

THINGS WORTH KNOWING

New Yorkers consume 11,830 barrels of flour daily.

Massachusetts was founded by the Puritans in 1620.

The first London board school was opened in 1873.

Microscopes were first invented about the year 1600.

The Duke of Bridgewater first introduced navigable canals in 1758.

In 1732 the colony of Georgia was founded as a silk growing country.

Vignette means properly a likeness having a border of vine leaves round it.

Slavery was abolished in the United States on the 18th December, 1862.

To make one pound of honey the bees must visit from 90,000 to 200,000 flowers.

The public indebtedness of France amounts up to no less a figure than £1,380,000,000.

France discarded the Bourbons in 1830, the Orleansists in 1848, and the Bonapartists in 1871.

Light through the new Lick telescope is nearly 2,000 times as bright as that seen by the naked eye.

It takes about three seconds for a message to go from one end of the Atlantic cable to the other.

Scientists say that the orange was originally a berry, and its evolution has been going on for more than 1,000 years.

It costs the United States about 60 cents a month to take care of a dead soldier who lost his life in the service of the union.

The annual product of salt throughout the world is estimated at 7,300,000 tons, the larger share coming from English works.

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

A grain of fine sand would cover 100 of the minute scales of the human skin, and yet each of these scales in turn covers from 300 to 500 pores.

The saltiest piece of water upon earth is Lake Urumia, Persia, more than 4,000 feet above the sea level. It is very shallow, and no living thing can exist in it.

The earth is gradually growing larger from the fall of meteoric matter. An astronomer estimates that the globe is annually pelted with 146,000,000 projectiles.

Next to America France employs more women in clerical positions than any other country. Their wages as bookkeepers and accountants range between 1,000 and 3,000 francs a year.

The thirty-years' war was a series of wars between the Catholics and protestants of Germany in the seventeenth century. It began in Bohemia in 1618, and ended in 1648 with the "Peace of Westphalia."

When the Mosque of St. Sophia, in Constantinople, was built, more than 1,000 years ago, the stones and brick were laid in mortar mixed with a solution of musk, and the building has been fragrant with the odor ever since.

Oxygen is the most abundant of all the elements; it composes at least one third of the earth, one-fifth of the atmosphere and eight-ninths by weight of all the water on the globe; it is also a very important constituent of all minerals, animals and vegetables.

Divers in the clear waters of the tropical seas find that the fish of different colors when frightened do not all dart in the same direction, but that each different kind takes shelter in that portion of the submarine growth nearest in color to that of the fish.

Probably the liveliest railway junction in the world is at Clapham, in England, where the London, Brighton and South Coast and the London and Southwestern railways cross. Between 7 o'clock in the morning and 10 at night 1,000 trains pass this junction—an average of one every 54 seconds.

The Bayeux tapestry is supposed to have been worked by Matilda, Queen of William the Conqueror, and to have been presented by Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, to the cathedral of Bayeux. Its length is 214 feet, breadth 20 inches. The scenes depicted on it give a pictorial history of the invasion and conquest of England by the Normans, beginning with Harold's visit to the Norman court, and ending with his death at Hastings.

The British and Australian sovereigns are 18-carat fine, and are now both exactly alike. In 1870 the chlorination process was adopted in the Sydney mint, so that now all the silver is now taken out. Sovereigns coined in Sydney before 1870 are of a light color and easily distinguishable from British sovereigns, simply because gold contains more or less silver; and this was retained in the coin until means of removing it were adopted.

Austria-Hungary has a war army and reserves numbering 1,180,000 men; Belgium, 155,000; Denmark, 50,000; France, 2,000,000 (1,330,000 undisciplined); German Empire, 2,300,000; Great Britain and Ireland, 653,772; Greece, 350,500; Holland, 183,000; Italy, 2,590,000; Montenegro, 30,000; Norway, 40,800; Portugal, 225,057; Roumania, 300,000; Russia, 1,200,000; Serbia, 210,000; Spain, 452,000; Sweden, 178,395; Switzerland, 469,000; Turkey, Eastern Roumelia, &c., 800,000; and Bulgaria, 623,700.

The London General Omnibus company has 875 vehicles, 10,000 horses, and employs 5,000 men.

The first attempt to lay the cable was made August 7, 1857, and was successfully accomplished July 27, 1860.

A husband's legal interest in the wife's estate is now equal to that of the wife's in the husband's.

About 1750 seven and a half million yards of linen were annually woven in Scotland alone.

The declared Wesleyans in the English army and navy number 19,218. The church membership is 1332.

An IOU is not a negotiable document. He, alone, is entitled to sue for payment to whom it was originally given.

The burden of proving that any person has been guilty of a crime or wrongful act, is on the person who asserts it.

By careful experiments made at the United States mint, it has been shown that \$5 are lost by abrasion every time \$1,000,000 in gold coin is handled.

The statistics of German emigration for the first quarter of 1891 show that 41,692 persons emigrated to America in that time. This is the largest number on record for six years.

Workers in the Venetian glass industry are said to begin to lose their sight when between 40 and 50 years of age, soon followed by total blindness. Many remedies have been tried without effect.

St Patrick was born either in France or in Scotland about 374 years after Christ; he died in Ireland about 494 years after Christ aged about 120 years. His day is celebrated as a memorial day, that his good work in converting Ireland to christianity may be remembered.

The flora of Europe embraces about 10,000 species. India has about 15,000. The British possessions in North America, though with an area nearly as large as Europe, have only 5,000. One of the richest floras is that of the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, which figures up about 10,000 species. Australia is also rich in species, about 10,000 being now known.

The following are the principal American watering places:—Newport, Long Branch, Narragansett, Isle of Shoals, Block Island, Fire Island, Rockaway, Nantucket, Nantasket, Bar Harbor, Atlantic City, Cape May, Watch Hill, Old Orchard Beach, Long Beach, Nahant, Deal Beach, Sea Girt, Coney Island, Swamscott, Cobasset, Monterey, Santa Barbara, Ashbury Park, Old Point Comfort.

The biggest of the 82 United States national cemeteries are at Andersonville, Ga., with 13,702 dead; Arlington, Va., with 16,350; Chalmette, La., 12,620; Chattanooga, Tenn., with 13,023; Fredericksburg, Va., with 15,273; Jefferson Barracks, Mo., with 11,647; Antietam, Md., with 12,139; Marietta, La., with 13,982; Nashville, Tenn., with 16,537; Salisbury, N. C., with 12,132; and Vicksburg, Miss., with 16,620. Of the 327,179 interred, 178,225 are known, and 148,954 unidentified. About 9,300 of the entire number are confederates.

The "Broad Arrow" is thought by some to have had a Celtic origin; the so-called arrow being supposed to be a corrupted form of a Druidical letter or sign, typical of superiority in rank or authority, dignity or holiness. It is believed also to have stood for "king" or "prince." By others it is supposed to have been adopted as a government mark during the period 1693-1702, when Lord Sydney, afterwards Earl of Romney, was master general of ordnance, the crest of that nobleman being the barbed end of a dart very similar in form to the broad arrow.

Pages of various sizes will of course be produced according to the manner in which a sheet of paper is folded; and books are usually distinguished by this circumstance. Thus, if a sheet is folded once, so as to consist of two leaves, it is a "folio" or "fol" (folio, "a leaf," Ital.); if the folio is doubled, so as to make four leaves, it is a "quarto," or "4to" (from the Lat.); if the quarto is doubled it becomes an "octavo," or "8vo"; if the octavo is doubled it becomes a "sexto-decimo," or "16mo," and so on. A slight modification in the folding will evidently produce an "octo-decimo," or "18mo," a "vigésimo-quarto," or "24mo," &c. It is to be borne in mind that the number of pages is always twice as great as the number expressed by the name—thus, a "quarto" has eight pages, an "octavo" sixteen, &c.

The annual beer product of the world is about 17,700,000,000 quarts. The contributions of the greatest beer-producing countries to this total are substantially as follows: Germany, 5,000,000,000; Great Britain and Ireland, 4,700,000,000; United States, 3,200,000,000; Austro-Hungary, 1,350,000,000; Belgium, 1,050,000,000; France, 840,000,000; Russia, 400,000,000. The amount of beer for each person in the beer drinking countries of the world is between 42 and 43 quarts annually. In Germany, however, the allowance to every man, woman and child in the empire is more than twice that quantity. In Bavaria the allowance is 210 quarts. In Munich 565 quarts. After deducting from the city's population the children under the beer drinking age and the majority of the women, the result is that the allowance to every man is about 4½ quarts a day. The men and women who keep beer places in Munich as the heaviest beer consumers in the world, were subjects of a medical examination last spring. The average lifetime of persons in Munich who pass their twentieth year, in good health is 53 years. The average lifetime is for proprietors of beer saloons, 51.95; proprietresses of beer saloons, 51.35; brewers, 42.33.

The Black Acts are the acts of the Scottish parliaments of the Jameses I., V., of Queen Mary, and of James VI.; so called from their being printed in black-letter.

The earliest mention of coat, breeches, trousers, or pantaloons, is in 1679. Boys began wearing trousers about the year 1790, but they were not generally adopted by men until 1814.

The diamond cutters of New York earn an average salary of \$60 a week, and are considered the best workmen in their line in the world. Twenty years ago nearly all the diamonds sold in this country were cut and polished in Amsterdam.

Vegetation in the Alps recedes downwards from year to year. Formerly Alpine roses grew at an altitude of 7600 feet. Now they are seldom found higher than 6500 feet, and are at that height stunted. Beeches have gone down 1200 feet. Various berries, which once flourished 7500 above sea-level, do not grow in higher altitudes now than 5800.

The origin of the name Gospel Oak can probably be found in the custom of the first missionaries to select some well-known gigantic tree, usually an oak, as a place of assemblage. It is probable that oaks were chosen because from their bosoms the sacred mistletoe of the Druids had been cut, and they were consecrated by superstitious veneration in the minds of the people as sacred places.

The first steamship that crossed the Atlantic was the *Savannah* in 1819; the largest ocean steamer is the *City of Paris* 10,499 tons displacement; the *Etruria* carries the largest number of cabin passengers, 550. The greatest day's run of any ocean steamer was 515 miles. There are about 90 steamers in the trans-atlantic trade. The *Teutonic* is the longest steamship now in service in the world; 665.08 feet long; a great steamship consumes 335 tons of coal in 24 hours. The average expense of a voyage from New York and Liverpool and return is \$75,000.

In 1890 there were 27.88 per cent more convicts than in 1880. This shows that the number of convicts has increased 2.42 per cent faster in a decade than the population. Of the 45,233 convicts in penitentiaries in the United States in 1890, the whites formed 67.53 per cent and the colored 32.47 per cent. Of the 30,546 white convicts, the native born represented 75.60 per cent and the foreign born 23.79 per cent, while the place of birth of 61-100ths per cent was unknown. The men formed 96.1 per cent and the women 3.9 per cent, showing 24.64 times as many male convicts as female.

The total number of accidents in the mines of the Italian kingdom during 1889 amounted to 196, with 68 deaths and 171 injured, while in 1888 there were 301 accidents, with 87 deaths and 286 injured persons. Taking the larger production of 1889 into consideration it appears that a remarkable improvement has been realized as regards the safety of the mines. Thus, for every 1,000 persons there were 6.13 accidents, 1.74 deaths and 5.82 cases of injury in 1888, while in 1889 there were 4.00 accidents, 1.39 deaths and 3.48 cases of injury. Comparing the value of the production with the number of deaths, there was one death for an output of the value of \$117,029 in 1888, and one for an output of the value of \$152,993 in 1889. In 1887 there was one death for every 720 persons employed.

The history of the Great Eastern presents a singular series of vicissitudes. She was constructed in London and left the Thames river Sept. 8, 1859, on a trial trip across the Atlantic; an explosion of steam pipes took place off Hastings and the voyage abruptly came to an end at Weymouth. After a winter spent in repairs the ship started again on June 17, 1860. Leaving Southampton on that day she crossed the Atlantic in eleven days, and reached New York on the 28th. During the remainder of 1860 and the greater part of 1861 she made many voyages to and fro, losing money by the insufficiency of the receipts to meet the current expenses, and constantly required repairs. In December of the latter year she was used as a troop ship to convey troops to Canada. The year 1862 and 1864 were a blank as concerns the history of the steamer. In 1864 she was employed by the Atlantic Telegraph company as a cable-laying ship, and continued in such service during 1865 and 1866. In 1867 when the preparations for the Paris International exhibition were approaching completion, a body of speculators chartered her for a certain number of months, to convey visitors from New York to Havre and back; but the speculation proved an utter failure, there being neither wages for the seamen and engineers nor profits for the speculators. In 1868 the ship was again chartered by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance company. On October 28, 1885, the *Great Eastern* was sold at public auction for \$126,000, the purchasers evidently expecting to derive a handsome profit on the sale of the machinery, iron and other materials of value used in her construction.

The rector of one of the largest parishes in the east of London, calling one day on an old woman whom he had not seen at church for some time, asked her if she had a bible. "Do you take me for a heathen, sir, that you ask me such a question?" cried out the old woman; "most certainly I have one, and I never allow a single day to pass without reading a chapter or two in it." Then addressing a little boy, eight or nine years old, who was playing in a corner of the room, "Go and fetch my Bible," she said; "I want to show it to the gentleman; you know where it is, don't you?"—in the mahogany chest of drawers in the bedroom." The Bible was brought down, carefully wrapped up in a newspaper to preserve the binding, and the old woman, opening it at random, cried out, "Oh, sir, how glad I am you spoke about the Bible! Here are my spectacles, which I have been looking for these six months."

Go to the Picnic well supplied with all the necessaries, and luxuries. If you will, such as deviled ham sandwiches, ox tongue, corned beef, potted meats, poultry and game, coffee and milk, fruit, berries and cream, &c., &c., which you can get from J. S. ARMSTRONG & BRO., 32 Charlotte street.

BEHIND THE CIRCUS SCENES.

How the Child Performers Dress and Kiss Their Mothers Good-by.

The scenes in the dressing room of a circus are both novel and picturesque. The huge tent is divided, first in two main apartments. One is the green room as it were, where the ring horses are kept ready for the riders. Here the properties are handed out, and the matron of the wardrobe spreads out the glittering covers for the horses and other paraphernalia that help so largely to make the circus performance a spectacle of such dazzling beauty.

The other portion of this same tent is divided up by strips of canvas, stretched from one of the main poles to the side walls, forming a series of V shaped rooms, one of which is devoted to the men, another to the women, and a third to the ballet girls. A little post in the center of each, with a looking glass not larger than one's hand, serves as a common dressing table, where the paint and powder and other finishing touches of the "make up" are applied. The clothes are thrown carelessly upon the tops of the trunks, which stand in long rows against the canvas walls, or are pinned directly to the canvas itself.

A child is dressed for the ring. It comes to the edge of the canvas wall, pokes its little head through, kisses its mother good-by, and away it goes into the ring upon a galloping horse or around the hippodrome track at breakneck speed upon one of the ponies. If it comes back safely it is kissed again, then patted upon the head and trundled off to the car by some affectionate companion and put into its little bed with just as much solicitude as the fondest mother in the land might give to her dimpled darling, though it were cradled in velvet.

INSTRUCTION.

Shorthand

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Some have arranged to be with us this summer, and we hope to welcome many more. No vacations. Send for circulars.

S. KERR, Principal.

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Equity Sale.

IN THE SUPREME COURT IN EQUITY

Between DAVID O'CONNELL, Plaintiff, and PETER P. BYRNE, Defendant. THERE will be sold at Public Auction, at Club's Corner (so-called), in the City of Saint John, in the City and 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 Decreeal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made in the above cause, on the Thirtieth day of April last past, and with the approbation 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 Decreeal Order, 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 reversions and reversion, 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, N. B., 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. & J. McLeod & Ewing, Barristers, Ritchie's building, Princess street, Saint John, and all creditors wishing to participate in the trusts of the said deed as required to execute the same within three months from the date hereof.

Dated the third day of April, 1891. SAMUEL C. PORTER, JAMES T. GILCHRIST, Trustees. E. & J. McLEOD & EWING, Solicitors.

ANDREW PAULEY, CUSTOM TAILOR,

FOR THE PAST NINETEEN YEARS CUTTER with JAS. S. MAX & SON, has leave to inform the citizens of Saint John, and the public generally, that he may now be found at his new store,

No 70 Prince Wm. Street,

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