

The Reporter

AND FREDERICTON ADVERTISER

Board of Works

1 Jan 91

Herman H. Pitts,
Editor and Proprietor.

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

100 per Annum
Vol. XLVII, No 14

The Use Of

Harsh, drastic purgatives to relieve constipation is a dangerous practice, and more liable to fasten the disease on the patient than to cure it. What is needed is a medicine that, in effectually opening the bowels, corrects the costive habit and establishes a natural daily action. Such an aperient is found in

Ayer's Pills,

which, while thorough in action, strengthen as well as stimulate the bowels and excretory organs.

"For eight years I was afflicted with constipation, which at last became so bad that the doctors could do no more for me. Then I began to take Ayer's Pills, and soon the bowels became regular and natural in their movements. I am now in excellent health."
—Win. H. DeLauncett, Dorset, Ont.

"When I feel the need of a cathartic, I take Ayer's Pills, and find them to be more

Effective

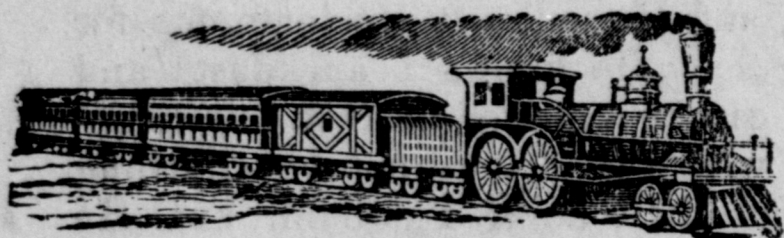
than any other pill I ever took."—Mrs. B. C. Grubb, Burwellville, Va.

"For years I have been subject to constipation and nervous headaches, caused by derangement of the liver. After taking various remedies, I have become convinced that Ayer's Pills are the best. They have never failed to relieve my bilious attacks in a short time; and I am sure my system retains its tone longer after the use of these Pills, than has been the case with any other medicine I have tried."—H. S. Sledge, Weimar, Texas.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

New Brunswick Division.

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

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS IN EFFECT OCT. 12th, 1890.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

6.20 A. M.—Express for Fredericton Junction, St. John and intermediate points. Vanceboro, Bangor, Portland, Boston and points West, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton and Woodstock.
10.30 a. m. For Fredericton Junction, St. John and points East.
3.15 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John, etc.

Returning to Fredericton.

From St. John, 6.30, 7.35 a. m.; 4.40 p. m.
Fredericton Junction, 8.10 a. m.; 12.10 a. m., 6.25 p. m.

McAdam Junction, 10.47 a. m.; 2.15 p. m.
Vanceboro, 10.25 a. m. 12.45 a. m.;
St. Stephen, 7.45, 10.15 a. m.
St. Andrews, 6.55 a. m.

ARRIVE IN FREDERICTON

9.20 a. m. 1.20, 7.20 p. m.

LEAVE GIBSON.

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

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

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

Hj 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 Brunswick Reporter.

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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, APRIL 8, 1891.

THE TAKING of the census all over the Dominion began on Monday last. It will likely be some weeks before it is completed. The full returns will not be ready to give the statistics of population in time to present to the Dominion House this year, so that no distribution bill will likely be presented.

THOSE PERSONS in opposition to Mr. Fellows taking his seat as a legislative councillor have not made very much out of it, from appearances. The Committee on Privileges have found no case against Mr. Fellows, and we presume, having sifted the matter quite thoroughly, and there being no mare's nest or boodle in it as they first imagined, the opposition will quietly drop the matter.

THE PARNELLITES have been overwhelmingly defeated in the recent elections in Ireland. In the Sligo election where they expected to win with a large majority they were "snowed under." It is quite evident that Parnell is gradually losing the confidence of the Irish people, and the result of these elections will be to knock out their hopes of that party in getting large supplies of money through the delegates who are now on their way, or have arrived in America on a begging expedition.

THE GOVERNMENT have introduced a bill this year to somewhat change the office of Queen's Printer and to follow the method adopted by the Nova Scotia government. The Royal Gazette and the different Departmental Reports will be published by tender, after the law comes into force. From the statements made by the Attorney General in the House it does not seem the intention of the government to make any change in the present incumbency of the office of Queen's Printer.

IT IS not likely to be said of this session of the legislature that there was very little of importance transacted. The bill for the abolition of the Legislative Council, that respecting the Public Printing, the changes in the Public Schools Act and the University of N. B., the importation of stock for the farmers are all important measures and will mark this session as of more than ordinary interest. The Government have already pushed many important measures through, and it is not at all probable that the session will last many days longer.

MR. C. H. LUGRIN having indicated his intention of leaving the province at an early date, the Government have appointed Mr. J. L. Inches to the office of Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Lugrin's large number of friends will learn with regret of his intention to change his residence from this country to that of the United States, but we have no doubt the inducements for the move were of such an advantageous nature that he felt it would be injudicious for him to remain. As a writer Mr. Lugrin has shown marked ability, which has become more than of local repute. The members of the press generally will wish him much success in his new home.

Mr. Inches takes the office of Secretary of Agriculture under favorable circumstances. He will doubtless receive the support of both government and opposition in his efforts to improve the agricultural interests of the province. His past experience as a practical farmer, and also as secretary, will stand him in good stead. Systematic and thorough in his business methods he will be well liked in the office.

Will Have to Go.

The Government have introduced the bill for abolishing the Legislative Council, and the wording of it would leave no doubts on the reader's mind that complete, entire and prompt abolition is the intention. The bill which has received so much discussion, and upon which the sincerity of the government has been impeached reads as follows:

An Act relating to the Legislative Council:—

"Be it enacted by the lieutenant governor, legislative council, and assembly, as follows:—

"1—The legislative council of the province is hereby abolished, and all instruments under the great seal appointing members to such council are vacated and annulled.

"2—Chapter 3 of the consolidated statutes of the 'constitution of the legislative council,' is hereby repealed.

"3—All legislative powers, jurisdiction and authority within the province which, under the British North America act or any other law, charter, ordinance or constitutional enactment has heretofore been vested in the lieutenant governor, legislative council and assembly shall be and are hereby vested in and exercisable by the lieutenant governor and the assembly to be hereafter designated the legislative assembly, and such powers may, and shall be, as fully exercised and enjoyed by the lieutenant governor and legislative assembly as the same are now exercised and enjoyed by the lieutenant governor, legislative council and assembly.

"4—All bills passed by the legislative assembly shall become law when sanctioned by the lieutenant governor, in the manner heretofore accustomed and all enactments shall be in the name of the lieutenant governor and legislative assembly.

"5—Notwithstanding the cancellation of their appointments, all persons who are members of the legislative council at the going into force of this act shall be entitled to retain for life the honors and dignities pertaining to such membership as fully as if this act had not been passed.

"6—The present clerk of the legislative council shall continue to be paid during life the same salary he now receives by warrant, in the usual manner, and the present assistant clerk shall be paid annually the sum of \$400 during his life."

The Manitoba Public Schools Act.

There seemed to be a determination on the part of the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical authorities of Quebec and Ontario to bring a pressure on the Dominion Government to disallow the Manitoba Public Schools Act. A pastoral letter was read in all the churches of the Province of Quebec, signed by Cardinal Taschereau and Archbishop Duhamel of Ottawa, Archbishop Fabre of Montreal, and eight bishops denouncing the Manitoba Act abolishing separate schools and calling upon Catholics to unite in the endeavor to have the law disallowed by the Dominion Government. The pastoral goes on to say: "It is 'our conscientious duty to expound to all the faithful of our province true doctrine touching the control, by the church, of the education of Catholic children in schools without entering into the domain of politics. We find it necessary to proclaim those principles and to ask for their application in the name of the

church. As citizens we might make concessions but as Catholics we have no such option. It is also the duty of all Catholics, of whatsoever party and whatever social position they may occupy, to insist that Catholic children shall be educated under the control of the church. It is treason to permit the persecution of church and spoliation of Catholic children. It is, therefore, everyone's duty to work and pray, each in his sphere of action, so that perfect justice may be obtained, without disturbing that peace which is necessary to the prosperity of the country."

Such language seems utterly unwarrantable in the light of the Free Schools law of our own province. There was bitter opposition to the enactment of such a law here, at first, but we believe very little friction has resulted, and any effort to interfere with its main principles would quickly bring down the force of public wrath on the party, political or sectarian, who would introduce such an idea.

It was not at all probable that the Government would think of disallowing the act, the time limit for which privilege expires on Saturday. Not only in Manitoba but in this province as well, would such an act on the part of the government have been unpopular.

According to a despatch received here on Monday the Government at its recent session accepted the report of the Minister of Justice on the Manitoba Education Act which recommends that the federal government do not interfere with the legislation of Manitoba abolishing the Roman Catholic separate schools and the official use of the French language in the legislature and courts of that province. The Manitoba act contains special provision for the protection of the minority in respect of education. The question of the constitutionality of the education act is now before the courts, and the future action of the government may safely be allowed to be held in abeyance pending decision of the courts, the case being similar to that of the New Brunswick school act.

War With Italy?

The King of Italy appears to have taken with great seriousness the killing of the Italians at New Orleans. With a precipitancy that is exceedingly rare in diplomatic transactions he has surprised the State Department by recalling his minister, Baron Fava, and virtually ending his diplomatic relations with this country, except through the American minister at Rome. How long that resource will remain it would be hard to say. Diplomatic etiquette—a terrible thing in its way—requires that when one country withdraws its minister under such circumstances as those under which Baron Fava takes his departure, the country thus slighted has little excuse for not doing likewise. When this is done the relations between the two countries are very strained indeed, and war is usually regarded as the probable sequel. It is true that the Italian charge d'affaires remains in Washington, but only for the transaction of routine business, such as the issuing of passports and the overseeing of Italian consuls in commercial matters. Our government is thus effectively cut off from negotiation with King Humbert, except through the American minister at Rome, at the very time when negotiation is most needed.

That the situation is very serious—nay critical—cannot be denied. A consideration of the circumstances, moreover, does not reveal any easy way out of the difficulty. Italy has virtually laid down her ultimatum—which is that the United States government shall give assurances that the persons known to have been implicated in the killing of the Italians at New Orleans shall be "brought to justice" by which the Italian government probably means that they shall be punished for murder. But the United States government cannot give any such assurances. The criminal aspects of the case come exclusively within the purview of the State courts of the sovereign State of Louisiana, and the United States cannot, without violation of the Constitution interfere. On the other hand, the government of King Humbert knows nothing of the State of

Louisiana, and cannot treat with it. It holds our Federal government responsible for the treatment of Italian subjects within either of the United States. Hence the peculiarly trying position of our government, unable as it is to deny that Italy has some cause for anger, yet equally unable to guarantee what depends upon a sovereignty practically independent of its own. If our government could even assure Italy that it believes the slayers of the Italians will be punished by the State courts of Louisiana it might placate the offended power, but such an assurance, if it were given, would be notoriously without value since nobody supposes that the courts of Louisiana will do any such thing.

Italy has certainly acted with undue haste in the matter, in not waiting to make sure that some of the men killed were Italian subjects. It has also been hasty in not waiting for the action of the grand jury and the courts. It may be true, and Baron Fava probably so informed his government, that those proceedings would be a farce, but Italy had no right to assume in advance that they would be. At the same time, it cannot be denied that Italy can make out a very strong case. Here were some Italians charged with a crime, and formally acquitted, justly or unjustly, by an American court. The Italian government, therefore, is diplomatically justified in assuming that they were innocent. But after their acquittal, and while they were still under the protection of the law, they were killed by a mob of citizens large numbers of whom are known. The Italian government will probably decline to go behind the returns to inquire whether the legal verdict was a just one or not. It will simply rest on the jury's "not guilty," assuming that its subjects, while under protection of the law were murdered, and demand that the known perpetrators be punished. Of course the State of Louisiana will never voluntarily consent to this, and it cannot be compelled to unless by force. It is unquestionably an awkward situation in which our government finds itself. The best hope is that it may be proved that all the Italians who were killed had been naturalized as American citizens. In that case of course Italy would have no standing.

In conclusion, Italy has a most powerful navy, and if war should result—heaven forbid—it would be a very lively war indeed. Of course, there can be no question among Americans of the final outcome. The United States would finally be victorious, but at a fearful cost.—
Boston Globe.

At St. Stephen.

On Friday last the Presbytery of St. John met in the Presbyterian church at St. Stephen when Rev. John Anderson, B. D., was inducted into the pastoral charge of the church there. Among those present were Rev. J. A. McLean, of Harvey, acting moderator; Rev. Dr. Macrae of St. John; Rev. Mr. Hawley of St. James; and Judge Stevens of St. Stephen, and Mr. L. W. Johnston of Fredericton, elders. After constitution of Presbytery, Rev. Mr. Hawley conducted divine service, preaching from 1st Peter i., 5th. In the absence of Rev. Mr. Gunn, Judge Stevens related the steps that had been taken after which the moderator, having asked Rev. Mr. Anderson the usual questions, the presbytery welcomed him. Rev. Dr. Macrae then addressed the minister and Rev. Mr. McLean addressed the congregation completing the induction service. During the service the choir rendered some excellent music. The presence of Rev. Mr. McCully of the Congregational church, Calais, and Rev. Mr. Goucher of the Baptist church, and Rev. R. W. Weddall of the Methodist church St. Stephen added to the pleasure of the occasion. The further work of the presbytery was the reception of a call from St. Paul's church Fredericton, to Rev. D. McGregor, of Amherst, Nova Scotia which was sustained and commissioner appointed to further the interests of St. Paul's church. At the conclusion of the meeting the Presbytery adjourned to Elder Memorial Hall where the congregation had already assembled, each person being presented to the new pastor, Judge Stevens made an address of welcome to which Rev. Mr. Anderson replied; coffee and cake were served.

The Bill presented to the House by Mr. Colter from the Board of School Trustees in amendment of chapter 65 of "Schools" has passed both branches of the Legislature.