

February 1st

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John J. Weddall's.

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WHITE SHEETINGS,

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GREY SHEETINGS,

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KNITTING COTTON.

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BOOTS & SHOES

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An immense stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, OVERBOOTS,
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The latest thing out is OVER-
TOCKINGS, with Rubbers attached,
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Ladies', Gents' and Children's sizes.

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20 CENTS.

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Lemont & Sons.

United Prayer.

MR. EDITOR.—The Presbyterian Witness mentions that a remarkable call to United Prayer, has been largely circulated in England, signed by a great number of influential Christians, among whom are Bishops of Rochester, Bath, Wells, Liverpool, Canon Wilberforce, Spurgeon and Bonar, etc., stating that many persons acknowledging their responsibility to the Lord to live in obedience to Him, have agreed to pray more earnestly, and strive more constantly, in the Holy Spirit.

1st. That Christian life and teaching may be more increasingly subject to the Holy Ghost.

2nd. That all who own Jesus Christ as their God may be witnesses unto Him by living in unity and godly love.

3rd. That the Rulers of our country may be guided by the Lord, and that the nation at large may reverence the living God, and His law, in the national life at home and abroad. To this call, all congregations amongst ourselves might do well to respond, for though we may bind ourselves by certain pledges to avoid some evils, manifestly involving our well being in this life, which is so far well; do we (as we ought to) seek to be witnesses unto Jesus by partaking more deeply of His spirit and are we in the habit of considering, and asking, ourselves at each step what He would have us think and feel, do and say? If we study His life illustration of Bible truth, the answer will come clear and plain to us, and if we are Christians, we must thus abide in Him, to be able to say with St. Paul, who acknowledged the warfare of the flesh against the spirit, and ascribed the victory to the grace of God. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness. 2nd Timothy 4th chapter.

I am Yours Truly

PROGRESS.

New Brunswick Reporter,

AND TEMPERANCE JOURNAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1844.

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HERMAN H. PITTS,
Publisher and Proprietor

New Brunswick Reporter.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1888.

The Quebec resolutions occupied the time of the Local House a greater part of the week.

DIED.—Senator Rolland, who was appointed last year to the Senate, died suddenly at Montreal on the morning of the 22nd.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Dominion Government have now two vacancies to fill in the Senate, made so by the deaths of Mr. Plumb, the late President, and Mr. Rolland.

DEBATED.—Commercial Union, or Unrestricted Reciprocity has been debated before the House of Commons for the last week. The prominent speakers on both sides of the House took part.

N. S. ASSEMBLY.—The Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia has passed a government bill to abolish the Legislative Council. The bill passed by a vote of 31 to 4. It is not thought at all likely that the Upper House will concur in the bill. It will probably do as the N. B. Upper house did. Pass it out.

WANTED DUTY FREE.—A deputation called on the Minister of Customs the other day to have the duty taken off the books imported by the Public Libraries of the Dominion. It seems there are some 12 public libraries and even a duty of 15 per cent makes quite a difference in the expenses, where they are largely kept up by contributions. It is probable that an order in Council will be passed allowing the passing free of the books for such purposes. They should do so, at least.

SETTLEMENT.—It is believed that an amicable settlement of the difficulties between the C P Railway and Manitoba has been arrived at. Some believe that the Dominion Government will buy out the monopoly clause of the C P R, while others say there will not be a money allowance, but the settlement will be in the manner of a large subsidy to some of the C P R's steamer lines. It would be well to have the troubles settled in some way, although the general public do not approve of paying the C P R a very heavy amount for the privileges. No terms have been made public as yet.

A RUN FOR LIFE.—Millman who is confined in the Charlottetown jail under sentence of death endeavoured to escape on Thursday by striking the jailor on the head with a bottle. He was not successful, however, and now stands a very slim chance of getting away.

IMMORAL.—The Customs Department at Ottawa has seized a quantity of copies of a publication entitled, "Truth Seekers' Annual and Free-thinkers' Almanac" on the ground that it is a decidedly impious and immoral work. The pamphlet is issued by a New York house. Instructions have been issued to all ports of entry to seize any copies, should attempts be made to import them into Canada.

ADOPTED.—The Nova Scotia House of Assembly adopted the Quebec Resolutions apparently with little or no debate. Fielding moved the resolution and spoke some two and a half hours, and was about to move an amendment, when some discussion arose as to whether the resolutions would be taken *en bloc*, upon which some who were anxious to get home to tea cried "Question," and the speaker put the motion, which was really the original motion, and thus while many imagined they were voting on a question of adjournment, the main Resolutions were adopted by a vote of 22 to 11.

LABOR COMMISSION.—The Labor Commission held its first session in St. John on Monday last. The manufacturers called upon responded quite fully, but laborers, and mechanics, did not come forward with very great alacrity. The mechanics interviewed seemed well satisfied with the wages they received, in comparison to that given in other places. The Commission or a part of it will probably take evidence in Fredericton and other places in this province before going to Nova Scotia.

ADOPTED.—The "want of confidence" motion in the Dominion Government, or better known as the Quebec Resolutions, were adopted by the Local Legislature by a vote of 4 to 35. In connection with the resolution it is reported that the premiers of the various provinces will take a trip to England this summer and lay a petition before the Queen with reference to them. Probably this is one reason why Sir Charles Tupper is anxious to get back to his duties as High Commissioner, anxious to be able to give them a suitable reception.

CONSISTENCY.—It was exceedingly interesting to read the *Farmer's* editorial on the Quebec Resolution, before the Local Assembly. It was particularly interesting to us because it is not so long since, that the *Farmer* would go considerably out of the way to refer to what it expressed as our elevated position on the political fence. If ever chickens have come home to roost they have in this case. We have to congratulate our friend, too, on the successful way in which he touched the subject, and yet kept well astraddle of the rail. We fear, however, that when he comes to get down on *terra firma* again he will find that his feet have been dangling in the mud.

HIS FATHERS FRIEND.—Frederick the III in a letter to Bismark, after his ascension to the throne, ascribes much of the glory of the past years of the nation to him and says: At the commencement of my reign it is necessary for me to turn to you, for many years the trusted servant of my late father, who now rests in God. You are the true and courageous counselor who gave to his policy its aim and form, and secured its complete fulfilment. You, I am in duty bound to warmly thank for the maintenance of my house. You have, therefore, the right, before all others, to know what are the standpoints which will be the guiding spirit for upholding my Government.

The ordinance, the Constitution, and the right of the Empire and of Prussia must, before all, be consolidated in veneration and in the customs of the nation. The concessions which frequent changes in State regulations and measures entail should be avoided as much as possible. The advancement of the administration of the Imperial Government must be left undisturbed on the firm foundation whereon the Prussian State has hitherto rested in security in the empire.

ITALY.—The prime minister Signor Crispi, during a debate on foreign affairs in the Chamber of Deputies, strongly defended the alliances which Italy had made. He declared that he had always maintained that Italy ought to act in union with Germany and Austria on European questions and with England on all maritime questions. In 1877, he said, the Government learned that Marshal McMahon, who was then President of France, intended to adopt measures to restore the temporal power of the Pope. He (Signor Crispi) was charged with the mission to Germany, but he went first to France and saw M. Gambetta, who favored an agreement with Germany. At Gastein the basis was laid for

the treaties, which were afterwards concluded. Their object was to maintain peace. War would never be provoked by Italy or Germany. There was nothing more to be desired. Austria ought to uphold and aid her in organizing her internal affairs. Italy could not exhibit toward France a greater degree of friendship than that she now manifested regarding Africa. He said that the government never had any idea of conquering Abyssinia. Its aim was merely to obtain for Italy a good line of defence. The speech made a good impression.

General News.

A peculiar fatality has fallen upon horseflesh in New York, resulting, not from overwork during the recent blizzard, as might be supposed, but from lack of work during the period of the snow blockade, when the horses had to be kept in their stalls. When a horse accustomed to hard work is confined in his stable for several days, as was the case with most of the car and truck horses of the metropolis during the late storm, it requires to have its food changed and materially reduced from its regular working fare. Neglect of this precaution has resulted in the death of a large number of horses in New York during the past few days.

Mayor Hewitt sent to the aldermen of New York on Monday, a letter explanatory of his action in refusing to permit the Irish flag to be raised over the city hall on St. Patrick's day. The Mayor makes a long careful and very deep analysis of the ethics as well as the law of the subject and concludes that the "danger line has been reached, where we must draw if native or foreign ideas are to rule the city." He says that as it is part of the Irish demand for home rule that the Irish should rule Ireland, so they should concede the right of Americans rule America. He calls attention to the fact that under act of congress all foreign born citizens have equal rights with the native born Americans and it would be manifestly wrong for a public officer to officially recognize one foreign nationality more than another.

Emancipation is progressing rapidly in some parts of Brazil. In the Province of San Paulo the slaves are being set free at the rate of 500 to 600 a day, and the Legislature has passed a bill forbidding the use of the prisons for the custody of runaway slaves. Thousands of runaways have returned to work on being assured that they would be paid wages and not deprived of their liberty. Important liberations are taking place in other provinces, but much less numerous than of San Paulo.

Messrs. T. W. Russell, Lea, Sinclair, Fraser, McIntosh, Holehouse, Finlay and Dixon, all Unionists supported Parnell on the 21st in Parliament. After Easter the government will introduce a bill on the lines of Williams amendment almost identical with the bankruptcy clauses of the land bill of 1887.

A convention was held in Toronto on the 21st for the purpose of organizing a third political party on prohibition lines. The principal planks in the platform are righteousness and truth in public affairs; equal rights for all creeds, classes, and absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic; retrenchment and economy in public expenditure; manhood suffrage with education qualification; extension of the franchise to women, and an elective senate. It was decided to form a new party and Rev. Dr. Southland, general secretary of the Methodist mission board, was elected president. An executive council was appointed, but the name of the party was deferred till a future meeting. About forty delegates were present from different parts of the country. Between 20 and 30 prominent temperance men who refused to subscribe to the platform without discussion were ordered out of the building and held an indignation meeting.

The Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance concluded its annual meeting. It was recommended that a national convention be held in a central locality during the coming summer. It was decided to co-operate with the Halton alliance in testing the validity of the Halton repeal petition in the courts. Ex-Mayor Howland was re-elected president. No action was taken regarding the formation of a third party.

Col. Kosterlitzky, in command of the Custom House guards at Bavispe, recently arrived at Hermosillo from that place, and says earthquakes are of daily occurrence in and about Bavispe, and they are preceded by some underground noises. Between Batepeto and Fronkeras there is a place where the shocks are much stronger and it is believed a volcano will soon burst forth.

A petition for the closing of public houses on Sunday in England presented recently to the Home Secretary [by Mr. Phillips of Liverpool] measured 11,263 yards in length. It was signed by 1,132,000 women over the age of 16.

The convention between Russia and the Vatican will be signed next week. Russia will send an agent to the Vatican to prepare the way for an ambassador.

The *Empire's* London cable says: "The decision of the Canadian government respecting the Atlantic mail service is awaited with much interest here. The settlement of details of the proposed imperial subsidy for the Pacific service is at a standstill pending this decision."

Premier Tirard informed the Chamber of Deputies that the military tribunal would inquire into the case of General Boulanger.

The funeral of the late Senator Carnot, father of President Carnot, was held to-day in the Church St. Philippe du Roule. President Carnot was chief mourner. There was a large attendance and as the funeral cortege was leaving the cemetery, a crowd of people rushed towards M. Ferry's carriage, shouting, "A Bas Ferry; vive Boulanger." Order was finally restored by the gendarmes. M. Ferry was compelled to accept police protection.

The king of Siam has sent four of his sons to Europe, and given them very good advice, which is published in the *Bangkok Times*. He tells them not to assume the title of Prince in Europe, and not to boast that they are princes. As the King defrays all their expenses from his own private purse, and not out of the funds of the State, he has decided on depositing a sum in the banks sufficient to give each of them \$1,600 a year for the first five years, and \$2,000 a year for the second five years. A sum of \$18,000 will be placed in the banks, bearing interest, and each son will be able to draw the surplus on attaining the age of twenty-one years.

Salt is known to exist in large quantities in Nova Scotia, notably in Cumberland and Pictou counties. A salt mountain is also reported near Baddeck, C. B., and there are also known deposits near Upper Stewiacke.

The House of Assembly.

FREDERICTON, March 21.—The following bills were agreed to:

Bill providing for further improvement of the water supply in part of the city of St. John and Portland, with amendments.

Bill further to amend the law relating to rates and taxes in and for the municipality of St. John.

Bill incorporating the Channel Subway Company, Mr. Murray in the chair. Agreed to with some amendments.

Bill incorporating the W. C. T. U. building Co., Mr. Burchill in the chair. Agreed to with some amendments.

Bill in addition to an act authorizing the city of Portland to issue debentures to provide for the lighting of streets by electricity.

Bill authorizing assessment for police purposes on the police district of the town of Newcastle, with amendments.

Bill confirming the purchase by Wm. Parks & Son of the St. John cotton mill and for power to issue debentures, with some amendments.

Bill incorporating the St. John firemen's mutual relief association, with amendments.

Progress was reported, with leave to sit again, on Ketchum's bill incorporating the Woodstock W. C. T. Union, and on the bill further relating to sewerage in Portland.

Killam presented the petition of John Calder and 749 others, praying that aid be given to the Shediac and Cape Tormentine railway.

Mr. Speaker said as the matter involved a charge on the public revenue, the petition would have to receive the authority of the governor before being received.

Mr. Killam withdrew the petition and said he would bring it before the government.

The Randall Bill.

The RANDALL tariff reform bill is out in all its absurdity and wickedness. It takes seventy million dollars of annual taxation off beer, whiskey and tobacco, reducing the cost of these articles to the people and increasing their consumption to a very considerable extent. It then takes twenty five millions of dollars annually off the customs revenue from those articles whose taxation goes into the public treasury. The aim of the whole is to avoid any reduction on the extra prices paid by the people to the manufacturers and combines for what, as Mr Randall thinks they could buy more cheaply outside the country. Every man that, for the benefit of a neighbor, pays twenty-five to fifty per cent more for an article than it can be got for is in slavery to that neighbor to the extent of from one-fifth to one-third of the time and labor which he gives to earn the price of that article. To maintain this condition of bondage, Mr. Blaine, the leader of the Republican party, and Mr. Randall, the leader of the protection Democrats, are willing to make whiskey and tobacco free of taxation, while clothing and everything useful are heavily taxed.—*Witness*.