### SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

(COSTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE.)

Miss Agnes Carr, white brocade silk and lace. M ss Ethel Jarvis, green chiffon, carnations. Miss I sabel Jarvis, blue ch ff on over piak.

Miss Florrie Schofield, white lace over blue sik Miss Tole, nile green tulle over silk. M iss Domville, white silk crepon, and satin.

Miss A. Bayard, black silk crepon, yellow ribbons, chrysanthemoms. Miss Dunn, white mousseline de soie. Miss Walker, prim: ose silk, orange velvet and

Miss Keator, nile green silk, ermine and lace. Miss Sutherland, blue crepor, chaffen and car

Miss Pauline Tapley, white mousseline over pink

Miss Tapley, white taffeta, turquoise and white silk, pearl trimmings.

Miss Laura Harrison, a becoming blue satin with chiffon overdress, cream lace. Miss M. Travers, pale blue silk, white maltese

Miss Lena Dunn, white mousseline over white Miss Annie Puddington, green silk, black lace.

Miss Mabel Thomson, nile green silk, white trim-Miss Mona Thomps p, pink silk and lace.

Miss Dever, yellow silk and chiffon. Miss MacMillan, pink and white silk. Miss Nan Burpee, black brocade, jet and violets. Miss Caverhill Jones, white and figured dresden

Miss M. Christie, pink brocade, white lace. Miss Maude Skinner, yellow silk and white lace Miss Winnie Hall, eream bengaline and silk. Miss Katie Bayard, black silk.

Miss Louise Skinner, white silk, yellow chiffon. Miss Florrie McMillan, blue silk and white Miss Tuck, dresden silk and heliotrope

Miss Alice Tuck, dresden silk. Miss Allison Jones, blue and white gauze over blue siik.

Mrs. Manchester, black lace over cardinal silk jet

Miss Ethel Allison, heliotrope crepon, chiffon, velvet and roses. Hiss Helen Robertson, white and lavender silk. Mrs. Currie, 8 alifax, black and white striped silk.

Miss Bessie Matthews, white silk. Miss Frances Hanington, white silk, chiffon and Miss Hanington, yellow silk and lace.

Miss McKean, pink silk, crimson velvet. Miss Troop, green silk and lace. Miss Helen Seeley, heliotrope mousseline de soie Miss Delancy Robinson, Fredericton, pink chiffon

Miss Lulu Burton, white silk and lace.

over pink silk, pink satin, diamonds, chrysanthe. Miss Lou Parks, white silk and peals.

Mrs. W. W. Clarke, grey and black brocade satin,

On Monday the sewing club meet with Mlss Keator and a pleasant afternoon was spent. Capt. Stewart entertained a party at lunch on the

made a very genial host and the party report a very pleasant time. As the ladies were leaving the arranged boquet. Among those present were: Mrs. Troop, Miss Troop, Mr. C. McL. Troop, Miss Furlong, Miss Mac Millan, Mr. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. McAvity, Dr. Christie, Miss A. Miller. Invitations are out for a dance at Chief Justice

Tuck's residence next Tuesday evening that Miss Troop's friends are glad to welcome her

among them again after her recent illness. Hon. Mr. Pagsley left this week for Rossland B. C., and expects to return the first week in January.

Mr. S. H. Barker who has been confined to his room for several days lately, is able to be around Mr. Frank L. Cooper of Fredericton spent last

Sunday with city friends. Rev. Mr. Waters, Mrs. and Miss Waters of Newark N. J., have been visiting St. J hn lately Hon. C. H. Labillois of Dalhousie has been staying here for a day or two this week.

week on his way to Fredericton. Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Kent of Yarmouth spent a

Judge Wells of Moncton was here the first of the

part of this week in the city. Mrs. (Dr.) Lawson and Master Lawson of Grand Manan, are staying in the city for a few days. Mr. W. K. Reynolds of the Daily Telegraph, was

in Fredericton for a day or two this week. Mr. L. W. Johnston, Mrs. Johnson and Miss Johnston, have returned to Fredericton where they will remain for the winter.

Mr. James Pender has returned from a trip to the Upper Provinces. Mr. J. R. Maclean of Hampton, spent Tuesday

Mr. S. S. Weeks of Boston is in St. John for a Mrs. H. H. Fairweather spent a day or two lately

guest of her friend Miss Alice Graham. Mrs. P. Brennan spent this week in Calais.

Mr. A. A. McCluskey of this city was in St Stephen for a day or two this week. Rev. C. A. S. Warneford spent a day or two here

Mr. and Mrs. A. McLell n of Lancaster, Ont. have been spending the week in the city. Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Borden of Moncton were in

the city this week. Mrs. E. A. Messenger of Boston is spending a few days here.

Mr. Melbourne McMonagle of Calais was here for a part of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Thomson returned Wednes-

day from a short trip to the United States. Mrs. Wm. Clark returned this week from a visit to Boston accompanied by her sister Mrs. Camp

bell of that city. Mr. David Russell arrived Wednesday from Eng. land via New York. Mr. Russell had a pleasant stay in England.

Judge Landry of Dorchester was here Wednesday on his way home to Dorchester from Frederic Archdeacon and Mrs. F. H. J. Brigstocke were

Mrs. H. H. Potts spent a short time here lately as a guest of her sister Mrs. McIntosh.

Miss Maud Fairall will sever her connection with the school at Rothesay at the end of this Christmas

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Bruce of Moneton were in the city Wednesday for a little visit. Mr. Guilford M. Stuart of Lynn Mass., formerly of this city, is spending a short time in this city. Mr. Charles Gyde of Montreal was here the first

Mr. E. Atridge of Houlton is spending a few Mrs. Charles H. Climo is home with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Hannay, of Mecklenburg

street, until after Christmas. Rev. Dr. Smith, Mrs. and Miss Smith were in the city this week. Dr. Smith was formerly pastor of St. Davids church h re.

Mr. C. W. Ford of Sackyille was in the city the first of the week.

Chairs Re-seated, Can e, Splint, Perforat Dural, 17 Waterloo.

Br. Murray McLaren spent a short time in Suss. Miss Minnie Drake has returned from a visit to

Sussex relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A Peters of Hampton spent part of last week in St. John.

Mr. M. N. Ellsworth of New York spent a short time here this week Despite the unpleasant weather of Wednesday afternoon a large number of ladies and gentlemen went to Rothesay to attend the closing exercises of the girls school and to be present at the very enjoyable dance that took place in the evening. It was an exceeding enjoyable occasion and those who braved the storm were well repaid, for beside the

following well arranged programme: Recital—Twelfth Night.......Shakespeare
(Act. 2, Scene 5,)
Olivia.....Miss Lilla Tabor
Viola....Miss Vera Robinson Pianoforte Solo-March Militaire

dance referred to much interest was taken in the

Miss Agnes Tabor Reading-Echo and the Ferry ......Jean Ingelov Miss Verna McQueen.
Songs-The Dream; Golden Rolls

Ensemble Recitation-How the Leaves 

An Autumn Leaf..... Bambridge

Recital-Henry V., Act III. Sc. 4 

(a) The Morning Saunter.(b) The Sicilian. (c) The Joyous Peasant.
Miss Louise Murray.

Miss Louise Murray.

Reading—The Mice at Plsy...... Neil Forest

Miss Florence Murray.

Pianoforte Duet—Sonata in F..... Weber

Miss Agnes Tabor, Miss Lilla Tabor.

Song—The Magic Song Meyer-Helmond

Mrs Charies Taylor.

Tableau—S udies of Mythology

Conducted by Miss Ina S. Brown.

Somnus, Morpheus, Dream spirit—Ganymede—

Grecian Shepardess.

Toilet of the Bride (from painting found at

Toilet of the Bride (from painting found at Herculaneum).

Orpheus, Eurydice, Demon—Cupid and Psyche.

Muses—Cio, Melpomene, Thalia, Calliope, Poly-

hymnia. Sirens and Waking Psyche. Bacchanalian Revel. Furies - Narcissus -- Waking Ariadne. Train of Noble Maidens. Tribute to the Minotaur. Night.

Mr. and Mrs. J. McGonagle met with a sad loss on Tuesday in the death of their bright little daugh ter, Margaret. who died after a short illness, the friends in their bereavement.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Heath of Princess street have gone to Boston for the Christmas holidays. Mrs. Wm. Clarke returned home on Tuesday after a lengthy visit to Boston relatives.

POMPADOUR IS REVIVED:

Countess Castellane Favors This Style Hair Dressing.

Again the pompadour coiffure is the rage the fashion, it was promptly taken up by servant, even if he has no money with which steamer each one was presented with a daintily the foremost Parisians, and to Americans to pay one. The visitor must not see bare the fact that the Countess Castellane immediately adopted it will be an excellent play of a well-stocked library. The client C. McLaughlan, Mrs. Tuck, Miss Tuck, Mr. H. guarantee for its prompt success in New will not consider that a lawyer's library is York. The revival of this stately coiffure often a luxury and that the barrister's studshows beyond a doubt that the effort to revive fringes and frizzes has been a complete Genevieve library, but he must be able to

> Women who have been actively engaged in imitating the Gibson girl for the past of a French lawyer when he said: 'An ad. iew years cannot so abruptly relinquish the vocate is a man who for three years studies satisfaction of displaying their pretty white the laws of Theodosius and Justinian in foreheads. And it they must give up the order to learn the common law of Paris, part which has become the property of the and who, having matriculated at last, has shop girl it does not follow that they need the right to plead for money provided he overshadow their eyes by the old-time has a strong voice.' The only way I could curly bang. The pompadour has been offered as a compromise and accepted.

> correctly coiffured maiden's curling tongs requires just as much of his advocate as scent from the height of fashion. Straight hair is no more a thing of beauty or of style than it ever was, and the hair which goes to form the pompadour must be gently but firmly waved. In fact, the desired effect which is carefully indicated in the This is computed, not by the amount of Illustrations can be obtained only by an elaborate process.

> As the first step all the hair, both back and front, must be treated with some effec- but worthy young men who cannot meet tual curling instrument till it is soft and the charges. In France no career is open wavy in its enitre length. Then the front locks, which should be about one-half the length of the back hair, should be separated and two semi-circular 'rats' carefully inserted under them. Bring the hair gently back over these, join it with the back hair which is most fashionably arranged in the shape of a 'bun,' and the pompadour is achieved.

One distinctive feature of the presentday pompadour is that it must be supplem nted by two tiny little curls directly over the temples. The importance of these is by by no means proportional to their size, and the women who are hastening to adopt this tribunals, the president of the first chamvery newest fancy must not forget the two way from Pawtucket R. I to spend Christmas at his very essential little love locks .- N. Y.

Sales proved by the statements of leading druggists everywhere, show that the people have an abiding confidence in Hood's Sarsaparilla. Great

Cures proved by the voluntary statements of thousands of men and women show that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually does possess

Power over disease by purifying, en-riching and invigorating the blood, upon which not only health but life itself depends. The great

saparina will cure you if you suffer from any trouble caused by impure blood.

# Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents. LAWYERS IN FRANCE.

a Hard Time Compared With American Members of the Bar.

Lawyers in France, according to a Rochester gentleman who has just returned from a three years' sojourn in Paris, do not have such an easy time as they do in this country. There, far from encouraging the bright young men of the land to enter into the legal profession, it would seem that they are discouraged and every obstacle thrown in their path, the result gencan be a lawyer.

"Under the regulation at present in force there,' says the Rochester gentleman. barristers, after they have kept their terms and passed their bar examinations, have to pass through a sort of three years' novitiate, during which they have the title of advocate, but have no voice in the deliberations of the council of discipline and are not inscribed on the rolls. They can plead during the three years of probation. but it is a sort of empty privilege in nine cases out of ten. When an eminent barrister in France employs a junior it is generally some one inscribed on the rolls; should be employ a probationer the honor thus accorded him must suffice. He does

"But he must live. and here is where the problem comes in, which is much more easily solved by the American and English young lawyer than by his Parisian brother. In the first place there is the outlay for his gown or beretta, which comes close to eighty francs, unless he prefers to hire it at the rate of ten centz per day. Then he must engage some one to teach him deportment, for this is an essential qualification in this land where King Etiqu rules with an iron hand. The services of a professor of the conservatory must also be | holes along the edge of the tape, or 'film' called in to train his voice, unless nature has been kind to him in that respect. But stricken parents have the deep sympathy of many | these expenses are mere incidents. He must above all not live in small chambers and rent dingy offices. Poverty is a poor key to open the pockets of clients. The Parisian barrister has personal interviews with his clients, and the direct consequence of these interviews is that he must be able to show them into a nicely furnished reception room and private office, though he may | the world resemble in miniature the piles sleep in a garret. He cannot well answer of sawdust in the mills. The pictures are in Paris. Some venturesome spirit started | the bell himself, hence he must employ a walls, consequently there must be a disies might just as well be pursued at the St.

glance at so many calf-bound volumes. 'Voltaire well summed by the essentials modify Voltaire's definition is by adding that the modern French client does not This does not mean, however, that the even expect to be asked a fee, although he have accompanied her frizz in its rapid de- they did in Voltaire's time. The young practitioner does not hint at such a thing as a retainer, least of all ask for it. The regulations forbid it.

'Worst of all, the young barrister, once inscribed an the rolls, has to pay a license. money he may earn, but by the rent of the apartment he occupies. The best result is that there are hundreds of impecunious to them after they have wasted at least six | a double spool of cotton. years in the study of law, excepting journalism and politics. Forty per cent of the present chamber of deputies are barristers and that body, in consequence, is sometimes alluded to as the Palais de Justice

'The Palace of Justice in Paris is a handsome monument of the days of Philippe-le-Bel and St. Louis, when it was first built. There are nine chambers or ber being the 'first president.' He is assisted by sixty counselors. One of the marvels of the Palace of Justice is the chamber in which these judges hold their sessions. It is an immense room lined with delicate woodwork and gravish blue hanging. The only furniture consists of scores of magnificently carved fauteuils. Behind the presidental armchair, in a gilt frame, is a picture of the crucifixion, a chef d'oeuvre on which volumes have been written, which hung for close upon two centuries in the grand chamber without the name of its author ever been discover-

'The Court of Appeals in the Palace of Justice has also a fine home. Its ceiling can boast of some of Bonnat's best paintngs. Justice has indeed a beautiful home Success of Hood's Sarsaparilla in lin Paris, but, unfortunately for suitors, litigation is as expensive as the building is you in believing that a faithful use of Hood's | costly. This sort of thing is true of many | reys' '77.' other countries, but not to the extent that it is in France. Here, for example, the total expense of obtaining a debt of \$2 sometimes runs as high as \$20 and more. 'How do the French lawyers dress?'

asked the reporter as he was about to take his leave. 'It was not until the fourteenth century,' was the reply 'that a special custom was assigned to lawyers. In those times their garb was composed of a long tunic

square toque, and a white neckband that reminds one of a Louis Quinze 13bot. In some courts any trousers but black are still forbidden.'-Rochester Union and Advertiser.

MAKING "SCOPE" PICTURES. Interesting Process of Photographing a Moving Street Crowd.

A few days ago an unprententious lookng vehicle was standing near the curb on Pennsylvania avenue near the Seventh street transfer station. In the wagon was erally being that it is only a rich man who a large pine box, and upon this a smaller box of cherry. This smaller box proved, upon inquiry, to be a camera for making the long bands of pictures used in phantoscope, cinematographic, vitascope and all the various members of the constantly growing family of 'scopes' and 'graphs devices for exhibiting a series of rapidlyshifting photographic transparencies, arranged successively, so that one blends into the other uninterruptedly, giving the impression of objects in motion. A photograph of the moving crowds at the transfer was being made by Mr. C. Francis Jenkins, who told a reporter about the methods and mechanism employed in the process.

In company with Mr. Jenkins, who carried the box in his hand, the reporter visited the laboratory, which was a dark room, where the strip containing the pictures was removed from the box. And dark the room is, too, after being out in the bright sunlight, the only light visible being a red globe swinging from the ceiling.

Upon entering the room a tick, tick tick, not unlike the sound of a clock, is noticed, and as soon as the eyes become accustomed to the semi-darkness of the subdued illumination it is found to proceed from the far side of the room, where a little machine is busy stamping out the tiny square as it is called. These little holes are punched along the edges of the film to insure

perfect register, as was explained. The punching must be done with extreme accuracy, but so skillfully is the mechanism designed and so delicately made that it can be trusted to care for itself, running all night, when occasion requires, without attention, punching out its myriads ot little squares of celluloid, which for all 34x78 inches, and are laid on, in the camera, at the rate of 5,000 a minute and up.

After the photographs are made the film is developed and dried and automatically fed, in contact with a like strip of sensibeneath a powerful incandescent lamp and 'positives" printed therefrom, very much as a cyclinder press prints the long strips of newspaper. This exposed film is taken in another dark room, where it is spirally laid on to a large cyclinder rotated by an electric motor. This cyclinder is supported in half-moon shaped tearings at the ends of a large trough resembling the great wooden sugar troughs, in which our grandfathers used to catch the sap of the

The "developer" a dark-colored fluid, is poured out from a pitcher, the film continuing to rotate therein until fully developed. The end of the film first laid is then tastened to another cylinder, which quickly rolls it off the first and passes i through another bath until it is "fixed", whatever that may mean. Then the film is given a through washing under a long tube pierced with dozens of little holes from which the water is projected in tiny streams against the passing film. The washing is continued for halt an hour, when the film is reeled off into a drying rack and hung up, where, under a forceful action of electric fans, it is soon converted into a hard surface, flexible band, fifty feet long, containing 900 pictures, but which is rolled up until it is scarcely larger than

Aside from the extreme simplicity of the apparatus, its automatic character is a ost fascinating feature. The chemist in pharge stated that he would rather develop 100 feet of this film than two dry plates. "And then,' said he, 'you take pardonable pride in knowing that your pictures are

Like a Cold, only Stubborn. The symptoms of LA GRIPPE as des-

cribed by physicians in all parts of the city are first a light fever with chills, followed by a catarrhal condition of the head, descending to the throat and even to the larynx and bronchial tubes. In most cases there is a most distressing and stubborn cough. The severer cases run for weeks unless checked by the use of Dr. Humph-

'77' meets the epidemic condition and is the cure for all its manifestations. Taken early, cuts it short promptly.

"77" breaks up a Cold that hangs on.

Grippe, Influenza, Catarrh, Pains in the Head and Chest, Cough, Sore Throat, General prostration and Fever.

their garb was composed of a long tunic covered with a mantle and a cloth cap. Nowadays they wear a black gown, a Small bottles of pleasant pellets, fit your vest pocket. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of 25 cents or five for \$1. Humphreys' Med. Co., Venience of the troops by separating arms

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THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

CAMPBELL'S WINE OF BEECH TREE CREOSOTE CURES OBSTINATE COUGHS. DOCTORS RECOMMEND IT HIGHLY. ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.

who is so fortunate as to be elsewhere than in Washington, either at home or abroad, and see the triumphant march of the inaugurai party along the avenue, with the Capitol of his country in the distance. And yet, for all this, the art of photography is still said to be in the habyhood." -Washington Star.

MIGHTY MILITARY POWER. Russia's Army is the Strongest and Best

Equipped in the World. As the military forces of Russia on war footing contains upward of 3,000,000 combatants, it would appear that something more than 'coercion that does not of itself mean war' would be required to enable any nation of western Europe to settle the eastern question without first consultng the czar. This vast army is raised throughout the Russian empire, liability to serve being almost universal, says the Pall Mall Gazette. As a rule, service with the colors lasts for five years, and in the events of a mobilization of the forces the field troops would be brought up to war strength by calling in reservists who had served five years in the ranks. The field troops and field reserve troops, together numbering 2,000,000 men, would be formed into field armies, which would each comprise a number of army corps, rifle brigades and reserve divisions. The remainder of the forces consists of fortress and depot troops and imperial militia.

The 'three-line rifle, pattern 1891,' has been introduced in place of the single loading Berdan rifle. The new rifle carries five rounds in the magazine, is of small caliber (3 inch) and has a smokeless ammunition. On service the boyonets, seab. bords are left at home and the quadrangular bayonet is carried fixed. The barrell of the rifle is uncased and screwed into the body, an arrangement which helps to lessen the weight, and in fact, the rifle, with bayonet fixed, weighs only nine and one half pounds, or about one pound less thau the Lee-Metford rifle and bayonet used in the British service. The regulations recognize four kinds of infantry fire, viz, volley fire, which may be used at all ranges; individual fire. which is employed up to 500 to 600 paces; individual concentrated fire (the fire of all the men of a section or squad at a common object), up to 1,200 paces, a mass fire, at greater distances than 1,200 paces. When within 200 or 300 paces of the enemy fire attrains its maximum intensity by the employment of magazine fire. After a successful bayonet charge the shooting line must continue its advance to the far side of the captured division and press the enemy by

every effort to shake the enemy by fire and then attack him with the bayonet. Throughout the Russian cavalary the men are armed with a curved sword, thirtyfour and [one-half inches long, and rifle and bayonet. In the Cossacks the front rank carry a lance. In artillery the Russians are particularly strong, and their armament and projectiles are of the latest and most approved patterns. The active army and field reserve troops alone contain upward of 500 batteries, manning over 4,000 guns. General staff officers from a close corps and are recruited from those who pass the general staff, broadly speaking, include the movements and operations of the army, intelligence of the enemy and

rapid fire. A frontal attack must be sup-

on the defensive, infantry must put forth

ported by one one thu flank. When acting

reconnoissance of the theater of war. It is laid down that on marches, when at a distance from the enemy, it is of the first

going all over the world.' An American and sending on billeting parties and bakers to provide for the wants of the troops beforehand. When near the enemy, howon the 4th of next March, may, shortly ever, and on a march that may lead to an thereafter, step into a convenient theatse | encounter, the troops advance closed up as much as possible in columns and aim mainly at swiftness and secrecy .- N. Y. Sun

No: a Joyful Event.

A man has been found, according to the Detroit Free press, who is able to set himself against the current feminine notion that the appearance of the baby's first tooth is a matter for rejoicing. The Free Press thus records the dialogue between a father and

'Orlando,' she exclaims, 'the baby has a ·Has he?

'Yes! You don't seem a bit surprised.' 'I'm not surprised. All babies have first

teeth. If this one hadn't any, I'd manage to get up some excitement, maybe.' 'I thought you'd be pleased and happy 'No. I don't see that it's any occasion

for special congratulations. The baby has 'Sympathy! What for?' 'For having his first tooth. He has just

struck the opening chapter of a long story of trouble. Pretty soon he'll have other 'Of course he will.' 'Every one he cuts will hurt him. Then his second teeth will come along and push these out. That will hurt him egain. Some of the new ones will come in crooked, like as not, and he will have to go to the dentist and have a block and tackle adjusted to them to haul them around into line. Then he'll cut his wisdom teeth, Atter that he'll have to go to the dentist and let him drill holes and hammer till his tace

## WOMAN, WHY?

feels like a great palqitating stone quarry.

I wouldn't want him to go through life

without teeth. But I must say I don't see

any occasion for the customary hilarity over

an event that means so much in the way of

sorrow and humiliation.'

You have Sallow Skin, Pimples, Erup-tions, Discolorations,

Why resort to cosmetics and powders to hide the effects?

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills regulate the system and restore to the cheek the healthful rosy bloom and peach blush of youth. 10c, a vial. Disorders like these arise from sluggish

iver. From one to two pills a dose, will clarify and purify the complexion in short order. Dr. Agnew's pills at all duggists. See that you get what you ask for. 10c.

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