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HERMAN H. PITTS, Publisher and Proprietor

New Brunswick Reporter.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1888.

Judge Thurman has been unanimously nominated by the Democratic convention as Vice President. He is nearly 80 years of age and was formerly in the United States Senate

The Montreal Star is authority for the statement that Premier Mercier of Quebec will sail for England in July for the purpose of submitting the inter-provincial conference resolutions, before the Privy Council.

Rev. Mr. Longley's case, which has been occupying so much of the attention of the Methodists in the Provinces of late, is now before the Niagara Conference, and the reverend gentleman, who left for the United States has returned, and is giving evidence himself. It is expected that the tide is so strongly against him that he will be dismissed from the Church.

The action of the City Council in doing away with the license law is one that meets both approval, and disapproval on the part of the public. This is about the last miscellaneous revenue of any extent that was left to the city, so that the loss will have to be made up by direct taxation. There were some features of the license act that we believed could well be dispersed with, but it is questionable whether it was a wise policy to eliminate that part with reference to foreign labor coming here for a short time, who receive the privileges of the city, all the benefits of citizenship and pay nothing towards the revenue, placing our own mechanics at somewhat of a disadvantage.

The Supreme Court of the United States has given judgment on the case of Maxwell alias Brooks, for the murder of Arthur Prellar some years ago. The sentence of the lower courts has been sustained, and the time of Maxwell's execution has been fixed for July 13th. It will be remembered that, at the time of the murder there was much written about it owing to the peculiar circumstances of the murder. The body of Prellar was found in a trunk in the Grand Southern Hotel, St Louis, and it was largely through circumstantial evidence, and the sharp work of the detectives that Maxwell was brought to justice. The only chance for reprieve left to Maxwell is Executive clemency, which is not probable in the present feeling of the people over the affair.

Commercial Union.

Mr. Wiman is not yet discouraged with the Commercial Union project of his, but is energetically propounding his theories when the opportunity presents itself. In some of his late speeches in the Western States he is accredited with the following: 'Canada under Commercial Union could no longer resist the attractive forces which would prevail towards a political absorption.

If England should not consent to it, it would be the momentous pause in the history of Canada, and then as I said to Chamberlain, look out for another Boston tea-party.

I come to you to offer you half a continent. The largest part of the British Empire shall be given to the United States without tax, if you so desire it.

If England refuses to allow the measure, then we will say to the British Crown; We have no further use for you in North America.'

This is interesting information for the people in this vicinity and does not have a tendency to very materially strengthen the Commercial Union argument.

The Democratic Nomination.

As was generally expected Grover Cleveland has received the nomination by the Democratic National Convention for a second term. The nomination was unanimous, and was by acclamation showing that the Democrats will go into the contest with no dividings or lukewarmness, so far as men are concerned. In the convention in 1884 he was nominated on the second ballot, and had almost a majority on the first ballot. The vote on the first ballot July 11th, 1884, was as follows:

Cleveland, 392; Bayard, 170; Thurman, 88; Randall, 78; McDonald, 56; Carlisle, 27; Flower, 4; Flood, 3; Hendricks, 1; Fillden, 1. On the second ballot Cleveland had 683; Bayard, 81, and Hendricks, 45. Hendricks moved that the nomination be made unanimous, and subsequently received the nomination for the vice-presidency.

The convention which met at St. Louis, was a grand affair, and thousands of politicians who were not delegates were present in the city. The scenes in the convention are thus described:—The democratic national convention was called to order at 10 o'clock this morning. She-watty of Missouri presented a long resolution on the tariff, demanding that the war taxes shall cease and denouncing the present tariff. It was greeted with applause. The secretary read a communication from the Washington women's convention, asking that a representative be allowed to address the convention ten minutes. On motion of O'Donohue of New York the request was granted.

Mrs. F A Merriwether of St. Louis appeared and made a speech. She was greeted with applause.

On motion of Boyle, of Pennsylvania, all platform resolutions were ordered to be referred without reading.

Hon. Timothy J Campbell, of New York presented resolutions of regret on the serious illness of General Sheridan—received with applause and adopted.

Alabama tendered the first right to nomination to New York, and Dan. Dougherty was recognized to nominate Cleveland.

11.50 a. m.—The roll call for nomination has begun. There was continued cheering and waving of hats as Daniel Dougherty, of New York, the silver-tongued orator, took the platform, Dougherty began 'I greet you my countrymen with fraternal regard.' (Applause.)

Dougherty said: 'I rise to name the next president of the United States. (Great excitement and the delegates all standing and cheering.) New York presents him to the convention and pledges her electoral vote.' (Applause and cheering.) Dougherty says: 'We are here to name the man the people have already chosen.' The mention of the tariff reform the vetoes and the delegation of public territory brings loud applause. The allusion to the end of sectional feeling was greeted with continued cheers and hat raising. 'I give you a name entwined with victory; I nominate Grover Cleveland' he continued, amid the waving of hats. The excitement extended to the galleries. Cleveland's bust on the platform was crowned with a laurel wreath, and cheering continued.

During the roll call of the States several delegates seconded Cleveland's nomination amidst tremendous applause. At 1.20 p. m. a motion to suspend the rules was adopted and Cleveland was nominated by acclamation.

The crowd in the galleries and the members of the convention waved hats and renewed their cheering, and the band struck up the Star Spangled Banner. The cheering continued 25 minutes.

The Canadian Court at the Glasgow Exhibition.

Recognising the importance of the opportunity offered in the International Exhibition at Glasgow, the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, in conjunction with Sir Charles Tupper, decided to secure space there for an exhibit representative of the natural resources, and illustrative of the cities and scenery of Canada, with the view of affording information to the emigrating classes, as well as to capitalists, investors, tourists, and the Scottish public generally. Negotiations were accordingly opened by the High Commissioners' Office in London with the Exhibition Authorities, through the Canadian Agent in Glasgow, with the result that one of the Courts opening from the main gallery of the building was set apart wholly for the display of Canadian exhibits.

The importance of this step will be readily recognised when it is remembered that Scotland has, from the commencement of Canadian development, supplied a most desirable class of settlers, many of whom have been in almost every walk in life, largely instrumental in helping Canada forward to the position in which she finds herself to-day. The Hudson's Bay Company, which has for 200 years carried on operations extending from Labrador to the Pacific, recruited its staff largely from Norland stock, and it is an old saying in the north-west that the success of this Company was due to two main elements, viz:—"Scotchmen and Shaganappi."

Like other portions of the British Isles, Scotland is at present suffering from agricultural and commercial depression, and the number of her inhabitants contemplating removal to one or other of the British Colonies is in consequence very considerable. It is therefore certain that the opportunity afforded in the Canadian Court of examining the samples of our

products will be largely taken advantage of, with the result that much useful information will be disseminated, and an impetus given to emigration from that portion of the United Kingdom. It is worthy of note in this connection, that although Canada has taken part in Exhibitions in France, Belgium, and England, this is the first occasion in which she has taken part in any Exhibition in Scotland, and there can be no doubt but that the head of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa acted wisely in giving Scotchmen an opportunity of judging for themselves of the capabilities of Canada, and of the natural resources awaiting development there.

The Exhibition at Glasgow promises to be one of the most successful ever held in the kingdom. The buildings, which are of large extent, and which are situated in a position of great beauty and convenience in the grounds of the West-End Park, are crowded with Exhibits of the most varied and interesting description. Glasgow is proverbial for its push and business enterprise, and in this matter everything that an abundant guarantee fund can afford, or experience suggest, has been arranged in order that an increasing interest in the undertaking may be kept up to the close.

Captain Clark, of Winnipeg, who is in charge of the Canadian Agricultural Department at the Colonial Exhibition, and in charge of the Canadian Exhibits at the Royal Jubilee Exhibitions in Lancashire and Yorkshire last year, has been appointed to take charge of the Canadian Court at Glasgow, acting in conjunction with Mr. Thomas Grahame, the Government Agent for Scotland, whose offices are in that city.

Railways in South Africa.

South Africa is about to follow Canadian example in the matter of development by the aid of railways. At a meeting of representatives of the various South African governments at Cape Town a few weeks ago, the establishment of lines of railways or the extension of existing roads which will connect all the leading ports of the coast states with the interior, was considered. Through the co-operation of the Boer Government it is hoped that a continuous line of railway may be opened connecting Pretoria, the centre of the gold mining sections of the Transvaal republic, with Cape Town and Natal. Part of the proposed system of railways is already in operation, and it is confidently expected that the necessary construction of connecting lines will be accomplished in the near future. At present the only possible means of transportation to the gold-mining districts is by ox-wagons. The country to be traversed by the railway is very fertile, and when adequate facilities are completed a heavy immigration to the various localities is expected. It may be supposed that the grit party in South Africa will oppose these well-meant attempts to open up the country, and attack each new expenditure for railways as an extravagance and oppressive burden on the people, just as the grits of this country invariably profess to regard such measures amongst ourselves. But it has come generally to be conceded that if a new country having vast arrears of cultivable land is ever to be peopled and made available to commerce, railways must be built to run through them.

Shoddy Cloth Pedlars in Nova Scotia.

The farmers of Halifax county are now in a state of consternation on account of a recent visitation of a band of shoddy cloth swindlers. Their mode of operation is as follows: They have the goods in packages, which they value at \$39, and will not sell a less quantity. Short lengths of cottons, shirtings, pants, a linen cloth and a counterpane are first introduced, and a price for each quoted at less than one-half the regular price, which leads people to think that they are to have a splendid bargain. Double width cloths are then shown, cut in suit lengths, and prices for two or more suits are quoted, aggregating in all \$39. Then one or more short lengths of cotton dress goods or a tablecloth are thrown in, all for nothing. This time the victim feels that he is getting a wonderful bargain, but if he hesitates to take it another article or two is thrown in, and so on, till in some cases the entire package is given for \$39. He can no longer resist the temptation, and the bargain is closed. A written obligation is taken where the money cannot be given, and the barefaced swindler takes his departure and seeks new victims. When he has left the house the goods are inspected and measured, and prices at market rates reckoned, when it is discovered that the purchaser has paid from 50 to 75 per cent. more than they are worth. It is estimated that the swindlers have sold at Hammond's Plains in a few days, between \$1,200 and \$1,500 worth and at St. Margaret's Bay and Windsor road probably twice as much more.—Chronicle.

Railway Meetings.

THE NORTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

At the meeting of the Northern and Western Railway Co. on Tuesday noon the directors and officers of the year were continued for the ensuing year. J. B. Snowball, President; A. Gibson, Vice-President; Alf Rowley, John Gibson, W. B. Snowball, A. Gibson, Jr., Directors; Geo. F. Gregory, Secretary and Railway Leasing and Traffic Company of N. B. At the meeting of the officers of the year were continued for another year as follows:—

A. Gibson, President; J. B. Snowball, A. Gibson, Jr., W. B. Snowball, John Gibson, Alfred Rowley, Geo. F. Gregory, secretary and CENTRAL RAILWAY.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Central Railway was held at the office of W. T. Whitehead Tuesday noon. The following were the directors:—

Fred E. Barker, Count R. V. DeBury, C. H. Lugin, C. N. Skinner, Stephen E. Hass, Thos. W. Williamson, C. Flood Stevens.

The officers were not elected Tuesday afternoon. Dr. de Bertram and Mr. Stevens left town on the 4 o'clock train that afternoon.

RAILWAY BRIDGE COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Fredericton and St. Mary's Bridge Co. was held Tuesday at the office of J. A. & W. Van der Meer. The directors chosen for the ensuing year were as follows:—

Alex. Gibson, Thos. Temple, Alf. Rowley, Alex. Gibson, Jr., F. S. Hilyard.

The officers elected at a subsequent meeting of the directors were:

Alex. Gibson, president; Thos. Temple, managing director; Wesley Van der Meer, secretary.

General News.

—The cabinet of Sydney, N.S.W., resolved to appeal to the legislative council against the decision of the supreme court granting writs of habeas corpus to Chinamen paying poll tax. Orders were issued to strictly enforce the penalties upon vessels carrying more Chinamen than the number allowed in proportion to their tonnage. The steamer Benmore returned to Hong Kong carrying 100 Chinese who were not allowed to land and the steamer Changsha, off the coast with 160 Chinamen on board, is being watched by the police.

—The Hanover cotton mills, Limited, containing 15,000 spindles, were burnt Tuesday. Three hundred persons were thrown out of employment.

—The crop prospects in Manitoba have assumed a most favorable aspect. Large parts of the province have been relieved by a soaking rain, which was badly needed.

Hull, Ont., was again visited by a fire Tuesday evening. The city market, monastery, convent, cathedral and an immense number of private dwellings are totally destroyed. No estimate can yet be formed of the loss.

—Mr. Henry Villard, London, confirming the statement that he is about to undertake an expedition to the North Pole. Dr. Neumayer, director of the Secwarte of Hamburg will accompany him.

—The returns from all parts of the State of Oregon indicate that the republican party has carried the state for congressmen and members of the legislature by a 20,000 majority, the largest republican majority since the close of the war.

—A company of capitalists has been formed, in Montreal, with a capital of \$400,000, to establish a new line of steamers between Kingston and Montreal in opposition to the Richelieu and Ottawa Navigation Company. The new line will commence running boats next season.

Prof. C. W. Williams, aeronaut, made an ascent in a balloon from Dundurn grounds Monday afternoon. When the balloon gained an altitude of about three-quarters of a mile, Williams with the aid of a parachute, dropped from the basket, account of some of the ropes being galled, he dropped about 300 feet before the parachute became inflated. He fell on top of a three story building, and received several bad bruises and his arm sprained from the effects of the collision against the side of the building.