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HAS NOT A GOOD MEMORY.

WHAT SIR LEONARD TILLEY SAID ABOUT MR. MITCHELL.

Sir Leonard Declines to Discuss the Charge, Says Executive Committee Master Personal to Himself—He Did Not Back Down in a Crisis—His Statement.

Hon. Peter Mitchell was not made governor of New Brunswick, but has been talked about a great deal more this week than any other man in the province. He has come to the front as the author of certain personal recollections of the times immediately prior to Confederation and of events which happened or did not happen after the union was accomplished. These were published in the Toronto News, and Mr. Mitchell claims the publication was without his knowledge or consent. The letter, he says, was originally written to the late Sir A. T. Galt, and that gentleman, too, had been averse to its publication. It had indeed been perused by over 500 people at one time or another, but always under the stipulation that it should not be published or a copy made. How the Toronto News got hold of it, Mr. Mitchell does not know, but he disclaims all responsibility for the publication.

The St. John Daily Record made a contribution to the discussion by publishing a letter, written some time ago, offering the Mitchell-Galt correspondence for publication at the moderately cheap price of \$15. The letter was signed by one James Parker. On Wednesday Mr. Mitchell telegraphed from Newcastle saying that he did not know James Parker, had never heard of him and did not believe him. He reiterated the statement that the publication had been without his knowledge or authority.

As to the statements made in the correspondence, Mr. Mitchell had nothing to say. He did not undertake to retract anything he had said, or even to qualify it. The presumption is that he considers he has nothing to qualify or retract, and that though the correspondence became public without his sanction, the allegations therein made are true.

Sir John Macdonald, who is one of the politicians attacked by Mr. Mitchell, has passed away, and so have others who are mentioned. Sir Leonard Tilley remains, however, and may some day have his story to tell on the same subject. Mr. Mitchell refers to him pointedly in one or two instances. In speaking of the closing days of the anti-confederate local government of Hon. A. J. Smith and the events preceding the election by which confederation was carried in New Brunswick, Mr. Mitchell says:

In all the steps that I took I was in close concert with both Mr. Tilley and Mr. Fisher, who had no seats in the parliament at that time, and as I foresaw the trouble that Mr. Smith would get into, I had an arrangement with Mr. Tilley that when the time came and the crisis arose, he would accept the premiership and make another appeal to the people. To my surprise, the night before the crisis was expected and came; he backed out, stating that he had already appealed to the people in nine months and been beaten. If he did it again and was beaten, as he believed he would be, the people would say he was a fool. So there was nothing left for me but to accept it myself, and I did, and Mr. Tilley seconded me ably and well. I believed we would succeed. I told him so, and we did succeed, and after going to the country on the very same issue on which our government was defeated nine months before, I came back with a majority behind me of nearly four to one, and thus was the most active and principal means of carrying confederation. Mr. Tilley being my secretary, Mr. Fisher, my attorney general, and other gentlemen holding minor offices.

This would make it appear that Mr. Tilley "funked" because he was afraid, in his complaint against Sir John Macdonald, Mr. Mitchell further says:

As the first of July approached, being the period fixed for the organization of the constitution at Ottawa, I naturally expected to have heard from him as the premier of the province, but in place of that he sent me a subordinate, Mr. Tilley, instructions for him to come to Ottawa and bring such members of his cabinet with him as he chose, to go to the government at Ottawa, which was a direct personal right to me as the premier of the province. I naturally resented that and wrote to Sir John Macdonald, telling him that if it wasn't for one thing I would resent it, but that inasmuch as I knew that the big question so far as the province was concerned, would be the route and location of the Intercolonial railway, and that in my capacity for confederation through the northern part of the province, I was pledged to the neck to do the best I could to support the northern route, and if I talked to go we would lose the route. Mr. Tilley knew the difficulty, he being pledged to the southern route and I to the northern, and he would have much preferred a River St. John man to myself, and I believe intended to take him. We had some very dry words over it, but my force of character settled the matter.

This is Mr. Mitchell's side of the story. Sir Leonard Tilley, when questioned by a representative of Progress did not appear at all disturbed by the allegations. While unwilling to discuss the matter for the purposes of publication, however, he said enough to warrant an opinion very different from that which would naturally be formed by an acceptance of Mr. Mitchell's statements.

"I do not wish to engage in any discussion of the matter," remarked Sir Leonard, "nor to say anything which would lead to a controversy. When my reminiscences are published, my story of the times of confederation will give the facts without reference to what may be said by others. I think Mr. Mitchell's memory is very defective. My recollection of the circum-

stances in connection with my own work is very different from what his appears to be. There is just one matter he deals with in relation to me, of which it may be right to make a mention. He claims that I "funked" in the crisis, saying that I was afraid because I had appealed to the people within nine months and had been beaten. Now, as a fact, I had been through all the English speaking parishes and knew what a reaction had taken place. As I said at a public meeting in Halifax, on my way to England, we had been beaten in the first election, but we had a few men in the legislature, and so close had been the contest in some of the counties that a change of 800 votes would have given us a majority in the house. The people had not been prepared for the measure, and wanted more time to consider it, but I knew what a reaction there had been. Why, in the county of York, where Mr. Fisher had been defeated by 700 majority, we elected him by a majority of 700 over John Pickard, a popular man and a strong candidate. The vote was reversed, and York was the keynote of the whole province.

"Governor Gordon sent for me to form a government, and I declined, because I did not hold a seat in either branch of the legislature. I pointed out to him my doubts as to the propriety of such a thing. There was no precedent for it, and I did not believe it would be constitutional. I did not want to do anything that might create dissatisfaction, because I was very anxious that our party should succeed. I suggested to Governor Gordon that he should call upon Mr. Mitchell from the upper house and Mr. Fisher from the lower house. That is how it happened. Governor Gordon is still living and can corroborate what I say. I knew perfectly well what a reaction there had been, and I declined to form a government merely because such a step, when I held no seat, would be a novel one and might create dissatisfaction at a critical time. I have no recollection of Mr. Mitchell approaching me on the subject, but I was sent for by Governor Gordon."

"How about you and Mr. Mitchell at Ottawa?"

"His memory is either very imperfect or else mine is. Sir John wrote to me and I had no intention of taking Mr. Fisher instead of Mitchell. It would have been contrary to my idea that the northern and southern divisions of the province should not be represented. At this length of time it is difficult to recall everything that happened, but I have no recollection whatever of Mr. Mitchell expressing any dissatisfaction to Sir John. So far as I remember the circumstances, I heard of nothing of the kind happening."

As I have already said, I do not wish to discuss the statements of Mr. Mitchell under any idea of controversy. It matters little whether or not I get credit for what I did, but it is perhaps only right that I should explain why it was I declined to form a government when sent for by Governor Gordon to do so."

Mrs. Shatford Is Safe.

Mrs. Shatford has gone to England, the daily newspapers did not desert her up to the last. They gave her a "send off" at the train—followed her to Chicago and would, perhaps, have described the affectionate meeting and family gathering in that city of wind had not Mr. Shatford coolly telegraphed that his wife was not in his household and was not likely to become a member of it at the present time. Then the industrious press hunted out where she was and placed her on board the steamer Ontario of the Beaver Line en route for England to visit her uncle and her aunt. It must be quite a satisfaction to know that she is safe and with the Atlantic between her and her afflictions.

An Explanation.

A correspondent asks what is the meaning of the small letters that sometimes appear in the newspapers, apparently without any connection with the line. The one's mentioned are "B. T. F." and "Dickinson." A printer or one connected with the printing business would not ask this question. The letters and the word in question stand for two type foundries. The Boston Type Foundry, and Dickinson's Type Foundry, each of which have their imprint, which is stamped upon the top of the quads used in the newspapers. These quads are supposed to be lower than the face of the type, but sometimes they "work up" and the imprint upon them is printed as well.

Be Sure and Write For Them.

The advertisement of Mr. S. C. Porter, the dry goods merchant, Charlotte Street, appears on the fifth page of Progress this week. Mr. Porter is a good advertiser, and his advertisements are always representative of his store. He is making a handsome display of cotton dress goods at this season, and finds the sale of them for this early in the season to be far ahead of anything he anticipated. Out of town customers who cannot inspect his stock, should write for sample books of his cambrics.

DOCTORS AND DIGNITY.

A SPECIALIST CHARGES ANOTHER WITH BREACH OF ETHICS.

Dr. Bruce Objects to the Wording of Dr. Morrison's Card—Question of Ethics—What the Code Says—There are Several Ways of Advertising in Vogue.

The doctors of St. John have been discussing the question of medical ethics and have decided that it is not a really serious offence for one of their number to put certain affixes to his name when he advertises in the newspapers.

The matter was earnestly, even warmly debated at a meeting of the medical society held on Wednesday evening. This society is composed of doctors resident in the city, and should not be confounded with the New Brunswick medical society, which includes physicians all over the province. The latter is the governing body and has the power to deal with all sorts of questions. The St. John society is ambitious and sometimes undertakes to do likewise. It did not arrive at any very satisfactory conclusion in this instance.

Dr. J. H. Morrison has a card in the city papers, put there at the time he removed to the office. In all of the papers the statement is briefly made that his practice is limited to the eye, ear, throat and nose. In the card which is in Progress however, there is something more, namely the addition of "New York, London and Paris" after the doctor's name. This was the cause of the contention.

Dr. M. F. Bruce is also a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and has also had his card in various papers, sometimes with the statement that he was oculist to the General Public Hospital. He has not had "New York, London and Paris" after his name, however, and it was therefore free for him to charge anybody else with a breach of professional etiquette in using such additions. It is understood, also, that while Dr. Morrison has patronized home industries by putting his card in the St. John papers, Dr. Bruce has also advertised in country papers in other parts of the province.

The code of medical ethics, published by the New Brunswick medical society, has something to say on the subject of advertising. "It is derogatory to the dignity of the profession to resort to public advertisements, or private cards, or handbills, inviting the attention of individuals affected with particular diseases—publicly offering advice and medicine to the poor gratis, or promising radical cures; or to publish cases and operations in the daily prints or suffer such publications to be made," etc. The St. John medical society is supposed to be governed by this code, but as to what is to be done when the code is not specific is another question.

At the meeting Wednesday night there was a diversity of opinion as to whether the New York or Canadian code had been adopted here. Some asserted one thing and some another. Under the New York code a doctor in good standing is prohibited from advertising himself in any of the usual modes. Even a card of a young physician is not tolerated, and the same principle obtains in London. Under the Canadian code a limited amount of advertising is permitted. A man who is just starting practice may put his card in the papers without endangering the dignity of the profession, and when he moves his office there seems to be no objection to his announcing the fact by another card. The code says nothing about such cases, and custom has permitted them, though it is quite clear that if the idea of the New York or London codes is to be followed, such advertising is as bad as any other kind.

The addition of "Edin," "Lon," "L." R. C. S., "Edin" and the like have usually been considered legitimate enough, but the grievance of Dr. Bruce seems to have been that an opposition eye, ear, nose and throat specialist sported more titles than he did. In these days of active competition a man who knew nothing of either of the two might be induced to employ Dr. Morrison in preference to Dr. Bruce, under the idea that a man who had got his learning in three countries might be more skillful than a man who, though oculist and aurist to the hospital, did not claim to have gathered his scientific skill from so many famous sources. This was not the argument advanced, however, and possibly the fact that both men are specialists in the same line was merely a coincidence. The action of Dr. Bruce, possibly, was due wholly to his idea that the dignity of the profession should be maintained, and that when a doctor advertised he should do so without announcing his titles.

Dr. Bruce, however, in his zeal for ethics seems to have overlooked the fact that he has been an advertiser, and he appears to have made a mistake in bringing up the matter before the St. John medical society rather than before the New Brunswick medical society. There was a heated discussion, however, and a good deal was said about advertising in general. Whether a man who, by usage, was permitted to append the name of one of our institutions

to his name could append a string of such names was a topic considered worthy of attention. Finally, on a vote, it was decided that the charge of Dr. Bruce had not been sustained, and that the dignity of the profession had not been seriously impaired by Dr. Morrison's enterprise.

This having been settled, Dr. Morrison wanted an apology from his accuser. He did not get it. Dr. Bruce said the vote of the meeting had not changed his opinion, and he would not apologize. The meeting adjourned without any definite decision on the principle of advertising and where the line should be drawn.

Some of the doctors are not satisfied with this result. They would rather have seen the discussion postponed, and the whole question ventilated. They want something definite. If a card is not allowable, they want to understand the fact. If it is allowable, they want to know where the line is to be drawn as to what it may not contain, in addition to the prohibitions specified in the published code. The code, too, says that they must not publish cases and operations "in the daily prints, or suffer such publications to be made." Now everybody knows that such cases are published, and that doctors, as a rule, are very ready, sometimes anxious, to give the reporters information. Again, if the "daily prints" are considered too common, can the weekly papers be used for the purposes named?

Among the doctors who have some strong opinions on advertising and who took an active part in the debate is Dr. Thomas Walker. His card is not found in any newspaper, but he is in high feather among the freemasons, and time and again his signature to masonic manifestoes has appeared in print with the signature of "Thomas Walker, M. D." He is probably of opinion that the affix is part of his name, but for all practical purposes his announcement of his vocation in connection with the masonic fraternity is an advertisement by no means to be despised. It may be that he does not intend it as such, but it is there just the same, as much as it would be if he followed any other occupation and announced it in the same connection. Possibly there would be no objection to his adding "Edin," if he saw fit to do so.

The question of advertising in connection with medical ethics is a rather broad one, and will need a good deal more ventilation before it is settled. In the meantime the public will be glad to know the doctors have decided that the dignity of the profession has not, so far, received so rude a shock as was feared by Dr. Bruce when he made the charge against Dr. Morrison.

One Way of Advertising.

Anyone who buys the evening papers on the street is surprised sometimes to find prominently displayed upon the margin of some of them the card of Currie's business college, stamped with a rubber stamp in red or blue ink. Sometimes the card is stamped upon the reading matter of the paper, and sometimes upon the margin. It appears that this is not done in the offices of publication, but that the newsboys, for a consideration, take their papers to the office of Mr. Currie after they purchase them in the afternoon, and have them stamped before they are sold on the street. The "consideration" is said to be that after the boy has had a hundred papers stamped, he gets a chance for "a draw," and the result of that draw may be a quarter of a dollar. It is more likely to be nothing. So far the evening newspapers have not taken any steps to prevent this mutilation. But certainly there are plenty of people who buy the newspapers on the streets who do not care to see them disfigured in this fashion. It is perhaps a cheap way of getting advertising, and yet, is it a proper way?

It is a Handy Little Traveller.

A rather interesting pamphlet from the standpoint of the shoe business bearing upon its frontispiece the suggestive title of "Our Shoe Drummer," is issued by Waterbury & Rising of this city. This firm states that the attractive little pamphlet is the only traveller that they have on the road. It has no weekly expense bills, presents their facts and figures to the intelligent buyer just as forcibly and perhaps more so, than the average traveller. It does not forget anything, and is always a satisfactory guide to their patrons and customers.

It Cost Some Dollars.

A good story is told of a newspaper man who occupies a responsible position on the Telegraph. He was asked to copy a reader from one of the evening papers, and indignantly at the request, refused to comply with it. The "reader" in question was an advertisement, and his indignation cost him some dollars.

Recital Monday Evening.

The conservatory of music holds a recital in the Market building, on Monday, the 26th inst., the admission to which will be twenty-five cents. It is understood that Miss Tibbitts is an addition to the staff of the conservatory, and that she will give instruction on the mandolin and guitar.

HE SETTLED THE SUIT.

COURTSHIP BY TELEGRAPH COST MR. DIBBLEE SOME CASH.

He Was Much Upset When He Proposed, but is More Settled Now—So is the Action for Breach of Promise—The Practical End of a Love Story.

Despite the occasional contradictions and positive assurances of interested parties, Progress was perfectly right some months ago when it intimated that an action for breach of promise had been begun by Miss Mary Robinson, of this city, against Mr. Geo. B. Dibblee of Manchester, England. The suit has now been settled by the payment of five hundred pounds sterling and costs.

The particulars of the romantic engagement were given at the time. Mr. Dibblee was Miss Robinson's cousin, and met her for the first time when passing through St. John on his way home to England after visiting the World's Fair in May last. He spent a day here and started for New York to take the steamer, but first made a trip to Fredericton. After leaving he found that his affections had been captured, though he made no declaration of his love. To his mind, however, it was not even too late. He was a newspaper man and understood the value of the wires. So he telegraphed back this surprising message: "Love you. With aunt's consent will you marry me?"

This was very sudden, and Miss Robinson replied by wire that she would write him at Fredericton. This was altogether to slow a process to suit the ardor of his affections, and he replied, "Much upset. If possible will return by next train." To this she replied, "Come at once."

He came and everything was arranged to the satisfaction of all parties. Then he went back to England, one of the happiest men alive.

Not long after he reached England, his sentiments appear to have changed. There were rumors that some of his family had objections to the match, but whatever the cause may have been, he wrote to Miss Robinson asking to be released from his promise. He was not released, but an action for breach of promise was begun, claiming damages to the extent of five thousand pounds sterling. It was this fact which some of the relatives of Miss Robinson strenuously denied when the statement was made in Progress.

The suit was begun, however, and the telegrams and letters were put into the hands of the plaintiff's lawyer as part of the evidence. They told their own story, and Mr. Dibblee seems to have concluded that he could save money by making a surrender without allowing the case to go to a jury. The result was a compromise by which five hundred pounds and costs were paid over and the suit settled.

So ends the story of love's young dream into which entered the more modern and prosaic element of telegrams at twenty-five cents for ten words. Whether Mr. Dibblee is "much upset" over the matter is not stated.

THEY ARE PLAYING AT HANGING.

The Peculiar Method of Disposing of the Stray Dogs in Moncton.

The sensational capture, trial, and execution of "Buck" seems to have generated a morbid appetite for executions, and an unhealthy yearning for scaffold scenes and hangings, in the minds of some of Moncton's inhabitants, writes Geoffrey Cuthbert Strange, and as the trial and execution of the wretched tramp who was sacrificed to a thirst for vengeance took place outside the pale of Moncton jurisprudence, certain of the town officials have been compensating themselves lately for what they missed at that time, with a new and highly exciting game—the game of hanging, which is played much as children play "funeral," only in this case the victim is a dog, not a doll. There has been, according to the daily press, a miniature scaffold erected in a shed at the rear of the police station, and here other wretched tramps, who are of the canine, instead of the human race, are strung up and left to strangle, furnishing matter for a humorous description of the scene next morning in one of the papers.

A short time ago an item of this description appeared in a morning paper, giving a vivid and most witty sketch of that entertainment and describing the procession to the gallows which was led by the city marshal, and finished up by a small bull terrier—or bull pup, I forget which—who took the leading part in the ceremonies which followed.

In other words, the crowd had gathered to witness the ennobling spectacle of that wretched dog, whose only offence consisted of unpaid taxes, being deliberately hung up to choke to death, after which the item informs us, the crowd dispersed.

The next execution which was made public, was that of a large black retriever, owned by Mr. Walker of St. George street, who had been accused of biting a child, and perhaps found guilty, though on this subject, there has not been much information given to the public as it was

simply, and very literally, a case of "give a dog a bad name and hang him." Judgment was not suspended, as it is in many such cases, but if the accused was not given the benefit of any doubt, he was amply compensated by being given all the suspension necessary to end his troubles in this vale of tears; and his obituary notice was as widely read as if he had been a church deacon, and I fancy it furnished a good deal more amusement.

Strange to say no one in Moncton seemed to see anything out of the way in the new method of putting dogs to death, the newspapers thought it a good joke, so probably it was, and everybody smiled approvingly—the members of the Y. M. C. A. prayed fervently for the conversion of the heathen in foreign lands, and the clergyman delivered impassioned appeals from their pulpits on the subject of foreign missions, and expressed stern disapproval of the size of the collections for that object or rather the lack of size—but nobody gave a thought to the conversion of the savages who did flourish exceedingly in the vicinity of the police court; that was too near home to be worth troubling about.

At last the matter was made the subject of a communication to St. John papers, the attention of the S. P. C. A. was directed to it, and that society has taken the matter up, and is investigating it.

But all the same it is a poor—a very poor advertisement for christian Moncton, and I fancy the public will not be treated to any more descriptions of dog executions in burlesque.

VIOLIN AT SUIT OF CELLO.

Herr Doering Brings Suit to Restrain Herr Bernard Walther.

HALIFAX, Feb. 21.—The case of Herr Doering and wife, of the Doering Bauer Conservatory of Music against Bernard Walther, now before the supreme court, promises to prove interesting. The plaintiffs seek an injunction to restrain the defendant from teaching music in Halifax. Mrs. Doering al so claims damages for alleged libel and slander.

In one of his letters, produced in court, Herr Walther writes to Herr Doering that he (Walther) has too much respect for his art to join the Doerings in public work where they introduce christmas trees and German peasantry. Walther also objected to his pupils performing at such functions. Another statement of Herr Walther's is to the effect that he would not perform in public with Mrs. Doering as accompanist. Another letter produced in court from Herr Walther states that "Doering does not own Halifax," this was in reply to a letter threatening him (Walther) with an action.

Herr Doering in his letters to Herr Walther intimates that he will bring an action against Herr Walther for false statements made concerning his (Doering's) wife.

Herr Walther is a violinist well known in St. John and through the provinces. He was brought out from Germany by the Doerings under contract. He severed his connection with the Doering-Bauer Conservatory a short time ago. Hence the claim of violation of contract.

Legislators Who Got Out.

HALIFAX, Feb. 22.—In line with what Progress had last week about non-temperance legislators passing temperance measures comes the story of those members of the house of assembly who some days ago were turned out of a restaurant on Hollis street. They were so uproariously noisy and so overcome with the cup that inebriates that the proprietor could endure them no longer and he expelled them with a decision which showed that he meant they should not stand on the order of their going but go. One of the M. P.'s bears the honor of a seat in the government. The plain member comes from an adjoining county to the west and the other represents a more easterly constituency.

Stoppage in Transit.

An entertainment for which donations were in demand prompted a St. John lady to prepare and send a basket laden with delicacies to make the hearts of patrons glad. She sent it by her son, in preference to hiring a messenger, as she was anxious to have it reach its destination promptly and safely. The young man belongs to a club, however, and on the way to the hall of entertainment met a fellow "clubman" and went into the club room. The basket went too, and when it came out, it was a good deal easier to carry. The entertainment was a success despite the non arrival of the donation in question.

Will Notify Her Next Time.

There was a small party the other night, and among the guests was a young lady belonging to a church in which the playing of cards is forbidden. What was among the recreations provided by the hostess, and when the game had fairly begun the young lady decided that she was in the wrong place. Approaching the hostess, she announced her intention of retiring and added, "The next time you intend to have cards at a gathering to which I am invited, I wish you would notify me beforehand." Probably she will be notified.