

TO DO WITH THE INSANE.

THINGS SUGGESTIVE OF THOUGHT ON ASYLUM MANAGEMENT.

An Institution in Which Every One has an Interest Managed by a Father and His Son—There Should be Some Competent Supervision of the Management.

A few weeks ago, PROGRESS recorded and commented upon an occurrence on the grounds of the Provincial Lunatic asylum, publishing the account upon the authority of a gentleman—an eye-witness—who saw, he said, a number of patients hitched to a plough and using it in the preparation of cultivation.

The superintendent of the asylum was away at the time, but when he returned he published an indignant letter of denial (?).

Dr. James Steeves, sr., is superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic asylum, and his son, Dr. James Steeves, jr., is assistant superintendent. The former receives a salary of \$1,200 per annum and the latter \$800. Both of these gentlemen are lodged and boarded in the building and provided with many additional comforts which only gentlemen of means can afford.

No person, so far as PROGRESS can learn, finds fault with their salaries or comforts. The general hope is that the gentlemen appreciate and enjoy the good things of their lives.

The assertion can safely be made that the people of New Brunswick have a greater interest in the asylum for the insane than in any other public institution. There are between 400 and 500 inmates, who come from every county, every parish in the province. Their friends remember them, and watch with pitying interest for any news, good or bad, from the only place they are allowed to place them, the one place where a cure, if possible, is supposed to be effected. The only reports which should be looked for from such an institution are those of the superintendent relative to the condition of the patient, their friend or relative.

It sometimes happens that a patient reports himself; that is to say, he wanders from the grounds, or, in other words, escapes and finds his way home, which in most cases he leaves again in the care of his keepers.

PROGRESS will have but little to say of the frequent escapes which can be reported from that institution. It is perhaps a difficult matter to keep a strict watch on men who are looking out for such chances, but the public gets an idea when patients escape, wander through the country and finally die of starvation, when patients go down to the falls and leap to death, when a patient is found dead in early winter within a few yards of the building, frozen stiff, when the police of Portland and the city frequently arrest the strays, that everything is not conducted as it should be in the home for the insane.

One would imagine that with 400 patients at least requiring daily attention that two men would be very busy and outside practice could not be taken up. PROGRESS is not aware whether the terms of Dr. Steeves' engagement as superintendent of the asylum allow him to give outside patients his attention. It only knows that he has engaged in outside practice.

Since this question of management came up, several inquiries have been made why there was a stated visiting day or days at the asylum. The answer is with the superintendent. It may be that it is more convenient for him to show visitors around on certain days each week, but uncharitable people will pass remarks and declare that the management of an institution which cannot bear the light of every day had better be investigated.

Of the treatment which the patients receive, PROGRESS has no authoritative opinion to give, but it delights in putting people in the way to get an answer. Professional men are, as a rule, conservative in their strictures upon such matters, but if any one has sufficient interest at stake to inquire from his or her medical adviser his opinion of asylum management and the treatment, there is a surprise in store for the querist.

The men and women who have the greatest interest in the asylum, in the welfare and comfort of their unfortunate friends, are not apt to proclaim this fact to the world. Such a calamity is in nearly every instance regarded as the family skeleton, and as a rule, people do not converse easily and freely upon such subjects.

Notwithstanding these checks upon public discussion, there is a great deal of talk about the asylum and its management, and it is often of a very unfavorable nature.

Many persons whom PROGRESS has talked with consider it an outrage that the two men who exercise almost absolute control in this institution should be so nearly related. They say that if any person in the asylum has a watchful eye upon the superintendent it should be the assistant superintendent, and vice versa. Can any one suppose for an instant that the present superintendent would report the assistant

for wrong doing or the assistant the superintendent?

PROGRESS does not say that either of these gentlemen needs a report of this nature but, with hundreds of others, it declares against the principle that the management and control of such an institution should be in the hands of a father and his son.

UNION STREET OF THE FUTURE.

It Has a Grip on the Boom, and Property Owners Make Their Own Rents and Choose Tenants.

"I am going to make a prediction," said a prominent merchant to PROGRESS: "The Union street of the future will be the street of the city."

Present appearances would indicate that such a prediction may become a fact, in part at least. Union street today is so far ahead of that thoroughfare ten years ago that it is hard to realize the change. It is a street of business, small businesses to be sure, but cash business. PROGRESS ventures the assertion that credit has found fewer holes on Union street than on any other business thoroughfare in town. The dealers keep good articles, and while they manage to let the people know this, they spend little time and less money upon window decorations. Their best customers are country people, who prefer cheap figures to ornamented plate glass fronts with prices to match.

If there is a boom in any part of town, Union street has got its grip on it. The news of the street railway going through it warmed the hearts of real estate owners who are fortunate enough to own blocks on either side. There were a dozen applicants for every vacant store worth occupation and rents moved like magic. A gentleman told PROGRESS that he had had scores of advance applications for his stores on that street in the event of them becoming vacant. They are leased, however, and at good prices.

When the paving is finished the street will be improved 1,000 per cent. There is no street, save Mill or Charlotte, which can boast of so much or so heavy traffic, and smooth block pavement will make it much easier for horse and man.

PROGRESS joins in the above prediction, adding the belief that before another decade has passed every business street will be paved; that property owners will live on their rents; that credit will be as scarce everywhere as on Union street at present; that with the advent of a cash system every man's credit will be so valuable that not one will ask it.

Victoria School Matriculants.

Nine bright young ladies of the Victoria school have been undergoing matriculation examinations this week. They are Miss Alice K. Walker, Miss Edith M. Clarke, Miss Marion Shaw, Miss Harriet Clark, Miss Gertrude Hanington, Miss Edith Hanington, Miss Emma McFarlane, Miss Mary Johnston, Miss Helen Walker. Four of these young ladies, Miss Alice Walker and Misses Mary Johnston, Edith Hanington and Harriet Clark, underwent last week the examinations prescribed by McGill University and Bishop's college, Lennoxville, for the title of associate in arts as well as for matriculation in these two widely known universities.

The first named nine ladies worked the University matriculation examinations. Prof. Stockley presided.

Rev. W. O. Raymond and Mr. John March were acting deputy examiners of the Canadian colleges, but the questions were set in Montreal and the answers forwarded each day as they were written to the Royal society for the advancement of learning. The results are looked for in about a fortnight. About 185 young ladies throughout Canada underwent the same examinations at the same time, but as this is the first time St. John high school work has been tested, the result is awaited with interest.

Among the Oddfellows.

Pioneer lodge initiated two members last evening. Beacon lodge will work the initiatory degree on one Tuesday evening, and the first, second and third degrees on two others. Canton Latour will make two chevaliers Thursday, and the committees appointed from the several lodges, encampments and Cantons to arrange for the excursion, noted last week, will meet Wednesday evening in Oddfellows hall at 8 o'clock. The meeting is called by grand representative Cushing and grand warden Wilson.

They Are Overworked.

In a communication to this paper, "Commercial" complains that the train baggage-masters on the J. C. R. are compelled to do extra night-work during the summer season, for which they receive no compensation, and that those on express trains are overworked at all seasons, having charge of all stores, tickets and moneys used and collected by the station agents, besides being obliged to handle and stow baggage between stations.

Sewing machines of all kinds repaired by experienced mechanics, at Bell's, 25 King street.

THE CHURCH NOT FALSE

TO THE WESLEYAN DOCTRINE OF CHRISTIAN PERFECTION.

Rev. W. W. Brewer Has something to Say Concerning Rev. Mr. Cowperthwaite's Letter, and Pays His Respects to Rev. Joshua Gill, Perfectionist.

"Did you read the statement by Rev. Mr. Cowperthwaite, published in PROGRESS last week?" was asked of Rev. W. W. Brewer, Thursday.

The busy pastor of Centenary church laid down his pen, ran his fingers through his hair and smiled as though an amusing recollection had just crossed his mind. "Yes, I read it," he said.

"How far do you agree with his definition of Christian perfection?"

"I agree with Wesley's definition, of course."

"Have you anything to add on that point?"

"I can best answer that by quoting the statement which the St. John preachers' meeting lately united upon:

Christian perfection is the maturity of grace and holiness which established adult believers attain to under the Christian dispensation; but is especially to be regarded as a maturity of holy love; love which counteracts and expels all antagonistic influences and moulds the soul into the image of God.

"That is a pretty full definition, and it is hardly necessary to supplement it."

"And that definition is a fair presentation of the views held by the denomination?" was asked.

"Yes. There is no difference of opinion on the doctrine, as far as we Methodist preachers, represented by the St. John preachers' meeting, are concerned. A comparison of notes at a recent preachers' meeting showed that we do and have during our ministry preached this doctrine and urged it upon our people."

"This last statement of yours doesn't seem to agree with this, which appears in a letter written from St. John to the *Advocate of Bible Holiness*, by Rev. Mr. Gill," said the reporter, calling Mr. Brewer's attention to the following paragraph:

There are a good many in the various churches who are clearly in the experience, but no church gives the subject any encouragement, except the Queen Square Methodist, where the pastor both enjoys the blessing and leads others in.

"I have simply to say that he does not speak the truth," was Mr. Brewer's emphatic rejoinder.

"Rev. Mr. Cowperthwaite has said: 'The strongest opposition in the Methodist ministry, here and elsewhere, to the present Holiness movement comes, I think, from a few men who have at some time been identified with it.' How would you answer this charge?"

"I know of no ministers at present connected with the St. John preachers' meeting who have been members of the Holiness association."

"You were never a member?"

"No."

"How then would you explain this paragraph in Mr. Cowperthwaite's statement?"

"To me it is unexplainable."

"Do you know anything of the origin of this Holiness association?"

"As far as I know, it originated some 20 or 25 years ago. From that time there has been in progress what is known as a Holiness movement, crystallizing in variously-styled Holiness associations with certain specific objects, the leading of which is to promote Christian holiness among the churches. Doubtless the aim of these organizations is a worthy one. There are excellent and conscientious Christian people who have embarked in them. And in submitting to an interview on this subject I feel it would ill-become a Christian and a Methodist to disregard the Wesleyan injunction that we should not deal harshly with those who may err. My only purpose in answering your inquiries is the hope of offering certain suggestions which seem to me to be in the interests of peace and for the advantage of the cause of Christ. I would most pointedly and emphatically repeat that we do teach, as Methodist ministers, 'holiness unto the Lord.' I run no risk, I think, in asserting that in the Scriptures the word 'holy,' or its synonym, 'sanctified,' is applied to all degrees of religious life and experience, from pardon to glory; and that from the very outset God requires holiness in heart and life, of which, through grace, every true believer possesses a measure from the moment of his regeneration. The question then arises in my mind, What reason or warrant is there for taking a word of general application to religious life and conditions, giving it a narrow, specific application to a particular religious state, organizing a campaign on that issue and condemning as unholiness all who do not accept the exclusive signification of the term employed? For myself, I have charity enough to believe that all the evangelical churches are organizations for the promotion of 'holiness to the Lord,' as taught in the Scriptures. Therefore, from this broad platform, I cannot see the need of a movement or an organization which stands forth as a constant intimation that the evangelical churches of the world, formed on the

solid basis of God's word, are not promoting Scriptural holiness, and that is left for a few who alone can utter this modern shibboleth, to accomplish this mighty work."

"Admitting, for the sake of argument, that other churches are not working on the line of holiness—could that charge be brought against the Methodist church with any degree of truth?"

"I stand amazed at the audacity of any man who will assert that the Methodist church of Canada is not working in this very line. We believe, with Wesley, that God's design in raising up the Methodist church was to spread scriptural holiness through the world. This the church, by her multifarious agencies, has been doing. Our hymns, our testimonies, our sermons, and all the agencies at work, are for the carrying out of this design. There are in connection with many of our churches bands specially for the promotion of scriptural holiness. Therefore, I am led to ask what good end can be subserved by holiness associations made up mainly of Methodists and the disaffected of other churches, but entirely independent of the direction and jurisdiction of the church, and whose existence and teaching continually give out the impression that the ordinary and regularly-organized agencies of the Methodist church are doing an insignificant and almost unimportant work, and little or nothing at all for the promotion of scriptural holiness. If it could be proved that the Methodist church has abandoned this cardinal point of doctrine, and thrown away this foundation stone of her faith, and ceased to teach from pulpit, press and classroom this doctrine, the very essence of her life, and that her ministers and membership are strangers, on the whole, to the experience of a life 'hid with Christ in God'—then, and then only, would there be any need of Holiness associations other than the church itself."

"Mr. Cowperthwaite says that he and his associates are not 'Come-Outers.' What, in your opinion, is the trend of their movement?"

"It may possibly be a grave misconception on our part; nevertheless, it does appear to us that the outcome of the movement is the formation of a faction in our 'societies' in which gather those who arrogate to themselves the right of free criticism on the religious, the exact moral stature, of their fellow church members, and a general release from a hearty support of the regular agencies of church work. Becoming identified with these, the really devoted and useful members who are drawn into the movement are placed in a false position, and unwittingly give character to something antagonistic to the church. It behooves those who think they have attained 'perfection's height,' in the scriptural sense, to give earnest heed to certain of Mr. Wesley's admonitions to such, particularly the sixth (see Wesley's *Plain Account of Christian Perfection*), and beware of anything tending in the direction of a schism."

The St. Andrews Boom.

Work on the public park is to be pushed on at once vigorously. A gentleman specially versed in such matters is daily expected from Boston to take charge. Surveyors have been steadily at work on the syndicate's lands the past few weeks and the result of their labors will soon be more definitely known.

Mr. B. F. DeWolfe will at once begin the construction of a large modern-styled house on Water street. The house at present on the site where he proposes to build will be moved back for a barn or ell.

The extensive improvements being made by Mr. W. E. Mallory will greatly add to the appearance of the locality in which he resides.

The syndicate having bought the corner lot on Water street from Mr. R. Robinson, intend erecting a brick office on it. The upper stores to be used as offices for the Land company and the lower to be fitted up for the probable use of a bank.

The Calais "syndicate" seem to lack the necessary sand to carry out the extensive ideas they had in their head. Don't be afraid, gentlemen, the boom is bound to materialize.

They Have Been There Before.

Messrs. L. R. Ross and William Kelly, the well-known railway men, went fishing at Nauwigawauk, Monday. Of course they caught 30 fine trout. Who ever went fishing and did not? The fishermen left their "catch" in a box for the night, but when they went to look for their fish again, what remained of them was frightful to see. The people of the house had only one cat. It seemed a good deal of work for one cat, but who else could have done it? So the cat had to stand the blunt. The fishermen did not bring any trout home with them. Perhaps it was because there are no fish stores at Nauwigawauk.

Required to Wear Uniform.

At a recent meeting of the commissioners of the general public hospital, a resolution was passed requiring the attending nurses to wear a certain uniform hereafter, the material of which it is made to be washable.

AN HOUR IN THE EAST

AMONG THE PLACES AND PEOPLE OF "LALLA ROOKH."

The Delightful Entertainment Which is to be Given in Aid of the Institute Fund—Illustrations and Those Who Will Take Part in Them.

If the Mechanics' Institute does not renew its youth in the presence of the brightness and beauty that will be gathered within it next Thursday evening, it doesn't deserve an extension of its lease of life!

The Scenes from *Lalla Rookh* which, under the competent direction of Mrs. Thos. Temple, so pleasantly interested Fredericton society, when given there for the benefit of the Victoria hospital, will be the attractive evening's programme; and 30 of St. John's most popular young ladies and gentlemen will lend the charm of their presence to the picturesque illustrations which Moore's famous poem brings before one's eyes.

Four principal scenes, embracing seventeen groupings, will be represented.

In the "Veiled Prophet of Khorassan," which is the illustration first to be shown, Mokanna and Zelica are the principal figures at the opening. Ladies are observed behind the curtains and richly dressed courtiers, carrying braziers, lend an air of movement to the group, while slaves await their bidding. The scene changes. Mokanna, half-reclining on his couch, reveals his soul in a soliloquy. Zelica, horror-stricken, listens, and as her unconscious exclamation declares her presence, the Veiled Prophet shows his face and she falls fainting. Next comes a garden scene, with groups of maidens dancing in the distance, Azim resisting their wiles. Following this, in the same surroundings, Azim, with outstretched arms, invites Zelica, who springs to meet him. The last is an out-door castle scene, where Azim and the Caliph are the principals, while soldiers and slaves make up the setting. Azim strikes the silver veil and discovers Zelica and the scene closes to music.

In the first scene of the next illustration, "The Paradise of the Peri," the lover dies in the presence of the maiden. In the second, the boy kneels at the sound of the vesper bell, and the man weeps and kneels beside him. The Peri hovers over all.

Hinda, Hafed and the Sultan are the principals in the third illustration, "The Fire Worshippers," which includes eight scenes. In the first, Hinda gazes from the tower window upon Hafed, who is coming up the rock. The second is an interior: Hinda discovers her Hafed to be an impious Ghebir. In the next scene, Hafed points to the signal-lights and takes his leave. Following this, the Sultan tells Hinda of the proposed destruction of the Ghebirs, and the last four scenes carry the lovers through their partings and meetings, until the end shows Hafed on the funeral pyre and Hinda the instrument of her own destruction.

The last illustration, "The Feast of the Roses," will be, perhaps, the most magnificent of all.

Among the ladies and gentlemen who will make Moore's descriptions real to the beholders, will be: Mrs. Charles Coster, Mrs. Stratton, Mrs. Edw. Simonds, Misses Wright, Nellie Troop, B. Drury, Lilian Frazier, Ada Bayard, Agnes and Belle Dever, Fannie King, Mary Sturdee, Belle Nicholson, Nellie Snider, Flora and Bessie Adams; Dr. M. F. Bruce (who will impersonate the Sultan), Messrs. Schofield, Keator, A. J. Glazebrook, George A. Haggerty, D. R. Jack, Fred Temple, Fred McMillan, J. Vroom, Ludlow Robinson, W. O. Purdy and Charles Burpee, and Master Leslie Thompson.

Descriptive passages of the poem will be read, during the entertainment, by Mr. G. Herbert Lee.

A feature of the evening will be the singing of the Orphans quartette, who will render the Canadian Boat Song. In the same connection may be mentioned the music of the Fusiliers band, whose services have been kindly volunteered by Col. Blaine. It should also be noted that 20 men of the Fusiliers have tendered their assistance, which has been gladly received, and will take part in the groupings.

The entertainment will be under the patronage of Sir Leonard and Lady Tilley. Of course, everyone will wish to see these scenes from *Lalla Rookh*. The only regret which PROGRESS feels in this connection is that the Institute will be unable to hold more than half of those who will want to visit it, Thursday night.

The Normal School Examinations.

The final examinations at the Normal school will begin on Tuesday. There are a few changes from previous examinations. There is but one central station, at Fredericton this year, where candidates for license have to present themselves. Dr. Burwash of Sackville examines all the candidates in reading and it is expected that the examination will be more rigid than heretofore. In addition to this there is to be an examination in domestic economy, for which Mrs. Carr, principal of the young ladies, high school, St. John, is the examiner. This is a step in the right direction.

A GREAT GATHERING.

Arrangements for the Inter-provincial Institute—Who will probably be present.

Principal Mullin, of the New Brunswick Normal school, and Mr. F. H. Eaton, of the Nova Scotia normal school, were in St. John a few days ago consulting with the local committee consisting of Mr. G. U. Hay, Inspector W. S. Carter, and Superintendents March and Hayes, concerning the arrangements to be made for holding the Inter-provincial institute in St. John, July 15, 16 and 17.

It is expected that it will be the greatest gathering of prominent educationalists ever held in the maritime provinces. The premiers of the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island have expressed their willingness to attend.

The Mechanics' Institute has been engaged for the entire session, and all meetings held there will be open to the public. Sir William Dawson, Dr. T. H. Rand, Dr. Weldon, M. P. for Albert, and other distinguished Canadians interested in educational affairs, have promised to be present, as well as Col. and Mrs. Parker from the United States and Dr. Fitch, of England, who, with his wife and family, are now travelling in America. Each evening of the session there will be a public meeting, addressed by some of these and other notables. On the first evening an address of welcome will be given by His Worship Mayor Thorne.

Arrangements have been made with the different railroad and steamship companies by which reduced rates will be given to those attending. Good music will be provided at each meeting, and generally a very pleasant gathering is looked for.

Arrangements are being completed for an excursion to Fredericton on the last day of the session. It will probably be by rail, by which an opportunity will be afforded to spend a few hours in Fredericton and visit the normal school, the university and other points of interest, as well as Marysville and what is to be seen there.

A very large attendance is expected, and there is no doubt citizens will endeavor to make the visiting strangers feel at home, and not be outdone in hospitality by other places on occasions of this kind.

We Will Go to Day's Landing.

That's the decision of the St. Andrew's Young People's association and PROGRESS is going to desert the office July 2 and go to Day's landing. It advises every man, woman and child who wants a good day's pleasure to go to Indian-town that morning, board the fine steamer at the wharf and give themselves up to the charm of a picnic in the country. It is the first picnic announced and it will be first in every respect. The efficient committee, consisting of Messrs. W. C. Whittaker, W. Stewart, Chas. Leach, W. McLean and A. H. Bell will make arrangements for every one's pleasure and will only ask him or her 40 cents for their trouble in the shape of a ticket. A fine programme of sports, including ladies' and gentlemen's archery, will be given. Two boats will leave Indian-town; one in the morning, another in the afternoon.

The Newsboys' Grand Time.

PROGRESS' newsboys had a grand time last Saturday. There were more than a score of them, and the four leaders sold 531 papers. Joseph Irvine headed the list with 186; Fred Chamberlain was second, with 130; Douglas McCarthy disposed of 115, and George Freeze sold an exact 100. The prizes are given each week.

Its First Commencement.

The 23rd annual commencement of St. Joseph's college, Memramcook, takes place on the evening of June 21. For the first time in the history of the college, the faculty will confer degrees, and hence the exercises will constitute their first really academic commencement. The alumni orations will be delivered by Geo. V. McInerney, LL. B., and Hon. P. P. Poirer.

A Plate Glass Front.

The King street store occupied by Messrs. Manks & Co. will soon be wonderfully improved by plate glass windows. Messrs. Manks' stock is complete and varied enough to deserve the largest plate windows on the street and PROGRESS ventures that the improvement will be worth all the money spent on it.

She Ought to Learn.

St. John girl (who has just finished playing and singing a "fashionable" song in a "fashionable" way)—"How do you like my singing, uncle James?"

Uncle James (an old-fashioned man)—"Oh, you can play and sing that piece very well. You ought to learn the words of it."

They Want a Clean Street.

The merchants on Prince William street, between Chubb's corner and the Bank of Montreal, are taxed 15 cents each to pay a man to keep the paving clean. The plan is one of Mr. McMillan's, and works well. The block pavement looks better when free from dirt and paper.