

WAS IT WISE?

We think it much to be regretted that Prof. Stockley should have obtained a year's leave of absence from his chair in the university, and our regrets are felt in some measure on personal grounds, but chiefly we own because of the injurious effect it may have upon the interests of the college. It does not appear to us that the university can afford to allow its professors to take up or cast aside their duties at discretion, and either fill their chairs personally or by deputy as they may choose. The standing of the college must necessarily suffer in character and prestige in consequence, and it will be impossible to resist the suspicion that in the highest institution of learning in the province, the exalted work of the higher education of the sons of New Brunswick, is not entered upon for its own sake, but is only taken up or retained until some other occupation offers, promising better pecuniary results. This is one of the causes which in a larger measure cripple the work of the common schools and impairs their value; but if harmful in the common schools it must be simply ruinous to the university. College life, it may be conceded, has not developed in the province the type of vigorous manhood which it has produced and is producing in other countries. Britain, but we have not hitherto despaired of our future in this regard. We shall look upon the prospect as utterly hopeless, however, if the professors, who as college men, are presumed to have cultivated a high ideal themselves, are not above running away from their college work to take up for a time a purely business engagement because it promises to be more remunerative, with the intention of coming back and resuming their professional functions. To edit a new edition of the "Herald" is a New York publishing house is not an undertaking of such scholastic importance that a man would be justified in regarding the other considerations involved as of secondary value. We have hoped that the day might come when our university would do for New Brunswick, in a larger measure than at present, what the public schools and universities of Britain have done and are doing for the mother country. Eton and Harrow, Oxford and Cambridge turn out the young men who give to England the restless energy, capacity and patriotic ardor which overcome every obstacle and increase her ever expanding dominion. The boys and men of Eton and Oxford, trained to physical endurance as well as in intellectual culture, animated by manly principle and inspired with confidence in their own law, have before them the savages of Asia, Africa and throughout the world, organize government, open the doors for trade, introduce civilization and in short make themselves the rulers of mankind. The men who have trained, cultivated and developed the youthful energies of this race have not been wanting in enthusiastic devotion to their work and, we may depend upon it, could not have been enticed away from their responsibilities and duties by any offers of more pecuniary advantage.

Naturally the question will be asked: Who is responsible for this action on the part of Prof. Stockley? and while we think it a proper subject for inquiry, we do not feel so much interested in it as we do in the results likely to follow, and the condition of what it is, in some degree at all events, the evidence. We presume, however, that primarily Prof. Stockley himself is answerable. It was no doubt open to Prof. Stockley to separate himself from the university at the close of any term, and no one could or would have complained, much as it might have been regretted, had the professor accepted an engagement in another college and retired altogether from this one. It is the consideration that Prof. Stockley's work among his classes could not have been a labor of love, that his heart has not been in the endeavor to stimulate the intellectual ambition and vigorous manhood of the young men of our province, which we regard as one of the painful features of this occurrence. It may be that the responsibility for the existing state of things rests chiefly upon the president. The senate was convened by him, it is true, to consider Prof. Stockley's application for leave of absence; but not until the question has been practically decided at all events, until it is known by Prof. Stockley that he has Dr. Harrison's approval, and until he has actually arranged for a substitute. Under such circumstances there could be no other alternative for the senate than to assent to the proposal or summarily relieve the professor of his duties. The latter would have been a difficult thing to do, if it be true that Prof. Stockley left the province knowing Dr. Harrison's mind on the subject, and in reasonable expectation that his application would be granted. With the best feelings towards the professor and all connected with the university, we conclude that a great error of judgment has been committed, and we answer the question at the head of this article, that in our opinion it was a most unwise proceeding on the part of all concerned, first on the part of the professor to apply for leave of absence upon such a ground, and next on the part of the president or senate to have acceded to the application. We trust it may not be possible for such a thing to occur again.

The promptness with which Mr. Timmerman kept his pledge to meet the reasonable wishes of the people of Fredericton, in regard to train service, is very much appreciated by the citizens. A prominent merchant suggests that if the general superintendent will suggest to the officials in the Fredericton station that a little courtesy is at all times desirable and costs nothing, there would be not much to complain of so far as railway matters are concerned.

A Rumor is in circulation in the upper provinces to the effect that a dissolution of the house of commons and a general election may be looked for this autumn. The report is vague and cannot be traced to any reliable source; but both the Mail and the Globe of Toronto think there is sufficient probability in it to utter a note of warning to their respective friends to be ready. Rumor also states a fall session of parliament as probable.

If you want to know how many synonyms there are for the word "successful," read the Sun's and Gleaner's articles on the attorney general. We call a bouquet of epithets in another column. Are they not fragrant? What kind of soil must it be in which they flourish? All these and many more such terms simply imply that Mr. Blair has been successful, and his slanders have not.

"SNEAKY AND SHIFTY."

The above are the two elegant terms applied to the attorney general this week by those twin brothers in misery, the Sun and Gleaner. "Sneaky" is the euphemism epithet selected by the Sun; while "shifty" is the choice of the Gleaner. It is manifest that these kindred spirits which are so plainly intending to "shine" and "gleam" for all will never again be happy so long as the Blair government survives the deadly shock of their fierce assaults, and it is truly sad to see how very badly they feel about it, so badly indeed that they cannot resist the temptation to be rude and vulgar and call names. Now every body knows that it is only politicians, sordid by disappointment and bitter over the hopelessness of the outlook for them, who call names and it is very conclusive evidence that their case is weak. We all can call names, anybody, if he will descend to it, can be vulgar, and therefore to the friends of the government no more reassuring exhibition can be afforded. Then again, "sneaky" and "shifty" introduce a little variety into the opposition nomenclature. The usual adjectives were growing stale and palling upon the appetites even of the regular members of the party.

We think it due to the brace of editors, whose united genius has discovered the attorney general's new qualities, that they should be permitted to join the intellectual forces in a sort of professional co-partnership, and we therefore duly announce that the new firm of Messrs. "Sneaky" and "Shifty" will hereafter furnish from their several offices in St. John's Fredericton a full and varied assortment of unfounded and slanderous charges against the attorney general for periodical reproduction in the opposition press. We have called some of the phrases and epithets applied heretofore by this firm, Mr. Blair, and spread them before our readers, that some idea may be formed of the many-sidedness and versatility of York's representative: He is despicacious and unscrupulous, ungrateful, selfish, crafty, tyrannical, dishonest, a traitor, an embezzler, a seller of public contracts, a tyrant, corrupt, tricky, extravagant, sneaky, cold-blooded, reckless, a bulldozer, shifty, wasteful, false, a contemptible trickster, an atrocious humbug, base, cowardly, disreputable, rash, unfeeling, etc., etc. These are a few of the most unmeaning and complimentary epithets we question very much if there is a person in the province, not an inmate of the dominion establishment at Dorchester, to whom the same flattering phrase would be likely to be applied.

What the firm of Messrs. "Sneaky" and "Shifty" complain of this week is that the Victoria election was brought on upon such short notice, and not only was it hurried on, but Mr. Blair was guilty of the sneaky and shifty maneuver of so framing the election law as to permit of the outrage being perpetrated. It will not be of any interest to the Sun or Gleaner editors to know it, but we will inform them that neither Mr. Blair nor his government had anything to do with framing the law in the election law as it stands in force before Mr. Blair came into power. So much for the sneaky and shifty maneuver. Then we are gravely told that the people of Victoria county have not been afforded sufficient opportunity to select a candidate to oppose Mr. Blair. As three months have elapsed since the vacancy occurred through Mr. Blair's resignation, it would almost seem that if the opposition had bestirred itself, some slight preparation might have been made for the contest, and although Messrs. "Sneaky" and "Shifty" are not ready to admit this, we have known that an election would soon take place, the electors of the county must have been better informed.

CHILD WIVES IN INDIA.

It is a striking tribute to the beneficence and civilizing influence of English rule in India that there is growing up among the people themselves a very strong feeling against the Hindu practice of child marriages. The custom of infant marriage, which means the setting apart of children of tender years to become later the actual wives of the person to whom they have been married in infancy, is so deeply rooted and universal a custom that it has been thought dangerous for the government to meddle with it. The age at which children are forced to marry seems shocking to our ideas. It is a common thing for little girls of ten years and upwards to become martyrs to this cruel system. Mr. Balabhai, a very enlightened native Indian who has been devotedly laboring to remove this greatest of all social curses, states that girls of twelve and thirteen, as a very frequent occurrence, have to bear the burdens of wifehood and motherhood, and he adds "that a few of these married martyrs succumb to the shock of the first childbirth." If a wife become a widow, even though while an infant, a widow she must remain all her days. One of the forms of girl marriage is "marrying girls to the gods," which practically means the betrothal of both the boy and girl to the Hindu priests. It is not to be wondered at there should be wide spread physical and moral degradation prevailing among hundreds of thousands of families in India. Mr. Balabhai says better days are dawning. The educated and intelligent natives of India are themselves petitioning for a law fixing the minimum age of girl marriages at fourteen years. Some of the native chiefs are not only in favor of this social reform but have introduced it of their own free will. The supreme court has not interfered further than to collect information and endeavor to create an enlightened public opinion, in which it seems to be succeeding.

WE CAN HOLD OUR OWN.

A lot of very cheap talk is being indulged in by certain Canadian papers at the expense of Ernest Wiman. The Sun says in his paper in the North American Review, entitled "The Capture of Canada," Has the Sun read the article? We don't believe it; for even such a hide-bound partisan as our contemporary would find it difficult not to accept every line in that very valuable paper, the intention of which is to show that the military conquest of Canada is practically impossible, and annexation not a live question, while the only capture of Canada possible is the development of its immense resources by American capital. Mr. Wiman shows what is only beginning to be understood across the border, that the commerce of Canada is of more importance to the United States than that of the United States to Canada. The meanest kind of a Canadian is the one, who the moment commercial union, unrestricted reciprocity or anything of the kind is mooted, cries out that a surrender of the dominion is contemplated. Canada has as much to get of her neighbor in a commercial partnership as she has to receive. If we need their market for their capital, they equally need our products and resources; but there are a lot of narrow gauge people, who judge their country by themselves, and believe, or profess to believe, that we must continue in the condition of a poor relative of somebody, if not England then the United States. Canada is strong enough to stand alone, rich enough in natural resources to become the peer of

any country; but it is cursed with a lot of people of whom the Sun is an exponent. We decline to believe that the Sun speaks for its party in this matter. The majority of conservatives are undoubtedly patriotic, and the Sun is not.

POLITICS IN VICTORIA.

Our advice from Victoria county point to the election of Mr. Baird by a very large majority. Mr. Porter's political position will not bear examination. In January last he claimed to be a supporter of the government. The opposition counted him as such and hailed his defeat as an opposition victory. To-day he is the opposition candidate, condemning what he approved of in January. He is not a man who can be trusted. It is not often that a gentleman manages to be on both sides during a single session. It is only an accident in this case. Mr. Porter is not really opposed to anything except Mr. Baird. When he thought Mr. Baird was disaffected towards the administration, he was in favor of it; and when he found that he was mistaken and that Mr. Baird was friendly to the government, he at once pronounced himself in opposition. Mr. Porter is a gentleman who is everything by turns and nothing long.

In this respect he is a good deal like the gentlemen who make up the opposition in the legislature. They have made a great deal of talk about the stampage, for example. It is a fact not questioned by any one, that the opposition were willing to reduce the stampage much more than the government has allowed it. Had Messrs. Hanington, Stockton, Alward and the rest had their way, the stampage would now be 80 cents a barrel. Mr. Porter will ask the voters to vote against Mr. Baird and the local government for having reduced the stampage to \$1, and to vote for him, Porter, that he may go to the legislature and support the men who wanted to reduce the stampage to 80 cents. The electors of Victoria will be guilty of no such absurdity.

The course of the government in respect to the stampage will commend itself to every thinking man. The North Shore counties were deluged with a stampage reduced. The opposition members were willing, if the government were turned out, to reduce it to 80 cents; the government, seeing that owing to the large cut of lumber the revenue would be large enough to meet the public service if the stampage were reduced to 80 cents, a 1000, agreed to make such a reduction, and appointed a commission, consisting of Messrs. Randolph, Ritchie and Todd, to examine into the whole question and see what is best to be done about it. Mr. Baird approved of this. What would the electors of Victoria have had him do? Do they think he should have agreed to the reduction to 80 cents at all times to come? Was it not wise to agree to the temporary reduction to \$1 and the thorough investigation of the whole subject by a competent commission? He had to do one thing or the other. Did he not choose the wiser course by choosing the latter?

Some of Mr. Porter's friends, we do not say Mr. Porter himself for he is probably more discreet, are asking the electors to vote against Mr. Baird because of the fishery regulations. Mr. Baird and the local government have no more to do with the fishery regulations than the man in the moon. The regulations were made by the federal government and enforced there. There is not a warden on the river appointed by or in the pay of the local government; not a man is prevented from taking a salmon by anything the local government has done. It is really too bad that there has been so much misrepresentation on this subject. Perhaps people do not understand it. The law, which allows a land owner to control the fishing in front of his land, was not introduced by the local or the Dominion government. It is as old as the constitution of England. It is the same law as that which says that a man may not cut his neighbor's trees, or his grass or commit any other trespass. Every land owner on the Tobique, whether he is a member of the N. B. railway company, or a settler on a farm, has this right, except in one or two cases where it has been reserved. The man who owns a hundred acres can warn off trespassers just as the man who owns a hundred thousand can. The regulations against spearing and netting made by the Dominion government and the local government had nothing whatever to do with them. They were made years before the local government came into power. The local government has not taken away even the smallest fraction of the rights of the people to fish for salmon.

The only thing which the local government has done was to reserve four roads on all ungranted lots fronting on streams. This does not apply to lands already granted, consequently there are not five people in the county of Victoria who it affects. Every member of the legislature, opposition as well as government supporters, favored this reserve, and if the government were turned out to-morrow there would be no change in the law in this respect.

The opposition in other parts of the province are attacking the local government because it proposes, with the consent of the local people, to build the Tobique Valley railway. In Mr. Porter prepared to help the opposition prevent this needed aid from being given? He may say he is not; but if he is going to be true to his opposition friends he should be prepared to oppose a railway to the Valley railway. We are not surprised at this. It is not a matter for astonishment that a gentleman, who is first on one side and then on the other in his anxiety to get elected, should be willing to promise to oppose the granting of aid to this railway, if by so doing he can get help in his election from the opposition. It is well known that Mr. Porter has no special interest in the Tobique Valley.

What have the people of Grand Falls, Drummond, and Andover, of Perth to gain by playing into the hands of the opposition? They cannot defeat the government, even if they want to, which they do not, by defeating Mr. Baird. There is no principle at stake of which Mr. Porter is the champion. If there were should say "stand by your principles no matter what is the consequence," but as the question before the electors is simply whether they shall be represented by a gentleman in sympathy with the government or by one who will lend his aid to the opposition, if they are plotting and scheming to get into office, they will choose the former. To the average elector in any county, it is a matter of absolute indifference who form the government, provided the administration of affairs is honest and efficiently conducted. So far as Victoria is concerned, it has nothing to complain of in respect to the manner in which it has been treated by the government, and in regard to the honesty with which affairs are administered, it is only necessary to say that after months spent in investigation, the opposition have not unearthed a single scandal.

IS ELECTROCUSSION A FAILURE?

Now that it is all over and the "experts" have been heard and the doctors have told their stories, people are beginning to think that perhaps electrocution is not much of a failure after all. But then there is only one man whose opinion would be really conclusive, and that is Kemmler, and he is hardly in a position to tell us what he thinks about it. A howl was to be expected. The killing of conscripts may not be an altogether unprofitable spectacle. Killing is killing any way you look at it, and until the law is as merciful to human brutes as it is to the four-legged variety and chloroform then, executions will always be more or less horrible. There may be some objections, not made at first sight, to the use of chloroform or some such agent, but it would be the most merciful method. If society must take the life of one of its members occasionally for its own protection, it is not doubly felt to be due to itself and to the unfortunate victim, that his death should be attended with the least chance of torture as possible, and when one comes to think of it, he will admit that to devise a method, which shall be sure, prompt and not unnecessarily cruel, is no easy matter.

The Nunn is no longer dead to John Henry Newman. The "kindly light" which he followed through his four score years, has at length led him home. Around his life all differences of faith and creed are lost, and only the fragrant memory of a pure, unselfish life remains. The school was closed and a ship in the harbor, which was christened in honor of the Roman Catholic church by the death of her distinguished son. Although for intellectual reasons he felt compelled to identify himself with a denomination, his work and influence are the common property of humanity. His heart was wider than all creeds. The prelate is lost in the grandeur of the man.

LORD DUNLO'S DIVORCE CASE.

Evidence of the Petitioner - A Sweet-scented Aristocrat - Tale of His Own Dishonor. At a quarter past ten Lady Dunlop, accompanied by a female friend, came into court, and occupied a seat at the solicitor's table. Lord Dunlop shortly afterwards put in an appearance, and sat under his counsel, Sir Charles Russell. Great interest was manifested in the proceedings, and the court was crowded with spectators. Sir C. Russell, in opening the case for the petitioner, said Lord Dunlop sought a divorce from his wife. The respondent denied the charge of improper conduct and pleaded that there was any it was brought about by the connivance or consent of her husband. The court then denied the charge. The petitioner was the eldest son of the Earl of Clancarty, and was a young man, attaining his majority in the month of December, 1889. The respondent was his sister in point of age, and very much his junior. The respondent was a young woman, who had been married to the petitioner in the month of May of 1889 at the Court House and places of that kind, and they speedily became intimate. The lady at that time was living at 63, Avenue Road, St. John's Wood, which place the petitioner occupied for his residence. The respondent had a considerable portion of the night. The petitioner's position was this. His father had desired that he should follow at some time in the army, and was anxious to obtain a commission for him, but it was necessary for him to pass certain examinations. He failed, and in the beginning of 1889, anxious that he should not abandon a military career, his father procured for him an appointment in the militia. The service was to begin on the 21st May, but the petitioner was unable to attend. He had been enjoying himself in the society of the respondent in London and Brighton. His father, hoping that change would do him good, and fearing that he had got into bad society in London, but knowing nothing about his habits, sent him to a journeyman tailor to send a journeyman to the town to improve his education. For that purpose Lord Clancarty entered into arrangements with a Mr. Robinson, of Cambridge University, to accompany the petitioner. It was on the 19th July, at the Carlton club, that Lord Clancarty first became aware that his son had on the 10th July previous gone through the ceremony of marriage with the respondent at a registrar's office. In point of fact, Lord Dunlop was not at that time of age, wanting six or seven months of his majority, and he was speaking the assent of his father, which had been obtained to the marriage.

The knowledge of this marriage reached Lord and Lady Clancarty all the more to send their son abroad. They did not know much about this lady, but, nevertheless, they were sorely grieved at this alliance, and insisted that, at any rate during the remainder of his minority, they should go abroad. On the 15th of July the petitioner and Mr. Robinson sailed for Australia, but before leaving Lady Dunlop wrote to her husband giving her consent to his going, or, at any rate, expressing the opinion that, in the circumstances, it was better for both, of them that he should go. The respondent was charged with undue intimacy with a person of the name of Wertheimer, who was the son of a well known dealer in bric-a-brac in Bond Street, and it became very important, in view of the evidence which would be laid before the jury, to consider the conduct of this lady and gentleman before the marriage. They met in the month of August, 1888, the respondent was on intimate terms with the petitioner. She had previous to that made the acquaintance of a man named Weston, and in July, 1888, this man Weston was undergoing a sentence of imprisonment for conspiracy and fraud. During his confinement in prison it was undisputed that Lady Dunlop became acquainted with the co-respondent, because in July, 1888, she was living under the protection of Wertheimer. A child was born to her on July 25, 1888 and was registered as the son of Weston. Afterwards the respondent and co-respondent travelled together to Trouville and Paris, sleeping in the same hotel, having apartments close to one another. In the autumn of 1888, they returned to London, when the respondent was with her baby and nurse occupied apartments in Hanover-square. Mr. Wertheimer then conducted himself as a man who was keeping the lady, constantly seeing her and paying the expenses. Later on in the autumn of 1888, the co-respondent took the respondent to a house in Grosvenor-square, where they lived together with the respondent or visited her from time to time. This was continued up to the spring of 1889, which was the time the respondent first met Lord Dunlop. So far as he (Sir C. Russell) was able to form a judgment, the respondent was not a woman of any high character, and she was living with the respondent or visited her from time to time. The letters he wrote to her on the voyage showed that he was deeply

attached to her, they being of an affectionate character. After he left, Lady Dunlop was constantly in the society of the co-respondent, he meeting her at the stage-door of the mulla-halls where she was engaged, and being with her at 63, Avenue Road, he, however, not sleeping there. After a time they were watched, and evidence obtained, but it was not until after some time had elapsed that he consented to sign the divorce petition.

Lord Dunlop, the petitioner, said that he was the eldest son of the Earl of Clancarty. He came of age on the 29th December last. He made the acquaintance of the respondent about the end of April, 1889, or the beginning of May. At that time she was playing at the Empire Theatre. The marriage took place at the Registry Office on the 10th July, 1889. Some little time previously his father had made arrangements for him to go a lengthened tour with Mr. Robinson. After the marriage they went to the Victoria Hotel. "I saw my father a couple of days afterwards. And after that interval I sailed with Mr. Robinson to Australia. Lady Dunlop was earning about £1,500 a year. She used to sing with her sister at various music halls. When I left her it was with the intention of returning to her, and I told her so. She was willing under the circumstances that I should go, and we corresponded with each other.

Cross examined by Mr. Lockwood, Q. C. - Witness first met Miss Bilton in April or May, 1889. He subsequently met her frequently at dinner about twelve or fifteen times in May or June. He once dined with her at 63, Avenue Road. He did not recollect in June saying to his wife that he wished to make the acquaintance of Wertheimer. He might have done so. He had no reason in particular for making the acquaintance of Wertheimer. He did not know her was a friend of Miss Bilton. When first did you know that Wertheimer was a friend of Miss Bilton? - After my marriage.

Will you swear that? - I will not swear positively. Miss Bilton spoke of Wertheimer as being an acquaintance who pestered her when you stated that your friends were trying to persuade you not to marry her? - Yes.

It is a fact that your friends were trying to persuade you not to marry her? - Yes. He might have heard it hinted that Wertheimer had been living with Miss Bilton. He also knew there had been a friendship with Weston. He never provided his wife with any money. Who thought she would leave at the same time. He paid the hotel bill up to the time of his leaving. Do you know the salary that her and her sister were then earning jointly was £10 a week? - I did not know that. I understood she should have over £1,000 per annum.

Who told you that? - I have no recollection who told me - perhaps some one of my friends. Do you really mean to say that that is the only information you had as to the means of subsistence your wife had - through gossip? - She told me she should get extra engagements.

Is it true that Lord Clancarty had made a bargain with you, that if you went abroad alone he would find you money to get you a house to live in when you came back? - No. What bargain had your father made with you? - He made no bargain at all he told me to go. (Laughter).

To leave your wife alone? - Yes. Do you mean there has been a suggestion between your father and yourself with regard to money? - My father has spoken about money matters.

And that the money he was to provide was to depend upon whether you left your wife or not? - Yes. Did she not implore you not to leave her? - Yes.

Had the letters you wrote to your wife expressed the feelings you entertained towards your wife? - Quite true. He never gave instructions to anyone to institute proceedings. Had written a letter stating that he did not believe a word of these charges. He had perfect confidence in Mr. Robinson. He signed the petition praying for a dissolution of marriage prior to his departure for Australia. He does not believe the charges at the time, but he had sworn that he did. He did not tell his wife about it, because he thought the whole thing might be a mistake, and there was no good bothering about it. He considered his conduct honorable under the circumstances. At that time he had considerable debts.

Were you influenced in signing that petition owing to your father paying off your debts? - He never told me he had. But in one of your letters you say that your debts are "as numerous as the hairs on your head." (Laughter). - I do not remember his paying off. I have had no communication with my wife after the petition was filed.

Witness understood Mr. Wertheimer was the landlord of the house in Avenue Road. Did you see Mr. Wertheimer's horse and cab during the time you visited the house? - He used the horse and cab, but he was under the impression that they were Miss Bilton's, and that the house was Miss Bilton's, and that the servants were Miss Bilton's.

Did you ask her how much she was earning? - I did not ask her. I had heard what people generally earned. Did you take a little more interest in your wife than in other people? - Yes. Why, if you are telling the truth, didn't you make some little inquiry as to what her means were? - I understood her earnings amounted to about £1,000 a year or over. I do not recollect her coming to see herself.

When you got married why didn't you stay at the house in Avenue Road if you thought it was Miss Bilton's instead of going to an hotel? - As I was shortly going abroad it was much more convenient to go to an hotel. Although you thought she had a house there with her own servants? - She preferred the hotel.

Do you mean to say that this lady was earning sufficient money to provide such a house as that with horses, carriage, and servants? - That idea was running through my head, (Laughter).

his father had paid any of his debts, it was nothing to do with the present case. A waiter from the hotel de Paris, Trouville, gave evidence, through an interpreter, of Mr. Wertheimer and a lady staying there in the autumn of 1889. He recognized the co-respondent as the gentleman who stood up in court. Upon Lady Dunlop doing the same the witness said, "I recognize her very little, because they alter so." (Laughter).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST STORED,  
-AND-  
For Sale Low,  
HUNGARIAN,  
HARVEST MOON,  
ONYX,  
AND SEA GEM

FLOURS,  
Beans,  
Barbadoes Molasses, &c.

A FULL LINE OF  
GROCERS SUNDRIES  
Always in Stock.

A. F. Randolph & Son.  
July 26th.

LIMERICK & DUNCAN,  
TINSMITHS,  
GASFITTERS AND PLUMBERS,  
YORK ST., FREDERICTON, N. B.

DEAR SIR, I beg to inform the public in general that we have purchased the business of A. Limerick & Co., and are prepared to do all manner of the above work intrusted to them.

PLUMBING is all in different branches. **BEST AND FINEST** fitted up in the most approved style. **CIN, COPPER, LEAD, SHEET AND GALVANIZED IRON** work of the best quality.

A full stock of **TINWARE** constantly on hand, including **CRAMERS, MILK PAILS AND PANS**, which we are selling cheaper than the cheapest.

**BREASTING** done in all its branches with neatness and dispatch.

**GIVE US A CALL.** We charge nothing to show our goods.

**JOHN R. LIMERICK, GEORGE N. DUNCAN.**  
Telephone 166.  
Fredericton, May 1, 1890

**Coal Tar.**  
FROM NEW YORK.

**10 BARRELS BEST AMERICAN COAL TAR.** CHESTNUT & SONS.

**SOLD AT HALL'S BOOK STORE.**

**CAW'S DASHAWAY FOUNTAIN PEN.**

A Double-Feed Fountain Pen that Never Fails.

Caw's "Dashaway" Pen.

In this age of strife and hurry, when each individual is trying to outstrip his neighbor in the race for success, it is important that who wish to write should be possessed of the most modern appliances to accomplish their purpose. These pens apply particularly to those engaged in the profession, and mercantile pursuits whose attention has been attracted to the merits of Caw's DASHAWAY FOUNTAIN PEN.

Any good writing or copying ink may be used, and one filling will write from forty to fifty pages of foolscap. It can be carried in the pocket ready for use any time, and will not dry up or become stiff, as soon as touched to paper the ink begins to flow by ordinary friction and the action of the pen in writing.

Books, accounts, and letters written with this pen have a uniform color of ink on every page and whole, because the ink is fresh and laid on most evenly than with a dip pen.

It is the simplest, cleanest, neatest and most easily managed of all the fountain pens.

The "hard rubber" is incompressible, and with a gold nib is enabled to write on any surface, and will not be scratched or injured by the use of a pen-knife.

A Letter from Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States.

"I have used the 'Dashaway' fountain pen, which I find to be the best I have ever used. Thinking you for her use. Thanking you for your attention, I am,

Very truly yours, BENJ. HARRISON.

Opinions of the Press.

"Evening Post." - Caw's "Dashaway" surpasses all the rest.

"The Herald." - Certainly nothing can be had for the money that will afford so much profit and satisfaction as Caw's "Dashaway" pen.

"The Freeman." - The "Dashaway" can be depended on as an all-round pen, suitable for all mercantile, military, and newspaper men, who are in need of a pen that will not dry up or become stiff, as soon as touched to paper the ink begins to flow by ordinary friction and the action of the pen in writing.

"The Times." - The "Dashaway" has a stylograph, but a regular 14-carat gold nib attached to a fountain pen, and it is fitted to any hand and does for the writer just what the ordinary ball-point pen does for the writing machine, and what the writing machine does for the traveler.

"The World." - It is an amazingly simple construction, and so far as our experience goes, never goes out of order.

Hall's Book Store.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Fire Insurance of Every Description at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

WM. WILSON, Agent.

Turnip Sower.

FOR SALE CHEAP. 1. TURNIP - SOWER. BY R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

SPRING, 1890.  
**JOHN J. WEDDALL**  
204 QUEEN STREET.  
We are Showing Magnificent Lines of

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS,  
LATEST STYLES.

**BLACK - DRESS - SILKS,**  
RELIABLE MAKES.

COTTON GOODS  
Sateens, Drilletts, Gingham, Prints, Pongees, &c.

JACKET CLOTHS  
Plain and Brocaded Patterns.

**JOHN J. WEDDALL.**  
Fashion Sheets and Catalogues free.

New Brunswick Foundry and Machine Shop.

Improved Rotary Saw Mills, Mill Machinery, Enclosed Gear Mowers, Threshers, Stoves and Furnaces, Railway Castings.

One 50 Horse-power Buckeye Engine on Hand. One Rotary Saw Mill on hand.

**212**

**NEW PARASOLS,**  
STYLISH HANDLES.

Surah Silk, China Silk, Black Satin Merveilloux, Black Dress Silks, Black Royal Silk,

**NEW LACE CURTAINS,**

Scrim and Art Muslins, Black Hose, Colored Hose, Black Cashmere Hose, Colored Cashmere Hose,

**NEW - DRESS - COLORE.**

**JOHN HASLIN.**

Thursday, August 14th.

Thursday, August 14th.

Thursday, August 14th.

**NOTE THE DATE.**

**DEVER BROS.**  
Midsummer Sale.

LANTERNS - WHOLESALE. LANTERNS - RETAIL.

Parlour Suites, Bedroom Setts, Centre Tables, and Silverware for presents.

**LEMONT & SONS,**  
House Furnishers.

ASSURED, 1ST JANUARY, 1889, - \$30,722,809.50  
ASSURED IN CANADA, " " 870,525.67

Fire Insurance of Every Description at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.