

PROGRESS

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DISCUSSION ON WIVES.

R. Barry Smith's Anagnance Debating Society Decides in Favor of a "Clean, but Scolding Spouse."

Some little time ago Rev. R. Barry Smith assisted by brother officers organized a lodge here in connection with I. O. G. T., and since then this order known as "Ladysmith Lodge" has grown wonderfully. A membership of 40 has already been enrolled and the outlook for more is still promising. Saturday evening of each week this lodge convenes in the Public Hall and usually after routine of business a debate is participated in.

An evening or two ago the question under discussion was—"Which would be the most pleasant companion, a 'dirty good natured woman or a cross clean woman?" I think it was rather an absurd subject and if any one censures me for such an assertion I can simply express my self in this way—namely: That nearly every man is, or pretends to be, satisfied with his wife for its a case which is imperative in this law abiding Canada of ours that "what we have we'll hold" yet I might add that with some its "what we have not got we are after."

Messrs. Bliss Dunfield and Herbert Smith were the leaders, respectively, and each side acquitted themselves admirably, still Mr. Smith and his colleagues easily won the victory and when the arbiter—Mr. Charles F. Goddard—gave his decision the cheers were long and loud.

Mr. George Holmes who was a representative upon the last interrogatory endeavored to demonstrate his theory pertaining to the considered all important topic, but only got wound up, so to speak, when the trimming scissors were applied and he was cut short, still he unhesitatingly stated that he would, most decidedly, prefer a "cross clean woman" and I judge from the tenor of his argument that he resembles Oliver Wendell Holmes who said he "would never be happy until he had the undisputed control of a petticoat";

An old saw runs thus, an old man wanted to marry before he died it for no other reason than to have some one to close his eyes when a friend suggested "perhaps you will get someone who will open them" and there are others who have been duped, yet "The Railway Student" is not scared for he said "youthful imagination aided by hyperbole has endowed me with the belief that when I am smart in my best clothes I can pay homage to most any young maiden

surely, and I expect to tackle matrimony and moreover I intend getting a treasure, one who will preside over my life, doubling my pleasures, dividing my cares and who will always be on the watch to borrow mirth of my mirth and sorrow of my sorrow, for when you get a woman like this her true wish makes you think your arms enfold (with her alone) a complete world of gold—but "chacun a son gout"—every one to his taste.

Exclamations on both sides were heard and some one said "oh! he dreams of a happiness too vast for earth" but the bloom and buoyancy and dazzling hopes of youth; the throbbing of the heart when it first makes to love and the opinion he evidently has of his mother makes him feel, (intuition is hereditary, his mother was a woman and a woman is credited with this marvelous gift—intuition), that there is waiting for him a "cross clean woman" for he claims he "will be happy forever with just one girl."

Mr. Smith, the leader, and Mrs. Samuel Stockton's views, alone, were well worthy the empires decision for they proved a "cross clean woman" preferable at any time to a "dirty good natured woman" and what a difference indeed between an idle dirty good natured girl and a clean neat, useful and peevish girl.

An apothegm much in vogue runs thus "Cleanliness is next to Godliness." As for beauty, men may fall in love with girls at play, but there is nothing to make them stand to their love like seeing them at work. If crossness, peevishness is considered a malady why it can be overcome to a great extent. If the husband would in different ways and directions see that a certain amount of amusement entered his wife's life her maladies would cease. A man who does not follow this rule should not be surprised at his wife's crustiness, for who would not be crusty with years of baking? A small voice whispers, that is one on the man. Women require diversions. Can a body expect a woman who is perfectly clean and neat with herself, her home, her children, should there be any, to plod away daily at multitudinous duties she is called to perform, in order to keep to the highest standard of cleanliness, without

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where the bridges for the provincial government are in course of construction and see to it that there are no more causes for such expensive bridge investigations as took place last session. There is no doubt of Capt Earle's competence and his friends may think him fortunate that his lines have fallen in such pleasant places.

Changes in the Globe Newspaper.

The news in PROGRESS last week that the Sun proposed to issue an evening edition was a surprise to those who had an indistinct idea that there were enough newspapers in St. John but that it is true is beyond doubt. The Globe which has always been conservative is retaining the



GRAND MASTER DOUGLAS MCARTHUR

Of the Orangemen of New Brunswick has been identified with the order for a long time and has always been energetic and consistent in the advocacy of its principles. He was elected by a good majority.

four page form has, it is said, come to the conclusion that eight pages are handier and give greater opportunity for the display of later news. To this end the purchase of a new perfecting press that will print eight or ten pages is contemplated. The specifications for these changes are being prepared now and in a short time they will no doubt be made.

"Tip" O'Neil Out of It.

"Tip" O'Neil, the baseballist, announces that he will not be in the game this summer but will attend strictly to his work, that of civil engineering. As well as being a star baseballist the crack second baseman of the Roses is clever indeed at his profession, and this year his prospects are particularly bright in that line. Consequently he will abandon the bat and ball for a season at least in order that his draughtsman's hand may not lose its cunning and that the more real side of life may not be forgotten. "Tip" may bob up in an occasional holiday game, but will not be seen on the field regularly until the summer of 1901.

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TODAY.

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- PAGES 5, 6, 7 and 8.—Social items from all over the three provinces.
- PAGE 9.—Bright Local Topics Including: Imaginary Burglars, Plate Glass Gazers, Boarding House Mistresses in Court, Jope the catcher coming, A new divinity of the chorus, Cogs vs Muscle, Etc., etc.
- PAGES 10 and 15.—The second instalment of that delightful serial, "Wild Val-tie's Elopement."
- PAGE 11.—Sunday Reading Page, including: A Study of the Parables, Living Water, Dwight L. Moody's Life, Church and Liquor Traffic in England.
- PAGE 12.—PROGRESS reprints a whole page of interesting matter from the Blofstein Friend of Apr. 4th, a newspaper published by the correspondents with Lord Roberts' army.
- PAGE 13.—Chat of the Boudoir—fashion talk by one of the best of American descriptive writers in that line.
- PAGE 14.—Alaska's Suddenly Rich, people who have leaped from poverty to wealth in the gold regions.
- PAGE 16.—"The Flight of Polly"—a clever fiction. Births, Deaths and Marriages of the week from all over the three provinces.

FEATURES OF THE LAW.

A new Wrinkle of the Liquor License Commissioners Discussed Before Magistrate Ritchie.

The latest construction placed upon the liquor license law is causing some anxiety to those whose premises are not used solely for the sale of liquor, and as there are quite a few of these in the city including all the hotels, considerable interest is felt in the interpretation that may be placed upon the law by the magistrate.

Inspector Jones says he is acting under instructions from the commissioners in attempting at this late date and at this particular time to enforce this annoying provision of the law which in many cases it is almost impossible to comply with.

He warned several of these who had restaurants in connection with their premises that they must close them as well as their bars at seven o'clock Saturday night. The injustice of this was much commented upon and Messrs. Clark and Harding, who have large staffs and do good restaurant trade on Saturday evening, consulted and concluded to try and get some interpretation placed upon the law that they could work under. They accordingly opened their restaurant's Saturday evening but complied with the provisions of the law so far as the sale of liquor was concerned. They were reported notwithstanding and the cases came up Wednesday afternoon.

The inspector was there and Mr. Mullin represented Messrs. Clark and Harding. Mr. James Driscoll who keeps a billiard hall as well as a saloon in the same building on King square was also reported and appeared for himself. The enquiry was rather of an informal nature; in fact the information was not completed nor submitted to Mr. Mullin and the conclusion arrived at in the end was that the defendants should consult with the inspector and the commissioners and try to meet their views. To that end an adjournment was made until next Wednesday afternoon.

There was some interesting discussion however, that would help to throw some light upon the working of the liquor law.

Mr. Henderson, who appeared for the inspector was not disposed to be harsh or to prosecute these particular cases provided any assurance was given that the defendants would meet the inspector's views but he pointed out that under the law the fact of a bar being in a building licenses all the premises and that no part of them could be kept open after the licensed hours. That would mean that Mr. Clark and Mr. Harding must divide their premises and have a separate entrance from the street to each.

Mr. Mullin pointed out the great difficulty and hardship of this and gently reminded the court that these premises had been unchanged for years and that the commissioners had winked at any apparent violation of the law.

This brought the sharp rejoinder from the magistrate that they should not have winked at such things if they had but the difficulty of providing a separate entrance was no doubt regarded as a good reason.

"Yes" said Mr. Mullin "but why is such zeal displayed all at once and against my clients. It seems to me uncalled for just at the present time."

"Zeal" said Mr. Henderson, "ought always to be commended"

"But this," said Mr. Mullin "is unjust and unfair discrimination."

"You're not the first man who has said that here, Mr. Mullin," interrupted the magistrate and when the former continued in the same strain he again interjected "we can't try the commissioners."

"But the law is violated and we know it—everybody knows it—in some particular or other," Mr. Mullin claimed, when he was reminded that if such was the case and the inspector had omitted to prosecute any violations he was liable to a fine of \$20 in every case.

Mr. Mullin was not disposed to give up so easily. He had the idea in his mind that his clients were unfairly reported and that the prosecution of them savored of partiality.

The insinuation was a broad one the magistrate said, but if Mr. Mullin would point out any section of the law by which they could get at Mr. Chairman Knodell and the commission he would be surprised

with what alacrity and pleasure the court would get at them.

"But there are many cases like this—"

The magistrate:—"I suppose these were the only three culprits" and he read the names of those reported.

Then Mr. Henderson had a say and the purport of his remarks was that while Messrs. Clark and Harding had been permitted to carry on their business in this way without much interference the fact that this was so had encouraged others to provide premises similar in character; that it was not an uncommon thing now to find an oyster bar set up in front and a partition dividing it from the bar. This gave an opportunity it was thought as the law had been carried out of keeping the oyster bar open after the liquor bar had been closed, and the commissioners proposed to enforce the law. The suggestion to other people was perhaps the worst feature of Messrs. Clark and Harding's cases.

"We have heard" said the magistrate, "that the resources of civilization are not yet exhausted, neither, it appears, is the ingenuity of the tavern keeper."

He pointed out that the law was very plain on this point and from his remarks and those portions of the law read by Mr. Henderson it seems that every nook and corner, for example in Mr. Clarke's premises, that can be entered from his main door are a part of his licensed premises, and if they are open after ten any night except Saturday or after seven o'clock Saturday night or a light is seen burning in them a prima facie case has been established that there is a violation of the law. The magistrate pointed out that the law provided that the stable and outhouses shall be included in licenses where such buildings exist because at one time some enterprising fellow had a method of conducting liquor through pipes from a distance and that one faucet in the sink would give water and another liquor.

It was also noted that sometimes, in the restaurants complained of, a person eating his dinner will order a glass of ale and drink it in the restaurant. Under the law this seems to be impossible. If there was a separate entrance to the restaurant this would not be possible unless the ale was bought and paid for and sent unopened to the purchaser. Such fine distinctions as these are somewhat perplexing to those who wish to do what is right, who want to meet the views of the inspector which all agree are of a fair and equitable nature. The restaurant men and the commission will no doubt agree upon some way of the difficulty.

Mr. Driscoll's case is somewhat different. He has a billiard room in front of his bar. There is a partition between it and the bar but there has been a door between. This it is understood is now closed. The entrance from the street leads directly up stairs and from a common hall one door leads to the billiard parlor and the other to the saloon. To secure two entrances from the street is impossible as it looks at present. To enforce the law against him means to put him out of business and his chief complaint is that he was not notified of the intention of the commissioners until he had paid his \$300 license for the first of May.

Some of the dealers are trying to find a reason for this sudden change of base on the part of the commissioners. Mr. Lockhart was always recognized as the balance wheel of the machine when he was there but now that he has retired the new man, Mr. Peter Clinch, seems to have fallen in with the views of the chairman, Mr. Knodell. As a rule governments do not make laws, the enforcement of which will make them unpopular but such an interpretation as has been placed upon the liquor law now by the commissioners is sure to make trouble. Mr. Clinch was appointed largely upon the recommendation of large liquor interests and if he is supporting their views now then the dealers may well express their surprise.

Interesting Competition.

The new ice company has unexpected opposition in the energetic manner in which the business of Mr. Law's concern is being pushed. The raise in prices does not suit many old customers and the opposition will be keen and somewhat interesting.