

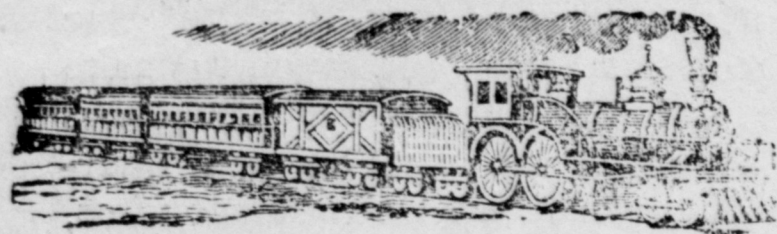
The Reporter

AND FREDERICTON ADVERTISER

FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY JULY 22, 1891

Herman H. Pitts,
Editor and Proprietor.

1.00 per Annum
Vol. XLVII: No 28



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
Vanceboro, 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 Mon-
day 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.;

Vanceboro, 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 pat-
terns. We have no boarders half-a-
mile wide, but can show our friends
some very stylish NARROW BOR-
DERS that will match most any
olor.

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 subse-
quent insertion.

When charged by the line 10 cents for first
insertion and 5 cents for each subsequent in-
sertion.

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 22, 1891.

THERE IS a great railway strike in
Paris. Travelling is almost suspended,
and there is great difficulty in tourists
getting to or out of the city.

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN who took
up his abode for some time in Sussex,
has finished the end of his journey
around the world. The last trip was
done in 62 days. A great part of the
trip was over the C. P. R. lines.

MANITOBA farmers are looking for-
ward to the largest yield of wheat on
record in that province. Letters from
persons who are settled there, and others
who are simply travelling through the
country, intimate that the crop will be
an immense one.

Political Issues in England.

Lord Salisbury has delivered himself
at a recent banquet at the United club
on the prospects for the future in the
political arena. He was quite open in
his remarks. He believed the danger of
church disestablishment was consider-
ably removed and if it was to be an
electoral reform the Conservatives did
not dread it. The demand of a one
man vote was unreasonable, but the
question of women voting demanded
consideration. The abolition of the
illiterate voter might be necessary. He
declared that home rule had not effected
any lodgment in England, that it had
been supported in the past by American
gold and was now backed by a clerical
conspiracy.

Lord Salisbury also said he could not
tell when the next general election
would take place. He would not deal
with political meteorology beyond say-
ing he had no fear of the future.

Regarding a revision of the electorate
Lord Salisbury declared that any change
in this direction ought to be associated
with a redistribution of the seats in
Parliament. The Conservatives had no
cause to dread the result. Ireland,
Wales and North Scotland were greatly
over-represented, while England, espe-
cially London, was great-under-represent-
ed, and a re distribution of seats must be
to the advantage of the Conservatives.

Gone Up.

The get-rich-quick societies are having
a rather bad shaking up these times.
One of these "benevolent" societies go-
ing under the name of the "Order of
Reliable Fellowship" has succumbed to
the inevitable. The funds are all gone,
and now the president is gone as well.
The *Boston Journal* quietly remarks:

One of the latest endowment orders to
get into trouble is one of which has gone
under the name of "The Order of Re-
liable Fellowship." Its president, Mr.
J. Hollis Kenny, has had from April 1,
when the order was incorporated under
the New Hampshire laws, an office at
106 Court street, but he disappeared
rather unexpectedly last Saturday and
has not been since seen. With Presi-
dent Kenny disappeared also, it is alleg-
ed by members, the entire reserve fund
of the order, about \$2,000. His present
whereabouts are wholly unknown,
though he bought a ticket for Fall River,
and is presumed to have first gone to

that city. He leaves behind a consider-
able number of mourning members, who
have paid in a large sum in assessments,
but who have realized nothing on matur-
ed certificates, as they fondly hoped.

The Government and the Investi- gations.

The investigation into the so called
scandals is still going on at Ottawa.
Several officials have been suspended
and there seems a disposition on the
part of the government to give the full-
est scope to the enquiry, and to probe
the matter to the very bottom. An ex-
change thus very fairly states the situ-
ation:

One thing stands out prominently in
connection with the investigation at
Ottawa of allegations of irregularities
and fraud—that is, the faithfulness and
vigor with which the Government are
pursuing the enquiry and expressing de-
termination to probe all charges to the
bottom. Aside from the bitter parti-
sans, who never admit that their op-
ponents can do right, it is satisfactory to
show that moderate Reformers through-
out the country are pleased at the evi-
dence of zeal and sincerity displayed by
the Government in the attempt to set
right whatever may be shown to be
wrong. There is no fear of whitewash-
ing acts, of concealment of censurable
doings, of wholesale denial of the
charges. On the contrary, there is the
fullest and most searching enquiry, and
it is gratifying to note how general is
the approbation of the conduct of the
Minister of Justice, who has been chiefly
acting for the Government in the matter,
and how cordial is the admiration for
his integrity of character and purity of
motive. And the best feature of the
case is that the public confidence in Sir
John Thompson is thoroughly justified.
Seldom has it fallen to the lot of a
Minister of the Crown, under such try-
ing circumstances, to win more com-
pletely the deep respect of the people
and their perfect trust that he will do
what is right and just. Nor will fair
minded men withhold from the Adminis-
tration praise for the courage and de-
termination shown in the prosecution of
the enquiry. It was the proper thing to
do, of course, but it is often the practice
of politicians to elude the vigilance of
the enemy by passing whitewashing
legislation, and thus covering up wrong-
doing by legal enactment, and the policy
of the Dominion Government under
present circumstances is to be all the
more commended upon that account.
Where wrongdoing is proven it is well
to know that there will be no shielding
of the guilty.

Woman Suffrage.

There are some who pooh-hoo the idea
of woman suffrage. They think it has
not yet entered into the realms of
practical politics, and that it will be
many many years before it does. These
are the people who do not want to see
the women have a vote, and think to
stave off the issue by these tactics.
While this may succeed for a time, the
consensus of opinion is now that woman
suffrage is sure to come when the women
ask for it, and prominent statesmen in-
timate that it is not far distant. Some
years ago such a prominent statesman as
Sir John Macdonald declared himself in
favor of woman suffrage, and the de-
claration at the time gave great satis-
faction to the women working for this
object, as well as stirred up those who
were in active opposition to it. The
times were not ripe for such a radical
change then, and though reference
was made to it in the speech from the
Throne, Parliament at that session
did not deal with the measure, and it
has not since been recurred to.

The last impetus the movement has
had, is by the utterance of such a promi-
nent statesman as Lord Salisbury ex-
pressing views similar to those of the late
Premier of Canada. Here are two of

the foremost statesmen of their times
agreeing that woman suffrage is a prac-
tical issue and must come about in the
near future. In England the remarks
of Lord Salisbury are taken as indicat-
ing something more than a mere cater-
ing to party, and again the opponents as
well as the friends of the movement
have been stirred to greater activity.
The *Montreal Witness* thus explains the
position taken by the great conservative
leader:

"Lord Salisbury's liking for woman
suffrage is understood to be based upon
his opinion that the women's vote would
be reactionary and tend to check the
progress of Radicalism. There seems to
be a considerable element in the Con-
servative party, however, who look upon
woman suffrage as a greater concession
to Radicalism than any that would be
checked by it. Every extension of the
suffrage is in a certain sense a reaction-
ary movement, as it always involves the
political education of a new class or
stratum of voters, and during the nonage
of each new class of voters there is
certain to be a great deal of silly voting
that is likely to play into the hands of
the immoral rather than the moral
politician. With the accession of a
large constituency of female votes ec-
clesiasticism would certainly be greatly
strengthened; but ecclesiasticism, no
matter how much it likes otherwise to
exploit female influence, has never been
an advocate of feminine government and
throws its weight on the whole in the
other scale. What seems certain is that
every extension of the suffrage that can
be proposed has victory on its side
sooner or later from the mere fact that
the party that gives it will stand better
with the new voters than if the opposite
party gave it. It therefore seems a
foregone conclusion that woman suffrage
will come in time. An electoral reform
which has every argument on its side,
but which has, perhaps, less political
promise to the party which takes the
responsibility of it, was also foreshadow-
ed by Lord Salisbury, namely, the aboli-
tion of the illiterate vote. The test for
fitness for voting should obviously be an
educational one. It would not, of course,
be an infallible test, as there are unedu-
cated persons who are much better able
to vote wisely and honestly than some
educated ones; but the test would not
be an unfair one seeing that in our day
every voter intelligent enough to vote
has education within his easy reach, and
the cases are very few in which the lack
of it does not involve a complete intel-
lectual disqualification."

As we have pointed out repeatedly
the women have only to keep up the
agitation along the present lines, and
educate their own sex to the possibilities
within their grasp and they will in the
near future enjoy the privilege of the
franchise.

Extra Pay for Extra Services

An attempt is being made to create the
idea that the extra money received by some
clerks in the Interior Department at Ottawa
was not only wrongly received, but that in
some way or other the country has been
swindled out of the amount. Now, the
case stands thus: The extra pay which
these clerks in the Interior Department re-
ceived was contrary to the civil service law:
it was obtained in an irregular and most im-
proper manner, and no one connected
with the Conservative party desires to
palliate or excuse these proven irregulari-
ties. But there is no evidence to show that
the money was not paid for work done;
there is no ground for assuming that the
public have been cheated out of a single
cent, and the cry of "fraud" raised by the
mouth-piece of Sir Richard is simply blus-
ter. There was extra work to be perform-
ed, and some of it was allowed—contrary
to the provision of a strict law—to be done
by the permanent staff. They worked ex-
tra time, and they were paid for doing so.
It is maintained that the work can be got
rid of at less cost in that way than by hir-
ing at special seasons a lot of temporary
hands, and though that may well be so, it
was a mistake to resort to it when the law
clearly forbids it. But, in the absence of

any proof to show that there was fraud, it
is both unjust and absurd to magnify the
offence and insinuate that the public are
out of pocket by it.

It happens that the Dominion law is
strict in this particular, and while it is in
existence it should undoubtedly be observ-
ed, but that there is anything necessarily
criminal in the fact of civil servants receiv-
ing extra pay for extra work actually per-
formed no one outside of a lunatic's ward
will maintain. In Ontario, civil servants
may legally receive extra pay, and they do
so receive it. A casual glance at the public
accounts for the province shows that in
1890 L. V. Percival, an official in the
Treasury Department, received (page 32)
\$1,250 as salary, and also \$40 for extra
services; J. S. Cartwright drew \$2,000 as
salary and \$200 for extra service (page 55);
F. J. Glackmeyer drew a salary of \$600,
and \$115 for extra services (page 41); W.
Drummond drew \$687 salary, and \$247 for
extra services, and so on, proving that it is
not thought a crime here to pay a man for
additional labor performed. The public
accounts state that these extras were for
actual work done, and, if that statement be
accepted as true, there seems no reason to
raise a howl and shout "fraud," as if the
public money had been spent for no value
received. The difference between the two
cases is that in Toronto it has not been
thought necessary to make the law so strict
as it is in Ottawa, and that, in addition,
the clerks in the Interior Department
have, by using other names, completely
deprived themselves of all sympathy.
There can be no excuse for obtaining
money in such a way, but it is only fair to
remember that there is no evidence to
show that it was not earned. While there
ought to be no toleration for plain violation
of the law—and the Government is earning
the confidence of the people by promptly
showing that it will screen nobody—there
is no sense in making out the offence to
be other than it is, or in giving credence to
the cry of the Grit organs about the country
being plundered, for the irregularities
brought to light in the Interior Depart-
ment show nothing of the kind.—*Empire*.

The Tale of a Six-Inch Tooth.

Caliph and Miss Murphy, the big hip-
opotami in Central Park, N. J. evidently
had a terrible fight on Saturday night.

Miss Murphy lost a tooth. It was found
on Sunday morning lying at the bottom of
the tank.

The fight was only one of those series
that have been of almost daily occurrence
since the husband and wife came together
again after the birth of Fatima. Little
"Fatty" has been the cause of all the
household trouble. Both father and mother
are very fond of offspring. But Miss
Murphy is so jealous that she will hardly
allow Osliph to approach the baby.

Miss Murphy's method of fighting is to
rush at her husband and try to catch his
nose between her ponderous jaws. If he
opens his mouth she makes a grab for his
lower jaw. He tries the same tactics.

A little set-to yesterday gave some
idea of what Saturday night's contest
must have been. After some chewing,
with no result, Caliph got his forefoot
upon her back and forced her below
the water. She had to take breath then
and as she rose from under him his jaws
opened and closed upon her nose. She
grunted with pain, shook herself loose
from Caliph's bite, and retreated for a
moment to get her second wind.

She came up snorting and shaking her
little ears viciously. Caliph was afraid of
her teeth and retired to the deeper end of
the tank, concealing himself beneath the
water. Miss Murphy waited for his head
to appear, thinking and meditating on re-
venge. His nostrils and eyes reached the
surface simultaneously, and that was Miss
Murphy's opportunity. She plunged at
the palpitating nostrils, but Caliph was
prepared for these tactics, and scarcely had
Miss Murphy had time to see him than his
great mouth was wide open. Instead of
catching him by the nose she caught his
lower jaw and his mouth closed like a vise
upon hers. Both crushed with all the
enormous force of the muscles of their
cheeks. Then there was a snap, a fierce
grunt of pain, a great floundering in the
water and a mighty wave. Miss Murphy
rolled over swam vigorously, snorting and
snuffling, to the shore.

Miss Murphy spat some blood out of her
mouth, gave Fatty a vicious dig with her
nose, and lay down in her pen. Caliph
lay still, blinking in the moonlight.