

PROGRESS.

EDWARD S. CARTER, EDITOR.

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ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MAY 1.

WHERE PIPES ARE MADE.

The town of Ruhla in Thuringia is noted as being the locality where the largest proportion of German pipes are manufactured, and these are exported, it may be said, to all parts of the world. The German papers give some remarkable data as to the industry, as carried on at the Ruhla works, showing that for some years the annual production of bowls, independently of stems or handles, amounts to 540,000 meerschaums; and nearly 5,500,000 of imitation of meerschaums; the total of wooden bowls produced is not far short of 5,000,000 while the average number of that popular variety, the china pipe, attains the prodigious number between 12,000,000 and 13,000,000 of these about 9,500,000 being of common porcelain and the remainder of fine ware. But in addition to these there are also produced some 15,000,000 of pipes made of other materials those enumerated above. The same manufacturers are engaged in turning out annually 15,000,000 of pipe stems of different kinds also millions of "accessories" such as flexible stems, chains and stoppers.

A writer in L'Industrie describes a simple process devised by the chemist YELINA, namely that of using petroleum or mineral tar only for enriching culm and other inferior and formerly worthless combustibles, and from this mineral producing briquettes, the heating power of which is represented to be 30 per cent, higher than that of good coal. In this process a mixture is first prepared consisting of petroleum or lutuminous shale tar, olefine and soda in suitable proportions, by this means the culm, slack or coal dust being cemented together. Three kinds of briquettes are produced in this way. It is well known that brown coal has heretofore been the principal resort for the making of briquettes; later, however, experiments with briquettes of solidified petroleum or residuum have been made as a presumable improvement—these failing to result satisfactorily, at least in the case of boilers, which were unable to withstand the intense heat developed by such fuel.

A New York paper remarks that it is fast becoming conspicuous to walk. Nearly everybody rides a bicycle, from the small boy or girl whose wheel must be made to order to the grandmothers and grandfathers. The news that Gladstone has learned to ride, at the age of 87, surprises no one. This ever-increasing popularity of the wheel is by no means a fad. The bicycle is not likely ever to go out of fashion because it saves time, saves money and gives health—three considerations which will recommend it as a means of locomotion. Moreover, it has already worked radical reforms in society. It has done more to bring people out of their indoor sedentary life than any other form of outdoor exercise.

Somebody complains that there is too much Yankee sentiment in some of the St. John papers, and asks the citizens to allow common sense to guide them in selecting a name for the park. That is precisely what the majority are doing, as is evidenced by the way in which Rockwood is being supported. The park is not intended as a memorial of Her Majesty's jubilee and it is supremely ridiculous to attribute a want of loyalty to those who wish it called by some more appropriate name than that of VICTORIA. It is strange that no one has suggested that every female child born in St. John this year be called after Her Most Gracious majesty. It would be quite as sensible as to permit the Jubilee sentiment to influence the naming of the new park.

The death of Mr. GEO. W. DAY, the veteran printer of St. John, removes a well-known figure from the citizens, and a man

who was esteemed by all who knew him well. He was a printer, and an active one, to the end of his life. Many of the newspapers of this city came from his office first. The kindly remembrances of the craft and of the people will always be his.

As hosts these warlike times the English war office is testing the deadliest known manlayer, being a machine gun capable of discharging 1000 shots in 123 seconds. On the occasion of a brief sharp attack the gun fires eleven shots a second. A steel collar keeps the barrel cool, and the firer wears an asbestos glove.

A present of some deer from Her Majesty the queen is said to have brought to the French Colony of New Caledonia a pest similar to that of the rabbits in Australia and the mangosee in Jami a. The deer have multiplied with great rapidity, and now invade the plantations causing great loss to the farmers.

The conflict for world leadership in regenerating Asia, in largely shaping Africa, in determining the bent of civilization in Europe, lies today between the Slav and the Anglo-Saxon. Great Britain alone offers to Russia the one great barrier as she presses southward.

The Boston Congregationalist says: It is noteworthy that, while bequests to the missionary societies in nearly all denominations have fallen much below those of recent years, bequests to colleges and other benevolent institutions have been unusually large.

A distinguished Frenchman has contributed to current literature a bold essay which treats of the tendency of modern civilization to cowardice. He says very plainly, and arrays some fitting facts to prove it, that men are no longer brave.

What wonderful things a man can see if he only happens to pick the right place to see them in. Chicago's first milkman, who died recently, saw that city grow from a mudhole to a metropolis of nearly 2,000,000 people.

The French government proposes to construct forty-five large warships and 175 torpedo boats at a cost of \$160,000,000 within the next eight years.

WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE has, he says, "mastered" the bicycle. There isn't much in this world he cannot master.

In religious circles the oyster supper will soon give place to the strawberry festival.

The amateur photographer has many queer views of life.

The sack cloth has all been stored away for another year.

The first of May.

THEIR IMPROVED PREMISES.
Messrs Emerson and Fisher have Enlarged Their Store.

One of the most progressive firms in this city is that of Emerson and Fisher, who are always times abreast of the times, and quite up to date in any idea that will promote the standing, and advance the interests of their house.

Their latest move is an extension of their premises; the ground entering from Prince William street, and the one above a part of the building has been taken, that was before used for other purposes. An entirely new arrangement of the retail department has been made possible by the removal of the partition which gives a much greater amount of room than hitherto.

Another new and attractive feature is a show case counter running down to the floor, which enables them to make an excellent display. It is the only one of the kind in the city, and adds greatly to the appearance of that particular department. Shelves are arranged in the most modern style, with boxes for cutlery, shell hardware, etc., the whole being most effective. The new woodwork is all done in oak and is beautifully finished.

The display of stoves, refrigerators and ranges is most imposing, the gem of the lot being one known as the Prince Royal. The grate is splendid; its chief merit is it can be taken out at will without removing the linings and a pressure of the foot opens the oven door, a fact which housekeepers will appreciate.

On the second floor are three rooms, each 90 feet long, in one of which is an elaborate array of mantels, artiles, and iron, fenders etc., the second has cutlery, tinware, woodware etc., and the third is used as a show and store room with a travellers room adjoining. The third floor has the packing and other departments; and on the top is the tinware manufacturing rooms which presents a busy scene at all times. It is well lighted and ventilated and about fifteen men are constantly employed in turning out tinware. Emerson & Fisher have four travellers on the road, and between 30 and 40 employees in their city establishment. The stoves and ranges are made in Sackville at the Enterprise foundry, whose output they control.

IN SCOTT ACT MONCTON.

Is Fanaticism Being Carried too far in That Over Zealous Town.

MONCTON, April 29.—The Scott Act is being vigorously enforced in Moncton, and the so called christians who are never so happy as when they are advancing the cause of christianity according to their own ideas on the subject, and at the same time oppressing and persecuting all who come within reach of their holy zeal, are rejoicing exceedingly over their work, and triumphing with a pious and a godly triumph over the law breakers who have at length fallen into their merciless clutches! No grand Inquisitor of Spain ever gloried more in his high and holy calling than these saintly people who spend the greater part of their time working with intemperate zeal in the glorious cause of temperance, or furnished a more striking object lesson of blind fanaticism than these people who—it is charitable to suppose—are really convinced that they are only doing their duty.

Meanwhile a large majority of people in the city, who are neither loudly professing Christians nor recent converts to the fervid ek quences of some lowly minded but high priced revivalist, but are merely God fearing and humane—are considering the advisability of starting a crusade against the evils wrought by the Scott Act prosecutors, as opposed to those for which the liquor traffic is responsible. Already these scalots can be held indirectly responsible for one of the most melancholy deaths that ever occurred in Moncton—that of a poor woman who became distracted over the rumor that her crippled and bedridden husband was to be arrested and sent to jail on an old Scott Act conviction, and who, hearing on every side of the numerous arrests made, many of them on account of long standing fines, kept the doors of her house locked against the expected officers of the law, and finally from constant brooding over the fancied danger, decided to take her own life, and ended her troubles with a dose of "Rough on Rats," dying at the bedside of her helpless husband, leaving him and her little children to face the world alone.

One would have imagined that a single incident of this kind would have the effect of slightly checking the zeal of the Scott Act officers against the more feeble and helpless of offenders, especially as they announced at the time, they had not intended arresting Mr. Wilbur, but their appetite for the joys of the chase seems to grow with indulgence and yesterday what would be considered in most cities less religious but more humane than Moncton nothing less than an outrage was perpetrated in the name of the law.

Some few weeks ago an appeal to the charitable appeared in the local papers in behalf of a certain Mrs. Bowser, who was said to be a deserving object as she was ill, her husband being unable to pay a scott act fine, which I believe was an outstanding one, had been taken to Dorchester to serve out his sentence and she and her little children were without either a fire or a mouthful of food in the house while the husband and father was unable to provide for them, being incarcerated to satisfy the demands of justice! Kind-hearted people looked after the family and kept them from starvation and they dropped out of the public mind as such cases will, until forcibly recalled by the following announcement in the local papers of last Tuesday.

"Mrs. Bowser was arrested yesterday on an old scott act commitment and taken to the lockup. Her husband is now in Dorchester serving out a sentence, and their five young children, one of them an infant, will be taken to the almshouse today. Mrs. Bowser's furniture has been taken on a distress warrant for rent." "The Daily Times" mildly remarks by way of comment. "All in all, it is a pretty hard case." It would strike most people not blinded by prejudice that it was rather more than a pretty hard case, that it was one of the most barbarous cases on record! First, from a motive that it could have no good origin, the family are deprived of their protector and bread winner, and forced to subsist upon charity, made paupers of against their will; and the father being unable to work is of course unable to pay the rent, so the furniture is seized, the mother arrested and taken to the police cells which are unfit for the housing of a well brought up dog, and her little children, one of whom is an infant, are sent to the almshouse. Fiat justitia ruat coelum—let justice be done though the heavens should fall,—said the ancients, and the Scott Act people seem to agree with them, but all the same this last proceeding is a disgrace to civilization and some action condemning it should be taken by the citizens. The liquor traffic is bad enough in all conscience, and if half the temperance lectures say about it is true, it is to be held accountable for many evils, but one has yet to learn of any such results attending it in the city of Moncton, as there two instances of the ill

effects of the intemperate enforcement of the Scott Act.

As an instance of the system of terrorizing which is adopted by these people, and the lengths to which they are allowed to carry their authority, we quote the following from the report on an examination of a witness in a Scott Act case in Moncton, which was published in the Daily Times of April 19:

One of the witnesses in this case, a young man named Fred Dryden, was committed to jail for eight days for contempt of court. In the course of the usual examination Dryden stated that he had not been into Thibodeau's on Friday and purchased no liquor from the defendant Donnelly. Officer Belyea asked: "You had a bottle of whiskey in your possession yesterday, had you not?"

Witness—"Yes sir!"

Officer Belyea—"Where did you buy the liquor?"

Witness—"I can't answer that."

Officer Belyea—"Do you mean you don't know where you got it?"

Witness—"No I know where I got it but I won't tell you. I am here as a witness against Dick Donnelly, and I won't answer any question like that."

The presiding justice being appealed to by Mr. Belyea said that the ruling of Judge Landry in a precisely similar case in Newcaston some time ago was that the witness could be compelled to answer or else be committed for contempt or court. What ever might be his personal opinion as regards this precedent established by Judge Landry, if Mr. Belyea pressed the question the witness would have to answer.

Mr. Belyea pressed the question and the witness replied, "well you had better send me down, I won't answer that question," and he was accordingly committed to Dorchester jail for eight days.

It was generally supposed that it was the privilege of a witness to decline answering questions not connected with the case in hand, but it seems this is a mistake, and that witnesses may be coerced and browbeaten at the discretion of prosecuting officers even to the extent of being imprisoned for refusing to reply to a question entirely aside from the subject at issue. If such a precedent is established it is hard to say where the matter will end, or how far individual liberty will be affected, since fearful and wonderful things are done under theegis of The Canada Temperance Act.

HE DIDN'T SUIT THE LADIES.

Therefore Rev. Mr. Smith Was Obligated to Seek New Pastures.

HALIFAX, April 29.—"The Rev. Frederick Smith formerly of St. Augustine's and St. Alban's missions, this city, has received a good appointment as Priest Organist of St. John the Evangelist church.

This is the way one of the city papers notes the removal from Halifax of the assistant rector of St. Luke's Cathedral, this city. Another of the papers devotes a column or more of its space to a story showing how both St. Augustine's and St. Alban's sections of St. Luke's parish were to loose the services of Rev. Mr. Smith, and the disastrous consequences likely to follow the refusal of St. Luke's to retain his services.

St. Luke's is the ultra fashionable church in Halifax. There are many fashionable people in other churches of course, but it is fashionable to go to St. Luke's. Rev. Mr. Smith was assistant rector to Rev. Mr. Crawford, but he devoted his attention particularly to the spiritual interests of the well church of St. Alban, in the vicinity of Point Pleasant Park, and St. Augustine's on the other side of the northwest arm. He made a great success of his work in those places, and congregations that a year ago were to be numbered by a mere handful of people have grown to gatherings that crowded the church doors. This fact was very well known to the authorities of St. Luke's, yet notwithstanding this the vestry of the church decided that it could not afford to keep Rev. Mr. Smith and gave him notice that his services would not be required after this month.

The reasons for this decision were ostensibly financial ones, but other reasons are given privately. These are that Rev. Mr. Smith had alienated himself from the affections of members of the vestry by an outspokenness of manner which was not relished either by the vestrymen and some of the leading women in the church. St. Alban's church, in the past, has been managed by a number of good women, whose devotion to fashion's duties did not interfere with conscientious attention to church work in St. Alban's. They made a hobby of St. Alban's. One or two little incidents occurred, prompted by Mr. Smith's impetuosity of manner, and perhaps impatience of female restraint, which lost him one or two influential friends in St. Alban's and through them weakened him with the vestry.

All this time, though, Rev. Mr. Smith was appealing to the masses, and his losses with the classes, so to speak was infinitely outnumbered by his gains with the people. St. Alban's and St. Augustine's had hitherto been ministered to chiefly by lay workers of whom in St. Luke's, notwithstanding its fashion there are not a few. Yet when the people found a regular minister, and one after their own heart, coming to them they appreciated the difference, and the churches speedily filled. When the rumors spread that St. Luke's would not retain Rev. Mr. Smith but would revert to the



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lay reader system, they replied in rather indignant but forcible language that they would not submit longer to be instructed by "second hand soul-savers." They gave this very distinctly to be understood. The argument that the vestry could not afford to pay Mr. Smith's salary was met by them in a practical way when they said they would themselves raise the amount of his salary, at least for the full proportion of his time devoted to their interests. This offer they made known to the bishop and it was intended also for the ears of Rev. Mr. Crawford and the vestry. There was some hitch in the proceedings as regards the bishop and St. Luke's authorities and nothing came of the offer.

As a last resort the new and overflowing congregation of St. Alban's and St. Augustine's announced that unless Mr. Smith were retained they would abandon the Church of England and betake themselves to other denominations. All was of no avail, however. The people of the two sections interested will have to content themselves with the services of the lay readers and with preaching by Rev. Mr. Crawford and other ministers as frequently as circumstances will permit.

The upshot of this little controversy between St. Luke's vestry and the outlying sections of the parish at St. Alban's and St. Augustine's will be watched with some interest not only by churchmen but by members of other denominations.

HE HID IN THE PANTRY.

And Came out at the Invitation of the Proprietor.

A merchant, whose family residence is on Leinster street, had a little experience the other day that leads him to believe that even a pretty servant girl is not always as guileless as she seems.

The gentleman in question was coming out the front door of his home a few evenings ago when he noticed a young man making his way cautiously around to the back. In this house a young girl is employed and lately the family have begun to suspect that she had too many admirers. On this particular evening, the master of the establishment made a little investigation of the back yard, which led him to believe that the young man had entered the house. Returning by way of the front door, he went to the kitchen, and there found the pretty maid of all work apparently deeply interested in a book, and blissfully unconscious that any naughty man was in her neighborhood. Upon being asked if any one had entered through the back door she replied in the negative. This did not detract the suspicious proprietor from making a search of the maid's special domain. He was only at work a few minutes when in one of the pantries he found a young man crouching down behind a tin boiler, which only partly concealed him. It is needless to say that his exit through the back door was more hurried than his entrance had been. The servant still retains her place but has promised to have fewer followers in future.

A Unique Advertisement.

Some novel advertising is being done by Waterbury & Rising this week, in connection with a special line of goods, that is attracting much attention. Electric lights form a line across the street and as they play upon the windows of the establishment make a very attractive showing. On Thursday evening Harrison's Orchestra was in attendance and rendered an excellent programme from 7.30 to ten o'clock. The store was beautifully decorated with tall flowering plants and the orchestra stand at the back of the store was very artistically arranged. Messrs. Waterbury & Rising's method of advertising is one of the most novel that has ever been attempted in this city and is creating much interest among the patrons of the popular establishment.

It is Fashionable.

For ladies to wear shirt waists. We are making a specialty of them this summer. Try us. Ungar's Laundry and Dye work. Phone 58.