

PROGRESS.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

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STILL ANOTHER UNION.

The organization of a union of domestic servants in Chicago is a step calculated to strike terror to the hearts of women who have already been wrestling for years with the great problem. In Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, too, and in Cincinnati similar unions have been formed, the sanguine pioneers of a national federation by which, it is hoped, life in the kitchen can be made one long, sweet dream.

The purposes of the Chicago association are well defined. There shall be a minimum price per week for "green help," and another for experienced "general housework" girls. The working day is not to exceed eight hours, and all overtime must be paid for at specified rates. Kitchen ladies must be allowed to entertain their friends without interruption by the woman of the house, and the equipment and general decorative scheme of the kitchen and sleeping room must meet with approval.

At first thought all this seems very absurd. It is not necessary to point out the impossibility, in any family, of performing all the housework within a period of eight hours, or the impracticability, because of the expense, of having it done by relays of servants. Moreover, immigration provides a large and steady supply of possible material for good servants; there are many American girls who prefer the security of housework to the strain of factory or business life—a supply which no union could diminish or largely control; and in the last resort most women can do their own house work, and can therefore be independent of a union.

Yet when all this has been said, there is a side to the matter which should not be overlooked. The movement toward union owes its origin in part to conditions which are felt to be unjust and are difficult of correction. Many servants are poorly paid and inconsiderately treated. Concessions are made to them rather as privileges than as rights, and the general attitude of the mistress is too often one of aloofness and apathy.

The desire for union is a desire to force recognition of the personality of the individual member, and this a most curious circumstance, for ordinarily the very basis of labor unions is the sinking of personality in a common cause, the subordination of self to the interests of others.

In many occupations this makes for success. Can it do so in a relation so personal as that of mistress and maid?

TEMPERANCE INSURANCE.

One of the great life insurance companies is about to begin an experiment which is already in operation in England, and will be watched with unusual interest in its results in this country. Hereafter, all applicants for insurance in that company who are 'total abstainers' will be placed in a class by themselves. If, as is maintained, the death rate among teetotalers is less than the death rate among the users of malt and spirituous liquors, the expense of insurance will, of course, be less, and the total abstainers will receive the benefit in lower premiums or larger dividends.

The company has been influenced to this course largely by a petition signed by Senator FRYE, of Maine, JOHN WANAMAKER, EDWARD EVERETTA HALE and other men of note in various fields. The usual system it is asserted, works an injustice. The cost of insurance is very carefully fixed in accordance with the death rate per thousand, as determined by years of experience and

systemically kept tables. Anything which prolongs life and lowers the death rate also lowers the cost of insurance. If, then, the teetotaler lives longer than his less careful brother, there is less risk in insuring his life, and he should have the benefit of his good habits.

The results of this interesting experiment must, of course, remain unknown for years. Definite proof can come only from comparison of the actual death rate of all classes, and this will take time. It is a significant fact, however, that in England, where the separate classification has been in use for some years, the death rate among total abstainers is reported by one company to be only one half of that among the users of liquors, and by another company extended over a period of sixteen years, that of the second company over a period of twenty five years.

The news that the sultan of Turkey has just added to his famous collection of ultimatum a new acquisition from Paris, will cause some envy in the breast of that other famous collector, Li Hung Chang. The Chinese diplomat hopes to secure a few second-rate ultimatums this month, in connection with the demand for the return of the emperor to Peking, but they be as nothing compared with the sultan's latest prizes. These two noted procrastinators have probably the best and most complete collections of ultimatums to be found in the world today. They are constantly adding to their store. Such a work would worry more susceptible princes, but these diplomats are hardened to the business and they never lose any sleep over it. They consider it wiser to allow the maker of the ultimatum to worry over the affair.

The sword, which has had so long and so distinguished a military record, has been placed on the retired list. British army authorities have decided that in future unmounted officers shall carry carbines instead of swords during manoeuvres and in active service. The decision is the result of experience gained in the war in South Africa. The sword is not only useless as a weapon, except in close quarters, but it serves as a mark to distinguish the officer from his men. He thus becomes a target for the enemy's sharpshooters, and when the private soldiers have small power of initiative, as is the case in most European armies, the loss of a large number of officers may mean disaster. The passing of the sword is one of the signs of the changed conditions of war.

The day of the week to be selected for the coronation of EDWARD VII., in the coming year, is a subject of speculation. No sovereign of that realm has been crowned on Sunday since the time of Queen ELIZABETH, and only one coronation in English history took place on Friday. It is safe, therefore, to exclude those two days from any prediction concerning the stately ceremonial.

SOME MI TAKES OF ARTISTS.

In the portrait of Queen Victoria lately executed by M. Benjamin Constant, the great French artist painted the ribbon of the Order of the Garter of a wrong color. All London is laughing at the mistake, and the artist is much chagrined by the evidence of his carelessness.

Apropos of mistakes of artists, the Daily Mail recalls a landscape by a famous English painter in which a rainbow is depicted behind the sun, and a picture of Eden in the gallery of the Geau in Lisbon where Adam and Eve are represented as watching a procession of monks.

In the famous galleries at Antwerp are certain pictures by old masters, in which the jumble of ideas is as remarkable as the technique is fine. In one picture of heaven the archangels are armed with bows and arrows, and in a famous painting of the 'Murder of the Innocents' the massacre is represented as taking place in a city of Holland. The parents of the children are stout burghers, the Roman soldiers are Dutch policemen armed with muskets, and the innocent infants are transformed into solid schoolboys in bulgy woolen trousers and jackets and hobnailed shoes.

In most of the great religious paintings, including those by Raphael, Murillo and Michelangelo, the characters are represented as Italian and Spaniard rather than persons of Hebrew type. This, however, so far from being an anachronism or other exhibition of ignorance on the part of the artist, is rather an evidence of the devout spirit in which he approached his work. He gave to the members of the Holy Family the features of his own race and the garb of his own time, and placed them in the midst of the familiar scenes which lay about him, because he took the sacred characters which he painted into his own life, and made them a part of it. Therein lay the secret of his power.

VERSES OF YESTERDAY AND TODAY

"Whittling St."
 St Bartholomew—he can
 Whittle anything, you bet!
 He's about the smartest man
 That I guess I ever met.
 O, he whittled me a coat,
 An' I sailed it in the drain,
 An' th' re wasn't room to float,
 So I'm waitin' for a rain.
 He sits 'round all day, Si does,
 Whittlin' shavings in his lap,
 Pa, he says there never was
 Such a lazy, shifless chap,
 An' he doesn't cald his keep—
 But I think he does, you see,
 'Cause he h's to work a heap
 Makin' handy things for me.
 EDWIN L. SMITH.

The Hammock.
 Consider now the hammock, how it lurketh like a snare
 To grab the unsuspecting man and throw him in the air.
 Yea, verily, the hammock hath a look of innocence,
 But it may take the strongest man and throw him to the fence.
 The hammock hangeth to the trees with meek and humble look,
 And tempteth foolish man until he cometh with a book,
 And cl'imbeth and stretcheth out and openeth the page,
 And then the wicked hammock getteth up its fiercest rage.
 It turneth like a serpent, and it taketh such a clutch
 Upon the feeble victim that he gaspeth very much.
 It w'ringeth him about the air and swingeth him around,
 And when he op'ns his eyes agais he's jammed upon the ground.
 O, surely, surely, this is so, yet over him the while
 The hammock swayeth quietly and seemeth then to smile.
 But yet again the man doth get within the hammock there,
 And thinketh he will read the book and bask all day in care.
 And then again the hammock jumps before a page he's read,
 And ere he knoweth what is up he starteth on his head.
 Yea, verily, and then again a hammock in the shade
 Will cunningly exert itself and lure a foolish maid
 To seek to rest within its folds, and when she sitteth in
 The hammock, it will almost seem to wear a happy grin.
 It seizeth on the maiden fair and chuckleth at her shriek,
 And landeth her upon her neck before she tries to speak.
 She spraineth both her dainty wrists and moaneth "Oh, alas!"
 And fiddeth that her pompadour is cluttered up with grass.
 And all the while the hammock sways with truly pleasant pall.
 And seemeth to inquire of her "Good sakes! Did some one fall?"
 Oh, yes, my son, and on a time when Cupid holds his sway,
 And some enamored youth comes round to learn his happy day.
 'Tis then the hammock acteth worst, for it will hold the twain.
 Until impassioned murmurs mark the courtship of the swain.
 And then the hammock taketh them, and in the air doth bump.
 And cometh both their foolish heads a most terrific bump.
 And singeth them about the place until it getteth tired,
 And when it wearieth at last across the yard they're fired;
 The man descendeth in heap upon the garden walk.
 The maid had hairpins in her eye, and is too mad to talk;
 And then the wicked hammock waits to most unholy glee.
 To fear the racket that it knows is very sure to be,
 For when the maid regains her breath she riseth to her feet
 And voweth that the man himself is full of all deceit
 And that he pulled it down himself and that she never more
 Will see his face, and wisheth that he'd gone an hour before.
 And that she'll never, never, be his bonnie blushing bride,
 And so he getteth to his feet and far away doth ride.
 My son, beware the hammock when it swings itself aright.
 For it can make the proudest man a truly humble sight.

A Russian Caricature.
 So much news that makes painful reading comes from Russia, remarks the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' that it is always a pleasure to learn of those noble or generous acts which reveal the brighter side of the Muscovite character and help us to remember that the country is, after all, a part of Europe. The latest is a very munificent bequest for philanthropic purposes, which had it been given in any other civilized country but Russia, would soon have become a topic of world wide comment. But a generous deed from a Russian to Russia remains almost unnoticed outside the realms of the Czar. Gavril Sz'odowni kow, who was a man of great culture, and who occupied a position similar in character to that of an English Privy Councillor, left recently a sum of about £1,800,000, of which one part is to be devoted to the erection of high schools in Moscow where girls will obtain the necessary classical education to qualify them for a university career, while the remainder is to be spent in equal parts on the establishment of schools for mechanical training (or both sexes), and on the construction, in densely populated parts of the city, of large hotels—such they may be termed—for the use of the better classes of workmen. These hotels will, it is understood, be conducted on the lines of the Kowston Houses, and it is certain that they will be of equal, if not greater service, for the need for them, owing to the peculiar social circumstances which prevail in Russia, must be very pronounced.
 RICH AND POOR ALIKE use Pain-Killer. Taken internally for cramps, colic and diarrhoea. Applied externally cures sprains, swollen muscles, etc. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis', 25c. and 50c.



News of the Passing Week.

Thos Campbell a leading St. John plumber died suddenly on Sunday last.
 The Grand Lodge of Freemasons of New Brunswick held its annual session at St. John this week.
 Members of the Canadian Press Association arrived in St. John last Monday, spent the day in the city and left for the capital Tuesday morning.
 The Maritime express and D. A. R. train had a serious collision near Halifax Monday, a fireman named Flavin had both legs broken.
 The Dominion rifle matches opened at Ottawa on Monday last.
 The Catholics of Quebec began this week circulating petitions against the King's coronation oath.
 Over 90,000 visitors are said to be in attendance at the grand encampment of Knight Templars being held at Louisville Kentucky this week.
 At Indianapolis, Ind., fourteen persons were injured Sunday in a collision between a Greenfield inter-urban and a freight train on Bell road. The car was thrown to one side, but not crushed and of the 12 passengers more or less were injured. The conductor and mortar man were badly bruised.
 A private telegram from Charlottesville, Va., announces the death of Miss Maud Coleman Woods in that city. Miss Woods was pronounced the most beautiful woman in America by a committee from the Pan American exposition and her profile adorns all the medals issued by the board of awards.
 According to a special despatch from St. Petersburg, a duel with pistols was fought between Prince Alexander of Sayn-Wittgenstein and Prince Anatole Bariatinski, the Czar's aide-de-camp, the former being killed.

gize for the murder of Baron Von Ketteler German minister of Peking, have arrived at Basel, Switzerland. Prince Chun, who is ill, will remain there for a few days.

A despatch received at the general land office, Washington, reports that the total receipts from the sale of lots in the new towns in Oklahoma to and including Aug. 24 aggregated \$650,427. Asst. Commr. Ricardo estimates that the disposition of the remaining lots will bring the grand total up to \$700,000.

Another riot broke out Saturday evening in a crowd of 5,000 people at Fairview Park, Indianapolis. Four negroes were badly injured and one named Harris had his right arm broken. The trouble was caused by a gang of white toughs. Several negroes, some with their wives were set upon and beaten. Police stopped the trouble. Four members of the gang were arrested.

Edward Baldwin, colored, was arrested late Saturday night on a charge of assaulting 16 years old Daisy Hoyt, a New York girl who is at the 'Fresh Air' farm about four miles from Westport, Conn. Baldwin was placed in the town lockup and during the night escaped. He was later recaptured but without demonstration. The girl is in a serious condition.

Officially this week at the Pan American exposition is designated as Grange week and as furniture manufacturers' week. The four million mark in attendance was passed yesterday and the average attendance for the month of August has been 50 per cent greater than any previous month. The average attendance for the past week exceeded that of the previous week by 11,000.

W. S. Fenn of Waterbury, at the Valsbury bicycle track, New York, Sunday, broke the world's record in the five mile handicap. He was on scratch with 33 other riders ahead of him but he mowed down his rivals one at a time including McFarland, who had 100 yards in the youngster. Entering the home stretch Fenn fairly ran away from the others winning by about five lengths. His time was 10.15. The old world's record was 10.33 2 5.

Ald. Gen. Thos. J. Stewart, of the Pennsylvania national guard met with a serious accident Sunday evening while driving with a party of friends on a country road near Harrisburg, Pa. The harness on one of the horses broke and in attempting to jump from the carriage the adjutant general fell and broke his left leg below the knee. The rest of the party escaped injury. Gen. Stewart has been spoken of as a prospective candidate for command-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at the coming encampment.

To swim from Boston to New York is the feat that Peter S. McNally will attempt, making the start next Sunday, the entire distance to be covered within 30 days. Mr. McNally will enter the water off the Charlestown bridge about one o'clock. He expects to make Boston light and possibly Nantasket beach on his first leg. A steam yacht will accompany him and he will be attended by two tried friends and trusty swimmers in a small boat. The actual distance is 282 3/4 nautical miles or about 347 land miles. The

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