

## DEALER IN DISEASES.

A London Man who Supplies the Doctors With all Kinds of Subjects.

"Yes! Ideal in diseases, corpses, and physical phenomena of all kinds," said a London doctor to a correspondent of Tit-Bits. "I have on my books names of some of the first surgeons in this country. To you it must seem an extraordinary profession, but it is a most valuable and important one for the promotion of scientific knowledge. It is impossible for a surgeon to be a skillful operator from theoretical knowledge only; he must have practice, and the passing and revising of laws during the last few years have greatly reduced the number of corpses that fall into the surgeons' hands for dissection. Therefore I maintain, I supply a great necessity."

"If a surgeon is in want of a corpse, a leg, an arm, or a head, he informs me of the fact, and I find it, when possible, for him. It is very difficult sometimes, but is not often I have to disappoint a client."

"If a man is in want of money, and suffering from a disease which must cause his death in a reasonable time, I pay him or his friends or relations a sum, small or large, according to the peculiarity of the disease, on his or their signing an agreement that his body is to be given up to me at his demise."

"But do you not know it is purely hypothetical that a man can legally mortgage his body?" I said.

"I know that lawyers disagree upon the question, as they do upon almost every matter connected with the law; but while there is doubt of its illegality, and it is done in the cause of science, there cannot be much that is wrong in it, can there? Besides, I have never, but once, had any difficulty in persuading a corpse's relations to give it up to me. I treat with people in the very poorest station of life, and when a relation dies they are, generally, only too glad to be relieved of the funeral expenses; for they know the corpse will be treated with all due reverence, and be properly buried when it is done with. There is no sentimentality about these people, unless it is their horror of being buried by the parish; and in this horror I have a pull over them."

I certainly prefer buying dead bodies to living ones, for in the latter cases it not infrequently happens that a person I have pronounced to be effected with a fatal disease has recovered, and I have lost my money. And I have also had cases when a man has received payment for his body and then taken himself off."

"How do you obtain abnormal cases?"

"Well, you see, this is the poorest district in all London, and I am almost as well known here as the tax-collector. I give medical treatment to anyone free of charge, and when a person comes to me suffering from a fatal disease, he is very often glad to enter into an arrangement with me. As often as possible I treat with the relations or friends of a person, to spare the affected one unnecessary pain, for by this means he remains entirely ignorant of the compact. Of course, when I have bought a person's body I no longer treat him, for obvious reasons."

"What is a corpse worth?" It all depends. The corpse of a person who has had no abnormality is not worth much; £5 or £6. On the other hand, a really unique disease or growth will bring the price up to perhaps £20. The head of a person who has suffered from a growth upon the brain is especially valuable, while a corpse internally misconstructed will sometimes be worth £50 or £60, for they are remarkably uncommon."

## NOT A MODERN IDEA.

Twenty-four Hour Time Was in Use in Italy Hundreds of Years Ago.

Several years ago there was a good deal of interest manifested on the question of making clocks and watches to run from one up to twenty-four, instead of from midnight up to twelve noon, and then, beginning again, up to twelve midnight.

The idea was a good one, and a few time-pieces were constructed on this plan; but it did not prove to be popular, and failed of success. The few clocks made were simply regarded as curiosities. Canada was one of the first countries to adopt the system, and their railways still use it.

In Italy it is declared by Act of Parliament to be the official method of marking time. A session of Parliament is reported to have opened at Rome on the 23rd of December at 15.50 and closed at 17.40. Their railway train indicators now mark time from 0 o'clock to 24 o'clock. For instance, a train starts from Rome at 8.10, passes Genoa at 18.48 (6.48 p. m.), Ventimiglia at 23.35 (11.35), and reaches Nice at 0.52 (12.52 a. m.).

Everywhere in Italy watches and clocks are being rearranged and new ones manufactured to correspond to this system. But it seems that this is only a return to an old system of marking time which prevailed in Italy up to a period about one hundred years ago.

A familiar Italian proverb speaks of one "looking for noon at 14 o'clock," i. e. one who is always behind time—the helplessly lazy fellow.

Cassell's Journal.

## Nautical New Bedford.

New Bedford is a true city of the sea. Everywhere within its limits insatiable instinct instilled by years of contact with sailors and whaling crews, is apparent. Every citizen is himself a full-rigged ship, and the way he steers himself about the city would tickle the heart of a veritable seadog. He goes "north," he goes "south," he goes "east," he goes "west,"—in fact all his movements are made by the compass. Let a stranger inquire for a certain house and he will receive the minute directions, "Two houses east of the southeast corner of — street."

Persons with delicate throat or lungs need to be very careful at this season and have a supply of Hawker's balsam for prompt treatment of the first symptoms of cold or cough.

There is magic in the soothing and healing power of Hawker's balsam. It cures coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles.

Many children object to taking medicine, but all children love Hawker's balsam, the great cure for coughs and colds.

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CURES  
DYSPEPSIA,  
BAD BLOOD,  
CONSTIPATION,  
KIDNEY TROUBLES,  
HEADACHE,  
BILIOUSNESS.

B.B.B. unlocks all the secretions and removes all impurities from the system from a common impurity to the worst scrofulous sore.

BURDOCK PILLS act gently yet thoroughly on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.



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IT NEVER FAILS. Mothers and Wives, you can save the victims.

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Hundreds of business men in this city read PROGRESS who do not advertise in any paper. They do a certain amount of business and doubt the power of printer's ink to increase it.

Isn't it worth a trial? Think about it, and if you conclude to try advertising, come to PROGRESS. We will give you a handsome, well written advt., a splendid circulation, and if the people want your goods then there should be no doubt about the result.

Try it.

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WILLIAM CLARK

## ONE MILLION DEMIJOBNS.

The Greater Number of Them do not Contain Anything Stronger than Water.

Demijohns are made bottle-shaped and flask-shaped says the N. Y. Sun. The bottle-shaped demijohns come in seven sizes, ranging from one pint to five gallons. The flask-shaped are made only in the larger and smaller sizes, and pint, quart, and five gallons are virtually its standard sizes. A great many demijohns, both flask and bottle-shaped are used for the distribution of pure water, spring and sterilized. In this country more large demijohns are used for water than for wines and liquors, and the number so used is steadily increasing.

Next in numbers to the large demijohns used for water are those used for wines and liquors. Chemists and druggists use many large demijohns; grocers use them for vinegar and oils, and many are used for distribution of fruit extracts to bakers, confectioners, and dealers in soda water. The smallest sized flask is used as a safety package, as a pocket flask for liquor, and quite extensively for perfumery. When used for perfumery and cologne the small flasks are covered with a finer class of reeds and willows. Within a year some liquors have been put on sale in pint and quart sized bottle-shaped demijohns.

With the growing use of demijohn waters there has been a growing demand for a covering through which the water could be seen. Various demijohns of this kind have been made. In one the bottle is placed in a wooden crate with a hinged cover in another the bottle is hooped with wood, in a third it is held in a frame of reeds.

Gradually the shipping demijohn has been developed. The ordinary manner of packing demijohns shipped in boxes was to pack them in hay or straw. Demijohns are now packed in boxes specially designed for the purpose. The demijohn is protected by spring cushions of steel or rubber. There are both flask and bottle shaped shipping demijohns, in various styles, and with a variety of cushions and fastenings. There are thirty or more patents on shipping demijohns.

The annual consumption of demijohns in this country is estimated at one million. Much the greater number of these are made in this country; the imported come from Germany. The American demijohns are mostly covered with rattan; the majority of those that come from Germany are covered with willow, which is cheaper there. Demijohns are made in this country in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and a few in Maryland. Demijohn covers work in places where the manufacture of glass is carried on. The materials used are prepared by machinery, but the actual work of covering the bottles is done by hand. Some glass manufacturers have of late taken up the making of demijohns on their own account, at that season of the year when the bottle-manufacture slackens off.

In the East demijohns have largely taken the place of jugs. In the far West jugs are still used, but demijohns are gradually ousting them in the South.

## STEAMER CHAIRS.

One man who Made a Small Fortune by Selling Them on Sailing Days.

Steamer chairs were, when first made in this country, called Devonshire chairs, says a New York paper. They were fashioned after a chair used in Devonshire, England, on verandas and lawns and in smoking rooms, and were first made here for the same uses. The Devonshire chair was rather larger and more elaborate than the steamer chair.

The use of the chair of steamers was begun about twenty five years ago. It soon became so popular that it received its present name. Chairs of this kind are still sold for land use both for indoor and outdoor, and their use ashore is increasing. The principal manufacturer of these chairs in New York sells them in almost if not every State in the Union, and in Central America, South America, and as far away as Australia.

Steamer chairs are made of maple, of oak, and of walnut, and they range in price at from \$2.50 to \$6. Children's steamer chairs were introduced not long ago, but not many are sold. When steamer chairs first began to be used one man in this city made a small fortune by selling them on the piers on sailing days. As much as \$15 was paid to him for a chair. For some years this man controlled the best of the chair-selling privileges, but others took up the business, and his large profits were soon materially cut down by competition.

For a time sellers of chairs on the piers handled more steamer chairs than the regular dealers. The practice which then sprang up of offering chairs in the street on sailing days, in the open space in front of the pier shed, is still continued to some extent. This space is called the farm. There are offered there on sailing days fruit, tinware and other supplies such as steamer passengers might require, and steamer chairs and other folding chairs.

There is a company that makes a business of renting steamer chairs. A number of the larger steamship companies now rent steamer chairs to passengers. The charge for a steamer chair across the Atlantic is from 50c. to \$1.

Common as their use has become it is estimated that not much more than half the total number of ocean travellers provide themselves with steamer chairs.

## At the Cook's Mercy.

New Boarder—This dinner is abominable—not half-cooked.  
Landlord—I have told the cook for years that she is no cook.

New Boarder—Why don't you discharge her?  
Landlord—I can't she's my wife.

CHARGE OF THE MANGE BY MINARD'S LINIMENT. DALHOUSIE. CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS.

I CURED A HORSE, badly torn by a pitch fork, with MINARD'S LINIMENT. ST. PETER, C. B. EDWARD LINLEY.

I CURED A HORSE of a bad swelling with MINARD'S LINIMENT. BATHURST, N. B. THOS. W. PAYNE.

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To cure forever effects of excesses, overwork, worry, etc.

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The book is purely medical and scientific, useless to curiosity seekers, invaluable to men only who need it.

A despairing man, who had applied to us, soon after wrote:

"Well, I tell you that the first day is one I'll never forget. I just bubbled with joy. I wanted to hug everybody and tell them my old self had died yesterday and my new self born to-day. Why didn't you tell me when I wrote that I would find it this way?"

And another thus:

"If you dumped a cartload of gold at my feet it would not bring such gladness into my life as your method has done."

Write to the ENIGMA MEDICAL COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y., and ask for the little book called "COMPLETE MARRIAGE." Refer to this paper, and the company promises to send the book, in sealed envelope, without any marks, and entirely free, until it is well introduced.

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## SOME STATISTICS OF FISH.

The United States Lead the World in the Fishing Industry.

The United States stand at the head of the nations of the world in respect of the amount of fish caught, the value of the same, and the number of men engaged in fisheries. In respect of the number of ships employed in fisheries, there are 50,000 in the United States, 35,000 in Great Britain, 31,000 in Norway, 25,000 in France, and 18,000 in Italy. The world over, 1,000,000 men maintain themselves from the labors of fisherman, and of those 150,000 are in the United States. France follows with 140,000, Great Britain with 130,000, and Norway with 120,000. The next highest is Russia, with 68,000. In respect of the number of tons of fish caught each year, the United States stand first and Great Britain next.

The average value of the fisheries of the world is, in a year, \$150,000,000 and to these figures the United States contribute nearly \$50,000,000. With fish, of course, are included oysters, clams, scallops, crabs, lobsters, and shrimps. The whole fisheries do not amount to much nowadays, and two States may be said to monopolize the whole fisheries of the United States—Massachusetts and California. In the catch of fish, Massachusetts stands at the head of the political divisions of the United States, and Alaska comes second. Twenty-eight of the forty-four States have a revenue of some sort from fisheries, this being highest in Massachusetts, with \$8,000,000 a year, and lowest, among the states in Minnesota, with \$25,000.

The herring fisheries of Scotland are at the head of the list for herrings. They amount in a year to 750,000 tons. In the catch of codfish Norway comes first. Haddock is largely caught in the waters of England, salmon in Ireland, and sardines in Spain, Italy, and France. In the United States, California is making the largest strides in the development of its fisheries. The last figures give 40,000,000 pounds as the amount of salmon consumed for canning purposes in a year in the three Pacific States of California, Oregon, and Washington. The transportation of fish from one country to another is an important item of commerce, and it has become more so since the increase in canned fish, which has very largely taken the place of the salted article.

## THE RAG CARPET.

It is old fashioned, but Still Serves Many Very Useful Purposes.

Rag carpets are still made and serve a useful purpose in the farmer's wife's economy. The who believes in them will continue to sew rags in spite of protests. Indeed, for a room that gets rough usage, they wear longer and look better than an ingrain at the same price—or a little more.

The country Gentleman describes a rag carpet made for a blue room by a woman who had many rags of denim and indigo print. She made them up "bit and miss" with white, so that her carpet contained only shades of blue and the white. Then she had the warp colored indigo blue, and the result was a very pretty floor covering, which harmonized nicely with the furnishings of the room.

Another carpet was made of all-white rags dyed drab with maple leaves, with white warp. With many light rugs spread about it was pretty, too, and went well with the old-rose cushions, bureau-spread and other articles in the room, the wall-paper having a touch of rose in it also.

You will notice that the gorgeous "stripe" over these color combination our mothers and grandmothers waxed anxious, and which cost them so much disagreeable work among the dyepots, is hopelessly out of date. A new carpet generally dominated everything else in the room, and that rainbow stripe had the effect of a blow between the eyes—stunning you know. The carpet we now know should be the least noticeable thing in the room to be in good taste.—Fam. Garden and Household.

## Do You Vote, Grit or Tory?

Will be a question which before long perhaps, will be put to the people of this country. "This important, possibly, but the daily needs of the citizens are the vital things with which we have to do. And one of these needs in the early spring, is a Rigby coat. We want rain to break up the ice, but we do not want to turn down the neck of the neck, because we want to live. Rigby Porous Waterproofs are simply the best in the world. Practically Rigby is without serious rival to-day. The best advertisement is the satisfaction which Rigby has giving to the thousands who have worn it. Think of its dual character—a perfect water proof; a handsome tweed overcoat, with unlimited choice of patterns. Nothing clammy about it. Porous, light, and warm. Rigby is indispensable.

## His Address was Contingent.

"Here's a poem on the 'Emerald Oisle,' sorr, said a frayed-looking individual to the editor of a weekly newspaper in a large town; 'an it's hopin' you'll take it, Oi am.'"

"What is your address?" inquired the editor.

"That depends entirely on you, sorr."

"Depends on me?" echoed the editor;

"What do you mean?"

"If yez take the bit poem, sorr, me address will still be sixty-two King Strate," replied the sanguine poet; "but if yez don't take it, it's meself that'll be lit without anny address to me name, if me landlady kapes her wurd, sorr!"

## She Had Bitten Herself.

About a quarter of a century ago Beranger's "Griette" was performed at one of the theatres. The part of Lisette was allotted to Virginie Dejaset. This popular actress, then advanced in years, had lost all her teeth, and to do justice to her new role, she had ordered a fresh set. As the teeth felt uncomfortable, she took them out when the play was over and put them in her pocket. When in the green-room she incautiously sat down, and immediately jumped up, with a scream.

"What is the matter?" inquired our jolly old friend, Adolphe Dannerly.

"Nothing," said Mlle. Dejaset. "I have only bitten myself."



THOMAS A. JOHNS.

CURED BY TAKING

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"I was afflicted for eight years with Salt Rheum. During that time, I tried a great many medicines which were highly recommended, but none gave me relief. I was at last advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and before I had finished the fourth bottle, my hands were as

Free from Eruptions

as ever they were. My business, which is that of a cab-driver, requires me to be out in cold and wet weather, often without gloves, but the trouble has never returned."—THOMAS A. JOHNS, Stratford, Ont.

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fills a much higher place in the estimation of even his friends, than when thoughtlessly and indifferently clothed.