

PROGRESS.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JULY 1

Subscribers who do not receive their paper Saturday morning are requested to communicate with the office.—Tel. 95.

SERIOUS LABOR TROUBLES.

Two strikes, one in Colorado and one in Ohio, claim attention among recent labor troubles. That in Colorado arises from a peculiar chain of circumstances. Last winter the smelter workers appealed to the Populist legislature to be relieved from their long day of 10 or 12 hours, and the state Solons passed an enactment which provides that "the period of employment of workmen in smelters and in all other institutions for the reduction or refining of metals or ores shall be eight hours per day, except in cases of emergency where life or property is in imminent danger." The smelter owners protested that this law would take all the profits from their business, if the same pay was given for eight hours as formerly for 10 to 12, and they proposed to substitute a system of payment by the hour, under which the workmen would receive less per day than when they worked the old time hours. To this the workmen objected, and the present strike, which threatens to involve the whole body of miners and a part of the railroad men, comes from the resulting tangle, which in turn came from the granting by the legislature of the smeltermen's request. The strike may be ended by judicial action, as the law will probably be declared unconstitutional, on the ground that it is class legislation "to single out the mining, manufacturing and smelting industries of the state and impose upon them restrictions with reference to the hours of their employes, from which other employers of labor are exempt."

The Ohio strike, of which Cleveland has been the scene and the street railroad lines the object, resulted from a quarrel between the company and the unions over several questions, among them that of hours for the men and all recognition of the unions as representatives of the employes. So far as the personal dispute between men and company went, the public sympathized with the men, but the strikers unwisely adopted mob methods and alienated much of their support among the respectable portion of the community. The city administration did not control the situation as it should have done, and the new workmen were insulted and in some cases assaulted, the tracks were obstructed, many cars were stoned, and for two weeks disorder and riot reigned supreme. With the civic authorities inefficient and with no power to assume the strong hand itself, the company was compelled to yield, and recent telegrams report that the strike is settled on a basis more favorable to the strikers than to the company. It seems to be a case of good cause, reprehensible methods and success, a combination that is not infrequent, though not often so conspicuous as in this instance. Such victories reflect no credit on the winners, though the result may remedy some abuses, and they reflect still less credit on the authorities of a city where two weeks of riotous behavior is allowed to pass unchecked.

France has a new storm centre in the shape of a cabinet composed of men of all sorts of political belief, from General Gallifet, aristocrat and stern soldier, to Millrand, the socialist. The cabinet will take its name from M. Wildeck-Rousseau, but it is really a Dreyfus cabinet, formed to guide the country over the dangerous weeks which follow the home coming of Dreyfus. The members are united on two points, the preservation of the French republic and the retrial of Dreyfus. When the crisis is over the ministry will split up on other questions, but the late of the cabinet will not matter then, provided the

Dreyfus danger point is passed. Anti Semitism is a powerful enemy and the cabinet has anxious days before it. Fortunately the minister of war is not a man to be frightened at words.

LENIENT TOWARDS WHEELMEN.

The state of New York has a new bicycle law which will have a tendency to increase the pleasure and popularity of cycling and of which the New York Sun says:

"The new law places riders in all parts of the State under uniform restrictions; no partiality is shown to wheelmen in any one town or city, and no rural constable may now take the first 'bicycle chap' he sees to the lockup for slight and questionable reasons.

Since the wheel became the poor man's horse and the rich man's trotter, as the saying goes, its use has never at any time been regarded by the lawmakers with more liberality than is shown in the statute referred to. The conditions upon which arrests should be made are set forth with great clearness, and the penalty prescribed for violations of the law is sufficient to produce the effect intended. The question, so vital to persons who wheel outside of their own town, of what constitutes a sidewalk on which cyclists may not ride, is now settled beyond all likelihood of dispute. The law says that bicycles shall not be excluded from 'footpaths or portions of public roads lying outside of the thickly settled parts of cities and towns which are worn only by travel, and are not improved by the public authorities or by the abutting owners.' The requirements of wheelmen as regards carrying lights and bells are also sensible and clearly decided. Riders may now 'give an alarm by bell, whistle or otherwise, which may be heard 100 feet distant, when about to meet or pass pedestrians and when about to meet or pass other vehicles.' Although wheels generally speaking, must bear lights at night, the law specifies that the section of it requiring lights shall not be applicable to riders 'whose light has become extinguished,' or to those who are necessarily away from home without a lantern. Such lightless pedallers may proceed at a speed of six miles an hour, provided they give a signal audible 100 feet away 'as often as thirty feet are passed over.'

Another part of the law stipulates that the speed at which bicycles may travel shall not be 'slower than is allowed any other kind or class of vehicle.' It is to be hoped that riders will not construe this clause to mean that they will be permitted to keep pace with the automobiles in New York, which during the past few months, for some reason not apparent to a great many people, have been allowed to dash along the avenues and street at almost express-train speed.

While giving wheelmen more advantages than they enjoyed formerly, the new ordinance contains no features which should be objectionable to the non-cycling public. The latter, whether riding or walking, are as well protected by the law's provisions as they could reasonably wish to be. It must not be inferred, if a pedestrian is knocked down by a bicyclist, that the latter will invariably be held blameless for the accident. The purpose of the statute is quite to the contrary. In granting to the riders some unusual concessions it naturally presumes that they will be discreet and cautious at all times, and will give no cause for a revocation of their present privileges.

If the law is conscientiously obeyed it will most certainly become popular.

IT IS A SUCCESS.

Referring to the two cent postage rate the Toronto World says: It will undoubtedly be found, after a year or two's trial, that a two-cent rate for letters will produce as large a revenue as the former three-cent rate. The receipts under the reduced tariff have already exceeded the estimate of the Postmaster-General, and the probabilities are that the deficit caused by the reduction will be completely wiped out in the course of a couple of years. If the government controlled the railways in the United States and in this country we would ere this have had a uniform rate of two cents a mile, perhaps less. A two-cent rate on the railways would produce as large a revenue as three cents. The happy experience of the United States' postoffice with the two cent letter rate would be repeated in the case of the adoption of a two-cent mile rate by the railways. In regard to telephones, electric light, gas and other public services, we have by no means reached the lowest rate that is consistent with fair dividends to the shareholders. A big reduction could be made in all these services without adversely affecting the pecuniary interests of any shareholder. The Consumers' Gas Company could sell gas at 75 cents, and still pay 10 per cent. dividends with the regu-

larity of clock work. The electric light companies have not yet reached the rate that will bring them in the greatest revenue and the largest profits, and the same may be said of the telephone companies. These services, however, are in the hands of private corporations, which are not directly interested in giving the people the cheapest possible rates. It is only in such services as are controlled by the public that the people get the benefit of low level rates.

It was a congregational clergyman who officiated in the notorious Belmont-Sloane wedding, so that the action of the general association of Congregation ministers of Connecticut in denouncing this marriage and deploring the extent of the divorce evil comes with peculiar force. "Our ministers," say these resolutions, "should decline to marry parties who are forbidden to re-marry by a decree of the courts in other states or by the rules of other Christian bodies with which they are connected." This is sound doctrine and good citizenship as well. It also hints at the paramount need in divorce legislation of uniform laws.

The End of the Old Mill.

The old Panobscquis paper mill will be no more in a short time. It has been sold for old junk to Ald. John McGoldrick and his men have begun the work of tearing the equipment to pieces. Much of the machinery will be little better than old iron but the belting and some of the boilers, pulleys and shafting will no doubt be very useful to other people. Some of it has been sold already. The paper mill has lost many people in St. John lots of money. One gentleman lost \$15 000 by it, another \$4-500 and the original owners loss is not known. A year or two ago operations were begun again but the same reason that prevented success before stood in the way then. The mill is situated three and a half miles from the railway and transportation back and forth was a very expensive term.

Stood the Test Well.

That hose test this week was a peculiar affair. It was all right as a test and a surprise to many of the people present who had an idea that after all the talk about the price of the hose there must be something wrong with it. In this they were mistaken. The mayor and a number of aldermen watched a pressure of 400 pounds to the foot being applied to the new purchase and there was no defect. The couplings were splendid. One or two of the aldermen who had encouraged the investigation were well satisfied with the result and so expressed themselves.

Trip to Beulah Camp.

The Star Line steamship company propose to afford an opportunity to those people who wish to visit Beulah camp on Sunday by running the steamer Victoria to Browns Flats. The boat will start at 10 o'clock from Indian town and leave again for the city at 4 30 in the afternoon. This is not at variance with the spirit of the Sunday observance law because when it was discussed in the legislature special mention was made of these Sunday trips and the legislature saw nothing to prevent them from being made as usual.

Mr. Turnbull's Death.

In the death of W. W. Turnbull which occurred Monday evening, this city loses one of its most prominent citizens and one who has for nearly fifty years closely identified with the commercial interest of the city. Mr. Turnbull had been in poor health for sometime and of late years had, to avoid the rigors of a northern climate spent his winters in the North and South. He was very seriously ill some weeks ago, but rallied, and it was believed that the crisis was past and hopes of his recovery were entertained by his family.

Mr. Turnbull's wealth is estimated at \$750,000, and of this he gives \$100,000 to establish a home for incurables in this city. He leaves a widow three daughters and two sons to whom much sympathy is extended.

This is a Great Offer.

Any person sending a new subscription to this office with \$4.00 inclosed can obtain PROGRESS for one year, and the Cosmopolitan, McClure and Munsey magazines for the same per cent with only one condition,—all of them must be sent to the same address.

Frightful.

Mary Alden had lived all her fifteen year in the country, far removed from railroads, and when her father accepted a position in the machine shops of the great railroad corporation at G., and settled his family in a house overlooking the switchyards, her life was filled with terror. On the first occasion of her crossing the yards, a long train of cars were being disconnected and distributed. To her horror she heard a man at one end shout to another, 'Never mind that jumper! You can't wait. Cut her in two, and throw the head down here.' Mary fainted.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER. ABSOLUTELY PURE. Makes the food more delicious and wholesome. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

VERSES OF YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Old England. Old England safely holds her own, Mighty in heart and hand; All nations see how she has grown, In her vast empire land. Her young blood still is true and brave, And full of power and dare; As she to that great nation gave, Which since has had great fare. No need to trumpet o'er the deep, Once o'er a chest of tea; We rose one morning from our sleep, And o'er his daughter's knee,— We laid our royal father's form, And warmed him to our taste; We since ourselves have stood the storm, And that old tax replaced. We knew that wayward child's career, On her wild eagle wings,— Wou'd teach her flying far and near, The worth of wiser things. That her young spirit's boastful pride, In all her self told charms; Would lead her when by conflicts tried, Back to her mother's arms. Her bright young flag 'old Glory' grand, It is her pride to name; The rock 'old' of an honored land, The stock from which she came. To hasten slowly she will learn, O' wisdom speaks in vain; 'Tis one thing for great ends to yearn, And next to stand the strain. But hark! today the gallant tread, Of veterans of their time; Past struggles buried with the dead, Great hearts of deeds sublime; Have raised in love their banners bright, And clasp fraternal bands; In Montreal in higher light, Two nations of two lands. Soldiers of England, soldiers too, The great Republic reared; Each to their cause and country true, Whom death nor danger feared; Stack out their arms and hands all round, They smoke the pipe of peace; Fraternal greetings well abound, Thus strife and discord cease. Britannia and Columbia met, Their battle flags entwined; A scene that coming ages yet, May proudly call to mind; Once foes, as brethren now they meet, Their martial banners furled; Still one the marching of their feet, Shall echo round the world. —CYRUS GOLDB.

June 22nd, 1899.

His Charming Sister.

I have the sweetest sister ever bloomed in beauty's garden, A winsome little angel full of innocence and grace; If you could see the charming girl you'd grant me smiling pardon For saying she would knock 'most' any male heart off its base! There's rippin' music in her laugh, it seems inspired of heaven; Her smile would melt the coat of ice from woman-hater's heart! Though but my sister, by her charms my heart is sadly riven— Is pierced from suburbs clear to core by Cupid's stinging dart! Her pretty face an angle from the upper realms would covet, A smiling facet in a frame of semi-golden hair; Ah! that sweet, winsome frontpiece to see it is to love! No man susceptible of heart could 'scape its waiting snare! Her teeth of porcelain tint set in their rosy smile, Seem far too pure to chop at such a vulgar thing as flesh! I'll bet my birthright 'gainst a dime no other female moral Such lovely teeth of natural growth upon the eyes can flash!

Her hands are beautiful in shape, and very well she knows it; Her feet—well, them I never saw, but dainty are her boots; Her nose is of the Grecian build, and when the dar'ing blows it The melody is sweeter than an orchestra of flutes! Her gentle voice falls on the ear like golden love-ly tinkling; It holds me in a waking trance that seems almost divine! But in this rambling, offhand verse I scarce can find an inkling. Of all the charms possessed by that sweet sister dear of mine. You're no doubt wondering just why the bloomin' dence a fellow Should group the leakings of his brain in poetic measure, Should chew the rag of poetry and musically bel-low Such 'hidatin' language to exploit a sister's praise The thing is new to me, you know, and hence it is I shovel Such tenuous fuel on the fire to keep her charms alight; It is a new experience most devilishly novel— She's only been my sister since I popped to her last night!

There's something in the English after all, I've been meditating lately that, when everything is told, There is something in the English after all; They may be too bent on conquest and too greedy after gold, Yet there's something in the English after all; Though their sins and faults are many (and I won't exhaust my breath By endeavouring to tell you of them all), Yet they have a sense of duty and they'll face it to the death; So there's something in the English after all. If you're wounded by a savage foe and bugles sound "retire," There's something in the English after all; You may bet your life they'll carry you beyond the zone of fire. For there's something in the English after all. Yes although their guns be empty, and their blood be ebbing fast, And to stay by wounded comrades be to fall; Yet they'll die like English soldiers, after all. Or they'll die like English soldiers, after all. If you're ever on a sinking ship, O, then I know you'll find There's some in the English after all 's no panic rush for safety, where the weak are left behind (For there's something in the English after all). But the women and the children are the first to leave the wreck, With the crew in line as steady as a wall. And the captain is the last to stand upon the reeling deck; So there's something in the English after all.

HIS LIGHT SENTENCES.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE) some length, embodying in his remarks considerable good advice for the future, sentenced him to ten days' imprisonment in the county jail. There was a very excited time of it when the sentence was delivered and even the jurors took part in the demonstration of approval of the termination. Mr. Gregory and his client were overwhelmed with congratulations. There is of course a diversity of opinion regarding the affair but the general verdict is that Judge Vanwart's sentence was just what it should have been.

Advertising on Car Tickets.

Those people who buy their car tickets, and they number many, have been somewhat surprised of late to find that the backs of them have been utilized for advertising purposes and the announcement of a well known tobacco firm is flashed up to them every time they tear off a ticket from their strip. It may be that in these days of money making such an idea as this is all right, but it is understood that a large number of the gentler sex who patronize the cars are objecting to the tobacco advertisement that reaches them every time they had a ticket to the conductor. They are not anti-tobaccoists either and the feelings of the members of that society can be better imagined than described when they find that they are expected to advertise the sale of the weed every time they purchase the price of a ride on the street cars.

We Tell the Truth

When we say that our laundry work cannot be excelled. Ladies' and children's wear done perfectly. Neck bands replaced, Hosiery mended, Repairs made all free. Ungar's Laundry, Dyeing & Carpet Cleaning works, 28 to 34 Waterloo street. Phone 58.

High Lights.

The contented man is often a man with whom all his kinstolk are discontented. When a man is henpicked, even the women who would treat him the same way feel sorry for him. The woman who tells a secret knows in her heart that you can't keep it any better than she could. Cynicism is an indiscreet acknowledgement that life's worries have got the better of your cheer and courage. Man is known by the company he keeps. Woman is known by the companies she has when she entertains. There is a current prejudice against housecleaning, but every real woman likes to tie her head in a towel and stir things up from garret to cellar. It is more blessed to give than to receive, especially when your cook makes better strawberry shortcake than that sent over by the woman next door.—Chicago Record.

Business Education.

Broadly speaking, a business education is one that educates for business. Few people realize the amount of special training that is requisite to equip a young man or woman for entrance into business life. The Currie business University of this city will send free to any address a beautiful catalogue giving valuable information relative to the above subject.

FAMOUS WOMAN BOOKBINDEE.

Johanna Berkenruth a Favorite With London Society People. One of the most interesting of society tradeswomen of London is Miss Johanna Berkenruth the royal bookbinder. It is no hobby with her. She loves it and has made it distinct. Modern Society says of her that it is a treat to sit and watch her at work. She is so fully alive to the beautiful possibilities of her craft. To her is due the carrying on of the School of High Design set by Cobden, Sanderson and Roger de Coverly. The shop in New Bond street where the Countess of Warwick sells the product of the school of needlework was crowded the other day by prominent members of the nobility, curious sightseers and prospective purchasers, for the fair countess stood behind the counter herself that day, and it is sufficient to say that her ladyship's persuasiveness as a saleswoman equalled the magnetism of her personal beauty. Chairs Re-seated, Cane, Splint, Perforated, Duval, 17 Waterloo.