

THINGS WORTH KNOWING

Homeopathy was originated in 1796.
The heat of the human body is 98 degrees.

There are only 7200 stars visible to the naked eye.

One-third of the Paris streets are planted with trees.

The manufacture of soap began in London in 1524.

A first-class eye costs about \$50 to manufacture.

All courts allow a defendant to appear in person if poor.

The first complete sewing machine was patented in 1846.

About 41 languages and dialects are spoken in London.

1,000,000 notes have been played by one person in 12 hours.

In 1814 steam was first applied to printing in the Times office.

Windmills were used in England as early as the twelfth century.

The great bell in the Montreal cathedral weighs 28,000 pounds.

Quills are said to have been first used for pens in the year 553.

A judicial separation does not authorize her parties to marry again.

There are 1,522,000 souls in Cape Colony, according to the census.

One man makes a fortune to eight that become bankrupt in England.

The greatest sea-ports in the world are at or near the mouths of rivers.

There are at this moment 130,000 Jewish soldiers under the Russian flag.

German shorthand writers rarely take down more than 45 words a minute.

The transportation of convicts was legalised in 1666, and abolished in 1868.

The commencement of Chinese history dates from 2700 B. C., or 4591 years ago.

It is estimated that the world's present stock of champagne is 110,256,000 bottles.

A codicil to a will must be signed and attested in the same way as the will itself.

The largest library is the Imperial, of Paris, which contains over 2,000,000 volumes.

Nearly 400,000 cigars are sold in London every week-day, besides 1,000,000 cigarettes.

Even in the most violent storm the sea at a depth of 50 fathoms (300 feet) is perfectly quiet.

The region of the trade winds extends to about 30 degrees on each side of the equator.

In Great Britain and Ireland consumption causes about a fourth part of the deaths that occur from disease.

The heat produced from the light of a fire-fly is only 1 per cent. of an equal amount of candle light.

The camel lives 40 years, the horse 30, the ox 20, the dog 12, the cat 10, the sheep 9, the rabbit 8, and the guinea pig 7.

The first English Duke was Edward the Black Prince; he was created Duke of Cornwall by his father, Edward III., in 1337.

The body contains about 28 lbs. of blood; about 6½ ounces pass through the heart in each beat, and in adults from 65 to 75 beats occur per minute.

On the accession of Queen Victoria in 1837, the crown of Hanover passed to her uncle, Ernest, Duke of Cumberland. In 1866 the Prussians, who had long coveted that country, found a pretext for seizing it and extinguishing the monarchy.

In Great Britain in 1889 the total cultivable land was divided as follows:—Corn crops, 8,075,172 acres; green crops, 3,299,647; flax, 2875; hops, 57,749; bare fallow, etc., 513,320; clover and mature grasses, 4,887,298; permanent pastures 15,865,863.

The first African exploring expedition on record was sent by Pharaoh Necho about the end of the seventh century, B. C., to circumnavigate the continent. The navigators, who were Phoenicians, were absent three years, and, according to report, they accomplished their object.

The imperial statute acre consists of 4840 square yards divided into 4 rods. The old Scotch acre contains 6146 square yards, the old Irish acre 7840 square yards. The acre, besides being the standard British measure of land, is also used in our colonies and in the United States of America.

Every town in England whose name consists wholly or in part of cester, ester, or chester (derived from Latin *castra*, a camp) marks the site of one of those wonderful entrenched camps for which the Roman armies were famous. Thus we have Chester, Cirencester, Doncaster, Dorchester, Gloucester, Lancaster, Manchester, Porchester, Tadcaster and Worcester.

Germany has a railway mileage of 24,730, France, 21,395; Great Britain and Ireland, 19,943; Russia and Finland, 17,824; Austria-Hungary, 15,442; Italy, 7260; Spain, 5932; Sweden and Norway, 5594; Belgium, 2939; Holland and Luxembourg, 1845; Switzerland, 1765; Roumania, 1470; Denmark, 1230; Portugal, 1143; Turkey, Bulgaria and Roumelia, 871; Greece, 378; Serbia, 323, and Malta, 7.

Melbourne's inhabitants now number 489,000, an increase of 206,000 in ten years.

St. Augustine, born A. D. 354, was the founder of the Roman Catholic church theology. He died in 430.

It is said that nearly two-thirds of the crime in London is perpetrated between 9 p. m. on Saturdays and 9 a. m. on Mondays.

London is mentioned by Tacitus, under the name of Londinium, as being in the year 61 A. D. a famed and affluent resort of traders.

The tallest chimney in the world is in Saxony, the second tallest at the Paisley Chemical Works, Glasgow, Scotland; it is 460 feet high.

Nine hundred and fifty submarine telegraph cables are now in operation, most of them in Europe. Their total length is over 89,000 miles.

There are 30 theatres in New York, including the variety houses. In London there are 49 theatres including only the better grade of music halls.

After a time sheep may be useful only for mutton. Wool, the chemists say, can be made more cheaply from wood fiber than it can be grown on sheep.

It has been reckoned that if the whole ocean were dried up, all the water passing away as vapor, the amount of salt remaining would be enough to cover 5,000,000 square miles with a layer one mile thick.

One-third of the students in Europe, it is said, die prematurely from the effect of bad habits acquired at college; one-third die prematurely from the effects of close confinement at their studies, and the other third govern Europe.

The depth at which some of the Belgian coal mines are worked is something prodigious. In a pit at Flenk the work is now done at 3,700 feet; in a pit at Fremmerin at 2,800 feet, and in the St. Andre pit at Montigny-sur-Sambre at 3,000 feet.

It is customary for the emperor of China to offer prayers every New Year's day for the welfare and bright prospects of his subjects in the eighteen provinces of his empire. At the ceremony eighteen pairs of candles are burnt, and the name of each province is marked on each pair. Any of the candles that burn badly signify that such provinces as are named will suffer great calamities—sickness and the like.

The latest scheme for direct railway communication between England and France provides for a double water tight tube, capable of containing two railway tracks, and sunk about 40 feet in the channel. The engineer proposing this method proposes to utilize the displacement and buoyancy of the tube to give the necessary support, piles being driven into the channel, to which the tube would be chained to prevent it rising.

Some rare metals, possessing special qualities, are used for certain work. Thus palladium is used in making some parts of time-pieces, and iridium for the points of gold pens. Lithium is the lightest of metals. Rhodium is extremely hard and brittle and is only fusible at a very high temperature, and iridium is the heaviest substance hitherto discovered. The uninitiated have no idea of the value of these scarce products, which are most of them, far more precious than gold or silver.

The population of Italy is about equal to the population of England and Wales; but in Italy there died in 1888, 820,000, and in England 510,000—27 per 1000 against 17 per 1000. The difference between the two countries as regards infectious or poisonous, and therefore preventable diseases, is startlingly great. In the year 1888 small-pox killed per million, 36 persons in England, 594 in Italy; diphtheria—295 in England, 841 in Italy; typhoid fever—184 in England, 769 in Italy.

In 1889 the mortality from phthisis in New Zealand was at the rate of 8.13 per 10,000, as against 15.91 in England. Tasmania had exactly the same rate as New Zealand, and Victoria only a fraction less than England. In the matter of typhoid fever, England and New Zealand came very close together, 1.69, as against 1.92; while Tasmania had 7.59. In cancer, England had 6.10, as against 4.34; but this latter figure showed a formidable increase over the 2.80 of 1880.

The water of the Great Salt Lake in Utah is so buoyant, it is stated, that a man may float in it at full length upon his back, having his head and neck, his legs to the knees, and both arms to the elbow, entirely out of water. If he assumes a sitting position, with the arms extended, his shoulders will rise above the water. Swimming, however, is difficult, from the tendency of the lower extremities to rise above the surface; and the brine is so strong that it cannot be swallowed without danger of strangulation, while a particle of it in the eye causes intense pain.

Mr. W. Rushton, L. D. S., London, says the food eaten by civilised man in this age is, as it were, half masticated and digested already, so that the teeth are much less called upon in the process of eating. As a consequence, in obedience to a natural law, disuse is being followed by deterioration. The modern ideal of refinement and beauty also makes too large a claim upon delicate jaws to do other than militate against the transmission of sound teeth to offspring. The jaws of the European races are gradually getting smaller, and the teeth being less plastic remain about the same size and thus overcrowd and interfere with each other. The results of this general degradation of the teeth are toothache, neuralgia, loss of the teeth, fetid breath, dyspepsia, &c.

The circumference of the earth is 34,889 miles. The moon's distance from the earth is 240,000 miles. The diameter of the sun is 880,000 miles.

The characters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, are of Indian origin. They were introduced into Europe by the Moors, but did not come into general use till after the invention of printing.

According to Professor Grandean, the surface of the earth consists of 33,600,000,000 acres, and on these there is a population of 1,429,000,000 persons. This is about 23½ acres to each person.

The first application of steam to ploughing dates from 1770, when Richard L. Edgeworth took out a patent for a steam ploughing machine, but it was 1852 before such application proved of any economic value.

Siam and its dependencies have an area of 300,000 square miles, or little more than twice the size of Great Britain and Ireland. The total population of Siam proper and its tributary states is about 12,000,000.

A St. Petersburg paper contains the following book statistics: For every hundred citizens there are in Russia 1.5 volumes; in Great Britain, 6 volumes; in Austria, 6.9; in Belgium, 10.4; in Italy, 11.7; in France, 12.

An express going from London to Liverpool, a distance of 201½ miles, will throw out 213,047 puffs before arriving at its destination. During the tourist season of 1888 the journey from London to Edinburgh was accomplished in less than eight hours, the distance being 401 miles, giving a speed throughout of 50 miles an hour. A locomotive of an express train from London to Edinburgh will give 423,456 puffs.

In one mile of straight permanent way on a first class English road, such as the Great Northern railway, there are the following quantities of materials: 3,520 yards steel rails, 2,112 ft sleepers, 352 cast iron joint chairs, 3,872 intermediate chairs, 704 steel fish-plates, 1,408 bolts, nuts and washers, 3,872 compressed fir keys, 8,448 compressed oak trenails 6¾ in. long, 8,448 wrought iron cup-headed spikes 6 in. long.

There has been published the returns of the recent census taken in the Empire of Japan, showing a total population of 40,702,020. But the most interesting thing is the exceptionally great number returned as being more than 100 years old. Here is the official list: 65 persons, 100 years old; 45 persons, 101 years old; 13 persons, 102 years old; 11 persons, 103 years old; 1 person, 104 years old; 9 persons, 105 years old; 3 persons, 106 years old; 1 person, 107 years old; 1 person, 108 years old.

Germany's postal service has grown amazingly in the last eighteen years. Between 1871 and 1889 the number of letters to foreign countries increased from 40,000,000 to 140,000,000; of letters from foreign countries, from 38,500,000 to 122,000,000; of pieces of domestic mail, from 442,000,000 to 2,303,000,000; of packages and money orders, from 45,500,000 to 110,000,000. In 1889, 107,823 officials were in the postal service, which included 21,198 officers, against 4,641 in 1871. Letter carriers go to the most remote mountain huts at least once daily, and in all cities there is a Sunday delivery.

The most frequent appellation given to boys at baptism in France is a feminine one—viz., Marie. Nearly as many males as females are found to bear that name. The next most commonly used is Louis. Joseph follows on the list. There are about six and a half Josephs to eight Louis. We then come to Charles, the owners of this name numbering one-third less than the Josephs. Henri and Jean come next, and in almost equal proportion. The least common names to be met with in France are: Vital, Ronald, Oger, Odet, Meredie, Luc (Luke), Hortensius, Honorat, Delphin, Caliste, Nepomucene, and Gerasime.

A French geologist has made a careful calculation of the amount of solid matter yearly carried off into the ocean by the action of the rivers of the world and other causes. He estimates that the reduction of the average height of the surface of the solid land is 0.006 inches each year. Making allowance for the corresponding rise in the bed of the ocean, and taking no account of the occurrence of volcanic and other exceptional phenomena—the general tendency of which is to hasten the process of disintegration—the period at which the solid land will have ceased to exist, and the surface of the earth will be covered with water, has been estimated. As, however, that period is 4,500,000 years distant, the prediction need cause no immediate disquietude.

The Atlantic cable has a core of seven fine copper wires forming a rope; around this rope are three layers of gutta percha, which are protected by tarred hemp wound around, and the whole is covered by eighteen strands of seven fine iron wires each. The length of the cable is 1,905 miles. To record a message two keys, which when depressed, transmit respectively positive and negative currents, are employed at the sending station in connection with the battery. The current of the battery does not pass directly into the cable, but into the condenser, which passes it into the submarine line. This greatly increases the force of the current used, and serves to cut off interfering earth currents. The receiving instrument first employed was a reflecting galvanometer. Upon the magnet of this instrument is carried a small curved mirror. About two feet in front of it is placed a lamp behind a frame in which is a vertical slit, while above it is a screen. The light from this lamp, passing through the slit, falls on the surface of the mirror, which throws it back upon the screen. The flash of light, moving from right to left with the motion of the needle, indicates the message sent. This method, however, has been of late years almost entirely superseded by an invention called the syphon galvanometer. In this the movements of the needle are recorded by means of ink spurted from a fine glass syphon tube. This tube is attached to a coil suspended between two fixed magnets, which swing to right or left as the pulsations of the needle pass through it.

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IN THE SUPREME COURT IN EQUITY

Between DAVID O'CONNELL, Plaintiff,

and

PETER P. BYRNE, Defendant.

Corner (so-called), in the City of Saint John, in the County of Saint John, and Province of New Brunswick, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of JULY next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, pursuant to the directions of a Decree of the Supreme Court in Equity, made in the above cause, on the Thirtieth day of April last past, and with the approval of the undersigned a Referee in Equity, pursuant to the fourth chapter of the Act of the General Assembly of this Province, passed in the fifty-third year of the reign of Her Present Majesty, Queen Victoria, the mortgaged lands and premises described in the Plaintiff's Bill, and in the said Decree of the Court, as:

"All that certain lot piece and parcel of land situate (lying and being in the Parish of Musquash in the City and County of Saint John and being lot 'number (2) two in the grant to Ebenezer Scott and others, and bounded as follows to wit, on the 'southerly end or front by the Musquash river, on 'the westerly side by the easterly side line of lot 'number (1) one in the same grant now called 'number (9) nine, on the northerly or rear 'end by land owned now or lately by Thomas 'R. Jones and others and on the easterly 'side by other land owned by the said Peter P. 'Byrne, the land hereby conveyed containing one 'hundred acres more or less, the said lot number (2) 'two being the land on which the said Peter P. 'Byrne now lives, together with all and singular 'the buildings and improvements thereon, and the 'rights and appurtenances to the said land and 'premises belonging or appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, 'rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, 'right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand 'whatsoever both at law and in Equity of him, the 'said Mortgagee, of in to out of or upon the said 'lands and premises and every part thereof."

For terms of sale and other particulars, apply to the Plaintiff's solicitor or the undersigned Referee. Dated this fifth day of May, A. D., 1891.

E. H. MACALPINE, Referee in Equity.

C. N. SKINNER, Esq., Q. C., Plaintiff's Solicitor.

W. A. LOCKHART, Auctioneer.

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Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of TURNER & FINLAY, was on the TWENTY-FIRST day of MARCH last, dissolved by lapse of time.

ROBERT TURNER.

ANDREW FINLAY.

St. John, N. B., 2nd April, 1891.

TRUSTEES' NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that ROBERT TURNER, of the City of St. John, Dry Goods merchant, has this day assigned all his estate to us, in trust for the benefit of his creditors. The trust deed now lies at the office of E. & B. McLeod & Ewing, Barristers, Ritchie's building, Princess street, Saint John, and all creditors wishing to participate in the trusts of the said deed are required to execute the same within three months from the date here