

PROGRESS.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

VANISHED DECORATIONS.

RECTORSIBBALD GIVES ORDERS IN THE INTERESTS OF PEACE.

The Deacons that Offended the Vestry Clerk are Removed—Some Opinions as to the Limits of Ritual in a Church that is Very Far From Ritualistic.

The Christmas decorations in St. Luke's church came down last Saturday, about two weeks earlier than such festive tokens are supposed to be removable by any interpretation of Anglican tradition. They usually remain until the Octave of the Epiphany, at the shortest, and sometimes for a much longer period. Rector Sibbald was the iconoclast, so to speak, and he gave the order not with a view to the establishing any precedent in ritual, but to secure peace and good will among the congregation.

The views of Mr. Richard Farmer, vestry clerk, on the subject of crosses and processions in the church, were made clear in PROGRESS last week. Mr. Farmer is a worthy citizen and holds that the Church of England is distinctly and always so Protestant that it has no more business with aggressively conspicuous crosses and loud swelling processions than it has with the holy water stoups and confessional boxes, which are supposed by all but very high ritualists to have been cast aside forever at the time of the Reformation. The rector and most of the congregation are not fully in accord with the views of the vestry clerk.

The rector and the vestry clerk have also differed on abstract questions of theology. The vestry clerk, following the inherent Protestant right of the private interpretation of scripture, has made a special study of the New Testament, and is understood to have a clear idea of what St. Paul meant to say, but omitted to record in his epistles. In his instruction of a recent confirmation class, he laid down the principle that if the minister were a bad man and did not mean to fulfil his duties in the proper spirit, those to whom he gave the communion did not receive the virtue of it. When the rector heard of this he took occasion to inform him that it was contrary to the express words of the Thirty-Nine Articles, and was not the teaching of the church. More than that, it was the embodiment of the Catholic doctrine of Intention. The clerk was firm, however, and the rector told him he would instruct the candidates that the teaching was wrong.

This among other things caused the relations between rector and clerk to be somewhat strained. When the former sought an explanation of the latter's coolness he was told that one of the grievances was that the Bishop was asked to the church too often, as his ways were not such as the congregation had inclined to in the past. To this the rector replied that the Bishop was his Father in God, and that so long as he knew him to be a good man his presence in the church would be a source of pleasure.

The Bishop was there not long ago, and on that occasion the rector wore a white stole. It belonged to the church, and it was among the "ornaments" which Mr. Sibbald found there when he took charge. There has been a certain element in the congregation which, while very far from having any tendency towards ritualism, has had a taste of the moderately ornate in the externals of worship. This white stole was procured during incumbency of Mr. Stevens, but that rector never wore it, and kept peace among the people by adhering to the severely simple black stole of the evangelical party. Mr. Sibbald would doubtless have again worn the white stole at the great festival of Christmas, but he refrained on the same principle that a prudent man avoids the display of a red handkerchief while making a short cut through the pastures in the grazing districts.

Since Mr. Sibbald's arrival there have been one or two other symptoms of a tendency to the aesthetic in the vicinity of the chancel. There was, for instance, that a high churchman would term an antependium but which a low churchman says is only a pulpit frontal, with a Greek monogram on it, and there was a bookmark in the Bible with an unmistakable passion cross on each end of it. To these no objection has been made, nor has it yet been proposed to abolish the cruciform panelling at the ends of the pews, or cross shaped designs in the stained glass windows.

The small cross shown in the Christmas decorations, however, seems to have had something in its composition which especially alarmed the vestry clerk and his friends. In this connection, the story is told of a young man who had the privilege of a sitting in a long pew which was never filled by the family of its owner. During the Sunday Christmas decorations were on exhibition, one of the pewholder's family whispered to the young man, "Just look at that cross—isn't it dreadful?" The young man replied that he did not see anything the matter with it, as it seemed to be properly constructed. Then he was told that the fact of there being a cross there at all

was the issue, and replied that he did not see any harm in that, either. The following week he received a "notice to quit" from the pewholder, the reason alleged being that the sitting was needed by members of the family.

Rector Sibbald is an orangeman and undoubted Protestant, but it is possible he may be suspected of ritualistic tendencies, not only from the fact that he is not opposed to the symbol of the cross in the abstract, but because the Mission church clergyman was made welcome at a deanery meeting at St. Luke's. Some of the congregation think it is enough to have the Bishop coming around there, and that the line should be drawn at a man who goes so far as to use incense in a church. Rector Sibbald, however, is understood to hold that while a cross does no harm as an ornament around the church, he would not have one on the altar—as he calls it—or communion table, as it is called by certain others.

The Christmas decorations have been removed, however, and it is understood the rector took this step with the condition subsequent that Mr. Farmer should resign the office of vestry clerk at or before Easter.

Mr. Farmer has long been an earnest and active worker in the congregation, and is the author of a small collection of hymns. Oddly enough, his poetic zeal has led him, in these hymns, not only to commend the sign of the cross in the baptismal office, but to endorse the singing of that eminently Catholic chorus of "Gloria in Excelsis Deo."

DR. BAYARD WILL RESIGN.

Why He Intends to Retire from the Board of the Hospital.

Dr. Bayard has announced that his connection with the General Public Hospital is about to end. He is still a member of the board, however, and will be until his resignation has been received and acted upon by the municipal council, under which body he holds his appointment.

Mr. George H. Clark has not yet resigned from the board. He, too, holds his place under the municipal council. Perhaps that is a factor in Dr. Bayard's desire to get out of the institution of which he was the founder and to the interests of which he has devoted more than a third of a century.

The determination of Dr. Bayard was announced on Thursday, at an adjourned meeting of the joint committee originally designed to investigate the case of Mr. Clark, but since resolved into a sort of a debating club on hospital management in all parts of the world.

Little was done at Thursday's session, because the secretary of the municipality and the secretary of the hospital had not found out which was secretary of the debating club, and so only a portion of the members knew there was to be a meeting. It had been thought that the opinions of the forty doctors of St. John on the question of admitting all physicians to hospital practice would add an interest to the proceedings, but only three of the forty put in an appearance. Dr. John Berryman and Dr. J. W. Daniel, who are not of the staff, gave their reasons why they and the others should be. Then the original purpose of the committee was incidentally brought to mind by Mr. Clark himself, who in order to be in line with the times produced an affidavit to the effect that he had not pocketed a commission on the three cows he had bought without consulting his colleagues.

Dr. Hetherington replied that this did not affect his original charge in the cow matter. He had not asserted that Mr. Clark stole, but that such methods gave a man an opportunity to steal.

The committee will have to meet again if it intends to report to the municipal council.

No one is surprised that Dr. Bayard has resigned. When PROGRESS sounded the alarm in the Clark case, he insisted on an investigation to vindicate the honor of the commissioners as a body. The next thing he knew, the suggestion was made that the commissioners, as a body, ought to be investigated, the inference being that there was, at least, mismanagement in the institution. Dr. Bayard and his colleagues courted the fullest enquiry, and offered every facility for it. The result showed there was nothing to be investigated, but that there was room for argument as to the admission of all the physicians to hospital practice.

As the cuttle fish darkens the water to escape in the obscurity of it, so the Clark matter has taken a back seat in the debate which has no possible connection with it. Dr. Bayard resigns because he has just cause to feel that he has had a right to less scant courtesy than has been accorded him. His high sense of honor forbids him to continue in the work which has been a labor of love to him.

Mr. Clark remains and is an attentive listener to the debate which has no reference to him and his methods.

IS BOUND TO COLLECT.

EVEN IF HE HAS TO SUE THE MAN WHO BEFRIENDED HIM.

City Collector Theakston is Gathering in the Halifax Taxes—He is Also Gathering in Some Who Were Supposed to be in No Danger of Arrest.

HALIFAX, Jan. 4.—One of the things talked about in this city during the past week, has been the outrageously ungrateful manner in which city collector Robert Theakston, has treated the man who elected him, or at all events did a very great deal towards electing him alderman, and who, virtually, secured for him the position he now holds; for it is generally conceded that had Mr. Theakston not been a member of the city council, he would not now be filling the office of city collector.

Six years ago, Mr. Theakston was a candidate for Ward IV, in this city. Being a strong temperance man—a P. W. P. of one of the city divisions of the Sons of Temperance—he expected and received much opposition from the licensed victuallers, who had in that year formed an association to protect their interests. Mr. Theakston saw that his only chances of election was to enlist the support of the temperance people. Accordingly he sought and received the assistance of a brother member of the Sons of Temperance, who resided in the ward, both candidates being Protestants. Mr. Theakston's friend, who is a Catholic, was of much service among his co-religionists, who turned out in large numbers to vote for the man who had been pictured to them as the embodiment of all that was fair and honorable. After a very exciting contest, Mr. Theakston was declared elected by the very small majority of two. He took the oath of qualification—that he was worth two thousand dollars clear of the world—and became the representative for Ward IV.

Shortly after his election as alderman, the office of city collector, the biggest plum, in the way of salary in the gift of the city became vacant, and Mr. Theakston was a very anxious applicant for the position, which he secured on the casting vote of the mayor. Every man, it is said, has one chance in his life time, and never was it realized more forcibly than in the case of Mr. Theakston, for within a very short time after his election, the firm of which he was the senior, made an assignment.

One would naturally suppose that Mr. Theakston would never forget the kindness of his brother member, who worked so hard and successfully for him but such is not so. The cardinal principles of the order—love, purity and fidelity—have been forgotten by him, at least in this case, and he sends a policeman and a summons after the very man whom he should most befriend. But what has this man done to incur the displeasure of the collector. He has not paid his taxes for the current year, something that ninety per cent of our citizens will not do for some months yet.

The collector's explanation of this very ungrateful act was, to say the least amusing. It was that he had telephoned his friend several times, and had not been able to get him, this certainly was very weak, considering that they met almost daily, and not once did the collector mention taxes.

The person sued is one of our most respectable citizens—one who has always paid a hundred cents to the dollar, and has never been known to have a dinner or collector of any kind come after him for money. This makes the collector's act more contemptible, considering that he has three or four sub-collectors whose duty it is to call on the citizens (they have been known to call a dozen times) and notify them of their arrearages.

It is said that the word gratitude cannot be found in the Bible. It looks very much as though it was omitted from some dictionaries—at least from that copy which the collector of tax's for the city of Halifax sees.

HE WANTS FIVE THOUSAND.

The Former Manager of Fishwick's Express Makes a Big Claim.

HALIFAX, January 4.—Mrs. Elizabeth Fishwick, of this city, who is contesting a claim made by L. A. Barnaby, the late manager of her business, for over \$5,000, is a remarkably business woman, able to hold her own with the best of the men. Her late husband, F. W. Fishwick, died some 14 years ago and left to her the control of "Fishwick's Express." During all those years Mrs. Fishwick has held the business together and has continued to make money out of it. Fishwick's express has agencies on the continent of Europe and it also keeps up a route to Newfoundland. In addition to the express business which bears her name Mrs. Fishwick has a large interest in the Canadian express company.

For 20 years or more L. A. Barnaby was manager of Fishwick's express. It appears from the Halifax daily papers, that Barnaby was removed from his position a year ago by Mrs. Fishwick, who had lost con-

fidence in him. Now Barnaby is endeavoring to make matters interesting by claiming from her \$5,000. He alleges that as trustee of the estate he advanced to the express business some \$3,200 which was never paid back to him, and he also brings in a claim for \$1,800 arrearages of salary. The advances which he asserts to have been made, Mrs. Fishwick admits in part, but says she can prove they were repaid long ago, and as for the balance and the salary arrearages she repudiates the claim in toto. Harry Fishwick, who is a corporal in the north-west mounted police, is here to give evidence on behalf of his mother. There has been considerable trouble between the parties to the action as to the possession of the books. The litigation has been relegated by the court to Recorder MacCoy; F. P. Bligh and W. C. Bishop, as arbitrators but it will be weeks before they get through the mazes of figures which has to be unravelled.



THE LATE REV. CYRUS H. RICE.

The above will be recognized as an excellent portrait of the promising young man whose tragic death, by his own hand, has caused equal surprise and regret. That his act was the result of unbalanced reason, due to continued ill health appears to be the solution of what would otherwise be a deep mystery.

SHARP METHODS DID NOT AVAIL.

How a Livery Stable Man Lost a Suit in the Equity Court.

It would not be fair to assume that the method of livery stable men are the same in regard to the treatment of the horses under their care, for if they approached those shown in a case in the city court a week ago, owners of horses had better start stable of their own.

Some five or six years ago Mr. A. H. Bell boarded his horse at Peter's stable, Princess street, and when he discontinued doing so he owed Mr. Peter's a few dollars; but since he had taken over another account of more than that of a friend of his to whom Mr. Peter's was indebted he gave himself no concern about the matter. Mr. Peter's knew that he had the contra account, since it was presented to him and he did not ask Mr. Bell for the amount due him. But still the accounts were never squared, and ran along in this fashion till a short time ago, when the account Mr. Bell held against Mr. Peter's becoming outlawed, the latter placed his account against Mr. Bell, which was only about five years old, in the city court for collection.

There was no doubt but that Mr. Bell's bill against Mr. Peter's was useless as an offset, since it was outlawed and for a time the former began to think that he would have to pay up, but the circumstances connected with removing his horse began to occur to him and he resolved to fight Peter's claim. He had taken his horse away because, in his opinion, it was not fed as he wanted it to be, and he proceeded to prove the fact. For this purpose he brought forward the hostlers who were there at the time and made them tell how the horses were fed. The result of it was that the magistrate decided in favor of Mr. Bell, and Mr. Peter's probably paid more in law costs than would have settled the outlawed account easily.

Wants Them to be Polite.

A correspondent says it is noticed by many patrons of the Street Railway that the company has been fortunate in procuring a nice looking lot of conductors and drivers, but thinks it would be well to try and find out if these gentlemen have too good an opinion of themselves, for if so it would mean more patronage for the cars than they are receiving at present. The correspondent thinks that conductors should be as polite and gentlemanly as possible but not to talk to passengers unless asked a question by them. This rule seems to be disregarded by some of the young conductors as when asked a question by a lady they generally answer promptly and go farther by entering into a long talk about the weather, motion of the cars, &c.

OPERA HOUSE AFFAIRS.

LOSING BIG MONEY WITH THE PRESENT COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting Postponed Because There Was No Financial Statement Ready—Some Suggestions For The Stockholders to Debate Upon.

The annual meeting of the opera house company was advertised for Thursday afternoon and the statement of the affairs of the corporation should have been laid before the stockholders present. Owing to the fact, however, that the financial statement was not prepared, the meeting was postponed until next Thursday.

No doubt there was a good deal that was not ready to lay before the shareholders—a good deal that they are much interested in. There should be some suitable explanation of the present attempt at opera in the house—some reason assigned why Mr. McCaffrey, whose only qualification appeared long ago to be a somewhat agreeable personality, should have been selected again to go to New York and bring something here that has lost much money and reputation to the house.

There should be some explanation of that feature of the management that permits the misleading advance notices that appear again and again in regard to the attractions billed to play in the house. "Honesty is the Best Policy" in theatrical matters as well as in everything else and the opposite policy pursued toward the public so far as the advance notices go has had an effect visible to every one.

The effect has been that, in spite of the tremendous personal effort of the members of the directorate, public opinion has been against them as manifested by the attendance at the performances.

PROGRESS has always spoken against notices of this character and, in fact, by its outspoken condemnation of this and its candid remarks upon the merits and demerits of the performances has lost all the advertising and printing given to it by the opera house company during the first months after the completion of the house. Nowadays when an unfavorable notice of performance appears in these columns some of the directors are in the habit of explaining the fact to the manager of the companies and others, that it is because no advertisements are given to PROGRESS or press courtesies extended to it. They forget, quite unintentionally, no doubt, the fact that when those so considered favors were given, PROGRESS had the same independence of expression. If the daily press had treated the performances in a similar way, and told the exact truth about them, there is no possible doubt that the opera house company would be to-day in a far more satisfactory condition, simply because it would not have been prudent to bring theatrical companies of questionable merit to the city.

Another thing that the stockholders should insist upon having is a regularly made out and printed statement of the affairs of the company. There should be a full financial report prepared by a competent accountant from the books of the company. PROGRESS questions if there are any books kept in regular shape by the company. This condition of affairs should not exist and the stockholders should see to it that no books are kept to their satisfaction that a set of books should be opened and kept the same as they are by other companies.

There is time before the meeting is held next week for a printed statement to be prepared and circulated among those interested. So far as the writer is aware the stockholders who have paid up their stock do not have even a plain certificate to show for their money. The stock may not be very valuable, but it is surely worth more than a collector's receipt slip.

There are a good many things connected with the opera house management that will bear inquiry. The few suggestions given above may lead to others.

Neat and Catchy Addresses.

The design of the New Year's address of the Globe newsboys this year was certainly unique and catchy, the matter tastefully arranged, and the whole effect such as to please the boys and their patrons. All of the other newspapers did well in this respect, but none of them gave the care and attention to the matter as the Globe did. The boys did well by the addresses, some of PROGRESS carriers making as high as \$20.00, and other of the lads in proportion to the number of papers that they carried.

Not In The Public Interest.

The steamer City of Monticello is laid up for repairs and the Bridgewater is on the bay route. The change is made no doubt in the interest of the company—it certainly is not in the interest of the travelling public. No one who made a passage from St. John to Digby in the Bridgewater would imagine for one instant that the company was enjoying a handsome subsidy from the Dominion government. The Bridgewater may serve the purpose for mail and freight but it has no business

to pretend to give comfortable accommodation for passengers. Its arrival at 3.30 a.m. was noted in one of the papers this week and there is a standing notice to the effect that freight will not be received after 4.30 in the afternoon. Why cannot the business hours of the freight office be the business hour of the merchants? A company that gets such substantial assistance from the people through the government should not forget the fact and for the convenience of the shipping agent or anyone else close the office in the middle of the afternoon.

JACOB BRADSHAW'S COURTSHIP.

The Romance That Has Not Been Told to the Equity Court.

Among all the peculiar evidence that has been given in the contest over the disposal of the late Jacob Bradshaw's money, nothing has been told of how he came to choose his third wife, who now seeks to have a decision in her favor. He was eccentric even in his courtship, such as it was, and the wife he got was not the one whom he had in view when he called to make the proposal.

Mr. Bradshaw, when he had reached the age of 82, found that he needed a house-keeper, and it apparently struck him as a bright idea to find the right kind of a woman and make her his wife. A well known and much esteemed maiden lady, living in St. John, presented herself to his mind as precisely the right kind of a person. He knew her by reputation as a nurse of many years experience, who had been present at the "first appearance on any stage" of many a youth and maiden. So he called at her residence to make his proposition.

She happened to be not at home, but her sister, who was a younger lady and a widow, was visiting at the house, and it was she who answered Mr. Bradshaw's inquiries. He was about going away, with the idea of calling again, when he had another idea, and remarked that the sister who was at home might do as well as the other. Entering the house he then and there made his proposition, in a business-like way, and the offer was accepted.

When the maiden sister returned home and learned the facts, it may be very well understood she felt she had a grievance. At a later date, however, it is reported she congratulated herself on her lucky escape from an alliance with a man who combined extraordinary eccentricity with exhaustive economy.

It Beat Even the Governor's Spread.

HALIFAX, Jan. 2.—Some persons are remarking on the fact that Lieut.-Governor Daly and Consul General Ingraham, did not exchange visits on New Year's day. Both officials held levees, and it is understood the Lieut. Governor intended calling on the representative of the United States, but the fact that the latter had not turned up at government house caused the Lieut. Governor to mark Mr. Ingraham's name off his list of calls. Just why Consul General Ingraham did not call on Lieut. Governor Daly is not known to the general public. The Consul General received in the parlor of the Queen hotel and those who called say his spread surpassed all others.

Why Aid. Outhit Resigned.

HALIFAX, Jan. 4.—Some time ago PROGRESS told of what looked like infractions of the "independence" of the city council act for which aldermen were in danger of losing their seats. Alderman Outhit was one of those mentioned. He has now resigned his seat, not for one of the offences charged, but because he went security for W. A. Maling and Co., on a contract they had with the city. It was through that firm he was charged with having done business with the city on the quiet. Whether there was anything in that or not Outhit's resignation has now been accepted on the "security" offence.

Mr. Archibald's Choice of Words.

In the burlesqued notice of the assault you gave in last week's issue the evidence as given in the courts was not accurately quoted. The word "liar" was not used. What I did say was the statement "is untrue, a falsehood and a lie." I was dealing with the statements made; not the man. It was after the assault I said it had been reported by a gentleman in the city "he had been the curse of every company with which he had been connected." A shareholders meeting is being called to adjudge the matter.

W. C. ARCHIBALD.

Wolfville, N. S., Jan. 2.

Daniel & Robertson's Linen Sale.

The special January linen and cotton sale of Daniel & Robertson, promises to be the most successful they have ever had. The linen window is now most attractive, and doubtless has been the means of many sales this week. This firm apparently know how to attract buyers even in the dull winter months. As a special inducement to out-of-town buyers, they will pay expressage in all linen and cotton sales during January.