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PRICE FIVE CENTS

A Hollis Street Eye Sore.

HALIFAX, May 11.—If there is one place more than another in this city, that would be the better for an application of the torch, or at least, the stern hand of the law applied, it is the large brick tenement on Hollis street, opposite a leading Hotel.

It has been called "a regular den of infamy," and its looks indicate that the name is well applied, for a look into its dark alleyway, betokening anything but primroses and daisies.

Such low creatures as the inmates of bawdy houses, driven from the upper streets have taken up their abode here, and previous offenders against decency and morality make it a rendezvous.

It is an unsightly and ill-smelling hole; an offence to decency; an eye-sore to the public; a disgrace to the city; a nuisance to the hotel; an immoral sink of iniquity; a plague spot breeding ill-health and disease.

The health authorities should send a squad of men armed with soap and towels, disinfectants and water to cleanse its back-yard and inspect the interior.

The present residents should be subject to inspection also and those who are not cleanly, either physically or morally, should be called upon to improve that condition, or be given notice to quit.

The owners of the property, or the agent cannot have the city's welfare at heart in

allowing such a cess pool to exist. For the paltry rents drawn it is a crime to allow this miserable state of affairs to go on. We pride ourselves on being a cleanly people; or having things looking well. We expect tourists and visitors, and yet right opposite our leading hotel, we permit this eye-sore to remain with all its marks of dirt, indecency and disease. Foul smells; unkempt and ill fed children; noisy and dirty; shrieking and quarrelling all day long, is all the passing stranger can see while the inmates of the hotel must put up with this barrack-like front, with its unwelcome and unwholesome appearance. Half clad dirty-faced little infants, and bearded-eyed, beer besotted and loathsome faces leer out at the passer-by. 'Tis enough to send a chill down the spinal column. How this building fell into such disrepute is a mystery, for in the very heart of an aristocratic locality, it is eating like a canker, spreading contagion in its path. If the tenements must be rented, why not rent to respectable people? There are in dustrous, hard-working people who live there, but why is the whole aspect of the place so miserable, ugly and foul? Where is the Association for improvement? Where are the members of the Tourist Association. This blot on fair Hollis street should be done away with. Away with the denizens of this disreputable and demoralizing den!

THE PARTY'S NEW PLAN.

HOW THE TEMPERANCE PEOPLE WILL TRY TO PROHIBIT.

The Proposal Outlined in a Circular—The Scott Act is not Enough—Local Option to Give way to Provincial Option—This is the First Installment.

There was a sort of a temperance-political agreement in Moncton this week between Mr. Woodburn of this city and Editor Hawke of the Transcript. Both of these gentlemen are ardent temperance workers. They can agree upon that ground perfectly but one is a conservative and the other a strong liberal and they cannot agree upon the way the recent result of the prohibition vote was obtained. This is the barrier that divides them.

Another question, however, is coming up right away and if the temperance people succeed in getting their view of it adopted as a sort of compromise, then the dealers in liquor and those who drink it will have some difficulty in handling it. The Scott act is in force in all the counties of New Brunswick except St. John and those in which a large number of French people live. In these there is a stringent license law.

The temperance people are however not satisfied with the Scott Act. They are not satisfied that any particular county or city in the province can decide whether liquor can be sold within its borders or not but they want the people of York and Northumberland counties to have something to say about what St. John or Gloucester or Kent will do in such a matter.

And to inaugurate such a campaign the central alliance has issued an appeal for work in this direction. They have to give some reason for deserting the Scott act and do so in the following terms:

"That this Committee re-affirms that total, national prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, it is the only right and effective remedy for the evils of intemperance, and must be steadily pressed for until attained.

"That although the Canada Temperance Act has been found to be productive of much good, your Committee believe that it is not a sufficient embodiment of the present prohibition sentiment of the people and that the simple extension of its operations to provincial areas would not at all meet the requirements of the present situation.

"That in view of the refusal of the Government to accept the Plebiscite as a sufficient mandate for a national prohibitory law, and the fact that with one exception every province and territory has recorded a substantial vote and a large majority in favor of such legislation, your Committee—while urging prohibitionists to maintain their agitation for total prohibition—believes that at the present time the temperance reform would be materially aided by the enactment of legislation upon the lines hereinafter set out, namely:—

"(1) An Act totally prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes in any province adopting or bringing into force such an Act by a vote of the duly qualified electors.

"(2) Voting upon the question of the bringing of such legislation into force in any province to be at the time of the holding of a general federal election, in order to save expense and secure the largest possible vote upon the question.

"(3) Such legislation, when adopted by any province, to be un repealable for a period of time long enough to ensure a fair test of its effectiveness.

"That a committee be appointed to take steps to secure the introduction into parliament at the earliest possible date of a Bill to carry out the foregoing suggestions, the committee to have power to vary the methods suggested as may appear best to secure the result aimed at."

The Alliance Executive regret that no more comprehensive action than that proposed is at present open for their support. They will not accept as a settlement of the liquor question anything short of Total National Prohibition. Nothing else can be fully satisfactory. Nothing less is final. The new proposal though far ahead of anything yet attained, will only be taken as an instalment. Whether or not it is secured, the agitation must go on for a still better law, and for what is now more needful than ever, the election to Parliament of men who will fairly voice the demand of

A Lively Curbstone Affair.

HALIFAX, May 9.—It is wonderful what a large number of people there are who are forever posing, it may be as saint or sinner; how proud they are of the various achievements of vice or virtue, which they consider essential to the making up of their respective characters. But somehow there comes a time when the mask is laid aside, the curtain is raised mayhap for the first and only time and the real man is revealed to the world at large in his own colors—the self-acquired graces like cheap veneering is easily chipped off and the pose of a life time forgotten.

The reckless dare-devil is not always as "black as he's painted" and it does not do to "judge a man by the length of his face on Sunday"—are time honored sayings and the cap fits only too well in many cases—in our midst. A short time ago Upper Water street was the scene of a fracas, at once amusing and inconsistent. The principals, for convenience sake we will name Messrs. Blank and Bluff, the former "guide, philosopher and friend," possessed "every virtue under heaven," member of the Methodist church, Y. M. C. A. and chief instigator of the Law and Order League—an order whose chief aim is the propagation of impossibilities. Mr. Bluff who so ably defended himself from the onslaught made upon him by Mr. Blank who

forcibly ejected him from his office amid a shower of "words we have no concern with," is as equally well known as his antagonist.

George Bluff, the Commission Agent who who carries his office in his hat, and whose military bearing is the survival of long years devoted to the Militia-Service in Nova Scotia, is a familiar figure on the streets of Halifax.

The cause of the fistie encounter which lasted for two rounds, (Mr. Bluff's well directed blow sending the irreproachable form of Mr. Blank into the gutter) was purely of a business nature. A breach of contract on the part of the agent raised the ire of the Merchant who for the time being was like "sweet bells out of tune"—and descended from his pedestal to the common place level of humanity.

It is doubtful if the affair would have ended so happily, had not a well known manufacturer's agent (whose office is on the Plant wharf) appeared on the scene, and assisted Mr. Blank from his resting place in the lap of mother earth. George says "he feels five years years younger, he did not not know he had it in him." Mr. Blank has resumed his place on the pedestal of virtue, and the world of men has ceased to wag its head,—although a local journal assures its readers that it will be settled in court.

THE NEW SUNDAY LAW.

Some of the Sections That Make a Different Sabbath.

The last issue of the Royal Gazette contains the Sabbath Observance act and some of the sections of it are printed here for the benefit of PROGRESS readers. It will be noticed that there is nothing in the act exempting the street railway from its provisions.

1. No person shall on the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday, sell or publicly show forth, or expose, or offer for sale, or shall purchase any goods, chattels or other personal property, or any real estate whatsoever, or do or exercise any worldly labor, business or work of his ordinary calling (conveying travellers or Her Majesty's mail by land or by water, selling drugs and medicines and other works, necessity and charity only excepted.)

The word "person" in this Act shall be construed as including corporations, except where the context requires a contrary interpretation; and any corporation which requires or permits its employees to carry on the business of such corporation, or to labor or work therefor, contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall for each offence forfeit a sum not exceeding \$100.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent the delivery of milk or ice to customers on Sunday; or shall prevent telephone or telegraph companies from keeping open their offices for the purpose of receiving, transmitting and delivering messages; or the keepers of livery stables and cabs from letting on Sunday, horses and vehicles, with or without a driver, for purposes other than that of doing business or work; or the proprietors of daily morning newspapers or their employees from doing such kinds of work as may be necessary for the purpose of preparing and printing a Monday morning's edition of such newspaper; or any clergyman or physician from exercising the work of his ordinary calling on Sunday; or any paid organist from playing in any church, or in connection with any religious service, or any paid singer from singing in any church or in connection with any religious service; or any sex on form performing the ordinary work in connection with any church; or the putting forth to sea of any vessel for any destination without the limits of the Province; or to prevent any vessel coming into port or any pilot or pilot-boat or any tug-boat from going in search of vessels making port, or from bringing any vessel into port, or taking her out of port on Sunday; or shall prevent the carrying on in any mill or manufactory of any manufacturing process of such a nature that it is essential to proceed with the work and development thereof continuously for a period of six days to prevent injury or damage to the material so in course of manufacture; or the operation in any mine of any pumps;

or from stream driving; or from towing, booming or freighting any lumber or raft of lumber or timber when the same in transit and it is essential to proceed with the transport of the same to prevent injury thereto, or to prevent such delay in getting the same to its place of destination as would be liable to lead to the loss or injury of any such lumber; or shall apply to the loading or unloading of fishing smacks or boats; or to the moving of through eight train in the Province of New Brunswick.

Provided, however, that nothing in this Act contained shall operate to prevent the loading or unloading or other work necessary to be done, in order to enable any steamship to prepare for sailing in case said steamship is under contract with the Canadian Government, to sail at any time certain, and it is necessary in order to fill said contract that said work should be done.

2. No person shall on that day allow or permit tipping in any inn, tavern, grocery or house of public entertainment under his management or control, or revel, or publicly exhibit himself in a state of intoxication or brawl or use profane language in the public streets or open air, so as to create any riot or disturbance, or annoyance to Her Majesty's peaceable subjects.

3. No person shall on that day play at skittles, ball, foot-ball, rackets, or any other noisy game, or gamble with dice or otherwise, or run races on foot, or on horseback, or in carriages, or in vehicles of any sort.

4. No person shall on that day go fishing, or take, kill or destroy any fish, or use any fishing-rod, net or other appliance or that purpose.

5. Sunday excursions by steamboat plying for hire, or by railway, or in such steamboat and in part by railway and having for their only and principal object, the carriage of Sunday passengers for amusement or pleasure only, and to go and return on the same day by the same boat or railway, or any other owned by the same person or company, shall be unlawful and shall not be deemed a lawful conveying of travellers within the meaning of this Act.

The owner of any steamboat or railway by which any such excursion is wholly or partly made, shall for each offence against this section, forfeit and pay the sum of \$200 to be recovered in any court having jurisdiction in civil cases to that amount, by any person suing for the same under this section and for the purposes thereof.

The action for recovery of any penalty incurred under this section may be brought before a Court having jurisdiction as aforesaid, in the place from which the steamboat or train employed in the unlawful excursion on which the action is founded, started or through or at which it passed or stopped in the course thereof.

The captain or other person in charge

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.

the nation for the suppression of the liquor traffic.

The prohibitionists of Canada claimed and claim, that the substantial majority for prohibition recorded in the Plebiscite throughout the Dominion, including the splendid majority of 107,948 in that part of Canada outside Quebec, ought to have been sufficient to warrant the Government in introducing into Parliament such legislation as would fairly embody the will of the people thus expressed, and they were deeply disappointed and dissatisfied when the Government had refused to take such action.

When the Legislation Committee met at Ottawa, they had to deal with the situation in view of this refusal, which they found to be endorsed by many Members of Parliament. The recorded vote of the Province of Quebec, namely 28,582 for prohibition, and 122,614 against, and the fact that this great vote against prohibition had peculiar features, such as being mainly polled in a large area of the country, and by the electors of one special national origin, were advanced as reasons against interfering with existing conditions in that province. The committee had to decide upon a course of action, knowing that the Government had a strong majority in the House of Commons, and being convinced that Parliament would not enact a prohibitory law to take effect in the Province of Quebec.

The legislation proposed in the report of the Committee, will be a long step in advance. It will enable each province to secure prohibition of a more thorough and effective kind than could be enacted by a Provincial Legislature.

It was suggested that Parliament might be asked to enact such legislation directly, without any further voting. In reply to this it was claimed that Parliament would not accept even the great majority polled for Dominion prohibition in different provinces, as evidence that the people of those provinces would support a narrower measure.

It was also argued that the right of Parliament to enact special legislation for a part of the Dominion, is not as clear as the right to enact a law for the whole Dominion, to come into force in any locality after an affirmative vote of that locality which principle is already recognized in the Canada Temperance Act.

For similar reasons it was thought that the end aimed at might be most readily attained by alteration and extension of the C. T. Act, removing its defects and making it a strong comprehensive and effective measure, applicable to a whole province or territory. The sub-committee appointed, will, however, carefully plan out all details, with a determination to have the new law as thorough-going and as workable as it can be made.

The further voting proposed will be, not not like the Plebiscites already taken, a mere expression of opinion, but actual law making action, bringing prohibition into force by a majority vote in any province.

Voting should be at next general election without any preceding petition.

The proposal to vote at the time of a general election, and to have no repeal before the law has had a fair opportunity, are good. Penalties and provisions for enforcement must also be strong, definite and simple.

THE MOST VOTES DID NOT ELECT.

So Mr. Hargrove of Musquash Thinks By This Time.

There was lots of fun at the municipal council this week when a portion of it attempted to declare Mr. Balcolm elected for Musquash in place of Mr. Hargrove who obtained the majority of votes. The returning officer is named Reed and on the day of election when he counted the ballots and found that Messrs. Dean and Hargrove had the most votes he declared them elected in the presence of the people who were there.

Still he sent in a return to the county secretary saying that Dean and Balcolm were elected and the reason he gives for this was that Mr. Hargrove was not qualified to run.

Mr. Hargrove had been a collector of rates and as no officer of the municipality can be a councillor he had to resign before he could be a candidate. He did what most men would have done, wrote out his resignation and sent it in to the men who in reality appointed him, the councillors of the parish and the clerk and secretary of the county. Then his nomination was made to Mr. Reed and he accepted it.

That would have been enough for nearly any one, but political feeling in Musquash runs high and so the opponents of the men who were elected made up their minds that they would try and make it clear that Mr. Hargrove was not eligible. The first thing to do was to persuade Mr. Reed of this in order that Mr. Balcolm could be declared a councillor. This was apparently an easy matter because when the return went in to Secretary Vincent Mr. Balcolm's name was there as the choice of the people instead of Mr. Hargrove. And yet to all appearances fourteen or fifteen more people voted for Hargrove than for Balcolm.

This was how the matter came up before the municipal court Tuesday and the fight was long and bitter. The divisions were close, only two difference, and the sides were taken apparently as the men felt politically. The justice of the case did not seem to "cut much ice." Those in favor of the local government party voted for Balcolm and these opposed to it or inclined to look into the matter wished an investigation committee to look into the facts. That was carried.

The speeches on the subject made by the county representatives covered a wide range of thought. They were in earnest—some thought too much so for there was danger for a moment of compliments of a forcible description being exchanged but all this was avoided by the happy tact of others present.

Chairs Re-seated Cane, Splint, Perforated, Dual, 17 Waterloo.