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WHAT CURES HAVE DONE

MANY HARD DRINKERS ARRESTED IN THEIR DOWNWARD COURSE.

A few interesting facts concerning "Cures" and "Lapses" from the Standpoint of the Several Managers—Something Has Been Accomplished.

One of the greatest achievements of this old of the century period is man's victory over the alcohol and morphine habits. Throughout the world thousands have been saved, another step had been taken in the space of a few short years set free from a thralldom as galling as the slavery which the negroes of the south endured.

There was much doubt expressed when the "gold cure" was first announced to our world, and most people believed that it would soon prove useless in reclaiming the thousands of humanity who had fallen and were burdens upon their fellows. But they all agreed that it did prove a success a hitherto unsettled problem had been solved, another step had been taken in the world's advancement and the social condition had been raised to a higher plane of happiness.

After a few years of trial this and its kindred remedies have proved worthy of trust. They have met their foes and vanquished them and now there is hope for tens of thousands of thousands of morphine fiends throughout the world. Looking at the thing broadly it will be seen that the effects of this discovery will be marvellous and that it gives a new and very important phrase to questions of temperance, poverty, social relations and other questions that affect the masses.

Even in St. John the influence of the discovery has been felt to a large extent. There is not a person in the city who has not to thank one of these remedies for the salvation of a member of the fire-side, a near relation or a dear friend. Every one can point to men who from being a burden upon their friends have become blessings to their families and to society. Many families have been made happy that a year or two ago found it difficult to get along, employers have steady industrious men when once they could not depend upon them, and the sum total of money that goes over the barroom counters of the city has been considerably diminished.

It is a little over a year since the remedies which are now in the city were introduced here and yet the people cared can be counted by the score. Most of them were notoriously hard drinkers, who had utterly lost control of themselves. Many of them were prominent in professional and business circles but their practice and their business had gone to the dogs, how they have been set on their feet again, and are among the city's busiest workers.

These cures have been much talked about and each new patient who has been saved or has lapsed has renewed the conversation about them. "So-and-so has taken the cure," has been a frequent remark of late and "so-and-so has gone back" has been another one, though heard less frequently.

The subject is one in which the public is interested and with the object of obtaining for them the total result of the work of the various remedies here PROGRESS interviewed the various managers this week. Of course they were apt to give the results of their work in the very best light, still the statements which they made may be taken as pretty reliable, and it will be found that the readers' own knowledge of cases will carry out the figures.

About two hundred and ten persons have been cured of drunkenness in the three institutions of the city, and about a dozen of the morphine habit. Of the alcohol patients treated about five per cent of the whole number have lapsed, so that the risk of failure in the treatment is small.

There are in this province five institutions for the cure of inebriates. The first to enter the field was the Keely Institute, which located at Fredericton in the summer or fall of 1893, in charge of A. W. B. Keely and W. Scott Robinson. Then C. E. Russ came into St. John with the Dipocora in September of that year. The following February, a year ago, Carroll Ryan came here from Montreal as agent of the Murphy Institute. In March the Bellinger Institute was founded, of which Dr. Preston is in charge. Then in November last the latter institution established a branch at Moncton.

Mr. Russ states that between forty and fifty have taken the Dipocora treatment and of those only two have lapsed. Some of these have been cured over a year, which is long enough to make the test absolutely sure.

Carroll Ryan, who by the way is just about closing his institution, has had between 220 and 250 patients. About five per cent of these have lapsed. Unlike the other two located here Mr. Ryan's was residential and people remained at his dispensary while being treated. In the other patients this was not required and they went about their business as usual.

Dr. Preston states that there have had

under the Bellinger treatment 87 patients, of these 76 were alcohol patients, nine were morphine, one was tobacco and one was treated for neurasthenia. Of this eighty-seven, eleven are under treatment now, so that the institution has probably had about 65 graduates of the alcohol treatment of these there were two direct lapses, while half a dozen did not follow out the course of treatment as prescribed and so were not cured. The reason of this was that they either left after a week's trial or else kept on drinking while being treated.

In Moncton fifteen or twenty patients have been treated or are under treatment and half a dozen have got through. Probably in New Brunswick the five institutions have had nearly five hundred patients.

The Bellinger and Dipocora treatment also include morphine and in this former has had especially good success, of the nine patients who were treated not one has lapsed and they are sure and certain cures. There are a large number of people, Dr. Preston says, who are addicted to the use of morphine and they include men and women in the highest walks of life. He could point to a clergyman and a physician in the city who were addicted to its use. Of the nine who had been cured two were physicians.

The patients who have been treated were not men only. Two women of high social standing have been cured of the morphine habit and two others in humbler spheres have been rescued from drunkenness and made good mothers again.

A PATHETIC INCIDENT.

A Mute Appeal for Mercy From the Ten Cent "Orchestra."

Weary, haggard and sad, they left the train after their cold journey and, though nipped by our Canadian frost and baffled by our strong winds, they did not at once proceed to their hotel and the warm embrace of mine host. No, they had braced themselves for one last effort in a another direction.

Silently, dolefully, wretchedly they paced the street from the station to Canterbury street, which they entered with faltering steps and reversed instruments.

"They" were the members of Bab's "Orchestra" going to Protoness office to make one last appeal for mercy, but when they reached the building their courage failed them though they had thought "Our sweet strains must soothe their savage breasts."

But alas! for the plans of men. Their instruments were mute—mute as the harp that hangs on Tara's walls. Not even the strains of the "Dead March" could they accomplish, as they thought of their buried hopes. No, they could not play, but simultaneously fifteen pairs of sorrowful eyes were raised to the windows with glances of wild appeal; then they turned and wended their weary way to find what rest they might.

As the inmates of the office watched this affecting scene even the adamant heart of the dramatic critic was touched and his Spartan sense of justice wavered for an instant as he murmured,

"Poor chaps! They do look badly, and after all there's no great harm in them."

Then a sudden thought occurred to the instigator of this moving tableau, and darting to a speaking tube he called to one of the staff,

"Run quick, boy, and find out if the Opera house managers are peeping around the corner."

A Chance to Make a Saving.
Economy is now the chief desire of the common council, and they are looking for every chance to save a dollar. The other day a citizen drew attention to a point wherein the city might save \$40 a year.

For a long period the city has been giving St. George's church, Carleton, \$40 a year for the support of a clock in that church on the ground that the clock is a convenience to the people of Carleton. But those people have not derived any advantage from the grant. It is stated that the clock has never been running and that it is no use to Carletonians. Such being the case this \$40 is useless expenditure and the church should not receive that amount of assistance for the salary of their sexton. The city cannot afford to give presents and if they did they should not discriminate in favor of any particular parties.

A FIGHT OF EX-MAYORS.

MACKINTOSH AND McPHERSON FOR THE MAYORALTY.

Both Freebooters, and Anti-Tax-Reformers—Little Else Upon Which They Agree—Mackintosh Father of the Lien Law—McPheron Dry Dock Manager.

HALIFAX, Feb. 7.—It is nearly three months yet till voting day for the mayoralty of Halifax but civic politicians are preparing for the fray. Two citizens have accepted the nominations of their friends and have consented to become candidates. That word "consented" is used advisedly, for it is a pretty well fact that neither ex-Mayor J. C. Mackintosh nor ex-Mayor David McPheron was anxious to re-enter the civic arena. Both men are now in the field, not on account of their own inclinations, but because of the urgent demands of their friends, because of pressure which it seemed almost impossible for them to resist.

One month ago, to all appearance, there was nothing surer than that J. C. Mac-



J. C. MACKINTOSH.

kintosh could be prevailed upon to offer for the mayoralty. He would be elected by acclamation, or if opposed at all, that he would be returned by a sweeping majority. Now it is certain there will be a contest, and it is equally sure that if Mr. Mackintosh wins there will necessarily be some hard work done between now and the end of April. The opponents of Mr. Mackintosh could not have brought out a stronger man for the purpose than Mr. McPheron, and a contest between them will make the liveliest civic election Halifax has seen for ten years. Mr. McPheron was a "dark horse."

The two men, while both prominent in business, represent opposing interests in the community. On two things one they are agreed. Neither of them is in favor of the proposed tax reform scheme, and both are members of the Presbyterian church. There is a little else upon which they see "eye to eye."

In politics Mr. Mackintosh is a conservative, while Mr. McPheron sails under the liberal flag, yet a goodly proportion of the two or three hundred names of leading citizens attached to Mr. Mackintosh's requisition are those of pronounced liberals, and some conservatives have asked Mr. McPheron to run. Mr. Mackintosh was in the field first and to a large extent, the contest so far has been made a personal one by the friends of Mr. McPheron, rather than a comparison of the policy and record of each candidate.

Mr. Mackintosh's friends point to him as the father of the lien law, and as the man who while in office straightened out



EX-MAYOR McPHERSON.

the civic finances so that there have been none of the tremendous shortages in the collection of city taxes which have hitherto existed. They say he put the city's affairs on a sound financial basis, and out the rate of assessment away down below the old figure. Of recent years the rate has been going up again. In a few years about \$1,000,000 has been added to the civic debt, and though there are some valuable public works to show for it, yet Mr. Mackintosh's supporters claim that our liabilities have increased far too fast for our ability to bear the burden. They urge that a man of thorough financial knowledge and strong determination is needed in the present emergency to avoid a crisis, and to restore a proper equilibrium

between what should be the city's income and its expenditures.

The great majority of the business men of Halifax are backing Mr. Mackintosh, and the bulk of the mercantile interests of the city are anxious for his election. He not only made a success of his management of city affairs when he was in office before, those men say, but in private life he has built up a fine banking business and has already put together a respectable fortune of from \$75,000 to \$100,000. And this, while affording much of his time and means to further the interests of nearly a score of religious and benevolent institutions. A man who has shown his ability as an alderman and mayor on a former occasion, and has made a success of his own business, it is urged by his supporters, is the man whom the city needs for mayor in the emergency that has now arisen.

Mr. McPheron is manager of the Halifax Dry dock. He is a director in one or two of our financial institutions, and has invested largely in the Canada and Newfoundland and steamship company, an enterprising Halifax transatlantic transportation company. His administration of civic affairs when he was mayor a few years ago was not marked by any important measures. He made himself popular with those with whom he came in contact, and passed through the chief magistracy's chair without making enemies.

His present, sometimes a man's character is best shown by the enemies he has. They say that anyhow, the mayor is powerless to mould the city's policy, that practically he is only a figure-head.

As already stated, McPheron's supporters are backing him mainly on personal grounds of the two men. They like McPheron better, and Mackintosh less, and accordingly they will work for their favorite. Mr. McPheron is a "North-ender" and he will likely poll a heavy vote in wards 5 and 6. Upon the north-end vote his friends largely rely for success. The central business wards and the south-end will go the other way. Mr. Mackintosh, like his opponent, has for the last few years been a resident of Ward 6.

This is about the way the mayoralty situation stands. Poor Alderman Mosher, who had his longing eye on the chair, is not in it at all, now that the two ex-mayors have entered the lists.

Eloped With an Oxford Tutor.

HALIFAX, Feb. 7.—Public opinion is a mighty force. On Sunday an 18-year old girl arrived here from Liverpool, having eloped with John Brown, an Oxford graduate, married, and the father of five children. On the strength of a cable from her father, a wealthy Englishman, Detective Power arrested the girl and kept her till Monday. There was no law under which she could be detained, so another method was taken to keep the woman away from her lover. Rev. F. H. Almon and the police made an arrangement under which the girl was spirited away where Brown could not find her, for a time at least. Had public opinion been against such a proceeding there would have been hue and cry, hueus corpus and all that, but it was not, and Mr. Almon and the police may do almost anything to defeat Brown and save the girl and there will not be a syllable of complaint. The probabilities are that the friends of the girl will get her back to England where Brown dare not follow. If they do it is to be hoped that Miss Gertrude Bentley's father will hire 500 more such tutors as this amorous £800 per year John Brown of Oxford.

Mayor Keefe On Top.

HALIFAX, February 7.—Where does tax reform in this city stand now, in view of the sustaining of the mayor's veto of it by the city council—a veto which two or three weeks ago a majority of the aldermen ordered to be expurgated from the minutes? The aldermen now agree that such a veto cannot be expurgated. The tax reform measure will soon come before the legislature, and William Roche, M. P. P., who is strangely opposed to the scheme, will see fit to call attention to the fact that it has not legally passed the council, while there are few who will pretend to say that the scheme is popular with a majority of citizens. What tools these—aldermen be. Major Keefe is decidedly on top, and the city fathers who have been fighting his worship seem to find he is a hard man to beat, that, in fact, it is better to sail in the same boat with him, no matter what his course, than run imminent risk of sinking.

The Drama at Fairville.

The St. John Proscenium club intend giving Fairville public a treat in the way of a dramatic performance. They have decided to present that nautical two act drama "Among the Breakers" at the public hall on Wednesday, February 13th. Sleights will leave foot of King street to convey from the city those wishing to attend. Any who have not seen "Among the Breakers" should not miss it.

FUN AT THE MEETING.

HOW A WET BLANKET FELL ON MR. McALPINE

When Mr. Purdy Talked Straight—Fits a Phrase for Some People to Think About—The Amendment was Prepared and Typed—Written Before the Meeting.

There was lots of fun at the meeting the other night and many incidents that those present will recall and laugh over in years to come. Of course the younger element carried the day with a rush and it was a severe blow to the old party leaders and newspapers. There were some surprises too. The first one was afforded by "Ned" McAlpine who flopped over to the support of the older element and started out with a rattling good speech, prepared for the occasion. Why he permitted himself to be used as an instrument of abuse, why he should hold up bright young fellows in the party to scorn and ridicule are questions his friends are asking yet. But it they felt like having satisfaction as they listened to him they were gratified sooner than they had any idea of, for when Mr. "Dan" Purdy jumped and objected strongly and decidedly to the peculiar abuse McAlpine was indulging in the latter "shut up like a jackknife." "Mr. Purdy is right" said McAlpine "he is always right" and he left the platform.

Another funny episode was the amendment placed in Count de Bury's hands by Major McLean—or as the cartmen have christened him—Major Salt. It was typewritten and evidently prepared before the meeting assembled. But even with that advantage it was defeated—five to one. The secretary said, three to one, and Mr. O'Brien questioned the decision of the chair although "believing him an honest man he did not think it was carried." If the votes of the staffs of the Globe and Telegraph had been deducted the objectors to the resolution would have been few indeed.

There was some plain hard speaking but far more on the part of the opposition than with those who favored the new convention plan. Messrs. Weldon and Ellis listened to the suggestion that they were old fogies and masters of inactivity; they heard Mr. Stockton remark that if providence was kind enough to remove them the liberal party might survive; Mr. Weldon heard Michael Kelly predict that McKrown could beat Hazen in St. Martins—all of which must have been unpalatable. Then Editor Hannay and Colonel Tucker and Major McLean and Mr. O'Brien all had an opportunity to "read, mark, learn and inwardly digest."

MR. HANSARD TOOK HIS TURN.

And Retired From the Hockey Team for a Distinct Reason.

The St. John Hockey club did not play the same men last night as they have been playing all along. It was because there has been some friction in the club and one of the team saw fit to retire. Mr. H. H. Hansard, one of their most scientific and careful players, is not now a member of the team. The reason d'être is about as follows.

When arrangements was made for the match with the Wanderers, of Halifax, the St. Johns began to consider what would be the best team they could line up against the visitors. The captain decided to replace Mr. Hansard with one of the Messrs. Clark. That was all right. The St. Johns played the Wanderers and won.

Then Friday night of last week came round and with it the time for match with the Victorias. Then Mr. Hansard announced his intention not to play. He had been displaced for an outside man in the Wanderers match and so he had decided to withdraw from the club. He was as good as his word and the club had to look for other material.

The question is how does it look from the point of view of the interests of sport. Was the club right in getting outside men and putting off a man who had played for them through two seasons and had played well? Or taking the other side, should not Mr. Hansard have acquiesced gracefully, seeing that the club were doing what they thought best in the interests of victory for St. John?

These are the two lines of argument. They are suggested to the reader and he can decide for himself.

NOTABLE PROVINCIAL WOMEN.

The Names of Three Likely to Stand out in Bold Relief.

Lately some of the ladies of the city have been obtaining information about women and women's work in New Brunswick. They are preparing it for Lady Aberdeen and it is to be incorporated in the report to congress of the women's department of the world's fair.

New Brunswick's three most distinguished women are found in very different spheres. To the mind of the writer Madame LaTour stands out as without exception the most noble woman in all history, combining in the most perfect degree serene courage and devotion, softened by

the presence of the womanly traits. O her woman heroes have been too frequently rather masculine.

May Agnes Fleming is a woman whom perhaps the leading ladies of the city would not look upon as an ideal woman. They would say that she did not elevate mankind. This is true, her novels were rather hasty. But the fact remains that she was exceedingly popular, and there has never been a woman born in New Brunswick who was better known abroad.

Finally, there is Lady Tilly, who is the leading woman in the province today and who will be long remembered as a founder of philanthropic institutions and as a leader in woman's work in many ways.

All three of these chief women of New Brunswick are St. John women.

HER LITTLE EXCURSION.

A St. John Girl Celebrates Her Coming of age in a Curious Way.

A certain well known young lady in this city came of age recently. This is not a strange fact in itself, it is the accompanying circumstances that lends color. She did not remain in town on that notable day on which she became in the eyes of the law responsible for her acts. She spent that day at Hampton and her doing so was a rather strange freak and not akin to the deeds of responsible persons.

She somehow got the impression that a grewsome dragon in the shape of a very near relation was pursuing her with hostile intent and she wished to be away for safety sake. It appears that she consulted her lawyer on the matter and he must have encouraged her in her vain wish for he did not dissuade her from leaving the city.

The circumstance has been kept very quiet and the young lady in calmer moments realizes how quixotic was her resolve when she left town.

Fairville Church Going Behind.

Some time ago PROGRESS published an article that the candles had been restored in the Church of the Good Shepherd, Fairville, and it had created great dissatisfaction among the supporters of the church. It was given out by those near to the Rev. Mr. McKiel that the bishop had ordered the candles to be put back. At a recent meeting Mr. McKiel was asked by whose authority the candles were restored, and he replied that they were there with the approval and consent of the bishop. On being further pressed for information he said he had written the bishop asking permission to restore the candles and the bishop wrote back saying he declined to interfere. This seemed a curious consent and approval to the meeting, and no doubt will to every one else. Out of over seventy church families in the church only a few of them have any desire for candles. The parish is running in debt very fast and is now over \$200.00 behind because of the introduction of "non-essentials" into the church. It may be explained that Mr. McKiel has said since he came to Fairville that candles were "non-essential." A prominent churchman tells PROGRESS that the Rev. Mr. McKiel has had trouble in other parishes, and if that is so it is not likely that his parishioners are to blame for all the fuss that has been in the Fairville church since he came.

A Row Over an Election.

Whenever two prominent citizens get into a pugilistic encounter there are only one or two excuses that the public will accept as such. One of these excuses is an election. It is fortunate for the good name of two Amherst gentlemen that this is so. A correspondent states that John M. Currie, the well-known and popular furniture dealer of the town, and Dr. N. Ayer, who has friends all over the province, didn't altogether agree on town election matters. In the discussion Mr. Currie gave the doctor his fist between the eyes, knocking him down and bruising him considerably. Mr. Ayer has carried his wrong into the police court. Amherst is a Scott Act town and Dr. Ayer and Mr. Currie are both temperance men.

Mr. McDonald Is not Overcome.

This week another appointment was announced that is a sort of echo of the county court judgeship. Mr. Mont. McDonald was an aspirant for the position and the department of justice have sought to satisfy him by bestowing upon him the position of deputy judge of admiralty. This a position having honor but nothing more substantial. Mr. Justice Tuck is judge of admiralty and Mr. McDonald would preside in his absence. This compensation would not amount to anything so it is nothing more than empty honor. It is stated that Mr. McDonald was not overcome with gratitude and that his friends do not feel satisfied. How it will influence their votes is not certain.

Mr. Pound Becomes a Partner.

Mr. Alfred M. Pound, who, some time ago, left the newspaper business to enter the employ of Messrs. P. S. McNitt & Co., has been taken into the firm as a special partner. Mr. Pound is to be congratulated upon his rapid advance and the firm in securing the personal interest of so popular a young man of publishing and clever business methods.