

PROGRESS.

EDWARD S. CARTER, EDITOR.

All Letters sent to the paper by persons having no business connection with it should be accompanied by stamps for a reply. Manuscripts from other than regular contributors should always be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope.

Copies Can be Purchased at every known news stand in New Brunswick, and in very many of the cities, towns and villages of Nova Scotia and Prince-Edward Island every Saturday, or Five Cents each.

Discontinuances.—Except in those localities which are easily reached, PROGRESS will be stopped at the time paid for. Discontinuances can only be made by paying arrears at the rate of five cents per copy.

Progress is a Sixteen Page Paper, published every Saturday, from its new quarters, 29 to 31 Canterbury street, St. John, N. B. Subscription price is Two Dollars per annum, in advance.

The Circulation of this paper is over 13,000 copies; is double that of any daily in the Maritime Provinces, and exceeds that of any weekly published in the same section.

Remittances should always be made by Post Office Order or Registered Letter. The former is preferred, and should be made payable in every case to EDWARD S. CARTER, Publisher.

Half-year Branch Office, Knowles' Building, corner George and Grandville streets.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

AVERAGE CIRCULATION 13,640

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JULY 25

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

There are not many people in this country who have previously had the opportunity which they will enjoy next month, of witnessing a most remarkable celestial display. The fact is that, through, according to the almanacs, a total eclipse does occur every year or two, yet on such occasion the geographical limits are very restricted, between which alone the phenomenon can be observed. The track which the moon's shadow takes as it swiftly and silently sweeps along, covers a narrow, though long, strip on the earth, such as might be illustrated by the width and length of the mark made with an ordinary pencil nearly half way round a tennis ball. Though the moon's shadow in the particular eclipse which is now approaching travels overland and sea for more than 10,000 miles its width is scarcely 100 miles and unless the observer occupies a station on this particular line he will see at most only a partial eclipse. The precise course which the line of totality takes across the earth is laid down by the movements of the sun and moon with, unhappily, a complete disregard to geographical convenience. It will sometimes cross oceans, sometimes traverse deserts and even when the line does enter regions which are, in some degree, suitable to the astronomer, it will probably happen that such regions are only to be reached from our spot on the planet by a long and arduous journey.

It is, therefore, a notable circumstance, that we are now about to be favored with a total eclipse of the sun which takes place on the 9th of August next and for any one who cares to take a trip to Norway a very interesting spectacle may be anticipated. The line traced by the shadow commences in the North Sea at a point just half way between the Faroe Islands and Norway and from this point the sun would be seen to rise in a state of eclipse. No doubt many tourists will assemble at that point on the off chance of a more or less favorable glimpse at an interesting phenomenon which they have never seen before and are not likely ever to witness again. At a point in Siberia an observer would witness the sun at the greatest altitude and totality would last for two minutes and forty seven seconds. This may doubtless seem a very brief period within which to crowd a number of delicate and very important observations but it must be remembered that, even when all the circumstances are as favorable as possible the duration of a total eclipse can never be more than five or six minutes.

NO PLACE FOR THE LEPEERS.

Leprosy, the most dread disease of all which afflicts the human race, is much more common in the Southern States than is generally supposed; and from time to time efforts have been made to stamp out the disease, which has prevailed in that part of the country for over a century and which has been handed down from generation to generation, by the establishment of a home where the afflicted could be isolated. What state or condition can be more pitiable than that of the leper; shunned and abhorred by his kind, his most natural instinct is to hide himself from human gaze and through the various stages of the awful disease await with what resignation he may the certain end. Millions are bequeathed yearly to endow some already wealthy college, or to establish some charitable institution for which perhaps there is no very pressing need, though the man who would leave sufficient means to establish, or assist in establishing, a leper colony, or home, would be a true benefactor of his kind and would set an example that would be widely followed. The need is urgent enough indeed.

A week or two ago PROGRESS described the new leper colony in the parish of Iberville, Louisiana, and the opposition which surrounded its establishment. New Orleans strenuously objected and on two occasions the city council interfered when arrangements had been practically completed for the opening of a leper hospital

within the city. Recently after great difficulty the Board of Control secured a lease of what has been known ever since the war as Indian Camp Plantation. The people were opposed to it at first but when it was finally realized what the work meant, and that the lepers were as anxious to be isolated as any one could possibly be to have them, prejudice gave way to pity and every effort was made to induce the lepers throughout the state to come to the colony. One thing needed was sufficient funds to ensure a continuance of the work. The most eminent physicians who had made a life study of the disease, were in charge and the outlook was as cheering as it could possibly be under the circumstances.

Now from Louisiana comes the tidings that Drs. DYER and SCHERCK have resigned a state of affairs that not only interferes seriously with the success of the institution but brings to an abrupt end a number of interesting experiments which promised to solve the problem of leprosy in America. The home has met with very bad luck during the last few weeks.

The movement to get rid of the disease in Louisiana has been checked in consequence. The legislature, just adjourned, refused to purchase the plantation used for the hospital and thus make it permanent, and the resignation of the physicians mentioned, who are among the most distinguished dermatologists in the country, and whose ability is recognized throughout the world, is due to dissatisfaction with the financial management of the institution, on the very eve of their experiments, which would have determined whether American leprosy will yield to the newly discovered treatment for that disease.

Two years ago the legislature made isolation possible; there was not enough money given by the state to purchase the property outright but the plantation was leased for five years with the option reserved for the state to purchase it within that time.

The question was fought out in the Legislature a few days ago, and those who were so bitterly opposed to its location have conquered. The members from Iberville protested strongly against the stigma placed on their parish, which they declared would injure every class of property. Some people might regard the State's action as a greater stigma than that of making legitimate provision for a worse than helpless class of human being, but that as it may, the protest was so strong, vigorous and unanimous that it prevailed and the money was refused for the purchase of Indian Camp Plantation. When the lease expires in a little over two years from now the lepers will have to move and they will find no place to go unless it be to some of the uninhabited islands off the Louisiana coast—nobody wants the lepers near him.

This is deeply to be regretted as the home was rapidly collecting all the afflicted ones and there seemed to be every reason for believing that the disease would yield to treatment. As a matter of fact while no cures have been made at Indian Camp, reports show that under the good medical treatment received by the lepers many of them had greatly improved.

The resignation of the doctors mentioned, particularly Dr. DYER, and the refusal of the Legislature to make proper provision for the Lepers Home will seriously interfere with the good work under way, which had already secured some valuable results and promised much more important ones.

England is about to entertain LI HUNG CHANG as a national guest. This distinguished individual has risen from a compositor in the Imperial printing office to the highest honors of his country and now in his old age is its envoy to the courts of Europe and the United States. This marks an immense advance in the policy of China toward outside barbarians.

Although this is only the second time LI HUNG CHANG has left his native country he has seen and known a great many Europeans and Americans and his views are broader and of a wider range than is the case with most of his countrymen. Among the improvements he has introduced are the reorganization of the army, the establishment of dockyards and arsenals, the introduction of telegraphs and to a certain extent of railroads. These things however are so foreign to his country and he has encountered so many obstacles from the inefficiency and corruption of his countrymen, that no very great progress has been made.

LI HUNG CHANG is a man of great shrewdness, a keen observer and seeker after knowledge. No doubt he will store up many ideas that will assume practical shape when he goes back to China.

On Tuesday all the poetry lovers of the world made a pilgrimage in spirit to the shrine of ROBERT BURNS. It was the Centennial anniversary of Scotland's great son of song—the Ayrshire boy who found his inspiration in the meadow daisy and in the bonny banks and braes of Doon. BURNS became the voice of Scotland, not only in the rollicking 'Tam O'Shanter' and the 'Jolly Beggars' of 'Sonsy Nancy' nor the biting sarcasm of 'Holy Willie's Prayer,' but in the reverent strains of 'The Cotter's Saturday Night.' No poet since Burns' own

day, Whittier, perhaps excepted, has sung such truly pastoral songs.

With all his seriousness and stern puritanical ideas and training, JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER can get off a joke occasionally and this he did during his recent visit to Chicago University which has been so magnificently endowed by him. In the course of a speech he referred to the money he had given to the university and remarked "It is but the beginning"—when he was interrupted by wild and long continued applause as everybody supposed he was about to announce more contributions. After the applause had ended however he continued thus: "And you are going to finish the work."

HON WILLIAM BRYAN is tasting the sweets of notoriety and hopelessness as his cause seems to be he is a source of much uneasiness to his political opponents. There is a very grave danger of the Boy Orator contracting the malady known as a swollen head if many of his admirers express the same sentiment of one enthusiast who at the Silver Mass Convention in Minnesota last week declared that, "Mr. Bryan was the supremest character since JESUS CHRIST."

Individual and organized effort has done very much for the relief of the widows and orphans of the entombed miners at Pittston Pa. The emergency is very grave, however, and much is still needed to meet the demand. The cries of the bereaved and poverty stricken women and children must touch a sympathetic chord in every heart.

What war and famine and their attendant horrors have spared in Cuba is now threatened by yellow fever which is now slaying not only the troopers, in the towns but no doubt the murgents in the morasses and forests. It is an enemy who knows neither friend nor foe.

The world owes something to Dr. BERTILON, the eminent French physician, who has proved by recent experiments that kleptomania can be cured by hypnotic suggestion.

Certificates for Women at Oxford.

The Council of the Association for the Education of Women in Oxford has decided, pending the revival of the agitation for conferring the bachelor of arts degree on women, to issue certificates to those of its students who have complied with certain conditions of examination and residence. They will be three kinds, but it will be essential for all that residence shall have been kept in Oxford and a class obtained in an Oxford honor examination. The first will be given for the strict bachelor of arts course with full residence. The second will be given for a course approved by the council of the association as an alternative to the degree course. Three examinations will be obligatory and twelve terms' residence, but there will be no limits of standing. For the third, eight terms' residence will be sufficient, and an intermediate examination will not be required.

The certificates will bear the signatures of the president of the association and the principal of the college hall, or other body to which the student belongs, and will be issued only to students whose names have been on the books of the association during the requisite period of residence. But the present rules of the association, no student can be placed or remain on the books unless she is a member of Lady Margaret Hall, Somerville College, St. Hugh's Hall or the Body of Home Students, but provision has been made for the recognition, under certain conditions, of new halls.—London Times.

A Scholar of the Antique Type.

Dr. Fisher, the senior fellow of Magdalen college, who died last week, had been a resident at Oxford for nearly seventy years, and he was one of the last links with the old days of the university. He heard Keble preach the famous assize sermon in 1833 on 'National Apostasy,' which was regarded as the start of the Oxford Movement.

Dr. Fisher was elected to a "Buckinghamshire" fellowship of Magdalen in 1836, and he had ever since made that college his home. Routh had then been president for more than forty-five years, and the discipline of the college had become considerably relaxed under his rule, which lasted for eighteen years longer, when he died at the age of 100. The old fellows of the Magdalen were a jolly, whist-playing, guzzling, port-wine drinking set. It was some years after Dr. Fisher's election that one of the fellows died drunk in the night in his college rooms. Dr. Fisher was a good classical scholar of the old school, but country pursuits were the delight of his life, particularly trout fishing, and he was an excellent shot and a keen naturalist and botanist.—London Truth.

To Arrest Bleeding.

An instrument which is intended for the arrest of bleeding in surgical operations, has been perfected by Mr. Lawson Tait, of London. A platinum wire, arranged to carry a current of electricity, is inclosed in the blades of a pair of steel forceps or any other requisite instrument, the wire being insulated by a bed of burnt pipe clay. A current of suitable voltage is turned on, the artery seized and compressed, and in a few seconds the tissues and arterial walls are so agglutinated that the passage of blood is rendered impossible. The temperature employed is about 180 degrees Fah., so that it will be seen that the principle is fundamentally different from that of electrical cauterizing instruments. It is stated that by Mr. Tait's instrument the necessity for a ligature is removed, and a new and completely effective method is placed in the hands of the surgeon for the treatment of surface oozing.—Electrical Engineer, July 1.

Chairs Re-seated, Cane, Splint, Ferropoled, Dual, 17 Waterloo.

IN MUSICAL CIRCLES.

It is currently rumored through the city this week that in St. Andrews Church tomorrow (Sunday) evening an opportunity will be had of hearing some of the musical talent from the United States now sojourning in our city. The rumor takes the form of saying that Prof. Zielinski will preside at the organ and that Miss Horton, who was referred to last week in this department, will be heard in vocal solo on that occasion.

The many friends in this city of Prof. Charles R. Fisher, organist and ex-conductor of the Oratorio Society, were agreeably surprised at seeing him in their midst this week he having arrived here last Tuesday. Prof. Fisher will stay in St. John about a week, during which time—if that old lady of standard veracity generally speaking in such cases—Dame Rumor—be entitled to full credit in this instance—he will be a participant in a highly interesting event, which, while it will be of direct gain to himself, will entail a material loss to the musical people of St. John. Prof. Fisher, I am informed, has been appointed musical director or superintendent at a lady's college in the South. The institution is located near Roanoke, Virginia, and as the year begins toward the end of September Prof. Fisher will have but comparatively brief vacation.

I have heard that a rare musical treat is among the probabilities of the early fall, in fact, for the month of September; and, lest readers of this department should suffer from an ungratified curiosity as to the nature of this musical treat hinted at, I ought to mention what it is. It is true, I must admit, that everything is as yet quite indefinite and perhaps I have erred in alluding to the matter at all, inasmuch as an allusion of this nature naturally arouses desire to learn more and particularly because we have had no concert of any special importance for some time past; that we have suffered from a dearth of music in recent weeks. The immediate outlook, and to relate does not appear much brighter. By the bye I have not yet said what it is. The idea is to have Mrs. Haggerty, this sweet singer of Halifax N. S. appear here in concert at the Opera house. I trust the plan may be worked out.

The many friends and admirers of Mrs. Fred Spencer, (nee Miss Craigie) will be pleased to hear she has returned to St. John. At present this lady I believe, is passing a holiday on the river and will not return to the United States until early in October next. The promoters of the concert alluded to ought to secure Mrs. Spencer's aid on the occasion. It would indeed be a rare treat to hear these two ladies in the same programme in solo and one or more duets. Each possesses a beautiful voice, and blended together in sweet harmony, such a pleasure would result that its impression would not be effaced for many years, from the memories of those who might be fortunate enough to hear them. I hope this very palpable hint will be taken.

Tones and Undertones.

Nordica has recently married a young Hungarian tenor named Doeme. The ceremony, which took place at the residence of an Episcopal clergyman in Indianapolis, was strictly private. They had been engaged for two years.

Among the European artists already engaged for American tours next year, is Miss Ella Russell, the dramatic soprano, who is one of England's greatest singers and who is making great success on the oratorio and concert stage.

Mlle. Chaminade, the renowned composer pianist, will give concerts in America during April and May of next year.

Alexander Griebman, the celebrated French organist, is coming to the United States next season. He has made an engagement for fifty concerts.

Sullivan's new opera "The Grand Duke" is said to have met with moderate success in Berlin. The chances were impaired by a very indifferent performance.

The statue of Mozart recently unveiled by the Emperor of Austria atones somewhat for the lack of appreciation shown Mozart by the Viennese during his life time and at the time of his death. When Mozart died—and it is ever a reproach to Vienna—his body was buried in the Potter's field and with such carelessness that the exact spot of his sepulture is to this day unknown.

Arrangements are being made for the visit of Fanny Bloomfield Ziesler, the celebrated pianist, to San Francisco next fall.

Mr. W. H. Cummings has been elected director of the London Guildhall school of Music, left vacant by the death of Sir Joseph Barnby. It is one of the plums of the profession in London. The Guildhall is the largest music school in the world—the students number upwards of four thousand.

The Tavery opera company in San Francisco on the 8th inst. produced 'Roméo et Juliet' for the opera was then given its first production in that city.

The new Mozart monument recently unveiled in Vienna is by Tilgner, the celebrated sculptor, who died only a few days before the unveiling of his masterpiece. The figure is nine feet high and it stands

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder  
ABSOLUTELY PURE

behind the Imperial Opera house on ground made sacred by the traditions of early performances of the composer's immortal operas.

M. Maurel has recently been interviewed in Paris and it seems as though the high priced artists are beginning to realize that it is possible to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. M. Maurel says: 'You cannot work for art and pay \$30,000 and \$40,000 a night to your artists. Under such conditions esthetic considerations are the least likely to appeal to the manager: The result is no longer art; it is a fashion, a passing whim, a fad. There can be nothing stable about such an enterprise. It will be like an Eiffel tower built upon sand. The first storm will shatter it to pieces. The first novelty will capture public attention, and the frail structure the manager has been erecting will be swept away.'

The Bayreuth festival, for which such ample arrangements have been made, was opened on Sunday last. There was an immense number of persons in attendance.

A young lady entered a music store and inquired of the clerk whether he considered a certain piece of music difficult to play. 'Well,' said the clerk, 'it is in five flats.' 'Oh, that is nothing,' replied the fair customer. 'If there are more than three I always erase them with a penknife.'

In the course of a year the same piece may be sung several times, and the old choristers may become acquainted with a good deal of the music in this way, but never otherwise. Mozart is reported to have learned Allegri's "Miserere," by ear, and to have written it down from memory.

The other famous "Misereres," which are now published, were pirated in a similar way. The choirmaster of that day was very unpopular. Some of the leading singers who had sung the "Misereres" during many years in succession, and had thus learned their several parts, met and put together what they knew into a whole, which was at once published, to the no small annoyance and discomfiture of their enemy. But much good music is quite beyond the reach of the public—Palestrina's best motets, airs by Alessandro Stradella, the famous hymn of Raimondi, in short, a great musical library, an archivio, as the Romans call such a collection, all of which is practically lost to the world.

TALK OF THE THEATRE.

The New York Comedy company which has been playing at the Opera house during the week, giving a nightly change of bill, will close their engagement this evening. They have been drawing quite good houses, the business increasing nightly and this fact furnishes perhaps the best of testimony that they have given satisfaction. "The Planter's Wife," "Little Lord Fauntleroy," "My Partner," are among the plays produced during their engagement. Their prices were 10 20 30 cents.

Miss Ethel Tucker and company will begin an engagement of one week at the Opera house next Monday evening.

Miss Georgia Cayvan will star next season on her return to the stage. She considers she can only effect this return by appearing as a star, because stock companies are not now as they used to be. She says she will have a stock company of the older style and that she will not necessarily occupy the centre of the stage all the time. Very considerate of Georgia this.

At the comedy theatre, London has recently been produced a piece called "The Mummy." It is by Messrs Day & Peith. It is said to be almost farcical comedy, and suggests "a mummy revived after four thousand years and promptly taking to Scotch whiskey and other modern matters, and causing great confusion in the household of the worthy professor to whose energy and knowledge he owes his second existence." It is funny enough truly.

Charles H. Hoyt has returned to New York from his first trip to Europe.

The name of 'Abbey' theatre' in New York has been changed and it will hereafter be known as the 'Knickerbocker.'

Coquelin has been completely worsted in his long-pending lawsuit with the Comedie Francaise, in Paris. The decision of the first Chamber of the Court of Appeal upholds the previous injunctions, which condemned the celebrated actor to pay heavily for his repeated infringements of the dusty Moscow Decrees. By order of the Court, Coquelin will now have to pay 15,000fr. for the thirty performances of "Thermidor," which he gave at the Porte Saint-Martin during the law proceedings. In addition to this he must disburse to the Comedie Francaise 12,000fr. for twenty-one performances of "Thermidor" held after the first judgment pronounced against him. For every presentation up to the

number of thirty hereafter to be given by the actors without the permission of the Minister of Fine Arts, he will have to pay 1,000fr.—a sum to be increased should he still prove recalcitrant and resolve to brave the thunderbolts of the law to the bitter end.

Miss Georgie Cayvan was the original 'Lisa' in 'The White Slave' Bartley Campbell's play. She was the original Lura in the American production of 'Romany Rye' at Booth's theatre. This lady was born in Maine, went to Boston as a child and was educated in the public schools of that city.

T. D. Frawley, now theatrical manager, as well as actor, is said to be meeting with much success in San Francisco. He is rapidly attaining wealth.

The summer season of W. S. Harkins' company closed in Yarmouth, N. S., last week. Mr. Harkins and family intend passing some weeks in this city and vicinity.

Muscle of the Sistine Chapel.

No musical instruments are ever used in the Sistine. In the choir, on the contrary, there are two large organs. The one on the west side is employed on all ordinary occasions; it is over two hundred years old, and is tuned about two tones below the modern pitch. It is so worn out that an organ builder is in attendance during every service to make repairs at a moment's notice. The bellows leak, the stops stick, some notes have a chronic tendency to "cypher," and the pedal "trackers" unhook themselves unexpectedly. But the canons would certainly not think of building a new organ.

Should they ever do so, and tune the instrument to the modern pitch, the consternation of the singers would be great, for the music is all written for the existing organ, and could not be performed two notes higher, not to mention the confusion that would arise where all the music is sung at sight. This is a fact not generally known, but worthy of notice. The music sung in St. Peter's, and indeed, in most Roman churches, is never rehearsed or practiced. The music itself is entirely in manuscript, and is the property of the choirmaster, or, as is the case at St. Peter's, of the chapter and there is no copyright, in it beyond this fact of actual possession, protected by the simple plan of never allowing any musician to have his part in his hand except while he is actually performing it.

For a July Luncheon.

A cherry soup for a July luncheon or dinner should be made from sour cherries. Remove the pits, and cover with a quart of cold water. When the water comes to a boil add half a cupful of granulated sugar, and pass through a colander, pressing the fruit through. Put over the fire and when hot thicken with one table-spoonful of moistened arrowroot. Stir until as smooth as velvet, cook a moment and just before taking from the fire add a table-spoonful of lemon juice. When cold serve in small glasses with a little cracked ice in each. Sometimes a table-spoonful of red wine or brandy is added to a fruit soup just before cooling. This flavor is perhaps better with a currant soup than with any other. —New York Evening Post.

Game in Central Africa.

Game is to be preserved in Central Africa. Major Von Wissman has set aside a portion of German East Africa within which no shooting will be allowed, without a license from the Governor of the Colony. A license to shoot elephant or rhinoceros costs 200 rupees a year for a native; female and young elephants with tusks weighing less than six pounds must not be shot at all. White man will pay 100 rupees for the first elephant shot and 250 rupees for every other 50 rupees for the first two rhinoceroses and 150 rupees for all after them. Monkey, beasts of prey, boars and birds, except ostriches and secretary birds, may be killed without a license.

Cleaning Silk Ties.

Gentlemen's silk ties may be cleaned by rubbing them with French chalk or magnesia, and then holding to the fire. This will clean thoroughly, and the heat absorbs all grease.

Among the Hottentots.

First Belle—Didn't you get anything at the missionary's? Second Belle—No. They tried to work off a waist with narrow sleeves, but I wouldn't have it.

To Keep Trade Moving.

One of the biggest department stores in New York proposes to keep trade moving during the hot weather by furnishing free soda to every purchaser. The experiment is interesting.

Glass factories were established at Rome in 54 B.C. in which blown, cast, wrought, embossed, cut and melliflora glass of all kinds and colors was made in the shape of vessels, bottles, bowls, window panes, mosaics, water clocks, dice, chessmen and ornaments.

The Convent of Arthabaska, P. Q., has selected and purchased a Pratte Piano for the use of its advanced pupils.

Windsor Salt For Table and Dairy Food and Best.