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HERMAN H. PITTS,  
Publisher and Proprietor

### New Brunswick Reporter.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1888.

Hon. John Haggart was elected by acclamation on Wednesday for South Lanark.

On Saturday evening last the big Jiggins raft was safely towed into Erie Basin, New York. This has proved that this mode of shipping timber is practicable.

It is expected that the Maritime provinces will shortly be favored with a visit from Hon. J. H. Pope and Sir Adolphe Caron.

The Hawaiian Government has reduced its standing army to 65 men and a band. The "eyes of the world" are on this Island Government to see what will be the result of this "economic" measure.

Mr. Levi P. Morton, candidate for Vice President of the United States has withdrawn from the directorate of the Canada Pacific Railway. It is to be supposed that he imagined it would be used as a canvass against him by the Democrats that he was using his capital to build up another country. We think the resigning from the directorate will not materially strengthen his candidature.

Hon. Jas. G. Blaine has returned from his continental tour. He was met by a grand ovation everywhere, after landing at New York. He made several speeches to the crowds, always emphasizing the importance of the issue of the present campaign and declaring that the Democrats meant to inaugurate free trade and that this policy would destroy American industries and bring ruin upon American workmen.

As was generally expected Sir, Adams Archibald was elected on Wednesday last, in Colchester. There were three candidates in the field, Eaton for the Liberals and Fulton for the Prohibitions party, but the returns show, as usual in Nova Scotia, regardless of its strong temperance sentiment that those who cry the loudest for temperance are very sure to vote for their party when the decisive moment comes. Sir Adams Archibald's Majority was something over 600.

There is trouble in Turkey between the Sultan and his ministry, which will probably result in the ministry being retired to private life, as this is one of the results of politicians having a different opinion from the Sultan. The trouble is due to the refusal of the sultan to sanction the grand vizier's proposal to borrow 1,500,000 pounds from the Turkish banks, the amount demanded by the minister of war and marine to purchase goods and pay soldiers and seamen's wages which are long overdue. It is rumored that Said Pasha, minister of foreign affairs, will succeed Kiamil Pasha as grand vizier, and that Gradban Pasha will be sent on a secret mission.

The Winnipeg Board of trade has collected returns from the various parts of Manitoba and estimate an increase of over 25 per cent in wheat acreage over last year. The yield will be much greater than last year and will help to counteract the decrease in the crop in Ontario. Reports from the United States crops show that in the West the winter wheat harvest is now completed and shows no improvement in quantity over previous estimates and frequent and heavy rains during harvest have caused a decided depreciation in quality. It is an unsatisfactory crop to handle and millers find it difficult to get enough of a quality to keep up the standard of last season's flour. The spring harvest is now in progress and the quantity and quality promise to be from ten to fifteen percent below last year's crop. England has had a bad harvest and reports from Russia and Hungary are being toned down, so that the wheat interests of the world bids fair to be stronger than for years.

**The Panama Canal.**

Work is still being pushed forward at Panama, the money being supplied through the medium of lotteries, endorsed by the Government of France. There is now a population of about 20,000 at Panama

who have the general impression that the great work will before long become a *fait accompli*. They have five daily newspapers which sell at the rate of 10 cents each, and which are all booming the canal. There are numerous Canadians, principally from Quebec and Ontario who are interested in the work. Among those there at present is a Mr. Slaven, of Orillia, Ont., who is showing the greatest energy in the performance of an important contract at excavating with Canadian-made machinery. He also, some time since, organized a company, known as the "Slaven Dredging Company." Two French Canadians were also seen at Panama, one a Mr. Joseph Couture, of Point Levis, who has a large contract on the canal, and also Mr. C. H. Lemoine, of Quebec, who is engaged on Monsieur De Lesseps' staff as civil engineer.

**Paid the Penalty.**

Many of our readers will remember the great agitation and excitement some three years ago when the now renowned Preller murder trial was in progress in St. Louis. At that time we gave a full account of the case, and the evidence. Since that time the case has been appealed through all the courts of the United States and the evidence reviewed numerous times. Efforts were even made by Maxwell's counsel to have the British Government interfere for a respite, but the efforts of the defendants counsel were unavailing and on the morning of the 10th inst. Hugh M. Brooks, alias Maxwell, expiated his crime upon the gallows at St. Louis. That ends the last act in a most exciting case. Very few people but believe that Maxwell was the guilty person. For the sake of those who have not followed up the case we give the following:—

**HISTORY OF MAXWELL'S CRIME.**

Late in the month of March, 1885, there arrived at the Southern hotel, in the City of St. Louis, a young man having the appearance of an Englishman, who registered as W. H. Lennox-Maxwell. He was rather small in stature with full whiskers neatly trimmed and his clothing was of good cut and material. He brought two trunks and a travelling bag with him, all bearing the name which Hugh Brooks had assumed when he left his home in Hyde. Shortly after Maxwell's arrival a telegram was received at the hotel asking if he was there. It was signed "C. A. Preller." A few days later Preller arrived and went to the same hotel. He was

**A QUIET YOUNG ENGLISHMAN,**

of strong religious convictions, whom Brooks or Maxwell had met in Liverpool, and with whom he had crossed the ocean. They had become fast friends and had spent some time in Boston and other places in the East together, among others in Toronto, where they registered together at the Rossin house. Their stay in Toronto was the source of an important piece of testimony: for at the trial Mr. James A. Fraser, a Toronto photographer, identified the body of Preller as that of a person who had visited Toronto. Preller was travelling for a London upholstery house. He was a man passionately fond of music, and somewhat effeminate in his tastes. What bond of sympathy there was between him and the run-away Brooks no one knew. On the morning of Sunday, April 6, they were seen together in No. 144, the room assigned to Maxwell. On the afternoon of that day a bell boy, called to the same room, saw them there together. That evening Maxwell appeared in the dining-room alone. The next day he had sent to the hotel a canvass-covered trunk, a paper-covered packing case and two straps. That evening he had the two new trunks which he had purchased sent down to the depot. He went to the depot himself, talking on his way of taking the Vandalia line train for the East. Then, for a time, Hugh Brooks, alias Maxwell, disappeared from public view.

A little less than a week after Maxwell's departure from the Southern the chamber-maids about the hotel noticed an unpleasant odor coming from the room he had occupied. This odor continued to arise in the room until Maxwell's trunk was opened. In it was found a putrid human body doubled up and twisted to bring it within the limits of the trunk. The coroner was summoned immediately and the body taken to the city morgue. Here it was reduced by the application of chemicals to its normal size. It was many hours though before it was definitely determined that the body found in the trunk of Walter Horace Lennox-Maxwell, and believed to be that of Maxwell himself, was the body of Charles Arthur Preller. The only mutilation of the corpse was the shaving of the moustache from the face and a cross-cut on the chest. On the inside of the trunk lid had been half printed, half written:—"So perish all traitors to the glorious cause." Evi-

dence against Maxwell seemed accumulated. He was arrested at Melbourne, Australia, and brought back to St. Louis. At the trial it was pleaded that

**THE KILLING WAS ACCIDENTAL;**

that Brooks had dabbled in surgery, was endeavoring to perform an operation on Preller, and that in giving him chloroform prior to the operation he gave him an overdose. But the feature of the case on which the defence chiefly depended for a new trial was the extraordinary conduct of the State's attorney, who had introduced at the trial a spy named Dingfelder, who had been imprisoned on a false charge and put in the cell adjoining that of Brooks', and who testified that Brooks had made a confession of the crime to him.

**Ashes to Ashes.**

THE REMAINS OF THE LATE HARRY E. L. SMITH INTERRED AT ROSS BAY CEMETERY YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

The remains of the late Herbert E. L. Smith, who with three companions, Arthur Williams, Thomas Argyle, and Abraham Vandersliis was drowned Saturday evening while sailing to visit friends at Rocky Point, took place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock from the Pandora street Methodist church. The services were attended by a large number of friends and acquaintances of the deceased, many of whom were ladies. A short and pathetic address was delivered by Rev. J. E. Starr upon the uncertainty of life, after which Rev. Mr. Wadman delivered the funeral sermon in the course of which he said, "Harry Smith drowned! It cannot be surely! Not Harry Smith, of Woodstock." Beginning at the first of the paragraph, headed "Sad Drowning Accident," I read down with bated breath and startled feelings till at last, sad to say, I found it was even so. Harry was gone. Last Friday morning, being busy in my study, I was disturbed by a knock on the door, and on opening it I saw standing there the young man whose remains lie coffered in our midst to-day. To say that he was the picture of good health, having grown somewhat taller and a good deal stouter since taking up his abode in British Columbia eight months ago, would be to express the truth only moderately. We sat and talked an hour. First he told me about his work at Rocky Point. How much he enjoyed teaching. How the profession helped him to keep up his regular habits of study. He spoke of his pleasure a teacher has in seeing the children advance in their work, and also about some of the friendships he had formed down in the country. Branching away from the subject of his immediate work he told me something about the plans he was laying for the future. He had not only enjoyed the profession, but having received so much kindness from the officers, of the Educational Department—mentioning particularly the name of Supt. Pope and also from his brother teachers, and being greatly in love with this fair Pacific climate, his intentions were, so he said, to stick to his profession and work hard in order to reach the very top if possible. Willing to serve in the rank and file for the time being, yet when the opportunity should offer itself his ambition reached after higher and better things. After a while, being graduates of the same university (Mount Allison, Sackville, N. B.) it was natural for us to speak of other days—days never to become other than given in any young man's life. He spoke of his home, of the Methodist church, its present pastor, Rev. Thos. Deinstadt, and his predecessor, Rev. Geo. M. Campbell, both particular friends of mine, and this gave me an opportunity of kindly enquiring into his spiritual warfare. Glad as I at this hour that the conversation last Friday morning took the turn it did before we parted. Little thinking to be sure that in taking Harry's hand in mine I was grasping it for the last time, and yet I rejoice because then and there he gave me hope to believe that he to-day dwells in the better land. For the comfort of those who sit here to-day mourning the loss of a friend and brother teacher, and for the solace of that father's heart whose dearly loved boy lies cold in yonder coffin and upon whose face he is not permitted to cast one last look—although strangers in a strange land, together far away from home and from the consolation of those loved ones 4,000 miles away, whose hearts must be utterly stricken and wounded and broken. I am glad I am permitted to cast this little wreath upon the casket of Harry E. L. Smith ere it is borne hence and laid away in the cemetery.

Rev. Dr. Reid offered prayers after which the sad cortege slowly took its way to Ross Bay cemetery where the remains were interred. The pall-bearers, who were brother teachers of the deceased, were as follows: J. J. Bannerman, J. P. Macleod, A. M. Bannerman, J. B. Gaulton, R. Douglas, and T. Clyde. The chief mourners were Hon. John Robson, Supt. Pope, Inspector Wilson, and Mr. A. W. Steven.—*Victoria Standard.*

**The Indian Title.**

The Indian trouble in British Columbia, though immediately springing from murderous violence among themselves, is probably not unconnected with a feeling of dissatisfaction that has existed among the aborigines as to the land. The Indians of our Pacific Coast Province have heard of the treaties for the surrender of the "Indian title" on the other side of the Rocky mountains, and they are not indisposed to claim the whole country until it is purchased from them. It may be observed that while the practice both in old Canada and in the North-west has been to make treaties with the Indians to extinguish the Indian right, to set aside reserves, and to give a certain amount of compensation in cash or goods for the surrender of the remaining land, this has not been the system observed in British Columbia. When it was a province of the British Empire, with a small white population and a large Indian population, it adopted the practice of making such reserves as it thought fit without treaties or payments for the Indian rights. Since British Columbia has become a province of Canada it has adhered to the same course. The question was raised at an early date by the disallowance of a Crown Lands Act because it did not recognize the Indian rights, but the matter dropped without any decision or precise definition of the position.

It is very certain that the Dominion of Canada, like the older provinces and the British Crown, has always recognized and respected the "Indian title." It has been always acknowledged that the Indians have a property in the land, but that property has never been defined. That property may be equivalent to the fee simple to a freehold, or it may be a less estate without the "title" being invalidated. There is every probability that the question will be settled by the proceedings now before the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council as to property in the North-west portion of Ontario. At the very root of that contention lies this question of the Indian title. If the Indians had a freehold estate in the land it could not be called Crown land and would not belong to the province. If the Indians only had the enjoyment of certain rights, such as fishing and hunting, but not the freehold, it would then be Crown land and would pass to the province subject to those rights, as is laid down by the B. N. A. Act. Of course, in the particular case before the Privy Council there may be complications affecting the general rule, but that is a matter for the lawyers and the courts to determine. All that we are pointing out is that this question of the Indian title is one ingredient in the contention, and so far it has not been clearly defined. If that definition is clearly given future trouble will be obviated in several respects.—*Empire.*

At Nanticooke in Pennsylvania a horrible accident occurred on Monday last. John M. Thomas a man 30 years of age was working at the head of shaft No. 1 in the mine owned by the Susquehanna Coal Company. He was standing on a narrow platform, and through some cause or other, stepped clear off the footing and fell down the shaft, a sheer height of 800 feet, striking a mass of "slump" rock at the bottom. In the fall the body was completely stripped of clothing by catching on boards and planks. Every bone was broken, and the body rendered soft as jelly. The head could not be distinguished from the trunk, and the brains were scattered in every direction around the spot, presenting a most horrible spectacle. Mr. Thomas, sad to say, was to have been married on Sunday next to a young lady of Nanticooke. The shaft where he fell has had an unfortunate record, two men having been killed in the very same manner last summer.

Arthur Ward, a wealthy Montreal gentleman has entered a suit for divorce from his wife, on the grounds of adultery, desertion, and of trying to poison him. Mrs. Ward has for some time past been unfaithful to her husband, having had questionable intimacy with two or more strangers, but not satisfied with this, has lately deserted him in company with her latest paramour Foster. Before leaving she tried on one or two occasions to poison her husband by putting powdered glass in his cup of tea. The affair has created a marvellous sensation in Montreal, as Ward and his wife were both well known and of high social standing, besides having wealth in abundance.

Howe's great London Circus has got into trouble in Sussex. A young lad of that place, named Orty Sears, had his ankle badly injured on Saturday last while the cars were unloading at the station there, all through carelessness of the circus employees, and an action was laid against the managers, Griffin & Casey, who are under arrest now. Damages to the amount of \$500 are claimed.