

PROGRESS.

EDWARD S. CARTER, . . . . . EDITOR.

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ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY MAY 27.

RATHER SMALL BUSINESS.

There was a banquet to a distinguished politician, the other night, when a somewhat mixed assembly of citizens undertook to do honor to the great man and his record. The politician in question, Hon. GEORGE E. FOSTER, is not only a total abstainer, but was originally elected to parliament on the understanding that he was a prohibitionist. Whether he has fulfilled all the high hopes once entertained of him in this respect is not now a matter for discussion. He undoubtedly claims to be one who is opposed to the use of intoxicating liquors, and for that reason, instead of an old fashioned rum-supper, the banquet was conducted on "temperance principles." By this was meant that the sum paid for admission purchased only eatables and non-alcoholic drinkables, such as Havelock water and other quite correct but by no means stimulating beverages. It will be readily understood, however, by a glance at the published list of guests, there were some of the gentlemen present who preferred a little of something stronger, and for their accommodation Old Vatted Glenlivet and other approved brands of the drink that cheers and of inebriates were provided at certain fixed prices. They were not part of the dinner on temperance principles tendered to the distinguished apostle of temperance, and he and others of the teetotal persuasion could therefore eat and be merry without offence to their consciences. At the same time others who apprehended an attack of colic from a saturation of their systems with coffee and mineral water could enjoy their snifters of grog by paying for what they consumed. In this way some of them were enabled to really enjoy some of the Saint John oratory which otherwise might have bored them. The arrangement seems to have been quite satisfactory to everybody concerned, including the caterer whose receipts were considerably increased by the gentlemen whose liberality of expenditure and capacity for carrying a "load" appeared to increase in proportionate ratio.

The police were not required in connection with the dinner, but the intelligence of the proceedings seems to have reached the chief on the following day, and with his sanction—possibly under his instructions—Captain JENKINS laid information against Mr. TREE, the caterer, for selling liquor without a license. There was no public scandal over the affair by a contested trial, as was the case in Moncton recently, but Mr. TREE realizing that he was amenable under the letter of the law, promptly admitted the fact, and paid a fine of twenty dollars.

There is a prevalent belief that the prosecution in this instance was due to a personal animus of Chief CLARK against Mr. TREE, in consequence of an incident in which both once figured at the Union club, of which Mr. TREE is the steward, but of which the chief is not a member. It may or may not be that such was the motive. If it was, the chief has descended to a very small piece of business, and should be, moreover, told that an official who makes use of his position to carry out personal retaliation needs to be taught better. It may be, however, that Captain JENKINS, who usually does not strike much better game than a widow with a bottle of whiskey in a cupboard, felt that there had come a great opportunity for him to distinguish himself. It is hardly to be supposed, however, that he would venture on any such step without his superior's knowledge and approval, so that whatever be the motive the Chief is responsible.

It is quite true he may claim that he is in duty bound to see the law enforced, and that the sale of liquor at this banquet was a violation of the law. He may plead that it would be unfair to have his stalwart officers nose around in back pantries or under beds for hop beer and blue gin, while illegal sales were publicly made at a banquet. All this he may urge, and show a

reason for his act, but after all he knows as well as anybody else that it is utter nonsense.

The law against the sale of liquor without license has a clear meaning, and the intention of it is to prevent illicit grogeries which, however, outside of a certain rut in which the police regularly make seizures, are believed to flourish unmolested to a considerable extent in this city. It is wholly foreign to the spirit of the law that when a company of men, some of them undoubtedly gentlemen, choose to have liquid viands on the special occasion of a banquet, they should be placed in the same light as the frequenters of an unlicensed shebeen. They have what they wish and are willing to give a consideration for it, but they are not in a place where liquors are usually sold nor is there any existing arrangement there for the pursuing of the liquor traffic as a business—the thing which the law aims to prevent. Still more, the practice of thus supplying liquors apart from the banquet itself is by no means a novel one in St. John. It dates back to a remote period, and it has been a feature of some notable feasts. Never before, however, did it occur to anyone, in the police or out of it, that there was any intent to violate the law, or that the law was violated within the ordinary common-sense interpretation of it.

Taken altogether, the affair seems to be about as small a piece of business as has come to the front for some time. If the Chief is really anxious to prosecute unlicensed liquor sellers outside of the certain few who are periodically fined, he can do so very easily without intruding upon social gatherings, and there is no doubt he is quite well aware of this fact.

PADDY BURGEN'S CASE.

Every now and then some reference is made in the papers to what is denounced as a legal murder in the early days of New Brunswick. The tradition that a boy was hanged for stealing a loaf of bread has been widely circulated and not long ago somebody wrote to the Boston Herald asking how long it had been since such a thing happened in St. John. The Herald did not know anything about the matter, but the St. John Telegraph subsequently undertook to explain the case as follows:

The case referred to by the Herald's correspondent was, no doubt, that of PATRICK BURGEN, a youth of about 18 years, who in 1828 was tried for entering the shop of his employer, JOHN R. SMITH, in the night, and robbing the till of a few coppers, amounting to one quarter of a dollar. SMITH was a manufacturer of ginger beer and his shop was on the corner of Union street and Drury Lane. BURGEN was tried before Judge CHIPMAN, who was afterwards chief justice of this province. BURGEN was defended by the late WM. B. KINNEAR, who was assigned as his counsel by the court. In these good old days the counsel of a prisoner charged with a felony was not allowed to address a jury in his behalf or to enter questions of fact. The jury found BURGEN guilty, but added a recommendation to mercy. The judge, however, sentenced him to be hanged, and told BURGEN when pronouncing the sentence that there was no hope of mercy and that he must prepare for death. A petition in his favor to the lieutenant governor, Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, asking for a commutation of BURGEN'S sentence was rejected and the unfortunate youth was duly hanged less than four weeks after the date of his trial. As Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS was not only a humane man, but a man of excellent understanding, it is clear that Judge CHIPMAN, in transmitting the recommendation to mercy to the governor, must have added unfavorable comments of his own, so as to defeat the attempt of the jury to save the prisoner's life. This legal murder was committed in this city only 65 years ago, and men are still living in this community who knew BURGEN well, one of them being the late chief of police, JOHN R. MARSHALL. The people of St. John may congratulate themselves on the fact that our laws are very different now from what they were in 1828, and that we have no judge on the bench with as hard a heart as was possessed by WARD CHIPMAN.

These statements appear to be made on the authority of LAWRENCE'S "Footprints," where a similar version is given, and as Mr. LAWRENCE was alive at the time of the execution, he no doubt voiced what were his sentiments as to the severity of the sentence, and the position of Judge CHIPMAN in the matter. In the same way half a century hence, somebody now living may take up the case of BUCK OLSEN from his own standpoint. The truth of the matter seems to be that there has been a great deal of undeserved censure heaped upon Judge CHIPMAN, for carrying out the law as it then was, and there has been a good deal of sentiment wasted over BURGEN, who though a good-hearted fellow as old residents remember him, was neither so young nor so innocent as the world has been led to believe. Here is an account of the robbery, taken from the Courier of Sept. 21, 1827:

PATRICK BURGEN was apprehended on a charge of burglary and brought before Mr. Alderman PETERS for examination.

It appears that BURGEN had lived as a servant man in the house of Mr. JOHN B. SMITH at York Point a year ago, that on the night previous to his being taken into custody he found means of entering Mr. SMITH'S house by one of the windows, and had succeeded in getting into the bedroom of Mr. and Mrs. SMITH between twelve and one o'clock. He secured a silver watch which was in the room, and afterwards rifled the pockets of Mr. and Mrs. SMITH in which were some money and the keys of the desk. On his getting hold of the latter he began to make use of them, but the noise occasioned by his doing so awoke Mr. SMITH who immediately started from bed and seized the thief, but was unable to keep hold of him. He escaped from Mr. SMITH'S house, but as if being detected in one crime immediately emboldened him to a repetition of it, he immediately entered the house of Mr. COSS, near that of Mr. SMITH, and stole from thence sundry articles of wearing apparel.

The constable sent in search of him in the morning overtook him on his way towards the French village. He was, fully committed for trial. The constable who arrested him was named JOHN McARTHUR.

The law at that time was as definite in fixing capital punishment as the penalty for

burglary by night, as it is now in awarding a like punishment for wilful murder. BURGEN not only robbed his former employer of money, but committed a second burglary the same night, a fact which does not appear in the accounts usually given of the affair. It was this fact of deliberate intent that militated against the recommendation to mercy, and prevented Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS from exercising his remitting power. Judge CHIPMAN, the jury and the governor all did no more than the law directed they must do, though all of them, doubtless regretted that there was a law so stringent.

THIRTY SIX YEARS AGO.

A curious little book, of which probably very few copies remain, has been handed to PROGRESS recently. It is a copy of the St. John business directory for 1857, published by C. A. EVERETT and GEO. W. DAY, and it was the first attempt at a directory in this city. Messrs EVERETT and DAY were active and enterprising young men thirty-six years ago, and doubtless were of the opinion that such a book would not only fill a long felt want in the community but would bring wealth to their coffers. Mr. DAY, however, now says that it was difficult for them to get enough advertisements to pay expenses, because the people did not know what was meant by a directory. It will therefore be readily understood while there was no attempt to follow out the idea the next year, and it was not until 1862 that two Boston men ventured to repeat the experiment.

The book in question is modest in its proportions. It has 240 pages, each measuring three by five inches, and every other page has advertisements. The rate was about \$4 a page, and the edition was only about 200 copies. In their "Salutatory," dated in April, the publishers announce that they intend to issue a revised and much larger edition in the following December. The book contained an almanac and a variety of useful information.

Among the advertisers, few are found in business at this day, though in a few notable instances, such as HALL & FAIRWEATHER, TURNBULL & CO., J. & T. McAVITY, J. & A. McMILLAN and others, the firm name has been preserved with little or no change. So, too, some individual names are found which are recognized as "old stand-bys" now, such as J. J. CHRISTIE, leather, ANDREW ANDREWS, brushmaker, and W. KENNEDY, groceries. The latter was then in the basement of the Vernon building, corner of King and Germain streets. He was there seventeen years, and left those premises to go further up the street, where he stayed for thirty years. When he moved across the street, a few weeks ago, it was his second change in forty-seven years.

It is a long time since S. L. TILLEY stopped advertising his "complete assortment of drugs, medicines, paints, oils, glass, putty, dye stuffs, chemicals, shaving soaps, confectionery, perfumery, etc.," but he did so to the extent of a page in this book. THOMAS M. REED also advertised not only drugs but burning fluid and fluid lamps, things which have become so utterly of the past that the young folks of today may not know what they were.

There were forty lawyers in St. John then as against something more than double that number now, but while there were more than 200 bar-rooms there are now less than half that number. Only two of the lawyers advertised their cards in the directory, Messrs. WEDDERBURN and TUCK. Advertising was not considered strictly professional in those days, but these two gentlemen were young, and independent in their ways, so there was some excuse for them.

Of the 33 doctors, the only survivors are W. BAYARD, J. C. HATHWAY and J. D. WHITE, while of the fifteen weekly and tri-weekly papers only the Christian Visitor and the Religious Intelligencer survive, the former with an altered name and the latter in another part of the province.

Every dry goods house then in existence, 31 in all, has ceased to do business with the exception of T. W. DANIEL & CO., and LAWTON & VASSIE, which now are under other firm names. BARNES, DAY and McMILLAN alone remain of the printers, though ROGER HUNTER, who then kept a book store, may be added to the number.

WILLIAM O. SMITH was the mayor, and there were both aldermen and councillors. Of the latter only BARTHOLOMEW CONNERTER and CHARLES A. EVERETT are living. The times have changed a good deal since 1857, as was pointed out recently in referring to the career of Sheriff HARDING, and even the old inhabitants, who delight to dwell on the past, must admit that they have changed for the better.

While PROGRESS has no sympathy with the political gymnastics of the Alphabetical ALFRED AUGUSTUS STOCKTON, it would be untrue to the interests of public morality if it did not condemn the editorial on him in Tuesday's Telegraph. The article, in its comparisons and similes, was shocking, if irreverent, if not blasphemous.

Some New Ideas.

Those wishing to have their dresses made in the latest style should see the Designer for June. It contains many pretty and new illustrations suitable for summer costumes and can be had at Geo. H. McKay's.

SOWING GOOD SEED.

St. John May Gain Much by the Visit of the Ministers.

The visit of the ministers to attend the banquet to the Minister of Finance they turned to practical account, and from the knowledge gained by them; when St. John in future shall have wants to be discussed, we shall have in these gentlemen at least, well informed advocates. Whilst meeting with the merchants and manufacturers, they discussed our commercial and working men's ills, they went into the market, seeing our farmers, and their products; the fishermen and fish, the market gardeners and their vegetables; and from all, obtained lessons.

Their visit around the city, over which they were driven by His Worship the Mayor; their visit to Partridge Island, over which, with leading citizens in the "Dirigo," they were taken by Dr. Harding, Mr. Murdoch, C. E., and around the harbor, into which, the ship "King's County," 2,250 tons, was coming in from San Francisco, and an Italian barque going out to Liverpool, with steamers at every point, the run up to the suspension bridge, with mills and foundries at work, rafts of lumber and deals coming through the falls for Europe, North and South America and West Indies; the fishing boats in our harbor, loaded with shad, herring, salmon, lobsters; steamers coming in from Nova Scotia and United States, and then, away up the St. John river: all in a harbor, which can float and shelter the largest ships in our peace or war navies; in this, the harbor that will yet be the Liverpool of British America, should not our city be again destroyed by fire.

The history of the island was tersely told to Dr. Angers, who seeing its necessities for a quarantine station, ordered these to be supplied at once, and surprised he was, that so much had been done, at so little cost. The minister of agriculture in whose department this is, the Hon. A. R. Angers, L. L. D., is the French leader of the senate, and the "farmer who feeds us all." Placed in this, one of the most important departments, we find Professor Robertson of the Model Farm, where he gives lessons on cheese and butter making, and who has placed in Chicago his 22,000 pounds of cheese, to tell the world what Canadian cows and Canadian farmers' wives can do when they try. Dr. Angers was desirous of seeing this province of which the Professor has given him such good report. We talked to the Professor, on his return from Prince Edward Island going to York county—sorry that he was not in time to meet his minister here.

Dr. Angers retired from the bench many years ago, and since from the governorship of Quebec, after his triumphant victory over Mercier; his speech in the senate in March last was considered very able and his knowledge of us and our wants will be of great value. He is the chosen companion of the governor general on his fishing excursions on the Cascadepia.

Hon. T. M. Daly, Q. C., is descended from a line of legislators; he is known in the Commons as Daly of Selkirk, he is a great favorite, and even Nicholas Flood Davin, who coveted his seat, endorsed his appointment as Minister of the Great North Land "from the centre all round to the sea." He now administers the office of the late "Tom White," and is one of the same rare stamp of men: favored too with one of the best deputies, A. M. Burgess, appointed by Premier MacKenzie from the editorial chair of the Liberal Press; being well informed, having travelled over the North West, on his appointment. In his care also is the Geological Survey, in which are the brightest young men of the service, taken from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario: of scientific eminence, like Dr. Dawson, the highest authority on seal life, now with Sir John Thompson in Paris: Dr. Eills, Messrs. Fletcher, McConnell, McInnes, Chalmers, and Lieut. Tyrrell, the intrepid explorer of the North West, who last season, went through the hitherto unexplored regions 2,000 miles north east of Athabaska Lake—even the Indians did not know it and who had to rely absolutely on his own observations—and is off again this month; with only gun and fishing rod to provide food for himself and Indians while searching for the hidden treasures of that rich geological land; and Professor Adams, now assistant to Sir Wm. Dawson at McGill University, and who took his lectures, while Sir William was ill and away last winter and who now again, at the minister's request, on 8th June goes back to the Surrey to look for nickel ore and mica, reported to exist between Muskoka and the Hasting's district. These young men feel that in Mr. Daly, they have a practical friend and energetic supporter, who values their work in this important set on. To him also falls immigration, and when he assumed office, he found among others, that the office in St. John which had existed 56 years, was to be closed on New Year's day last, decided while the Minister of Finance was in England. Through the representations of St. John; our Senators and M. P.'s, to Dr. Foster, Mr. Costigan and Mr. Bowell, it was retained, and in half an hour after the minister's arrival here he was in the office, asking our active agent of the work; which Mr. Gardner does with the same energy he did a large commercial business here, fifty years ago.

It was eminently fitting, that Angers, the leading French Statesman, and Daly, the leading English Statesman of the West, should meet on the Atlantic coast, and both inspect this the best ocean port, on the Atlantic, the terminus of the C. P. R. here, as Vancouver is the terminus of the C. P. R. on the Pacific. Here these strangers meet

our old friend, Hon. MacKenzie Bowell of Ontario, the English leader of the senate, sharp as ever, and as lively as a boy, with Hon. Dr. Foster, who has forged his way to the highest point, now leader of the commons, and together discussed our local wants and resources; and the whole city is indebted to the gentlemen, who in the Board of Trade, in the club, and in their private residences, furnished opportunities of intercourse, naturally beneficial, not forgetting their wives and daughters, who smiled over them all. While here, they met Hon. Mr. Turner, Finance Minister of Victoria, B. C., who wished to discuss the census with Dr. Angers; finances with Dr. Foster, and business with some of our merchants, he being head of the eminent house of Turner, Beeton & Co. of London and Victoria. Such intercourse does good, and St. John, noted for its hospitality, finds rich returns in various ways, especially from the knowledge gained of our position and resources by our ablest men, and who ever turn these to practical account, for every part of the Dominion.

MASONIC NOTES AND NEWS.

Items of Interest to the Craft in This and Other Jurisdictions.

Hon. Robert Marshall, 33°, Intendant General for New Brunswick of the Knights of Rome and the Red Cross of Constantine, has received letters from prominent members of the fraternity in England and the United States, congratulating him on the revival of this ancient historic order here. One of the latest of these letters is from Henry T. Brodie, recorder of "United States Premier" conclave, No. 1, Pittsburgh, Pa., which was established in 1870, under the authority of Col. McLeod-Moore, with a warrant from the Earl of Bective, Grand Sovereign of the Imperial Grand Conclave, of England.

The Encampment of Saint John, K. T., of the city, has adopted what is known as the American work in the Red Cross council. This "Red Cross of Babylon" has no relation to the Red Cross of Constantine, which is an order entirely unconnected with any other body held under Masonic auspices. The degree of the Red Cross of Babylon will be conferred early in June, probably on Wednesday the 14th, with full ceremonial.

A special meeting of Harington Rose Croix chapter is to be held on Wednesday the 7th of June, when the eighteenth degree will be conferred.

Much interest is manifested in the A. & A. Rite all over the world in the meeting of the Supreme Council in Chicago in September next. It will probably be the most important meeting ever held. Representatives from every Supreme Council in the world are expected to be present.

The death of Col. Marmaduke Ramsay, Intendant General of the Order of Rome and Constantine for the Mediterranean and Malta, left vacant the office of District Grand Master of the District Grand Lodge of Malta. To this position succeeds Rear Admiral Albert H. Markham, Royal Navy, who is in command of the Second Division of the Mediterranean fleet. He is a clever and accomplished gentleman and naval officer. He won fame and honor as an Arctic explorer. His installation as District Grand Master, on April 28th, was an elaborate affair, and an interesting occasion.

Knights Templars are to have permanent headquarters at Jackson Park during the World's Fair. It will be in the second story of the building known as Banquet Hall, situated on the lagoon, close to the fisheries and naval exhibits. The building is of attractive design in the French renaissance style, and is 120 by 60 feet and two stories high, with open or casino roof. The room set apart for the exclusive use of Sir Knights and their families during the fair will be 50 by 60 feet, and furnished with many conveniences. It will have a post-office and a telephone service, a check-room and a general register for all Sir Knights to enter their names and addresses, name of their commandery, etc.

Ventilation Made Easy.

In a small town in the west of England, the usual petty sessions were in progress, and the court, owing to some unusually interesting case having come before the bench, was filled to excess by an expectant crowd of townstolk.

This state of affairs upon a hot summer's day soon raised the temperature to an unbearable degree.

Looking round him, the chairman observed that every window in the place was closed.

Turning to an old constable, who was keeping the proverbial order amongst the crowd, he desired him to ventilate the room.

That worthy, however, had a very hazy idea of the meaning of the term used. Not wishing to appear ignorant, he put his own interpretation upon it.

Opening the door he, to the intense amusement of the magistrates, and the dismay of the good folk themselves, proceeded to clear the court, exclaiming as he did so—

"Here, out you go; ventilate, d'ye hear, ventilate."

His method was original, but eminently successful.

Thought He Owned It.

A certain Turkish Pasha's visit to the Bank of England was the occasion of a curious misunderstanding. The Governor of the Bank placed a small bundle of banknotes in the hand of the Pasha, remarking that it represented a million pounds sterling. Ibrahim Pasha, thinking it a complimentary gift, proceeded to pocket the notes, and they had the greatest difficulty in convincing him that the notes had been placed in his hand merely as a curiosity and not as a gift, when he reluctantly, and with a crestfallen mien, restored them to the Governor.

Dangers of Football.

A return of the football accidents for the season just ended in Great Britain has been made. The deaths number twenty-six (four more than in the previous season), the broken legs thirty-nine (a decrease of thirteen), the broken arms twelve (the same as in 1891-2), the collar-bones broken twenty-five (an increase of nineteen). The chronicler makes the grand total for the past three seasons of "deaths and damages" to be 437.

BASEBALL AND LACROSSE.

How the Season of Sport Began on the Queen's Birthday.

Base-ball and lacrosse claimed the attention of the sports and the people on the week's holiday. The Shamrocks invited the old time opponents of St. John ball players—the M. S. C.'s.—to come, and give them two games to start the season with. The crowd that attended, while satisfactory, lacked the hair-raising enthusiasm of the throng of a few years ago. The game was not too bad for the first of the season, but all the boys need some practice work on the diamond before they will play to the entire satisfaction of their friends and themselves. Honors were divided, the visitors were beaten in the morning and defeat was the Shamrocks portion in the afternoon.

Halifax sent a lacrosse team to the A. A. grounds, and the season was opened by the Canadian sport. Two or three years ago thousands of people would have rushed to those same grounds to see two Base-Ball nines struggle for victory, but there is some doubt whether in all the club now, a representative nine could be selected. Lacrosse seems to have the "cinch" at present. It is a good game when well played, and bids for a steadier popularity than baseball. Mr. Allingham should be happy, for there is no doubt that his quiet, but persistent enthusiasm and love of lacrosse has placed it in its present position in St. John, and done much to introduce it into other maritime towns. St. John teams rarely beat Halifax, but they managed to get two goals to the visitors on this time. The best of good feeling and fellowship prevailed.

The First Opera of the Season.

The Gilbert Opera company opens the operatic season in St. John in June—and as this will be the first company in this line to play in the provinces this season, good hopes should greet them. Maritime province people will have an added interest in the coming of this company, since the prima donna is a daughter of Mr. Lewis Carvell, of Charlottetown, formerly connected with the Intercolonial railway. PROGRESS has been fortunate enough to secure a portrait of this bright and attractive operatic star, and will print it next week with some facts concerning her work in this direction. The company is moving in this direction at present and proposes to appear in Fredericton, Moncton, and other cities in the Maritime provinces besides St. John. When Mr. Gilbert was in St. John making arrangements for the tour of his company, the Opera House was booked for the dates he wanted, and his company will therefore appear in the Mechanics' Institute.

Dr. McGlynn in St. John.

TO THE EDITOR OF PROGRESS.—Can you inform me, through PROGRESS, under whose auspices, Dr. McGlynn lectured when he visited St. John a few years ago, and oblige an old St. John boy and constant reader of your paper. O. F. TACOMA, Washington, May 16.

Dr. McGlynn did not lecture under the auspices of any local organization. He came on his own account, or possibly under engagement with the Redpath or some other lecture bureau, taking in St. John as part of his route.—Ed. PROGRESS.

To Present "the Loyalist."

Local amateurs propose to give a local drama on next Thursday evening, "The Loyalist" is the title of the play the incidents of which occur as far back as 1783 in Boston, the closing scene bringing the actors to this city. The club, whose announcement appears in another column have spent much time upon the production of the Loyalist and PROGRESS hopes that their efforts may meet with artistic and financial success.

As Popular as Ever.

Daniel's Specialty Show in the Institute has drawn crowded houses all the week, and seems to be as popular and entertaining as ever. PROGRESS has described the performances frequently, and there is no need to do so again. A school children's matinee is on for this afternoon, and the popular part of that which is the price-five cents.

A Country Churchyard.

Remembrance of a spot, A sunny slope where the first daisies grow, And all the sweet wild flowers that summer brought The birds above their soft notes twittering low, And over all, a dreamy restful calm, Unbidden comes to soothe my heart like balm. Come with me to that place; A narrow path leads to it winding down Across the slope, a daisy lifts its face, Here, there, now all around—no sight of town—No sound of life save that low chirp of birds, And over all a peace too deep for words.

The River runs below.

And o'er the grass the air and pine uprear Their stately heads, there birch and chestnut throw Their graceful shadows, guarding, year by year The unmarked graves of those who, glad to rest, Lie sweetly sleeping on the earth's broad breast.

A quiet neighborhood It is indeed; the dwellers there care not Who comes or goes, for there none will intrude Each is content to leave all life has brought, To rest in peace waiting that happy day, When from all graves the stone is rolled away.

M. A. S.

Dutch Names For the Months.

In Holland the following poetic names for the months are in use: January—Lauromaand, chilly month; February—Sprokelmaand, vegetation month; March—Lentmaand, spring month; April—Grasmaand, grass month; May—Blowmaand, flower month; June—Zomermaand, summer month; July—Hooymaand, hay month; August—Oostmaand, harvest month; September—Herfmaand, autumn month; October—Wynmaand, wine month; November—Slaughtermaand, slaughter month; December—Wintermaand, winter month.