

PROGRESS.

EDWARD S. CARTER, EDITOR

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ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MAR. 21.

NEW LIQUOR LAWS.

It was not to be expected that the new legislation in regard to the regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquors in this province would meet with favor at the outset. Coming suddenly, as it did, and proposing such radical changes, the natural effect of the announcement of its provisions was to startle all classes and cause a special protest from both the temperance and liquor elements in St. John. In its original form it did not appear to please anybody, but as since modified and amended it has assumed a form to which at least the temperance people cannot object, whatever may be the opinion of the liquor dealers.

Elsewhere in this issue the details of the new law are more fully dealt with, and it will be seen that the provisions cover a very wide ground, far beyond anything undertaken in temperance legislation since the days of the prohibitory law. In some respects the new law means prohibition, as regards districts where licenses are not now granted, for so long as it remains in force liquor cannot be legally sold in such districts. Carleton for instance, will have prohibition for all time, unless the law is amended, and so will a large portion of the province outside of St. John where the Scott Act is now alleged to be in force. The prohibitionists can ask no more than this, for the legislature has gone as far as it can possibly go with the powers allowed to it under the federal constitution.

Whether the new law will diminish the amount of drinking in St. John is another question. Probably nobody expects that it will, for men are not reformed by restrictive laws, and the drink evil will be to the front as long as liquor is made and brought into the country. The powers of the new law to restrict and regulate the traffic are very great, however, and if it is enforced there should be very little illegal selling. The penalties are very heavy, not only for illegal sales but for abetting them, as in the case of a wholesaler selling to any unlicensed dealer, and it is probable that under the new system a sharp outlook will be kept. It will, indeed, be to the interest of the retail licensees themselves to prevent the illicit sales by others. Where a man has to pay heavily for the privilege of dealing in liquors, it is manifestly to his advantage to stop all illegal competition. This was true under the old law, of course, but the fees are now so much higher that the dealers cannot afford to be as tolerant as they have been in the past.

There has been a great deal of talk about the interference of the legislature with the rights of St. John under an alleged royal charter, but it does not require a profound knowledge of either law or history to show that the sentiment has no solid foundation. The so-called royal charter is no more than an ordinary act of the legislature would be, and apart from the very many changes made in it at the wish of the citizens, the Liquor License Act of 1887 was as much an infringement on it, in principle, as is the present act. It is true that the idea of the provincial government taking license fees that have heretofore been controlled by the civic corporation is a new one and may seem an invasion of corporate rights, but there is no doubt of the legal right of the government to do as it has done. Whether it is well for us that it should do so is another matter and a debatable one. The opinion of the people does not favor it, and there are many who are very strong in their protests against it.

The law bears heavily on the dealers from a financial point of view, but such of them as are able to secure license will probably continue to find a profit in the business as in the past. It is well to remember that in this as in most other cases of high tariffs the burden is borne by the consumer.

It is probable that in view of the increased rate, the government will allow the small dealers some latitude in regard to

the time within the fees must be paid this year.

As the act comes into force at once, as regards restrictions and penalties, the fruits of its operation will soon cease to be a matter of speculation.

BUSINESS HONESTY.

It is customary to talk of old time honesty in business and to lament its decadence in this degenerate age, but now and then something occurs to prove that there is a great deal of sterling integrity still left in the world. There are men found here and there who are not content with being legally honest, but are not satisfied unless they are morally honest as well. There is a wide distinction between these two phases of honesty.

A man is legally honest, for instance when he does what the law requires him to do, and no more. If he reverses overtake him and his creditors accept a percentage of what he owes them, the payment of that percentage relieves him of his obligations in the sight of the law and of his fellows. Such an arrangement has been made to enable him to get out of his difficulties and start anew. He is not expected to do anything further. The loss has been divided between him and his creditors, and the old accounts are wiped out as if they had never been. He is not expected to do more than has been agreed upon, for if there were even only an expectation of this kind his release by the creditors would fail of its intent, and he would not be relieved of his sense of a burden. No matter how much he may prosper in the future, his past is not to be brought back to him, for the old books are closed and new ones opened. This is the usage and custom, as well as the law, and the conditions are those to which creditors give their willing assent. It is well, in the exigencies of commercial life, that it should be so.

Once in a while, a man who has failed, compromised with his creditors and grown wealthy again, surprises the world by paying in full all that he formerly owed, giving back the difference between the compromise and the actual amount due, and thus returning dollar for dollar. His act is lauded as an exceptional one, a pure act of grace of which there was no need and which nobody expected. Henceforth his name is held in high honor, and rightly so, though his reputation would have had no stain upon it had he followed the usual course and let the past take care itself. The men who do such gratuitous acts, however, are unusually those who have means and to spare, and who when the last farthing has been paid have more than enough to suffice for their own future. They have done something which is looked upon as exceptionally honest, but after all there has been no absolute sacrifice in their part. They have reached a financial position in which they can afford to be generous, and by their generosity to gain for all time the esteem of their fellow men. It is not often that a man who is fair from any legal obligation to pay in full voluntarily deprives himself of the little property that he has in order that he may literally fulfil the injunction to owe no man anything. One such man, however, has lately come to the front in New York, and the story of what he has done is worthy to be recorded and remembered.

His name is MICHAEL L. DOYLE, and at the age of 76 he has made a sacrifice to pay dollar for dollar to the creditors with whom he had formerly compromised, and who had released him from all liability. Until the panic in 1894 brought disaster, he had been in business for nearly half a century, and had prospered for most of the time. He was in the dry goods trade, and with a thorough knowledge of the business, strict attention to its needs and an unblemished reputation he bade fair to enjoy, the fruits of his labor in his old age. Of recent years, as trade moved further up town than his place on Grand street, his profits decreased, and his custom declined through no fault on his part. After the panic of 1894 he was forced to make an assignment. He failed for one hundred and ten thousand dollars, and his creditors accepted 33 1/3 cents on the dollar in full settlement of their claims.

When this was done DOYLE had nothing left. The toil of a lifetime had gone for naught, and all that he had striven so hard to save was swept away. The creditors were well satisfied to get what they did, and had DOYLE been like most men he would have felt that when they got all he had they had no further claim upon him. He took another view of the matter. He was unhappy in the thought that anyone should lose by his misfortune, and he could not rest content until he had paid them dollar for dollar. It was to late in life for him to begin anew, and it would have been useless for him to think of paying another dollar of his debts had he not had a wife as noble in her principles as he was himself. She was the owner of a property in her own right, and she knowing her husband's idea proposed that it should be used to carry out his more than honest plans. By mortgaging it for \$40,000, the required sum was raised, and the other day the surprised creditors were paid in full every dollar of their original claims. This left little to Mr. DOYLE and his wife, but they were free of the world and were happy, content to live in a hum-

ble way for the remainder of their lives. "We won't have a large income," he said, "but it will be enough for us. Our tastes are simple and we will get along all right."

It may be added that the property owned by Mrs. DOYLE had not been transferred to her in the first place to protect it from creditors, but it appears to have been a portion of an estate of which she was the owner independent of her husband. Another property once owned by her had been converted into money and put into the business, the sum amounting to another \$40,000, so that she really made a second sacrifice in order that what she believed was right should be done.

Such men as DOYLE are not common, nor are such women as his wife. It would be a great world to live in if they were.

Many readers of PROGRESS who have read the contributions of "Pastor Felix" and "Paterfex" will regret to hear that their author, Rev. ARTHUR J. LOCKHART has recently met with a serious loss by the burning of the Peter Paul Publishing Company's building at Buffalo, N. Y. This concern recently issued for Mr. LOCKHART a limited edition of a collection of his poems, under the title of "Beside the Narraganset," and the greater portion of the edition, all except such copies as had reached the public, perished in the flames. It is a serious loss to the author, who will probably not attempt to republish. PROGRESS very fortunately, secured a copy of the tasteful work, now more than ever valuable, and will more fully refer to its merits at an early day. All of the many admirers of Mr. LOCKHART's writings will sympathize with him in his loss.

Years ago, the sawdust from mills was emptied into the rivers in order to get clear of it in the easiest way. Legislation having stepped in to remedy this practice, in the interests of the fish, the mill owners burned the sawdust in furnaces. Of recent years, however, it has been found to have a commercial value in many ways, and among other uses to which it is put is the manufacture of illuminating gas. The town of Deseronto, Ontario, is now lighted to some extent by this product, and might be fully lighted if there were more sawdust to be had or the size of the plant increased. A knowledge of this value of sawdust in the days of big lumber operating days would have meant something more than it does now. It is one of the discoveries that seem to have been made rather late in the day.

The United States treasury has been enriched beyond all expectation in the way of a contribution to the conscience fund. The other day a bill of exchange was received from a clergyman in London, England, for \$14,650, with the explanation that it came from a gentleman whose identity was not disclosed. This is by far the largest single amount ever sent to the fund, and if the sender is not out of his mind the presumption is that he must have had great opportunities for defrauding the government at some time in his life. His conscience is probably easy now, and it undoubtedly ought to be.

The value of sand as a medium for filtering water is questioned on the authority of a scientist in Europe. He claims that where the layer of sand is not sufficiently thick the number of bacteria is greatly increased and that there is a special microbe not found in the water which has been developed in the sand itself. The virtues of cold water as a steady drink have possibly been too highly extolled by modern reformers. It can kill quicker than whiskey does in a good many instances.

An extraordinary idea is that of the Chicago school officials who have prepared what they term an eclectic bible for use in the schools. The negative merit of this butchered book is that it contains nothing to which Christian, Jew, Mohammedan, Buddhist or Pagan can take objection. Such a remarkable production could not have been seriously considered in any other city of the world, with the always possible exception of Boston.

Spring is supposed to arrive today, and with it comes the rush for Easter finery. The talk of a backward spring will probably come late in the season.

The new woman has a new grievance in the fact that staid and conservative Oxford university has absolutely declined to confer degrees on her.

An Opportunity for Cyclists.

Attention is directed on another page of this issue, to the advertisement of E. C. Hill & Co. of Toronto, who in order to thoroughly introduce their goods into this market, have decided for one season to sell at trade prices direct to the purchaser. New methods are usually looked upon with some suspicion, but the well known reputation of this firm in the west, and the references given are sufficient at once to satisfy the most careful that they will obtain a wheel from this firm and save the agents profit, their goods are standard made, guaranteed to give satisfaction, and investigation of the goods, is at least advisable for every intending purchaser. The firm will ship any cycle C. O. D. subject to examination on receipt of a sum sufficient to cover express charges one way, as a guarantee of good faith of purchaser. Intending buyers should write for catalogue.

VERSES OF YESTERDAY AND TODAY

My Sweet White Rose.  
Ever in one sweet love,  
Friendship's corner stone;  
My sweet white rose the sweetest is,  
Of all sweet flowers blown.  
Ever in one sweet love  
Is the love of heaven alone.  
The new calm breathing sky,  
Sweet spring songs in the night;  
The crimson sea we lingered by,  
In summer mornings bright,  
Ever in one sweet love  
The love of heaven is light.  
Stoop down O sweet blue sky,  
And kiss the blue blue sea,  
And come O love with your passive eyes  
And give one kiss to me.  
Ever in one sweet love  
A heaven our love shall be.

How sweet the valleys look,  
The pine woods verbal stream;  
How musical the gliding brook,  
Telling our fondest dreams.  
Ever in one sweet love  
The love of heaven it seems.  
The deep green on the moss,  
Beneath the fir trees tall;  
Where fragrant creepers toss,  
Gold tresses o'er the wall.  
Ever in one sweet love  
The love of heaven is all.  
The white moon light so fair,  
On all the walks we knew;  
The incense in the air  
Where splendid lilies grew,  
Ever in one sweet love,  
The love of heaven is true.

Beethem Town.  
As I was going to Beethem town,  
Upon the earth I cast me down,  
All underneath a little tree,  
That whispered in this wise to me:  
"Oh, I shall stand on Calvary  
And bear what burden saveth thee!"  
As I fared to Beethem town  
I met a shepherd coming down,  
And this he said: "A wondrous sight  
Hath sprang before mine eyes this night—  
An angel host most fair to see,  
That sang full sweetly of thee.  
That shall I uplift on Calvary  
What burden saveth you and me!"

And as I gat to Beethem town,  
Lo! wise men came that bore a crown.  
"It's there," cried I, "the Beethem  
A King shall wear this diadem!"  
"Good sooth," they quote, "an it is He  
That shall be lifted on the tree  
And freely shed on Calvary  
What blood redeemeth us and thee!"  
Upon a Child in Beethem town  
The wise men came and brought the crown;  
And while the infant slumbered sweet,  
Upon their knees they fell and wept;  
With wail and sigh they spoke their grief,  
Nought recked that Mother of the tree  
That should uplift on Calvary  
What burden saveth all and me!

Bright in the light, and gray in the shade,  
And white when the waves glow die,  
The gulls go by with their great wings spread;  
But the sails of my ship were gold and red,  
And they shone like the setting sun.  
They make good cheer in the tavern here,  
The sailors come from sea;  
But the crew of my ship they feast with kings,  
In emerald crowns and opal rings,  
And coats of the crimsonie.

Rest.  
My feet are weary and my hands are tired,  
My soul oppressed—  
And I desire, what I have long desired—  
Rest—only rest.  
'Tis hard to toll when toll is almost vain,  
In barren ways;  
'Tis hard to sow and never garner grain  
In harvest days.  
The burden of my days is hard to bear,  
But God knows best;  
And I have prayed, but vain has been my prayer,  
For rest—sweet rest.  
'Tis hard to plant in spring and never reap  
The autumn yield;  
'Tis hard to till and when 'tis tilled to weep  
O'er fruitless field.  
And so I cry a weak and human cry,  
So heart-oppressed;  
And so I sigh a weak and human sigh,  
For rest—for rest.

My way was wound across the desert years,  
And cares infest  
My path, and through the flowing of hot tears  
I pine for rest.  
And I am restless still; 'twill soon be o'er,  
For down the west  
Life's sun is setting, and I see the shore  
Where I shall rest. —Father Ryan.

An Interlude.  
A tender silence fell between the songs,  
And then the frail voice of a violin  
Made mellow music; such we dream be oughts  
To fair white spirits free from soil or sin.  
A delicate delight filled all the air  
And still the mystic cadence rose and fell,  
Making the plaint of sorrow none could share,  
Telling sweet stories words could never tell.  
There was a hidden sadness in its mirth  
And underneath the sadness radiant joy;  
Dim visions dawned of some new, glorious earth,  
Unstained and perfect, gold without alloy.  
The notes dropped lower, like the shy caress  
Of one who little knows yet greatly dreads  
Love trembled o'er the strings, faint with that  
O'er strong desire, whose hopes are pleading prayers.  
So sank the music to its sighing close;  
The wondrous voice left half a heaven untold,  
Only an interlude. Yet often white rose  
Wears grace more royal than the sunflowers' gold.  
—The Queen.

Flowers For the Season.

The various floral establishments are getting ready for Easter, and already exquisite flowers of the season are displayed. Mrs. W. H. Jones of Germain street has perhaps one of the finest collections of flowers ever seen here, and her Easter exhibit promises to be very fine. A visit to her establishment will very repay any one who has a few moments to spare.

SPRING MILLINERY.

What sort of Headwear the Ladies Will Have This Season.  
The flowers that bloom in the spring certainly seem to be growing out of the hats and bonnets with which the milliners are already preparing for the spring openings, and the sleepy and pretty, if impossible poppy, the gorgeous rose, the dainty clover, and the brilliant geranium, are seen on every side. Signs of Easter are in the air; the world is filled with Easter joy—and Easter hats and bonnets. The latter commodities are indeed a wonder to behold and so diverse are the styles and shapes that it is extremely difficult to name anything special upon which fashion has set its seal. Though Easter is still two weeks distant Charles K. Cameron and Co. are busily preparing for their spring opening which will take place on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week. As a very special favor PROGRESS was permitted a glance at the bewildering array of headwear which will then be exhibited to the ladies.

The chief result of the efforts in search of something new is the braid used this season, in the make up of hats, and bonnets. One of the newest and most unique importations for crowns, brims and trimming generally is a stiff lace, or net, of horsehair, and a pretty and durable fancy it would seem to be. The seasons trappings are beautiful and there is just a lingering thought of those of last spring and autumn. The shaded effects are still decidedly in evidence [and are seen in everything, velvets, ribbons, chiffons, poppies, roses and leaves, these last being very rich and large.]

Among Mr. Cameron's Paris importations many pretty novelties will be shown and among those to which special attention was called was a striking looking creation, the crown of which was of horsehair, while Persian ribbon, cream lace, pink roses and rhine stone buckles formed the trimming while falling from the back about three inches apart were two short pieces of gathered lace. On the Paris designs, lace is very prominent and are chiefly light, and the dainty chiffons have white, cream and gold designs. Another pretty importation is of black chip with fancy butter edge black satin ribbon bows, well towards the back, and a cluster of shaded yellow and white flowers, with the loveliest leaves imaginable, black and pale green chiffon rosettes with rhine stone buckles are used in this hat with charming effect. A black fancy chip hat a green and rose chip brim and was trimmed, with black lace, immense black satin bows, two black tips at the left side and at the back a large purple and rose poppy with pretty velvety brown leaves of which there was a very large cluster; the chief characteristic of this hat was its very great width of black. A design that was severely plain and in striking contrast to its gorgeous neighbors was a large black hat with plain chip crown and fancy brim, with large bows of broad black and white ribbon, the bow at the left side being very large and caught with a brilliant buckle; an aigrette, and a mass of soft black silk poppies at the back completed the trimming.

The flat still continues to lend itself to any shape that fashion may decree and one was noticed of French chip caught up carelessly at the back with a rich shade of brown satin ribbon while the trimming consisted of ribbon loops, cream lace, crimson rosettes and quantities of leaves; under the brim near the crown was a twist of the ribbon, a tiny bow of which with a rose bud or two, some leaves and a small rhine stone buckle was a pretty and dainty finish. A lace hat shown had a fancy straw edge, a shaded green and blue tam crown, black lace, aigrette, a large satin bow, and a brilliant ornament; the flowers used were primroses. A model that would be becoming to almost any face was of fancy braided straw, green brocade silk crown, trimmed with black lace, aigrette, jet ornaments and clusters of pretty pink and white clover. Bonnets are noticeably larger. A pretty Paris design had a jet crown while around it were rosettes of braided straw alternating with tiny shaded flowers matching the ribbon bows; the trimming was mostly at the back and the ties were of narrow black velvet. A second bonnet had a horse hair crown almost covered with shaded sequins, while around the edge chiffon was gracefully fluted, and tucked daintily in between were ornaments with brilliant centres; butter silk was judiciously introduced, with pleasing effect and pretty brown leaves and brown satin ties finished one of the prettiest bonnets seen. Point d'esprit is being revived this season, and also lace consisting of a ground work of net with eyelets worked all over it; a bonnet with a black net crown eyeleted in white was extremely pretty; the edge was of black chiffon, while the trimmings were a black and white osprey, black satin and jet rosettes.

Another charming thing was in jet with flowers of contrasting shades at back and front and had black satin ties. A jaunty looking tam was exhibited the foundation, being covered with fancy horse hair lace; it was prettily trimmed with satin ribbon, jet aigrette, pink roses and rhinestone buckles. Many other artistic creations were shown but the above will suffice to give some idea of what Cameron's millinery opening has in

store for his numerous patronesses. It might be said that perhaps never was there so much variety in millinery as this spring and the more bizarre the effect sought after the more stylish is the result obtained. In coloring, green, in blue, olive and sage, holds a foremost place while sombre effects are brightened with dashes of yellow, flame color or tomato red. Cameron's millinery includes the latest New York, Paris and London novelties for ladies and children. He has made more than usually elaborate preparations for his spring opening Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week.

PLAIN TALK TO LIBERALS.  
The Reason Why There is Delay in Securing an Eligible Candidate.  
To THE EDITOR OF PROGRESS:—Much talk has been occasioned of late among the members of the liberal party and its sympathizers at the indifference shown by the so-called leaders of the party in this constituency, and at the inaction of the executive committee in not calling a convention for the nomination of a successor to the late Mr. Weldon. Not being in the secrets of the party, it is impossible for me to say or give any reasons for this delay, other than those which are public property and prevalent among the rank and file of the party and who rightly are indignant at the way in which they are being used by certain persons well known to the general public and whose hand can be seen in every act. However, before proceeding to deal with the actions of the executive committee, it would be well to consider whether it is not exceeding its power in attempting to call a convention. If the writer is not misinformed, a committee of five was chosen at a general meeting of the liberal party who were empowered to call the primary meetings, take charge of them, certify to the list of delegates and call a convention of delegates for the nomination of candidates. This committee is still in existence, and it alone has the power to call a convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate or candidates for the coming election. The so-called executive committee has only charge of the campaign after the candidates have been duly nominated and have been exceeding their duty in attempting to call a convention.

But that is not all. Not a few members of this executive and some who are not members have been very busy hawking the vacant county candidacy about from person to person and offering the nomination. These persons should be taught at once that the delegates assembled in convention alone have the right to tender the nomination to the individual who receives the majority of the votes of the delegates present; certain very officious members of this executive committee, who are very much afraid that they will lose their grip of the patronage if the liberals come into power, have not been slow in saying that such and such persons have no chance of receiving the nomination as they control the majority of the delegates. In other words these delegates are merely their tools. This I do not believe and am certain that these gentlemen will find when the convention is called that the talk will be very plainly to the point and will probably show some of the methods pursued by these persons in advancing the interests and success of the liberal party. Further, these same gentlemen may find that they can carry their animus much too far and that it may and will undoubtedly recoil on their own hands. But why is it that a convention has not been called? Simply because Messrs. Ellis, O'Brien & Co. have not succeeded in getting anyone who will run a forlorn hope with Mr. Ellis and who can be controlled by them and at the same time would be endorsed without a great deal of lively kicking by their own convention which they claim is prepared to carry out their wishes. If they fail in the next few days the convention may be called upon to select one of its own free will, as until the present no one has been chosen by the committee for the convention to go through the farce of endorsing.

Perhaps a better course to pursue is for a number of genuine liberals, who have the true interest and success of the party at heart, to tender the nomination to some popular and strong liberal and save the expense and trouble of a convention as in reality they have just as much right to select a man as the few played out politicians who chose their man and then call on their convention to endorse their nominee, and who with a flourish of trumpets pretend to hold not only the delegates but the entire liberal electorate in the hollow of their hand. If I mistake not, the delegates to the liberal convention, it one is ever held, will resent and properly so, the tactics, statements and behavior of these so-called politicians on the executive committee. It may be further stated that on these gentlemen's shoulders will rest the responsibility if at the next election the liberals are defeated in this constituency. WELLINGTON.

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Perhaps a better course to pursue is for a number of genuine liberals, who have the true interest and success of the party at heart, to tender the nomination to some popular and strong liberal and save the expense and trouble of a convention as in reality they have just as much right to select a man as the few played out politicians who chose their man and then call on their convention to endorse their nominee, and who with a flourish of trumpets pretend to hold not only the delegates but the entire liberal electorate in the hollow of their hand. If I mistake not, the delegates to the liberal convention, it one is ever held, will resent and properly so, the tactics, statements and behavior of these so-called politicians on the executive committee. It may be further stated that on these gentlemen's shoulders will rest the responsibility if at the next election the liberals are defeated in this constituency. WELLINGTON.

Progress Hispania Portrait.

The portraits PROGRESS presents today of Mrs. H. B. Hagarty is from a beautiful photograph taken by Gauvin and Genszel of the Elite Studio, Halifax. That of Mr. Compton was taken by A. R. Cogswell & Co. Windsor Salt, Purest and Best.