

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1891.

EARTHQUAKES ON TOAST.

THEY ARE FURNISHED AT MURPHY'S HOTEL FREE OF CHARGE.

The Observations of Prof. Skimpole—And of Mr. and Mrs. Pacaud—And of Mr. Schrieber—And of Mr. Samuel Napier—Valuable Contributions to Science.

Some of the finest hotels in the world are to be found on the North Shore. The fine bracing air from the gulf circulates through them freely, and in fly time they have everything that is going.

And the finest of all the hotels at the north is at Dalhousie, of which Mr. Thomas Murphy is the genial and affable host. Mr. Murphy himself takes a calm, unprejudiced view of life, is unaccustomed to public speaking, and has a strong weakness for fish on Friday.

Mr. Murphy is proud of his hotel, and he has every reason so to be. Mr. Murphy's hotel has one attraction about it which no other hotel north of Panama can boast of. It is able to supply its guests with an earthquake every day in the year, Sundays alone excepted. It is the only earthquake that was ever known to exhibit much respect for the Sabbath. Generally speaking, Mr. Murphy's earthquake opens the ball about five o'clock in the morning and holds forth, with brief intermissions, until six in the evening.

It ought, perhaps, to be mentioned that Mr. Moffatt, a neighbor of Mr. Murphy's, owns a saw-mill which is located a few rods from Mr. Murphy's hotel. The mill rests upon the outer point of a peninsula composed entirely of sawdust. On the neck of the peninsula rests, or rather hangs, Mr. Murphy's hotel.

When neighbor Moffatt's mill is about to start, Mr. Murphy can safely predict an earthquake. He can count upon seeing his hotel gently undulated in the breeze until the mill stops. The undulations are the most marked in the upper story of the hotel—and of Mr. Murphy's guests. Some striking incidents of a religious and scientific nature have occurred.

Among those who have taken in the earthquake may be named Mr. Pacaud, the \$100,000 editor, of Quebec. Mr. Pacaud and his wife occupied the attic of the structure, owing to the crowded state of the hotel. Early in the morning Mr. Pacaud experienced some odd sensations. He was of opinion, at first, that his wife had a fit, but was assured by that lady to the contrary. Then he observed that his umbrella, which hung on a nail, was oscillating in a most eccentric manner. Finally Mrs. Pacaud noticed that Mr. Pacaud's pants, if the term is allowable, which were hoisted at half-mast on the bedpost, were display-

ing unwonted symptoms of vitality. "Mon Dieu! c'est un tremblement de terre!" exclaimed Mrs. P., whereupon the editor dashed bravely down the stairs, leaving his spouse to follow as soon as the circumstances of her toilet would permit.

Then there was the genial and popular Mr. Schrieber, who consented to exhibit himself to the natives of Dalhousie. Mr. Schrieber is an early riser, but he rose on this occasion earlier than usual. Mr. Schrieber was of the opinion that the country was threatened, through him, with palpitation of the heart. Mr. Schrieber went out for a walk, and immediately felt better. Mr. Schrieber came back to the hotel, and felt worse. Mr. Schrieber went out for another walk, and felt better. But upon entering the hotel again, the alarming symptoms returned. Since then Mr. Schrieber has been a firm believer in early morning walks.

Everybody knows Prof. S., the eminent geologist. The professor was awakened by the vibrations, and promptly noted in his memo.: "Earthquake at 5.30. Oscillations mainly north and south. Longitudinal vibrations very marked. Temperature 68 degrees. Falling barometer. Elevation of Sirius 43 deg. N. L. Period of greatest violence from 5.40 to 6 a.m. Meteoric dust clearly perceptible." There can be no question as to the meteoric dust, because it was subsequently learned that one of Mr. Murphy's minions was beating a carpet in the yard under the professor's window.

Of course Mr. Murphy is now and then called upon to entertain guests of a distinguished character. It is not long since Mr. Samuel Napier, of Bathurst, was sojourning at the hotel. Strange to say, the only portion of Mr. Napier that was affected by the earthquake was his conscience, the inconvenience of which had probably never been felt by Mr. Napier before. Mr. Napier had parted from a friend in the wee small hours and retired in an unassuming way to his room. The friend had, it appears, offered Mr. Napier a drink, which Mr. Napier as a man of principle not only declined, but resented. The earthquake in Mr. Napier's case was accompanied by the keenest remorse. He rushed downstairs and stayed with his friend for the remainder of the day.

It would seem, however, that while Mr. Napier was affected with a dry conscience a well known postal clerk who tarried for a brief time with Mr. Murphy was troubled with a wet one. The postal clerk, unlike Mr. Napier, had been imbibing freely during the evening and when, at early morn, neighbor Moffatt was astir, the clerk was the victim of the like sensations as Mr. Napier. The postal clerk, however, did not hurl himself down the stairs. He lay awake and reflected long and deeply. When he got up he took the pledge and has ever since remained perched upon the keg. Perhaps the most noted instance of all

was that of a lawyer of the St. John bar. It appeared to the lawyer that he was being wrestled with by some supernatural agency. He took the earliest opportunity of paying up his clients and embracing the hardshell faith.

Altogether, Mr. Murphy and neighbor Moffatt have contributed greatly to the advancement of science and religion.

BILDAD.

THE CHILEAN REPUBLIC.

Something About the Country Where the Late War Took Place.

Chile occupies a narrow strip of land extending on the southern coast of America. Its area was largely increased after the Peruvian war by the cession of the province of Tarapacá and also by cessions after the war with Bolivia. Its present area is 340,179 square miles, which present a most diversified country. It has a coast line of nearly 2,500 miles. Its population approximates 3,000,000.

The mines of Chile are peculiarly rich. The rich deposits of nitrate are a great source of wealth, and it was to the acquisition of these that Balmaceda devoted great efforts. In the exportation of silver, gold and copper the country also does a large and annual business. In 1880 the total exports in minerals alone reached \$65,452,089, as against \$28,000,000 in 1882. This amount is increasing every year.

For more than twenty-five years Chile has exported wheat and grows this cereal in large quantities. She has a total foreign commerce of \$128,000,000 annually, of which the United States furnishes something like \$3,000,000 on the average.

The government is republican, and the congress consists of two bodies, the senate and the chamber of deputies. The former has forty members, while in the latter one deputy for each 20,000 inhabitants sits. The judicial power is vested in the supreme court of six members, and sits in Santiago, the capital. There are also four courts of appeal. Ordinary cases are tried before justices of the peace. The Roman Catholic religion is predominant, but other faiths are tolerated.

Chile was one of the first South American countries to introduce railways and its systems are now extensive. The cities of Chile are very beautiful. The climate is mild and salubrious and most healthy. The country has often been visited by earthquakes, and some of its cities have been many times destroyed along with thousands of people. But nevertheless, it is a beautiful country and deserves a better fate than to be torn by internal dissensions.

From the time of her becoming a republic in 1818, Chile has been singularly free from quarrels with other nations. In fact the wars with Peru and Bolivia, in 1878-81, are about the only struggles of

any consequence that she has had on her own account. She has suffered, however, from internal strife a number of times. The two most formidable of these rebellions both came in 1851. In April of that year Col. Urriola headed an attempted change of the government, but was soon killed. In September Gen. De La Cruz, the defeated candidate for the presidency at the previous election, raised an insurrection which promised great things at first. After 4,000 soldiers had been killed the revolt was quelled and an amnesty was granted to the insurgents.

In 1864, through her sympathy with Peru in the latter's struggle for independence against Spain, Chile herself became involved. The Spanish fleet bombarded Valparaíso on March 31, 1866, and destroyed property worth more than \$10,000,000. The loss fell mostly on foreign residents. Peace was finally signed in 1871 through the mediation of the United States. The fight which Chile made for independence was a long one. Liberty was declared on September 18, 1810, but it was not until April 5, 1818, that it was finally secured. In the intervening years many hard battles against great odds were fought, but at last the Spanish yoke was thrown off and Chile was a nation.

The Country Lawyer.

If you have a candid and well-informed friend among city lawyers, ask him where the best masters of his profession are bred, in the city or in the country. He will reply without hesitation, "In the country." You will hardly need to have him state the reason. The country lawyer has been obliged to study all parts of the law alike, and he has known no reason why he should not do so. He has not had the chance to make himself a specialist in any one branch of the law, as is the fashion among city practitioners, and he has not coveted the opportunity to do it. There would not have been enough special cases to occupy or remunerate him if he had coveted it. He has dared attempt the task of knowing the whole law, and yet without any sense of daring, but as a snarler of his own little town, in the midst of his own small library of authorities, it has not seemed to him an impossible task to explore all the topics that engage his profession; the guiding principles, at any rate, of all branches of the great subject were open to him in a few books. And so it often happens that when he has found his sea legs on the sequestered inlets at home, and ventures, as he sometimes will, upon the great, troublous, and much-frequented waters of city practice in search of such work and larger fees, the country lawyer will once and again confound his city-bred brethren by discovering to them the fact that the law is a many-sided thing of principles, and not altogether a one-sided thing of technical rule and arbitrary precedent.—Atlantic.

PROGRESS IN NEW SPOTS.

HOW IT IS GAINING GROUND IN NOVA SCOTIA AND ELSEWHERE.

The Halifax Branch Office a Most Successful Move—An Increase From 100 to 700—"Progress" is the Popular Paper in Annapolis Valley and Other N. S. Sections.

In one of the city stores a few evenings ago there was a well known commercial traveller who had just returned from a thorough tour of the maritime provinces. After commenting upon the condition of trade and the prospects for a fall business he turned to a representative of PROGRESS, who was present, and told him that he was sure he found PROGRESS in every town he had visited. He went on to say that he and five other travellers, four of them from Halifax, had to remain over Sunday in a town in the heart of Nova Scotia and about supper time they hunted up the local bookstore to get something to read. There were six copies of PROGRESS left on the counter and they were quickly grabbed by the boys.

The growth of PROGRESS' agency list has been remarkable. During the first year of the paper's life its number of outside agents was small and the field limited. Today PROGRESS is sent regularly to nearly 200 agents through the maritime provinces.

Those who feared a decrease in the circulation of the paper on account of its enlargement, will be glad no doubt to see, as they must have, that the larger paper with its larger price has also a much larger circulation. There is a great field for a good general newspaper in these maritime provinces, and PROGRESS is tilling it industriously.

In spite of the efforts that have been made to hunt out all the places where there is a chance to dispose of PROGRESS through a selling agent, there seem to be a few spots yet in the province of New Brunswick where agents can do business. This was illustrated this week by a number of applications from small but thriving places in this province. The Maine border seems to be coming into line gradually but surely. Calais and Houlton have always done well for PROGRESS, and now Presque Isle and Fort Fairfield seem to be following their example.

But in Nova Scotia, the greater part of which is a comparatively new field, PROGRESS is doing remarkably well. From the first, such places as Halifax, Digby, Annapolis, Amherst, and Truro have done well for the paper, to say nothing of Yarmouth and Parrsboro. When the enlargement took place, new life seemed to enter

the Nova Scotia agencies. More people wanted the paper and more papers were sold. The Halifax field gave great promise of fertility, and an effort was made to till it. The establishment of a branch office in that city has proved one of the most successful moves ever made by the paper. From a circulation of 100 copies or so the street and agents sales and subscription copies now count 700. There are twenty selling agents of PROGRESS in the city of Halifax. The bulletins of the paper are displayed there just as prominently as in St. John, and the papers are for sale just as early Saturday morning.

It needs only a glance at the paper to show that the large increase in circulation in Nova Scotia has been backed up by splendid advertising patronage, not only from the city of Halifax, but in the province of Nova Scotia.

PROGRESS publisher took a rapid run through the Annapolis Valley recently, and he found much that pleased him in the way that the paper was going. In Digby, the first place he visited, Mrs. Morse, who keeps PROGRESS on sale, told him that her supply was nearly always exhausted, and that she had no doubt she could dispose of more copies. The same story was told in Annapolis, where Messrs. Geo. L. Thompson & Co. have sold the paper for years. Down the line, Woltville, Kentville, Windsor, and in other smaller places PROGRESS is found on sale Saturdays just as regularly as it appears in St. John. Windsor reported a far better sale for it than for any other weekly paper. Truro told the same story. In that city there are five PROGRESS sold in one bookstore at least to one of any other weekly. It would not be possible in this article to speak of Yarmouth, Amherst, New Glasgow, Pictou, Stellarton, Springhill, Parrsboro, Westville, Bridgewater, Lunenburg and other places where PROGRESS finds a ready welcome. This is sufficient to show our friends and advertisers that PROGRESS is steadily gaining ground and popularity.

Strange Fondness for Lions.

According to Emin Pasha, there is a tribe to the east of the Nile that is so fond of lions, that any one of them would rather suffer death himself than kill the king of beasts. It happened that a lion once fell into a pit that had been dug for big game to fall into. Some Soudanese proposed to slay the lion, but the native chief forbade them, and begged that the animal might be entrusted to his care. This was agreed to, and thereupon the chief procured a strong pole and stuck it in the pit, giving it a sloping direction to the pit's mouth. The lion lost no time in walking up the pole, and bounded off to the jungle as soon as it reached the upper earth. It made no attempt to attack any person, being probably much too frightened to think of anything but its own safety.—Ex.

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Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.

Under this old and celebrated brand of BASS & GUINNESS is bottled only the finest Ale and Stout brewed by these world-renowned firms.

It is ripened and fined in a way that can be done only by those having long experience and large capital.

It is FREE from the heavy YEASTY FROTH, so common in those brands of beer and porter usually shipped to the Colonies.

It contains nothing but

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being perfectly ripened it is free from elements of FURTHER FERMENTATION and does not require the addition of chemicals.

The Pig Brand Guinness's Porter

will be found to be both cheaper and more wholesome than the

Extracts of Malt,

many of which are mixed with Salicylic Acid, which is so injurious to the kidneys.

Physicians will find this brand of GUINNESS'S STOUT an excellent remedy in those cases of Dyspepsia arising from deficient diastasing secretions.



THE "PIG BRAND"

Bass's Ale and Guinness's Stout

commands a higher price in most large trade centres, than any other brand; but in order to give everyone an opportunity of trying this CELEBRATED BRAND, it has been arranged to sell it in Canada at as low a price as any of the cheap brands.

DON'T BE PUT OFF with any other brands of BASS'S and GUINNESS'S, but insist on having

"PIG BRAND,"

and if you cannot obtain it at the dealers in your district, ask them to send, or send yourself, to Messrs.

KELLY & GLASSEY, HALIFAX, N. S.

And compare it with others, and you will be SATISFIED that

"PIG BRAND" IS SUPERIOR

to anything in the market.

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