

The Reporter

AND FREDERICTON ADVERTISER

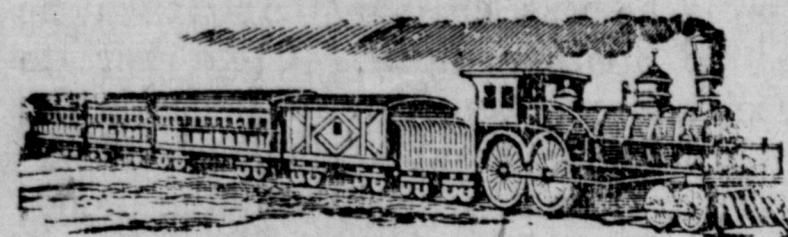
Herman H. Pitts,
Editor and Proprietor.

FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY JUNE 24, 191

Board of Works

June 24

100 per Annum
of XLVII, No 24



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.

10.00 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 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, JUNE 24, 1891.

AS USUAL there is more or less grumbling over the taxes this year. There does not seem anything else that can be done but pay up—gracefully.

THE REPUBLICANS of Ohio have nominated the famed McKinley as governor of that state. He has accepted the nomination. A strong effort will be made by the Democrats to run him out.

JUDGMENTS WILL be given on Saturday in the Supreme Court, and it is confidently expected the Court will give the long pending decisions in the cases of Edwards and Coleman which have been before them about a year and three months.

MR. PARNELL has a little bill to settle which goes sorely against the grain. Not being willing to anti up like a little man, proceedings have been taken to recover the \$3,500, the costs in the O'Shea divorce case, which he has been ordered to pay.

EGGS ARE being shipped from Belleville, Ont., at the rate of 24,000 dozen weekly to the English market. Many other places in Ontario are also shipping very largely to the old country. The Canadian hen does not seem disposed to relinquish the English market without a struggle.

GEORGE HOWARD of Police Court fame in violation of Scott Act has gone to the States for medical advice for his eyes. Two months seclusion in the county jail for violating the law will give his eyes a rest and be highly beneficial. In the meantime the public will watch the concern and if the opportunity arises will make it warm for the other member of the firm, who has already an idea of what two months confinement means.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT has been made by English shareholders in the Grand Trunk that the reduction recently made was not a cut at the wages of the employees, but an effort to strike at the salaries of the high officials. The aggressive policy of English shareholders against the present management still continues, and a public meeting has been called as to the best policy to pursue to change the directorate. This looks like business, and the shareholders are far from being satisfied with the present state of affairs.

THERE IS a good deal of nonsense being telegraphed to the opposition press in St. John and elsewhere, about the shaky condition of the Government, the dissensions among themselves, the throes of a great upheaval and the probability of a general collapse. Now it is Chap-leau with his French followers who are about to secede, then it is Sir John Thompson, who is wrathful over the leadership going to Hon. Mr. Abbott, then it is Sir Hector and so on, just as the brilliant brain of the Ottawa correspondent conjures up some possible emergency. Our readers may feel assured that the Government's position is invincible for this session at least, and for this term in all probability. The

majority of thirty-two which the Government had on one of the divisions will be difficult, in fact impossible to break down this session. These reports seem to encourage and please our contemporaries, however, and it does no harm, so we presume they will keep them up until the end of the session.

THE ROYAL TEMPLAR for June rather scathingly refers to our evening contemporary and thinks it has left the path of rectitude. Editorially it says that "The Gleaner, of Fredericton, has evidently gone over neck and crop to the whiskeyites. It pleads pity for a law-breaker, on the strange ground that he is awaiting judgment for a fourth offence, and that it looks like persecution to enter up another information. There should be little sympathy for a man who has been convicted three times of breaking the law. The Scott Act was designed to root out the liquor business, and if one, two, three or four convictions will not teach a man that the law does prohibit, there is nothing left but to convict a fifth time. If the man would escape convictions let him obey the law. This same precious journal advocates a compromise between the law-breakers and the temperance people, in which the latter will agree to permit the former to sell liquor to their guests unmolested, if they promise not to sell to others."

A Trick that Didn't Work.

This very suggestive item appeared in last evening's Gleaner and is perfectly in line with the forecast we made a couple of weeks ago.

Mr. Edwards of the Queen has decided not to accept the offer of the new hotel in St. John, but to continue to run the Queen hotel as now. Citizens generally will be pleased to hear of Mr. Edwards' decision not to remove from town, for his removal would be looked upon by them as quite a loss to the business of the place.

It will be observed that the bright cheerful high minded and "public spirited" citizen whose removal was to make such a grand upheaval in business circles, has been reduced to the ranks somewhat and his removal would now only have been "quite a loss." We presume in a few weeks he will get down to his level.

Imperial Federation.

We have not heard much recently about Imperial Federation but there is no diminution of the interest in the subject in England, and it is gaining ground steadily but surely. It is felt that there should be a commercial union of a nearer and closer nature than that now existing between Great Britain and her colonies. A despatch states that recently a deputation consisting of members of the Imperial Federation League, headed by Lord Brassey, waited upon Lord Salisbury to urge him to convoke a conference of the self-governing British colonies to consider the question of partaking in the privileges and responsibilities of an united empire.

Lord Salisbury said he was in entire sympathy with the object the deputation had in view. The question was nothing more nor less than the future of the British empire. Lord Salisbury agreed with the deputation as to the expediency of an early maturing of the deliberations. The operation of external causes and impulses he said had created a feeling of unrest in Canada and Australia which might not improperly be called an unwillingness to acquiesce in the present state of things. Lord Salisbury remarked that a large proportion of the foreign negotiations and difficulties arose entirely from the Colonial connections of the empire. The Government had to exercise great vigilance in order to see that it did not incur great dangers which had not arisen from its own interests, but from the interests of the important com-

munities with which it was linked. After indicating the difficulties which the Government would have to contend with in order to make a united empire similar to the United States, which Lord Salisbury described as a Zollverein or Kreisverein, he concluded with the statement that he could not summon a conference of colonial statesmen until a definite scheme of Imperial federation had been prepared.

Who Can it Mean?

A correspondent writing from Fredericton to the Royal Templar refers to the temperance sentiment in this city and province. The reference to some of the workers in opposition to the Scott Act is quite pointed; we wonder who the correspondent means? Part of the article is as follows:

"The temperance party of this Province has fought for and enforced the Scott Act; with their own money, raised by subscription, they have carried the war into the very heart and centre of the rum trade. In Northumberland, Westmorland and Charlottetown Counties, and especially in York County, as well as in that Banner City, Fredericton, they have displayed the pluck and courage of the hero. In three hotly contested elections has Fredericton held the fort. They have and still are placing behind the iron bars the rum-sellers, among whom are the proprietors of the leading hotels; all this in the face of and in spite of varied and complicated difficulties. Their cases were appealed to the higher courts, there to remain for more than a year undecided, so difficult do the judges find it to give judgment; made all the more complicated from the fact that the violators of law are defended by the eloquence and legal tact and ability of a Q. C., who superintends a flourishing Sabbath School, and is a member, if not the chief supporter, of one of the churches in that city, and holds a prominent place in the councils of one of the leading religious denominations of the Province; thus, it is supposed, making it doubly difficult for the courts. Your readers can readily see why there should be much public sympathy for the judges. Delays are said to be dangerous, but, in this case, it is decidedly safe for the rum-seller.

Lady Macdonald's Letter.

Lady Macdonald has written a letter of thanks to the chairman of liberal conservative caucus in acknowledgment of the resolution of condolence passed by the conservative members on the occasion of the death of Sir John, and which has been made public.

EARNSCLEIFF, OTTAWA, June 17.—I have received, and read, with a proud satisfaction the addresses you have forwarded to me from the conservative members of both houses of parliament, conveying in words that are each one a comfort and consolation to me their sense of my loss and their own.

Will you do me the favor to say to these gentlemen—my husband's true and devoted friends—with what a swelling heart I dwell on their living testimony to the greatness of him whose useful, kindly Christian life it will ever be our privilege to remember.

I thank these dear friends with tears—not those of sorrow, for such a life and such a death are beyond the reach of common sorrow—but with tears of gratitude and affection and acknowledgment of their love for, and faithfulness to, him, through many years and many battles.

Will you tell them from me—at some time when all can hear—that I, his widow, and broken-hearted, in my loneliness and desolation, venture to ask from them a last and lasting tribute to my husband's dear memory.

I ask that the tribute shall be a firm and united support to the policy and principles our great leader lived and died to maintain and carry out.

I appeal to them with all the power my words can convey to do now and in the future what they and I know would be my husband's wish and desire, could those lips, silent on earth for evermore, speak in this

or any other crisis of our country's history.

To stand side by side, shoulder to shoulder, regardless of irritation, self interest or seeming reverse, with no goal but Canada's success—to follow, in short, the splendid example left to us, and to carry out, with no sign of division or faltering, the plans and purposes that lay so near Sir John's heart.

I shall watch, so long as my life lasts, with earnest anxiety, the progress of public affairs in this country, as for the last twenty-five years I have been proud to do, and pray, as I have always prayed, that the Almighty Ruler of all men would of His mercy grant wisdom, foresight and firmness to the policy and counsels of the great conservative party.

Believe me,

Your sincere friend,

S. AGNES MACDONALD.

Fresbyterian Assembly.

The deliberations of the members of the Presbyterian Assembly have just closed at Kingston, Ont. Several important matters engaged the attention of the delegates. The temperance question was ably discussed and the firm stand previously taken by the Assembly was affirmed.

Mr. Fraser, of Nova Scotia, presented the report on temperance. The first part of the report asserted that the action of three successive general assemblies in favor of prohibition had now committed the church to that scheme. The second part was an estimate of the enormous evil of intemperance. Six thousand men died from intemperance every year. At any cost a traffic with such consequences should be suppressed. When the people were sufficiently educated in temperance ideas, as the committee believed was the case now, then was the time to ask for prohibition. The only objection urged by politicians to prohibition was that it meant a loss of revenue; but what was a loss of revenue, asked Mr. Fraser, with a sublime indifference to practical consideration. The report contained also, a plea for more perfect organization within the church of temperance work. In conclusion, it presented a number of resolutions to the assembly, of which the following was the most important:

That the general assembly, reaffirming the decision of past assemblies regarding the evil effects of the liquor traffic, and that it is contrary to the spirit of the gospel, asserts that nothing short of rigid prohibition will ever satisfy the assembly, and that the dominion authorities be required to enact such a law.

Rev. Mr. Coburn, in moving the adoption of the report, complained of the lack of temperance organizations in congregations, and said that the multiplicity of temperance societies in the communities

DOES NOT TEND TO STRENGTHEN

the cause of temperance. If they would band themselves together against the liquor traffic in the way they band themselves against each other, the temperance cause would be greatly advanced in the dominion. The church had not taken the deep interest in temperance which it should, and as members of the session they should keep a close oversight on this particular class of the church's work. He spoke of the advancement of the temperance sentiment within twenty years.

IS NOT READY FOR PROHIBITION, what right had the church to ask the country for prohibition. If the church is not ready, why is this so? Has there not been enough damage, enough death, and enough misery from the liquor traffic to provoke the church to rise as a whole and take her stand unanimously on the side of those who will educate them on the subject of prohibition.

The report was received and its clauses discussed seriatim. Around the above resolution most of the firing took place.

HALIFAXIAN'S BOMESHELL.

Rev. Allan Simpson, of Halifax, moved in amendment that the report was not adopted. Prohibition was not a live question. (Tumult among the prohibitionists.) "Prohibition," Mr. Simpson repeated, "is not a live question. No politician has taken it up, secondly, as far as I am aware, it has never touched the heart and life of the churches. The temper of the more fanatical prohibitionists was well displayed at this point by the effort to drown the speaker's voice. Making himself heard at length above the din of stamping feet and disapproving voices, Mr. Simpson stated that it would be self-satisfying on the part of the assembly to pass such a resolution.

Mr. Pringle seconded the amendment, but it was lost, only 11 members voting for it. The resolution was then carried by the same overwhelming vote.