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New Brunswick Reporter. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1888.

Sir Charles Tupper has been made a Baron for his services in connection with the Fisheries Commission.

Sir John Rose formerly Finance of Canada, died suddenly last week, in Scotland, while hunting.

Hon. Mr. Thompson, minister of Justice is receiving congratulation of his friends having been created Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George in recognition of his eminent services at the fisheries commission.

Hon. Mr. Blaine was at St. Andrews this week. He is reported to have expressed great satisfaction at the reception tendered him and the belief that St. Andrews was yet destined to be a great watering place. He did not go into any particulars on the "retaliation" measure.

Sawdust in the Rivers.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries has instructed the fishery inspector of Nova Scotia to enforce the law against the dumping of sawdust and other refuse matter in the rivers of that province. All the mill owners have been served with notices and the law will be strictly enforced. The penalty is \$100, for each offence. It is said the fisheries of that province have all but been destroyed from this cause. If the same matter was looked into so far as the New Brunswick rivers are concerned it would be found that there was need of applying the same stricture to the law here. While the evil is not so great it is in a fair way of becoming so, and it would be better to begin now with the law, than to wait until the fisheries have been destroyed.

In some of the Upper Province cities there is a law authorizing the use of the lash in certain crimes such as outrages upon women and children. Just now there is considerable discussion as to whether this mode of punishment should be done away with. The consensus of opinion appears however to be in favor of retaining this mode of punishment. A few readers in different sections have protested against flogging as being cruel and ineffectual to prevent a repetition of the offences for which it has been administered. Whenever outrages upon women and children have taken place, however, and the community is at its wits' end to know what to do with the inhuman wretches who perpetrate these crimes, the lash is regarded as the only sure means of restraining the criminals and protecting their victims.

Non-intercourse.

The matter of non-intercourse with the United States is not a question of recent origin with Canadian statesmen. The probability of some measure being passed by the United States leading to this end has been often discussed and, carefully weighed. So far as Canada is concerned we do not believe the Government has had any desire to precipitate any such measure, and yet it is probable the policy of the government was outlined by Sir Charles Tupper in his budget speech of 1887 when he said,

"I can't forget that if this policy of non-intercourse were adopted it would lead to the development of those channels of communication that exist between ourselves, and that the commerce of Canada which to-day is building up New York—I am speaking of through traffic—which to-day is building up Boston and Portland—would be carried through exclusively Canadian channels to Canadian ports, and would build up Montreal, Quebec, St. Andrews, St. John, and Halifax, with a rapidity which the people of this country can scarcely understand. Still further, I say that I believe that if the policy of non-intercourse were carried out, strong as is the sentiment of free trade in the minds of the Imperial Government, it would lead Her Majesty's Government to the conclusion that they would owe it to Canada and to themselves to meet that policy of non-intercourse by such a different mode of treating the grain from the United States of America and the grain grown in Canada as would vivify the industries of this country, especially the great farming industry of this country, to an extent which would make the most marvellous change in the Dominion of Canada.

Will it be "Retaliation."

President Cleveland has always been regarded in this country as a superior man, one far above the level of the ordinary politician and one who would scorn to take advantage of petty campaign tricks to insure his election for a second term. The confidence the Canadians have had in him is becoming somewhat shaken over the recent message sent to the Senate, with reference to the fishery dispute. The message contains no uncertain language, but if the propositions therein printed, were enforced, the United States would become a hostile nation on our border, and the present friendly relations would become more than strained.

While we are loath to believe it, yet there seems to be no doubt that the message is simply a campaign document, an electioneering dodge through which it is hoped to catch the anti-British vote. How interesting it must be to the mass of public-minded citizens to see the two political parties vieing with each other as to who shall give the British Lion's tail the greatest twist, all with the object of catching the Irish vote. And Canada is evidently supposed to be the tail, that can be twisted with the greatest security.

The retaliation scheme will not be carried out, neither party are willing to have it carried out. In fact it would be too good a move on their part, so far as Canada is concerned, for them to adopt that policy. If there is any one thing required to build up, in this country, a vigorous and self-dependent nation it would be non-intercourse with the United States as lined out in the retaliatory message. If there is any one thing that would give these provinces a boom, that would counteract the often expressed advantages of the Upper Provinces it would be the necessity for making these provinces the inlet and outlet for the European trade. We look forward with a great deal of satisfaction to such a retaliation measure becoming law, but as we remarked above, there will be no such good fortune for Canada. As a people what we want is more self-confidence more purchasing in our own markets of our own productions, and instead of having our importations carried over American soil by American capital, on American roads we want them handled by our own people. This we can do as satisfactorily, and with as great facility as now enjoyed by the roads from Portland, Boston, and New York. But we are not going to be pushed into this good fortune by the United States, they will not retaliate, as they call it.

Just now we have to face the fact that for party purposes the two great parties in the States, are, through their press, and campaign work, endeavoring to impress the people that Canada has committed some great wrong upon the nation, that we have refused them justice, and that it is for them to retaliate by non-intercourse; as an exchange says.

"We are, in fact, being treated by the leaders and organs of both parties as the common enemy of the United States, and we may expect before the Presidential campaign has closed to find the minds of the people of that country inflamed against us to a dangerous extent. It is this contingency which we must steadily keep in view."

We all know that the whole argument as to Canada's injustice is wrong, and disreputable to the party politicians in the States. We as a people have always been anxious to live on the most friendly terms with our neighbors, and while we have been willing to accept their superior facilities for manufacturing we have paid them dollar for dollar for every accommodation. As the *Empire* puts it,

"We rest firmly on our record as a country that understands its international obligations and a country that has discharged these obligations, not in any quibbling spirit but spontaneously and generously. We know that we can stand before the nations of the world and meet the eye of the most envious without faltering. With such convictions Canada is neither to be bluffed nor cowed. It understands what its interest, require, and will govern itself accordingly."

We have received a fresh warning on the duty of Self Reliance, of developing the national resources so as to render us absolutely independent of the United States, of so girding up our loins and strengthening our weaker points that menace from any quarter will be useless because harmless. If we are to be a nation, if we are to reach a position where we can no longer be a counter in a political game between rival factions in a foreign country, our people must see the necessity of laying aside much of that party spirit which makes us contemptible in the eyes of the world, while inviting foreign attack, and of addressing ourselves to those higher duties and nobler aims which make for national honor, national strength and national greatness. There lies ready to the hands of our public men in this broad country work of a national character sufficient in magnitude and importance to task the energies of all amongst us who aspire to public service.

"It goes right to the spot," said an old gentleman, who found great benefit in Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He was right. Derangements of the stomach, liver, and kidneys are more speedily remedied by this medicine than by any other. It reaches the trouble directly.

The Tobique Murder.

The Attorney General has been at Andover the last few days holding a second examination of the prisoners, and much new and important evidence has been secured. A dispatch from Andover to the *Globe* on Thursday says:—

The new examination in the Howes murder case was commenced last night before Messrs. Barnes and Hoyt, Justice of the Peace, Attorney General Blair and Mr Thos. Lawson conducted the prosecution and Mr. Alex. Straton appeared on behalf of the prisoners.

The first witness called was David Jenkins, who had been examined on the inquest and from whom it was hoped further information might be elicited. His evidence was exactly the same as as given before.

The next witness called was Annie Phillipin, sister of the prisoner Phillipin, a rather prepossessing girl of about 22 or 23. Her evidence was as follows: I reside near Maple View, Tobique, and am a sister of one of the prisoners. I remember Saturday evening, August 18th. My brother was fishing on Saturday night with Frank Trafton. He returned after 1 o'clock Sunday morning. I was in bed and got up. He said he had caught a small fish, but had been fired at. He did not say what he intended doing in the morning till about seven o'clock at breakfast. We were all up. He said that they had been fired at and two could play at that game; that those people had the drop on them last night but they would have the drop on them that day. He explained that he meant to wet them. Frank Trafton came in while we were at breakfast. I heard them say that they were going to fire to scare the parties. I heard my brother say before Trafton came that if Trafton did not come he would not go alone. They were in the house about ten minutes after Trafton came in. When they went out my brother took his gun. He returned about 11 or 12 alone. I was in the house. I asked what had happened. He said, "there is murder, Mrs. Howes is shot dead." I said, "My God, tell me it is not you." He said, "No, it is not me." I said, "are you sure." He said he was. He said he fired the first shot, and only one at the stern of the canoe to go through the canoe; Frank fired two. He then told Frank to stop, but Frank was excited and kept on firing, I don't remember whether he told me where the firing was done. He told me where he had left his gun. I think I asked where. He said he left it in a house on Day's place. He said he did not know Mrs. Howes was killed when the firing was done. I don't remember where he said he learned it.

Eugene Phillipine, a brother of the last witness and of the prisoner, was next called and corroborated his sister's testimony. He had seen the rifle loaded with six cartridges by his brother on Sunday morning, and identified Phillipin's rifle.

Ezekiel Jenkins was next sworn. He was in Day's house when Trafton came in from the river on Sunday afternoon. He neither heard nor saw anything peculiar. The examination then adjourned till 2 p. m. Thursday.

Canada is not Quaking.

Certain United States papers are foolish enough to predict and perhaps to believe that Annexation will come from the threatened retaliation. They suppose Canada to be vastly more dependent on the States for prosperity than is really the case. No one will be silly enough to say a breach of commercial intercourse between the two countries would not cost Canada a pretty penny, and few are foolish enough to deny that our gains from such intercourse will be in proportion to its extent. But as the *Globe* has often remarked, Canadians could live, and live in a high degree of comfort, if absolutely cut off from exchange with the States. The calm spirit with which Dominion journals of all shades of political opinion have discussed the proposed retaliation is good evidence that it does not at all terrify the people of this country. Instead of Annexation resulting from the execution of threat, the determination of Canadians to maintain their separate political existence would be thereby greatly strengthened. Indeed that resolve has already been notably stimulated by the Senate's action and the President's message. The incident will not be without good effects. Before it closes Americans will probably come to understand that we have wished to be on good terms with them rather from neighborly and Christian feeling than from fear of them, or from desire for the profits of larger trade with them.—*Toronto Globe*.

A Woman's Carelessness.

Leon Sheck, 13 years of age, was shot in the breast in St. John on the 26th, by a loaded revolver, in the hands of a young woman named Frazer. The bullet passed

through the right lung and it was thought the girl could not survive. Mr. and Mrs. Frazer have been arrested to await the result. The parties lived on the same flat on good terms. Mrs. Frazer says she did the shooting, but it was entirely accidental. "She said: my husband had lent his revolver and had just got it back. He had, as I thought taken out all the cartridges and I picked it up, and thinking there was no danger I pointed at Lony, who was standing in the door there. I said, 'look Lony,' and God knows whether she looked or not, for the revolver went off. She had not the slightest ill-will towards the girl, and did not imagine there was any danger.

The girl herself said to a physician that she was going past Frazer's door, when Mrs. Frazer called her in and said, "Look at this," (holding up the revolver) "I am going to shoot you" The weapon went off at this time and the girl ran up stairs.

Mrs. Sheck said that the families had always lived on the best of terms, and she could not think the shooting was done with intent, but thought it was accidental. She does, however blame the woman for the criminal carelessness she displayed in presenting a weapon which she "thought was not loaded" and thus leading to the terrible accident. It is due to Mrs. Frazer to say she is nearly heart broken at the effect of her carelessness.

General News.

—Despatch from Berlin say that it is reported that Gen. Von Caprivi's retirement from the admiralty was due to his opinion that the day of great iron-clads is past and that dependence must be placed on torpedo boats for the defence of ports. The Emperor, it is said, has a passion for big men-of-war and does not approve of Gen. Von Caprivi's ideas on the subject of naval defence.

—General Boulanger says that he will not contest any more bye-elections unless a vacancy occurs in Paris, where he is confident he could obtain a quarter of a million votes. He thinks he sees a way to force the return of a Boulangist, or a revisionist majority in a general election. He will himself stand for every department. He does not trust to imperialist representatives but to those who supported the empire. "Appeal to the People" committees will be formed throughout France—to correspond with the central committee, M. Olivier has declared in favor of Boulanger.

—James E. Laughlin, a clerk in a banker's office in Chicago, met a well dressed stranger at the horse race, who, when he was sent to a bank to deposit \$2,000, induced him to steal the money and go to New York. They drove in Central Park and had a gay time. On Tuesday night, while Laughlin was asleep, his friend robbed him of \$900 and fled. While wandering around the city Saturday detectives arrested the boy. They found on him \$50 in bills, a gold watch and chain and two diamond rings. Justice Duffy committed him to await the arrival of requisition papers from Chicago.

Thousands of persons assembled along the banks of the Mersey on Saturday to witness the end of the "Great Eastern's" last voyage. The mammoth hull was towed by two powerful tugs, to which she rendered great assistance by propelling herself by the use of the smaller engines remaining on board. Even with this combined power her progress was slow. The big ship was finally beached at Tranmere, where she will be broken up. This work will be begun in a few days, and her owners expected to realize from her sale, piecemeal, much more than the \$20,000 that they paid for her.

The *Gaulois*, Paris, has advices from St. Petersburg which state that another Nihilist plot has been unearthed there. The conspirators who had quarters near the Imperial palace were raided by the police who captured twelve men and three women. They also secured a number of bombs. Since this raid several other arrests are said to have been made.

ST. FLAVIE, QUEB, Aug. 28.—On Saturday last the SS. Bratsberg, coal laden, on her way from Sidney to Montreal, struck upon a rock at Cape Chattes and was considerably damaged. She was at once headed for the shore to keep her afloat and went aground on Saturday night near St. Felicite, nine miles below Matane, from which place Capt. Neilson wired on Sunday to Quebec for assistance. A fearful storm sprang up Sunday night and the captain was forced, on Monday, to abandon the vessel taking off with him two lady passengers who were on board. The crew, composed of 17 men, was left on board until this morning, when they commenced to fear danger. The steamer began to break up and they got off in two small boats, but shortly after they left her both boats upset and 15 sailors out of the 17 were drowned. Twelve bodies have been recovered so far and an inquest has been opened. Assistance telegraphed for from Quebec had not reached the wreck at 8 p. m.