

The Reporter

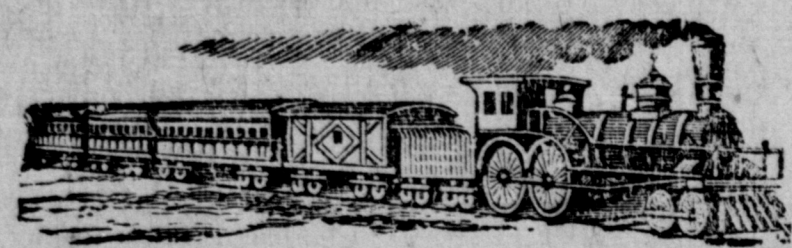
AND FREDERICTON ADVERTISER

Herman H. Pitts,
Editor and Proprietor.

FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY JULY 8, 1891

Per Annum
VII No 27

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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 Vancboro, 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.;

Vancboro, 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

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 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, JULY 8, 1891.

THERE IS a great financial crisis in Lisbon. Just what the outcome will be is not known.

SECRETARY BLAINE is still in very poor health. He had a bad turn last week, but has somewhat recovered. It is believed he will have to retire entirely from politics before long.

LOUISIANA is having a brisk campaign over the lottery question. It has become the vital question in the coming State elections. The anti-lottery men are in the campaign in earnest.

THE OTTAWA Citizen has met with a great misfortune in the destruction by fire of the whole plant of the office. The Citizen will continue to be published notwithstanding its heavy losses.

DOMINION DAY was all that could be desired in the way of weather, and quiet enjoyment on the part of the citizens. Excursions brought large numbers of visitors who appeared to be having a good time and who went home happy. No accidents, or disturbances, to mar the pleasures of the day.

EMPEROR WILLIAM of Germany has formulated some kind of a lottery scheme which he estimates will raise 8,000,000 marks which is to be used in the suppression of the African slave trade. It is interesting to note that the German clergy are strongly opposing the plan, and are denouncing it from the pulpit.

THERE CAN be no doubts from the alarming reports that come from across the water, that Mr. Gladstone's condition is eminently critical, and the world may be called upon to mourn the loss of another grand old man ere long. Sir Andrew Clarke, Mr. Gladstone's chief physician, fears that the veteran statesman may not recover from the effects of the attack of influenza from which he suffered this spring. Mr. Gladstone has gone to Lowestoft, a seaport town, for the purpose of recruiting his health.

THE QUESTION of child labor has been before the British House of Commons. A bill was introduced prohibiting the employment of children under 11 years of age. The Government strongly opposed the bill, but it was carried through, all the same. It was not a strictly government measure but it is predicted that the government's defeat in this, will seriously damage the prospects of the Unionist Candidates in the next general elections.

IT IS reported that Mr. Justin McCarty, M. P. will retire from the leadership of the National Party, as soon as Mr. John Dillon is released from jail. Mr. McCarty's time has been so taken up by his business that he has been unable to give the time to the work and to building up the party, that seemed necessary. His friends assert that he is unable to give much attention to his

duties, and that he has always recognized the fact that the position he accepted as leader of the Irish party was only a temporary one. With Mr. Dillon as leader, it is asserted a few more Parnellites would desert Parnell and join the majority of the party.

About "Samival"

The Rev. Sam. Small, whose advent to this city remains fragrant in the memory of our citizens has been having a chequered career for the last few months. All kinds of reports have been in circulation regarding his honesty, in connection with the funds gathered in for his celebrated Utah College. There is one point however brought out by the *Christian Advocate* in reference to the Rev. Sam. that is worthy of remembrance.

"Samuel Small, who was received on trial in the Colorado Conference one year ago, was dropped from the roll at the session of that Conference last week. Whatever may be the merits of this case, it teaches one lesson so plainly that none of our Churches should fail to learn it once for all: Men who come to us from abroad should always receive due consideration, but should never be hastily pushed into prominent and responsible positions. 'Lay hands suddenly on no man.'"

Prohibition.

The prohibition question is likely to take practical form at the next general elections. The politicians have been endeavoring, and quite successfully to raise other issues at each general election, but the swing of public opinion backed up by the church is now in the direction of making it the central issue in the next Dominion elections. And more so is this likely from the fact of the recent decision of Parliament, to refer the question to a Royal Commission. The religious weeklies are a unit in putting up temperance candidates, and running them. The *Christian Guardian* referring to the Royal Commission to be appointed says:—"It can hardly be expected that the information which shall be gained by this commission will lead to any decisive result that will clear the way for Prohibition. Yes, it may be a step towards that end. What is wanted is an overwhelming demand from the electors. Prohibition has never yet been made the supreme issue at the polls."

Already the move is being made to try the issue at the polls, hampered even as it will be, by the politicians. In this county the temperance organizations are moving slowly but surely for a candidate for the next general election.

LADY MACDONALD has been elevated to the Peerage, in recognition of Sir John's devotion and labors for Canada. The bestowal of this honor on Lady Macdonald has directed public attention to the fact that there are very few British Peeresses in their own right. An exchange remarking upon the fact says that the official list gives but eight, of whom seven are baronesses, and one a countess. The five peeresses of the United Kingdom are Baroness Berkeley (title created in 1421), Baroness Berners (title from 1455), Baroness Bolsover, (1880), Baroness Burdett-Coutts (1871), and Baroness Le Despencer (title from 1264.) There are three peeresses in the peerage of Scotland, namely, Baroness Kinloss (title created in 1601), Baroness Nairne (whose title dates from 1681, and who is the mother of Lord Lansdowne), and the Countess of Rothes (title created in 1457). Lady Beaconsfield, who was created a peeress before the earldom was bestowed upon her illustrious husband was a viscountess. All other recent creations have been baronesses as in the case of Lady Burdett-Coutts, so that it may be inferred that a similar distinction will be conferred upon Lady Macdonald.

Communistic Experiments.

Every year there is some new fad arising, propagated by an individual who sees in it a new scheme to ameliorate the poverty and woes of the masses and to cause a general equalization of the wealth of the world. Political and social economy are studies to which much time is given, and the result is a growth of communist ideas, Bellamyism and many other isms.

A recent issue of *Harper's Magazine* contains an article which gives some ideas as to how these communistic ideas will never have an extended following, and the cause of the failure of the repeated experience in this line. It says:

"Wherever human society is found, except among the most brutal tribes, the institution of private property, generally including the ownership of real estate, exists. Such are the differences among human beings in disposition, working power, and judgment, that if all the property in the world were equally divided, in a short time the disposition, imbecility, and infirmities of one class—and that the more numerous—and the energy, industry, and sagacity of the other, would produce inequalities in goods, wisdom, power, and social position. For the state to hold all property, to force the people to work, and to compel the support of multitudes who would not or could not earn a livelihood by the exertions of those who would be willing to labor, would oppose the strongest instincts of human nature, and require a despotism as rigid as that of ancient Persia. Communistic experiments, whether based upon religion or secularism, have failed to accomplish the end at which their promoters have aimed. The few that have attained temporary prosperity have dwindled in numbers, average human beings preferring to take their chances in active competition to entering upon a life so unnatural and restricted."

How it is Working.

The results of the now celebrated McKinley bill have been such as to discourage the party that fostered it, and brought it into life. It has been all failure and no gain, and has proved effectually that there is such a thing as carrying "protection" too far. While the bill was ostensibly with the intention of protecting the home manufacturers, it really was intended to increase the revenue. It was so arranged that many articles that it was presumed would be reported had an increase of duty, and it was further intended to cut off certain agricultural products from Canada, and create a dissatisfaction with the trade relations between the two countries.

It is interesting to note where the mistakes were made and how the estimate did not come out in actual results. Some weeks ago we referred to the depleted condition of the United States National Treasury, and the state of affairs is not improving; it is getting worse in fact. The customs receipts are falling off each week. In the month of June the customs dues for the first twenty days amounted to \$5,493,199 while for the corresponding period last year there was a little over \$9,000,000. It has been further estimated that the loss of revenue to the United States from the one port of New York alone, by the McKinley bill, will amount to over \$50,000,000. The brilliant financiers who are running the finances of that country will for their own preservation have to make some radical changes in their present fiscal policy, and use the pruning knife unsparingly on their pet coercive McKinley bill. A country must have money to carry on its public works, its legislative assemblies, and public institutions; and with the United States the amount is abnormally large owing to its large pension fund. The Republican party will very soon get in bad odor with the people, if it is found they have so tampered with the sources of revenue that there is a deficit instead

of the large surplus that has every year been announced. With the advent of the Democrats to power there is every probability of a radical change in policy and a sweeping away of the non-intercourse policy, the Blaine element have striven to establish.

Parnell gets Married.

Parnell has got married. He has done what any man with half a spark of honor would do, and has married Mrs. O'Shea. There was a due degree of secrecy about the transaction intended to add gusto to the event. The indefatigable reporter was called in however and the following particulars of the secret ceremony was made public next morning. The only witnesses to the ceremony were the two servants from Mrs. O'Shea's house at Walsingham terrace, Brighton. The registrar was very strongly enjoined not to give any information about the marriage and he promised to preserve the closest secrecy. Mr. Parnell had passed the previous evening at Walsingham terrace. An order was given to have a solitary one horse phaeton in readiness at six o'clock that morning instead of the usual order for horses or a carriage for exercise, as was customary when Mr Parnell was stopping at Brighton. When the conveyance was ready Mr. Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea entered the phaeton and orders were given to the coachman to drive to the westward. After the party had left Brighton behind them the driver was directed to proceed to Steyning by a circuitous route. Steyning was reached at nine o'clock, at which time a heavy rain was falling.

Upon entering the town Mrs. O'Shea, who was familiar with the place, relieved the coachman of the ribbons and drove direct to the registrar's office herself. Mr. Parnell was dressed in dark clothes. He appeared to be well and in cheerful spirits, occasionally threw nervous glances around him, apparently being somewhat anxious lest the wedding party be observed. Mrs. O'Shea was also in dark attire and wore a pink trimmed bonnet. She, too, was in good spirits and was very vivacious before and after the ceremony. It was announced that a second and religious marriage would take place in London immediately so as to satisfy the Catholics.

Parnell himself procured the special license, setting forth that the marriage would occur within three months. He begged the registrar to do the utmost within his legal rights to keep the marriage secret.

It is intimated that Parnell expects the marriage to have wonderful results in connection with his Parliamentary career, and that it will bring about a healing of the breach between him and the National party. It is currently reported that Mrs. O'Shea Parnell will open up splendid apartments in London and that her saloons will become a popular resort for politicians. Well! we will see how these surmises will turn out. The Irish bishops and clergy have not retracted one whit from the position they took at the first, and the larger body of Catholics will have nothing to do with him. The indications are that Parnell will never regain his former popularity, but is doomed to drift out of the political arena at the next general elections.

According to the report of the British consul at Boston upon the trade of that city during 1890, it appears that while the commerce there for the year was fairly active, "profits were in many branches very small, and were further reduced during the latter part of the year by a stringent money market, which, while it lasted, seriously curtailed business transactions generally." No wonder Boston would be grateful for Sir Richard's promise of the "trade of the region lying behind you, which no man could take away from you." The consul's report also gives evidence of the price which is being paid by local interests for the fishery policy of the Washington Government: "The mackerel catch of the New England fleet, which in 1889 had fallen to 22,000 barrels from 478,000 barrels in 1884, only reached 19,000 barrels in 1890."