THE DOCTORS' CAMPAIGN.

FOUR PHYSICIANS IN HALIFAX CANVASS FOR A SNAP.

Two of Them Combined to Beat the Third-Whether They Could do so or Not is Open to Question-Some other Matters to Come

up with It. Halifax, Oct. 26.—There has been lot of trouble in the Halifax district of the Intercolonial railway employes relief Association. It was over the election of a physician for the 300 members of the district at Maitax. A sad state of affairs, es the Ascrumptuousness of medical competition, was unfolded at an investigation which was held during some days last week. Four Halifax doctors were anxious to get the work of the district,-and four Halifax doctors left no stone unturned to secure the prize. Here is the hard working quartette:

Dr. WALSH. Dr. McKAY. Dr. HAWKINS.

Dr. Somers. The annual fee payable by each member of the district to the physician who is selected is \$2.50. That amount from, say, 300 members, amounts to a nice little pile at the of the year. And the work to carn it is no very hard, for, possibly, only onethird of the members ever call upon the doctor for a visit, but he gets his \$2.50 all the same. So the plum was worth seeking. But at the same time it was hardly worth the efforts made by some of the doctors to get it. There is such a thing as going too far to attain an object. That is what some of the members of the district charge Dr. Walsh and Dr. Hawkins with having

but the doctors' "plan of campaign" has leaked out. The physician who obtains the majority of votes of the district received less to prevent their daily escapades. the appointment for one year on the terms already stated. The tour doctors named started out on their canvass, or their friends canvassed for them. It is not necessary that the members should be present at the meeting, when the election takes place, to vote, as they might be on duty upon the railway at the time, and thus, unable to be in attendance, be deprived of their franchise. So papers are prepared on behalf of each medical candidate, and taken round among the railway men of the district for signature. On this document the men express their preference for the doctor they wish to receive the appointment. It seems that Dr. McKay had the greatest number of names, his paper being signed by 120; Dr. Walsh came next with about 95; Dr. Hawkins had 50 names, or so; and Dr. Somers had only some 25. That seemed like a sure thing for Dr. McKay, and his stock went up. But there is many a slip between the cup and the lip. Drs. Walsh and Hawkins joined their

forces, Hawkins agreeing to allow his name to go for Walsh. That would give Dr. Walsh 145 votes. But, supposing that in like manner Dr. Somers joined with McKay, then McKay would also have 145. A few scattering votes, unsigned, might then turn it either way. The Walsh-Hawkins coalition was made. The members of the district claim that Hawkins got his men to agree to support Walsh under misleading should attend the members who had signed for him, to all intents and purposes doing Walsh would draw the whole salary and he would pay Hawkins for whatever calls the Hawkins' 50 names. That was a rather would be a tie, with the possibility of a the two principal candidates. That possitill after the three papers had been countown men's and Hawkins' men's votes-Mc-Kay's 120 being beaten. The men stuck to the doctors whose papers they had signed.

There was a big row when the facts became known to some of the district members, they talked of foul play and demanded an investigation. It certainly looked as though an inquiry should be forthcoming, the original fight took place in the Halifax district. The matter was appealed to the general meeting of the I. C. R. employees relief association at Moneton, and after a discussion, an investigating committee was appointed. It was before that committee that the facts as near as possible to those stated above came out.

The committee of inquiry has finished its work and will report to the executive at Moncton. The members who have made the fight and who were the means of exposing the methods of the ambitious and fee-seeking doctors, are in favor of having no specially engaged physician. They claim that the proper way is to allow the members of the district to call in any physician they please providing that physician has agreed to the association's scale of fees. Many of the medical fraternity in Halifax will not accept that scale, on the ground that it is too low, the probabilities are that sustaining.

the committee will report against the election of Dr. Walsh or any other of the quartette and that freedom will be granted members to accept the services of any doctor who will do the work for the prescribed

The committee also had under consideration some other peculiar methods which have been practised in the Halifax district.

FOR ABSOLUTE DIVORCE.

Marysville Citizen Asks to be Freed from His Runaway Wife.

One of the cases that came before Judge Fraser ,in the court for divorce, on Tuesday last, at Fredericton, was that of Dennison vs Dennison of Marysville. The hearing was postponed till a later date.

A history of the case shows neglect, cruelty and wrong-doing by the wife while unbounded charity and patience marked the conduct of the husband.

The husband, Charles Dennison, married Miss Goodspeed, daughter of Thomas Goodspeed of Penniac She was considered when he married her, as one of the most moral young ladies of the Nashwaak.

Dennison, himself, is a man who has many friends and no one for a moment considers that he has any reason to accuse himself of causing his wife to act as she has

Sometime after they were married they removed to Marysville to a house next to one occupied by Charles Manzer, also married, who is the cause of Mrs. Dennison's going astray.

Manzer frequented the Dennison homestead in the absence of the husband, and as The investigation has been held in secret, it appears totally unknown to his (Manzer's) wife. So it went on for years. Parties told Dennison the facts but he was power-

> One morning, about two years since, it was evident that Mr. Manzer and Mrs. Dennison had disappeared. They were traced to Fredericton where it was learned that they had purchased tickets for Boston.

> Dennison made no effort to bring back his erring wife but sent the little four-months old baby to his mother-in-law and with the five other children, the oldest not twelve years, took up the burden of life and it will be said by all who have known him that he has looked after his motherless family very

He entered an action for absolute divorce but the residence of Mrs. Dennison could not be learned, so that she could be served with a summons and the case has for six years been dragging its slow way through

About three months since a Fredericton eitizen, while visiting Boston, met Mrs. Dennison on the street, and shortly after learned that she and Manzer were living together and running an hotel. On his return he notified Dennison of the facts and

she was at once served with a summons. It is believed that she will not defend the case and that Dennison has facts outside her leaving him that will secure an absolute

The New Daily Paper.

The short paragraph that appeared in PROGRESS last Saturday regarding the publication of the new daily paper in this pretences. The proposal was that Hawkins | city, seems to have created a great deal of interest, not only among the newspaper fraternity but among the citizens generally. the work as a substitute for Walsh. Dr. There is a general impression that there is plenty of room for a new live, clean and interesting daily paper. Progress is able latter was required to make on the basis of to announce this week what it was not in a position to do in the last issue, viz., that its sharp game to defeat poor McKay. But publisher Mr. E. S. Carter will be part supposing McKay got Somers 20; then it owner and manager of the new journalistic venture. It may be said that the RECORD vote or two giving the majority to either of | will not be a party paper. That does not mean that it will leave politics alone, but bility never arose, for Somers' names did it proposes to treat them as fearlessly and not see the light of the meeting. They independently as it will treat every other were by some mysterious means suppressed subject that forms a part of the news of the day. A two feeder fast press, one of the ed up, and Walsh declared elected by his very latest makes in the market, has been ordered for the RECORD, and will probably arrive this week. Other machinery and type necessary for a complete equipment are now on the road. It is hardly necessary to state that although Mr. Carter will have an interest in the RECORD and assume the management of it that the daily paper will not be in any wise connected, either from an editorial or business standpoint, with PROGRESS. The RECORD will appear early

Pretty Evenly Balanced.

When seconding a motion of thanks to the executive of last year at the Agricultural meeting on Thursday, Dr. D. Berryman took occasion to comment, somewhat bitterly, upon the fact that there had been a considerable change in the directorate of the society. He seemed to be under the impression that the "sporting element" of the organization was under some compliment to the Agricultural end of it. As a matter of fact had the speaker consulted the list of the new directorate he would probably have found just as many farmers that their mother was the person to whom as horsemen on it. Another interesting tact in connection with it is that the grant given by the government is entirely devoted to agricultural interests while the trotting park has always been more than self-

RICHES CAME TOO LATE.

MARRIES AGAINST HER FATHER'S WISHES AND IS EXILED.

Life History of Mrs. Charity Moore, the First Lady Millionaire of New Brunswick was Announced.

There died at Fredericton on the eighteenth of October last, a lady, who had the honor of being the first woman millionaire of New Brunswick. Mrs. Charity Moore, as she was known, had a life which embraced poverty and affluence.

She was born in Belfast, Ireland in 1810. Her parents were rich. Mr. Carlisle, her father, was a gentleman farmer and one His daughter had all the advantages which wealth afforded and her home life, till she became acquainted with James Moore was pleasant as a summer stream flowing through smiling meadows.

Mr. Carlisle's mills, one at Belfast and the other at Brooklyn employed many hands, among which were some fine fellows and it is not strange that instead of marrying a rich farmer of the neighbourhood Charity Carlisle should wed the man of her choice James Moore, though he was not largely blessed with this world's goods.

They were married and as the father had not been consulted he did not present the bride with a very large dowry and after her first child was born, Miss Carlisle or Mrs. Moore resolved with her husband to cross to America where money was plenty



and she would be away from those with whom she had once associated but who now on account of her marriage were inclined to shun her society.

Nothing could be said against James Moore. He was an honest, upright farmer and a man who after his arrival here made a host of friends.

They sailed on a ship called the "Bristolian" and after a tedious passage of eight weeks landed at St. John

Mr. Moore decided after a few days that the land in the immediate vicinity of St. John was not what he desired and he took his family up ri er to Sheffield. 8 The first house which the family entered there was the building now the residence of Hon. Chas. Burpee

Here the family remained till thirty years since, when it was decided to remove to Fredericton Junction. The family was now considerably larger than when they chose Sheffield as their residence. At that place John, Robert, Thomas, Mary Ann, Edward, Sarah, Isabel and Christine were born, also two other children, Lizzie and

Caroline, who died in childhood. At Fredericton Juncton Mr. Moore and his boys engaged in farming, and got out lumber in the winter. They were willing to work, and boys and girls had all they could do to keep the wolf from the door, but their home was as comfortable as the average farmhouse. They did not imagine for a moment that a letter was then on its way from Belfast which was to put them in easier circumstances and make their mother

a lady millionaire. But such was the fact Fairnworth & Jardine, lumber agents in Liverpool, the firm which does Alex. Gibson, the lumber king's business, heard the search being made for Charity Carlisle, or Charity Moore, and through them a letter was sent to Sheffield, the old home of the family. Mr. Gibson, it may be said, knew of the Moores, as John and Edward had worked on the river and in the woods for him.

The letter reached Sheffield and soon followed the family to Fredericton Junction Progress readers may imagine the sensation caused, when that letter was read and its contents realized. Picture to yourselves the large family drawn up around the mother, the father was dead at this time, as she told them that her brother had died at Beltast and had willed all the property, worth \$400,000 per year to her,

There were doubts mingled with their joy. They might not be the persons named. True their mother was Charity Carlisle, and had a father and brother, linen makers in Belfast, but that was years ago. Such were the thoughts expressed by the tamily. It was then decided that Edward and John should go to Belfast and carry proof

the property was left. They had no difficulty in establishing their claim, and having secured the property | he did not feel like taking advantage of the returned home. John, poor fellow, did offer to make an explanation.

not live long to enjoy his good fortune. He was much esteemed by the river men of the St. John and Nashwaak.

Mrs. Moore shared her wealth with her family on a very liberal basis and now they include not only some of the most pleasant -Scene by the Fireside when the Fortune | families of York county but the wealthiest

Fredericton people are well acquainted with Hubbard Niles of Gibson, and Geo. Fraser of that city. These men married daughters of Mrs. Moore years before the fortune came to them.

Mrs. Moore was a large, full sized woman, with glossy black hair and sharp piercing black eyes. She had been preposessing in her youth and carried many traces of of the richest linen weavers of that country. it into old age. Wherever she was known she was esteemed for that free and open handed hospitality which the world over distinguishes the native of Ireland, and her family have much of the sociability and good nature which so strongly marked their ancestor.

The lady millionaire at the age of eightythree, was consigned to the grave at Fredericton Junction followed by a large concourse of those she had learned to know in her poverty and forgot now in her days of affiuence.

LETTING THE WORLD KNOW. Responses to the Circular and Papers sen

out by the Board of Trade. It will be conceded that the Board of Trade of this city made a move in the best interests of all when they decided to send out the circular, lately issued, respecting the many advantages possessed by St. John from a commercial point of view and its adaptability as a large shipping centre.

It is not necessary to detail the many points touched on by the circular. It has already been the means of much good. It has shown the people of the world that not only has St. John one of the best, if not the best, harbors on the Atlantic coast with a grain elevator errected solely at the expense of the citizens with a capacity of 800,000 bushels but that her position and her many railway lines give her unlimited scope for an extensive and lucrative commerce. Taking this with the fact that the harbor is commodious and safe and open all the year, that the Canadian Pacific and Intercolonial railways run their trains directly to the wharves, that there is a fertile and well wooded country within easy read-it is not unreasonable to think that the people are proud of St. John and its facilities, and eager to extend a knowledge of its capacities broadcast.

The interview with Admiral Hopkins, of Her Majesty's ship "Blake," published in Progress, did much to dispel any doubts that may have existed respecting the harbor, its safety and its capacity for large vessels. Sir John Hopkins said, and he can be taken as an authority, that-"It is an excellent harborly, perfect-I may say absolutely-safe. It has plenty of water for the largest ships of the British fleet at any time of tide."

most important journals, has many words of praise for the elevator and says that it, in connection with the port, will afford an excellent outlet for western products as the harbor is open all the year.

The Canadian Manufacturer in a lengthy article, dealing with the late improvements made here for grain shipment, says: "The citizens of St. John have incurred all these expenses without calling upon the Canadian taxpayers to assist them and it is to be hoped that it may be the means of drawing a large amount of the intransit traffic which is now going to United States ports."

The British Whig (daily) editorially reters to the visit and commendations of Sir John Hopkins and says in conclusion: 'The city besides being clean has handsome shops and neat streets. All the officers praise the harbor."

While all this is well enough in its way it will not do for our citizens to rest content with what has been done. It should have an opposite effect. Everything should be employed to extend the knowledge of the city's advantages-circulars, pamphlets, press, in fact every medium should be called into action, and improvements should be made wherever practicable. Let the world know what facilities the city has for trade and the result will be a rush along all its ramifications.

Much more could be said on this subject -many improvements could be made in the harbor, the wharves and railways but these will at another time receive attention.

The Department Will Inquire. After the article on Inspector King, which

appears on the second page of this paper, was printed, PROGRESS, desiring give that official every opportunity to make any explanation of the affair that he might be able to, sent him a note stating that it would be glad to give anything he might say on the matter equal prominence with the charges made. Inspector King replied to the effect that the matter was in the bands of the department at Ottawa, and that in the meantime

AND SYMPATHY FOR MR. ELLIS TAKE SHAPE

In a Practical Way-"Progress" Proposes to Start a Subscription to Pay the Costs of His Prosecution-Let all the People, Regardless of Politics, Speak.

The one topic of conversation still among the people is the sentence the Supreme Court passed upon Editor Ellis of the flighty, vain and innocent; but with a cor-Globe. From every section of Canada rect sense of right, and pure-minded, (so strong comments have been made upon its severity and a great deal of sympathy is expressed for the man who is called upon to suffer imprisonment and fine. Pro-GRESS is not alone in thinking that if the court found Mr. Ellis guilty they should have stopped at fine and imprisonment. Either one without the other was more Once I heard that a servant girl in another than sufficient in the opinion of the great majority, but to ask him to pay the costs, which will amount, it is considered to something between \$3,000 and \$5,000, is altogether too much. But the sentence of the court is that Mr. Ellis must pay the costs-he must bear the expense of his own prosecution for daring to express an opinion.

Progress has no politics and as it has said many times it cannot see many things eye to eye with him but the injustice or severity of this portion of his sentence cannot fail to arouse the sympathy of all his friends political or non-political.

Many of them have asked if it is not possible to raise the amount of the costs of his trial by public subscription. No one has yet moved in the matter-no doubt, because it is a delicate matter to touch, and since no one has taken any action, of her clothes she had left where she had Progress proposes to do so-and start a public subscription to pay the whole, or part of the costs of that trial.

Let it be distinctly understood that this is not undertaken from any political sentiment, for this paper has nothing to do with politics, or on personal grounds, but because it seems a shame, that when there is a strong public sentiment in favor of such a course, there is no one who feels willing to come to the front and act.

the spell it will be satisfied—the people her

In its opinion no individual subscription should exceed two dollars. Let no one person subscribe more than this amount and as much less as inclination or ability prompts. The editor of Progress will call a meeting of the first twenty subscri-The Toronto Empire, one of Canada's bers and ask them to appoint a committee from this number to take charge of the funds and make such other arrangements as they consider necessary.

But until that is done Progress will be glad to receive and acknowledge all subscriptions that are sent to it.

This fund should be a provincial one. Mr. Ellis expressed what he thought to be an honest opinion in the interests of all the people and all the people will want an opportunity of showing that they sympathize with his effort by contributing something to the costs of his prosecution which the court has ruled he must pay.

Let every one who will, women as well as men contribute to the object.

"INIQUITY IN HIGH PLACES." Halifax Knows Something About it-A Vil-

lain Out of Town HALIFAX, Oct. 26.—It was as Progress prophesied. The young swell who assaulted the girl on Inglis street has been allowed to make his escape. That came of being the S. P. C." The "young man and his wealthy. The S. P. C. made it perfectly clear that they wanted to be saved from successful, for he has left the city. The excuse is made that the girl will not now give evidence; that she would refuse to speak if a prosecution were commenced. But there are ways of getting over such a difficulty if there were a desire to do so. Whatever the reason, there is a flagrant miscarriage of justice in this matter, and people are putting together the facts that the young man's father is wealthy; that the S. P. C. took an unusual course in constantly showing their hand, and that ample time elapsed till the culprit left for parts

A "Reader's" Statement. "He should get his due" in last weeks' PROGRESS, writes a Halifax subscriber, is a matter I am] pretty well posted on, as much so as any outside of those directly concerned-and I can give you the facts

LET THE PEOPLE SPEAK in case you should make any further remarks. In doing so, I am prompted solely by the desire to see the guilty get his share of blame. Knowing as I do, that it is the old story of the "wolf and lamb,"and the guilty is screened when there is a rich, prominent father at his back, but for the poor and defenseless-God help them.

As to facts-Fanny Barnaby, the victim, is a girl scarcely fitteen and a half years' old, rather small for her age, bright, quick and intelligent, fair schooling, rather my informant assures me,) and just at that dangerous age-easily impressed, and fond of attention. Her betrayer has a hard name. I have heard of him often as being a terror amongst the girls of Inglis street. When Fanny first came to us

she was a fresh, innocent girl from the country, and he soon pounced on her-she was flattered and unsuspecting. house warned her about him that he was only fooling her-however it appears that she still kept company with him. One night he wanted her to walk down in the Park, but she would not-but in a back lonely street he forced her and accomplished his purpose-she screamed, so she says, and must have threatened him, as he then got a friend who drew up a paper and got her to sign it clearing him from blame-in tact she does not know what the paper containedthey also frightened her-she, poor thing, did not know what to do, and dreading exposure as she has a sister in the city and her mother in Kentville (a respectable widow with several daughters) so she deappears he injured her. When this was found out she was sent to the hospital. There the story was out and her betrayer's name given, soon followed by a letter in the Echo. A few days after leaving the hospital she went to get some worked, and a man called in plain clothes and took her away to Naylor's office. There her statement was taken down which

Another strange feature of the case was that the day after this trial by the secretary a short paragraph appeared in two papers stating that the charges laid by the giri Barnaby against a South end young man were unfounded. Query-who supplied that information to the papers; and as her statements were not disproved, how could they state they were unfounded; and 88 If PROGRESS can succeed in breaking if so why is she kept and her friends denied

Mr. Naylor Speaks.

TO THE EDITOR OF PROGRESS: . Will you kindly allow me to correct a few errors in your issue of the 21st. under the heading "He Should Get His Due."

The alleged crime was not "discovered

by the cries of the assaulted girl." The offence took place on or about the 9th of September last. On the morning of the 5th of October instant a servant girl in a casual conversation with a policeman as to the danger of young girls from the country picking up with strange fellows, incidentally mentioned the case of a young girl. a friend of hers, who had been assaulted &:. The policeman told a newspaper reporter during the small hours of the next morning and in consequence it appeared in the following morning's Herald. This was the first information I had of the matter. I enquired of the Chief of police and others likely to know of the facts but no one seemed to know anything about the casenot even the newspaper men. A few days after I, quite by chance, heard that the offence had not been committed the night before the paragraph appeared, but about a month previous thereto. In making inquiry I naturally came in contact with the energetic and ubiquitous newspaper reporters. Hence the paragraph that the S. P. C. were investigating the matter written with characteristic embellishment. These were matters of news prepared by them and were not given "unofficially by friends" had the information that the affair had been made public just as soon as I had prosecuting the fellow and their tactics were | that it had even happened seeing that he could "read the newspapers" just as well as I could. This fact, no doubt, made it hard work to get information. again as newspaper paragraphs are not always reliable it was necessary in such a serious case, to proceed with caution in order that no injustice might be done to anyone. A few days' delay could not make much difference, seeing that four weeks had already elapsed since the offence was alleged to have been committed. Besides. no report of the case had been made to this society by anyone. It was not until the 16th instant, five weeks after the affair happened, and two weeks after the first paragraph appeared, that the case was reported by an anonymous letter. This letter got into the papers. It certainly never should have, and it was never intended that it should. The same evening that this letter appeared the Chief of Police told me that he knew where the girl was. I asked him to have her taken to my office the next

(Continued on Fourh Page.)