PAID OUT FOR A CHURCH.

ITEMS WHICH GO TO MAKE UP THE DEBIT AND CREDIT.

The Salary List Is the Chief Expense-Other Outgoings - Where the Revenue Comes From-Some of It Is In Uncurrent Money.

The published accounts of one of the city churches for the last year show a cash balance of 40 cents on hand. This is left after paying all running expenses, which amount to \$5,908.05, out of which should be deducted \$300 for interest on debentures, so that it really cost only about \$5,600 to run the church on ordinary expenses.

accounts may be of interest to those who have no idea what church expenses amount to and how they are made up. Some give the matter any thought, while others an hour. Dozens and dozens of houses imagine that the figures, in the average city churches, are a long way from what they really are. Of course, there are cheaply run and dearly run churchessome clergymen work for less than they ought to have while others are paid fully as much as, in a commercial sense, they are worth. Then, too, some churches more houses had gone up he took their have paid singers, while others depend on advice. The people were agast at the those who are members of the congregation and sing for the love of the work. The salary list is, of course, the largest item on were torn down and the course of the fire the running expense.

In the accounts in question, this list amounts to over \$4,000. The rector gets \$2,400, the organist and sexton \$500 each, while \$461 is divided among four paid singers, the odd numbers in the amount being due to the tact that some of the singers remained only a portion of the year. The vestry clerk gets \$200, while the organ blower, assistant sexton, etc., get the rest. An item of \$10 to another clergyman means that he took two services for which he received \$5 each.

Light cost \$233, and coal and wood \$393. while printing, stationery and music figure up to \$178. Other expenses made up the total. An item of 62 cents discount on uncurrent money, implies that some of the flock work off bills that are not bankable when they give in secret.

Where does the cash come from to meet the expenses?

The largest item of receipts is from pew rents, and amounts to over \$2.000. The next largest is from subscriptions to the sustentation fund, amounting to \$1700. Then come the collections, which are something over \$1,500. In addition to these sources of revenue this church has an income from ground rents, which makes up

Churches fluctuate in their receipts, as do business houses. Last year the revenue of the church in question was \$300 less than it was the year before. The pew rents fell off \$84, the subscriptions \$142, the collections \$61, and the rents \$12. This year the tide may set the other way, and there may be an increase.

FIGHTING FIRE IN JAPAN.

Plenty of Pluck and Enthusiasm Displayed, but No Common Sense.

Of the many enemies in nature the Japanese have to fear, including earth- A. McMillan, Barker & Belyea, The Board quakes and typhoons, plagues and vol-canic eruptions, fire is the most dreaded. Against it they are ever on the watch and guard, and yet they suffer more and oftener from its ravages than from any other cause. Most of the buildings throughout all the country, with some exceptions in cities like Tokio, are built of wood, or of bamboo and paper, and thatched with dried grass, or shingled, are exceedingly light and inflammable, and offer great opportunity for the outbreak of fire and no protection whatever against it. Very frequently whole villages and towns are swept away and completely destroyed by fire in a

To such an extent is fire dreaded that the Japanese have many superstitions on the subject, and all kinds of signs are watched for anxiously and heeded carefully. When the cock crows loudly in the morning it is The bars consist of two parallel strips of follows:-"The presence of turfurol in a sign of fire. It the dog climbs up on the roof of the house, or on a building of any moving upon three joints, two of which are kind, an easy teat, it is an unfailing sign that fire will break out soon. It a weasel cries out once fire will break out. To avert its contact with the paper through a steel these signs, or omens, a person must pour out three dipperfuls of water on the ground, holding the dipper in the left hand. A peculiar kind of grass grows on many Japanese houses, known as hindoe, and it is a matter of firm belief that if that is pulled prints directly from the face of the type, up the house will take fire.

In Tokio and other cities, and in fact in all towns of any size, in use. The print is clear and much less are tall watch towers where a man is constantly on the lookout to discover the first signs of fire. The towers in Tokio h ve been erected in localities short distances apart. They were instituted there as far back as 1625. They are simply immense ladders, often of great height, with a bell at the top and a place for the broken letter can be replaced in a few secwatchman to stand or sit By a code of onds by the operator himself, at an expense taps on the bell the watchman can indicate of five cents. It one desires to do so, he the part of the city in which a fire breaks out. When an alarm is sounded from one the letters in a few hours, making it to corout. When an alarm is sounded from one tower all the others take it up and continue to announce the location and progress of the fire. The system is very like our own fire bell system. Fire watchmen patrol the streets, carrying a lantern in the left hand and in the right an iron staff with

In Temple Bar a writer gives an intertought a fire in the town where he was tory I have seen, although opposing agents sojourning. He turned out as the guest of do not think so. It has made its way in the fire brigade The origade was equip- business circles by this quality. As to speed, ped with only three hand engines, "squirts," and it had the assistance of a hook and ladder company. The officers' horses were kept ready for a call. When the alarm was heard from one of the fire look-outs the man at the station tower hammered loudly on his bell, the men turned out, the officers hustled into their uniforms, jum ed on their horses, and ordered things for a start. The captain armed himselt with a huge whisp of horsehair, a kind of substitute for a baton of authority, and the lieutenant waved a long spear from which hung a horsetail, the standard of the 'New Yost."

brigade. The brigade harnessed itself to the engines and the procession started, officers first and visitors bringing up the

When the brigade reached the fire hall a dozen houses had been gutted, and others were going up like paper lanterns. Hundreds of people were rushing wildly around, trying to save their household goods, and there was the usual panic, only greatly intensified because the danger was great and near to every inhabitant. The engines had lots of water, but they did little good. The hook and ladder company worked like monkeys, swinging about from beam to beam, and climbing over the burning houses with the greatest pluck. They worked, well, too, but worked only at the burning houses, and, like the men with the engines, they could hardly get from house to house as fast as the fire. There was unbounded As this church is a well known one, its enthusiasm and pluck, but no common sense. The captain and lieutenant waved their horsetails and shouted, but they knew nothing of fighting a fire. The writer says one American engine company would have people, who are not churchgoers, never put out the fire, or stopped its progress in

were burned like paper.

The visitors could stand it no longer, and they suggested to the captain that he turn the work of the hook and ladder company on a group of untouched houses in the direct path of the fire, and try to make a gap that the fire could not cross. The captain looked on with amazement and ordered them back. But after a few brigade's leaving the fire and tearing down untouched houses, and there were strong protests. But a number of the houses was stopped.

Napoleon's Ambiguous Praise.

At one time before the Franco-Prussian war when Napoleon III. was a visitor at London, amateur theatricals were arranged for his entertainment. A Mr. Brown, who took a principal part in the entertain-ment, prided himself on his knowledge of French. During the evening he was one of the cast in a French comedietta, and im-Englishman who spoke broken French. During the latter sketch Napoleon III. laughed frequently, and when Mr. Brown was presented to the Emperor at the close of the evening he was complimented in his ambiguous manner: "Your bad French was as good as your good French; allow me to congratulate you." Naturally Mr. Brown retired a little mystified.

THE TYPEWRITER SUPREMACY.

Professor S. B. Mathews Says the "Yost" is Superior to All Others.

It looks very much as if the Yost typewriting machine was forging ahead of all the other inventions in this line. The fact that its rivals are older is rather against them, since the latest inventions in all machines are usually the best and most improved. In this case, this is more probably the case since the same man who invented the Remington and Caligraph is also the inventor of the Yost, and he has named this latter machine after himselt.

The "New Yost" is in great demand in these provinces, and although the agency has been but a short time in the hands of Mr. Ira Cornwall such firms as Manchester, Robertson & Allison, J. & of Trade, etc., etc. are already using them, and are more than pleased with the excellency of their work.

the United States seeking for information for its readers asked Professor S. B. Mathews to write an article on the merits of the several machines seeking public favor. The professor was instructed to write without partiality, and his article shows every evidence that he did so. The providence that he did so the providence the providence that he did so the provid newspaper was the Northwestern Christian Advocate of Chicago. Here are some of the things Prof. Mathews says :-

"Ot all the type-bar machines I find myself most attracted by the Yost, the third attempt of its gifted inventor. The Yost's type-bar strikes upwards to a centre, like all others, but with important differences. steel; each bar is made in three pieces, mmovable fulcrums. The alignment is perfect and permanent, the type coming to mortice, so shaped as to permit the letter a latitude in coming. but bringing it down to perfect alignment before reaching the paper. Should this mortice become worn it can be renewed for 50 cents. The Yost furfurol is not found. The ageing of the the type being inked from a pad against which the types rest their faces while not sensible to inequalities of touch than other furol, which is present as largely in old as type-bar machines, and gives a better copy. Printing from the face of the type gives a greater power of manifolding than other machines have, since the ribbon counts about two thicknesses of paper. The Yost spirits appointed by the British House of types are steel and are interchangeable. A broken letter can be replaced in a few secrespond to any other machine on which he might be an expert. This is an advantage over all other instruments. It enables the Yost people to turnish their machines with the Caligraph arrangement of the small letters for the accommodation of operators a bunch of rings at the top. As the watchman goes along he thumps the ground and calls out "Look out for fire!" already schooled in that system. Moreover, the self-inking device keeps the type clean, and saves from \$5.00 to \$10.00 a clean, and saves from \$5.00 to \$10.00 a year in cost of riobons. The work of this esting description of how Japanese firemen | machine is the sharpest and most satisfacdurability, and ease of operation, it is fully equal to the best and, in mu opinion, superior. i happen to know where operators have changed from the others to it, and after a fortnight's use have re-acquired their old speed and found the new instrument much

pleasanter in operation." What could be clearer, plainer and more to the point than this? The Yost's rivals can say nothing too bad about it, but their statements only amuse those who are ac-

quainted with the machine. No machine in the market can equal the A Plant and Flower Food.

So many ladies have flowers and so few know how to cultivate them in or out of the house. To make this easier and to dispose of a new product, Floral Life is the who advertise a new food for plants and flowers. It is put up in convenient sized cans, sells reasonably and is, no doubt, all that it is represented to be. Floral Life should become popular.

The I. C. R.'s New Map.

One of the latest advertisements issued by the I. C. R. is a large map of the road and would adorn a wall in any office.

HOW TO TELL GOOD WHISKEY.

The Chief Analyst of the Canadian Government Informs the People.

A 43-page pamphlet recently issued by the Inland Revenue department, under the title of "Bulletin No. 27." furnishes information concerning the quality of liquors of such an interesting and valuable character as to make it an excellent guide book for importers, retailers and consumers; and one that should be in the hands of all who desire to know the names of reliable distillers and dealers, and the way to tell high class liquors from inferior grades. The information contained in the pamphlet is very full, and is presented in a manner that reflects credit on the Laboratory branch of the Inland Revenue department.

On page 41, referring to Scotch Whiskies, the Analyst says :- "These whiskies claim, I believe, to be produced by distillation of malted grain, or a mixture of malted and unmaulted grain, in pot-stills. They are characterized when new by the very large mediately after that played the part of an amount of so-called "empyreumatic oils" which they contain. The new or raw spirit, being quite unfit for use, is aged in wooden vessels, and in the course of time, through the changes which take place, the oils are oxidized or otherwise converted into products which give the characteristic bouquet or flavor to these whiskies."

Page 33 says :- "Any volatile oils present in a liquor are carried over with the vapor alcoholic distillate. Such oils are, as a rule, insoluable in water and rarely insoluable in very dilute alcohol. In consequence of this when water is added to the distillate, so that its volume is double that of the liquor distilled, the oils are largely thrown out of solution, and the emulsion so produced becomes decidedly englescent. duced becomes decidedly opalescent. In genuine Scotch Whiskey such oils are necessarily present. Grain spirit (alcohol) is free from these oils and gives no opalescence on dilution with water. As rye whiskey is generally made from such spirit we find no opalesence on diluting the distillate from this liquors. Six samples of artificial liquors this liquor. Six samples of artificial liquors were produced in the laboratory from of something to their advantage, by writing to the distillates from them gave any opales
None of the ablest religious newspapers in the distillates from them gave any opales
None of the ablest religious newspapers in the distillates from them gave any opales
None of the ablest religious newspapers in the distillates from them gave any opales
None of something to their advantage, by writing to Progress "Circulation Department," St. John, N. B. cence on diluting with water. It is not as to the origin of a pot-still liquor a very decided opalescence has been found."

On page 34 of the report the government analyst, in reference to furfurol reaction, quotes M. L. Lindet-Bull. de la Societe Chimique de Paris, tome V, p. 20. as liquor is believed to be due to the charring of portions of the malt (or other material used) during process of distillation." Continuing the analyst says:-"In patent stills, where steam heat only is used, this charring of the contents of the still does not take place, and in the spirit produced spirit which causes changes in the nature of most of the secondary constituents of spirits, does not apparently affect the furin new pot-still whiskies. (The analyst quotes the toregoing from the evidence of A. H. Allen before the select committee on Commons 1891.)

The report furnishes on page 21 a list of the Scotch Whiskies analyzed, with the

following results :-Opalescence on Diluting Distillate. Furfural Mackie & Co......Distinct.

J. B. Sheriff.....Distinct.

Bulloch, Lade & Co...Slight. Very distinct. Distinct Distinct. Bulloch, Lade & Co...Slight.
Bernard & Co...Slight.
Donald Stuart....Slight.
Kirker, Greer & Co...Slight.
"Heather Bell" Brand,
manufact'd in Montreal, Slight.
Mitchell's Heather Dew, None.
Thom & Cameron...Distinct.
Artificial Scotch prepared
in the Laboratory from Faint. Very faint.

in the Laboratory from

Spirits and essences... None. Several other brands, shipped by blenders and distillers, whose names do not appear, not having been given the inspectors, are not included in this list. These, however, appear in the report in connection with the vendors' names, and are all ranked as more or less inferior to the highest grade above mentioned.

So that, according to the official report of the laboratory branch of the Inland Revenue department, the highest recognized authority in the Dominion of Canada, MACKIE & Co.'s Scotch stands conspicuously at the head of the whiskey list.-Advt. WM. ROBB'S, 204 UNION ST.

Something Women Will Appreciate.

Barbours Prize Needlework series is the name of a neat little book that will be of interest to ladies. It contains illustrations of a number of prize designs in lace makaim of the Provincial Fertilizer company ing, embroidery, and needlework, and tells how to make them. It is published by the Barbour Brothers Company.

House Cleaners Want

Crystal Ammonia, Pearline, Lessive Phenix, Borax, Ammonia Soap, Brooms, Brushes, Pails, Tubs, Elastic Starch, Cream Starch, Celluloid Starch, and Coleman's No. 1, and a lot of other things to be found at 32 and its connections. It is well gotten up, Charlotte street, from J. S. Armstrong &

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Announcements under this heading not exceeding five lines (about 35 words) cost 25 conts each insertion. Five cents extra for every additional

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Apply Foreman PROGRESS Print. STAMPS. FOR Rubber Stamps, Steel Stamps, Seal Presses and Typewriters, adcress J. Hamblet Wood, 158 Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B.

SHOW CASES, NICKEL PLATED, best, cheapest, all sizes, New York manufacture. No Live dealer can afford to be without one. Sole Agents, LESTER & Co., General Commission Merchants, 83 Prince Wm. William Street.

HOUSE NUMBERS AT LEB. ROBERT-SON'S 154 Prince

WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS TANKE money in the ir own towns selling our "Combined Linen Marker and Card Printer." A sample to print your own name, to agents only, sent on receipt of 25 cents. Robertson's Printing Stamp Works, St. John, N. B.

AGENTS WANTED to sell White Enamelled office and Store Signs. Easy to sell, as they are acknowledged the Best Sign on Earth. ROBERTSON'S STAMP WORKS.

TRAVELERS. WE have an article for travelars as a side line. Small space, little talk, big money. ROBERTSON, St. John.

DON'T THROW away money on cheap, worth-less machines, when you can buy a "Victor" Typewriter for \$15. This is the only practical low priced Writer. Send for testimonials, etc. Agents in N.S, wanted. ROBERTSON. 23,1i*

BUSY MEN WHO have no time to look after their advertisments and make them attractive and readable, can have this work done in a way that will pay them. Printed samples furnished on application. Address "WRITER," Box 21, St. John.

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FRONT ROOMS, THREE LARGE front rooms in the most central part of the city To Let with board. Two of these are furnished, one unfurnished. May be had May lst. For particulars apply at 76 Sydney street.

NEW GOODS: WORSTED COATINGS and Suitings, Septeb and ish Tweeds, Light Overcoatings, Plain, Checked and Striped Trouserings. Prices-Suits from \$14.00; Pants from \$4.00; Overcoats from \$13.00. A

each have a boy willing to make money. He can do it easily by selling Progress. Splendid profit and little work. Address for information, Circulation Department Progress St. John N. B.

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Price for treatment \$25 00 per week; Board \$5.00 to \$8 00 per week.

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Whalebone and Rawhide, STOCKED JAVA AND RATAN. A fine Selection just received, and for Sale Low at

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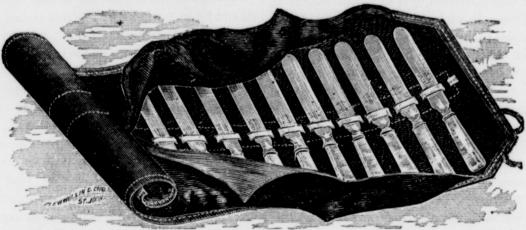
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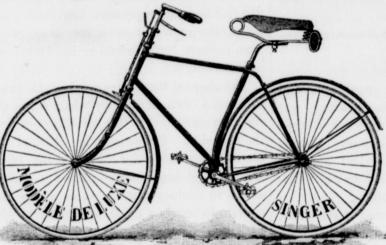
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The most magnificent wheel

WEIGHT 35 LBS. Enameled Dark Closet and

Price, 28 in. Wheel \$135 Price, with Dunlop \$155 The first one to secure one of these wheels was Mr. A. P. Patterson, Captain St. John Bicycle Club. Mr. P. will lead the parade with

his Pneumatic Singer at the Y. M. C. A. sports on the 26th. Go to the sports and see the wheel, it will be worth the price of admission alone, you have the sports

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CALE A GREAT SUCCESS, and will be continued until the 1st day of May. Secure bargains in all classes of Dry goods at less than Cost. Stock thoroughly assorted in all departments. This is without doubt the most desirable stock ever offered in this city for many years at

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