

# PROGRESS

VOL. II, NO. 398.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

...ISH IN THE WORLD.

## ANG SUN POLISH

...and Points which  
...injure the iron, and burn  
...ing Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant  
...and Durable. Each package  
...when moistened with  
...of Paste Polish.

...LE SALE OF 3,000 TONS.

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...Lizzie B. wife of Wm. A. Cann,  
...Augusta J., widow of Lyander  
...Lavinia, widow of L. S. Van  
...Nov. 17, Mary, wife of Alfred  
...Inez D. child of David and Mrs.  
...Allan F., child of Rev. J. K.  
...Priscilla, widow of Capt. Jacob  
...Nov. 25, Mary, widow of Solomon  
...Vincent, child of Mary A. and  
...Florence B., daughter of Arthur  
...Mrs. Mary Nicholl, widow of  
...Albin C. Bartlett, son of Mr.  
...Nov. 29, Marion B., child of C.  
...Nov. 18, Lillian, daughter of  
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## WAR IN REAL EARNEST.

### THE TELEGRAPH THROWS DOWN THE BLOODY GAUNTLET.

It boldly exposes the true character of the People of the United States and Arranges for Immediate War—The Plan of Campaign Amalgamated.

The war cloud which has overshadowed our continent to such an extent that even the winter part theme has had a vacation while the question of standard time has been almost forgotten. The American eagle has screamed and the British lion has growled a defiance in reply. The first named symbol has found its exemplification in the person of President Cleveland, and the last in the person of the editor of the St. John Telegraph.

Lord Salisbury, the British press, and possibly the British people, may be heard from later. We don't want too much of this kind of thing at a time.

It seems to be all the fault of Cleveland. He ought to have known better than to insist on the application of the Monroe doctrine to the Venezuelan boundary question, for the Telegraph was waiting for just such a chance to declare war, or to threaten that it would be declared, which amounts to next to the same thing. The war of 1812 is still a live topic for indignation in the columns of that aggressive journal, and time should have been allowed for the wound to heal before fresh provocation was given. Instead of the exercise of such prudent precaution, Cleveland rushed blindly to his fate, and he has already begun to catch it.

Not personally, it is true, and there's the pity of it. Had the president been called a big bloated boaster, an exchange man or anything of the kind, people might have said it served him right. But this is one of the instances where a man does not sin unto himself, but draws others down into the vortex with him. In this instance, Cleveland has dragged down about sixty million unfortunate people, very many of whom have never even heard of the strained relations between the editor of the Telegraph and the United States of America. It is in the stern necessity of things however, that they should now be compelled to suffer by an exposure of their weakness as a people and general cunningness as an unchristian nation.

Oh Cleveland had only held his peace, the world might never have known how he had led the people on the other side of the line really are for the Telegraph has disclosed some things that even those who thought they knew the Americans well never dreamed of in their philosophy.

According to the Telegraph, a large majority of the people of the United States want a war with England and will probably get it. The reason for this national thirst for blood is that "the children of that country are taught at school to regard everything British with the most bitter hatred, and that their school books are full of falsified history, and of teachings which are calculated to make envy, hatred, malice and revenge when directed against Great Britain or Canada, seem virtues. The Americans send missionaries to the heathen, but we venture to assert that there are more people who have all the vices of the heathen in the United States than in any other country on the face of the globe. Nowhere outside of an Apache or Sioux camp can a more vindictive spirit be found than that which is instilled into the minds of the children of this "great Christian nation" through the medium of their public schools."

This is a sad state of affairs and it is a pity that the folly of Cleveland has compelled such a disclosure, which might otherwise not have been made. That a nation of 60,000,000 people should have school books at variance with the Telegraph's history of the war of 1812 is bad enough, but that they are taught envy, hatred, malice and the like, that they grow up to have all the vices of the heathen, and that they are akin to the wild Indians in the vindictive spirit instilled into them in the public schools is very dreadful. Speculation is lost when one seeks to consider what a different state of things might have been had their instructions been given in that fair, impartial and judicial spirit which give such value to the Telegraph's discussion of international affairs.

Whatever may have been Lord Salisbury's policy, the course taken by the president in Washington and the newspaper in St. John leaves little hope of a peaceful solution of the question, if left to these two great powers to decide. The Telegraph seems to have counted the cost, however, and is already prepared for war with a plan of campaign extending across the continent from Woodstock to Winnipeg. It has instructed the British government to provide 100,000 modern rifles and a corresponding quantity of field guns, and proposes to put 150,000 Canadians in the field with an auxiliary army of 90,000 British regulars. It has further instructed the government as to the disposition of the forces so as to most effectually repel the invader. It points out

## CREDIT WHEN IT IS DUE.

### INDICATIONS THAT CHIEF CLERK CAN TAKE ADVISE.

He Has Had a Busy Week and He Has Made Some Raids Apart from Those on Widows—How the Fines in the Jones Case Were Promptly Paid.

This has been a great week with the police, and they have got in some efficient work so far as it goes. PROGRESS wants to be fair with Chief Clark and give him credit when it is due, just as it points out where he makes mistakes calculated to bring the administration of justice into disrepute. It would do the same with any man in his position, for it deals with the chief purely as an official and not as an individual by this name or that name. The position he occupies is one with many opportunities for the use or misuse of authority, and when he goes beyond the law, or administers it in a way to call for criticism, it is due to him, not less than to the public, that his mistakes should be pointed out. If he is wise, he will profit by them. If he persists in repeating blunders, he can only expect that his acts will be the subject of comment.

That he can take advice from a friend is shown by the fact that some of his men visited a number of unlicensed places in York Point last Sunday, and succeeded in finding that more than Mrs. Julia Donovan kept liquor for sale. It is true Mrs. Donovan was also of the number, but she was not alone singled out and as she admitted having liquor on the premises, she has no just cause for complaint in this instance, even though she has up to date been called on to pay much more than some who have done a larger and much less respectable trade. The drunken toughs who have been a nuisance in the vicinity of the railway crossing on Sundays have not been her customers.

Some of the raids made by the police were barren of results, but they succeeded in making seizures in four places, so that they made a better showing than for some time past. Having done this much in Kings ward, perhaps they can show their desire to be impartial by stepping beyond its boundaries. While a number of little places in York Point have been selling small quantities of liquor, more pretentious unlicensed places, well known to the police, have been selling vastly larger quantities at all hours of the day and night, and all day Sunday. Yet they are seldom or never visited officially, or if they are either, by some extraordinary chance, no liquor can be found, or if it is found and a fine imposed, the public never hear of it. It is things like this that make the public talk and suggest the possibility of a "pull" in certain quarters.

PROGRESS has no wish to single out any one lawbreaker from another, but it is evident to anybody who reads the papers that the principal work of the police is done in ferreting out poor women rather than prosperous men. There should be only one law for all classes.

The breaking up of the place of ill-repute known as the Dominion House was done none too soon. Such an establishment, posing as a hotel, in the business part of the city, was far more a place of danger to the stranger and the unwary than any recognized den in the slums. The police seem to have been aware of its true character for a long time past, but they have contented themselves by merely exacting tributes in the way of \$20 fines for keeping liquor for sale, thus officially recognizing the existence of the place, but doing nothing to suppress it. A place of that kind, in a respectable locality where it could hold itself out as a bona fide hotel, should not have been tolerated from the first. The only way to deal with such a house is to break it up and drive its inmates to localities where they can pose in their proper colors.

No further attempt has been made to abridge the liberty of the subject by the illegal arrest of women or children found on the streets after seven o'clock in the evening and unwilling to obey the impertinent command of a policeman to go home. It seems to have dawned on the magistrates and chief that they had made a serious blunder in thus trying to twist the law without a color of authority. Even the endorsement of the W. C. T. U. that body so richly endowed with good intentions and so poorly equipped with a knowledge of the law, will hardly justify the authorities in running any further risk of actions for unlawful arrest and false imprisonment.

In this case the police had some evidence of their own to prove the bad character of the place, and they proposed to supply plenty in addition by summoning between forty and fifty frequenters of the place as witnesses. They did not say who these witnesses would be. It was quite unnecessary to do so, as something more than forty or fifty young men, and some that were not young were thrown into a panic by the announcement that subpoenas would be issued. Each of them felt that he was known to the police and the next thing was

## CHANGE IN THE SCHOOLS.

### THE ABERDEEN BUILDING WILL COME IN PLAY NOW.

I will Relieve the Congestion in the Other Buildings—State of the Leinster Street School—The New High School Building to Be a Stylish one.

The public schools have closed for the winter holidays, and next year will see a good many changes in the arrangements in respect to the disposal of the pupils. At present the principal buildings are overcrowded, and the relief needed is to be found by the addition of the Aberdeen school on Erin street.

The latter is not a handsome building. Some go so far as to assert that it is the ugliest looking structure of the kind in Canada, but the trustees claim that their idea in building it was to supply a long felt want, rather than to add to the architectural features of that portion of the city. They say there are much worse looking buildings, even in St. John, and that as compared with the structures in the immediate vicinity it is in the nature of an ornament. In putting it up they aimed to put only what was of utility, and even modified the exterior design to some extent by omitting the iron railing which was originally intended to give a finish to the roof. The building would undoubtedly look better with such a finish, but it can be added at any time if the sight of the bare roof without it, is considered as offending the eyes of passers by or residents in the immediate vicinity.

The Aberdeen has been intensively used as a school for poor children, who went nowhere before it was built. The school law was intended primarily for the poor, the presumption being that the wealthy could avail themselves of private institutions for the higher branches of education. It is true that this idea has been transformed by making the advanced schools places for instruction in branches which were possibly never contemplated in the beginning, but the fact remains that the public school system most aims to reach those who would otherwise go without an education in the common branches necessary in the majority of daily occupations. The three R's—reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic are still supposed to be the first consideration, despite the large amount of attention given to the imparting of more-elaborate instructions.

In the vicinity of the Aberdeen school, on both sides of the Marsh bridge, have been numbers of children who were growing up in ignorance, sometimes through the indifference of parents, and sometimes because they did not feel well enough dressed to go to the schools further up-town. The neighborhood needed a school house more than anything else, it was claimed, and it wanted a proper structure at the outset. Some had the idea that any sort of a shanty would do for a beginning, and that it could be added to from time to time as necessity might require. The board took the view that a permanent structure was the best kind of economy and so they built the school house.

The winter street, Centennial and Leinster street schools have been much overcrowded, and the Aberdeen will draw from some of them to their great relief. They have now learned that the plan of the two local burglars was to break into six other places.

Mr. Adams had a narrow escape from losing over \$400 instead of the small \$25 of which he is out. Saturday night he left more than \$400 in the safe. He thought he locked it up, but he didn't for the door was left open. Sunday night a neighbor came to Adams and asked him to change a \$20 bill. The shopkeeper objected and asked his friend to wait till Monday morning. "Then I'll lose my money, for if I don't change the \$20 for a customer he will never have it again to pay me." Adams yielded and went into the shop for the cash where he was surprised to find that on Saturday night he had left the safe door ajar. At five o'clock Monday morning the shop was broken into and Tom and his pal, the police believe, took all the cash they could lay their hands on. But thanks to Adams' obliging act, the safe door had been shut by that time and more than \$400 was saved.

## TALE WITH A MORAL.

### A Halifax Man Saves His Money Because of Business done on Sundays.

HALIFAX, Dec. 19.—The evil effect of bad companionship is manifest in the case of Arthur Tott, a young man of barely 21 years, who is awaiting trial charged with burglary. Years ago he was a member of Rosebud-band of hope, a flourishing temperance organization. He obtained employment in the H. M. Dockyard in a good position, where he has been engaged till recently. Within a few days previous to Tott's arrest there were three burglaries in the north end of the city. Mr. Grant's store was broken open and goods stolen, Joseph S. Hubley's premises were rifled \$80, and lastly, W. A. Adams' shop, near North street railway station was broken into and \$25 were stolen. The police heard one or two things which caused them to suspect Tott. He was arrested and with him a partner in the business—Mackey McKay. Some of the stolen articles were found in Tott's possession. The evidence was strong against them and Stipendiary Fielding sent the two up for trial.

Tott can trace his ruin to bad companions and to drink. The police are to be congratulated on their clever capture. They have now learned that the plan of the two local burglars was to break into six other places.

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The report of a new daily morning paper to be published in the liberal interests, is again current, but it is a matter on which there seems to be some difficulty in getting definite information. Several men whom rumor has connected with the enterprise admit that they have heard something about it but are not in possession of the particulars of how or when the enterprise will be launched. It is understood that there is not the fullest satisfaction with the present morning organ and its chronic candidates, but whether there is a field to run an opposition on the same line of politics is a question yet to be answered. An important consideration at the outset would be a supply of funds, and when it is assumed where these are to come from more may be predicted of the probable outcome of the venture.

## BOOMING THE WINTER PORT.

### The winter port is established beyond doubt, and with three lines of steamers making the trip between St. John and Great Britain, the evidence of prosperity in the immediate future is a cause of congratulation. This condition of things comes in very opportunely at the Christmas season, and it is possibly in harmony with the idea of rejoicing that among the imports this week have been 170 cases of whiskey, 14 barrels of the same liquid and 160 various sized packages of whisky and brandy. The winter "port" is not in the list.

Shediac Cape social news has arrived too late for insertion in this issue, and one or two other places have had a narrow escape from being left out. Society news should reach PROGRESS by Wednesday night, and not later than Thursday morning at the furthest.

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...ill be pleased.