

The Reporter

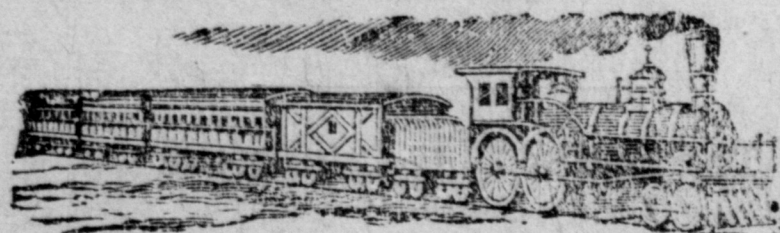
AND FREDERICTON ADVERTISER

Herman H. Pitts,
Editor and Proprietor.

FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY JULY 15, 1891

[1.00 Vol. XI.]

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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. 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 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.;
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 patterns. We have no boards 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 15, 1891.

A Monument to Sir John.

The people of Kingston have determined to raise a monument to Sir John in that, his native city. An appeal for help towards that object has been issued by a committee, of which Geo. A. Kirkpatrick, M. P., is President, asking the co-operation of all Canadians towards this end. The appeal says:

"We feel that Canadians in every land should be asked to join in raising to the memory of one who had so much to do with the making of Canada a worthy tribute in the city where he was nurtured and spent the greater part of his life, and where he rests now beside the graves of his kindred."

THE TARTE MCGREEVY investigation is apparently having some good results. If there is anything rotten in the departmental affairs at Ottawa, we are sure the best thinking men of the Conservative party will place no straw in the way of a complete investigation and clearing out of any one found guilty of taking a bribe or money gift in any of the public departments. Not all the employees, however, who are in these departments have been appointed by the present government. Mr. Burgess who has resigned as deputy Minister of the Interior is a liberal, and was at one time editor of a liberal paper, so that evidently the intention is to deal with all parties in office that have been anyway loose in their departmental doings. Let no guilty man escape, should be the motto of the committee, and we trust they will carry this out emphatically.

THE NATIONAL Division, the supreme head of the order of the Sons of Temperance, closed its session in St. John on Thursday evening. It is understood that the business transacted was of a highly important nature to the order, and that all the proceedings were characterized by the great harmony. The local committee from the Grand Division of N. B. were industrious in making the visitors enjoy themselves and the representatives returned to their homes in the various states and provinces with a high idea of the hospitality of the St. John people, and the pleasant climate in that part of New Brunswick. A pleasant excursion up the river on Friday was an enjoyable feature of the entertainment provided by the Reception Committee.

LONDON IS a wonderful city. The census for 1891 has been completed and the returns published. They show a wonderful increase in population and in wealth. In that city the census is all taken in one day. The population of London on the census night was 4,211,056, which, compared with the 3,816,483 of 1881, shows an increase in the ten years of 394,573. In only one of the divisions has the population decreased in the ten years. The central division had 334,369 inhabitants in 1871; it had fallen to 282,238 in 1881, and now, in 1891, it has further diminished to 247,140.

The *British Weekly* gives the following figures on the population of Ireland from a religious standpoint: "Census 1881—Protestants, 1,212,943; Roman

Catholics, 3,960,891; total, 5,173,834. Census 1891—Protestants, 1,156,306; Roman Catholics, 3,549,856; total, 4,706,162. Although the decrease of the population is to be regretted, it is pleasing to find that in the decade Protestants have gained one and one-half per cent. over the Roman Catholics. As stated in the Parliamentary return, the total decrease of 9.1 per cent. is distributed among the leading religious bodies as follows: Roman Catholics, 10.4 per cent.; Episcopalians, 6.2 per cent.; Presbyterians, 5.1 per cent. The Methodists show an increase of 13.1 per cent."

The Vacation Season.

July and August are the months of the year when the largest number of people take their vacation. The schools are closed, the hot weather in the towns is oppressive and people flock to the sea shore and country to enjoy the breeze from the ocean, or lounge in the grass or under the trees. Vacation season of necessity causes a large increase in travel. The continually shifting from one place to another of pleasure seekers makes business on the railways and with the hotel men. Other business, however, does not partake materially of this prosperity just at this season.

By far the larger number of tourists and those taking their vacation do not look so much to the ease, they may have, or the cessation from labor, as they do to a change of employment. It is not so much the pleasure from the change of employment, and those who are met on the way, and the new scenes and incidents taken in as the individual is having his vacation, from which the truest pleasure is derived, as it is from the thoughts afterwards, and from the reaction after the vacation is over. It is true there are delightful changes and surprises in travelling, new scenes to admire and new acquaintances to form, but even in this there is always a friction, a continual worry in travelling, and very little actual rest at the time. In travelling, however, as a part of the vacation season, there is an educative value which few people fail to recognize and derive the benefit from afterwards.

Of late years the vacation season has been made by many an opportunity for a change of scene and employment by an organized course of study. Summer schools of science and other studies have been established at available points and are becoming well patronized. The *Christian Guardian* says very truly that if vacation is to be used for benefit as well as enjoyment, there is no better way to fill the time than by attendance upon the courses of study thus offered. True, they keep the individual in harness to some extent, and at a time he likes to call his own, but they yield a large return for a very trifling investment, and are so mingled with the delights of field and flower and fresh air, that the distinctive character of a good summer rest is in no wise lost to him. There are places, well known to our readers, where the advantages available in the vacation season are more complete than those offered anywhere else. The bodily health, as well as the stimulating and improvement of all the faculties, are included, for instance, in the excellent programme to be given at our Chautauqua Assembly at Niagara-on-the-Lake. This is a good type of the best method which Christian scholarship and benevolence have realized in the use of a vacation. It is an idea which is rapidly converting many of the summer resorts into places of enjoyment as fruitful for good as they have been fruitless in the past. We may see their use by contrast with the wicked expense and exhausting festivities which characterize some of the fashionable watering-places on the Atlantic coast. In these places, all the social detail of dress and entertainment are transferred from the city, added to, and refined upon. A girl who wishes to have a good time at Newport

or Saratoga must take along with her from eight to twelve expensive dresses, and weary herself as much as during the New York or Boston season she may have just escaped from. Summer vacations of this kind leave one more exhausted at the end than at the beginning of them. But a season in which recreation is joined to improvement of the mind, is a lasting benefit, living in the character and pleasant in the memory.

About Preachers.

The *Toronto World* lately published an article on "Kissing and Smiling Preachers," which had a good deal of truth in it, though under a peculiar caption, and a little hard on the Methodist church. It has special reference to the supply system, where a few men in a congregation make the congregation responsible for the call of a man, and points out where the present system is faulty. Briefly the case was this, Davenport church, on western skirts of Toronto began to run down, and the people wanted a young man. The *World* says their "special need was a young man, one who could smile as well as pray; who could entertain and retain the living as well as shrive the dying; who would be as handy at a picnic as a prayer-meeting, and in his vigorous humanity prefer a marriage to a funeral."

A memorial asking for a young man was sent to Dr. Pirritte, President of Conference. The stationing committee appointed Rev. Mr. Wellworth to the congregation on the first draft. The President of the Conference, Rev. Dr. Pirritte was appointed by the first draft to Orillia. This did not suit the Orillia people, however, who presumably, wanted a parson who could put up swings at a picnic if need be and go with zest into his sacred function of stealing first kiss from the bride at marriages, so they sent word that Dr. Pirritte would not do. Thereupon the Stationing Committee transposed Messrs. Wellworths and Pirritte. The Davenport people held an indignation meeting and refused to accept Rev. Dr. Pirritte as their minister.

The *World* then goes on to show how Rev. Dr. Pirritte is placed in a most humiliating position. After years of valuable services to the church he is sent to one station after another and told that he is not wanted. Last year he was exalted by his fellow-clergymen to the presidency, and that should, if it does not, attest his attainments as his virtues of head and heart. A system that can subject such a man to such humiliation is a poor system and has lived too long.

The introduction of fiddles and operatic solos and bun-struggles and collections to get into the church and collections to get out again—this style of thing is bearing fruit everywhere. The preacher nowadays requires to be a Napoleon of finance and plays the arts of a confidence man in filling his pews. In hiring him the congregation bargains for a broad smile and a wife who will meekly be bullied by every woman on the circuit. The Stationing Committee should secure a list of those churches that demand circus attractions in the pulpit and those other churches that insist upon having a minister who can turn handsprings and has an hereditary disposition to shake hands. In this way it might save ministers grown old in the service, but none the less sensitive, from humiliation they can never quite forget in this life."

There is a good deal of solemn truth in this though it does come from a secular paper, and is applicable to other congregations than the Methodist brethren.

Sir John's Ancestors.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS CONCERNING HIS MOTHER AND HER FAMILY.

Duncan Davidson, of Boissevain, writing to the *Winnipeg Free Press*, says:—"In the many biographical sketches of the late Sir John A. McDonald in the public press I

have not observed any account of his ancestors beyond his father and mother. They can, however, be traced back for two generations at least, and I believe the late Premier looked upon them with considerable pride. His father was a native of the parish of Darwack, Sutherlandshire, and I believe he could boast of gentle blood. But I believe he was more indebted to the maternal side of the house for his intellectual vigor and strong personality. His maternal grandmother was the daughter of Grant of Glenmorristow, a very old family in Inverness-shire. She married Colonel Shaw, who having died, she was left a widow. She married the second time Capt. Shaw, who was cornet in Lord Elisha's Horse on the fatal field of Culloden, fighting for the Pretender. After the settlement of affairs, he, like many of his countrymen, took service in the British army, where he rose to the rank of captain, and upon retiring from the army he occupied till her death the farm of Dalnavert, in Badenach, Inverness-shire. Here on the banks of the romantic River Spey, and under the shades of the highest and most rugged part of the Grampians, with their primeval and extensive forests, Sir John A. McDonald's mother was born and brought up until she married Sir John's father, who had business relations in Glasgow, where they resided until 1820, when they emigrated to Canada and settled in Kingston. The future illustrious statesman was then in his fifth year, having been born in George street on the 11th January, 1815, and called John Alexander. Another daughter of Captain Shaw was married to Colonel McPherson, a son of Cheny McPherson, captain of the Black Watch, who with his clan espoused the Pretender's cause was particularly obnoxious to the Government, but escaped to France and died in exile. Colonel McPherson and his wife died in Kingston, and are buried in the family burying place there. A third daughter of Captain Shaw was married to Captain Alexander Clark, who upon the death of his father-in-law occupied the farm of Dalnavert till his death, when he was succeeded by his son, Captain James Clark, of the 42nd Highlanders, who also died several years ago. Captain Alexander Clark had a large family, one of whom, being his own first cousin, Sir John A. Macdonald married, and was the mother of Hugh John Macdonald, M. P., the late Premier's only son. She died many years ago. Captain Clark was nearly related to James McPherson, the famous translator Ossian's poems, and was the next at law after Sir David Brewster's family to the beautiful estate of Belleville. Sir David was married to Macpherson's youngest daughter, and of course his family came first. On the North side of the Spey, opposite Dalnavert, is Kurrora, a seat of the late Duke of Gordon. Here lies in a romantic spot in quiet repose the ashes of the clever and celebrated Duchess Jean Gordon, who played such a conspicuous figure in the aristocratic and political circles of the exciting days of the regency of George IV. The dukedom of Gordon became extinct in the son of the illustrious Duchess but has been revived and attached to the Richmond family, who is both Duke of Richmond and Gordon and Earl of Kinrara. Alongside Dalnavert is the farm of South Kinrara, where the gallant Colonel Lewis Carmichael, who commanded the Glengarry Highlanders in the rebellion of 1837 and 1838 was born. A rough but imposing monument on an island in the St. Lawrence commemorates the event. Those were the surroundings in which the late illustrious Premier's mother was brought up. She was a lady of very superior intellect, and I believe that Sir John bore a remarkable resemblance to her.

Leave Taking.

In St. Stephen on Sunday the Methodist Church was filled to its utmost capacity on the occasion of the farewell of Rev. R. W. Weddall. The *St. Croix Courier* says that the high esteem in which Mr. Weddall is held by the members of the church here is voiced in the following resolution moved by Mr. S. Webber and passed by the quarterly board at a recent meeting:—

Resolved, That the Quarterly Official Board of the Methodist church, St. Stephen desire to express their high appreciation of the labors of the Rev. Richard W. Weddall during his pastorate among them, and also their extreme gratification at the success which has attended these labors; and while regretting the severance of the pleasant relations which have ever existed between pastor and people, beg to convey to him their heart-felt wishes for the future welfare of himself and family, and their earnest prayer that the blessing of God may still attend his work, wherever, for the future, his lot may be cast.