

The Reporter

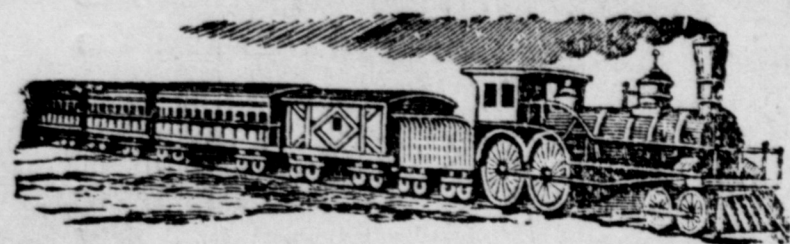
AND FREDERICTON ADVERTISER

Herman H. Pitts,
Editor and Proprietor.

FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY AUGUST 12, 1891

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32



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

New Brunswick Division.

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

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS
IN EFFECT JUNE 1st, 1891.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

7.10 A. M.—Express for Fredericton Junction, St. John and intermediate points Vancaboro, Bangor, Portland, Boston and points West, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton Woodstock and points North.
10.40 a. m. For Fredericton Junction, St. John and points East.
4.20 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John St. Stephen, Houlton and Woodstock. No connection with St. John on Monday by this train.

Returning to Fredericton.

From St. John, 6.25, 8.30 a. m.; 4.30 p. m.
Fredericton Junction, 8.15 a. m.; 12.10 5.55 p. m.

McAdam Junction, 7.00 10.50 a. m.;
Vancaboro, 10.25 a. m.
St. Stephen, 5.45, 7.45 a. m.
St. Andrews, 7.20 a. m. Except Mon's and Wed's at 5.15 a. m.

ARRIVE IN FREDERICTON

9.15 a. m. 1.20, 6.40 p. m.

LEAVE GIBSON.

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

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

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

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

Black Silks!

BLACK SATINS.

Tennant Davies & Co

We are now showing a fine assortment of

Black Silks
and Satins,

RELIABLE MAKERS.

Black Gro. Grain Silk;
Black Faille Silk;
Black Muscotte Silk;
Black Satins;
Black Satin DeLyon, &c.,

All of special value.

TENNANT, DAVIES & CO.,

202 Queen Street, Fredericton.

New Wall Paper.

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 BORDERS 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, AUGUST 12, 1891.

THE WHEAT crop in the North West is simply immense. It is estimated that it will require 10 trains a day for seven months to move the crop to the sea board.

IT IS understood that England and France have formed an alliance to protect their subjects in China, and this too, right in the midst of a report that Russia and France have signed a treaty for mutual protection against the rest of Europe.

IT IS announced that the census returns will be given to the country within a couple of weeks, and before Parliament prorogues. It has been some time since the census enumerators went round and it is full time the results were totaled up and given to the country.

THE G. A. R. demonstration at Detroit last week is said to have been a most wonderful sight. The procession was so long that it took over four and a half hours to pass a point on the line of march. The Grand Army of the Republic have now been in existence twenty five years, and this was duly celebrated last week.

WHAT ABOUT this fellow Howard whose eyesight was so defective that he had to precipitately retire to other climes, but who seems to have climbed back to get some money from an insurance company. If we remember rightly his case was attended to by the Police Magistrate some months ago, and he was sentenced to jail. Why is he not enjoying the hospitable attentions of the Deputy Sheriff?

PARNELL is in bad straits. One by one his followers are leaving him. When O'Brien and Dillon were released from jail they immediately declared against the old leader and have gone over to the McCarthyites. The Freeman's Journal, a paper which has strenuously supported Parnell, has broke loose from his leadership and declares for McCarthy, and thus Irish politics is kept moving along briskly and interestingly during the warm weather.

THE RUM party in St. Mary's undertook to even up with the man Lewis whose testimony was so damaging in the police court recently, by setting fire to his house the other night. The fire was extinguished without doing material damage. The rumsellers are getting fast to the end of their rope. A few more lies, a few more cases of arson, a few more boys killed off by their poisons, the peace of a few more families destroyed by their rumselling and the end will come. They are in desperate straits now. We doubt if there will be much sympathy expended when the end comes.

QUIETLY BUT steadily the House of Commons is extending its session until it will soon be, if it is not already, the longest session of the Federal House. Several investigations have been carried on and the end is not yet. It is expected, however, that the house will prorogue sometime about the 1st September. In the meantime it is reported that the members have circulated a round robin

looking to an increase in sessional indemnity of \$500. This means about \$150,000 additional taxation. It may be the electors will approve of this philanthropic spirit on the part of the legislators, but it is very doubtful. Those who do not expect to run any more elections of course run no risks, but those who do will undoubtedly meet the increase, if it takes place, when they again come before the people.

YESTERDAY afternoon Sir Hector Langevin handed in his resignation to the government. He afterwards appeared before the committee investigating the Tarte McGreevy scandal and denounced the accusations made by Murphy and others that he received money from contractors for election purposes, in lieu of advantages given on contracts, as utter falsehoods. That he had received no money from these men, or any contractors from the government for his election expenses, in any way, shape or form, and went into particulars on the different items before the committee, explaining his position in each of them.

Famine in India.

Already many persons have died of starvation in India, and in the Madras Presidency all hopes of averting a famine have been abandoned. There will be a call upon Europe and America for help.

Recent English papers contain a full report of the condition of things in India resulting from the drought. The Times of the 27th ult. contains a long review of the situation. The causes of the first alarm it describes as a delayed and deficient monsoon, a heat so terrible that the tramway horses were dropping in the streets and a single company reported 113 of their animals incapacitated up to date, armies of locusts marching across the Northern Provinces, the plough-cattle dying of hunger and thirst in Rajputana, the green crop fields turned into fields of straw throughout large areas in Southern India and fresh sowings impossible on the baked and cracking ground, the nucleus of a pauper population already formed and thronging the relief works in Madras, while wheat had been pouring out of the country during the preceding three months under the stimulus of high prices in Europe, and native journalists were in vain demanding restrictions on the exportation of foodstuffs. Since then the strain has been relieved to some extent by the falling of rain, and by reports that the locust plague is not so ruinous as it was represented to be; nevertheless the Times comes to the conclusion that scarcity and suffering are inevitable. Whether the scarcity will amount to famine, and the suffering to widespread starvation, still hangs in the balance. It is clear, it adds, that the threatened failure of crops extends both to Northern and Southern India, a failure of a general character such as has only once occurred during the memory of living men, and which, if realised, means a widespread catastrophe that must task to the uttermost alike the resources of the Government and the endurance of the people. The cable within the past few days has reported the occurrence of stupendous rain storms in parts of India by which hundreds of lives have been lost and an immense amount of property destroyed. It may be that these storms, disastrous though they have been, will save the country from still more terrible evils. These constantly recurring famines completely baffle the efforts and science of man. The deaths of hundreds of thousands in Hindustan, says this writer, may be silently predestined by climatic conditions in distant trans-oceanic zones, or by the snow-fall of the Himalayas and Central Asia, six months before a breath of warning reaches the doomed peasantry of India. The last great famine occurred in 1877-8.

Rum in Charlottetown.

Last year Charlottetown repealed the Scott Act. It was argued that a license system would be infinitely preferable to the Scott Act. It was argued that it was better to obtain the amount of money from licenses than to have the rumsellers selling almost openly, and violating the law with impunity. The Charlottetown Guardian thus remarks upon a state of things fast making their city a disgrace to the lower provinces. It was, if we remember rightly, one of the papers at the time advocating the repeal of the Scott Act. It now, with many of the prominent citizens who were deluded into voting the C. T. Act out, see where they made the big mistake. It says:

"We have had 'Free Rum,' openly and above board, throughout the past six months. There is no question that previous to its advent the tide of intemperance in Charlottetown was, for about two years, steadily on the increase. Statistics confirmed the evidences of our senses upon that point. It is pleasing—very pleasing—to know that the fears of many persons that there would be a great outbreak of drunkenness as soon as we had 'free rum' have not been realized. There are evidently, not so many fools in the town as was supposed. The mass of our citizens have, it is now clear, too much respect for themselves to put an enemy into their mouths to steal away their brains, their property, their health, their lives, their all. If strong drink were absolutely free—that is to say, if it could be got for nothing—it is, in our opinion, improbable that the number of persons in this town who use it as a beverage would be greatly enlarged; for strong drink is known to be 'dear at any price.' There does, however, seem to be a danger that the proportion of persons in the country who shun the insidious destroyer is not so large. The past month was the first month since the abrogation of the Canada Temperance act, in which the arrests for drunkenness were decidedly more numerous than before; and we note that of the thirty-eight convictions made in the past thirty-one days, eighteen were those of countrymen. This is a bad showing. It seems to bear out the statement that 'free rum' in the town tends to debauch the country. If this goes on, the liquor dealers will certainly be taken in hand again, and the Scott Act, which stamps them as criminals, will be applied and enforced. But we are not without hope that the dealers will be careful not to sell to those who are apt to drink to excess, and that the people of the country will, more and more, control their appetites for intoxicants and learn that 'drinking does not pay.'"

In this connection we cannot forbear a remark upon the apathy of our churches and most of our agencies of "moral suasion." One would imagine that, now that we have "free rum," our pulpits would constantly resound with warning and instruction as to the sin of drunkenness, and that our temperance societies would be ever practical, active and vigilant. It is not so. As it was, alike under license and the Scott Act, so it is now. The pressing and ever present evil of intemperance is treated as if it were but of secondary importance, and the youth of the province are untaught concerning the danger and the suffering it entails, except by dear-bought experience—which usually comes too late. The churches say comparatively little about it, and we rarely hear anything concerning temperance societies, except when there is a picnic. The constant ladies of the W. C. T. U. and the press alone, seem to be alive to the dangers which may proceed from "free rum."

It is understood that the proposed importation of cattle and sheep by the Government will be made from Ontario and not from England.

The German Emperor.

THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

The Hon. John V. Farwell writes from London to the New York Independent, concerning the Emperor's visit. Among other things he says:—"I made particular inquiries about this most remarkable man on my first visit to Berlin, when his grandfather was Emperor, because every fact then pointed to him as the coming Emperor, who was very soon to take upon himself the burden of keeping the peace of Europe. I was appalled to learn that his reputation then gave no promise that he was the man for such a work. It was thought that he was a hair-brained son of the sword, who would soon find occasion for its use to make a name for himself alongside of Frederick the Great, whom he resembles very much, if the portraits of his ancestor are faithful shadows of the original Prussian warrior and king. My second visit to the German capital was when he had become Emperor, and still these same apprehensions were uppermost in the mind of my friend, and I pursued my inquiries into the circle of the men he trusted through the agency of an earnest Christian man whom I had met in Stockholm at the International Convention of the Y. M. C. A., who was closely connected with the Government."

"These inquiries revealed the fact of his earnest religious convictions, and that his trusted counsellors were God-fearing men, who were for peace, and that when the time came for him to show his mettle they thought that even Bismarck could not stand between him and his aims without finding that William II was Emperor, and could, if required, get on without the 'Iron Chancellor.'"

"Events have demonstrated the justness of their conclusions, and that William II. is the most important living ruler of men in that his efforts, in all quarters, are avowedly in the direction of peace, and culminate on those lines, whether in his cabinet councils, or his private and friendly visits to other potentates."

"A few years since the Prince of Wales would not receive him as now, and the English people regarded him with at least a not very complimentary estimation of his ability or character as a sovereign. Now the most magnificent reception that can be accorded by one sovereign to another is being accorded to him by the Queen and Royal family, and what is more, by the masses of the British people. This change of sentiment, in so short a time, is quite marvellous, and proves that merit, in king or subject, must find its true level in the proper use of the powers inherited and confirmed by God and men; and the verdict evidently is, that in the judgment of this great people, from the top to the bottom, William II. is the right man in the right place and at the right time in the history of Europe. God grant that this judgment of a great nation may be but the reflection of 'that wisdom that cometh down from above, that is first pure, and then peaceable'—'God' in history' working out human development into better forms of government, by one of the Emperors for the people."

The British weekly, speaking of the Emperor's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet, says: "His words sounded like an echo from some beneficent autocrat of the middle ages—say Charlemagne, for instance, the great and peace-giving Emperor." Those who saw him for the first time may have thought of the fresco at Goslar, where his grandfather appears, surrounded by ancestral shades. He is the true son of these mediæval heroes. The Holy Roman Empire, which was sinking low on the horizon of history, has in him taken a fresher lustre. He is the heir of the ages, and yet no anachronism."

LITTLE'S LIVING AGE. The numbers of The Living Age for August 1st and 8th contain Prince Napoleon, Westminster; Influenza, by Sir. Morrell Mackenzie, M. D., and Bulgars and Serbs, Fortnightly; The Locust Plague in Algeria, and Italy and France, Contemporary; A Night in a Hay-Stack, and Ways and Whims of Fresh Water Fishes, Blackwood; John Bright's School, Gentleman's; A Publisher and His Friends, Leisure Hour; with instalments of "A Philanthropist," "The Woman in the Morgue," and "A Little Love Affair" and poetry.

For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each the subscription price (\$8) is low; Little & Co., Boston, are the publishers.