

February 1st

NEW GOODS

John J. Weddall's.

PRINTS

In endless variety.

WHITE COTTONS,

WHITE SHEETINGS,

PILLOW COTTONS

GREY COTTONS,

GREY SHEETINGS

FEATHER TICKINGS

MORSE &amp; KALEY M'FG CO'S

KNITTING COTTON.

16 oz. to the lb.

One Case Crompton's Corsets.

Embroideries

In Edges, Insertions, Flouncings  
Allovers, etc., etc.

JOHN J. WEDDALL

204 QUEEN STREET

A GRAND DISPLAY

BOOTS &amp; SHOES

IN THE NEWEST STYLE AT

LOTTIMER'S  
SHOE STORE.

An immense stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, OVERBOOTS,  
SLIPPERS, MOCCASINS, &c.,

Now ready for inspection.

The latest thing out is OVER-TOCKINGS, with Rubbers attached, for Ladies, Misses and Children. Also Felt Leggings for Misses and Children. Ask to see them. Gents' Velvet and Carpet Slippers in beautiful patterns. Toboggan Overcoats for Gentlemen. Snowshoes in Ladies', Gents' and Children's sizes.

A. LOTTIMER

201 QUEEN STREET.

6 CHIMNIES

—FOR—

20 CENTS.

Buy your Chimnies, Burners and  
Wicks from us and Save Money.

Lemont &amp; Sons.

New Brunswick Reporter,

AND THE TEMPERANCE JOURNAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1844.

Is published every Saturday from our Steam  
Printing Office, York Street, Fredericton.

Terms of Subscription, \$1.00 per year.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For square of one inch, (10 lines) \$1.00 for the first insertion and fifty cents for every subsequent insertion.  
When charged by the line 10 cents for first insertion and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.  
Persons desiring to advertise for 3 months or a year will be made a special rate.

HERMAN H. PITTS,  
Publisher and Proprietor

New Brunswick Reporter.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1888.

The Change.

We trust our readers will appreciate the change we have made in our paper. It will be our intention to "boil" down the news and give the most information in the smallest space. As the financial returns warrant we shall make enlargements and other improvement.

Some few subscribers are in arrears. Many of them have been readers of the REPORTER for 40 years or more. We have some readers who have had the paper since it was first published in 1844. It is true that no one subscriber is due very much, but in the aggregate the sum amounts to considerable. We require all the money due us this month, and will ask all who are indebted for last year or who have not forwarded their renewals for this year to forward the amount immediately.

If any of our friends miss getting their paper after this issue they will understand the cause, if they glance at the date marked on the printed labels of their papers—they have not paid up their subscriptions.

There are two reasons why we should like to continue our paper to all our large list of subscribers; why we should like to have their renewals this week, and also why we should like to receive many new subscribers.

Firstly—because we believe that a paper of the nature we are publishing cannot fail to do much good in any family where it may be received. Our desire is to do all the good we can, and while there is a great possibility that in other branches of our business the time we expended on our paper would give us larger financial remuneration, we believe there is in this a field of usefulness, and in which much good can be done both to the country, and our readers individually.

Secondly, and not the least important is the fact that all renewals and new subscribers help to expand the treasury in such a way as to increase the usefulness of the paper. We are not any different from the ordinary individual in the desire to accumulate money honestly. Our friends need never be afraid, however, that we will become bloated monopolists and millionaires from publishing a secular paper in such a sparsely populated country as New Brunswick. We do not wish to disparage any of our contemporaries, but we believe we can truthfully say that, outside of the other work in connection with their offices, there is not a secular newspaper in New Brunswick that is receiving anything like an adequate return for the time and capital employed.

Again, the REPORTER is an indispensable adjunct to the farmers as well as the business man's actual necessities. So much of the press of the present day can see only the political aspect of affairs from their own party standpoint that it is quite necessary to have a newspaper that will conscientiously give the facts to the public, regardless of party or party influence.

Our friends will remember that the subscription price has not been increased with the increase in size but still remains at \$1 per year, payable in advance—and that we expect them to interest themselves in the paper, and secure for us as many new subscribers in their various districts as possible.

THE QUEBEC RESOLUTION.—The Quebec resolutions were adopted by the Local Legislature of Ontario by a straight party vote.

Mr. Chamberlin has arrived at England.

EMPEROR.—The Crown Prince Frederick is now Emperor of Germany under the title of Frederick III. His ascension to the throne is received all over the world with the greatest satisfaction.

THE DECORATION SCANDAL.—M. Wilson has been convicted of having a share in the decoration scandal and has been sentenced to two years imprisonment, and five years loss of civil rights. This is a move in the direction of 'purity in high places.'

FUNDING THE DEBT.—Goshen has presented proposals to the House of Commons for funding the National Debt, and estimates a saving to the country of £1,400,000 from April next, and £2,800,000 in fourteen years. The proposition will probably be adopted.

UNWELL.—For the last few days Sir Charles Tupper has been confined to his room on account of a severe cold, but it is not thought to have any serious symptoms. It is reported that Sir Charles will return to England at the close of the session.

PRESS ASSOCIATION.—A call was made for a gathering of newspaper representatives to take place on Friday last, at Halifax to form a Maritime Press Association. While not able to be present, we are in hearty sympathy with the movement, and believe it will result in much good to the press of the provinces. We trust a goodly number were present representing this province.

ABOLISHED.—A bill before the Legislature abolishes the Board of Agriculture, and makes all matters relating to agriculture as part of the work of the Provincial Secretary. The head of the department will be known as the Commissioner for Agriculture, the deputy head will be the Secretary for Agriculture. It is believed that the measure will become law, and that it will be acceptable to the farmers generally.

PUGILISTIC.—The Monday and Tuesday papers, confined the bulk of their news to the Sullivan and Mitchell prize fight. The fight resulted in a draw and it will be gratifying to many to know that Sullivan has announced that he considers himself too old to again enter the ring. He will probably close the remainder of his days in running a rum shop. Prize fighters have a tendency in that direction.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—It is reported that there is a division among the members of the Newfoundland cabinet as to joining the Dominion Confederacy. Some of the principle business men of St. Johns are opposed to it. Sir Robert Thorburn, the premier, will probably have the final decision in his hands, and it will be known before long whether that Island will become part of the Dominion or not. Sir Robert was at Halifax in the early part of the week, on his way home.

THE BRITISH NAVY.—Lord Randolph Churchill has delivered himself of a sharp criticism of the British Army and Navy. He declares that the country has been throwing away large sums of money yearly on these departments, and calls for a commission to look into the matter. He holds that these departments should be under the charge of military men, not civilians. Lord Randolph has a sharp tongue and made some fine points in the course of his speech.

THE SNOW BLOCKADE.—In this province the snow storms of Monday and Tuesday were not felt very severely, traffic over the Intercolonial being un-interrupted, and the other roads making all connections, but in the eastern and western States a regular blizzard must have prevailed. Imagine New York completely blockaded and isolated from the other larger cities. A despatch dated the 12th says of the storm that in New York, traffic on all the roads in the city both surface and elevated was suspended. Navigation in the streets was almost entirely given up, owing to the deep snow, which was drifted in high banks in all directions. New York was completely isolated from Philadelphia, Washington and the south, the wires being down and trains ceased running. There was no news from the west and few wires working to the east.

The House of Lords.

On Friday last a motion, and a very suggestive one just at this time, came up in the British House of Commons, to abolish the House of Lords. It was defeated, by a majority of sixty a comparatively small majority considering the number of members in the House of Commons. The motion was supported by the Liberals, and by the Parnellites. The vote shows the general trend of public opinion in the mother country, and will probably have the effect of subduing any turbulent or boisterous element in that body.

Our Legislative Library.

It has been felt for some time that the greatest good to the greatest number is not being realized from the fine Library in connection with the Legislative buildings. The present system of letting out the books is defective. The annual fee to the Library is \$2, but there have not been a sufficient number of subscribers, we believe, to pay for the re-binding of the books destroyed by those who took them out. Besides the class of literature most called for now is novels and light fiction, and many who are attending the University or other schools, who would like to read up, possibly on some subject relating to their studies, and who are not over-abundantly stocked with funds, are unable to drink at this well of knowledge which might be made available to any thirsty heart.

The Legislative Library of Manitoba is conducted somewhat differently. No fee is required for the use of books, but a subscriber must be recommended by a member of the Assembly and receive a permit from the Speaker. If this plan could be adopted in the New Brunswick Library we believe it would meet with general approval.

It is a matter to be deeply regretted that such a magnificent Library as we have in this province, is not available to a greater extent to the general public,—available to worthy students, and not so hampered with rules and regulations that only the wealthy and influential can gain the use of its contents.

We trust that before the session closes Attorney General Blair will introduce such legislation as will give these benefits to the province at large.

More Railway Legislation.

An effort will be made again this year, it is expected, to have other lines of railway subsidized in various parts of the province. This matter of railway subsidizing has reached a point when the Government should cry, halt! It is quite true that it is one that appeals to the selfish qualities of a locality, as for instance, one representative does not like to oppose legislation of this nature favoring another county as he, probably is working out an idea to get further railway schemes through his own county and wishes the assistance of the other.

While, too, there might be a possibility of York getting a fair share of this 'boodle,' we submit that it merely means taking the money out of the public treasury to enrich some individuals who may now have influence or wealth. Railways are being built, that will never pay running expenses; the local traffic is not sufficient. Capitalists get the subsidy and build the road, and it is sold out to some unsuspecting parties in England or elsewhere, after it has been drained for all it is worth. It then goes into the hands of a receiver or lays up for the winter season and to run when it can be made to pay expenses possibly by tourist travel, in connection with some other means. This policy of shifting over the bonds and debentures of a worthless road on foreign capitalists is bringing our country into ill-repute, and it is being done by irresponsible parties, who go in for making all they can, regardless of principle, for which the country has to suffer. No other industry in the country is subsidized to the extent railways are. Farmers get no assistance to speak of. Of course the agricultural societies have had small grants, but this goes generally into the hands of the clique around it. The manufacturing industry of the country has no subsidy other than the

protection placed on their labors by a national policy, and so on through the trades and business. The fact is this matter of subsidy is enriching the wealthy at the expense of the poor. It is taxing the country to help the few—at least this is the way we look at it, and we trust a stop will be made to any further railway subsidies.

The Inter-province Resolutions.

Hon. A. G. Blair moved the following resolutions in the House on Thursday afternoon, and spoke some two and a half hours on them.

Whereas, at a Conference held in the city of Quebec, in the month of October last, of delegates and members representing the executive governments of five of the provinces of Canada, called for the purpose of conferring upon questions of inter-provincial interest it was unanimously resolved as follows:

And, whereas, it is proposed to submit the foregoing resolutions to the respective legislative assemblies of the provinces for concurrence with a view to the amending of the B. N. A. act in accordance therewith.

Be it therefore resolved, That this house doth concur in the said resolutions. And further resolved, That an humble address be presented to his honor the lieutenant governor praying that his honor may cause to be conveyed to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, the assurance of the devotion and loyalty of Her Majesty's faithful subjects, the legislative assembly of this province, to Her Majesty's throne and person, and humbly praying Her Majesty to graciously cause her Parliament of the United Kingdom to be moved to amend the act, Chap 3 of 31st Vic., An act for the union of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the government thereof, and for purposes connected therewith, agreeably to the foregoing resolutions.

The resolution was still before the House at the time of writing.

After the Storm.

The experiences of the residents of the city yesterday were, to say the least, sufficiently novel to be long remembered by the present generation. Exclusive Boston for once was shut up within herself and more than one denizen of the Hub paused and asked the question what sort of a place must it have been 60 years ago, before there were any telegraphs, telephones or even railroads. Certain it is that in those days there was no worry about the rise or fall in stocks, nor the anxiety of persons who had travelling friends, even if there was a severe snow storm in progress, or a few days' delay in the receipt of news made no material difference. But in the year 1888 to be deprived of all railway travel outside of a radius of fifty miles; to be without communication from New York for nearly forty-eight hours, and to have the Boston Postoffice cleared from incoming mails and the clerks actually with nothing to do, are circumstances that happen once in a life time nowadays.

Boston awoke yesterday from her severe drubbing of the night before in a somewhat dazed condition. Although business was not paralyzed, in many sections of the city it was seriously interrupted. Travel in the streets at early morning was difficult for both men and beast. Before daybreak telegraph line-men were at work repairing damage caused by the gale, while gangs of men employed by the West End railway, augmented by a force from the city street department, began clearing away the snow from the main thoroughfares. They worked lively, too, for a cold snap had been predicted, and a freeze-up meant double the amount of labor. By noon the local telegraph wires, including the fire alarm and police lines, were in working order, and so were the horse railroads, though blockades occurred now and then. The trouble on long telegraph lines and steam railroads was not so easily remedied; and though every effort was made, no through trains left the city and only one or two arrived here. Communication was established with New York via Albany late in the afternoon, but that line was so overloaded with special business that but little regular work was done. The signal men say that the worst is over, though a cold snap is upon us that is likely to continue for a day or two. In the harbor a high sea was running, but no serious damage was reported.—Boston Post.

Hollinay's Pills.—The sudden changes, frequent fogs, and prevailing dampness sorely impede the vital functions and conduce to ill-health. The remedy for these disease lies in some purifying medicine, like these Pills, which is competent to grapple with the mischief at its source: and stamp it out without fretting the nerves or weakening the system. Hollinay's Pills extract from the blood all noxious matters, regulate the action of every disordered organ, stimulate the liver and kidneys, and relax the bowels. In curing chest complaints these Pills are remarkably effective, especially when aided by friction of the Ointment on its walls. This double treatment will ensure a certain, steady and beneficent progress, and sound health will soon be re-established.