

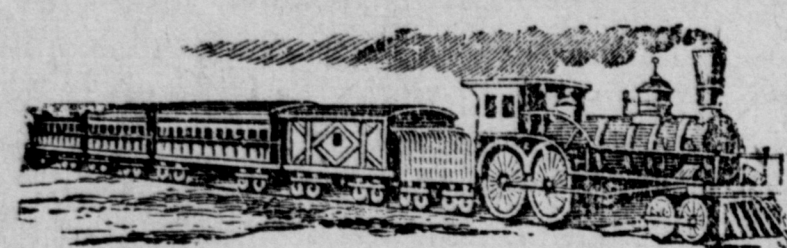
The Reporter

AND FREDERICTON ADVERTISER

Herman H. Pitts,
Editor and Proprietor.

FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY MAY 13, 1891

1.00 per Annum
Vol. XLVII, No. 12



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

New Brunswick Division.

ALL RAIL LINE to BOSTON & "THE SHORT LINE" to Montreal, &c.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS IN EFFECT OCT. 12th, 1890.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

6.20 A. M.—Express for Fredericton Junction, St. John and intermediate points. Vanceboro, Bangor, Portland, Boston and points West, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton and Woodstock.
10.30 a. m. For Fredericton Junction, St. John and points East.
3.15 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John, etc.

Returning to Fredericton.

From St. John, 6.30, 7.35 a. m.; 4.40 p. m.
Fredericton Junction, 8.10 a. m.; 12.10 a. m., 6.25 p. m.,
McAdam Junction, 10.47 a. m.; 2.15 p. m.
Vanceboro, 10.25 a. m. 12.45 a. m.;
St. Stephen, 7.45, 10.15 a. m.
St. Andrews, 6.55 a. m.

ARRIVE IN FREDERICTON

9.20 a. m. 1.20, 7.20 p. m.

LEAVE GIBSON.

6.20, A. M.—Mixed for Woodstock, and points north.

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

5.10, P. M.—Mixed from Woodstock, and points north.

H. P. TIMMERMAN, General Supt., C. E. McPHERSON, Dist. Pass. Agent

NEW GOODS.

Tennant Davies & Co

Are now showing

New Table Linens, Napkins
TOWELS, TOWELINGS,

Grey and White Sheetings,

PILLOW COTTONS.

White and Colored Bed Quilts, etc

A big stock to select from.

TENNANT, DAVIES & CO.,

202 Queen Street, Fredericton.

New Wall Papers.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHEAP

Wall Paper.

This is an excellent chance for families to obtain a good article of Room Paper at a fair price, and to select from a large variety of patterns. We have no boarders half-a-mile wide, but can show our friends some very stylish NARROW BORDERERS that will match most any color.

Call and examine for yourselves! At the old stand, known as

Hall's Book Store

New Brunswick Reporter,

ESTABLISHED IN 1844.

Is published every Wednesday 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.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1891.

ON THE 11th inst. Captain Stairs of the late Stanley expedition was put in charge of another expedition to Central Africa by the King of Belgium.

THOMAS CARLYLE said, many years ago, that the proper function of a true man was to detect and expose knaves. If he lived in these times he would find it a difficult task and he would have his hands full.

THE ST. JOHN *Globe* has become more "annexationist" if possible in its tendency since the editor was relegated to private life than ever. It is not becoming. We regret to see such a good newspaper drifting in such a bad way.

IT IS understood an effort will be made at the end of this session of Parliament for the increase of members indemnity to \$2,000. We presume that this way of evening up election expenses will not be appreciated by the "free and independent" electors. "However, the report may only be a 'grit' canard, and have no foundation in fact. We shall see.

A BILL was introduced in the Nova Scotia Legislature this year to give the right of the franchise to women. The bill was lost by a vote of 22 to 13. In this there is reason for great encouragement for the women. It only shows that when the women arise and show some anxiety for the privilege of the franchise they will get it. This is a good field for enthusiasm, and we hope the women will not neglect their opportunity and will agitate.

IT IS understood that Postmaster General Haggert is in correspondence with the British Government with the hope of making a universal two cent postal rate throughout the Empire. It would undoubtedly be a popular move, and in the meantime a change from the present three cent rate to two cents, similar to that now had by the United States would be a start in the right direction. Cheap postage is desirable for many reasons, and the experience has been that the loss to the revenue is not nearly so much as might be imagined by a reduction in the rate, as the number of letters greatly increase.

Equal Rights.

The principle of Equal Rights is obtaining a firm foothold in England and is fast gaining ground. As the franchise has been extended and the people are becoming more educated they are becoming more independent in their views, which in a few years will be shown in legislature not dreamed of in the early part of this century. An exchange remarking on this says that in the House of Commons last week Mr. Samuel Evans, member for Glamorganshire, moved the second reading of the bill enabling trustees of religious bodies to acquire compulsorily the freehold of places of worship, upon paying compensation therefor. The motion was carried by

218 to 110. The measure being intended to place the Dissenters on an equal footing with the Church of England, the division on the motion is tantamount to a defeat of the Government. Several Conservatives voted for the bill. A number of Liberal members made speeches, in which they urged that the measure was necessary in order to secure for the Dissenters places of worship in districts held by Tory landlords.

Maligning Canada and Canadians.

Mr. Goldwin Smith's work on Canada and the Canadians, which was expected to have such a run, has fallen flat. Not only in this country but in the United States, where its annexation tendency was expected to insure it a large sale has received little or no patronage. The work has been severely criticised both by Canadian and English writers.

Sir Francis Hincks, a statesman of no little ability, and who is not a mere politician says: "I think that I am not unwarranted in assuming that the bitterness which pervades the essay must have been intensified by the feeling that the writer had completely failed in his attempt to create a public feeling in Canada favourable to his peculiar views." Sir Francis then proceeds to dissect Mr. Smith's pamphlet under three heads—1st, errors in matters of fact; 2d, inconsistencies; 3d, erroneous reasoning, and deals with them in a manner becoming a statesman with a full sense of the responsibility of his position. The same division might be made with regard to the present work as that adopted by Sir Francis Hincks in 1877, and there would be no difficulty in proving the truth of each of the three articles of accusation above cited.

That Non-Resident Senator.

The *Herald* strikes a key note when it rises to denounce the conduct of the non resident Senator for York. In this connection it is evident that patience has ceased to be a virtue, and a petition should be at once circulated, asking that he be removed, and a representative man appointed in his place.

It is quite true that Senator O'Dell has the necessary property qualifications, but if anything this only makes his case the more reprehensible. The property has been held for years and has not been open for purchase, and in the meantime the assessed value is much less than the prices said to be asked by the worthy Senator. We trust the assessors will make a note of the fact and see that justice is done in the case.

The senator from Halifax should either take up his residence here, or step down and out; with the majority of the citizens we are inclined towards the latter.

The *Herald* in a very practical article strikes a key note when it says:—

"If Fredericton wants a public park, Senator O'Dell puts an exorbitant price upon his land and the park cannot be had. If an exhibition is to be held the senator is equally impracticable and the result is that no exhibition can be held. There are only two things that Senator O'Dell has ever put upon his land: One is the sign manual of meanness; the other sign reads: 'Keep off the Grass.' And the latest collision between Senator O'Dell and the destinies of Fredericton is in line with the rest. It is Fredericton's turn to have the brigade camp here this summer, but Fredericton cannot have the brigade camp because the grounds of Senator O'Dell above the city form the only suitable site for it, and Senator O'Dell will not allow his sacred soil to be invaded.

In view of all which, the advice seems pertinent that Baron O'Dell should be brought to terms without any unnecessary delay."

Just a Little More Time.

It will not be long to wait before the end will come of these wild-cat endowment schemes which were to enrich so many with so little exertion. Many states in the Union recognizing the pernicious influences and tendencies of the schemes have legislated them out of their jurisdictions. The rest are dying out quickly enough. The first indication appears to be an increase in assessments, then a general collapse. One big pull and then "down she goes." We take the following from one of the leading papers of the U. S., not interested in insurance or anything of that matter.

"The endowment orders in Philadelphia are toppling over like a row of bricks. The Guarantee Beneficial Society, the Knights of Normandie, the Busy Workers' Beneficial Association, the Girard Beneficial Association and the National Endowment Association have collapsed within three days, making, we believe, eleven concerns that have gone to pieces within a short time. These associations are as brilliant as a bubble and about as durable."

Another exchange puts it very pertinently and emphatically thus:—

"That the Universal Order of Cooperation, a Philadelphia short-term delusion, has collapsed should be a matter of surprise to no one. We have been persistent in our warnings and this end is the only one we could possibly see. The 20,000 members who were lured into this Order by the glittering promise of \$100 in three months from an investment of \$30 will have their hopes of sudden riches blasted, and the men who held out these specious inducements should be dealt with in a most summary manner. This failure, no doubt, is but the beginning of the end, and ere long we trust to see fraternity freed from the vampires which have endeavored to fasten themselves upon it."

A Dirty Business.

We have taken occasion to moralize frequently on the contaminating influence of the liquor business upon all who in any way have anything to do with it. Even those who are not directly concerned in the sale, or in the drinking habit, but who defend it in conversation, publicly or privately, are not exempt from its influences.

It may be argued that this is a free country and every man has the right to his own opinions, and may express them at pleasure. Well, this is true in a sense, but it is also true that the better element of society is not disposed to view this question purely in that way. Those who become condoners with the liquor traffic, and sympathisers with the violators of the law, soon become known and recognized as such, and it is difficult, almost impossible for them to take such a neutral position as to insure them against the righteous indignation of the law abiding portion of the community. Examples of this fact are frequent, and are continually cropping up where least expected, showing how truly the liquor business is a dirty business and soils the morals and the character of all who have anything to do with it. The man goes down in the estimation of the public every time who is known to be a sympathiser of the traffic.

While the business thus effects those who are simply friends or relatives of the sellers, it has a still worse side to those who in any way are connected with the sale or handling of it. One has only to visit the Police Court and listen to the evidence, and observe the tactics of those who are there defending themselves to longer doubt that the business is a dirty one. The general public have no idea of the extent to which a rum-seller will swear, his loss of memory and equivocation. And then the witnesses in the case are so apt to view an oath with much complacency. It is often startling to observe the flippancy and forgetfulness which surrounds the purchase and drinking of liquor.

Then the liquor business has a bad effect on the lawyers who undertake to defend the violators of the laws. It is a dirty business for them too, and there does not seem any desire to cleanse it on their part. It is argued, possibly with some grain of plausibility, that a lawyer is bound to take the cases that come to him, and do his best for his client. We have heard able lawyers express a contra opinion but let that go as it may, there are some things a conscientious lawyer—if there are such—should not do. One of those things would be to coach a witness and incite him to swear deliberately that he never sold liquor at a specified time with the hope of thus clearing him, when it is evident to the court, lawyers, witnesses and spectators that the man is perjuring himself. Then the rum business is a bad one for lawyers to defend from another standpoint, that of the moral and social loss of caste that surely follows in its train. Just as truly as "evil communications corrupt good manners" do the association with these cases have the tendency to lower the individual in the public estimation, and it is sure to show itself, when not expected or possibly intended: vide the late meeting to organize a Y. M. C. A. Whatever the older people may think it is quite evident the younger portion of the community have strong views and simply await the opportunity to express them.

Then the liquor cases are not any too pleasing cases for the court. From some cause even the judges get more or less effected, and irritated over them. As a result in the lower courts those cases other than plain drunks, are drifted off by frequent postponements until they cover much time and patience on the part of the court itself, and particularly those who wish to see the laws enforced; while in the higher courts the tendency seems to be to pigeon-hole them until the patience of the community is exhausted. Possibly the judges recognizing the dirty nature of the business procrastinate in giving the matter their attention. We say "possibly."

The Ladies Home Journal.

Even that annua bugaboo, house-cleaning, loses its terrors before *The Ladies' Home Journal's* happy faculty for turning things bright side out. It must be a dull housewife indeed who cannot find encouragement and substantial help in the cheery words in the May number, every corner of which is pervaded with the breezes and sunshine of spring. Another feature of special interest to girls is the suggestive article on "The care and Dressing of the Hair," with numerous illustrations. That the series "Unknown Wives of Well-Known Men" should be so popular is not remarkable, when it contains such excellent portrait-sketches as that of Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew; and another popular chord is struck in presenting the question of woman in medicine, the women physicians being ably championed by Dr. Phoebe J. B. Wait, while Dr. George E. Shady is spoken strongly for "The man's View." Issued at One Dollar a year, or Ten Cents a copy, by the Curtis Publishing Company, 433-435 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A Good Bargain.

A late Bulletin of the Census Bureau gives information showing that a very good bargain was made by the United States when, in 1887, we paid \$7,200,000 for Alaska. Since that time sealskins to the value of \$33,000,000 have been taken, and other furs to the amount of \$16,000,000. Then there are salmon fisheries, which since 1884 have yielded \$7,500,000—in these four years producing more than the cost of the territory. Beside all this the herring fishing at Killisnoo yields annually 150,000 gallons of oil and nearly 1,000 tons of fertilizing material. The cod-fish catch in Alaskan waters since 1868 amounts to about \$3,000,000. The whale fisheries of the Arctic Ocean in 1890 yielded 226,402 pounds of whalebone, worth from \$2.50 to \$3.50 a pound, 3,000 pounds of ivory and 14,567 barrels of oil.—*Boston Commonwealth*