

PROGRESS.

W. K. REYNOLDS, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, \$1 a year, in advance; 50 cents for six months; 25 cents for three months; free by carrier or mail. Papers will be stopped promptly at the expiration of time paid for.

ADVERTISEMENTS, (contract), \$15 an inch a year. The edition of PROGRESS is now so large that it is necessary to put the inside pages to press on Thursday, and no changes of advertisements will be received later than 10 a.m. of that day. Advertisers will forward their own interests by sending their copy as much earlier than this as possible.

News and opinions on any subject are always welcome, but all communications should be signed. Manuscripts unsolicited to our purpose will be returned if stamps are sent.

EDWARD S. CARTER, Publisher and Proprietor.

Office: No. 27 Canterbury St. (Telegraph Building)

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, OCT. 5.

CIRCULATION, 6,000.

THIS PAPER GOES TO PRESS EVERY FRIDAY AT TWELVE O'CLOCK.

HOPE YOU WILL LIKE IT.

Within a comparatively short time, the duties of the business department of PROGRESS have increased to such an extent as to make constant and pressing demands on the time and attention of the publisher. Arrangements have therefore been made with Mr. W. K. REYNOLDS, who was connected with the staff at an earlier period in the history of the paper, to assume the position of editor.

PROGRESS has no reason to complain of the treatment accorded to it by a great and growing constituency, which sends substantial encouragement every day of the week, and every week of the year.

THEY SHOULD GO.

A growing evil, for which there appears to be no present remedy, is the disfigurement of our streets and squares by unsightly telegraph poles. It is very well to talk of our increased facilities for telegraphing, telephoning, electric lighting and other things, but there is such a thing as having civilization at too great a cost. Our best thoroughfares are already marred by the objectionable posts, and still more are in course of erection. On Waterloo street there is evidence of an intention to make a triple row of them. This is too much. There should be a limit somewhere, but there is not likely to be until there is legislation to force the wires to their proper place underground. Such an enactment must be made some time, and the sooner the better.

Apart from the sentimental question of spoiling the appearance of the streets, there is a very grave danger in case of fire. The wires not only retard any attempt to reach the upper stories of buildings with ladders, but where some of them belong to an arc light system there is direct danger to life. There is death in their touch. True, they may be cut with the aid of rubber gloves and insulated shears, but even then, if there is water enough to supply new conductors, there is a risk. Besides, a live wire when cut may throw itself around the vicinity in such a way as to be infinitely more dangerous than before.

Danger or no danger, the poles and wires are a nuisance. They should go.

IS IT SUBTERFUGE?

Three months ago, CHARLES WATTS, the secularist, offered to meet in public discussion any minister of Halifax, or any one whom the ministers of Halifax would endorse. At what appears to have been a business meeting held last Sunday evening, presided over by Rev. CLARK BRADEN, a resolution was adopted denouncing the offer of Mr. WATTS "as an act of ignorant assurance or of cool impertinence." The ground for this denunciation was the fact that Mr. WATTS demanded an endorsement of others, and did not offer to furnish one of himself. It was therefore resolved that whenever WATTS should furnish an endorsement of himself, signed by every citizen of Halifax whom it was claimed gave such endorsement, believers in the bible would meet it with as strong an endorsement of BRADEN, signed by ten times as many, commissioning BRADEN to meet WATTS.

The good people of Halifax, though they have taken time enough to consider the matter, do not seem to have grasped the purport of Mr. WATTS' offer. As we understand it, from the preamble to the resolution, he does not require an endorsement of Mr. BRADEN or any other minister. As he wishes the issue to be clearly understood as between himself and the clergy, however, he does ask that any layman who takes the platform shall be endorsed as representing the clerical views. To an unprejudiced mind this would seem fair enough, and the action of the meeting in question would seem like an attempt to evade the discussion. The tone of "bluff" in offering to furnish ten names to one, rather confirms this idea.

Real, vital, practical Christianity—that religion which is embodied in the everyday life of the good man, and has its foundation in the teachings of CHRIST,—has nothing to fear from the attacks of a thousand men like WATTS. It will bear discussion, and shine brighter for it. If it would not, it might well be considered an idol of clay, which would be better broken. Whatever cannot stand the test of criticism belongs not

to the civilization of the nineteenth century.

Whether it would be advisable to meet a practiced debater and perhaps sophisticated reasoner, like WATTS, on his own chosen field, is another matter. The majority of clergymen, unable to rebut his assertions on the spot, might fail to cover themselves with glory, and, for that reason, probably, no attempt was made to confute him in St. John. It was open to the ministers of Halifax to pursue an equally dignified course. It would have been better for any to have done so, rather than to adopt a course which, to those at a distance at least, savors of evasion and subterfuge. They will probably hear from Mr. WATTS.

A LATTER DAY FAD.

"Nationalism," which is a sort of half-and-half socialism, dating its origin from a book called "Looking Backward," written by one EDWARD BELLAMY, is giving employment to the lungs and pens of a number of amiable cranks in various parts of the United States. It was started in Boston, where most fads begin, by the members of a mutual-admiration society, and its platform is "the progressive nationalization of industry." When it becomes as strong as the Republican party, it will ask the nation, as now existing, to take charge of the business of the country. At present, it is drumming up recruits.

BELLAMY's book, which is neither a novel nor an argument, seems to have received a good deal more attention than its merits demand, during the last year or so. The picture which it draws of life at the close of the twentieth century is to the ordinary mind an argument against socialism. It is too unreal, or if it could be conceived as real, it would be a life of thralldom at which the ordinary free man would rebel. The state becomes everything, and the individual nothing. There is no incentive to active, healthy life, and under such conditions most people would be resigned to die, in the hope of reaching a place where existence had less monotony. One page of GROLUND'S "Co-operative Socialism" will do more to commend socialism to a rational mind than all that BELLAMY ever wrote or seems capable of writing.

Socialism is the radical remedy proposed for levelling the inequalities of society and alleviating the misery of mankind, by giving the ideal state everything, and receiving in return a maintenance of all classes. Competition is eliminated from the life of humanity. There is no struggle, and consequently no ambition. Nationalism is an emasculated form of the same thing, made respectable by the presence of clergymen and Massachusetts reformers. Nationalism is a fad, and as such is being worked for all it is worth. E. E. HALE is one of its advocates, and another is Rabbi SOLOMON SCHINDLER, a learned Jew, who is rather fond of newspaper notoriety. He is translating BELLAMY's book into German, but it is doubtful if that race of practical thinkers will go into raptures over the work.

The nationalists seek to "nationalize" the telegraph, telephone, railroads, and express business, just as the post office has been nationalized, regardless of the fact that all these institutions are more economically and better managed now than if under government control. They do not propose anything very sweeping or radical at the outset. They will try it a little at a time, as the man cut off the dog's tail. At present they have only some clubs, but the next move will be a national league and a party platform. After that the end is not hard to foresee.

The new form of socialism is not likely to succeed, not only because it is in bad hands, but because it is not in accord with the spirit of the age. While it is a humiliating fact that the great bulk of the race likes to be governed, it is equally true that the tendency of the times is towards less government than in the past. There was a time when a king or a governor was a very much greater man than he is now. The people are beginning to learn, too, that while they are supposed to govern themselves, the actual ruling is done by political bosses and professional politicians. Under these circumstances they are apt to regard the state as a great cuttle-fish, and to allow it to seize as little as possible. Had it not been for such a feeling, the harbor of St. John might have been put in commission. The people distrusted the state.

Neither nationalism nor socialism are likely to prevail in an age when the sovereignty of the individual is not only asserting itself more and more, but is conceded by more liberal laws in the direction of personal freedom of action. There is just this to be said of sensible socialistic literature, among which "Looking Backward" is not included. It points out what is wrong in our social system, and it teaches the masses to reason and think. It is a process of evolution in the development of better things, and as such it has done, and will do, much good.

Attorney-General BLAIR, in acknowledging receipt of a \$4 prize from the Moncton exhibition, says that in the future he will devote increased energy to colt raising, and expects marvellous results. No doubt. He has already succeeded in raising the devil in St. John, and the results, it is marvellous, are at least likely to be surprising, to him.



SUNDRY HITS AND HINTS.

It would be a graceful thing, as well as an act of justice, for the common council to make some provision for Mr. THOMAS C. HENNIGAR, who is thrown upon the world at an advanced age by the operation of the Union Act. Mr. HENNIGAR has been a faithful employee of the water commissioners for the last thirty two years. While he has not the strength and vigor for any very arduous work, there are doubtless minor positions in which he could still do very acceptable service. Something should be done for him.

Advocates of the Scott Act may find food for thought in the Transcript's statement that there have been 216 arrests in Moncton this year, against 157 in the corresponding period last year, and that "it is notorious that liquor is sold as freely as under the license system."

The Moncton Transcript rises to defend "boiler-plate" matter in an editorial paragraph which has five typographical errors in the first four lines. It would seem that, with some papers, "boiler-plate" is an improvement on original composition.

True for You.

Fully one-half of certain papers in New Brunswick are now filled with "boiler plate." PROGRESS gives as one of the objections to its use that the articles and sketches all have a Yankee cast. But the principal objection is that it deprives New Brunswick printers of employment at home. The New Brunswick newspaper that makes a public display of its love for the working-man and lessens its force to make room for boiler plate prepared for it by Boston or New York offices is a good deal of a fraud. The newspaper is sustained by the subscriptions and the advertisements of the business men of the place in which it is published, and it the greater part of the matter for it is procured in the United States, the patrons of the newspaper do not get return benefits that should accrue to them from the expenditure of wages. The Times employs ten or a dozen men, paying \$70 or \$80 a week in wages, in the mechanical department of the newspaper alone. The force might be reduced one-half, and a saving of a few dollars a week effected by the use of boiler plate, but that would scarcely be fair to the merchants who patronize and support the paper. PROGRESS does well to call attention to this growing evil in provincial journalism.—Moncton Times.

How to Please the Printer.

When you sit down to write a good story for PROGRESS, remember that the postage on newspaper manuscript is only one cent for four ounces, and that it is not necessary to economize by beginning close to the top edge of the page. Leave plenty of space between sentences, and make too many rather than too few paragraphs. All this is easily done, and it will greatly facilitate the work of both editor and compositor. Try it.

Will Fill the Bill.

Walter L. Sawyer, formerly of PROGRESS, is now assistant editor of that excellent weekly, the Boston Times. All who know him will be glad to hear that he has such a snug berth, and may be sure that he will fill the bill in his new position.

AT HER GRAVE.

Fair Lily, low Amid the later blossoms of the vale Death-stricken in the glow Of summer youth, while autumn winds assail Thy sister-blows; unless shall overflow The pent up fountain the full heart must burst. Therefore these tears we shed and thee bewail.

Those spirit-gleams That thro' the windows of Time's clay-house pour In clear and radiant streams, Fresh from within, contain a countless store Of life and love that are no idle dreams, But during trysts, immortal as the stars— Thou art not dead. Thou liv'st forevermore. A. H. CHANDLER. Dorchester, Sept. 28th, 1889.

400,000 thousand Envelopes, lowest prices at McArthur's 80 King street.

Yarns—About Yarns

AT "THE PRETTY STORE."

THE KNITTING SEASON has once more rolled around, and with it many inferior makes of YARN have appeared, being represented "Just as Good" as the more reliable brands. Consumers' attention is directed to the HALIFAX, HIGHLAND and BEE HIVE YARNS, which for general knitting purposes are unequalled. These three brands are known as "Baldwin's." See that the name is on each Hank.

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A Well-Known and Thoroughly First-Class Article is always Desirable Stock.

THE JEWEL RANGE, The New Model Range, And the PRIZE RANGE,

Are Goods of which this may truthfully be said. However, every one sold sell many more, for the user will advise their friends to buy no other. Thus to present profit is added future gain, and what is of more value, the reputation of furnishing Reliable Goods.

The exact reverse of this proposition is true of cheap and poorly constructed goods. They are dear at any price.

Call and examine our Stock. SHERATON & SELFRIDGE, 38 King Street, (Opposite the ROYAL HOTEL.) P. S.—JOBBER PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

They Meet Again.

At Moncton, Dr. Carlton and the Hon. D. L. Hanington have once more faced their enemies in the public arena—modern Daniels in a den of lions, and, like their great prototype, they have reduced the lions to a state of armed neutrality. The celebrated case came up last Saturday, this time before Judge Botsford, who gave judgement in favor of the defendant; but the indefatigable plaintiffs have appealed to a higher court, and the final hearing takes place at Fredericton on the 3rd. Verily the law is a mighty engine, and when once set in motion it is also mighty hard to stop.

The Editor Secured Some.

The republican form of government has lasted something more than a century in the United States, and in the hope of its admirers bids fair to continue for ages to come. But to thoughtful minds within the republic itself there are seen to be grave risks which threaten the permanence of the existing order of government. It is therefore with unfeigned regret that we see grave moral risks, explosive forces and the elements of social decay at work within the republican fabric.—Telegraph, 30th.

The chestnut crop this fall promises to be the biggest for many years, and the happy time of gathering it is at hand.—Telegraph, 30th.

Many young children become positively repulsive with sore eyes, sore ears, and scald heads. Such afflictions may be speedily removed by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Young and old alike experience the wonderful benefits of this medicine.—Advt.

Pullets Should be Laying.

Young pullets hatched in March and April ought all to be laying this month. Later hatched ones if not laying by November, will probably if left to themselves not lay before spring when eggs are down to fifteen cents per dozen. A well known poultry farmer showed us recently his account for last December with 125 pullets. The net profit for that month from eggs alone was \$39.39; from the same pullets in April following, the profit was \$14.97, and he got 50 dozen more eggs in April than in December. Now this is a striking lesson to all who keep hens for profit. Get all the eggs you can this dull year when other crops are short, as eggs always bring cash. Probably 45 cents per dozen by Christmas. Therefore get the pullets to laying early when prices are highest. Rev. S. W. Squires of Franklin, Mass., says: "For the purpose of seeing how many eggs I could obtain last winter from twelve hens, I used four large cans of Sheridan's Condition Powder. I believe it is the best preparation known to increase egg production. I saved part of the eggs for hatching after forcing the hens four months for all they were worth with the Sheridan's Powder, and I never had a greater per cent. of fertile eggs or more vigorous chickens. In brief, I do not believe I can afford to be without the Powder to give health and vigor to young hens." Six cases of Sheridan's Powder will pay a good dividend in eggs if you commence early. If you cannot get it near home, I. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House street, Boston, Mass., (the only makers of Sheridan's Condition Powder), will send for \$1.50, five packs; for \$1.20, a large 2 1/2 lb can, all post paid; six cans for \$5, express prepaid; one large can of Powder, also one year's subscription to the Farm-Poultry monthly, both sent postpaid for \$1.50. Sample copy of paper 5 cts. Send stamps or cash. Testimonials sent free.—Advt.

For cholera, cholera infantum, summer complaint, cramps and pains in the bowels, there is no remedy that can be more relied upon than Kendrick's Mixture, for children or adults.—Advt.

You can get all the new Novels at McArthur's, 80 King street.

MARRIED.

CARTER-FENEY—At Christ Church cathedral, on the 30th of Sept., by his Lordship the Metropolitan assisted by Rev. Finlay Alexander, subdean, and Rev. G. G. Roberts, rector of St. Ann's, Edward S. Carter, B. A., of St. John, to Alice Eliza, youngest daughter of George E. Fenevy, Esq., Queen's printer, Fredericton.

THE IMPERIAL TRUSTS CO., OF CANADA.

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The company accepts legal Trusts of every description; acts as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Receiver and Assignee; as Agent or Attorney for the transaction of business; the management of Estates, the Collection of Rents, Bills, Notes and other Securities; Negotiates Loans for Municipalities and other Corporations; Makes Investments and Realizes upon them for clients; Loans Money on Real Estate; Buys and Sells Stocks and Bonds on Commission, etc. Pamphlets containing full information may be had at the office, or will be sent to any address. #2 CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

WE have a few lengths of the 8c. Prints and the 15c. Dress Stuffs yet on our counter, but in a short time we won't have them. The following are the latest arrivals:

NEW RIBBONS,

— IN — White, Ivory, Coral, Sultan, Cardinal, Butterfly, Apple, Myrtle, Mexican, Langtry

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Silk Plushes, Black Gimps, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Frilling Albums, Hook and Eye Tape, Smallwares, Etc.

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