

PROGRESS.

EDWARD S. CARTER, EDITOR.

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PROGRESS TODAY.

PROGRESS is a paper of 20 pages today. The demand upon our advertising space and the publication of a lengthy historical and descriptive article on one of our foremost educational institutions forced the enlargement. The issue, however, is a regular one and, we think, reflects more clearly than any we yet published, the hold and popularity of the paper.

It is a much more difficult task to make a weekly paper a success than it is a daily. This fact is so apparent that it need not be enlarged upon. The seven days between the publication dates of a weekly newspaper are its greatest enemies. The interest of the people is apt to lag and, more especially when the venture is young, the paper is almost forgotten when the time for the next issue comes around.

PROGRESS no longer has to contend with these difficulties. They were surmounted long ago in its eight page form.

To-day's issue is the best answer we could possibly give to the question, often asked, "Is PROGRESS in its enlarged form as great a success as it was when eight pages." Does anyone doubt it now! The larger paper is more popular; it has permitted the introduction of features which are interesting and entertaining to every one and effectually quashes the objection some people have for a "society paper." Society news is undoubtedly a great feature of PROGRESS today but it does not over balance the rest of the paper. The man or woman who cannot find enough to interest them exclusive of any one department is indeed hard to please.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES.

The American engineers who have been in Alaska to report upon the claim made by the Canadian government that the boundary between that territory and our own Northwest was located too far east, have come back, and they not only say that the Canadian contention is correct, but that the present location is so evidently a mistake that they have removed the United States stations far enough west to be undoubtedly within Alaska. The boundary is the 141st meridian. This where it crosses the Yukon River was located by posts at a point forty-five miles too far east. It correct location has now been established. This is a matter of more than nominal importance, as in the territory which is now handed over to Canada are the Forty-Mile Creek gold mines, one of the most promising mining localities on the continent. A few months ago the United States government appointed a postmaster at the mining village at this point. It is needless to say that his occupation is gone. North of the Yukon, the boundary line was located too far west, and this mistake has been rectified. The United States gains in area about as much as it loses; but the Canadian gain is the more valuable.

Another boundary question looms up between us and our neighbors. For nearly three hundred miles from the shore of Puget Sound the boundary is located, so it is claimed, about three hundred yards too far north. A few years ago this would not have been regarded as a matter of much account, but since the line was run in 1861, very great changes have taken place. Two very ambitious towns have sprung up close to the line on the southern side of it, one called Blaine and the other Sumas. About half the former and all the latter will be in British Columbia, if the alleged error has been made. Further east, where the line crosses the Cascade range, very valuable mineral deposits are

on the strip which it is said belongs to Canada. When the survey was made the British and American engineers did not agree, and the line that was settled upon was that run by the former. The line run by the American engineers and abandoned may be traced today through the timber. Residents along the boundary have known of this mistake. When the town of Blaine was laid out the surveyor told the people that half of it was in British Columbia, and the miners who worked north of the line run by the British engineers refused for many years to pay duties to the United States or obey United States mining laws, and no attempt was ever made to compel them to do so.

BUDDHISM.

A society has been formed in New York for the scientific study of Buddhism. This religion, which is that professed by 450,000,000 people, or fully one-third of the human family, historically ante-dates Christianity by five centuries at least. A very much greater antiquity has been claimed for it, but the best scholarship now assigns the appearance of GUATAMA, who first preached Buddhism in Hindustan, to the fifth century before Christ. It is historically established that the propagation of this cult had a remarkable effect in Southern Asia, elevating the people who had previously been sunk in deep barbarism, to a comparatively high plane of civilization. The records show that some of the rulers of Hindustan, educated in Buddhist teachings, were among the most enlightened of sovereigns the world has ever seen. Much that is grotesque, frivolous, and absurd, has been engrafted on the original faith, and modern Buddhism is even more unlike the original than modern Christianity is unlike the teachings of its founder; but its principles, as they are now stated, are wonderfully like the teachings of Christ. It places clearly above faith, makes purity of life the essential of salvation, insists upon the necessity for rebirth and teaches that in the future life there is absolute equality between individuals. It is opposed to formalism, priestcraft, and superstition. In holding that these are successive incarnations of the Deity, as the necessities of the fact require, Buddhism appears at first sight to be unique, but after all Christ himself pretold his second coming and it may be that the difference between the two systems in this respect is simply in the manner of stating the proposition. In view of the remarkable similarity between Buddhism, as now explained, and christianity in the abstract, the proposed investigation is one to which a profound interest attaches. Christianity will lose nothing by it and may gain much. If it be objected that christianity in itself is all-sufficient, the answer is that it doubtless is; but our conceptions of its principles are not unlikely to have been very much perverted.

Recent investigations into the origin of the baton, or stick for beating time, which is used nowadays by the conductor of every large orchestra, have brought out the interesting fact that the first conductor's baton was a formidable staff, about six feet long, which the old-time French musician, Lully by name, who invented it, may have used as much to intimidate the members of his orchestra as to mark the time. In the very oldest orchestras, as in Chinese orchestras of the present day, there was no conductor in the modern sense. Every performer played as well as he could, and the man who played upon the loudest instrument—the kettle-drum, for instance—marked the time for the rest.

When music became more systematic and refined, the chief command of the orchestra was given to the member who was regarded as the most accomplished and skilful. He assigned the other members their parts, drilled them at rehearsals, and supervised the final performance.

To produce a good effect it was necessary, of course, that the musicians should play in time, and the chief of the orchestra, who himself played one instrument, was accustomed to mark the beat by stamping on the floor with one foot. For this reason the conductor of an orchestra was at that period called the *pedarius*.

Afterward it became customary for him to give the time by clapping the fingers of his right hand against the hollow of his left. The beater of time after this fashion was called the *manuductor*.

Meantime experiments were made in marking the time by striking together shells and bones. The bones were soon given up as instruments to be used by the conductor of an orchestra; but they survived as an independent instrument. Boys and negro minstrels "play on the bones" with great gusto to this day.

In the early part of the seventeenth century the musician already alluded to, Lully by name, arose. He found all these instruments of leadership ineffective, and in order to reduce his performers to complete subjection, he procured a stout staff six feet long, with which he pounded vigorously on the floor to mark the time.

One day, becoming particularly impatient, and pounding with especial vigor, Lully struck his foot instead of the floor with his baton. The wound gangrened, and Lully died from its effects in 1687.

The baton continued in use throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, but though it gradually decreased in size, there is no evidence that conductors marked the time in any other way than by pounding upon their music-stands or some other hard object.

All this pounding must have had an unpleasant effect upon the music, and critics and musicians began to ridicule the practice. In course of time, therefore, we find musical conductors no longer thumping upon the floor or their music-stands, but beating the time entirely in the air. It seems to have taken players a very long time to learn that they could get the time as easily by means of the eye as by means of the ear.

A HORSE'S WEIGHT.

Something that People are Afraid to Guess On.

Many people, even among those who frequently make use of horses, have little idea what an ordinary horse weighs, and would have hard work to guess whether a given animal, standing before their eyes, weighed five hundred or fifteen hundred pounds. Yet they would have no such difficulty with a man, and would probably be able to guess within ten or twenty pounds of his weight.

The governments of Europe have long been purchasing and weighing horses for the military service, and transferring them from carriage or draught employment to the various branches of the cavalry and artillery. The animals are ordinarily assigned according to weight.

BEATING TIME.

When the Foot Took the Place of the Baton.

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The governments of Europe have long been purchasing and weighing horses for the military service, and transferring them from carriage or draught employment to the various branches of the cavalry and artillery. The animals are ordinarily assigned according to weight.

The French military authorities find that an ordinary light carriage or riding horse, such as we would call a "good little buggy horse," weighs from three hundred and eighty to four hundred kilograms—say from eight hundred and fifty to nine hundred pounds.

Such horses as these are assigned to the light cavalry corps.

The next grade above, which in civil life passes as a "coupe horse," or carriage horse of medium weight, ranges in weight up to four hundred and eighty kilograms, about ten hundred and fifty pounds. This horse goes to help mount the cavalry of the line.

Next comes the fashionable "coach-horse" of persons of luxury, which weighs from five hundred to five hundred and eighty kilograms, or from eleven hundred to nearly thirteen hundred pounds. These horses go to serve the purpose of drill for the cavalry belonging to the reserve military forces.

Above these there are still two grades of heavy horses. The first are those used for ordinary draught purposes and are commonly found drawing the omnibusses of Paris. These weigh from five hundred to seven hundred kilograms—eleven hundred to nearly fifteen hundred pounds.

The heaviest horses are the Clydesdales and Percherons, which are oxen in size and strength, and which weigh from six hundred to eight hundred, and sometimes even up to nine hundred, kilograms; that is, from thirteen hundred up to nearly two thousand pounds.

None of these Percherons of the heaviest weight are employed in the military service; but some of the lighter ones are used for draught and artillery purposes.

PEN, PRESS AND ADVERTISING.

That popular children's magazine, *Wide Awake*, is again to the front with an admirably complete and varied prospectus for 1892, which embraces some of the best known writers of the period. Two sons of Boston's foremost literary men, Howells and Hale, will enter the literary field, beginning with the Christmas number.

Ordering Coal by Mail.

Those who find it necessary to order coal by mail will find something to interest them in the advertisement of Messrs. Morrison & Lawlor in this week's PROGRESS. This firm has worked up a very large business in a few years, and they intend to increase it still further.

CURIOUS CORONERS' VERDICTS.

One Died From "Fatural Causes," While "Hart Deselize" Killed One.

Some of the coroners' verdicts in the country of fifty and sixty years ago are very curious. The following are some of the causes assigned for death:

"She come to her death by strangulation in testimony we have sit our hands and seal the day above wroten."

"Paul Burns came to his death by a mule running away with a wagon and being thrown therefrom."

"By taking with his own hands an overdose of morphine."

"From causes unknown to the jury and having no medical attendance."

"Came to his death from national causes."

"An inquisition holden upon the body of John Brown there lying dead by the jurors whose names are hereto subscribed, who upon their oath no say that he came to his death in the following manner, by falling off the plank bridge accidental while trying to cross the stream and was drowned."

"Said child, aged 1 day old, came to her death from spasms, said child having been found by the witness in a trunk, under very suspicious circumstances."

"The jooeres on thare ouathe do say that he come to his deth by old age, as tha could not see ennything else the matter."

"Come to his death from the following causes, to wit: from some suddent cause to the jooeres unknown."

"The said deceased being an orphan, father and mother being both dead."

"From an overdose of gin administered by his own hand."

"Disability caused by lunacy."

"Being run over by two coal trucks while detached from the engine."

"Come to his death by tender No. 7 jumping the track, on which he was riding, either jumping or falling off, and engine running over him, which was an accident and no fault of the engineer of said engine."

"She come to her death by the lighten stricken her."

"From hart deselize."

"Come to his death in the following manner, to wit: He was born dead."

"From excessive drinking and laying out in the sun."

"From the hands of some person or persons to the jury unknown and afterward placed on the track and got run over by incoming train."

"Congestion of the brain an appicote fitze."

"The body was so mangled and mutilate that tha could not tell ennything about it, but tha think it was put in the siterne by some unknown person or persons."

"Diseas of the hart and applexit fitze."

"Calded on the left side by kittle of hot water burning over on hir side and immediately causing hir death."

"From exposer."

WHY MME. JUNOT LAUGHED.

Napoleon Was Angry Because He Was Called Puss in Boots.

Mme. Junot, in her "Memoirs of Napoleon," relates many interesting and amusing anecdotes of the emperor's youth. He was, as a lad, quick-tempered, sensitive, and somewhat vain of his personal appearance, but possessed sufficient good judgment to control his temper upon occasion, and to give no evidence of injured vanity.

"I well recollect," writes Mme Junot, "that on the day when he first put on his uniform he was as vain as young men usually are on such occasions. There was one part of his dress which had a very droll appearance—that was his boots."

"They were so high and wide that his little slim legs seemed buried in their amplitude. Young people are always ready to observe anything ridiculous, and as soon as my sister and I saw Napoleon enter the drawing-room we could not restrain our laughter."

"At that early age, as well as in after life, Napoleon could not resist a joke and when he found himself the object of merriment he was certain to become angry."

"My sister, who was some years older than I, said that since he wore a sword he ought to be gallant to ladies, and, instead of being angry, should be happy that they joked with him."

"You are nothing but a child—a little pensionnaire!" said Napoleon, in a tone of contempt.

"Cecile, who was then 12 or 13 years of age, was highly indignant at being called a child, and she hastily resented the affront by replying to Bonaparte, 'And you are nothing but a puss in boots!'"

"This excited a general laugh among all present, except Napoleon, whose rage I will not attempt to describe. Though not much accustomed to society, he had too much tact not to perceive that he ought to be silent when personalities were introduced and his adversary was a child."

"Though deeply mortified at the unfortunate nickname which my sister had given him, yet he affected to forget it, and to prove that he cherished no malice on the subject he had a little toy made and gave it to me. This toy consisted of a cat in boots, and in the character of a footman running before a carriage. It was well made, and must have been rather expensive to him considering his straightened circumstances."

"He brought along with it a pretty little edition of the popular tale, 'Puss in Boots,' which he presented to my sister, begging her to keep it as a token of his remembrance.—*Youth's Companion*.

For Winter Evenings.

THE CARPENTER'S TRICK.

Floral Cantata Monday Evening.

The floral cantata in the opera house Monday evening is in aid of the nurses' home. The efforts of the ladies who have worked so hard for this is about ended. The audience will no doubt be large.

C. FLOOD & SONS

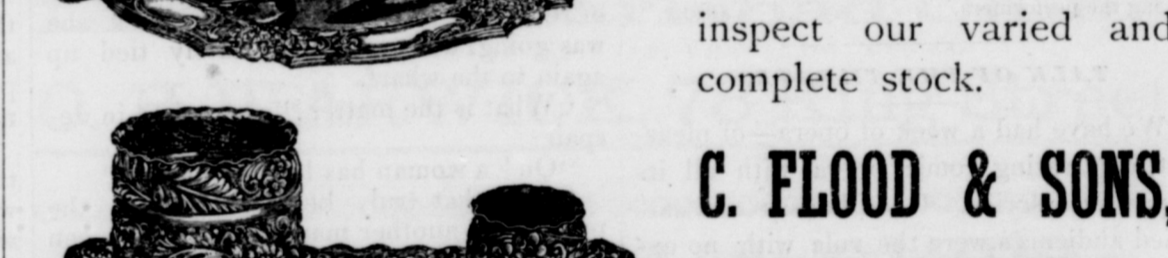
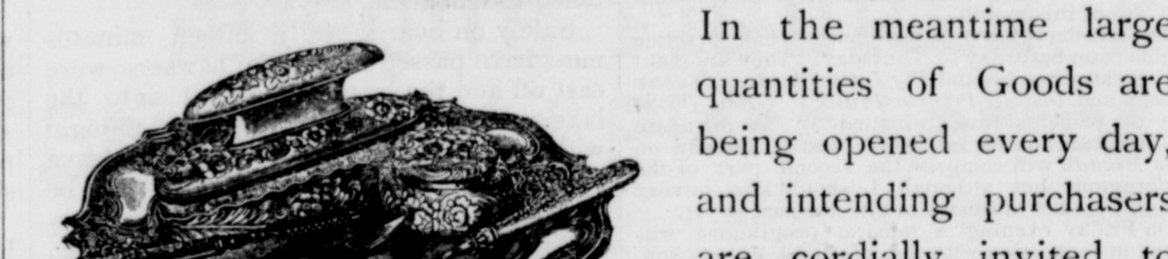
Have, this year, a Larger and more Beautiful assortment of



HOLIDAY GOODS



than they have ever before shown the public.



In next Saturday's issue of PROGRESS many of the articles will be enumerated. In the meantime large quantities of Goods are being opened every day, and intending purchasers are cordially invited to inspect our varied and complete stock.

C. FLOOD & SONS, KING STREET.

1891—Christmas Novelties!—1891

WE ARE SHOWING AN ELEGANT LINE OF

Ladies' Dressing Cases, in Oak, Manicure Setts,

Celluloid Setts, with or without Cases, GENTS' DRESSING CASES, IN LEATHER; SHAVING SETTS, IN OAK.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

PERFUMES

From the following Celebrated Makers, viz: LUNDBORG, RICKSECKER, SEELY, ATKINSON, LUBIN, RIMMEL, GOSNELL, CROWN CO., ETC., put up in Attractive Cases for XMAS PRESENTS.

F. E. CRAIBE & CO., Druggists and Apothecaries, - - 35 King Street.

Tricks in All Trades.

"I used to play cards for coin quite promiscuously before I went into the tailoring business," said a prosperous builder of the noblest kind of swell attire yesterday, "but since I have been following that gentle trade I no longer play with strangers or chance acquaintances, but only with my friends."

"One's morals are not specially stimulated by the cutting of clothes, but the mysterious devices that certain of my customers insist upon attaching to the same led to my reform. Whether they are professional handlers of the pasteboards or not I have no way of learning, but some of garments their order would be more than effective upon the person of a gentleman of that kidney."

"I have made for them coats that contained no less than fifteen pockets, although to all outward appearances there were only four. They opened upon the seams and the edges of the coat, and were so arranged that no one but the wearer would suspect their existence. I received an order yesterday for a pair of trousers with a secret pocket in each leg just below the regular one, and my finisher is just completing a vest made from a customer's design, which is simply honeycombed with invisible pockets."

"I wouldn't give much for the chances of the other people in the game if that vest for that variety of currency known as 'the encircles the figure of an expert, who is out long green.'"—*N. Y. Advertiser*.

Mistress (horrified)—"Good gracious, Bridget? have you been using one of my stockings to strain the coffee through?" Bridget (apologetically)—"Yes, mum; but sure I didn't take a clone one."

Great Young Men.

Charles James Fox was in Parliament at 19.

The great Cromwell left the university at Cambridge at 18.

John Bright was never at any school a day after he was 25 years old.

Gladstone was in Parliament at 22, and at 24 was Lord of the Treasury.

Lord Bacon graduated at Cambridge at 16 and was called to the bar at 21.

Peel was in Parliament at 21, and Palmerston was Lord of the Admiralty at 23.

Henry Clay was in the Senate of the United States, contrary to the Constitution, at 29.

Washington was a colonel in the army at 22, commander of the forces at 42, President 57.

Judge Storey was at Harvard at 15, in congress at 29 and judge of the supreme court of the United States at 32.

Martin Luther had become largely distinguished at 24.

Napoleon at 25 commanded the army of Italy. At 30 he was not only one of the most illustrious generals of the time, but one of the great law givers of the world. At 46 he saw Waterloo.

The great Louis X. was pope at 38. Having finished his academic training he took the office of cardinal at 18, only twelve months younger than was Charles James Fox when he entered parliament.

William Pitt entered the ministry at 14, was chancellor of the exchequer at 22, prime minister at 24, and so continued for twenty years, and when 35 was the most powerful uncrowned head in Europe.—*Young Men's Era*.