

PROGRESS.

EDWARD S. CARTER, EDITOR.

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ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, SEPT. 24.

WHY MURDERS MULTIPLY.

The statement was made that there were six thousand murders in the United States last year, as against four thousand ten years ago, and that a very small proportion of the murderers have been convicted and punished. No other civilized nation can show such a record in proportion to its population, and yet the Americans claim to be the most advanced in civilization among the people of the world. Why then should there be such a deplorable record?

It is not difficult to understand why so many guilty men escape, as the machinery of the courts in all of the states is very different from that in the British possessions. According to English law a criminal usually gets full justice at his trial, and if there is any sound cause why a convicted murderer should escape the death penalty, the case is very promptly settled by a plain and easy course of proceedings. In the American system, there seems no end to the writs of error, motions and other methods of reopening a case and keeping the matter unsettled for years. Unless the tragedy be of more than passing note, the matter is forgotten by the general public, and at last the prisoner gets off with, in some instances, a less penalty than an ordinary housebreaker should suffer. It is, therefore, easy to understand why a small proportion of the murderers are adequately punished, but this does not explain why so many murders are committed and why homicides should have increased fifty per cent. in one decade.

It is not an answer to this to say that men kill their fellows because the punishment is not certain to be swift and sure. Such a thought may enter the mind of a criminal in occasional instances, but ordinarily it has little to do with the case where there is murder or any other crime. A deliberate criminal usually assumes that he will not be caught. He has no more desire to serve a term in prison than he has to be hanged. Where a crime is committed on sudden impulse, the thought of consequences, great or small, does not enter into the matter. Robberies decreased in England after the death penalty for them was abolished, but it was not a case of cause and effect. There was a change in the conditions which made robberies easy, but had there not been such a change it is not to be supposed that men would have abstained from the crime simply because they were not to be hanged for it.

So it is in the United States. In certain kinds of cases, possibly, the murderer, such as a poisoner, may feel that even if found out there are chances for his ultimate escape, but ordinarily the relation of the punishment to the crime cannot account for the increase of murder. It is due to the conditions of life among the people. It is the outgrowth of too much license under the name of liberty.

License appears to be the curse of the American people, and this spirit of doing as one pleases, of following one's impulses regardless of the right or wrong is too generally recognized by the people, the press and the pulpit. It is a fruit which begins in the public schools, too often, and honeycombs the whole social fabric. Wrong doers are tolerated when they should be driven from society. Even in Puritan New England social immorality is laughed at when it should be frowned down. The marriage tie is held too loosely, and with the great majority there is no comprehension of the idea that marriage is a sacrament. It is a contract to be broken with even less scruple than an ordinary business compact. It can be annulled practically at pleasure, and the divorce courts are ever busy in their intemperate work of undermining the morality of the nation. A divorced man or woman—even if the offender under the scriptural law—is not banished from respectable society. He or she usually marries again, and sometimes people not divorced make fresh engagements to be married when the court shall grant the divorce.

Such shameless ways, together with the disappearance of the old time home life, point to the general moral laxity of the nation, and the same principle—license in the name of liberty—is found in all conditions of society and in all that pertains to life. Men and women become a law unto themselves, and when this idea is carried in everyday existence, it is not to be wondered that human life is often held so cheap. People, whether of native or foreign birth, get the idea that they can do as they please in the pursuit of their objects in life, and the increase of murder, while one of the most grave results, is after all only one of them. It is the logical conclusion of a system of thinking and acting that is bad from the beginning.

ONWARD MOVES THE ORDER.

Some further instructive facts in regard to the Aryan Order of St. George, from the pen of the VICOMTE DE FRONSAC, appear on another page of this issue. There is also an illustration and explanation of the arms of the viscount as well as of an illustrious JONES of the balmy, southern clime. It would seem that the age of chivalry is not past, in America at least, and that the order has a mission to accomplish by massing the aristocracy of the south to resist the incursions of the enterprising and plebeian Yankee.

There was a time when the southern blue-blood was comparatively happy. He was living a life of ease, as he considered his claims to distinction entitled him to live. In the halcyon days described by HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, he ought to have been contented and in the majority of cases he was. His stately manner entitled him to the respect of all over whom he was lord and master, and when these failed of effect, the overseer was prompt to teach etiquette to the recalcitrant African. The grand old aristocrat of the land of cotton had hands which were never idle, but they were field hands. He fed them well, often quite as well as he did his thorough-bred dogs and horses, and in frequent instances he permitted them to learn to read and write, as well as to "experience religion." He felt that slavery was a divine institution, and that the negroes should be very thankful they lived in a civilized land rather than in the heathendom of their native country. The abhorred Yankee was a northern mudsill in the estimation of the chivalrous cazique of a generation ago, and he made up his mind that someday the southern nobility should have a nation of their own, to which the Yankee should only be admitted under an alien immigrant law such as is now applied to the Chinese. When the indignity of having an Illinois rail-splitter sit in the chair which had been filled by southern autoocrats was put upon him, he made up his mind that he would tolerate the money-making Yankee no longer. He seceded and gave notice that he desired nothing save to be let alone.

It is a melancholy fact that his request was not heeded, and instead of being let alone he was outrageously molested. The Yankees came and conquered, and the live chattels of the gentlemanly grandees howled about "the year of jubilee" under their windows. The caziques and the marmors and the rest of them made a gallant struggle, but the surrender of LEE began a new and unpleasant era for them. The late PETROLEUM V. NASBY has described the sensations of a gentleman who was confronted by "the grinning face of a cursed nigger" when he went to the post office window for his letters. There were many such painful scenes, over which it is well to draw a veil.

Should the Aryan order of St. George continue to flourish, it may be that much of the glory of the southern aristocrat will be restored. It may not be that he can escape from the detested thralldom of the American union, but he can at least resist the encroachments of the horrid Yankee in the ways which the VICOMTE DE FRONSAC specifies in his article. A better day may dawn upon the oppressed and persecuted big-bugs of the south.

So far as relates to the introduction of the Order into this part of the world, the first step appears to be to train up the children in the way they should go—in a sort of an Aryan kindergarten, as it were. All of honorable family may attend, but only those of noble descent can obtain degrees, and eventually become paladins, caziques, grandees and marmors. Thus, we see, it is better to be born lucky than rich.

In due time, no doubt, the older persons of noble blood in St. John will be duly organized, and the correct line drawn between what is aristocracy and what is not. Hail, happy day.

English law is so careful to give an accused man the fullest protection that the admission of a prisoner to law officers cannot be used in evidence against him unless he has been duly cautioned. In the case of the accused "BUCK" at Dorchester, however, a man was smuggled into jail and placed in a cell between the two prisoners to play the part of an eavesdropper. At the trial he gave evidence of the conversation, which, while not conclusive, tended to strengthen the case against the accused. While there is justly a strong desire to bring the murderer of STEADMAN to justice, it should be remem-

bered that such sneaking methods of trumping up evidence are opposed to the spirit of the law, no less than to the British sense of fair play. Constable CARROLL deserves credit for his brave capture of one of the men, but he has not added to his laurels by his exploit in the jail.

The amount of interest taken in a prize fight, to the exclusion of more important topics is a sad satire on the culture and intelligence of the American people. The New York Sun is recognized as a leading paper which understands what the public demand. No one disputes that it was correct in its estimate of the popular taste when, the day after the fight, it gave thirteen columns to the details of that event, five to the scarcely less elevating subject of politics, three to the cholera scare and one-half a column to the death of WHITTIER, whose name is honored the world over by all who place the intellectual above the brutal. Unfortunately, this class is in the minority and is likely to be for a good many generations to come.

It is related that at the Dublin city market fire, recently, a number of cats rushed into the flames and were burned, whereupon somebody quotes HERODOTUS that in Egypt, more than two thousand years ago, despite all care to the contrary, cats would rush into the flames of a burning house, as if animated by a supernatural impulse. If the cats of this country had the same peculiarities a good many citizens would keep big bonfires blazing in their backyards during the balmy nights of summer. It has long been admitted that the old boot and brick-bat remedy is not equal to the emergency.

Strictly correct in theory, but rather unfortunate in its results, was the opening with prayer of the republican state convention at Fort Worth, Texas, the other day. The minister, a colored man, prayed for the independent democratic candidate for governor, whereupon there was confusion and a motion was actually made to amend the prayer by inserting the name of the people's candidate. It was not put because it was not seconded, but the idea of a motion to amend a prayer is so grotesque as to be associated with no assemblage on earth except an American political meeting.

Judge Murphy, of San Francisco, recently sent the sheriff to jail for contempt, because he refused to hang JOHN McNULTY, a St. John man, after a reprieve had expired. A writ of habeas corpus brought the matter up and the court has decided the sheriff is not in contempt, as McNULTY should have been re-sentenced. The court also held that it would be an anomalous state of affairs to confine a sheriff in his own county jail. Perhaps so, but if this could be done once in a while some of the jails in this country might be in a better condition than they are.

A sharp pencil may prove to be a deadly weapon in an argument, but not often in the way it happened in New York a day or two ago. Two men, who had been friends for years, got "arguing on religion," when one of them swung his arm around with such force that a pencil in his hand entered the other's eye, penetrated to the brain and caused death in a few hours. It is not desirable even that a theological controversy should be ended with such a fatality to either of the parties, important as a speedy end of the discussion is in the interest of those who are not arguing.

Ontario is to be congratulated on the possession of a new educational institution in the form of a college of embalming. As may be inferred, its promoters and patrons are undertakers who are anxious to attain excellence in this useful branch of their calling. Possibly such degrees as B. E. and M. E. are to be given, as well as the honorary title of Doctor of Embalming to such of our distinguished citizens as are in the habit of hankering after titles.

Everybody may not know that it is only a little over fifty years ago since every type used in a newspaper was cast by hand at the slow rate of fifteen a minute. The man who invented the type-casting machine, in 1838, died in New York only last week, at the ripe age of ninety-one. His name was DAVID BRUCE and he was the originator of the well known BRUCE type foundry.

If the cholera comes, the long dress train must go, as an article of street attire. It is claimed that in sweeping over pavements it gathers bacilli of various kinds of infection. There is a great danger of tuberculosis as it is, but it will take the cholera bacilli pure and simple to effect an entire change of fashion in a hurry.

The advent of LOTTIE COLLINS, a London concert hall singer, with the insane ballad of "Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-ay," consoles the cultivated mind of New York for the now fading joys it has had in the contemplation of CORBETT and SULLIVAN.

Mayor PETERS has been named as a candidate for Ottawa, but it is the impression that if his worship can make sure of a third term he will stay where he is.

The fact that there are about 1,500 styles of pocket knives made does not diminish the number of people who want to borrow the solitary one that you own.

JOYS AND WOES OF OTHER PLACES.

The Editor's Gentle Hint. We wish the happy couple health and happiness. "No cards," and up to date no cake.—Liverpool Times.

Came From a Queer Place. George Turnbull, M. D., who has been practicing in — is spending a few weeks in Digby.—Digby Courier.

They Were Not Reformed. Drunken men seem to be on the increase. They say there were one or two at the Reformed Baptist church one night not long ago.—Cor. Woodstock Press.

Halfax Marine Intelligence. Yesterday afternoon a dozen boys went out sailing in a cat boat from the north slip, and when near George's island a squall carried away the mast. No one was injured.—Echo.

Feat of a Modern Samson. Alfred Slaughterwhite, charged with firing a saw mill at St. Margaret's Bay, is undergoing a preliminary examination this afternoon before Stipendiary Griffin.—Halifax Herald.

Who Stole a Body? The person suspected of taking a "Plant" from the baptist cemetery, will return it at their earliest opportunity or the matter must come unpleasantly to light.—Liverpool Times.

Mob Rule in Shepody. Reports have reached us from various sources of Sunday congregating about the streets in groups on Shepody and indulging in loud talking and obscene remarks that are a great annoyance to others.—Maple Leaf.

Gross Breach of Public Confidence. A horse car going south about seven o'clock last evening fooled a number of people by having a green lamp, indicating a Spring Garden road car, when it was bound for Pleasant and Inglis streets.—H. Echo.

Mrs. Quinn's Benefit. Mrs. James Quinn, of West Bay, will hold a tea meeting at her own residence next Wednesday afternoon, commencing at 5 o'clock. Mrs. Quinn is a poor woman, and the proceeds will be for her own benefit.—Parvboro Leader.

Oh, What a Wicked City! Last evening some small boys placed a rope from the door of a house on Queen street, to a post in the gutter. A gentleman who was passing fell over the rope; but not injuring himself, he captured one of the boys, obtained his name, and it is likely he will prosecute the lot of them.—H. Echo.

Hunting Adventure in Nova Scotia. A well known young man who resides at Bedford with his parents, had a "lesson-learning" experience with a skunk yesterday afternoon. He threw a stone at it, imagining it was a rabbit, and stunned it. Thinking he had killed it he started in the direction of the animal. He was forced to bury his clothes.—H. Recorder.

He Will Work for St. John. There is considerable speculation as to whom will be the nominee of the conservative party for the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Skinner. Several names have been mentioned in PROGRESS' hearing, among them those of Mr. George Jones, Mr. W. C. Pitfield, and Hon. William Pugsley. It seems to be pretty well understood, however, that the mention of Mr. Jones' name is not intended in a serious way; that Mr. Pitfield has made up his mind that there is a good deal more money in business than in politics, and that while no more representative merchant can be found, he will not allow himself to be considered for nomination. The fight is therefore likely to wage around Mr. Pugsley who is understood to be quite willing to resign his solicitor-generalship and take his chances for a seat at Ottawa. Of course there are other aspirants and the question is not at all settled yet, but the conservative party might do worse than give Mr. Pugsley the nomination. He is a politician in all that the word means, but he seems to get more for his constituency from the party he supports than any other man PROGRESS knows of. Since the politics of St. John at the present moment is better expressed by "St. John" than free trade of protection, Mr. Pugsley would be a very energetic and capable representative.

Getting Ready for the Show. That Fredericton people do nothing by halves is well instanced this year in the active yet careful preparations they are making for the second provincial exhibition. To say nothing of its admirable situation for such an affair, the people of Fredericton as a whole seem to know more about exhibitions and how to handle them than those of any other city in this province at least. Whether it is because they have such gentlemen as Julius Inches, or whether the resources and good will of the government have something to do with it, it is nevertheless a fact that the exhibitions at the capital have uniformly been successful. That of this year promises to be of greater interest and importance. The advertisements and announcements tell us that there will be some \$3,000 in prizes, that the dates are October 5th, 6th and 7th, that there will be splendid attractions and amusements, besides the stock and agricultural exhibition, and the best races that the fastest horses can give at the park. The officers of the association are: Mr. C. E. Murry, president; J. M. Wiley, vice-president; W. T. Whitehead, treasurer; and A. S. Murray, secretary. Any further information the readers of PROGRESS may wish will be gladly given them by any of those gentlemen.

Windsor College Law School. The establishment of a law school in St. John in connection with Kings college in Windsor is an epoch in the history of that old and tried institution. Progress hopes that the step may be successful and the patronage extended to it sufficiently generous to enable the institution to make the school a permanent one under paid professors.

GETTING READY FOR WINTER.

The Y. M. C. Association Improving Their Building and Its Departments. The officers and committees of the Y. M. C. A. of this city have been preparing during the dull season for a winter of enjoyment within doors. The first of October is the date on which the gymnasium opens, and all the winter classes for instruction and amusement are formed. For some time the moving spirits of the association have felt that there were some improvements necessary, both for their own convenience and for the popularity of the institution. Improvements, however, cost money, and for the last few years the Y. M. C. A. has not been in as flourishing a financial condition as its friends wished. The increase of interest, however, in its welfare for the past eighteen months was further evidenced by the generous way in which the contributions were made towards the improvements spoken of, the sum of \$500 being collected in a short time for these purposes.

Now, a visitor who enters the institution will find a new office for the secretary situated near the entrance at the head of the stairs, while there is a large arch cut between the halls and reading rooms. The effect is to make the entrance brighter and impart an airy, roomy look in it, at the same time bringing the secretary more in contact with the members and more accessible to all. Greater changes than these, however, have been made in connection with the gymnasium, which has always been a very popular department of the institution. The present officers have evidently concluded that there is more attraction in the athletic room for a great many of the boys at least, than in the class rooms and gospel meetings, and in order to meet their views many additions and improvements have been made in connection with the athletic department. A new and modern shower bath is being erected and will soon be in operation. It is situated on the first floor and has connected with it a dressing room, with a series of lockers for clothing. In the gymnasium proper much new apparatus has been added, and the room itself will have a much cheerier and brighter aspect when the painters are through with it.

To attract smaller boys to the institution and to give them a good time, the officers have felt the need of greater facilities for their junior department, and in order to fill it have rented the large hall in Christie's building adjoining the Y. M. C. A. structure. This will be used for meetings, etc., and will leave the large room in the rear of the building on the main floor free for the boys' branch, for which special hours have been set aside for gymnasium and recreation work. This room will be open to the boys until 6 o'clock in the afternoon every day, and one evening in the week until 9 o'clock. The secretary's old office has been painted and will be used for committee meetings and for various educational classes.

The friends of the institution will be glad to note these changes and hail them as evidences of renewed prosperity and popularity.

Getting to Work. The Groder Dyspepsia Cure Co. is in active operation this week. Its organization is now complete with Mr. R. C. Elkin as president, Mr. Chas. Bailey as secretary, and Mr. A. H. Chipman as manager. Although the medicine has been advertised for some weeks, owing to the difficulties of getting under way, it has not been possible to have it on the market for so long a time, but the success it has met with since it has been for sale has exceeded even the anticipations of those who knew what had been done with it where it was first established in Maine. The company that has been formed to carry on the manufacture is strong in business capacity and in financial resources. They believe that they have a good thing and are bound to see what there is in it. The success of the Waterville company has been wonderful, even ahead of that well-known preparation called Dana's Sarsaparilla, the record of the sales of which for the corresponding period in its early life was not nearly so large as the sales of the Groder Botanic Dyspepsia Cure, and yet a few months ago a Nova Scotian who put a few hundred dollars into that company received something like \$15,000 for his share of the stock when it was sold out to another corporation. PROGRESS has welcomed the new company to St. John before this, and its best wish for it now is that its sales in Canada may compare favorably with the success it has met with across the border.

Pertinent and Personal. Mr. J. M. Scovil, of Scovil, Fraser & Co. returned Monday from a trip to Boston and New York. He had both pockets and a grip full of ideas for the clothing business.

Mr. Cliff Romans, representing a special department Armour & Co., of Chicago, was in the city this week interviewing the medical men and druggists, and booming Armour's pepsin as the best in the market. He continued his trip towards St. George, St. Stephen and St. Andrews, and will gradually work through the province.

Mr. Colwell of the firm of Colwell Bros., of Halifax, was among the visitors from that city last week, who witnessed the triumphs of the Haligonian athletes. Mr. Colwell is a member of one of the most enterprising young firms in Halifax, and is well and favorably remembered in this city from his connection with the dry goods business. He was accompanied by Mr. Hammett, the representative of the Crescent club. Both gentlemen returned to Halifax on Monday.

WINDSOR, N. S.

Progress is for sale in Windsor at Knowles' Bookstore and Dakin's Bookstore.

Sept. 21.—Christ church was handsomely decorated with cut and potted flowers last Wednesday morning on the occasion of the marriage of Mr. Charles Armstrong, agent of the Commercial Bank at Middleton, and Miss Edith Dimock, daughter of Mr. F. W. Dimock, Collector of Customs, Windsor. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. M. Withycombe, Rector of Weymouth and brother-in-law of the bride. Miss Edith Nichols was bridesmaid and Mr. Philip Dimock attended the groom. The bride looked very sweet in a handsome travelling dress of lawn cloth, trimmed with brown and hat to match, and carried an exquisite bouquet of white roses and maiden hair fern. The bridesmaid's dress was of the same material. The happy couple drove from the church to the station and took the flying bluebonnet for Yarmouth, on their way to Boston and New York. The presents were very handsome and numerous. The groom's gas to the bride was a beaver cape and muff. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong regret that they are not to make their homes in Windsor, as they are both very popular.

A very unusual but very interesting ceremony took place here on the 21st inst. week. The old-fashioned Windsor and Hantsport, accompanied by the 68th band, formed in a procession and marched to the cemetery to decorate the graves of their departed brethren. The procession was followed by a barouche drawn by two white horses and filled with most beautiful flowers arranged to represent the departed brethren. The ceremony was appropriate for the occasion, was read by Rev. Anderson Rogers, and hymns were sung at intervals. This is the first ceremony of the kind that has taken place in the province since the late war.

Mr. George Murphy and Mr. Clifford Shand turned home on Monday from St. John, where they had been attending the M. P. A. A. sports. The Windsorians are quite proud of Mr. Murphy, as he carried off three first class prizes and one second prize, but regret that Mr. Shand was not so successful, only gaining second prize in the one mile bicycle race.

Miss Mabel Payne, of Halifax, is visiting Miss Allison. Miss Annie Anslow, who has been visiting at Bedford, has returned home.

Miss Scott, of Halifax, is visiting Mrs. Drysdale. Mr. Curry, of Lunenburg, spent a few days in Windsor last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Young, who have been spending part of the summer in Halifax, are in Windsor again.

Mrs. George Geldart is visiting friends in Yarmouth. Mr. George Wiley, who has been spending his vacation with his mother, has returned to Boston. Mr. Clarence Dimock has returned from New York.

Mrs. Sherman and little son are visiting her father, Hon. M. H. Goudge. Mr. and Mrs. Rice have gone to Truro to reside.

Mr. Clarence Morris has returned to Halifax to resume his studies at Dalhousie College. Miss Ethel Shaw who has been visiting at Glace Bay, Cape Breton, has returned home.

Hon. Robert Ross and Mrs. Book, of Halifax, spent a few days in Windsor last week. Mrs. Oliver Cummings and Miss Dimock, of Truro, are the guests of Mrs. Clarence Dimock.

Miss F. P. Grotorex has returned home from the summer in Cape Breton, has returned home. Hon. W. S. Fielding and Mrs. Fielding were in Windsor two days last week, having come to take home their children, who has been spending the summer with their aunt, Mrs. P. M. Fielding.

Miss Faulkner, of Sherbrooke, is visiting her sister, Mrs. K. Miller, of Annapolis, spent two or three days in town last week. Miss Phoebe Saunders spent part of last week at Roundhill.

Miss Kate Frazer and Miss Minnie Gibson returned to Boston on Wednesday. Miss Mary Morse, of Liverpool, is the guest of her brother, Mr. Allison, and Mr. P. A. A. sports. Miss Naomi Bowles, of Annapolis, is visiting her sister, Mrs. B. Allan Crowe.

Miss Annie Gorton, who came back to Boston on Thursday after a three week visit to her mother, Mr. W. Beckwith returned to Sackville on Monday.

Mr. W. Bailey intends going to Philadelphia to study medicine. Mr. M. C. Higgins, of Wolfville, is the guest of Mrs. J. H. Healy. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dearborn were in town on Tuesday.

Mr. W. Sanction came home from Boston on Saturday. Miss Lyle McCormack entertained a few of her friends very pleasantly on Saturday evening.

Miss Jessie Wilson and Mr. C. J. Boyd, of St. John, spent Monday here with friends. The concert held in the court house on Friday evening for the benefit of the James Park boys, was a great success. Bridgetown has seldom enjoyed such a treat. The programme included songs and duets by Mrs. H. Bagules and Mrs. Campbell, duets with cornet and piano by Mr. and Miss Bishop, also recitations by Mr. Grotorex and Mr. Parker. The two above named ladies sang a duet "Refuge" on Sunday evening at the harvest service in St. James church, during the offertory, which was highly appreciated by one of the largest congregations ever assembled in that church. S. S.

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