

# PROGRESS.

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## CUTE BABIES ON A TIME.

### HOW THE DAY NURSERY WOULD UP THE YEAR.

Bethlehem Circle Entrained Their Charges and Gave Them a Good Spread—A Good Work of which Nothing Has Been Said or Written.

It is always a pleasant sight to see a number of children enjoying themselves, whether they be clad in silk and velvet or chain calico, and as a child's idea of true enjoyment seems to be largely gastronomic perhaps the best place to see children having what is commonly termed "a thoroughly good time" is at a feast of some description, where the joys of expectation have been more than realized and "joy is unrestrained."

Anyone who is fond of children would have had their hearts gladdened on Wednesday evening by the sight of 25 little ones, accompanied by nine of their mothers, gathered around a long table, and partaking with all the zest of childhood of a banquet given in their honor. The feast took the form of a supper, and the hour fixed for the opening ceremonies was seven o'clock, the guests consisted of the youthful patrons of the Exmouth Street Day Nursery. Long before seven the company began to arrive, and by half-past every seat at the table was filled with quiet, but eagerly expectant guests. There were children of all ages and sizes, girls of thirteen or fourteen, and babies too small to occupy any seat but their mother's knee, boy babies and girl babies, dark babies and fair ones; and any number of small people from three to six years old, all neat, clean and bright looking, with shining faces and neatly brushed hair, all round-eyed and breathless with anticipation, and carefully guarded by neatly dressed and respectable looking mothers, all working women, many with lines of care and anxiety on their faces, and that peculiar look of weariness which creeps unconsciously into the face of a woman who has to struggle with the world and win her own way.

The feast was one which any child or grown person either, might well have enjoyed, for the large table was loaded with all that was appetizing. The fortunate guests began upon cold turkey and chicken, hot mashed potatoes, roasted ribs and bread and butter, and roamed at their leisure through pleasant pastures spread with such dainties as jelly cake, coconut cake, wash-plain pie of every kind, shade and flavor, plain cake and Christmas cake of luscious taste, and brunette complexion, all arrayed in snowy garb of frosting, golden oranges, in short all the luxuries of the season, and irrigated by rivulets of tea and coffee for the elders, and milk for the children. The scene of the entertainment was the dining room of the Young Women's Christian Association rooms in McPherson's building on Union street and it was given by the Bethlehem circle of Kings' daughters as a sort of winding up of their year's work in the Day Nursery.

This institution, about which too little is known, is one of the most philanthropic in the city, and represents the work of a few devoted women, who have given their best efforts towards helping their own sex in the direction where help is most acceptable, by relieving working women of the care of their children during the day, leaving them free to pursue their avocations, free from all anxiety concerning them, and providing a place where such children will be fed, warmed, cared for, and even clothed while their mothers are away at work. This institution which has grown slowly but surely, until it has reached its present proportions, originated about three years ago, when Mrs. Andrew McNichol, who is now president, conceived the idea of providing some safe place for working women to have their children cared for, during working hours, and on her own responsibility took a house on Waterloo street, with the intention of fitting it up for the proposed work. Immediately after doing so, she was taken seriously ill, and for three months was confined to her room, her cherished scheme all this time held in abeyance, but never abandoned, and the house she had taken was still upon her hands, and unoccupied.

Almost despairing of her ability to carry out the work herself, Mrs. McNichol called together the other members of the circle to which she belonged, and there in her sick room, the Day Nursery, which has been so successful, was originated, planned and formulated.

Since then it has crept along gradually, until now when the great need felt by the managers is a building of their own, the present one on Exmouth street being too small for their requirements, as they are anxious to establish a shelter in connection with the Nursery, where children can be provided with lodging at night, as well as in the day time.

The work of the institution, which is in charge of Mrs. F. Crawford as matron, consists of caring for a number of children only limited by the size of the Nursery,

from seven in the morning until whatever time their mothers call for them: they are well fed, washed, amused, nursed, and, when necessary, clothed, all for the sum of ten cents a day, or, in the case of two or three coming from the same family, fifteen cents, and during last winter when times were especially hard the fee was reduced to five cents. The care of these ladies over the children does not cease with the time they are absolutely under their charge, or even with the children themselves, but extends to their homes, and in times of sickness or trouble, when the mothers are ill or out of work, they are visited and assisted in their own homes and every effort made to procure work for them, in the one case, and provide medical attendance, medicine, and if necessary a nurse until they are able to help themselves.

Almost incredible as it may seem these ladies have never asked for subscriptions outside of their own circle, except occasionally for articles of cast off clothing, and then only amongst their own friends and never from the general public. For the past year they have not been obliged to ask for anything, but at present they are greatly in need not only of children's clothing but of all descriptions which would be suitable either for grown people, or for cutting over into children's garments.

There is no rule concerning the age of children to be taken into the Nursery except that a child of nine years old is supposed to be old enough to go to the public school, but they have been received as young as three weeks and as old as ten years, in short the object of the institution is to help all those who really require it, and the aim of those in charge has always been, not to extend charity by any means, but to assist the respectable working woman to make her way in the world, and to remove, as far as possible, the obstacles in her path, and aid her in preserving her own self respect, and maintaining herself and her family decently and comfortably.

Many a working woman who might otherwise have sunk under the burden of her cares, has reason to thank the Bethlehem circle of Kings' Daughters for the comparative comfort she enjoys to-day, and the respectable manner in which she is enabled to bring up her children.

The work is a purely philanthropic one, deserving of the warmest encouragement, and it is to be hoped that if these ladies should decide upon asking assistance to either build, or buy a house in which the opportunities of extending their work will be better, they will meet with a prompt and generous response.

Any gifts of clothing will be gratefully received, either by the president or by the matron, Mrs. F. Crawford, at the Nursery, 49 Exmouth street.

### A PLEA FOR BEAUTY.

The Want of Harmony in the Average Calendar—One of Them Described.

A clever man who was gifted with more sense of humor than appreciation of the florid school of painting, once said that the great Turner's famous picture "The Slave Ship" always reminded him of a tortoiseshell cat having a fit in a platter of tomatoes. The remark was undoubtedly hard upon Turner, but looked at from the point of view which would naturally be adopted by any self-respecting feline, it was still harder upon the cat since the colors, in the picture referred to, transcend the most violent combination of light and shade ever developed by one cat at a time, even that most pronounced blending of blonde and brunette, called by partial critics tortoiseshell. If the Slave Ship produced this impression upon the people of its day and generation, how must the calendar of modern times affect anyone gifted with even a little artistic taste? Not the special calendar sent out by some great firm, or large corporation, but the usual every day ones which are showered upon us from every quarter, at this time of year.

A triumph of high art in the calendar line reached PROGRESS this week, and it represents a young lady in evening dress of such very decollete cut that the manager of an opera troupe would probably object to it; her sleeveless bodice is prevented from falling off by a huge bow of pink ribbon shading to scarlet, and long white kid gloves cover the lower part of her arms. The prevailing tone of her dress is cream color with green shading, but the sash is of bright pink, neatly divided from the too sudden contrast of the front by a scarlet silk sash, the bodice is of orange and the head is crowned by a huge poke bonnet of orange and green trimmed with scarlet and pink. This elegant young person is evidently out for a stroll gathering field flowers, for her gloved hands clasp a large bouquet of poppies, daisies and buttercups, and she is leaning gracefully on the top rail of a rustic fence which does not seem to have much beginning and certainly has no ending. Even the fence is not forgotten in this feast of color for it is draped with a sort of antimacassar of green and cream color fastened with pink roses. And this is what the average man or woman is given to feed his or her artistic sense upon. In the interest of art, science, common humanity itself, let us have something to look at every day in the week, which will be at least not lower our standard of the beauty and fitness of things, even if it does not elevate our tastes materially.

## HOW TO HANDLE STOCK.

### \$400,000 ADDED TO THE STOCK OF WM. PARKS & CO., (LTD.)

Without Bringing Much, if any Cash into the Concern—Its Voting Power is Apparent However—Held by Mrs. Parks and Wm. Parks It is Useful for their Interests.

After the general showers of congratulations poured upon Judge Palmer by the press and public in reference to the part he played as the director of the Parks mill, but few persons paid much attention to the modest request made by the mill before another judge to dissolve an injunction obtained by Mr. Wallace for a number of original stockholders.

The injunction was dissolved but not before there was an opportunity to let some facts loose, which generally known would be a surprise to all those who have followed the troubles of the mills from the year they were erected to the present.

Briefly stated the directors and stockholders will be called upon in a few days to ratify the agreement made with Messrs. Jones and Turnbull and at the same time have no power whatever to prevent that arrangement being carried out, because the body of the original stockholders—the people who put their hard cash into the venture years ago will be obligated by stock which was created by an act of legislature, which has been sold and bought without any apparent consideration.

The story of how this was done and how it is possible for the original stockholders to be outwitted is an interesting one.

From the year 1881 to 1884 the Parks' mills were run by the Messrs Parks, who after that brief experience came to the conclusion that it was better to form a company. They placed the capital stock of the new concern at \$200,000. This was largely taken up by the creditors of the old concern; by people in this city and out of it to whom the mills were indebted and who to help them out and at the same time to save the city an important industry, agreed to take stock in the new company. In this manner and among the Parks family and relations about \$140,000 worth of stock was taken up. This did not include \$50,000 worth of stock which by common agreement between the creditors and the promoters of the company seems to have been presented to Mrs. John H. Parks. This was regarded at the time as a matter of sentiment which passed without much comment, but together with \$9,850 worth of treasury stock it made up the whole \$200,000.

Having secured such assistance as this from the citizens and creditors the company went to work and ran from 1884 until 1890, when Judge Palmer and the Equity court took a hand in the proceedings. The result is well known to-day; how the mills sprang into sudden and almost unexpected prosperity, and how to-day the Judge of Equity court has been able to induce the two citizens of greatest wealth in the city, to put their hard cash in the concern—notwithstanding their ample protection. But while the mills were in the Equity court the Parks people were not idle by any means. They were under advice which seems to have looked into every detail, and to have worked out a plan of redemption worthy of being considered as one of the cleverest legal and legislative manoeuvres ever enacted.

During the session of 1892, a bill was introduced into the legislature authorizing the company to issue \$400,000 worth of additional stock making the whole capital \$600,000, just three times the original amount. The act provided that this \$600,000 should be divided into two kinds of stock, the preferred simply to have the advantage of a five per cent dividend if by any chance any was declared. The difference was not much yet it was sufficient, it appears, to silence any original stockholder's scruples, since he imagined himself possessed of stock, that was superior in value and in the attraction of dividends to the more recent issue.

But this new block of \$400,000 stock had a peculiarity. It could be sold for any amount and was then to be considered fully paid up and non-assessable. In other words any amount of this stock could be sold for any sum, however small, and was then wholly paid up and non-assessable and it possessed an equal value at a stockholders' meeting as an equal amount of "preferred" stock. Thus the \$400,000 created by the legislature had double the voting power of the original stock.

One of the first moves after the act was passed was to transfer \$300,000 of the new stock to Mrs. John H. Parks in consideration of \$20,000 of the preferred stock—just a portion of the block preferred to her in 1884. By the act this \$30,000 fully paid up the \$200,000 and made it non-assessable. Mrs. Parks was in a position, consequently to vote on \$200,000 and to have more to say in the management of the mill than the stockholders who had paid in their hard cash.

But this was not all. There was \$200,000 more of stock made by the legislature

and this was issued also in trust to Mr. Wm. Parks, a son of John H. Parks, in trust until the Bank of Montreal handed over \$27,500 worth of bridge stock, put up as collateral, and \$40,000 of preference stock which it also had in its possession. This bridge stock and original stock has been handed over to the company by Mr. Parks as security for an amount which it was alleged he owed them and when this move to place the remaining \$200,000 in trust on these conditions the directors objected and coupled with it the condition that it should remain in trust until John H. Parks had discharged his obligation to the company. This was agreed to and Wm. Parks had the power to vote on \$200,000 worth of stock.

With Mrs. Parks voting \$200,000 and Wm. Parks voting \$200,000 is there any reasonable doubt but that the agreement entered into with Messrs. Jones and Turnbull will be ratified. Certainly not, though in doing so the original stockholders are out in the cold beyond a shadow of a doubt. It is said that one of the conditions to the arrangement with Messrs. Jones and Turnbull is that Mr. Parks shall be retained at a salary—it is not said to manage the mills but retained in the employ of the company. A trifle over half of the total stock \$310,000 is placed in the hands of Messrs. Jones and Turnbull with power to vote on it and they in their turn have full power over the old stockholders.

Mr. Wallace's contention before the judge was that there was sufficient surplus on hand to pay the old stockholders off but he was willing and make an offer to the effect that if the company would agree not to issue the \$100,000 he would meet them favorably. This was refused by their counsel, Mr. Fogley and the end of that stage of the proceedings was the death of the injunction.

But the end is not yet apparently because an appeal is to be taken from the decision of the judge and a higher court will decide the case.

### A VERY GOOD SUMMER HOUSE.

But Too Cold For Comfort When The Mercury Is Low.

The recent Arctic wave which struck St. John as well as the rest of Canada, tried the capacity for excluding the cold of many buildings in the city, both public and private amongst others the St. John General Hospital, and especially the "Lady Tilley wing" containing the nurses home. This building which faces the cold side and catches all the north winds was a charming summer residence, but its capacity for resisting the chilling blasts of Boreas is not quite what its occupants could wish. Thorough ventilation and airy rooms are two delightful characteristics of any building, but when the mercury takes a sudden descent to fifteen below zero and stays there for a time, the value of thorough ventilation is very apt to descend with the mercury, and weak human nature longs for less of hygiene and more comfort.

This has been the case with the twelve young ladies comprising the staff of nurses in the General hospital who have suffered bitterly with the cold in the past few weeks. True the building is provided with a hot air furnace, but either it is defective in its working or of insufficient capacity since it does not heat the wing properly, whatever it may do for the main building; but, of course, it is possible that the fault may lie in the attendance of the fire, which would require to be kept up to concert pitch in order to heat so large a building in cold weather.

However this may be, it is an unpleasant fact that the temperature of the nurses' sleeping rooms is such as to give them every opportunity of qualifying without delay for the role of patient instead of nurse, since the outcome must surely result in a plentiful crop of bronchitis, pleurisy, and pneumonia if something is not done to improve the state of things before the winter is over since these rooms are so cold that the water in the pitchers is frozen into a solid mass of ice in the mornings, and even the towels, before they have an opportunity of drying, are frozen stiff.

All these rooms are furnished with grates which, of course are a great embellishment to the apartments, and convey a suggestion of comfort which they do not by any means fulfil, since it is impossible to make a fire in any of them, as the chimneys don't draw; therefore the occupants of these rooms are dependent for any comfort they hope to enjoy, upon the furnace which is not capable of heating the upper story of the wing, and their sufferings from cold are really very severe.

In addition to these discomforts which are bad enough, the nurses are not allowed into the main hospital when off duty, but are compelled to sit in the cold rooms. When one considers that the nurses are young ladies who have been accustomed to all the comforts of life in their own homes, and the important positions they occupy, in caring for the sick and suffering it is astonishing that there should be so little regard shown for their comfort and their health. Under these circumstances it would be well if the commissioners would look into the matter carefully, and do their best to have it remedied.

## WELTON MAY GET CLEAR.

### HIS SENTENCE AND THAT OF DR. RANDALL DELAYED.

The Attorney General Grants a Fiat, and the Case Will be Argued Before the Supreme Court in Fredericton the Last Day of This Month.

Cephas B. Welton and Dr. Randall may escape the penitentiary after all.

The fiat for the writ of error asked of the Attorney General by Messrs. McLeod and Curry has been granted and the whole matter will be brought before the supreme court in Fredericton on the last day of January.

In the meantime it is not probable that the prisoners will be sentenced until after the case has been presented to the supreme court—and there are some lawyers who think that they will not be sentenced then. The uncertainty which surrounds them is stronger than ever and when to-day the papers are served on Judge Peters showing the decision of the Attorney General the spark of hope which the friends and families of Randall and Welton have kept alive will be larger and brighter than ever it was.

As this is the first writ of error which there is any record in this province it was with considerable doubt that the lawyers made their application to Attorney General Blair and he gave to the question every consideration. The argument was a long one and Progress understands, that Messrs. Curry and McLeod did not feel that they had covered all the ground until long after midnight of Wednesday. Mr. Blair reached his decision on Thursday and gave the writ. As the case is one of great interest in all the provinces and as the legal point raised is one that is new to the profession Progress is glad to be able to present all the papers and documents relating to it. The certificate of the counsel presented to the attorney general sets forth the following facts:

The Queen against Cephas Burpee Welton and Edward C. Randall.

This was an indictment against the said Cephas Burpee Welton and one Gideon Reid (the said Gideon D. Reid not being a party) and came on to be tried at the October court holden in and for the city and county of Saint John, before B. Lester Peters, Esquire, Judge of the said court and a jury on the first, second, third, fourth, seventh, eighth and ninth days of November A. D. 1892 and the jury upon the said ninth day of November found the defendants, Cephas Burpee Welton and Edward C. Randall guilty and reported, they were unable to agree as to said Sidney Welton. We conceive and are of opinion, that there is sufficient ground for a writ of error in this case.

Dated at the city of Saint John, the 24th day of December, A. D. 1892.

E. McLEOD and L. A. CURRY, Counsel for said Cephas Burpee Welton and Edward C. Randall.

The causes to be assigned for error are:—

1. That there is no allegation in the indictment to entitle the crown to prove that the corporation therein alleged to have been defrauded was a foreign corporation.
2. That the learned judge was in error in not ruling and directing the jury that a combination to defraud must involve something which amounts to a wrong for which there is a civil remedy.
3. That the learned judge was in error in ruling and directing the jury that the incorporation of the corporation alleged to have been defrauded was proved.
4. That the learned judge was in error in directing the jury that the insurance company alleged to have been defrauded had not complied with the provisions of the insurance act in not taking out a license authorizing it to do business in Canada and in making a deposit at Ottawa did not effect the same.
5. That the learned judge was in error in allowing evidence of acts done separately by alleged conspirators before any evidence had been given to establish the fact of conspiracy.
6. That the learned judge was in error in directing the jury that conspiracy in this case was the corrupt agreeing together of persons to do any concerted action, anything unlawful or fraudulent.
7. That the learned judge was in error in directing the jury that if any one but himself to the scheme he was equally guilty.
8. That the judge learned was in error in directing the jury that the letters written by the several defendants long after the insurance was effected would and did establish the charge in the indictment.
9. That the learned judge was in error in telling the jury that the meetings of the alleged conspirators and their discussions over the funds though had and made after the insurance money was paid by the companies showed concerted action.
10. That the learned judge was in error in receiving in evidence the following papers and statements, namely:—

(a) The alleged certificate of incorporation of the insurance company alleged to have been defrauded.

(b) The alleged certificate of incorporation of the supreme parliament of the Golden Rule Alliance.

(c) The application, policy, proof of death, check and all other papers relating to or in connection with the insurance effected by the Total Abstinence Life Association of America on the life of William H. Reid, the same being, relating or having reference to an illegal contract and also being wholly irrelevant to the charge in the indictment and one

of the alleged conspirators not being in any way connected therewith.

(e) The alleged draft of letter produced by Mrs. Reid and alleged to have been written by C. B. Welton being exhibit number fourteen and the evidence given in reference thereto.

(f) Letters from defendant C. B. Welton and from defendant Edward C. Randall to J. W. H. Turner, the same being exhibits numbers seventeen and ten.

(g) Letters being written by defendant C. B. Welton to Gideon D. Reid, being exhibits numbers twenty-nine and thirty.

(h) Also all other letters written by and passing between defendants C. B. Welton and Edward C. Randall and Gideon D. Reid.

11. It appearing that the contract alleged to have been made by the Insurance Company alleged to have been defrauded is illegal and void no combination to induce it to enter into said contract would be a conspiracy.

E. McLEOD and L. A. CURRY, Counsel for said Cephas Burpee Welton and Edward C. Randall.

[Seal.]

Victoria, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, defender of the faith, etc.

To B. Lester Peters, Esquire, one Judge of our County Court of the City and County of Saint John, appointed to hear and determine divers felonious trespasses and other misdemeanors committed within our said County of the said City and County of Saint John, greeting:

Forasmuch as in the record, process and giving of verdict and judgment in a certain indictment against Cephas Burpee Welton, Edward C. Randall, Sydney Welton and Gideon D. Reid, of a certain misdemeanour for a company entered into by them to defraud the Total Abstinence Life Association of America of the sum of three thousand dollars, whereof the said Cephas Burpee Welton and Edward C. Randall, by a certain jury of the County taken thereupon between us and the said Cephas Burpee Welton, Edward C. Randall and Sydney Welton before you, are thereupon convicted. As it is said, manifest error hath intervened to the great damage of the said Cephas Burpee Welton and Edward C. Randall, as by their complaint we are informed; we, willing that the said error, if any be, be duly amended and full and speedy justice done to the said Cephas Burpee Welton and Edward C. Randall, in their behalf do recommend you, then you to us distinctly and plainly under your seal the record and process aforesaid with all things touching the same and this writ, so that we may have them on the first Tuesday in Hilary Term next, before us at our Supreme Court at Fredericton, that in inspecting the record process and proceedings aforesaid, we may cause further to be done thereupon, for amending the said error, as of right and according to the laws and customs of Canada shall be met to be done.

Signed S. L. Tilley, Lieut. Governor, James G. Mitchell, L. A. Curry, attorney and clerk in court.

York to wit: Let a writ of error issue, directed to B. Lester Peters, Esquire, our judge of our county court, of the county of the city and county of Saint John, for the removal of a certain indictment, whereon a verdict of guilty has been rendered against Cephas Burpee Welton and Edward C. Randall for a certain misdemeanour for a conspiracy entered into by them and one Sydney Welton and Gideon D. Reid, to defraud the Total Abstinence Life Association, of America, of the sum of three thousand dollars.

Returnable in Her Majesty's Supreme Court, at Fredericton, on the first Tuesday in Hilary Term next.

ANDREW G. BLAIR, Atty. General.

It is a questionable whether the position of Rev. Sidney Welton as he is at present—rejected by his church and called upon by the denomination of which he is a member to explain his conduct—is to be preferred to that of the men now lying in the jail.

At a recent meeting of his congregation the question of his resignation was considered in a serious manner. There were a large number of the members present and the majority of them appeared to be in favor of retaining Mr. Welton, at least for a time. But the minority was obstinate and, in consequence, the debate was heated and prolonged.

One good old lady who had an idea that PROGRESS was every where seemed to think that there was a representative at the meeting and expressed a wish that he be put out. PROGRESS was not there, however, and the old lady was soon pacified. Her wish was that nothing should go to the public, but the members of the congregation were not so particular and talked about the proceedings quite openly.

That member of the congregation who happened to be on the jury took a strong stand against Mr. Welton being retained and his voice had much influence. One gentleman who was on the opposite side said that the minority of the congregation should give in to the wishes of the majority but someone quickly said that if the very small minority on the jury had given in to the wishes and opinions of the majority the question of whether Mr. Welton should be retained or not would not be for them to decide.

At any rate the decision which reached the public is that Mr. Welton is not likely to minister much if any longer for his own congregation.

PROGRESS is for sale in Boston at "King's Chapel News Stand,"—Corner of School and Tremont streets.