

Aug. 30, '88

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FALL GOODS

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"Trimmings and Girdles to match"

NEW PLUSHES,

LADIES JACKETS,

LADIES ULSTERS,

WATERPROOF GARMENTS,

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LADIES' DRESS GOODS in Cashmeres, Serges, Suitings, and Stuff Goods in all desirable shades and colors, Velvets, Plushes, Jerseys, Shawls, Squares, Scarfs, Corsets, Hose, Gings, Men's, Youths' and Boys' Ready-Made Clothing, Coats, Vests, Pants and Underclothing, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds and Worsted Coatings, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Ties, Shirts, Silk Handkerchiefs, Gloves and Braces. Also, Grey and White Cottons, Paints, Tickings, Ducks, Drills, Swansdowne, Table Linens, Towellings, Cottons Warps, Flannels, all colors, Blankets, Table and Floor Oil Cloths, Carpets etc. Horse Blankets, Sleigh Robes, Trunk and Valises.

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New Brunswick Reporter,

AND TEMPERANCE JOURNAL.

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HERMAN H. PITTS,
Publisher and Proprietor

Mr. Hutchinson Again.

DEAR EDITOR,—In your paper of Aug. 4th it is stated that "Rev. Dr. Hutchinson was in the habit of beating his wife, etc." This, an intimate friend of the family tells us is true in one instance only, viz., on the occasion of his wife criticizing some manuscript of a religious book he was preparing for the press. This was done at his request, and her opinion crossing his view, he flew into a passion and did lay violent hands on her. She says ever since he was beaten over the head by natives in India he has not been himself and seems to have no control of himself. To this moment, this fact has not been made known to the public, but it really should be. His is evidently a strange case of *semi insanity*. His christian character and general deportment prior to this beating about his head was the most exemplary. The deepest sympathy is felt for his wife, and so expressed by the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces. She will probably be sent out by the F. M. Board to India. Mr. Carson Layton of Great Village, Nova Scotia, the home of Mr. Hutchinson, can be referred to, to corroborate the above.

Yours, etc.,

W. J. G.

Truro, N. S., Sept. 11th, 1888.

New Brunswick Reporter.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1888.

The True Reason.

After all, what is the true reason for the rejection of the treaty by the United States Senate? The *Montreal Witness* gives a good answer to the question when it says:—The Americans will hardly like to be told that this immense row in their National Congress is all an old world quarrel between the Irish and the Tory Government of England; yet this is the import of all Irishmen have to say on the subject. According to them, it is clearly the Irish hatred of the Tory Government and of its emissary, Mr. Chamberlain, which has produced the necessity for one party to reject a good and mutually friendly treaty, and for the other party to flourish retaliation about, not caring whom it hits. And there is too much truth in their view of the case.

Report of Fisheries.

The Fisheries report for 1887 is unusually late this year caused by difficulty in the department securing returns from the officers in the various locality. The report to hand shows the total value of the fisheries for the year was \$18,400,000, of which Nova Scotia's share was \$8,300,000; New Brunswick, \$3,500,000 and P. E. Island, \$1,000,000. The leading values are cod, \$4,300,000; herring, \$2,400,000; salmon, \$2,000,000; lobsters, \$1,800,000; mackerel, \$1,500,000. During the year an aggregate of \$161,000 was paid as bounty to nearly 15,000 vessels and boats. The value of vessels and boats engaged in the fisheries of Canada is estimated at \$60,750,000. Of the 60,000 Canadian fishermen, Nova Scotia claims 29,000, New Brunswick 11,000 and P. E. Island 4,000. The report contains most valuable comparative fishery statistics covering the past 19 years.

Death of Prof. Proctor.

A despatch from New York dated 12th inst announces the death of Prof. Richard A. Proctor, Astronomer, which took place at Willard Hospital, east 16th inst, New York. He came from Oaklawn, Florida, where his observatory is situated arriving in New York on Monday. It is feared that he died of yellow fever contracted in Florida, although the health officers will give particulars as yet to the public. The despatch says "Prof. Proctor arrived Monday straight from Florida by rail and put up at the Westminster hotel,

east 16th street. He spent the summer at his place, Oaklawn, Marion county and was not known to have been exposed to the fever. There have been no cases in Marion county. He was en route for England, where he was to lecture this fall and winter. He left his wife and other members of his family in Florida and had engaged passage by the Umbria for Saturday. Yesterday he complained of feeling unwell and health officers were called in. He had a high fever vomited, with a temperature of 103½ and face jaundiced. Late in the afternoon he became better, but was removed to Willard Parker hospital. Early this morning a relapse set in. The trouble was complicated by the appearance of symptoms of Bright's disease. The health officers are confident they can battle successfully with the disease in any event. They deny there are any grounds for a popular apprehension should other cases be imported from the south."

Sir John's Opinion.

The Provincial exhibition of Ontario was opened at Kingston on the 11th. Sir John Macdonald was present and delivered the opening address. There was a very large gathering, and the people were very enthusiastic. In the course of his remarks Sir John said referring to the retaliation bill passed by Congress:—

"You know that we may be obliged to look to our resources. From what we hear from our neighbors across the line, Canadians are to be excluded for no act of theirs. Well, if they will not allow us to trade with them we can trade with ourselves. We are not afraid or dismayed at any threatened attempt to hamper our commerce or cripple our resources. The effect will be the same as was shown at the time of the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty of 1845. It showed that we could rely upon our own resources. While we should like to continue to trade with our neighbors in a free manner, we can do without it and can afford to wait with calm self-respect the outcome of the matter. We are quite independent of any country."

The Albert Contest.

Mr. Henry R. Emmerson has announced himself as a candidate for the Local House in the vacancy in Albert, caused by the resignation of Dr. Lewis. He will support the present local government. Mr. Emmerson is a resident of Westmorland County, but in the present mixed state of local politics in Albert, expects to be elected. The *Moncton Transcript* which has of late been occupying a very peculiar position as regards local or any other politics has wheeled nicely into line, and in giving Mr. Emmerson's qualifications and claims on the County of Albert says:—

"Mr. Emmerson will run as a supporter of the Blair administration, and the opportunity thus afforded to replace a member whose support of the provincial government is uncertain, by a gentleman whose support will not be uncertain, is too good to be lost."

The *Albert Maple Leaf* which has shown of late unmistakable signs of uneasiness towards the present local administration has evidently seen the error of its ways and comes out boldly in support of Mr. Emmerson and his candidature and the local government. It says:—

"As to Mr. Emmerson personally, we but reflect the opinion of all classes and parties in our county when we state that he comes amongst us—indeed he has been with us for a long time—with an excellent record for ability and probity. His character stands high where he resides, and in this county, where his business and professional interests have identified him as one of ourselves, he is too well known to require any commendation at our hands. In him Dr. Lewis has found a most formidable opponent, and one whose chances of election seem to be excellent. He has not thrust himself upon the county,—the place has sought him rather than he the place.

We believe Mr. Emmerson will prove a valuable acquisition to the house of assembly and to the debaters on the government side, and withal a credit to the county which he will have the honor to represent."

President Carnot and Premier Floquet left Paris yesterday for a visit to Caen and Cherbourg. They were given a hearty reception at Eurec.

Newfoundland.

Some time this month the delegates from Newfoundland will meet the Dominion Government and talk over the question of that Island coming into the Dominion, and in view of this it is well to know something about the country we propose fraternizing with. We give below some official statistics which give an idea of the imports and exports. Newfoundland imports more goods from Canada by about \$400,000 than from Great Britain, and leading the United States imports by about \$656,000. It has been estimated that from the United Kingdom it bought in 1887 \$1,490,914; from the United States \$1,337,322; from Canada \$1,986,229. There can be no doubt that under Confederation the imports of Newfoundland from these Provinces would increase enormously. The total value of the imports of Newfoundland from all sources, in 1887, was \$5,397,408.

As to the exports of Newfoundland, the largest go to Brazil, which took, last year, \$1,449,691 worth. Great Britain is next in order, receiving, in 1887, \$1,081,962 worth. The value of the exports taken by Canada was \$311,064. These, too, would undoubtedly be increased under Confederation. The total exports of Newfoundland in 1887 stand as follows:—

United Kingdom.....	\$1,081,962
British Colonies.....	709,672
Foreign Countries.....	3,372,253

Grand total.....\$5,163,887

The value of exports in 1886 was \$4,833,735; so that there was an increase last year of \$320,152.

These figures do not include the value of the fish shipped direct from Labrador, where there is no custom house, and for which there should be a million dollars allowed which would bring the total exports for last year up to \$6,153,887. This year seems an exceptionally bad one for the Island people, and much poverty is said to exist. Whether amalgamation will have any beneficial effect is a question. After all, every province has to depend upon its own resources in a great measure, and an isolated province like Newfoundland would not be so likely to gain such advantage by confederation as those on the mainland. As it is now, each province has its own grievance, and there are many in each who question the advantage of Confederation. We are not of that number, however, but believe that Confederation has been a great benefit to these provinces.

Great Speeches Across the Line.

We know of no better literature for building up a national feeling in Canada than some of the recent speeches in Congress over the President's "retaliatory" bill. Take for instance the speech of Congressman McAdoo. In the verbatim report of his speech on the 9th, his peroration reads:—

Let Lord Salisbury and the English Tories and the London Standard indulge in their boastful threats and insinuations as to our naval weakness, and I will say to them in response that the modern ironclads of England, such ships as the *Inflexible* and the *Thunderer*, would be as impotent on our coasts and harbors as wash-tubs armed with fire-crackers. [Laughter.] The good God who made the harbors and the unexcelled officers of our navy will make the torpedoes, if it be necessary, regret they ever saw the shores of Sandy Hook. And Yankee crews on American-built cruisers will strew the waters with the wrecks of British commerce, and the day a British gun knocks the first brick from a house in New York or Boston or anywhere on our shores will usher in the destruction of the whole monstrous, greedy British Empire, pre-empting a free flag for India, Ireland, Canada, and Australia, a cessation of territorial stealing in Venezuela and Africa, and means financial liberation from British despotism and damnable selfishness and greed to Egypt and Turkey and the innumerable victims of her infamous commercial piracy.

What bosh for a person to get off before a representative body.

Here is another sample by congressman Cumming who closed the debate. Sir, the time has come for the United States to again declare itself free and independent of England. We are dependent upon no nation on the face of the earth. The assumption that either England or her colonies have maritime rights superior to those of any other nation is not to be based on the treaty of 1818 or upon any other treaty. It is based upon the cheek of a national bucconer and upon the nerve of a rapacious robber. (Laughter and applause.)

Let us act promptly. Let party politics no longer pollute the patriotic fervor

aroused by the retaliatory message of the president. A plague on both your houses! Let both political parties unite in strengthening the bands of a patriotic executive and in filling the demands of a great and justly indignant nation. Give the president power to lop off an arm of this devil-fish. Let him seize this opportunity to hamstring the British lion, and as the mealy-skinned beast drags its hind legs over the hot sand in weary retreat all the nations of the earth will clap their hands and roar with applause. (Laughter and applause.)

This is what they call "twisting the British lion's tail" and is intended to draw the Anti-British vote, each party vying with each other to give the greatest twist. Really it is amusing. The Canadian Government in their endeavors to kill out Commercial Union and annexation, could not have had a better thing occur just now than this election contest. It shows about the amount of regard the average United States politician has for Canada, other than to gobble her up.

Crop Report.

Mr. C. H. Lugin Secy for agriculture issued his crop report for the summer on the 7th inst., in it he says:—The following is the estimate of the hay crop of the Province for the current year by Counties, 100 being taken to express an average crop:—

Albert County, 80 per cent;	Carleton, 92.5;	Charlotte, 79.3;	Gloucester, 81;	Kent, 77.9;	Kings, 75;	Madawaska, 75;	Northumberland, 76.5;	Queens, 82.7;	Restigouche, 65.6;	St. John, 87.5;	Sunbury, 85.5;	Victoria, 88.7;	Westmorland, 83.8;	York, 86.9.
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A calculation based upon the hay production of each County places the approximate yield of hay for the current year at 78.7 per cent. of an average or a shortage of about 20,000 tons. In quality hay will probably be below average, due in part to the injurious effects of the ice, which lay on the fields last winter, and in part to the peculiar character of the summer and the extremely unfavorable season for haying. In some parts of the Province, Carleton County and Charlotte especially, the major part of the hay was got in the first two weeks of the season which were exceptionally fine; but in nearly every part of the Province there are farmers who have not yet finished haying on their high intervals or uplands. The result must be the housing of much inferior hay. In view of this fact the exceptionally large amount of old hay held over in parts of the Province will prove of great advantage.

Referring to the localities which may be looked to as intimately connected with New Brunswick in respect to the supply and demand of hay, I have to note an exceptionally large yield in Aroostook, nearly all of which I am informed was well got; an enormous crop in the lower part of Quebec, very much of which was damaged; and an average crop for Nova Scotia with an unfavorable haying season.

Taking the Province as a whole, the indication for grain were very favorable on September 1st, but it is greatly to be feared that the frost of last night and the previous night (Sept. 5 and 6) has done a great amount of injury to late oats and buckwheat. The frost of the night of the 6th or more properly speaking the morning of the 7th, was the most severe known in Fredericton at that date the thermometer at the University having registered 30° Fahr. Judging as well from my own observations as from my correspondence, I am of the opinion that the area in grain which would be injured by this frost, if it was general over the Province, would form a considerable percentage of the whole.

Potatoes have done well this year, though in some localities not so well as last year. The ravages of the beetle are decreasing and farmers, generally, are able to cope with the pest successfully. The majority of the reports are favorable as to the root crop, but along the St. John river, especially in the lower portion, a great amount of damage was done by the black land grub in some cases, and by a black fly in others. In many instances the crop was a failure, owing to the young plants being killed, although seeding was repeated in some cases two or three times.

It will be noted that very many of the reports represent the season as unfavorable for pasturage; the rains of August will likely improve the fall feed. Thirty-six of my correspondents report an increase in dairying in their respective localities in Kings in winter dairying. No decrease is reported. Mr. Hall of Gagetown and Mr. Smith of Blissville, point out the desirability of having a butter factory established at those places.

Other conclusions from the several reports will be given in the Annual Report of the Department.

Panic in Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sep. 11.

The official bulletin for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. is: new cases 43, deaths 11; total cases 684; total deaths 89. The Surgeon General agrees to pay for medicines for the poor and nurses for the hospitals and for those not able to pay for them. Few stores are now open in the city.

Some regard the reduction in new cases as the effects of the storm, but physicians see no reason to hope for any abatement of the disease on that account. One hundred more nurses are needed. The mortality is very light, where cases are promptly treated and nursed. Several persons have died from want of proper care, being in charge of field hands who professed to be nurses. It is estimated that there have been 30 per cent. more cases principally very mild, than have been reported to the board of health.