

PROGRESS.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ELLIS FUND IS STARTED.

READY RESPONSES FROM MANY LOVERS OF FAIR PLAY.

Subscriptions Began to Come in Quick as Soon as "Progress" Was Out Last Week—And Still They Come—How Men Express Their Opinions in the Matter.

The "Ellis Fund" is started. The spell was broken by PROGRESS last Saturday, and before that day was ended enough subscriptions had been received at this office to form a wide-awake, energetic "Ellis Fund" committee. In doing this the object of PROGRESS was attained, and in regard to the feeling of the people there was no doubt. Hundreds of them, yes thousands of them, wished to contribute in some way to the amount which they felt Mr. Ellis was unjustly called upon to pay; the costs of a trial in a Queen's case, which they considered he as the defendant had no right to pay; but above and beyond all this, the expenses of a suit in which Mr. Ellis was the champion of the people, was the defendant.

Hardly was the paper on the streets, or at any rate before many people were on the streets, an exceptional early riser and ardent sympathizer with Mr. Ellis, handed an envelope into PROGRESS office, which besides containing the suggested two dollars, also expressed the opinion, that he, Mr. Ellis, should not be allowed to pay one cent of the blackmail levied against him. Thus, one by one, well known citizens, men and women, continued to call at PROGRESS office during the day, and leave their names and cash. There was no doubt from the first that more than enough people would subscribe to form an active committee to carry on the work. The subscriptions received at this office, however, were not confined to the city by any means. There were enclosures from Nova Scotia, from northern New Brunswick, from Fredericton, Moncton, and St. John County. One Nova Scotia subscriber in sending his two dollars wrote: "I herewith enclose you two dollars towards the Ellis Fund but would be willing to pay more. If ever a case in Canada appealed strongly for sympathy it is that of John Valentine Ellis. PROGRESS has well said that this controversy is not for Mr. Ellis alone, it is the people's cause, for free speech, for an untrammelled Press, for trial by jury. Let the people speak."

Another subscriber from Woodstock expresses his sentiments in the heading "We lash the rascals naked through the lane," and then goes on to say: "Please receive my small contribution to the universal contempt felt for those who would shackle the press. It is easy to show that a free press enhances the property of every man and woman and child, every acre of land, every horse, cow and sheep; and thus, being a matter of universal interest it is incumbent upon all to contribute to its defence. No right thinking person can delegate his share in this common defence to another, because that person happens to stand in the imminent deadly breach when the attack is made upon liberty by the enemies of our country. Union in this defence will show those enemies in future that when they strike one they strike all."

A well-known Fredericton citizen in sending his subscription to the "fund you propose to raise for the benefit of that worthy, fearless and plucky man, J. V. Ellis," says, "I heartily endorse every word in your last issue, and hope that when his sentence expires, and he regains his liberty, he will do justice through the paper to the matter, and handle his prosecutors without gloves."

Another subscriber from Moncton expresses his opinion as follows: "I am glad to notice you have suggested a practical way for people to give expression to their sympathy for Mr. Ellis. I hope it will meet a general response. I will now enclose you one dollar and if the total sum collected does not exceed the amount of his costs I will duplicate it. We often hear much boast of British freedom, British justice and fair play. It is sadly lacking in this case. The full liberty of the subject has not been achieved till this power has been rescued from a judge or judges who profess to be Christians, whose law is not above that of the savage—namely revenge. What a noble edifying example it has been to non-Christians. It will be a great help to Christian missionaries, a great means of converting the heathen. Have not such judges need of the missionary's services? I trust the press of the Dominion will not let this matter rest till this disgrace to our province is totally abolished and reparation in some measure made to those who have been made to suffer."

"I heartily approve of your suggestion," writes another, "that the people should pay the costs in Mr. Ellis' case, and therefore enclose the amount suggested, two dollars, towards it."

"A friend," from St. John county writes: "I was much pleased to see you took such a stand in the J. V. Ellis matter. I intended writing to the Telegraph asking it to start a subscription to pay the costs, but

am pleased to see that you took the matter in hand."

If the opinions of the people who personally to give their subscriptions could be printed they would make interesting reading. Very many of the subscribers did not agree with the suggestion that two dollars should be the limit of the sum subscribed, and all of those stated that if necessary to have more money to complete the fund the committee must not fail to call upon them. "There is plenty more where that came from" was the broad hint given by one gentleman, as he handed out his two dollars. "There is two dollars for myself," said another, "and eight dollars for the members of my family." One envelope contained five dollars from "Lovers of Fair Play." One gentleman from San Francisco, Mr. H. W. Wilson, probably foreseeing that a fund would be raised, had his subscription all ready to accompany that of his two brothers in this city.

On Wednesday PROGRESS handed the names of the subscribers to a committee of them for that purpose, and arrangements were made to carry the matter forward by individual and united effort until the entire fund was raised. That committee is composed of those and some others viz:—

Messrs. Arthur Everitt, M. B. Dixon, Dr. McAvenny, E. S. Carter, R. R. Ritchie, E. Lantulum, John Keefe, F. E. Holman, B. Gandy, John McMillan, D. J. Purdy, A. O. Skinner, Senator Lewin, C. W. Weldon, Jas. H. Pullen, John M. Taylor, C. E. McMichael, G. Wetmore Merrit, D. H. Nase.

From this number a special finance committee of five has been appointed, with Hon. Senator Lewin as treasurer, to receive the contributions and manage the fund. Each member of the committee as he receives the funds will hand the same to Senator Lewin. PROGRESS has already handed the amount sent to it, about \$100, to the treasurer and will be glad to do the same for any one who chooses to send his or her contribution to this office. At the suggestion of the committee the names are not published but any one has the right to look over the list.

PROGRESS will simply be as one of them in the future. Any subscriptions that are sent to it will gladly forward to the treasurer, but in succeeding in starting the fund it has accomplished its object. It has broken the spell, and induced the friends of Mr. Ellis and the friends of fair play, as well as those opposed to the undue severity of his sentence, to come forward to show their sympathy for him.

PREPARING FOR "THE RECORD."

The New Press of the New Daily Paper Being Erected.

The new and fast press of the new daily evening newspaper that will appear this month, is being erected in the Masonic building, Germain street. The machine was made by the well known English press makers, Dewson & Co., and is of the very latest pattern and as speedy as it is possible for a press of that size and style to be.

PROGRESS understands that the new daily will make its appearance in about ten days. The management have been busy making all necessary arrangements to that end, engaging mechanical and editorial staffs and making such alterations as are necessary for the publication of a daily paper.

While no effort has been made to solicit business as yet many advertisers have signified their intention of being represented in the pages of the Record on its first issue. More than that so much encouragement has been extended to the management already from all quarters as to almost assure success from the start.

The managing and editorial staffs must however win success by merit. The people will buy and advertise in a good newspaper and that is what it must be to achieve success.

The publishers say that politics will not be the most important consideration with them—they do not propose in any way to ignore political questions but believing that politics gives but few people a living, they do not propose to give them the same prominence as has been the custom with the city daily press.

FOR FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS.

Damages Claimed by a St. John Lady for Breach of Promise.

Some months ago there was a good deal of quiet talk in St. John society circles about a romantic engagement very suddenly made, and just as suddenly broken off a few weeks later. The man in the case was a man from, over the sea, young, ardent and by all accounts wealthy. He was on a visit to this part of the world when he met the young lady, and inside of a few hours had offered his hand and heart, which were accepted. Then he went back to England.

Not long after his arrival there he appears to have changed his mind, and he lost no time in acquainting his affianced with the fact. So ended the engagement. PROGRESS made no reference to the fact, out of respect to the ill used young lady and her friends, nor would it now revive the story save for the fact that it has become a matter of record in the courts. Information has been received from a trustworthy source that counsel has been retained in England, on behalf of the young lady, and that damages to the amount of \$25,000 have been claimed. The fair plaintiff would seem to have a pretty good case if the matter comes before a British jury.

DOCTORS GET VERY MAD.

THE HALIFAX HOSPITAL BOARD HAS A SHORT SESSION.

The Superintendent Threatens an Emergency Operation on the Skull of One of the Medical Staff—Both are Heavy Weights—The Trouble Not Ended.

HALIFAX, November 2.—It has just leaked out that the directors who constitute the medical board of the Victoria general hospital have had a big row, the result of which may be very serious to that institution. The doctors who compose the medical board are Drs. E. Farrell, D. A. Campbell, N. E. McKay, J. F. Black, M. Chisholm, T. R. Almon, and they take periods of six months, in this way: Drs. Farrell, Campbell and Black have charge from October till March and Drs. McKay, Chisholm, and Almon from April till October. The hospital is now under the management of Dr. Reid, who was formerly superintendent of the provincial insane asylum. Dr. Reid was appointed to the Victoria hospital about eight months ago, on the resignation of Dr. Jacques. It appears the row started in this way:

During the latter part of the term of Drs. McKay, Chisholm and Almon, a female patient was admitted to the hospital for treatment, and after examination it was found that she was suffering from a very serious trouble, and that an operation would be necessary. She was at once put under treatment preparatory to having the operation performed. While the patient was under this treatment it appears the term for which the three doctors held office expired, and Drs. Farrell, Campbell and Black took charge of the institution. The patient made frequent complaints of the delay in performing the operation, and it is claimed that Dr. Reid told the woman to make a written complaint and he would refer it to the proper persons. It is also claimed that the best of feeling does not exist between Dr. Reid, the superintendent of the hospital, and Dr. McKay, and that Dr. Reid was only too anxious to get this chance.

The report was made by the patient and Dr. Reid gave the letter to Dr. E. Farrell, who is also on more or less bad terms with Dr. McKay. Drs. McKay and Farrell were at one time partners and belong to the same political party. They are considered the best surgeons in the city, and have performed very many skillful operations, for which they have been warmly applauded by the medical profession of the province.

It appears that Drs. Farrell and Reid did not send for Dr. McKay and show him the letter of complaint, or ask for an explanation from him as to the cause of delay; but they sent the letter to Dr. Page of Truro, who is appointed by the local government an inspector of the hospital. Dr. Page came to the city and proceeded to the hospital to investigate the matter. Dr. McKay happened to go to the hospital to see a patient and found Dr. Page there. On inquiry Dr. McKay discovered the reason of Dr. Page's visit. A meeting of the hospital board was called and then the row started.

Dr. McKay charged Drs. Farrell and Reid with unprofessional conduct. This brought Dr. Farrell to his feet, and after sailing for Dr. McKay in a lively manner he left the meeting before Dr. Reid or Dr. McKay had their say.

But they had it just the same. Dr. Reid, it is alleged, cinched a chair and threatened to beat the brains out of Dr. McKay. Just here it would be well to say that both Dr. McKay and Dr. Reid are very large men, probably weigh two hundred and twenty-five pounds each. Dr. McKay told Dr. Reid to start the contract and possibly his brains would be the first to be scattered. At this Dr. Reid, no longer able to control his feelings, left the meeting.

The meeting broke up in disorder, and the doctors have not been brought into contact with each other since. It is believed their next meeting will not be a very pleasant one.

The row has been a subject of general conversation among the students and others connected with the hospital, although the matter has been kept very close by the doctors in charge, and all efforts of your correspondent to get information from the doctors themselves have failed.

PREPARED FOR BURGLARS.

Halifax Ladies Protected by a Thoughtful but Timorous Neighbor.

HALIFAX, November 2.—A good story that till now has not appeared in the newspapers, is told of a prominent citizen of Halifax, who is claimed by the Green Isle—the mother of so many brave men—as one of her sons. This gentleman is of a literary turn of mind, occupies a position under the local government and is probably more appreciated elsewhere than in this city of his adoption, for rumor has it that there are certain places in the Dominion where his literary incubations (signed with his double printed name) are sometimes read. But this may or may not be so. Until very recently this gentleman and a lawyer of

high degree, one who has an influential voice in the law-making of this province, lived almost next door to one another on South street, one of the best residential parts of the city. The legal luminary had occasion, in the interests of his profession, or of his political party, to take a trip to the county of Annapolis. He left his wife a most estimable lady, and her sister, to run the house during his absence. The ladies were, or one of the ladies was, afraid that the mansion might perchance be invaded by burglars during the absence of its owner, when the majesty of the law (as personified in the legal luminary) would have no terrors for any misguided men who followed the profession of house-breaking. Thereupon the gallant son of Erin, hearing of the ladies' distress, volunteered to cast the protecting shadow of his manly form (and of his eye-glass) upon the defenceless household. It was therefore arranged that each night, from sunset to sunrise this chivalrous and scholarly gentleman should leave his own house, his wife and his family, to the tender mercies of any evil-disposed persons who might break in, and protect the wife and sister-in-law to say nothing of the goods and chattels—of the legal luminary.

The first evening after the departure of the lord and master, the arrival of the defender of the defenceless was eagerly awaited. True to his promise he came, bringing with him a weapon for the defence of the house, a huge horse pistol of undeniable antiquity, a curiosity that a few years hence will be gladly accorded a place in the provincial museum amongst the stuffed crocodiles and geological specimens.

The defender of the defenceless is, above all things, a man of polished diction—even his instructions to his barber, when about to have his hair cut, are worthy of a Chesterfield—but, even his best friends admit, he is inclined at all times to the sin of verbosity. Nothing pleases him more than to hear himself talk, unless it be to read his own contributions to contemporary literature. Therefore, when it is said that before retiring to rest, he felt it incumbent to relate to the ladies whose protector he was, sundry blood-curdling stories of burglary, murder and sudden death, such as might have fallen from the lips of Major Mendox himself—it is stating what any one who knows the hero of this article would naturally expect. These he delivered with that abundance of detail which is said to lend an appearance of truth to an otherwise bold and unconvincing narrative. This done, and the ladies thoroughly prepared for a night of timorous suspense, the party retired.

The sleeping arrangements of the house were such that the protector was given a bedroom, one door of which opened on the passage, and another into a bath-room, through which there was another exit to the passage. To this room the defender of the defenceless retired, taking his antiquated armory with him.

In what manner the various members of that household passed the night history sayeth not. Perhaps they slept soundly; peradventure they lay awake listening with strained attention to the slightest sound. In due time the first rosy streaks of dawn appeared in the east and the sun rose. So did the defender of the defenceless—but not for some hours later. He passed into the bath-room, and so down stairs, out at the door, and into his own house.

Later the ladies of the house had occasion to go into the room, that he had occupied. Great was their astonishment at the thorough and careful manner in which their protector had prepared to defend himself against attack. He was evidently of the opinion that the burglars (if any) on effecting an entrance into the house, would attempt to capture the most precious article in it—in his own estimation, his own person. So he had locked the door, leading from the passage into his room, and had barricaded it with all the more easily moveable furniture to be found in the room. Chairs, tables, and other things of that kind, were piled up against the door to secure his precious person.

The ladies, unable to see that such a protector would be of the slightest assistance in an emergency of the kind they were providing against, even though he were armed, and unwilling to hear further blood-curdling stories immediately before retiring to rest, sent him during the day, a polite message of thanks for the presence of himself, and his pistol, together with a hint, delicately worded, as only women can manage those things, that they would worry through the solitude of the night watches alone in future.

What About the Warehouse?

Some weeks ago a committee of the common council was appointed to deal with the question of a warehouse at the new wharf, Sand Point. It had one meeting, and since then the matter appears to have been left to take care of itself. In the meantime the autumn is passing and the goose hangs high as the winter begins to draw near. What is the hitch?

HE IS NOT TO BE ENVIED.

COMMISSIONER CLARK PROVES "PROGRESS" WAS RIGHT.

He Again Acknowledges That He Took the Samples—Where the Board Failed in Its Duty—The Difference Between Dr. Bayard and Mr. Clark.

The general impression in regard to the investigation in the case of Hospital Commissioner Clark is that while the board of commissioners did not put their side of the case in good shape, they developed enough by suggestion to put Mr. Clark in an even more uncomfortable position than he was before. The drift of some of the questions going back for fifteen years, shows that the "samples" taken this summer were not the first things to create talk about Mr. Clark and his methods.

The grounds on which the commissioners asked Mr. Clark to quit their company have been fully established. If the board wanted to go further into the record, it should have had witnesses from those connected with the transactions mentioned as dating back several years ago. While it is true Mr. Clark positively denied any underhand work in connection with the building of the cupola gallery or the purchase of cows, the very fact that such questions were asked leaves a bad impression for it shows that Mr. Clark has not had the confidence of his colleagues. In justice to both him and them, some evidence should have been given one way or the other.

An old hospital commissioner was asked by PROGRESS if he had, at the time, heard any rumors in regard to Mr. Clark's connection with the gallery or other matters replied that there were always rumors of some kind but that they were never made the subject of investigation. The truth was nobody wanted to make any unpleasantness so long as nothing was positively known to be wrong.

Thus, it will be seen, the commissioners have had a long time in which to judge of Mr. Clark, but that they took no action until the latest "sample" cases were ventilated by PROGRESS. In this they now possibly realize they were unjust both to Mr. Clark and themselves.

One of the members of the municipal council committee is quoted as saying, in private, that while the question of samples might be capable of a strained interpretation, the procuring of free prescriptions for servants in Mr. Clark's household was the "smallest" of the business. It is understood that Mr. Clark, in his search for cheap labor, would take ward patients who were really not fit to be discharged and would then get "repeat" prescriptions in order to get them in condition to work for him.

Mr. Clark claims, however, that he was entitled to these prescriptions on account of his long service. Perhaps he was. The quantity or value is not the issue, but as another commissioner has remarked, if Mr. Clark's methods are all right they should be understood, and the line drawn for the other commissioners who may want such privileges.

The cow business was a case in which either the commissioners or Mr. Clark should have brought witnesses. In this instance Mr. Clark was one of a committee of three to purchase two cows for the hospital. The first thing the others of the committee knew, the cows were there, Mr. Clarke having purchased them without consulting anybody. Mr. Clark declares he paid the owners just what he got for the cows, but he does not say he paid them in spot cash at the time. Perhaps he did, but if so, it should have been shown.

As showing how wide apart are the views of Dr. Bayard and Mr. Clark where a suspicion of honor is in question, a bit of hitherto unpublished hospital history may be given.

About twelve or thirteen years ago some new surgical appliances were needed, and the board appointed Commissioner Maher a committee of one to procure them, the idea being that he should consult with Dr. Bayard and order the goods through an importing druggist.

Dr. Bayard, as chairman of the board, was ex-officio a member of the committee, and knew exactly what was wanted. Mr. Maher called at Dr. Bayard's office two or three times, but found him absent. Time passed, and Dr. Bayard, seeing a good opportunity to procure the desired articles, had them imported, the vouchers, etc., being in due form.

This perfectly innocent act made quite a breeze among some of the commissioners, not because there was the slightest suspicion of anything wrong but because Mr. Maher had apparently been ignored. Among the two or three who made a noise was George H. Clark.

When Dr. Bayard heard of the feeling of these two or three, he called a meeting of the board, and read a letter of resignation he had written. He would not consent to sit there if all were not satisfied with his course. Before the question could be put, however, a clever member of the board asked to see the letter, made a speech in

which he explained how all had acted from good motives, and ended by tearing up the written resignation.

That was Dr. Bayard's style, and it is no wonder he feels himself in queer company with Mr. Clark tenaciously clinging to his office at the present time.

The question now is, if every man on the board stood in just the position of Mr. Clark today, would the public have confidence in the commissioners of the General Public Hospital? Even with the best interpretation Mr. Clark can put on his acts, should he continue to remain on the board?

After Mr. Clark had made his defence and finished his impertinent mud-slinging against PROGRESS last Tuesday, two prominent men who were present gave voice at different times and places to this opinion: "I would not be in Clark's place to-day for a thousand dollars."

And this too, was after an acceptance of Clark's own statement of the case.

WHO WILL CONTEST YORK?

The Constituency Likely to be Opened in a Short Time.

FREDERICTON, Nov. 2.—If not definitely announced, it is taken for granted, that Thomas Temple, M. P., representing York, in the Commons is laying aside his armor preparatory to taking a seat in the Senate. He has won three hard fights for his party in this shire, and it is nothing out of the ordinary that he should desire to get into a position where there is less labor and better pay. His promotion opens up the county and as yet no candidate has been named by either party. The liberals are looking towards F. P. Thompson to step into the breach for them while there are many possible aspirants on the side of the conservatives, Jas. S. Neill, J. A. Vanwart, Willard Kitchen and, last but not least by any means, the present minister of finance, George E. Foster.

Whether Mr. Foster has given his immediate friends in York a promise that he will be a candidate is not generally known, but it is known that during his recent visit to Fredericton he made promises respecting the eastern mails and certain bridges, which promises were at the time and are now thought to be bids for votes. He would make one of the strongest candidates which the conservatives could get. Dr. Joseph McLeod, F. C. Baptist clergyman, is said to be the candidate chosen by the temperance party, and if the doctor goes into the fight it will be very interesting to his opponents.

In case Fred. P. Thompson refuses the proffered honor and such a glorious opportunity of spending his money, then Zebbedee R. Everett, the down town hardware merchant, will be called on to uphold the liberal banner in the conflict. Z. R., has always been a liberal and has never had the least tinge of conservatism about him. He will be backed by the churches, the temperance party and by the liberals, and stands a good chance.

Sometimes the name of George F. Gregory is heard like a distant echo. It has been said that when he went into partnership with his brother he decided to shun politics in the future. All will consider this a wise decision on his part as politics have played him many a sad game.

There is not a whisper about Pitts coming to the front unless he should blossom out as a McCarthyite. No one can tell where he will be when the contest is announced and it is not believed possible that he will be in it with the Tories, though some of his very ardent friends and admirers say he is just the man!

The department at Ottawa have asked Sheriff Sterling for certain information respecting the various polling places and as to whether the ballot boxes were ready for use. This has every appearance that a battle is imminent.

Nothing Wrong at Chatham.

The Chatham World was worrying, the other day, because Mr. W. C. Whittaker, of the Inspector's office, made an official visit to the Chatham post office, though he had been in Miramichi a short time before and had not then inspected it. So far as PROGRESS can learn the Chatham post office is all right. Mr. Whittaker went to Miramichi the first time to attend a funeral. The next time he went he was a delegate to the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance. In connection with the latter trip he made the regulation annual inspection of both Newcastle and Chatham offices. That is all there was about it.

A Compliment to Mr. Watters.

A gentleman who has read PROGRESS attentively says he has had his horses shod by Mr. James Watters, according to the Gleason method, and one of them that was very lame recovered at once. Prof. Gleason paid a compliment to Mr. Watters' mechanical skill while here. Had he had the opportunity to make the rounds he would have found many good and intelligent farriers in this city.

They want Mr. Crisp Again.

The parishioners of St. Jude's church, Carleton, have extended a call to Rev. J. O. Crisp, who was formerly rector of that parish.