

PROGRESS.

VOL. VII., NO. 314.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1894.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SIX YEARS OF PROGRESS.

THE SEVENTH TO BE MARKED BY A STILL GREATER ADVANCE.

How "Progress" Has Grown Year by Year Since It Was Established—The New Building, and How It Will Be Used—A Story of Phenomenal Success.

The seventh volume of PROGRESS begins with this issue.

The first number was issued on Saturday, the 5th of May, 1888, an eight-page paper, which was looked upon as a foolish experiment by some people, and by others as a novelty which would soon cease to attract the public. One thing was certain about the paper—it was very much alive, and but a little time was needed to prove that it had come to stay. The enterprise began to pay with the fourth issue. From that time forward the question was not of existence but of rapidity in growth.

The story of the early days of PROGRESS, of its rise from a small beginning to the position of the most widely circulated paper in the maritime provinces, has been told before, and need not be repeated now. The extent of the growth is recognized by the leading printers in all lines, and is from time to time more strikingly impressed on the mind of the publisher by the demand for increased facilities for publication.

Soon after PROGRESS was started it had all the working room it required in a part of the Daily Telegraph building. A moderate sized composing room answered for the editorial requirements as well, though as a matter of convenience to the public a narrow apartment used as a passage way to and from the composing room, was also used for editorial and business purposes. The composing room was well supplied with material for working, but there the mechanical department ended. When the forms were made up they were carried by hand down to the Telegraph press room and printed. Then the papers were carried by hand up to the Telegraph job office where they were trimmed on the paper cutter. It was slow work and hard work. Week by week as the edition grew larger the task became more onerous, and the cost in time and labor were seen to be more disproportionate to the results. It was very clear that some better arrangement must be made, though just how it could be made just then was not very clear. Progress got along the best it could, by securing the lower floor, where it had before had only the passageway, and in the meantime kept looking around for a chance to do better.

What was thought to be a very great step was made in October, 1889, when the office was removed to the Masoic building. Here two floors, giving about 2,700 feet of space were secured, and there was then more than room enough. A Cranston press, with folder attached, was procured, a steam engine and boiler put in, while the front of the lower floor was fitted up for editorial and business offices. There seemed to be room enough, for a time.

Very soon it was found that even more space was required. Progress was obliged to do a certain amount of job printing to accommodate patrons who sent orders, and this as well as the business of the paper itself increased beyond all the arrangements made for it in the first instance. More room must be had, and in May, 1891, another section of the Masoic building was leased, giving just about the space which had been occupied before.

Then, for the first time PROGRESS had plenty of room for editorial and business offices, but a year later another Cranston power press was added, and the editorial rooms were shifted to up stairs. In the meantime additions had been steadily made to the number of job presses and other plant, while two electric motors had been added to the facilities for getting power. More room was required, also for the storage of paper and other stock, and it was easy to see how the place might soon become too small.

The Daily Record was started in November last, and being published in the same building made a serious inroad upon the none too ample space. The staffs of the two papers are entirely distinct, and in order to accommodate both no small amount of ingenuity was demanded in the economizing of space. When all was done that could be done, the accommodations for business, editorial and mechanical purposes were restricted so as to seriously interfere with the efficient carrying out of the details of the work. The big press and folder used for the Record of themselves occupied more than all the space once used for the business and editorial offices. Still more room was needed.

The most obvious way to get this was by leasing still another section of the Masoic building, and arrangements were accordingly made in January last by which the premises occupied by the Singer Machine company and the room of the St. George's society could be had on the first of May. Soon after that, an unlooked for opportunity came for PROGRESS to secure

what it had long wished to obtain, a suitable building of its own.

Just such a building as was needed was offered and the arrangements for its purchase have now been completed. The removal to it will be made as soon as it can be properly fitted up for its new uses.

The building in question is the brick structure on Canterbury street, next to the Sun office, owned by Messrs Manchester, Robertson & Allison. It has been occupied by them as a warehouse, but since their purchase of the Daniel & Boyd premises they no longer require it. It is a thoroughly built structure, of three stories on Canterbury street and four stories in the rear. The basement, to which access is had from Church street, will be used for a press room and newspaper delivery office. The first floor on Canterbury street will be divided into separate business offices for PROGRESS and the Record, with private offices for those papers in the rear. The editorial rooms and the job office will occupy the second floor while the third floor will be devoted to the compositors on both papers. Each floor is fully lighted from front and rear, while the second and third floors have an abundance of light from windows at the side. The building is in every way admirably adapted to the uses to which it is to be put. There is a floor space of about 8,000 superficial feet, or nearly double that in the present quarters, and every foot of it will be available for the purposes of work.

In entering upon its seventh year, therefore, PROGRESS can in no way better prove how it has advanced in the last six years than by showing how rapid and yet sure its growth has been in that time. It was started in "Newspaper Row" amid all sorts of sage predictions as to its early failure. It returns to that section recognized by friends and foes as the most phenomenal success in the history of journalism in the maritime provinces.

"MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS."

Manager Harvey of the Bank brought up with a Sharp Turn.

On Thursday deputy sheriff Rankine served a writ on Mr. H. A. Harvey the manager of the St. John branch of the Bank of British North America.

Mr. Harvey is being sued by Messrs. D. Russell and G. A. Troop of this city for an alleged very improper and spiteful interference with a private business transaction of theirs. The spiteful part of it comes in when it is explained that a rival bank, the Halifax Banking Co., was interested in the transaction to the extent of some four thousand dollars.

It was in this way. The Halifax Banking Co., last fall, held a large quantity of vinegar and Messrs. Russell and Troop had about completed its purchase. Manager Harvey, of the Bank of B. N. A., heard of it, and, one day, took the trouble to call Mr. Russell into his private office and warn him that the vinegar in question was all frozen and of an inferior quality. He was so very positive about it that Messrs. Troop and Russell, not suspecting that he was aiming a blow through them at a rival bank, declared the deal off.

They have since learned that there was no truth in what Mr. Harvey told them, but on the contrary, have learned from the man who tested the vinegar, that it was of the very finest quality.

Had they not been deterred from the purchase they would have had the entire lot turned over within a short time at a very handsome profit to themselves.

Hence they are very angry at Manager Harvey for what they consider his unwarranted meddling in a matter that did not concern him, and they have entered an action for damages. It is not yet announced what move the Halifax Banking Co. will make in the matter, but there is good reason to believe that before the thing is ended the manager of the bank of B. N. A. will be taught a much needed lesson. The business community generally express much sympathy with Messrs. Russell and Troop, not a few of them, as PROGRESS has reason to know, because of their own personal knowledge and experience of Manager Harvey's peculiar methods of doing business.

It Was a Bad Trap.

Mr. James S. Ford, the organist, is not a heavyweight, but he was weighty enough to knock a hole in the asphalt sidewalk on Prince William street, near the Globe office, on Thursday. The sidewalk looked safe enough, but when Mr. Ford's foot went through it, he was very thankful he was not the size of Inspector King. Had he been, he would have had a fall of twenty feet, as the earth below had caved away for a considerable distance, leaving only the treacherous shell of asphalt. The board of works will have to make a pretty thorough job there to avoid an accident in the future.

The Badge Is Still There.

Ald. McGoldrick's gold badge will again decorate his breast this year since his re-appointment as chairman of the fire committee. The council seems to have thought it was too handsome to be relegated to obscurity, to say nothing of what they thought of the alderman himself.

WANTS COUNSEL FEES.

RECORDER MACCOY SENDS A BILL TO THE HALIFAX COUNCIL.

A Story of a Man Who Was Battered When He Wanted to Get Married—How Lawyers Pursued an Opera Company—A Bridegroom Who Went for the Ring.

HALIFAX, May 3.—There is something interesting looking up at the city hall in which Recorder MacCoy is a prominent figure. Mr. MacCoy is the legal adviser of the city, for which he receives a salary of \$1,200 per annum. There are pickings besides of various kinds. But it is held that the recorder has no right to "counsel fees" in suits he brings on behalf of the city. That fact was pretty well established on the occasion when he acted for a policeman, who had been injured in a street brawl, and tried to collect "counsel fees" but failed. But the developments of the past few days would indicate that Mr. MacCoy has forgotten that incident, or that he has received new light. There is a famous lawsuit now before the courts—the city of Halifax versus James Reeves, an action to compel the defendant to remove his porch, on the allegation that it is an encroachment on the street line. The city lost in the supreme court here, and the case was appealed to the supreme court of Canada. Recorder MacCoy, as in duty bound, prosecuted. He is now in Ottawa on the case.

Before he left a requisition was made out for \$200 for travelling expenses, etc., for W. F. MacCoy in this suit at Ottawa. Mayor Keefe gave a warrant for the payment of the \$200, taking particular care to make it read: "Travelling expenses, etc." But that did not suit Mr. MacCoy. He took the warrant and before signing the receipt for the money, he drew his pen through the words: "Travelling expenses, etc." as written by the city official, and substituted therefor the words: "Counsel fees, etc." Alderman Mosher's name was on the warrant, so that he must have endorsed the alteration. The question is—Does Alderman Mosher endorse it? At all events Mayor Keefe was much dissatisfied with the recorder's audacity, if that is a word strong enough to characterize what he thought of it.

What the recorder's motive was in making the change is not easy to see. "Counsel fees" are not usually paid in advance. Perhaps the words were only put in for fun, and the \$200 is all for "etc." or, possibly the bill for the "travelling expenses" will come in after the recorder's return home in the flush of triumph which victory may bring. Or did he want to establish a "precedent." It may be that \$200 was too absurdly large an amount for mere "travelling expenses" to Ottawa and back, with a stay there of a week or so. But then he had the "etc." which should have been sufficient to come and go on. Why the city recorder insisted on making the mysterious change in the warrant, why aldermen Mosher consented to it, he did consent; what Mayor Keefe thinks of it by this time; and what the city council will do about it, are problems which yet have to be solved. One thing is evident—no one understands the "tricks of the trade" better than his honor, Recorder MacCoy.

More Trouble for the Opera Company.

The Baker opera company closed its season here on Tuesday night with a magnificent audience. But they came within an ace of having no performance, for, the night before, the opera company's property was attached by the sheriff, on a writ issued on behalf of William Wolfe, the comedian who left the company, and who has caused much of the trouble that has since befallen the organization. The writ was served on J. J. Jaxon on a note for some \$200 due Wolfe for salary. The option was given Mr. Jaxon of preventing the raising of the curtain and keeping the academy closed, or of satisfying the writ. First Mr. Jaxon said he would not pay; then he said he would settle, if costs and interest were deducted. But Wolfe's representatives were obdurate, determined to have their full pound of flesh. They would deduct nothing. At last manager Jaxon decided to pay the amount demanded, rather than find himself in the awkward position of having to cancel two performances, one of them sure to be to a packed house. So he paid.

By this time Wolfe has his check for the \$200, an amount he may consider as so much money found. If the lawyers he proposes to hire in the States, to continue the harassing of Mr. Baker, keep up the work so successfully begun in Halifax, there is no telling where the business will end.

PRIZE STORIES AND LETTERS.

They Are All in and the Names of Winners Will Be Announced Next Week.

The final instalments of the prize stories will be found on the ninth and sixteenth pages of this issue while the last of the letters appear on the fourth page. The names of the winners will be announced next week.

A large number of the stories sent in remain unpublished, and are at the disposal of the writers. Some of them appear to be of excellent quality, but are so far in excess of the limit of 1,500 words as to be out of the competition. Others, while good enough in their way, are not stories of adventure, while others would want more correction of spelling and punctuation than they are worth. Of the remainder, it was necessary to make a selection as fairly as judgment could direct.

The stories published are in several instances of much merit. The letters, however, have not, as a class been so good. Some of the best of those received are, not published because of their great excess of the limit of 300 words. The idea of what makes a short, crisp letter on a topic of general interest does not seem to have been grasped by many of the writers.

SOME BANK INCIDENTS.

A THORN IN THE WAY OF SOME BUSINESS MEN.

A few Experiences of Merchants and others with Manager Harvey of the Bank of B. N. A.—He has a way of His own with Merchants.

The vinegar story, in which Manager Harvey, of the British bank, and Messrs. D. Russell and G. A. Troop figured, has caused considerable comment about town and brought to light many incidents under the present management of the B. N. A. bank that are interesting.

The position of a bank manager is, no doubt, one of great responsibility calling for much caution to protect the interests of those whom he is serving. The interests of the bank's customers is closely identified with its own, and courtesy to them with the freedom of such a limit of credit as they believe they have arranged for, are also essential to the success and popularity of the bank.

Manager Harvey has been here long enough to become acquainted with the people and their methods. It may be that some reform might be introduced into the ways of business with benefit to the merchants and all concerned, but that is something that can only be proceeded with slowly. Few people will believe that the following incidents, related to PROGRESS and substantiated by names and dates will bring about the desired result.

One gentleman, who has a very comfortable bank account, found himself compelled to leave the city for a few weeks. He had a special deposit receipt for an amount in five figures in the British bank. Wishing to place that amount to his current account while away, he sent the deposit receipt to the bank with his request. Upon his return to the city he learned that the bank had taken advantage of the provision that requires fifteen days notice of such intention, to deduct 15 days interest from the amount. Thirty odd dollars was in question and Manager Harvey refused to give way; he was as unbending as the proverbial poker with the result that he lost a very large account.

He may have thought he was right in that instance but there can hardly be an excuse for detaining a brother banker, who had handed him his check for some bonds, in his office, pretending that he was having the numbers of the bonds taken while he sent his messenger to the bank of New Brunswick to see that the check was all right. If he had never done any business with him before it might have been allowable but he could have had no doubt of the gentleman's ability to pay. The interview that followed later was a disagreeable result of this inexcusable and discourteous piece of business deceit.

Perhaps, however, it was on a par with another demand that he made upon a gentleman, who, in the days of Manager Collier, had been accustomed to deposit the paper that fell into his hands in the British and check against it. In this way he was frequently many thousand dollars over drawn, for which the bank did not care, so long as there was plenty of collateral. But one day he was astonished to be requested to make good the entire overdraft, amounting to some \$14,000, within a few hours. It might have been an easy matter had he had his collateral, but that was in the possession of the bank; it may have been an easy matter as it was, but such eccentricities of action on the part of Manager Harvey are apt to prove embarrassing, to say the least.

A junior clerk from one of the wholesale houses went in one day with some papers about which he knew nothing, so when the manager began to query him about this and that piece of paper he was, of course, unable to give him the information, but he reported the matter to his employers when he returned. They promptly told the manager that when he wanted information about their business they would be most happy to give it to him but they did not wish their messenger queried. His reply that he would ask whom he pleased about their affairs resulted in the closing of the account.

Some of the business people do their business with private bankers who usually deposit with one or the other of the larger banks. Consequently it is necessary sometimes for them to give checks instead of cash. One of these checks—not for a very large amount—found its way into the bank of B. N. A. and the gentleman who placed it there was astonished to get a telephone message over night inquiring if he would be answerable for it. The question was unnecessary but it was calculated to set the merchant wondering what was the trouble with his banker while in reality there was nothing wrong.

Business men as a rule in these days, find as many thorns as roses among their customers. They do not however expect to meet either one or the other in their banks. Their managers have it in the power to advance the interests of a city very materially. If they are disposed otherwise the people should know it. The

SOME BANK INCIDENTS.

A THORN IN THE WAY OF SOME BUSINESS MEN.

A few Experiences of Merchants and others with Manager Harvey of the Bank of B. N. A.—He has a way of His own with Merchants.

The vinegar story, in which Manager Harvey, of the British bank, and Messrs. D. Russell and G. A. Troop figured, has caused considerable comment about town and brought to light many incidents under the present management of the B. N. A. bank that are interesting.

The position of a bank manager is, no doubt, one of great responsibility calling for much caution to protect the interests of those whom he is serving. The interests of the bank's customers is closely identified with its own, and courtesy to them with the freedom of such a limit of credit as they believe they have arranged for, are also essential to the success and popularity of the bank.

Manager Harvey has been here long enough to become acquainted with the people and their methods. It may be that some reform might be introduced into the ways of business with benefit to the merchants and all concerned, but that is something that can only be proceeded with slowly. Few people will believe that the following incidents, related to PROGRESS and substantiated by names and dates will bring about the desired result.

One gentleman, who has a very comfortable bank account, found himself compelled to leave the city for a few weeks. He had a special deposit receipt for an amount in five figures in the British bank. Wishing to place that amount to his current account while away, he sent the deposit receipt to the bank with his request. Upon his return to the city he learned that the bank had taken advantage of the provision that requires fifteen days notice of such intention, to deduct 15 days interest from the amount. Thirty odd dollars was in question and Manager Harvey refused to give way; he was as unbending as the proverbial poker with the result that he lost a very large account.

He may have thought he was right in that instance but there can hardly be an excuse for detaining a brother banker, who had handed him his check for some bonds, in his office, pretending that he was having the numbers of the bonds taken while he sent his messenger to the bank of New Brunswick to see that the check was all right. If he had never done any business with him before it might have been allowable but he could have had no doubt of the gentleman's ability to pay. The interview that followed later was a disagreeable result of this inexcusable and discourteous piece of business deceit.

Perhaps, however, it was on a par with another demand that he made upon a gentleman, who, in the days of Manager Collier, had been accustomed to deposit the paper that fell into his hands in the British and check against it. In this way he was frequently many thousand dollars over drawn, for which the bank did not care, so long as there was plenty of collateral. But one day he was astonished to be requested to make good the entire overdraft, amounting to some \$14,000, within a few hours. It might have been an easy matter had he had his collateral, but that was in the possession of the bank; it may have been an easy matter as it was, but such eccentricities of action on the part of Manager Harvey are apt to prove embarrassing, to say the least.

A junior clerk from one of the wholesale houses went in one day with some papers about which he knew nothing, so when the manager began to query him about this and that piece of paper he was, of course, unable to give him the information, but he reported the matter to his employers when he returned. They promptly told the manager that when he wanted information about their business they would be most happy to give it to him but they did not wish their messenger queried. His reply that he would ask whom he pleased about their affairs resulted in the closing of the account.

Some of the business people do their business with private bankers who usually deposit with one or the other of the larger banks. Consequently it is necessary sometimes for them to give checks instead of cash. One of these checks—not for a very large amount—found its way into the bank of B. N. A. and the gentleman who placed it there was astonished to get a telephone message over night inquiring if he would be answerable for it. The question was unnecessary but it was calculated to set the merchant wondering what was the trouble with his banker while in reality there was nothing wrong.

Business men as a rule in these days, find as many thorns as roses among their customers. They do not however expect to meet either one or the other in their banks. Their managers have it in the power to advance the interests of a city very materially. If they are disposed otherwise the people should know it. The

Bank of British North America has always been held in considerable favor in this city on account of its foreign connections and, in the days of former managers, for the apparent interest it took in the growth and progress of the city. Manager Harvey has not succeeded in sustaining that reputation for himself, and it is to be regretted that there are so many good reasons for this impression.

DID THE WORK ON SUNDAY.

Typewriter Sanford (Gets a High) Moral Lesson from Major McLean.

The purchase of the electric railway by Millionaire James Ross, Major Hugh H. McLean and other capitalists, resulted in a claim which very nearly led to a lawsuit. The amount involved was not large, but there was an important principle at stake involving the question of Sunday observance.

After the sale of the property, a few weeks ago, there was a large amount of clerical work to be done in preparing the transfer papers. Major McLean, wishing no doubt to encourage a deserving young man in the profession, employed C. F. Sanford to do the typewriting. The work was given to him on a Saturday evening and was required to be ready Monday morning. Possibly Major McLean supposed that by working until midnight on Saturday and resuming at midnight on Sunday, the young man would have ample time to complete the job without violating the sanctity of the Sabbath. Nothing was said to this effect, however, and Mr. Sanford only knew that the work must be done by Monday morning. The time of capitalists and great lawyers means money in these days, and when they want a thing by a certain hour it must be ready.

Mr. Sanford realized this and he set himself at his task in earnest. It was a heavy job. It is understood that he worked three hours Saturday night and eighteen hours between that time and Monday morning. The papers were ready when wanted.

The other day Mr. Sanford presented Major McLean with a bill for \$30. According to the current accounts, Major McLean declared that the charge was excessive, and that he would not pay it. He thought that \$20 was enough. Mr. Sanford retired, took time to consider, and concluded to take the \$20. Then, so the story goes, he called on Major McLean again and so expressed himself. Major McLean, thereupon produced \$11, and told Mr. Sanford it was just the money he had about him. If Mr. Sanford had a mind to take that and call the account square he could do so. If not, he could sue. Major McLean further volunteered the legal opinion that, if he did sue, he could not recover, as the work had been done on Sunday.

Mr. Sanford put the matter into the hands of another lawyer who telephoned Major McLean to know whether it would be necessary to bring an action. Major McLean told him he could sue.

The news of the proposed litigation spread rapidly, and it was understood that Mr. Sanford was very much in earnest. Major McLean seems to have become aware of this fact, for he finally capitulated and paid Mr. Sanford's claim.

Had the matter gone to trial, and had the decision of the court been adverse to Mr. Sanford, it is difficult to predict how far reaching the results might have been. The Consolidated Electric company might have been unable to insist on the payment of fare by patrons of its Sunday cars, and the employees of Major McLean might have been astonished some Saturday night to find themselves docked of a day's wages for their desecration of the Sabbath in getting out the Monday morning edition.

Even Society Men Are Caught Now.

HALIFAX, May 3.—Several days ago two young society men were fined on the quiet by Stipendiary Motton and they paid into the police court each \$6 and costs. The two gay fellows imbibed very freely, and created so great a disturbance that the police swooped upon them. They were summoned, and waiving the privilege of a trial, paid the fines and costs behind closed doors. A new order of things has come into being with the Halifax police force as it now exists. Chief O'Sullivan insists that his men shall report all transgressors, no matter how high or how low their social standing; and this arrest referred to is merely mentioned as an instance of what goes on almost daily. The extra fines paid in openly and on the quiet, which hitherto were never collected because of lax police patrol, will this year run up into the hundreds, if not thousands.

They Are in the Harness.

The new council has begun its work, and promises to do well. The inaugural of Mayor Robertson included many ideas of economy and reform, which it will be for the council to endeavor to carry out. The government so far has a majority of fourteen. Ald. Christie constituting the head and body of the opposition, as Ald. McGoldrick has accepted office as chairman of the fire committee. Under these circumstances there may yet be a coalition by a fusion of the opposition with the government.