

PROGRESS.

EDWARD S. CARTER, EDITOR.

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ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, NOV. 11.

WANTED, A WAREHOUSE.

Local reference was made in Progress, last week, to the fact that nothing had been done towards the construction of a warehouse in connection with the new wharves at Sand Point. The matter was relegated, weeks ago, to a committee of the Board of Public Works, but that body, after two meetings, has apparently lost its interest in the matter. So far as can be learned, little has been done up to the present time, nor is there any immediate prospect of more definite action.

In the meantime, winter is drawing near. In another fortnight or so the St. Lawrence will be closed to navigation, and it will be time for business to begin in connection with the St. John elevator. A warehouse is urgently needed, and it is needed at once. It is to be built at all, the work should be done before the snow comes to stay. The alleged cause for the delay is that there is a question whether the railway track to the warehouse should be built wholly on the city's land, or whether it would not be better to secure a right of way over the lot to the westward originally leased to J. W. V. LAWLOR, while there is also the question of trying to get a further right of way over the MAYES lot, which is to the west of the lot first mentioned. The site for the warehouse is on the northerly wharf, close to the harbor front wharf. To reach it from the C. P. R. track, over the land already owned by the city, will require a curve to which the C. P. R. engineer is said to object. With a right of way over the LAWLOR lot, however, this curve would be reduced.

The committee, however, appears to be halting and hesitating between the different possibilities of action, and as a result nothing is done or likely to be done under the present condition of things. It is perhaps only fair, however, to say that only one of the aldermen, Mr. T. NISBET ROBERTSON gets the credit of being an intentional obstructionist. It is understood to be his opinion that nothing ought to be done at present, and he is said to favor the idea of waiting until legislation can be got to provide for the expropriation of the additional land required to give a proper right of way.

As one member of the board has expressed it, this is a good deal like a man building a house and waiting until later to put the roof on. The warehouse is needed now, and after all the money that has been spent so far it is simply absurd to haggle over what is a necessity for the carrying on of trade. This warehouse, it must be remembered, is for the reception of all freight for the west and all parcel freight from the west. It is as necessary, in its way, as the elevator itself.

If the C. P. R. engineer and that eminent engineer, Mr. HURD PETERS, can agree on the practicability of a thirty-degree curve, the track can be laid on the city's land. If this cannot be done, the most simple thing is to get a right of way from somebody else, as speedily and as cheaply as possible. The merchants of St. John are getting tired of the delay.

ENGLISH BANKS IN CANADA.

The Globe on the 7th inst., copied from the Montreal Witness a statement purporting to show the percentage of specie and Dominion notes to liabilities of Canadian banks on September 31st. Amongst these they include two banks doing business in Canada under English charters. The statements of both these banks to the Dominion government appear only to contain their Canadian assets and liabilities, and really give no idea of their position. For instance, one of them in its statement of December, 1892, to its shareholders, shows liabilities of £5,552,232.14 including capital, while according to the Canadian government statement on same date its total liabilities, including capita are only \$16,894,511.

As the percentage shown by the Witness seems to be based on the government statement, it is inaccurate, at least, as regards the two banks above mentioned.

This leads to the enquiry:—Is it not strange that banks doing business under English charters with only a limited liability (that is, no liability by shareholders, like that of other banks doing business in Canada) should be allowed to make partial returns to the Dominion government, especially as section 6 of the Dominion "Bank Act" declares that section 85 applies to both of these banks; and section 85 requires their monthly statement to Dominion government "to exhibit the condition of the Bank?"

In the September government statement the total liabilities of one including Capital and rest are \$10,589,826 While the assets are stated as 12,757,019

The other shows liabilities, including Capital and rest amounting to \$10,275,450 And assets amounting to 6,976,205

Neither would wish to show such a result to their shareholders, and yet it is accepted by the Dominion government as "an exhibition of the condition of these Banks."

NURSING IS NOT A FAD.

A recent cable despatch would seem to imply that the study of nursing is likely to become more than ever a fashionable fad on the other side of the water. It seems that, two or three years ago, the Prince and Princess of Wales sought to develop a taste for this vocation by distributing prizes to a number of professional nurses and otherwise giving them a pleasant recognition. It was then expected that nursing would become popular as a recreation among society ladies, but it did not, though it is now likely to do so because the National Health Society has opened classes "for the benefit of the aristocracy." The Duchess of Bedford has become interested in the work, and weekly lectures are to be given at her house during the winter. The attractions at these include afternoon tea, practical illustrations with patients, bedding, and other things included, to teach the ladies to be useful to some extent in their own families, though of course they can never be expected to follow nursing as a vocation.

While it goes without saying that only the most elementary instruction can be given in this way, and that in the absence of practical experience much of this will be thrown away, the fad has at least the merit of aiming at something useful. It shows, moreover, the dignity to which the vocation of the trained nurse has risen of recent years, and cannot but beneficially affect the steadily increasing number of those who are entering on the work in earnest, and with a clearly defined purpose. We are accustomed to think of nursing as a vocation in the light of something of very modern growth, and so, in a general sense, it is. A good many people, probably, look upon FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE as an inspiration in the matter, but there was an organization of trained nurses in France years before the Crimean war, and the same organization is found to-day in many parts of the world. It has done service in the United States for more than thirty years, and its full title is The Community of Notre Dame du Bon Secours.

As may be inferred from the name, it is a catholic sisterhood, and it was founded in 1840, since which time its numbers and the fields of its labors have steadily increased. The sisters are first of all thoroughly trained in Paris, in every detail of their work, and then are sent where most required. All are ladies of education and culture. Under the rules of their order they never beg, never accept presents and never present a bill for their services. They depend upon the gratitude of those whom they have served, and the remuneration is left to the consciences of those who have employed them. In many instances, doubtless, they receive nothing, yet they have always a sufficiency for their support. With this, and the consciousness of the good they are doing, they are contented and happy.

The trained nurse as usually understood, however, is one who follows her vocation as an honorable and independent means of earning a living. The true trained nurse, whose ambition is in her work, is a woman to be honored in any rank of society. Nor is she as commonly met with as one might suppose. There are nurses and nurses.

There is no local application in this remark. The graduates of the St. John training school have, indeed, from the beginning shown themselves exceptionally well fitted for their work, and from what can be learned of the present class their average will be, at the least, equally good. In a general sense, however, it may be said that only a portion of those who study nursing ever become really successful nurses. They may complete their time, pass their examinations, get their diplomas and for a time follow their vocation. For all that, they have mistaken their calling, and it is a happy solution of their life problem that they get married.

Let it not be supposed that even the most efficient trained nurse should as a matter of course, look upon matrimony as out of the plan of her life. It is quite true however, that in all branches of woman's work, as the opportunities for gaining an independent livelihood increase the temptation to marry for the sake of having a home becomes less and less. The day of forlorn old maids is passing away, and the woman who is independent of the world, and who prefers to remain single rather than wear a yoke, is respected for her common sense.

The young woman who undertakes to be a nurse, therefore, can do so with a view to making it her vocation for life. To best succeed she should have this idea, not necessarily taking a vow of celibacy, but viewing marriage simply as a possibility when, in due time, the right man shall come along. This is a motive quite different from making matrimony the chief aim, and killing time in the interval by adopting nursing as a recreation. It is not a promising condition when a girl enters a hospital with her heart yearning for the gaieties of the world and her head full of romantic ideas about lovers. Fortunately, this is not the case with the majority, and in the rare instances in which it does happen nursing has been chosen as a vocation at hap-hazard, without any knowledge of the responsibilities it involves, or any consciousness by the girl of a natural fitness for the work. It is with girls of this class that nursing is only a fad.

It is perhaps for this reason as much as any other, that the minimum age for admission to a training school is fixed at twenty, while in the leading United States schools it is several years beyond that period of life. Some girls, it is true, seem to be fully qualified at eighteen, but they are the exceptions. As a rule, at the latter age they have much to learn in regard to the world and themselves, and a few years later will find them much better prepared for the serious work before them. The tendency, too, in all the leading cities, is to raise the standard of qualification for admission, so that an applicant must first be well grounded in certain branches of knowledge on which she is not now examined. As the supply of applicants is always greater than the demand for them, there will thus be, as there should be, a selection of the fittest.

The true nurse should have health, strength, intelligence, patience, a pure heart, an even temper, cheerfulness, tact, a quick perception and many other qualifications which are necessary to efficiency, in her vocation. If she has these and as regards St. John, Progress learns that the average nurse does seem to have them—nursing is something more than a fad with her. If she has them not, she has mistaken her calling.

Mr. M. W. LENOIR, of Halifax, writes to the Mail of that city denying that he is the author of the particularly bright, fearless and interesting special letters printed in Progress. No one who is acquainted with Mr. LENOIR would suspect him for a moment or rather give him the credit of the articles in question. His uncalled denial however has brought him into prominence which must be a source of keen regret to those who appreciate his modest, retiring nature.

Judging from the note of Mr. F. BLAKE CROFTON, of Halifax, printed in another column, it would seem necessary to provide our correspondent in that city with a cage—so long as this distinguished master of the art of exaggeration remains in his present state of mind. There is no doubt about it, however, that Mr. CROFTON has supplied "The missing link" in that interesting story of "Prepared for Burglars."

"Don't ask me to talk to newspaper men. I am much displeased with the newspapers," is an utterance of PRENDERGAST, the Chicago murderer. That is the way, the world over, with wrong-doers. When a man is heard abusing Progress, for instance, it may be pretty safely assumed there is something in his life of which he is, or ought to be ashamed.

Manuscript entitled "Pre-Columbian America" by "Moncton" will be returned if the contributor will kindly send name and address.

OF GREAT HISTORIC VALUE.

Mr. Fenety Will Finish His Political History of New Brunswick.

Since the publication of the volume entitled "Political Notes and Observations," by Mr. G. E. Fenety, an anxious desire has been expressed from time to time, among politicians particularly for a continuation of the work. Many will therefore be glad to learn that arrangements have been made with the author for publication of the "Notes," in Progress, to be continued in successive numbers, resuming from the year 1854, up to which time the already printed volume closes. The publication in letter form will extend probably over a year. The period embraced viz: from 1854 down to "Confederation," in 1867, (if possible) was one of the most stirring in our provincial history, in which all the great reform measures we enjoy this day were worked out. They were worked under difficulties, by such men as the late Judge Fisher, S. L. Tilley, Albert J. Smith, Charles Connell, and other leaders. They were such measures as the initiation of the money votes, quadrennial parliaments, vote by ballot, municipal institutions, responsibility to the people, etc. Every man who wishes to have a knowledge of the political history of the province for future reference in consecutive order, should not fail to follow up the story in Progress or remain forever ignorant

in reference thereto. As Mr. Fenety is the only possessor, it is believed, in this province, having the materials at his finger ends for carrying out the undertaking, and having been contemporary throughout, it may be safe to add that it would be a lamentable thing for such information to perish with the writer, whose years, at most cannot humanly speaking be very many. It will be several weeks, however, before the first number will appear, in "Progress," and due notice will be given.

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE RESTORED.

St. John Bank Managers Give Views on the Repeal of the Silver Bill.

The United States senate a week or so ago, by a vote of 43 to 32, determined that the so-called Silver bill should be repealed. So much has been said and written respecting the nature of this bill, that all are more or less conversant with its provisions, and it is not therefore necessary to detail them here.

Progress called on the managers of the different banking institutions of this city, the other day, for the purpose of getting what information was available as to the effect on Canada in general, and New Brunswick in particular, under the new phase of affairs. Owing to the short time that had elapsed, no effect was visible, but several stated their opinions as to what may be expected as the ultimate outcome of this repeal.

Manager Taylor, of the Bank of Halifax, said that one effect of the repeal would be to restore public confidence. On account of the panic, securities held by the English people had been returned to the United States—the interest had to be paid in gold; this he believed would now cease. With respect to Canada and New Brunswick, the panic did not extend here and the repeal would not have any noticeable effect.

Mr. Sanderson, of the Bank of Nova Scotia, did not care to say much on the subject. He believed that the trade between the United States and other countries, particularly Canada, which has lately been somewhat curtailed, will regain its former position as public confidence is restored. As New Brunswick has not felt any appreciable effect from the Silver legislation nothing of consequence will follow as the result of repeal.

Manager Harvey, of the British North America bank, believed that the repeal will restore international trade, that the commerce between the United States and other nations which has been shortened, will be restored. Stocks he said went up in value, in anticipation of the repeal, and after the consummation there was a slight decline, produced by over sanguine feeling which prompted both sellers and buyers to enter the market. The repeal will increase the value of silver certificate bills or notes. Europeans would again buy largely in America. They were heretofore afraid that any debts due them would be paid in very much depreciated currency. Since the question of repeal was opened there is a growing paralysis of credit on account of which speculation was at a standstill.

Mr. Jones, manager of the Montreal branch, said that the repeal of the silver laws had very much improved matters in the United States and will put that country once more in a good financial position. Matters were bad and gradually getting worse and repeal was the only thing that could restore confidence. The lumber trade had been cramped for the past two or three months. Before that the lumbermen could get advances on their lumber. Now that repeal has taken place there will be more inclination to speculate and buyers will purchase in advance, or make advances to manufacturers, lumber, cotton and grain merchants, etc.

Manager Schofield said that as the silver legislation itself had had no great effect on Canada or New Brunswick there would be no very noticeable effect from repeal. The principal point gained by repeal was the restoration of confidence. There will not, he believed, any great increase in building in the United States this year, and therefore the effect on the lumber trade here will be little. With next year, the people will feel more inclined to go into building and speculation, on account of restored confidence in the money market, and the volume of trade will be largely increased.

Asked as to whether the coming change in the United States tariff had anything to do with the depression of trade in that country, he replied, that it had little if any effect on trade at present, as the tariff changes, whatever they may be, will not come into effect till January, 1895.

It was the general opinion of all the managers that the silver dollar is a thing of the past. It has always been looked on with suspicion here and had not been taken at the banks, and must ultimately go out of circulation.

Another thing is evident from these interviews, and that is that though New Brunswick did not feel any serious effect from the money troubles of the republic yet a healthy feeling in the solvency of the country there gives the public here more confidence to embark in trade, and better facilities for securing all necessary credit.

Preparing for Thanksgiving.

The Ladies Association of the Brussels street baptist church are preparing for their annual supper and entertainment to be held in the church on Thanksgiving evening, the 23rd inst.

BOOKS AND REVIEWS.

"Donahoe's Magazine" for November is as usual, finely illustrated and has a number of valuable features in the papers contributed by prominent writers. Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, of whom a fine portrait is given, discusses the timely topic of "Gold or Silver, or Both," while Rev. John Conway draws a bright picture of the future of the catholic church in America, which will well repay perusal by readers of all creeds, to none of whom can it give offence by its temperate and tolerant tone. The story of Holy Cross College, at Worcester, shows the great growth of this well known institution, while the choice between democrats, republicans or neither, is debated by John F. Finerty, Gen. McMahon, and P. O'Neill Larkin. There are a number of other papers of interest, and "Donahoe" continues to hold the high position it has won so soon in periodical literature. The prospectus for next year embraces a splendid programme. Donahoe's Magazine Co., Boston, \$2 a year, single copies 25 cents.

Among the articles of special interest in "McClure's Magazine" for November is the well told story of a visit to Patti at her Welsh home, by Arthur Warren. The novel idea of "Human Documents" seems to be a success, and this month there are series of portraits of Dr. Conon Doyle, Camille Flammarion, Explorer Peary and F. Hopkinson Smith. There is also an interesting dialogue between Frank R. Stockton and Edith M. Thomas. Many will be interested in what is told of the liquefaction of oxygen under the title of "Four Hundred Degrees Below Zero," while an illustrated account of the hypnotic experiments of Dr. Luys is specially readable. Many other features and a large number of excellent illustrations make "McClure's" worth much more than it costs. S. S. McClure, Ltd., 743 Broadway, New York; \$1.50 a year, single copies 15 cents.

MR. CROFTON WANTS TO KNOW.

The Shoe Fits Him and So He Puts it on Without Delay.

Some minds are exceedingly sensitive. There is one in Halifax in the body of that more or less distinguished librarian, F. Blake Crofton, who upon reading an amusing sketch in the last issue of this paper, entitled "Prepared for Burglars," seemingly came to the conclusion that the character of the would-be defender of the ladies in some respect resembled his own, for he has demanded the name of the writer of the article in question in the following letter:

EDITION OF PROGRESS:—If you will inform me who wrote an article in last Saturday's Progress entitled, "Prepared for Burglars," I will consider you and your paper not responsible for that tissue of libellous lies, pointed distinctly at me. Your obedient servant, F. BLAKE CROFTON.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 6, 1893. PROGRESS did not give the name of the writer and questions Mr. Crofton's right to ask for it since he was not mentioned. The well-worn advice not to put a shoe on unless it fits you seems to suit this gentleman remarkably well.

Everybody Will Go to the Rink.

The young people are interested in knowing that the Singer Bicycle Rink, run so successfully during the past summer as such, will be utilized for skating purposes during the coming season. The preparations made for this have been extensive and the same energetic management that has conducted the rink during the summer will operate it this winter. The facilities for flooding the ice are unusually good, and have been placed there by the management. Music will be supplied by a band orchestra manufactured in Germany, and selected for this purpose in New York by Mr. March. It is operated by an electric motor, and is calculated to play twenty-four different pieces. The ante rooms for ladies and gentlemen have been enlarged and returned, and a new feature in St. John ice rinks will be introduced, namely, a supply of refreshments during the evenings. With such pains as these taken to please the general public, the general public will not fail to be pleased.

Disappointed Economists.

The bill of the revisors was presented in the common council on Thursday. They charged \$50 each for their services. Ald. Lon. Chesley, one of the North End men who not long ago voted to reduce the salaries of such efficient officials as Mr. Seely, of the Public Works, made a motion that the remuneration be \$100 instead of \$50. There are seven revisors, and the difference to the ratepayers would be \$350. Chesley was ruled out of order in moving an amendment to a bill, but like Ald. Connor moved that the bill be laid on the table. This would have given a chance to reopen the matter, but the motion was lost, despite the fact that Ald. Wilkins, one of the revisors, jumped up at the last moment to vote in the affirmative. The revisors are more than well paid at \$50 each.

The First of the Season.

The first calendar of the season comes from Mr. E. S. Whittaker, the resident secretary of the Imperial Assurance Company in the Maritime provinces. The calendar is neat and handsome, while the information printed on the borders is useful to every man in business. Of course the fact that the Imperial is an old-time, prosperous and very much alive insurance company is not in the back-ground.

Their Stores are Popular.

Special inducements to purchasers are this month offered by Waterbury & Rising, at their stores, 34 King street and 212 Union street. Among the goods are lines

of boots and shoes bought in Montreal and Quebec much below regular prices. These will be sold at but a very small advance on cost. Bargains may be got by all and these popular stores are becoming more popular each day, as when they advertise a special sale there is a chance for buyers to get their money's worth.

Is This for Tax Reduction? The board of works has had referred to it a petition from Count DeBury and some 250 other residents of the North End, asking that the city pay the expense of having a dredge do duty at Rankin's wharf. This is purely private property, and the principle of a sking the citizens to pay for repairing it is hardly in line with the Tax Reduction Association.

Breeding Ground for Lawsuits. Mrs. I. O. Beatty has notified the city of a claim for damages, in consequence of injuries received by defects in the ferry floats. She met with the accident on the 16th of September. The floats have not since been put in order, and it is only a matter of luck that more claims for damages have not matured.

Improved in Many Ways. The Belmont Hotel would hardly be recognized by any one who has not seen the improvements made in it recently. A down stair office looking upon a busy street—a convenient barber saloon and many other improvements will make it much more comfortable for the guests of the future.

Sweeter Than the Genuine Kiss. Among new things Mr. Hardress Clarke of Sidney street advertises in his cash grocery is a new kind of candy called Molasses kisses. It is certainly a delicious confection and one that will speedily become popular.

He Was Not Particular. Merchant:—I would like to employ you, but there's very little to do at present. Clerk:—Oh I don't mind that. That wouldn't make any difference to me.

CAMPBELLTON. Nov. 8.—Hon. H. K. Emerson, Dorchester, spent Friday in town. Miss Ella Staver, of Summerside, is spending a week or so with her friend, Mrs. Ackroyd. Hon. C. H. Labliss, of Dalhousie, was here on Friday. W. A. Mott, M. P., gave a most enjoyable

whist party on Friday evening, when several friends were invited to meet the Hon. Mr. Emerson. Those present were J. McAllister, M. P., Dr. Lunan, Messrs. W. W. Doherty, D. F. Graham, H. Taylor, H. H. Bray, J. S. Brown, E. Price, T. McDevitt, H. Wathen, C. Kennedy, S. H. Lingley, J. A. Johnson, A. J. Venner and F. F. Matheson. Luncheon was served at half past twelve, after which the party accompanied Mr. Emerson to the train. Mr. D. Desmond had been quite ill for some days. Mrs. Alexander went to Dalnoisie on Monday, and will visit her cousin, Miss Katie McEneaney. Mrs. William Mott and Mrs. S. H. Lingley are also in Dalnoisie visiting friends. Mr. and Mrs. Beauchene and Mrs. Leveque of Paspébiac, P. Q., spent Tuesday in town. Mr. Hedley Bond of Toronto visited friends here on Tuesday. Mrs. Roy of Rimouski is visiting Mrs. Hodge. Mr. A. E. Alexander went to Fredericton on Monday. Mr. J. White is on a business trip to the Gaspe coast. The Independent Order of Foresters intend having a concert and oyster supper on Thanksgiving night. Mrs. William Clapperton left on the B. C. R. for Maria this morning, after a visit of ten days in town. Mr. William Kainie was in St. John for a few days last week. Mr. W. A. Cathers of St. John was in town on Wednesday. VIOLA.

ELGIN, A. C.

Nov. 8.—Mr. H. B. Steeves, principal of the high school, spent Friday and Saturday in Petitediac. Coun. Moore and Mrs. Moore, spent Sunday at Mountain Village. Mr. S. C. Goggin, Mr. S. J. Baker, Toronto, Miss Coates and Miss Cribb, drove to River View and spent Saturday at Maple Grove Cottage, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Coleman. Messrs. F. W. Stockton and L. Allison of Sussex, were here on Monday. Mrs. Victor Milon, entertains some of her lady friends at tea on Saturday. Mr. E. P. Eastman of Forest Glen, was here on Wednesday. Mr. S. J. Baker left Monday for St. John. Mrs. J. A. Wheaton and Mrs. J. D. Steeves, were the guests of Mrs. M. S. Colpitts, River Avenue, on Saturday. Mr. A. H. Robinson of E. P. H. Ry., spent Monday in Moncton. Miss Kilum of Havelock, was here on Saturday, the guest of Mrs. King. Mr. E. C. Lockett was in town on Friday. Mrs. Len. Beck, entertained a few friends on Friday evening to meet Miss Webster of 2516e V. W.

MAUGERVILLE.

Nov. 8.—Miss Annie Magee and Miss Minnie Ferley, Upper Maugerville, paid a visit to St. John last week, and returned today. Miss Nettie Harding is visiting her sister, Mrs. Seymour, in Oldtown, Me., and will remain all winter. Miss Clowes left for Fredericton today where she intends remaining until after Christmas. Then she purposes spending the winter in Boston. Rev. H. E. Dibbise leaves tomorrow, to attend a deacons' meeting in Fredericton. Mr. A. Wisely, of Lincoln, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. McEaden. Mr. Osmond Sewell spent Sunday in Fredericton visiting friends. Mr. and Mrs. Holyoke of Kingston, are visiting friends here. Mr. Harry Harrison is spending this week in St. John. Miss Stanger spent Sunday at her home in Fredericton. Mrs. John T. Miles entertained a few of her friends last evening. LEAFY.

BATHURST.

Nov. 8.—One of our oldest and most respected citizens, Mr. Theophilus DesBrisay, died on Friday last after a long and tedious illness. His funeral, which took place to-day, was very largely attended. Rev. Lestock DesBrisay, of Toronto, and Mr. Chas. DesBrisay of Minneapolis, were present at the funeral of their father. A most cordial welcome is extended to Rev. Mr. Reid and Mrs. Reid. Mr. Reid replaced Rev. Mr. Simonds as rector of St. George's church. Hon. P. G. Ryan and wife left on Monday for Fredericton, where they will reside for the future. They will be much missed in Bathurst. A deacons' meeting being held at St. George's church, Rev. Mr. Sweet, Canon Forsyth and others are in attendance. Mr. Baxter returned last week after a short absence. Mr. Skinner, of St. John, and Mr. R. A. Lawlor, of Chatham, were among the week's visitors in town. HARNACK RIDGE.