believe our System to be the best at present in the market, and we guarantee satisfaction.

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Stock always complete in the latest designs suitable for first-class trade. Prices subject to 10 per cent. discount or cash.

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We Believe in Advertising.

PROGRESS has contracted for twenty thousand lines in one city daily, to be used within one year.

We practice what we preach. Advertise in the paper that advertises. Taking its great circulation into consideration, its rates are low.

The following advertisement appeared in recent issues of the *Globe*. Do we keep our promises?

READY, SATURDAY!

THE SIXTEEN PAGE "PROGRESS" WILL BE ON TIME.

Full of the Best Things Going—Beautifully Illustrated—More than Twice the Reading Matter—All for Five Cents.

The people want to know what the enlarged *PROGRESS* will contain—how in the world are you going to fill sixteen pages every week is the question of many people. Read this, and the question is answered. Buy the paper as usual, Saturday morning, and then see for yourself. While far from being as complete as it will be, we never hoped to see the first issue so attractive.

Locally,

PROGRESS will be brighter better than ever. Fearlessness and impartiality will continue to characterize its comments upon local affairs. It will always aim to give timely attention to the methods of civic politicians and wire-pullers. It will not be hampered by any political preferences or tongue-tied by any advertising sop. Above all, it will aim to make this portion of the paper even more entertaining and popular than it has ever been.

Society,

The large demand upon our space by this department has been one of the levers that forced the enlargement. This it an popularity and interest. SOCIAL and PERSONAL will be made even more complete and more entertaining than usual. To do this we want the help of the people. It is a mistake to suppose that this department is what is called "select." It may be true that the news supplied by this or by that correspondent comes under the head "select," but the columns of *PROGRESS* are open to all the people, and not simply to a part of the people. All accounts of social gatherings are gladly welcomed and printed by *PROGRESS*, provided they are accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

Illustrations,

The very best illustrations that money can procure will illumine the pages of *PROGRESS* each week. They will be both general and particular in their character. Arrangements have already been made to publish regularly the portraits of men prominent in the maritime provinces. These will be accompanied by admirably written sketches, which will add to their value from an historical standpoint. The general illustrations will be the best production of famous paintings, which will go very far toward enhancing the appearance of the paper.

Sunday Reading,

That there may be nothing in *PROGRESS* unfit to read on Sunday or any other day will be one of the cares of the editor, who at the same time, however, is well aware of the fact that there is a large class of people who lay aside the purely secular newspaper on Sunday. *PROGRESS* "SUNDAY READING" department will be selected with the greatest care; it will endeavor at all times to obtain the best thoughts of the greatest thinkers for its readers, and the men who preach pure gospel, who are broad in their views, simple and plain in their presentation of the Christian religion, will find a place in its columns.

Fashions,

The large addition to its space, will allow particular attention to the WORLD OF FASHION. We have made arrangements that cannot fail to make this department one of the most interesting and entertaining in the paper. Beside two regular fashion letters from New York

—which are specially written and beautifully illustrated for *PROGRESS*, and which will show the very latest whims in dress, there will be something of a more elastic and entertaining vein, also attractively illustrated, which will show the gay side of life. Local contributions by bright people, will make this department unusually complete.

Humorous,

"A little nonsense now and then is relished by the wisest men." The fact that this is a chestnut does not detract anything from its truth. The best anecdotes, the brightest sayings, laughable sketches, original and selected cartoons on every phase of life will add every week to the variety and spice of the paper. This department will permit no "blues." It will be as funny as pen, scissors and engravers can make it.

Musical, Theatrical, Literary,

These columns have already been interestingly and ably conducted in *PROGRESS*. Each of them is in hands well competent to do honest, impartial work. The writers have no instructions except to give their best opinion of what they hear, see and read. They are not hampered by the "counting room"—advertisement or no advertisement their opinions are not affected. They give them for what they are worth. That they are appreciated is shown by the popularity of the departments.

Fiction,

One of the most popular features of a paper with many of its readers is a good story—either a long complete one—in fact a short novel—or an interesting serial. *PROGRESS* will have one or both of these features. They will be written for the most part, by authors who have won popular favor by good work. Complete stories by FITZGERALD MOLLOY, "CAIMEN SYLVA" and "THE DUCHESS" have been engaged exclusively for publication in *PROGRESS* in Canada. "They come high, but we must have them."

Opinions,

Every effort will be put forth to make the editorial page of *PROGRESS* as timely and strong as possible. The ablest writers in the province have been engaged to contribute to this department from time to time. Party politics will find no place in it, though the right to support, oppose or criticize any political move of importance is, of course, reserved. *PROGRESS* proposes to get, when it can, the best opinion on every subject, local and general, in which the people are interested. This will mean money, but we believe it will pay.

Prize Dollar Contests.

Every Boy and Girl who is going to day school or to Sunday-school or in fact any person, young or old, who is interested in the study of History or in the Bible will find two interesting Prize Questions departments in each *PROGRESS*, the full particulars and conditions of which will be announced in the first Sixteen Page Paper. It is enough to say here that the one who sends in the first correct answer to the questions in either department will receive a bright new dollar bill in return for his or her trouble. These prizes will be awarded every week. They are given with two ideas—first, giving even children a keen interest in the paper and second that the search for correct answer will result in practical benefit to many readers.

Specials,

From its start, *PROGRESS* has tried to obtain the best special contributors that could be had. It has not been able to offer flattering inducements in every case, but it has done the best it could, and can count more special contributors than all the city papers. The bright work of "Geoffrey, Cuthbert Strange," "Bildad," "Jimmy Smith," "Astra," "Johnny Mulcahey," Mrs. J. E. U. Nealis, "Pastor Felix," "Casey Tap," and many others, whose *nom de plumes* are familiar to *PROGRESS* readers, have added much to the interest of the paper. These have been supplemented by others, whose work will speak for itself.

General,

So many features and departments have been omitted in the foregoing incomplete summary that, after a hasty reading of it, before it goes to the printer, it seems to convey but a faint idea of what the enlarged paper will really consist of. So much is omitted that it will be useless to attempt to include the forgotten in this paragraph. They will all be found in the paper, for which we ask an honest impartial trial. If results can speak, we have satisfied the people with an eight page one dollar paper. We will be content to allow results to speak for the 16 page two dollar paper.

EDWARD S. CARTER, Editor and Publisher.