

ST. JOHN N. B. SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1895.

## CANNOT MEND THE GAP.

THE WANDERERS AND GARRISON CLUBS NOT RECONCILED.

The Nearest Approach to Reconciliation Is an Armed Neutrality—Some Points of Contention—How the Garrison Got Ahead with the Boston Team.

HALIFAX, July 18.—There is no possibility of bridging the chasm that has come to separate the Wanderers and the Garrison Athletic clubs of this city. Every effort to arrange peace, to call off the Garrison boycott, has failed. The nearest approach to friendliness that can be secured is a kind of "armed neutrality." There were rumors that the garrison had some other reason for refusing to play cricket with the Wanderers than the fact that the latter would not allow them to become members. It was said the Garrison objected to some members of the team, or to their conduct, but there seems to be nothing in that. Certainly the Wanderers have failed to get the Garrison to formulate any such charges, if they have them. A conference composed of Colonel Anstruther and Lieutenant Everitt, representing the Garrison, and J. N. Duffus and F. P. Bligh, representing the Wanderers, had a long session. The Garrison could not be prevailed on to admit that they had any other grievance than this, that they are excluded from membership in the civilian club. That matter was thrashed out thoroughly. It was pointed out to the officers that one-fourth of the Wanderers are strongly opposed to memberships by the officers. They do not want them for several reasons. One-fourth, on the other hand, desire the admission of the Garrison. Then the remaining half of the membership cares not whether the officers get in or stay out. It was shown that in any case nothing can be done about it till the autumn, and the officers were asked to relent a little and make things pleasant for the summer by playing cricket. The conference adjourned with the two officers promising to lay the case before their club. That is the last heard directly of the attempt to make a treaty of peace.

The officers have never reported back to the Wanderers. They evidently did not think the courtesy of a report to the Wanderers was necessary.

But the W. A. A. C. have heard, indirectly, that there is no hope for an amicable understanding. It was in this way: The Garrison wrote to the Boston cricketers, who come here next month, that it would be impossible for them to play against them in a combined team with the Wanderers. The military did not want to spoil the week's cricket, however, and they offered the Boston to get up a match with them for the closing days making the team a combined military and navy one, instead of the combined Garrison and Wanderers. They thus shut the Wanderers out, confining them to the one match—Boston versus Wanderers—and indirectly intimated they would have nothing to do with them. The matches, except the Boston-Wanderers contest, will come off on the Citadel field.

After this, it will be a very cold day when the Garrison officers get within sight of the membership roll of the W. A. A. C.

## NO AMBULANCES NEEDED.

The Twelfth of July Parade in Halifax Was a Very Peaceful Affair.

HALIFAX, July 18.—The celebration of the "twelfth of July" came off in Halifax with a big procession—the first on record here. There were unfounded fears of trouble. The entire police force was called out and put on duty along the route of march. Chief O'Sullivan was determined to take no chances of a riot, and he handled his men admirably. Not only that, but it is a riot did occur the chief was ready to remove the dead and wounded from the field of battle with promptness and despatch. Two hose wagons were borrowed from the fire department, the hose was dumped out, and the vehicles were metamorphosed into police patrol wagons. These looked grim enough as they followed in the rear of the procession, driven by two lusty police sergeants.

The 700 orangemen paraded the streets of Halifax from end to end, and there was not a murmur of disapproval. Perhaps this peaceful condition prevailed for three reasons: First, no one wanted to fight; secondly, the police were all out with the two patrol wagons to carry off the dead or dying; thirdly, and most important of all, alderman Neddy O'Donnell was prominently to the front with a huge yellow banner pinned to his coat. The sight of the chairman of the city prison committee, with such a yellow posy as he sported, was more than enough to keep down all the angry passions that might arise in Halifax on "the glorious twelfth."

But there was not much danger of trouble on account of the orange procession, and there were those who complained that the production of two "patrol wagons" was overdoing the precaution business just a little. Chief O'Sullivan thought otherwise and he carried out his arrangements to perfection. The orange magnates recognized

the chief's good work by passing him and the police force a cordial vote of thanks, for their services on the occasion.

## WILL HAVE AN ELECTRIC.

Halifax to Have a Street Railway Which Will be up to the Times.

HALIFAX, July 18.—At last Halifax is to have an electric railway first class in every respect. The main line and branches will make a length of eight and one-half miles. The financiers at the back of the enterprise are practically the west end street railway people of Boston. What a revolution it will be to Halifax people who have so long groaned and suffered under the miserable apology for a good horse railway.

In connection with the half-mile branch from South park and Inglis streets to the park gates an interesting piece of inside history is told. When the company's charter was before the legislative council just before prorogation, Hon. Dr. Owen got a clause added making it compulsory on the company to construct this branch and thereby benefit property in the locality in which he had an interest. The amendment had to be swallowed by the company or lack of time to do anything else.

The road it is estimated, will cost \$340,000.

## HONORS TO THE VICTOR.

The Pomp and Circumstance Attending an Ancient Roman Triumph.

In ancient Rome a triumph was an honor awarded to generals for decisive battles over foreign enemies. It was never granted for victories achieved in civil war. The power of granting a triumph rested with the senate and it was a prime condition that the victorious general on his return from war should not enter the city until the triumphal procession should escort him.

This procession was headed by the magistrates and the senate. Then came the trumpeters, who were followed by the spoils, which included arms, statues, standards, and representatives of battles and of the towns, rivers and mountains of the conquered country. Next came the victims intended for sacrifice. As a rule, these victims were white oxen with gilded horns. They were followed by the prisoners that had been kept to grace the triumph, and after the prisoners came the chariot in which was seated the triumphant or victorious general.

The chariot was covered with laurel, and the triumphant was attired in a robe of purple and gold. In his right hand he held a laurel branch and in his left an ivory scepter. A slave held the golden crown of Jupiter above his head, and kept saying to him:

"In the midst of all thy glory, victorious one, remember that thou art a mortal man."

Last came the soldiers singing songs and shouting, "Io triumphe!"

This procession started from the Campus Martius, outside the city walls, and passed through the city to the Capitol. Triumph days were gala days in Rome. The streets were gay with garlands and gorgeous colors and the temples were all thrown open.

When the procession reached the temple of Jupiter on the Capitol, the triumphant placed the laurel branch on the lap of the figure of Jupiter, the prisoners were put to death, and thank offerings were made. A feast prepared for the magistrates and the senate and sometimes for the soldiers and the people concluded the triumph festivities.

The triumph must have been a much coveted honor, for we are told that Lucullus on his return from Asia, waited outside of Rome three years for his—Palladium Times.

## Tying the Knot.

"Phil nder," said a pretty girl to her bashful beau, "I wish you'd tie this ribbon at my neck; I can't see how to do it without a glass."

"Of course, I'll only be to glad to," he said, and at once grasped the strings.

After an unsuccessful effort of five minutes, during which he got as red as a brick house, and perspired like a pitcher of ice-water on a July window-sill, he stammered:

"I—I don't think I can tie a respectable knot, Miss Mary."

"Suppose, Philander," she whispered, with a pretty little blush, "suppose you call in a preacher to assist."

Like the unveiling of a beautiful mystery, the situation unfolded itself to Philander, and he feels better now.

## Care of Little Ears.

Mothers are nearly always to blame if the baby's ears stick out. Never tie anything behind a child's ears, like bonnet strings or hat elastic. Always lay the baby flat on its ear when sleeping; in extreme cases a cap should be worn, or a silk handkerchief drawn over the top of the head, down over the ears, and tied securely under the chin, answers the same purpose.

## The Chief's Dilemma.

"I don't know what to do with that chappie we got out of the last shipwreck," said the chief to the cannibal king.

"What's the matter?"

"If we take his cigarettes away from him he'll pine and get thin."

"Let him keep them."

"Then he'll spoil the flavor of the stew."

## Never Touched.

From the time the brine leaves the wells until the pure salt reaches the packages for shipment, Windsor Table Salt is not handled, except by the machinery of the factory. It doesn't cake. Try it.

## STYLE IN INVITATIONS.

WHAT SOCIETY'S DICTUM SAYS IS QUITE CORRECT.

Pointers for the Guidance of People Who Aspire to Social Distinction—The Shape and Limitation of Invitations to Weddings, Receptions and Parties.

The new style of wedding invitation announcement sheet is almost square, and the paper has a vellum finish, says a well known New York authority. Smooth-surfaced paper may be used for dinner, ball, and reception invitations, but in no case for a wedding. A thick, pure white paper that is absolutely flintless is the style decreed, and the envelope is of medium size, with either a pointed or a square flap, the latter being more expensive and in higher favor.

The monosyllable "to," "and," and "with" continue to struggle for supremacy in the wording of invitations. "My daughter is not going to be married to" the man but "with him," declares a discriminating patrilinial when ordering invitations, and consequently the word "with" is substituted for "to" in that particular lot of cards. Again, a bride possessed of ideas of her own ordains that neither "to" nor "with" shall contract the names on her wedding invitations, and declares in favor of the strictly fair and equal "and." Those in authority, when left to exercise their own judgement in the matter, invariably use "to," so that must be accepted as the best form. There are two formulas submitted for the other wordings; either "Mrs. Brown requests the honor of your company," or "requests the honor of your presence." It is not in good form to say "solicits the pleasure of your company," "or 'invites' or 'requests your company.'"

When invitations are issued to a reception after a ceremony which has been performed in the presence of only a few friends, the phrase, "the honor of your presence," would be too formal, and "the pleasure of your company" is usually substituted. The announcement cards sent out, when there have been no invitation to either wedding or reception, are distinguished by great simplicity, and it is noticeable that the little preposition "to" obtains universally in the connecting of the names. Invitations should reach the guests exactly two weeks before the event. In the case of a noon wedding, which is invariably followed by a breakfast, the card of invitation to the house (should the ceremony be in church) is enclosed with that for the ceremony, the name of the guest being inserted. This observance makes the breakfast invitation more personal and less suggestive of a circular.

Cards to the church are optional, but are much favored because they guard against an intrusive crowd. In England it is the custom to enclose with each invitation a visiting card upon which is written "Admit to the church." In this country such cards are printed. Those conversant with the doings of polite society in English circles remark that the English are much more sparing of expense, time, and trouble than we are. Printed forms of wedding invitations are furnished by stationers in London and it is quite admissible to use them. Two sets of invitations to the church are printed, and to one set are added the words: "And afterward to the house in square." In America this is never done. A separate invitation to the house is always issued.

In looking over the various engraved cards which authorities on etiquette recommend, it would seem that in this luxurious generation everything possible is done to save time and trouble. Cards in acknowledgment of bridal presents are worded in the following fashion:

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Brandon  
express sincere thanks to  
the beautiful wedding gift  
June 18th. 62 West 125th St.

An ultra-fashionable bride, supplying herself with several packages of these stereotyped acknowledgements, has nothing to do but fill in the name of the sender and thus avoid infinite labor. Cards are also engraved to be sent in acknowledgment of special attention shown at the time of a bereavement: for instance:

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Granby desire to express their sincere thanks and appreciation for your kind expressions of sympathy in their great bereavement.  
Granbery Park.

The custom, too, saves the afflicted Granbys infinite weariness of spirit. The powers that be decree that dinner invitations shall be engraved, not written, on heavy cream-colored note paper or card. A coat of arms or monogram or both, embossed in silver or gold, is considered in good form, and the envelope used must be perfectly plain. If sent by post, two envelopes must be used. The same fiat, from which there is no appeal, has pronounced the death sentence of the menu. Menus are no longer fashionable, unless the dinner be given in to celebrate an event of which they would prove valuable as a souvenir. A simple white card with a centre crest, if the host honestly possesses

## Summer Sundries for Ladies' Wear.

### Gauze Corsets.

Light Weight and Cool  
Two Prices, 75c. and \$1.40.



### French Woven Corsets.

White and Grey  
Medium Length Waist at \$1.25.  
Long Waist " \$1.60.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES' CORSETS, ETC.

Manchester Robertson & Allison, St. John

one, stamped in gold and properly inscribed is placed on each plate to designate the guests.

Under no circumstances, declare the same august authorities, should an ordinary visiting card be used for an invitation, even to the most informal of luncheons. A personal note should be written, and for a more formal affair engraved cards must be used.

The fashionable hours for an afternoon tea are from 4 to 6. When extended beyond 6 o'clock it becomes more formal and partakes of the nature of a reception. The form of invitation which characterizes the entertainment as an informal reception is:

Mrs. Granville Smarwell,  
Tuesday, May 6.—Fifth avenue,  
from 5 until 6 o'clock.

These invitations should be from engraved plate, on correct sized cards, enclosed in informal reception envelopes, and sent either by mail or messenger, as best pleases the hostess.

The formality of bidding adieu to the hostess at an afternoon tea is now dispensed with; the omission is considered with favor and in good taste. No after calls are made in acknowledgment of a tea. Informal receptions are regarded as no more than grand calling days, and after calls are not expected from those who attend. The absentees make a return call at their leisure. An invitation preface with "the pleasure of your company is requested" requires an answer and a call of acknowledgment. Invitations to the receptions or dinners given a betrothed pair always terminate with the phrase "to meet," followed by the names of two honored guests, thus, "to meet Miss Delano and Mr. Kendall." Ladies who entertain largely like to furnish themselves early in the season with engraved cards, which read:

Mrs. Adams requests the pleasure of your company.....408 Madison av.

The blanks are filled with the name of the person invited, the date of the entertainment, and the names of the persons to meet whom the guest is invited. Sometimes a hostess is content with her ordinary visiting card, writing at the top "To meet Miss and Mr.," but now that the fashionable card is small there is no space upon it available for an invitation. Some dames of fashion refuse to accept the small card for this very reason. It is absolutely necessary in accepting such an invitation to observe the formula of repeating word for word the date of the dinner or reception. "Thursday" is often mistaken for "Tuesday," and vice versa, and should such a mistake be made, it would under this formula be repeated, and opportunity would thus be given for correction. If the above example were filled out to read:

Mrs. De Lancy requests the pleasure of your company at dinner, Thursday, May fourteenth, at eight o'clock to meet Miss Delano and Mr. Kendall.

Mrs. Atwood's answer on her own note paper would be: "Mrs. Atwood accepts with pleasure Mrs. De Lancy's kind invitation to dinner, May fourteenth, at eight o'clock, to meet Miss Delano and Mr. Kendall."

The authority in charge of the invitation department at a stationer's of recognized standing and reputation has many questions to answer bearing upon the general code of etiquette, particularly if that authority be a woman of an amiable disposition calculated to invite and not repel confidence on the part of her patrons.

"Must I take my gloves off before sitting down, or at the table?" questions made incessantly, about to attend her first formal dinner.

"Wear them to the table," is the advice given, "either at a formal luncheon or dinner, and even after being seated make no movement to remove them until the hostess unbuttons hers, and never lay the gloves on the table; stick them in your belt or keep them in your lap. When the ladies retire to the drawing room for coffee the gloves can be replaced before the return of the gentlemen. In some French and English circles the gloves are worn all during dinner; the hostess decides that matter."

"Would it be very bad form for a bride to bow or smile to any one either while entering or leaving the church?" asks a bright-faced girl who has been looking at wedding invitations.

"Decidedly bad form," she is told. "Propriety and dignity both forbid such friskiness."

"Well, tell me another thing. Is it proper for the bridegroom elect to pay for the wedding cards? That matter was discussed the other day in the town where I live."

"Most certainly not," is the smiling reply.

### Ribbed Lisle Thread Vests.

### Ribbed Maco Cotton Vests.

### Ribbed Silk Vests.

### Children's Ribbed Cotton, Silk and Lisle Vests.

## LADIES' WHITE WEAR.

### Skirts, Drawers, Chemise, Corset Covers and Nightgowns.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES' CORSETS, ETC.

It is not etiquette for the groom to furnish anything for his own wedding but the ring, a bouquet and a present for the bride, presents for the bridesmaids and the best man, some token to the ushers, and the clergyman's fee."

"Does he have to do all that?" questions the out-of-town girl. "I think then he might be excused from anything else."

"There is one thing more I want to know," she added; "whether or not a bride should dance at her own wedding?"

"She might dance a square dance if she wishes to although it is preferable not to dance at all. An old superstition sets forth that the bride who dances at her own wedding will not live to see the year out."

The girl still lingered, and, anxious to see the varying expressions in her face, the authority on the social code asked if there were any more knotty points she wished solved.

"Oh, yes!" she answered promptly, "I want to know if in entering a theatre, church, restaurant, or any public place it is proper for the gentlemen to precede or follow the lady?"

"The lady precedes her escort in entering a theatre or church, because it is generally understood that an usher is in readiness to show her to her proper place. On leaving any public place the gentleman leads the way, or, if there be a crowd, he walks beside her."

"Is it necessary for a hostess to introduce persons to each other at a large reception?"

"No; she only introduces her guests to those who receive with her. Beyond that it is not done unless by special request. In the best circles introductions are made to promote sociability. In any case the hostess is responsible for no introductions save those she personally makes."

"When receiving should a hostess go forward to meet a visitor who announces and is it necessary to rise when one is calling and other visitors arrive or leave?"

"If the hostess is engaged with other visitors when the newcomer is announced, she rises, takes a step forward, but does not cross the room, unless the caller be a person of distinction or much older than herself. If she is alone it would only be courteous to make advances toward receiving a visitor."

"It is not necessary for a caller to rise when other visitors arrive, an inclination of the head is courtesy sufficient; an exception, however, is always made in favor of an aged person or a guest of distinction."

"Tell me," asks a showily dressed woman, who had been writing on note paper. "Is it necessary to send a formal invitation to a breakfast?"

"No; the invitation may be in the form of a friendly note, or it may be the lady's visiting card which conveys the request, if this be engraved after the customary form prevailing in New York, with the address in the right hand corner and the ordinary day for receiving upon the left. Below the lady's name may be written:

"Breakfast at 10 o'clock."

"April 8."

"And what about a ball?"

"The word 'ball' should never be used upon the invitation cards. The following is the proper form of use:

"Mrs. Manley Hawkins requests the pleasure of the company of Mr. and Mrs. Lucien Alden, on Tuesday evening, June 11, at 9 o'clock."

"Dancing."

"For a tennis or card party the ordinary 'at home' card with 'tennis' or 'cards' engraved in the lower left hand is sufficient to indicate the nature of the entertainment."

"If a widow gives a dinner is it correct for her to ask a gentleman friend to take the seat at the foot of the table?"

"Perfectly, unless she has a grown son."

"And should she retain her husband's Christian name on her visiting cards?"

"That is a vexed question. London etiquette pronounces it absurd, and in London it is customary for widows to retain and use their husband's full Christian names, although they have no legal right to it. It is done simply as a matter of identification in society."

And so the questions and answers go, some phrase of social intercourse always turning up, which seems to need the adjustment of prescribed form to settle it, and those ignorant of prevailing custom are glad to have an authority to refer to.

Etiquette is well defined in our latest great dictionary as "prescriptive usage in polite society;" "ceremonial intercourse as established;" "good manners;" "polite behavior." There is now an etiquette for every walk in life. There is an etiquette in the professions, law, medicine, authorship, diplomacy. There is an etiquette for the great ships that sail at sea, for the transmission of the lightning message, for the whisper through the telephone. The etiquette of the court is arranged solely for the honor of the power upon the throne but the etiquette of social life is for the common convenience and good. It's bene-

fits are mutual and widespread and not to be ignored.

## Millions of Crackers.

Last week twelve big ships reached this country from Hong Kong loaded down with firecrackers, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean. They carried 8,000,000 packages. In each package there are sixty-four firecrackers. That makes 512,000,000 firecrackers. To render this vast prospect of joy more comprehensible remember that a fire-cracker is two inches long, and if these 8,000,000 packs were laid out in one continuous line, as the small boy would be glad to have them laid, it would make a line 16,161 miles long, and would reach more than two thirds of the distance around the world.

## A Neat Dress.

A dress that will look well, at the same time defy rain or dust, would seem to be the ideal after which ladies have been longing. These merits all meet in Cravenette. Waterproof, but thoroughly porous, thoroughly stylish, while defying the deluge from above or the dust from beneath; suitable either for dress, or cloak or wrap. Cravenette meets a need long felt. In Navy, Myrtle, Brown, Grey, Castor or Black. The ideal costume for spring and summer. Light and medium weights.

## Syllis and Charybdis.

It was in an absent-minded sort of way that she read the sign, "Ice cream." "Oh, ah; ice cream," said he. "Did you ever read that there were deadly poisons in ice cream?"

"Yes," she said, a little spitefully. "Did you ever read of the microbes in kissing?"

On reflection he concluded to compromise on a basis of present cream and future kisses.

**IT MAKES HOME BRIGHTER**

The last glow of sunlight at the close of "wash day," falls on a cheerful home where Sunlight Soap is used. The washing is done and at evening the housewife is fresh, bright and light-hearted, because Sunlight Soap washes clothes so easily, so quickly, without rubbing and scrubbing.

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**SUNLIGHT SOAP**

N. D. HOOPER, St. John, N. B., Agent for New Brunswick.

## EQUAL

## TO NEW!

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