# PROGRESS.

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#### SIXTEEN PAGES.

# ST. JOHN, N. B, SATURDAY, JUNE 8

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#### A QUESTION OF CANALS.

Germany, as well as the United States, has its canal question. Emperor William formed, years ago, a great scheme for a system of canals would give Germany an inland waterway across the empire from the frontier of the Netherlands on the west to that of Russia on the east

The first part of the project was completed two years ago, in the canal connecting Emden with Dortmund. The next step was to be the building of a canal uniting the Elbe and the Rhine, which is called the 'Midland Canal.' It would connect the western provinces of Prussia, where great industries are established, with the eastern agricultural provinces. It was ex pected that the farmers of east-Prussia would welcome the chance for cheap freight rates to the profitable markets of the Rhins and Westphalia industrial districts; and that their representatives in parliament would suport the project by their votes. But they could not be made to see that the canal would benefit them; and it was by 'agrarian' votes that the bill was defeated in the Prussian Landtag in 1899.

The emperor does not easily abandon a cherished plan. When the Landtag assembled last January, the government again introduced the canal bill, providing not only for the Elbe-Rhine canal, but for many others, the total cost of which was to be about ninety million dollars. But although attempts were made to placate the agrarians by the promise of protective duties on agricultural products, they could not be induced to vote for the canal bill.

As the Elbe Rhine canal lies wholly in Prussian territory, the opposition of the Landtag, if persisted in, is fatal to the whole project. Already the controversy has caused a break up of the Prussian ministry, and the emperor king dismissed the Landtag as soon as its obduracy was ap parent; but it is not clear that the election of a new Landtag will help him.

## A FORMIDABLE FOE.

The opinion is gaining ground that in the plague in South Africa the British have a more formidable foe than the Boers. An American paper calls attention to the fact that up to the middle of May there had been 600 cases and 240 deaths. These cases were widely scattered. Most of them occurred in the towns, but all through the back country the epidemic has been reported. The government, if it has concealed the facts, has put construction on them made light of the danger to the army. To make the situation worse, (nteric fever and dysentry are claiming a great many victims. There is a temptation to describe the cause of death in some if you had wabbled in a contrary direction doubtful cases as one or the othor when it from my wabble. It was our concurrent is in reality the bubonic plague. While the plague has attacked the natives more than Europeons, a considerable number of the latter have died. The most serious view of the situation is that this terrible epidemic cannot be eradicated for some years to come, and that its persistence will ruin the country for colonizing purposes. Dr. J. NICHOLSON KAYE, a medical authority says: 'I have no fear of contradiction when I say that plague will not leave South Africa for many years to come. The enormous native bare-footed popula. tion, wandering from one colony to the other, the notorious lack of sanitary requirements where the population is thickest, dust, insect pests and other factors will all tend to make the bacillus pestic feel quite at home, to multiply and de. settle except on an indemnity.

populate the country. When the war is really over, the plague will still be in evidence; natives will carry the intection to the mines, to their kraals, and the disease will be endemic and epidemic for years. This is seemingly a harsh view, but it will

The effect of such gloomy predictions on recruiting in England may be imag ned. Dr. KAYE does not hesitate to advise his countrymen to think twice before they enlist. If they have not gone through one course of enteric fever, he says, they should stay at home. His counsel applies to would-be settlers as well as to those who want to serve with the colors and see fighting. The Boers may be depended upon to take the plague into account when considering the chances in favor of at least a temporary triumph of their cause. They know all that is going on in the British camps. If the military authorities are deceiving the people in England about the virulency of the plague they are not fooling the Argus-eyed Boers. In the Cuban insurrections yellow fever was admitted to be a more redoubtable enemy than the patriots. It carried off its hundreds of men where one was laid low by an insurgent's bullet. The ordinary camp fevers in South Africa have already killed thousands more than the deadly rifles of the sharpshooting burghers. If the ravages of the plague should defy sanitary science and medical treatment, the republicans may yet be able to delay Englands triumph for some little time.

#### At The Crossroads.

A rich farmer who died recently in Erie connty, Pennsylvaria, provided in his will for the foundation and maintenance of a library at a crossroads, remote from any village. The building which will shelter it is designed to serve many other intellect ual and social uses. It will contain a kitchen, reception rooms, and a hall that may be utilized for lectures, entertainments and religious gatherings.

This action is hailed by the Independent as indicating the growth of a belief that wealth which has been accumulated in the country should be used for the benefit of the country. Our grandfathers felt this more strongly perhaps, than our fathers did, or than we have. Rich farmers-and poor farmers, too-bore manful parts in establishing the older colleges. When they could not give money they gave labor, realizing, doubtless, that the first students at these colleges would be the lads from

The farmer of that earlier day never dreamed that, because he was 'twelve miles from a lemon,' he must forego intellectual stimulus and social recreation. But the movement toward the cities and toward the west affected seriously many little neighborhoods which had been centers of whole some and vigorous life. Pending the readjustment to changed conditions in the east, and the success of the first pitched battle with nature in the west, it seemed that the farmer must needs be a man of one idea-to 'hold on.'

The general demand for rural free de livery showed that the evil days are over for both sections. The farmer knows where he stands. He has leisure to renew relations with the world, and he means to do so. The will of the Pennsylvanian suggests the spirit in which to meet the reasonable demands of the people in the 'outlying regions.' If the farmer cannot go to the library, take the library to him.

## The Way of Safety.

Unless a cyclist is a 'scorcher' there is no need, generallly speaking to make any effort to avoid him. He will look out for the collisions.

A lady was crossing the street when she saw a bicycle rider coming toward her. She stopped, then dodged backward, and as he swerved in order to pass behind her there was a collison, and both took a fall but neither was much damaged.

'If you hadn't wabbled, sir,' she said angrily, as he assisted her to rise,' this wouldn't have happened!

'Neither would it have happened, madam,' he replied, 'if you hadn't wabbled, or and synchronous wabbling, so to speak, that caused it.'

Then the cyclist, a college professor, doffed his cap, mounted his wheel, and

## Saturday-Monday Excursions.

Commencing Saturday June 8th the Canadian Pacific will run a special Suburban express to Welsford leaving St. John at 1.00 p. m., on Saturday and Wednesday, making all intermediate stops. This wiil give suburban residents on that company's lines and their triends an opportunity to spend two afternoons a week in the

After the Dove of Peace has hovered a good while it generally finds no place to VERSES OF YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Beneat's the Pines of Canada.

To the footpath winding through the pines. To the old home near the wood; Where dark spruce mountain still inclines, To the wildly plunging flood, Where tangled red wild roses grow, And the great pine branches bend;

My soul walks forth where years ago, I loved you my faithful friend. I long for you here where langurous heat, Whithers the dusty city street.

Is the wild azalia blooming fair, With its purple ribboned head; Does the swamp magaolia scent the air By the blue bell's fragment bed. Sweet flower of all that sweet time knew, Sweet love, sweetheart of all the best; Wild rose of love to me for ever true, The earth had no such flower on all its breast When you were but a girl and I a boy. And drank the rose cup's dew with purest

joy. I were vain to call thee now across the world, Or seek the waters where white lilies grow; We could not find them as in days of old, Or balmy fir trees there are presence know Together then we vowed no coming years Should ever change affection warm and true The fondest heart must fill with saddest tears, No charmed exemption came to me or you. The white wild cherry blossoms bloom and

Since then o'er many a silent grave. Does sunset crimson the windows yet, As the old place seeks the dark; With the rosy tints I can ze'er forget. At twilight we loved to mark. Where the great one over us seemed to form. In the shadows vast and dim; The fear of night and the coming storm,

And then on the brighter skies above,

Taught us to trust Him with our love.

Is bright June weather and the balmy breezed Still lovely where the footpath climbs the

And where the leaping torrent gladly sees, The way it wanders from it's old home rill? The moon tonight is shining as it shone. Up the wild glen by hemlocks dark and high; And in the sad woods lonliness alone, My spirit wa keth where we said good bye. And you are with me in transfigured light

night. CYPRUS GOLDE. Murray Hill, New York.

And there again we breath our last good

#### The Keepers of the Seal.

I sing the song of labor, of the lowly smelling The whirling of the spindle, and the whirring of The hand that guides the ploughshare and the rugged son of toil,-The sinews of the country and its weal.

For the pulses of the nation beat within the sturdy That are bared before the anvil, or they wear an And the sentinels of liberty, the shields from war's Are wholesome hearts and honest seeing eyes;

Those who feel the sweat of labor ere they break the wage of bread. Nor covet goods beyond the pale that bounds an honest reach; But give to God the glory, and the thanks that they

And rather live a principle, than preach. Ah! God of Heaven, pity for the chilling drops that creep In tortuous threads, where living strength should swell the nation's veins;

The slotn that cumbers progress, and the useless drones who steep The curse that follows idle hands and brains. I sing the song of labor, for the keepers of the zeal For a new day broke in radiance on the warders of

Clearer thought to those who ask it, heaping store To the sons of stalwart heart and herny hand.

## He Told Her She Was Beautiful.

She frowning bade him go; She knew he sought her fortune, for Her glass had told her so: Still, still he called her beautiful-She knew her face was plain, For twenty times a day, alas! The truth was told by the glass That had no prize to gain.

He told her she was beautiful.

He told her she was beautiful, "Nay, do not just," she cried; He told her she was beautiful, And knew she knew he lied; Still, still he called her beautiful, She answered: "Cease, I pray; Your words are false, as is your heart; It is not love suggests the part You basely seek to play!"

He told her she was beautiful, And, chiding, she fled; He told her she was, beautiful-She stopped and turned her head; Still, still he called her beautiful, And rushed to where he stayed, And prating still about her chaims, He folded her within his arms, And rapture filled the maid.

## Barefooted.

The girls all like to see the bluets in the lane
And the saucy Johnny-jump-ups in the meader,
But we boys, wanter see the dog ood blooms again Throwin' a kinder summer-lookin' shader: For the very first mild mornin' when the woods are white

(An' we needn' even ask our ma about it) We leave our shoes right where we pulled 'em off at night, An' barefooted once we run an' shout it: You may take the country over-When the bluebird turns a rover, An' the wind is soft an' hazy. An' you feel a little lazy, An' the nigger quits the possums-

How light! heigh-ho! I wish there was more fences here; We'd like to jis' keep jumpin' em' together! No sheds for us, no guns, not even 'simmon beer, No nothin' but the blossoms an' fair weather! The meader is a leetle stickly right at first, But a few short days 'ill wipe away that trouble To feel so good an' gay I wouldn't min' the worst That kin be done by any field o' stubble.

It's time for dog'hood blossoms.

O all the trees are lookin' sappy!
O all the tolks are smillin' happy!
An' there's joy in every little bit of room;
But the happiest of 'em all
At the mornin' rooster's call. Are we barefoots when the dog'ood burst bloon. JOHN CHARLES MCNEILL.

'We bought little Percival some pretty | acquired. new shoes, said the prou want. dear little darling was so ond of them that he insisted on sleeping with them on. 'Ah, yes, observed the sarcastic uncle

That shows that he inherits some of his

fathers characteristes. 'But is the dog gentle ?' 'Gentle! Well, say, that's his long sui Hes so gentle that when a sneakthie. along one night and stole the door mat from under this dog, he just rolled over and slept on boards rather than make him-

self disagreeable.



Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

A. O. U. W. AT BUFFALO.

June 19th is A. O. U. W. Day at the Exposition-Bullding to be Dedicated.

The Supreme Lodge Ancient Order of United workmen will hold its twenty-rinth stated meeting in the city of Buffalo, N Y., June 11, 1901. This fraternal bene ficial order was organized at Meadville, Pa., October 27, I868, and is now completing its third-of-a-century history. The headquarters of the order is located in Meadville, Pa. The present membership is about 425,000, and its business extends over the entire United States and Canada. It has paid out to the widows and orphans of its deceased members about \$108,000,-000.000, and is now paying annually over \$800,000.CO.

The Supreme Lodge which meets in Buffalo in June, is the highest legislative body of the organization and is composed of delegates from thirty-seven grand Jurisdic tions, representing six thousand subordi nate lodges. Hon. W. A. Walker, of Milwaukee, Wis., is the Supreme Master Workman, and as such is the present head officer of the order. The Supreme Foreman, A. C. Harwick of Buffalo, N. Y., is the second officer in control and will, no doubt, be elected to the chief position at the coming session. The following are other executive officers of the order: Supreme Foreman, A. C. Harwick of Buffalo, N. Y., is the second officer in control and no doubt, be elected to the chief position at the coming session. The following are other executive officers of the order: Supreme Foreman, Webb McNail, Gaylord. Kan ; Supreme Recorder, M. W. Sackett, Meadville, Pa.; Supreme Receiver, John J. Acker, Albany, N. Y.; Supreme Medical Examiner, D. H. Shields, M. D., Hannibal, Mo.

Wednesday June 19, has been set apart as special A. O. U. W. Day at the Pan-American Exposition, when the handsome building of Ancient Order of Urited Workmen of the Exposition will be dedicated. This building is situated in the Court of State and Foreign Buildings. It is a one-story structure with a pavillion and balcony above, and in dimensions is 50 by 40 feet. The walls are covered with staff and beautifully colored. Over the main entrance are the initals A. O U. W. In this building are entertained the members of the Ancient Order of United Workmen who visit the Pan American Exposition, the arrangement of the rooms for this purpose being excellent.

An elaborate programme is being arranged for A. O. U. W. Day. There will be a big parade and special ceremonies. Special banners, badges and flags are being designed for the day.

## Corpulence.

The amount of fat normally present in the body varies with age. It is considerable in infancy, slight in childhood, least of all from the filteenth to the twentieth year, increases gradually from this time to about the fortieth, increases more rapidly for a time, and finally dim nishes again in

Generally speaking, an increase of fat within moderate limits is a sign of health, just as a decrease may be the reverse, but when the increase is excessive it constitutes a true disease.

It is difficult to define the limit where a healthy embonpoint ends and abnormal corpulence begins. Life insurance companies have tables showing the proper ratio of weight to height at the different ages, but the figures are of course only averages.

In general it may be said that when the accumulation of fat causes discomfort, short breath on moderate exertion, and a teeling of fulness in the head on stooping, it constitutes obesity or corpulence.

The trouble is a disorder of nutrition characterized by faulty elaboration and deficient exidation of the food, in consequence of which an undue amount of fat is termed and deposited in various parts of the body. It is as often hereditary as

The treatment of obesity is not so simple as it was thought to be when the so-called banting system was originated. This system consists in the exclusion from the diet of all starches, " and tate. It is usually successful in reducing the weight; arried out under careful medical supervision it may seriously affect the

general health. The same is true, perhaps even to a greater degree, of other systems in which

the amount of fluids is greatly restricted. The management of a case of obesity is in general similiar to that of gout in the intervals of the acute attacks, or of the uric acid disthesis, with some slight modification in the diet necesitated by the altered conditions. The patient should live much in the open air, drink freely of water between meals and at bedtime, and exercise systemtically. Red meats should be partaken of sparingly, or better not at all, and starchy foods and sweets should also be excluded for the most part.

Photography Without a Dark Room.

The continued experiments of Prof. F. E. Nipher of St. Louis with 'positive photography' have produced some very interesting results. He says that the plates may be separately wrapped in black paper at night, or in a dark room, and all the remaining work can be done in the light. A plate is taken from its wrapper in the light and placed in the slide holder and an exposure—a long one—is made. After explosure the plate is taken out in the light again, and placed in the developing bath and the picture is developed, and may be fixed in the light. The result is positive. Fine pictures are thus obtained. While it is desirable to shield the plate from the light as much as possible during the changes, yet, Professor Nipher says all the operations may be carried on without any dark-room conveniences that may not be secured even in the open fields.

### A Cinematograph for the Blind.

Doctor Dussaud of Paris has invented a cinematograph, by means of which blind persons can experience the illusion of moving objects as people with sight do an illuminated screen. The apparatus consists of a machine that causes a series of reliefs, representing trees, birds or other objects, to pass rapidly under the fingers. The reliefs are so graduated that the delicate sense of touch possessed by the blind translates their variations into apparent movements. of the objects represented. Doctor Dussaud employs the apparatus mainly for educational purposes. He has also devised a system of electric vibration for conveying to the deaf an impression of musical

## Giants' Kettles in Minnesota.

In the Interstate Park near Taylor's Falls, Minnesota, has been discovered a singular group of 'giants' kettles,' or pot holes, covering an area of two or three acres and ranging in diameter from less than a loot to 25 feet, and in depth from one foot to 84 feet. They have been bored in exceedingly hard rock, and in many cases they are like in shape, the ratio of width to depth varying from one to five up to one to seven. Mr. Warren Upham ascribes their origin to torrents falling through glacial 'moulins' at the time when the northern territory of the United States was buried under ice. As with similar pot-holes elsewhere, rounded boulders are occasionally found at the bottom of the cavities.

## You Ought to Know This:

Bronchitic Asthma can be cured by inhaling Catarrhozone. So says Captain McDonald of Kingston, Oat., who was positively cured after years of suffering, by Catarrhozone. Mrs. Dinsmore, Shubenacade, N. S., says: Catarrhozone cured me perfectly of Bronchitis and Catarrh of the nose and throat.'

Mr. Wm. Pollock, Plyth. Oat. says: "Catarrhozone positively cured me of Bronchitis."

Catarrhozone relieves quickly, cures surely, is safe, pleasant, and guaranteed to cure. Two sizes 25 cents and \$100. Druggists or N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn.

## Dangerous Bacilli In Books.

A special committee appointed by the Chicago Public Library board reports that the books of the library ought to be immediately sterilized on account of the large number of bacilli, representing a hundred different poisons and disease-germs, found in them. Doctor Kuflawski reports that all of the 50 books submitted to him for examination were more or less infected. The dry process of sterilization, he thinks, will serve the required purpose.

Ragular Patron-That was a frightful bill you presented to that man-even for

Dentist-Yes; he's the man we buy our butter from. This is the first chance I've