# PROGRESS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1896.

#### a capacity of a hundred gross or more or HOW BRIERS ARE MADE. brier pipes daily.

#### WHERE THE ROOT COMES FROM AND HOW PIPES ARE MADE.

The Best Brier Comes From Sicily and Only the Part That Grows Under Ground Is Used-The Treatment for Coloring the Pipes-Other Matters.

pipes comes chiefly from France, and large ly from the region of the Pyreness ; it is said that the very best brier comes from Sicily. Only the root, or that part of the wood that grows underground, is used. It is sawed into oblong blocks which have no semblance to the form of a pipe, but each of sufficient dimensions to permit the fashioning of a pipe from it. The sawed blocks are soaked in salt water, dried, and seasoned. They are imported into this country something very unusual.-New York Sun. in large bags.

In the pipe factory here the brier blocks are sorted out in sizes, for larger and smaller pipes, and then if necessary they are trimmed down before going to the machines that are actually to shape the pipe, little slabs or bits may be sawed off the block to bring it down close to the size of the pipe that is to be cnt from it; but not much needs to be cut off, for the blocks are sawed originally so that there will be as little waste as possible. Then the brier block goes to the borer, the first of the ers, roses or violets, especially as a token machines employed in the actual fashioning of the pipe.

The boring machine has three knives, set in the same plane; the middle knife bores out the bowl of the pipe, the two outer knives cut away the wood on the outside and form the shape of the pipe. These knives, set in a lathe, make more than 4,000 revolutions a minute. danger in flowers. The hundreds of beaumiddle knite, which bores out bowl, is longer than the two outside knives, which shape the so highly as not to wish to be parted from bowl. The borer cuts the pipe out to its them even during the night, came near befull depth; the cutters, in the case of an egg-shaped pipe, dig down to the point of the pipe's greatest circumference. In making a wood pipe of the bulldog shape, an additional side tool is used to shape the bowl for a little space below its greatest circumference. In making an egg-shaped pipe the knives are made to turn, in making a pipe of bulldog shape the block is revolved. As the brier block comes from the bores it is still a brier block, with the pipe bowl bored down into one end of it and the outside of the pipe bowl shaped down for half its depth. The block with the pipe thus partly cut in it goes then to a lathe is circular, like a circular saw. It has peculiar, knife-like teeth. It is revolved like a circular saw, at high velocity. The brier block, with the bowl partly shaped out, is secured upon the lathe, to which has already been attached a metal pattern of the shape that it is desired to cut the block. This metal pattern is made to turn against a smooth edged wheel attached to the lathe. The brier block turns with the pattern, and is brought into contract with the cutting wheel in precisely the same manner that the pattern is brought into contact with the smooth wheel. As the pattern is turned the centre line of the block is brought near to or it recedes from the teeth of the cutting tool, and the teeth cut into the wood deeply or lightly accordingly. Whether the stem of the pipe is sound, oval, or square makes no difference ; the cutting wheel cuts away the wood so that the wood that is left is shaped in accordance with the pattern. The work of the irregular lathe is done very quickly, and the pipe comes from it with bowl and stem completely shaped out. The tobacco bowl has been bored out, but there is as yet no hole through the stem. The stem here spoken of is the brier stem continuous from the bowl, and not a bit, or mouthpiece. The pipe is then rough finished and fine finished on wheels covered, one with coarse and the other with fine sandpaper, and subsequently is further fine finished by polishing it on a wheel with ground pumice stone.

A brier pipe with the least outside dcfect is classed as a second. At wholesale seconds are sold at 25 to 40 per cent less than firsts. Any hole or other opening in the outside of a pipe is filled up with a

paste or cement made for the purpose' and colored to matc' the wood. It may hide the defect or it may not but it makes the The brier used in the making of brier pipe practically as nearly perfect as pos-sible. A second that is defective on the outside only may last as long as a perfect pipe, and it is just as good to smoke.

A genuine brier pipe can be bonght at retail as cheaply as 25 eents or even less than that, though it is likely to be a second. A very good brier pipe can be bought for 50 cents, and a fine pipe for a dollar or less. From that the prices run up to \$5, which might be the cost of a pipe of particularly fine quality and handsome grain, and with specially fine mountings. Brier pipes are sold as high as \$20, but that would be

POISONS IN FAIR BLOSSOMS.

Warning to Those Who Sleep in Rooms With Flowers or Plants.

One by one illusions are dispelled, and the case of the young woman who the other was overcome by the perfume of a mass violets sent her by a friend adds of another wreck to the list of broken idols. says the New York Herald. It has always been considered the most beautiful compliment one could pay a friend to send flowof affection. But now that it is known that deadly poisons lurk among these charming

blossoms, which may bring harm to offset the pleasures given to dear ones, the charm must certainly be lesaened.

The story of this young woman's narrow escape, as told, was a surprise to many who had never realized that there was any tiful violets which had been sent her by a friend in California, and which she prized ing the cause of her death, for she was found in an unconscious condition in the morning and was with difficulty aroused.

How dangerous the poisonous gases which the flowers exhale can become, when in a badly ventilated room, would be a good subject for study by the belles of society or the stage, who receive so many similar tributes to their charms.

Dr. Fowler, of 270 West Seventysecond street, who was asked his opinion on the subject, said that many cases of dangerous illness and even of death from way he would be able to sell it at a lower price. He

### DON'T FOOL WITH TEAS.

#### OR SELL THEM FOR UNION BLEND WHEN THEY ARE NOT.

Messrs. Dearborn & Co. Found It a costly job for Them-The Owners of Union Blend get a Verdict of Damages Against Them-Mr. Pugsley's Address.

A case of more than ordinary interest was concluded in the circuit court last Saturday when Messrs. Seligman & Armitage of London, England obtained a verdict of \$200 damages against Messrs. Dearborn & Co. of this city. The plaintiffs are the proprietors of that brand of tea so well known as Union Blend and the facts of the case are well set forth in the opening address of Hon William Pugsley to the jury. He said :-

He said :---The case which you are about to try is an action brought by Messrs Seligman and Armitage of Lon-don England, Going business under the firm of Reinache Nephew Co., against the firm of Dear-born & Co., of this city. The declaration sets forth the cause of action. To that declaration the defend ants simply plead "not gnilty," which puts in issue the claim which the plaintiffs made against them Now, the facts of the case 1 think I should state to you, perhaps, some what at length, because the case is some what peculiar in its nature, and I am happy to say, it is a case which does not ofteu arise in this community, where the sense of commercial honor among those who are carrying on business is,

honor among those who are carrying on business is, I think, speaking generally, so high that people are not in the habit of attempting to tr de upon the reputation and character of their neighbors. The aintiffs carry on the business of tea merchants in London, under the name of Reinsch's Nephew & Co. A few years ago the firm of de Forest & Sons in Co. A few years ago the firm of de Forest & Sons in this city—Geo. de Forest & Sons—made an arrange-ment with the plaintiffs that they should lave n Canada the sole right to dispose of a peculiar biend of tea, which the Messrs. deForest proposed should be known n the market as "Union Blend." Messrs. de Forest, having adopted that name with the ap-proval of the plaintiffs, had the name "Union Blend" register. d, and since that time they have been push ing the sale of the "Union Blend tea" very vigor-ously, and it has gained favor with the public, with the trade generally and with the consumers, both in this province and in the other provinces of Canada, particu arly the lower provinces.

Messrs, de Forest & Sons have the sole control of this blend of tea for Canada. Among other places where this tea has been largely advertised and largely sold, and where it has been received with favor by the trade and consumers, is Yarmouth, N.

In the summer of 1894, I think in the month of August, a firm by the name of Appleton, Machin & Smiles sent out to ar. Sturdee a sample of a blend tea, with a view of trying the market with it. It was a blended tea, but altogether different from "Union Bl nd", and ot a chesper grade. About April, Frederick E. Dearborn, a member of the firm of Dearborn & Co., was over in Yarmouth, and before going away he saw Mr. Sturdee, and he before going away he saw Mr. Sturdee, and he said he though, he could get a customer for that tea, and made some references that he wanted the tea put up against; ny Union Blend, or to follow "Union Blend." Mr. Eakins, of the firm of Parker, Eakins & Co., has given his evidence under a commission, and he says that Mr. Deartorn stated to him that there was a quantity of tea in St. John, which had been shipped to the firm of Jardine & Co. I want you to bear this in mind. gentlemen, because we will prove beyond a shadow of a doubt that that was a fal-chood, known to Mr. Dearborn to be such, and that he deliberately made that statement to and that he deliberately made that statement to Mr. Eakins knowing that the statement was false;

fused to do what Mr. de Forest thought was a rea-sonable and fair thing to do under these circum-stances. Mr. de Forest of course, informed Messrs. Seligman & Co. of the facts, they being qually in-terested with Mr. de Forest. Of course Mr. de Forest is interested in pushing the sales in this country, and the plaint fis are equally interest-ed in having those sales as large as possible and objected to anybody interfering with their sales, and the result has been that Messrs. Seligman & Co. have brought this action against Messis. Dear born & Co. for the wrong which they claim has been born & Co. for the wrong which they claim has been done to them. I can understand why Parker, Eakins & Co. knowing "Union Blend" was an Eakins & Co. knowing "Union Blend" was an acceptable tea in the market, knowing it was being bought in considerable quantities by people in Yar-mouth, they would be willing to take that represent-ation by itself; that it was the same as "Union Blend," prepared by the same people, and that they would act upon it, and make the purchase, and particularly when they found that the price at which it was effered to them was some Six cents less-relying upon Mr. Dearborn's representations, they would be very glad to get a tea identical in character, of the same biend, prepared by the same formule, and by the same people.

A good deal of evidence was submitted and the counsel and judge made careful and elaborate charges to the jury.

The questions submitted to the jury by his honor, with their answers, were as follows:

1. Were the plaintiffs the preparers and blenders of a tea known in the market as Union Blend ? A .--

Yes. 2. Did the defendants know that the plaintiffs were the preparers ard blenders of the blend tea known as Union Blend? A.—Yes. 3. Was the blend known as Union Blend a spec-ial preparation of the blended by the plaintiffs from

their own formula, and did it acquire a market value as such? A.-Yes. 4. Had the same blend of tea known as Union Blend been extensively advertised? A.-Yes. 5. Did the defendants sell to Parker, Eakins &

Co., a blended tea and represent to them that it was the same as Union Blend, and prepared from the same formula, and hat it was put up by the said plaintiffs? Ans.—We believe they did. 6 If the said defendants did sell tea to the said Parker, Eakins & Co. and represent to them that it was the same as Union Blend and put up by the plaintiffs, did they know or had they reason to be lieve that the tea so sold by them was not the same as Union Blend, and was not put up by plaintiffs!

A.—We believe they did know. 7. If the defendants did sell tea to Parker, Ea. If the defendants did sell tea to Parker, Eakins & Co., and represent to them that it was the same as Union Blend and put up by the plaintiffs, did they make such representation for the purpose of inducing Parker, Eakins & Co. to believe that the tea was prepared and blended by the plaintiffs? A. —We have no doubt they did.
Bid the defendants knowingly and willfully sell a blend of tea to Parker, Eakins & Co. and represent to them that it was the same as Union. and

present to them that it was the same as Union, and put up by the plaintiffs, when in fact it was not the same as Union Blend, and was not put up by the plaintiffs? A.—We say they did. 9. Did the defendants have the right from the

plaintiffs to sell the blend of tea known as Union Blend, or were they authorized by the plaintiffs to were they authorized by the plaintiffs to represent to any one that they had such right? A -They had no such right. 10. What damages did the plaintiffs sustain? A.

-We find that they sustained \$200.

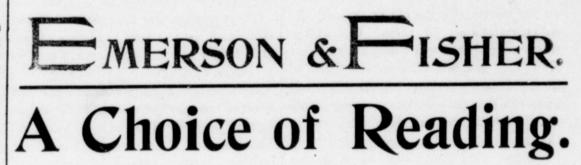
Mr. Gratebar to Phillip.

'Phillip,' said Mr. Gratebar, 'there are times when luck seems against us, when everything seem to go wrong; but there never comes a time when we want to lie down. I don't believe in luck myself, I think every man is the architect of his own fortunes; but there are times when circumstances seem to combine to help a man, and there are times when they seem to be against him. But, as I said before, there



# **Elegant Patterns**, Low Prices.

P. S .- Have you seen our stock of English Coal Vases and Brass Fire Irons and Stands? It is worth inspection,



After the first fine finishing the pipes are assorted into firsts, and seconds. Firsts are pipes without a blemish; seconds are linings of the new umbrella ia always of a pipes that have any outside defect.

The hole through the stem is bored with a steel wire having a cutting tip, and turning rapidly in a lathe. Fine pipes are centered, so that the hole through the stem is bored exactly in the center; ordinary pipes are held against the wire borer by hand, but pipes thus bored are almost without exception bored squarely in the center.

Then the pipe goes into another machine which cuts the thread in the end of the stem to held the bit, or mouthpiece. Then the band, if it is to have one, around the wood stem where it is joined by the bit or mouth piece. Then the band, if it is to hava one, around the wood stem where it is joined by the bit or mouthpiece, is put on, and the bit is attached to the pipe.

Most brier in its natural state is of rather a light color. If the pipe is to be finished in natural color, it is treated with linseed oil, which brings out the grain and the beauty of the wood. The oil also makes the pipe slightly darker in color, and it

such causes were well known and authen-

'The plants, especial y flowering ones,' Dr. Fowler said, 'during the day are not harmful, because they are breathing in just the part of the air which our lungs throw off; but at night the process is reversed, and they throw off the carbonic acid gas, which is a poison to our lungs. This causes weakness of the heart, faint. ness and bysteria with some people, and even death

'A case is known, which happened not very long ago in Germany, in one of the Hesses, where the friends of a bride and groom, in their desire to start them on their career on a rosy pathway, adorned their room with quantities of flowers. It was in cold weather, and the windows were closed, leaving the air heavy with perfumes. The happy couple retired to their rose-decked, room, and were found in the morning dead, heart failure having resulted from the poisonous perfume.

There is poison in the perfume of many flowers, not in violets more than any others, but it is in such small quantities as to be harmless unless massed and confined. Prussic acid is found in a mild degree in most perfumes, and it is used by many perfumers in fact, to intensify odors. Other well known medical poisons come from flowers. It is never sife to have any growing or cut flowers in a bed-room at night, for you cannot tell when the system may be in such a condition as to be affect. ed by their exhalations.'

#### Novel Umbrella Handles.

Umbrellas are displaying quite as many departures in style as articles of attire supposed to be more distinctly modish. The latest edict is that the umbrella must always match the gown, aud tailor-made women are having umbrellas made up in just the shade of their various street gowns. A costly fancy, but surely a pretty one and one to be commended for those who can afford it. A purple tailor gown re-

quires an umbrella of purple silk lined with silk of a pale canary colour, for the different shade. A green gown demands an umbrella of sapphire, lined with tur-

puoise, and so on. In the matter of handles there is still greater novelties. The jewelled ones are more elaborate than ever, but newer than these is the handle made to represent the head of an animal. Faddish New York women are greatly taken with the heads, which represent the heads of dogs or cats and which are always made after a strikingly realistic fashion.

Daintier perhaps are the handles made in the form of small bonbonnieres, which the younger women are particularly pleased with. It is said to be particularly diverting when one is left alone with one's umbrella to be able to open the handle and extract a sweetmeat.

Don's Forget.

That to remove corns, warts, bunions, in a few days, all that is required is to apply the old and well-tested corn cure-Putman's Painless Corn Extractor. Sure. safe. painless. Putnam's Corn Extractor makes no sore points hard to heal, acts quickly nd painlessly on hard and soft corns-

told them it was the same as inion Blend. and prepared by the same parties. They talked about the price, and Mr. Dearborn offered it to Parker, Eakins & Co. at 25 cents a pound. Now, the importance of this you will understand when I tell you that de Forest & Sons will not sell "Union Biend", to any firm less than 30 cents a pound. Well, Parker, Eakins & Co. stated that they would not take the tea at 25 cents, but they made an offer of 24 cents a pound for it. Mr. Dearborn returned to St. John, and on the 25th of April wrote a letter to Parker, Baking & Co. ance of this you will understand when I tell you that Eakins & Co., in -

"Messre. Parker, Eskins & Co., Yarmouth, N. S. : "Respected Friends-We received a cable from the parties who owned the tea, saying that they would accept your offer of 24 cents, 30 days. We did not receive word in time to get the whole lot out of the warehouse before the steamer left. Will send the balance next trip, and we will arrange so the thirty days will date from the last shipment. "Yours truly, "D. DEARBORN & CO."

Now, that letter also was false, and when they wrote that letter they knew that there were fitteen half pound chests of this tea in the hands of Mr hair pound chests of this tea in the hands of Mr. Sturdee, and they never cabled to England in reference to it at all, Messrs. Dearborn & Co. did not, atd so far from their pay-ing 24 cents a pound for it, they bought fitteen half chests of it, which were all here at the time they bought from Mr. Sturdee, at 12 pence-about 22 cents; they would here to pay some charges, and it, would make it have to pay some charges, and it would make it about 22 cents. When Mr. Dearborn came back to St. John he saw Mr. Sturdee, and he told him he had sold 25 half chests to Messrs Parker, Eakins & Co.; but Mr. Sturdee only had fifteen half chests. He said: What will I do? I have sold 25 half chests; what will I do? Mr. Sturdee said: I will cable home to the firm who sent out the fitteen half cable home to the firm who sent out the fitteen half chests, and will see if they can make that blend. He cabled, and they replied they could not match it. Then Mr. Sturdee said: Well, I am not stuck yet; there is a house I represent, and I will cable to them gring a particular blend, to say if they can them, giving a particular blend, to see if they can He cabled and they replied that they could, and that they would send it forward. Now, I may say to you also Mr. Dearborn requested the plaintiffs to sent it in metal, so that Parker Eakins & Co would suppose it was all the one lat. What Sturdee had had here for the seven, eight or nine months was in metal, and at Mr. Dearborn's request, and with a wiew to further deceiving Parker, Eakins & Co., he wrote asking them to send it in metal, so that it would appear to be all the same lot.

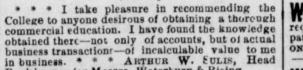
Now, Mr. Dearborn sent the fifteen half chests, which Mr. Sturdee had here, and which was a sample lot, and later on when the other fifteen half chests came from plaintiffs, or ten chests at all events, was forwarded to Parker, Eakins & Co. Now, in view of what was stated, you will let me read this letter, which contains false representations It is a matter of regret to me that in the discharge of my duty I should have to speak of a firm in my city in the way I am speaking, but the facts are incontrovertible in reference to the false representa-tions. That very time, instead of its being true that they did not receive the word in its being the that they did not receive the word in time to get it all off, and that they would send the balance next trp, they only had the fifteen half chests, which be-longed to Appleton, Machin & Smiles and wh ch they were sending off. You will see that there was dependent of the word the president of the receiver. deception of the worst possible character. I do not know what you would call it, but in regard to tran sactions the same as this with Parker, Eakins Co., when I was solicitor general I would have asked the jury to say that this was obtaining money under false preterces. I think that in deceiving Parker, Eakins & Co in regard to making the purchase they were committing an act which would make the parties guilty of obtaining money under false pretences. When they knew it was a quantity of tea which Mr Sturdee had been endeavoring to dispose of some seven or eight months, a sample lot, there were only fi teen half chests, and Mr. Sturdee had cabled for the remainder.

Now the evidence will disclose to you that Parker, Eakins & Co. believing that it was the identical kind of tea as Union Blend, prepared by the same formula, and prepared by the same people, their salesman honestly sold some of it as Union Blead, and Mr Rogers, who purchased from them, sold it

as Union blend. Mr. de Forest saw Mr. Dearborn and he said him that these people over in Yarmouth were sell-ing this tea as "Union Blend." Mr. Dearborn then said that he had not sold it as "Union Blend," and made no representations to that effect. "Well" Mr. deFor st said "could you give me

letter to that effect, that you did not sell that tea as 'Union Blend,' and it was not 'Union Blend,?" Mr. Dearborn refused to do that, but said he would write Parker, Eakins & Co. At all events, he re-

Good Words From Old Students [No. 4.]



can be no possible time when a man should give up for there is no difficulty, however great, that the man of stout heart and nnbroken tenacity of purpose cannot surmount. In this free country, Philip, we don't go in very much for coats of arms and that sort of thing, but if you should ever have one made I bid you blazon on it a bulldog rampart, with a collar marked Never say die !

#### Burning Meteore.

It is supposed that meteors begin to burn when they are within about 125 miles of the earth, and that combustion is completed and they disappear at from thirty-five to fitty miles above the earth. When we see a falling star, therefore we may consider that we have watched it through a flight of about 100 miles before it finally burns out and disappeared from view.

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Bulletin,

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SIGNS! Our Whit Enamel Let-ters make elegant signs for office and store windows; for LETTER WORKS, St. John, N. B.

WANTED Young men and women to help in the Armenian cause. Good pay. Will send copy of my little book, "Your Place in Life," free, to any who write. Rev. T. S. Linscott, Brantford, Ont. Chatterbox. Chautauquan, Churchman,

HOTO Outfits and materials. Kodaks and Cameras from \$5 to \$100. Practical information ensuring success, free. Save time and money by consulting us ROBERTSON PH TO SUPPLY Co., Mas-onic Building, St. John, N. B

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