PROGRESS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1893.

AS AN ACADIAN THINKS. but just, that, as you put it, "the big plums be more evenly divided among representatives," and in order that it be ac-

THE DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICES IN THIS PROVINCE.

Why the French Have Failed to Secure the Recognition They Claim-A Correspondent's Opinion of Where the Blame Lies-The Remedy Suggested.

TO THE EDITOR OF PROGRESS :- YOU discussed with great plausibility in a former issue of PROGRESS the chances of the different aspirants to the lieutenant governorship of New Brunswick. Notwithstanding the entire absence of Acadian representation from this province in the Commons at Ottawa, you were still generous enough to mention our influence as an element to be contested with. I was among those who in the past believed strongly, and advocated openly, the right our people had to receive at the hands of the governing body at Ottawa our proportionate share of patronage. I assisted in pointing out that Kent, Gloucester and Victoria, had a majority of Acadian electors and that voice of these three counties should be in an especial manner raised for fair-play to my compatriots. When a vacancy occurred on the supreme court bench of our province and it appeared beyond discussion that justice lay in the direction of naming a catholic to the position, I at once joined in the assertion that with an Acadian candidate with equal claims on the party in power, and equal ability to fill the position, the Acadian should have the preference over our English speaking Roman catholic. I did this believing I was doing what was right under the circumstances. I am still of the same opinion both as regards judgeship and governorship, but I am fair enough to admit that the matter of recognizing the Acadian claims has become quite improbable in view of the absence of representatives in the house and in the cabinet. The fault lies to a large extent with ourselves, and we are rightly served if we remain completely ignored. If we want others to recognize justice in our claims, we must first by our votes elect men who are in sympathy with us. Results have convinced me long since that the ties of blood were stronger than the sense of duties of representatives to a majority of their constituents; therefore it was that I was of the number who openly affirmed that Burns, Adams & McInerney could not represent the Acadians in matters of patronage when the advancement of an Acadian came in conflict with the personal interests of one of their own nationality. In this opinion I am as strong as I ever was. You hit the key note to the situation exactly and illustrate my meaning very well when you say; "that the friends of Mr. Burns claim that the only thing that gave the so called French protest any weight was the fact that it had been sent by Doctor Leger, and that he was then a supporter of the government in the Commons" Our numbers, our protest, our legitimate requests for recognition in proportion to our numbers counted for nothing the member counted just what I have advocated. It is the member who has the influence with the government. Let a French constituency elect an Irish member and when the question of patronage comes up between French and Irish the voice of constituency will be silenced by the voice of the member if they come in conflict. And do they come in conflict? You imtimated that McInerney will support Burns, and you said that Dr. Leger opposed him, another illustration of my theory ! It is but natural that Messrs Costigan, Burns, Adams, and McInerney should support Mr. Burns for the governorship-can hardly resist the demand when it is backed up by the justice of the representation that it is time the R. C. should be remembered in such a nomination. And can the Acadians rightly complain In no other way can they complain than to reproach themselves with having given the power to these four gentlemen to act in matters of wide importance contrary to their wishes, when they could have withheld it. Your last issue returns to the same question and affirms that it is division in our midst that prevented our getting either a supreme Court Judge or a lieutenant governor or both; and your article kindly permits the inference that justice to our denomination pointed in that direction. While I agree pretty generally with both propositions, yet I cannot follow you in your conclusion based on these premises when you say that if we miss both, we cannot lay blame on our protestant brethren. Let us examine the situation. The catholics were practically a unit for the judgeship. They believed it was justice; you virtually admit the justice of the claim. Let me assume that in so doing you voice the protestant feeling. The protestants being the majority, having the controlling influence commanding the situation, are they blameless? Is it creditable to them that they should take advantage of a division in the ranks of the catholics as the move for the position, and almost unanimously oppose a nomination which in principle they admit to be just? I cannot exculpate them. On the catholics

testant candidate to the governorship, and the division in the catholic ranks as to the man will not prevent one of their faith being named. Until they advocate by the nomination of catholic candidate for positions which they admit our numbers give us a right to expect, I will not hold them blameless if we fail. I see no argument in the assertion that the controlling power is blameless for wrong acts done in accordance with the recommendations and expressed preferences of that controlling AN ACADIAN. power.

complished let them put forward no pro-

SEIF CONFIDENCE AND CULTURE.

Two Instances from which the Public may Draw their Conclusions.

The very amusing story related by Rev. J. DeSoyres in his sketch of the late Phillips Brooks, published in the Sun, where the young clergyman "with more self confidence than culture" gave Dr. Brooks some advice about the color of his stole, and got sat upon, reminds one of a good story which is told at the expense of a prominent city clergyman, in which self confidence occupies a more prominent place than culture.

A year or two ago, during the time of some convention in the congregational church, a worthy minister from another province, who had come to the city, en route for the convention, had been informed previously that he was to stay at the house of the minister of his own denomination while in St. John. that he was expected, and all he would have to do was to direct his cabman to drive direct to the minister's residence. Unfortunately the delegate from the country did not remember the number of his host's house, and had merely a vague idea of his name, and as he had never met his entertainer he was obliged to leave matters largely to the direction of his cabman.

Now it so happened that there was in the city a clergyman of the church of England, whose name, hastily pronounced, sounded very much like that of the worthy congregational pastor, and that he was more noted for his rapidity in drawing conclusions, and his haste in acting upon them than for his coolness of judgment, and the cabman made the unlucky mistake of landing his charge at the door of the wrong house, informing him cheerfully that "This DISCUSSING A DEAD POET.

An Admirer of Shelley Objects to a Recent Review in "Progress.'

TO THE EDITOR OF PROGRESS :- "Why we should be called upon, after a period of over seventy years to drop a tear for Shelly or any one else, I am at a loss to understand. As to the misuse of the word tence, I presume it is a misprint.

I will not dwell upon the very obvious inadequacy of the criticism of "Ave" but will pass on to the mis-statements concerning Shelly's life, and his ideas of what life should be. I admit that his passionate and 'compassionate' heart led him where " less gilted " but more self-interested (I take the liberty of substituting "self-interested" for "respectable") people would be likely to venture. That he married an unsuitable wife against the advice of all who had his welfare at heart, and then basely deserted her is erroneous.

The idea of marriage with Harriet Westbrook had not occurred to Shelly, until she threw herself upon his protection and besought him to remove her from a home which she represented as hateful to her. In an impulse of Quixotic chivalry he responded to her appeal and gave her the only release in his power. That he did so reluctantly is amply proved. I refer the critic to Dowden's life of Shelly (should he chance to have heard of the existence of such a work) pages 168 to 174. On the latter page Shelly's letter to his friend Hogg explains the situation. To his own undoing Shelly married Harriet Westbrook on August 28th, 1811 at Edinburgh. The united ages of bride and bridegroom made thirty-five. That Harriet proved unsuitable is not to be wondered at. That Shelly basely deserted her is false. Less than a month before Harriet went Southampton with her sister Eliza, Shelly procured a license for the ceremony of re-marriage according to the rites of the church of England, which marriage was duly performed. That he sought reconcilation with Harriet after she left him, and begged her to return to him is not disputed. While affairs were in this state Shelly met Mary Godwin. It was not until after Shelly had become convinced of Harriet's unfaithfulness to him that he went to the continent with Mary. After two years came the news of Harriet's suicide, her desertion by the lover with whom she had consoled herself after the loss of Shelly is probably more accountable for this step than her separation from the poet. Shelly did not consider himself free from

Quebec advertise so generously that up to this time they have secured a considerable portion of the made to order trade in the maritime provinces. This year Messrs. Dunlap, Cooke & Co., were their competitors in this direction. and their previous reputation assisted them to secure a splendid trade in their new departure. Mr. Cooke the junior member of the firm is now in the west securing choice furs for "Elegy" for "Eulogy" in the next sen- their next year's business. PROGRESS is glad to record their success.

Has Secured a Big Bargain.

Mr. Geo. H. McKay has bought the stock of Messrs Welsh. Hunter & Hamilton (now dissolved) for \$6.000 spot cash. The stock was valued at \$11,000 and Mr. McKay promises the public the benefit of his great bargain. It is hardly necessary to say that the goods will be sold for cash. It is perhaps by this Mr. McKay stands or falls and the success he has made of it so far is encouraging others to follow his ex. ample. The stock will be sold at the old stand of Messrs Welsh, Hunter & Hamil-

TAE DOMINION SAFETY FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION.

ton and will indeed go with a rush.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Dominion Safety Fund Life Association was held yesterday at the head office. The following was the auditors' statement of the financial position of the association :

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES 31ST DEC., 1892. Assets-

Value of stocks, bonds, debentures and other securities owned by the associ-Accrued interest..... 880.24 Office furniture...... \$ 115.98 400.00 5.221.73 Total assets\$73,642.50 Liabilities-Safety fund \$ 7,367.91

 Outstanding claims
 7,000.00

 Re-insurance reserve
 4,670.54

 Premiums paid in advance
 734.94

Total liabilities.....\$19,773.39 GENTLEMEN,-We have examined the

books and accounts of the Dominion Safety Fund Life Association to 31st December, 1892, and beg to report that the above statement is a true and correct exhibit of the position of the association.

The books of the association are accurately kept; vouchers for all expenditure were exhibited and every opportunity and assistance in a careful inspection and rigid scrutiny was given us by your secretary in our work as auditors.

We are, sir, your obedient servants, R. WHITESIDE, Auditor of Municipality.

J. H. MC ROBBIE Policyholders. R. C. MACINTYRE, S Comparing the above exhibit with that of the previous year a considerable increase in financial strength appears, viz.: 1881, total assets, \$66,727.75; total liabilities, \$25,571.61; surplus, \$41,156.14; 1892, total assets, \$73,642 50; total liabilities, \$19,773.39; surplus, \$53,869.11. The surplus to policyholders is now \$26,546 .-84, being relatively greater than that of any other company in Canada, while the premium rates of the association are more economical to the public than those of any other licensed company. The association and its policyholders are to be congratulated on the above results.



W. H. THORNE & CO., Market Square, St. John. AMERICAN AND CANADIAN WRINGERS. The Materials The Eureka Steel Nº2 Spring Wringer. and Rolls in these OVELTY 3 SIZES. Wringers are of The Novelty the best. THE Wood Frame PRICES THE Wringer, LOWEST. BEST WHITE RUBBER ROLLS 4 SIZES. Extra Rolls on The New Novelty hand for all Sizes. Wood Frame Inspection of Wringer, Prices solicited. 3 SIZES. EMERSON & FISHER, 75 to 79 Prince Wm. Street.



is the house, sir; here you are !" Receiving his fare and placing his customer's valise beside him on the doorstep, he drove wisely off, while the delegate rang the bell, and informing the neat maid servant who answered it, that he was expected, stepped into the hall, valise in hand, and requested her to take his card to her master and tell him he had arrived. A moment later the master of the house appeared with an air of authority in one hand and his visitor's card in the other.

"Good evening brother S." said the delegate advancing with extended hand, "I am Mr. ____. "You see I have arrived."

"I don't know you sir!" cried his unwilling host. moving him off violently with both hands, "I never saw you sir, and I don't know who you are."

"But my dear brother."

"I'm not your dear brother, sir, I know nothing about you, sir and I wish you to leave my house at once.'

"But I came-" gasped the delegate who began to fear that he had invaded a private asylum.

"Get out of my house sir." shouted the clergyman hotly, I tell you I don't know you I never heard of you and I want you to go at once sir, do you hear sir? at

There upon the now thoroughly alarmed visitor began to retreat, the clergyman assisting him by putting the valise on the door step after which the door was closed with a bang. The unhappy delegate was left to pick himself up as best he could, shoulder his valise and hunt up the nearest hotel, a sadder and a wiser man, as regards the courtesy and hospitality of the St. John clergy.

But his disappointment did not prevent him from attending a prayer meeting at the congregational church that evening, and while the services were proceeding, the delegate who had met with so unfortunate an adventure, turned to a member of the congregation and inquired the name of the brother who was then speaking.

"Oh that is our pastor, Rev. Mr. S." was the answer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT UNDER and by virtue of a License to Sell the real estate of Eliza Jamieson, deceased (for want of personal estate to satisfy the debts of the said deceased,) issued out of the Probate Court for the City and County of St. John by the Honorable C. N. Skin-ner, Judge of the said Court, on the 12th day of December, A. D., 1892, there will be sold at Pub-lic Auction at Chubb's Corner, (so called) in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John and Province of New Branswick, on Satur-day, the 4th day of March next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon:— "Impossible !" said the delegate em-A STUDENT OF SHFLLY. SHORTHAND, Scovil System, practically and thoroughly taught. FRED DeVINE, Court Stenographer, Bayard's Building, Prince Wm. St., St. John, N. B. 7-4* phatically, the memory of his late experi-Cover Nova Scotia and Vancouver. ence so fresh in his mind that he was sure WANTED Agent for my fine approval sheets of Commission, reference required. Packet A contains 100 varieties stamps from Mexico. South America, Hong Kong, etc., and a New Brunswick stamp worth 12c., price 18c. F. BURT SAUNDERS, Box 309, St. John, N. B. One of the firms in the maritime proday, the 4th day of March next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon:—
THE LAND AND PREMISES DESCRIBED
The LAND AND PREMISES DESCRIBED
The LAND AND PREMISES DESCRIBED
The control of the certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Parish of Lan-caster County, Province, etc. aforesaid, known and distinguished as being part of that Certain Lot, No.
19, in Block Thirty, and granted from the Crown to Archibald Jamieson, and bounded as follows, to wit, on the east by lands granted to John Patchell; on the west by lands owned by John White; in the north by lands owned by Kobert and John Kennedy, and on the south by the public Highway, leading from Nerepis Road to St. Andrews Road, said lot containing by estimation one hundred and forty acres, more or less, and demised by the aforesaid Archibald Jamieson in his last will and testament to the said Eliza Jamieson. Together with all and he should recognize Brother S. if he met vinces who can always be relied upon to be him on the summit of the North Pole. "I well up to the times is Messrs. Dunlap, know Brother S. I saw him this evening." The Sun. Cooke & Co., of Amherst. The reputation "But I can assure you that it is Mr. S. of this concern for their custom made cloth-I am a deacon of the church," persisted the FRAZEE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 119 Hollis evening. Best place to learn Bookkeeping, Busin-ess, etc., also Stenography and Typewriting. Send for our circular. J. C. P. FRAZEE, Principal. tf ing was established some time ago and their other, in surprise. Explanations followed, During 1893 THE SUN will be of surcustomers can be found not only in New the delegate was introduced to Brother S. passing excellence and will print more news Brunswick and Nova Scotia but as far after the services were over, and in his and more pure literature than ever before in west as Vancouver, where their trade was BOARDING, A FEW PERMANENT or Transient Boarders can be achospitable home found the welcome denied so full of promise that some time ago they him when he was within the gates of the its history. Archibald Jamleson in his tast with and testament to the said Eliza Jamieson. Together with all and singular the privileges and appurtenances to the same, belonging or appertaining." Dated this 21st day of January, A. D. 1893. WILLIAM A. BECKETT, Executor. S. B. BUSTIN, Proctor. determined to establish a branch in that philistine, and peace was restored. The Sunday Sun city. The success of it has been simply But the question for the intelligent critic the success of the parent house in Amherst. STAMPS WANTED, USED before comto decide is this-Which showed the more lay the blame of not having shown a united **STAMPS WARTED**, federation, on the original envelopes, preferred, 1' also want pairs and blocks, on and off envelopes for my collection. Actually the highest prices paid. Particularly want some New Brunswick 7½d. provisional (rate to Great Britain). Send list of what you have for sale. Sheets of stamps sent on approval to collectors. H. L. HART, 71, Gottingen street, Halifax, N.S. June 11-tf is the greatest Sunday Newsfront as the man, but on the protestants They have also branches in Nova Scotia self confidence and the least culture, the GEO. W. GEROW, Auctioneer. paper in the world who control the situation lay the responsiwhich are equally prosperous. Within the young clergyman who wanted to oblige Price 5c.a copy; by mail \$2 ayear. bility of having by their members, their past year or two the firm has gone quite Phillips Brooks with a red stole, or the too press, their representative men ignored a **Gold and Silver Plating** extensively into the manufacture and sale Daily, by mail - - \$6 a year. claim you may say was just, and urged the hasty hero of the above story? of furs. This was brought to the attention nomination of a protestant in the persons of Daily and Sunday, by For the Season. several applicants. Had the protestant of the readers of PROGRESS early in the All kinds of old SILVERWARE repaired and IMPORTANT TO FLESHY PEOPLE. members, had the protestant newspapers, Groceries, syrups, and confectionery in whiter by an attractive announcement of theirs which appeared on the seventh page. There are some well known fur houses in Canada, and one or two in Montreal and replated and made to look as good as new. mail, - - - - \$8 a year. had the protestant representative men openly almost endless variety can be had at J. S. joined in the advocacy of the catholic claims Address THE SUN, New York. W. HILLMAN 87 Germain St. St. John. Armstrong & Bro., grocers, etc., 32 Charthe result would not of been what it was. Let them more openly advocate that it is | lotte St.

that he claimed for himself. He believed that marriage should last while mutual love remained. That this principle acted upon, the world over, in the present state of affairs would be unpracticable, however agreeable it might be to the mis-mated, goes without saying. That Shelly was an undutitul son is open to question. His disagreements with his father arose from Sir Timothy insisting on precisely those conditions with which it was impossible for his son to comply. "One cannot but sympathise with the vexation and bewilderment of a respectable country gentleman of kindly heart, irritable temper, and not too perspicacious brain, to whom the Fairy Mab had assigned such a son as Bysshe.'

the moral restraints which bound less bril-

liant people. He claimed for all mankind

the same treedom from conventional bonds

The tirade beginning "Shelley's breast was not only devoid of compassion for those having the nearest claim upon him, but his reckless brutality and utter disregard of the feelings of all but himself made love in his hands not 'a rapt evangel to assuage all wrong' but a fiery curse to scorch and consume all upon whom its baleful eye lighted," etc., etc., can only be the utterance of presumptious ignorance. "The baletul eye of a fiery curse," above alluded to is a soaring flight of rhetoric that most minds will fail to grasp, my own among the number. It sounds like something out of a dime novel; what it means I leave to a more perspicacious brain to discover. The critic seems to have no conception of love beyond that between the sexes. I venture to say that Professor Roberts had no such limited vision when he wrote the lines

"Thou on whose lips the word of Love became A rapt evangel to assuage all wrong,

Shelley's deep and abiding love for his true and tried friends (witness his magnaminity to Hogg after his confession of love to Harriet, then Mrs. Shelly,) and for all humanity which he sought to enoble, is too well known to need comment. His devotion to Mary Godwin, and the fact that he filled her life with happiness proves that this "fiery curse" did not "scortch all upon whom its baleful influence lighted." I again refer the critic to Dowden's life which contains the tender picture of Shelly's ideal wanderings through Europe with Mary, up to the time of the tragedy in the Bay of Spezzia. His love for his children, for Mary then his lawful wite, for his Lares and Penates is therein set forth upon indisputable authority. That Shelly was without faults I do not claim, but for the manifestly incompetent critic CORNWALL, Yost Agency, 104 Prince Wm. St., to deliver a judgment on the question of his faults or virtues, is to take an unpardonable liberty with the illustrious and illuminated dead.

The following were re-elected directors : J. deWolfe Spurr, president; W. H. Thorne, John McMillan, J. T. Steeves, M. D., C. W. Weldon, Q. C., Thos. Temple, M. P., D. Allison, LL. D.

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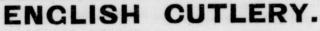
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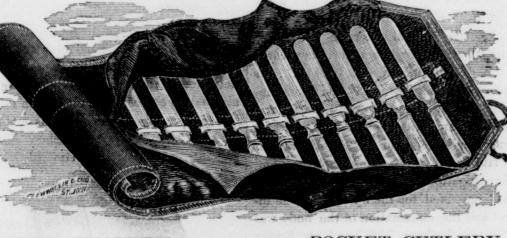


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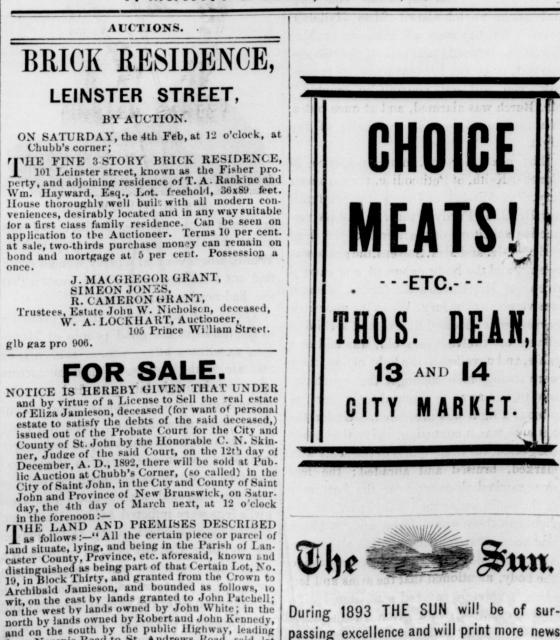
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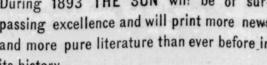
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