THE HERALD.

FREDERICTON, APRIL 14, 1890.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. BLAIR.

Dr. Atkinson at the instigation of Mr. Gregory formulated a charge against the attorney general of having corruptly received money from James D. Leary in consideration of the award to him of the St. John dock contract, the money to be used in the York election. This is the charge which Dr. Atkinson thought he was making, but the phraseology of the resolution was such that a committee appointed under it would have a roving commission to enquire into all matters relating to the dock contract. While it may be admitted that the latter is a legitimate subject of enquiry, it cannot with any show of fairness be contended that it ought to be gone into in connection with a charge of personal corruption against Mr. Blair, except so far as it bears directly upon that charge. This was the view taken by the large majority of the assembly and the committee appointed is confined to the issue which Dr. Atkinson intended to raise and thought he was raising, but which his political mentor, who framed the resolution surrounded with matter foreign altogether to it. The opposition in and out of the house have pretended to believe that this is an effort to "burk" the enquiry. They know better; and a little consideration will show how unfounded such a pretence is.

No graver charge can be preferred against a public man than that he corruptly entered into a contract for a public work. The leader of the opposition expressed surprise that Mr. Blair met the charge with warmth. What Mr. Hanington's idea of such things may be we do not profess to know; but if Mr. Blair had not shown indignation at so unwarranted an attack he would have exhibited a lack of honorable instincts. It will be conceded that the charge is a grave one. It is also a personal one. These are the words in which it is preferred:

Resolved, That M. C. Atkinson, a member of this house, having stated in his place that he is creditably informed and believes that he can establish, by satisfactory evidence that in anticipation of the general provincial elections held in January last, an agreement was entered into by the Hon. Andrew G. Blair, attorney general and leader of the government, and one James D. Leary and other persons interested in the making by and procuring from the government to said J. D. Leary a contract for the construction of docks and harbor improvements in the city of St. John, whereby the said J. D. Leary, by himself and his agents or such other persons, agreed to furnish a large sum of money to assist and aid the said Andrew G. Blair and his colleagues in securing their elections and the election of some of his supporters, in consideration that the provincial government would enter into and deliver to the said J. D. Leary, or in his name, a contract for the construction of certain dock and harbor improvements in the said city of St. John; that the said Hon. A. G. Blair, under the said arrangements, did by himself and his agents, receive from the said J. D. Leary and his agents a large sum of money, to-wit, several thousands of dollars, to aid him and his supporters in the election at the said general election, on the understanding that the said J. D. Leary should receive the contract for said docks and works, and the contract between the government and the said J. D. Leary for said dock and works, dated the 17th day of January last, was delivered to said J. D. Leary's agent or some one or other person aforesaid alleged as interested in said contract, upon such payment being made and in consideration thereof and in connection therewith.

In response to a question put by the speaker, Dr. Atkinson said the words "his colleagues" in the recital meant the other York representatives. We defy any man to take this charge and show from it that it is other than against Mr. Blair personally. It charges an arrangement between Mr. Blair and Mr. Leary and the receipt of money by Mr. Blair from Mr. Leary. The introduction of the words "himself and his agents" in connection with Mr. Blair's name does not make it any the less personal. The closest scrutiny of the charge will fail to disclose words extending its scope any farther than as to what Mr. Blair did either personally or by agents. Here we have a specific, definite accusation, which can be met as it has been met by a specific, definite denial and in support or contradiction of which evidence can be given.

Having made this specific charge, Dr. Atkinson asked not only that a committee should be appointed to enquire into it, but into "all the negotiations and circumstances connected with the granting of the contract" to Leary. To the latter request Mr. Blair very properly objected, saying in effect: "You have made a specific charge against me upon which I am anxious that there should be an immediate investigation, but I am not willing that under the disguise of enquiring whether I have been guilty of prostituting my office you should have a roving commission to investigate other matters."

This is not only fair, but it is good parliamentary practice. It is one of the rules of procedure that if a member in his place in the house makes allegations of wrong doing against another member or in connexion with the administration of affairs, and states that he believes he can prove them, he shall be granted a committee for that purpose; but unless such a charge is made no committee shall be struck. The house is entitled to know what the accusing member proposes to prove. The accused has a right to know what he is charged with. The wisdom of such a rule is obvious. If members could get committees struck in order that by calling up witnesses and swearing them they might elicit something on which to base a charge, there would be an end of orderly procedure. As well put any man in the prisoner's box and call up the whole community as witnesses in the hope that they would tell something on which he could be indicted. This was the position which Dr. Atkinson took after being coached by Mr. Gregory and championed by Mr. Hanington. He charged Mr. Blair with a grave violation of trust and asked for a committee not only to investigate that charge, but to call witnesses for the sake of finding out whether there was not some reason to charge somebody else with something. To this unreasonable request the house declined to accede, but it has given Dr. Atkinson power to investigate the whole subject referred to in his resolution so far as relates to the charge preferred. Surely no one with a sense of fairness could ask anything more, just as Mr. Blair could not desire that anything less should be allowed.

THE Ottawa politicians who talk tariff from the government side seem to think that if the people of the Maritime Provinces can have cheap mush and molasses they will be happy, no matter what burdens of taxation are imposed. Against this we protest. Mush and molasses do not form the diet of our people. Buckwheat pancakes have not yet been dethroned. What rubbish it is to pretend that the people of New Brunswick can be conciliated by cheap molasses and cornmeal.

IN China the punishment for persistent intoxication is beheading. It works an infallable cure.

MR. BLAIR'S ASSAILANTS.

A grosser and more inexcusable assault upon a public man than that contained in the Gleaner on Wednesday never disgraced Canadian journalism. It is painful to think that this community is cursed with a sheet so utterly devoid of character, so absolutely unscrupulous and so given over to unbridled malice that, without a title of evidence, without any basis whatever except the miserable suspicions of a man whose jealously has perverted his reason, it will assail a public man with charges of the basest character. The commonest criminal, the man who betrays those who place the most implicit confidence in him, the sinner against society,—these men are treated as innocent until they have been proved guilty, and then often public opinion forbears to deal out to them the just reward of their misdeeds; but it is sufficent in the opinion of the Gleaner that a baseless charge shall be made against a man to warrant it in treating him as a criminal already proved guilty and denounce him with unmeasured abuse. There is, of course, a reason for this. It is well known, to none better than to Mr. Gregory who was the inspirer if not the actual writer of the attack upon Mr. Blair, that the accusation which he found Dr. Atkinson willing to make could not be substantiated. Hence in preparing the resolution he was careful to include in it a request for an investigation, which he knew could not be gone into under the charge. With a cunning of the class that usually outwits itself he prepared the way for an attack upon Mr. Blair, when the inevitable failure of the charge was demonstrated. In brief his plan was: to put Mr. Blair on trial on an accusation against him personally and then seek to introduce irrelevant testimony, knowing that it would be shut out, when he would cry out that the investigation was being "burked." Mr. Blair detected his little game and blocked it. He said in effect: You may try me as soon and as thoroughly as you wish; but you are not going to mix up with an attack upon my personal and political character other issues, the character of which even you yourself do not know—indeed, you do not know that there are any other issues, but simply seek to hunt around for them on the pretence of trying me.

By the Gleaner's own confession, and in making it it only reflects the statements made by the opposition members in the house, nothing can be proved against Mr. Blair; but says that sheet: if we could show what Mr. Pugsley or Mr. McLellan did we would soon dispose of Mr. Blair. Why then in the name of common sense, not to say common decency, do they not make their charges against Mr. Pugsley and Mr. McLellan? If Mr. Blair is guilty of wrong doing, which can only be shown by an enquiry into what these other gentlemen have done, the proper course, most people would think, would be to prefer the necessary accusation against these other gentlemen, have a committee struck and make the investigation. If the assertions now made, that though Mr. Blair is personally guiltless his colleagues in the government are guilty, are true, why was not the charge made against his colleagues in the first place? The answer is upon the face of the question. The whole accusation whether against Mr. Blair, Mr. Pugsley, Mr. McLellan or any one else is a baseless slander. Proof is not wanted by the men who have made it, they simply want to put themselves in a position to deceive the public as to the real facts, to be able to make conscienceless and unlimited slander take the place of evidence. Like vultures, they turn aside from the sweet and wholesome facts to feed upon the putrid carrion of their own suspicions.

We tell these slanderers that they have gone too far. The public have not forgotten the past. They have simply forborne to recall it, but there comes a time when forbearance ceases to be a virtue.

The Amendments to the Election Law.

The proposed amendments to the election law have elicited some comment and on the whole it is favorable. Of course the extreme opposition newspapers are excluded from this statement, because it is sufficient that the government proposes anything to call forth their most violent denunciation.

The division of the city and county of St. John into three ridings is good of itself and a step in the right direction. The union of St. John and Portland practically shuts the county of St. John out from representation. This will be remedied by the proposed act. The principle of division by electoral districts instead of by counties is the correct one, and will, at some time or other, be adopted over the whole province. To call such a measure a "gerrymander" is a gross misapplication of the term.

The proposition which calls for the most comment is that by which it is proposed that a petitioner who seeks to unseat a member-elect must come into court with clean hands. It is surprising that any men can be found to object to this—particularly surprising is it to find the most extravagant denunciation emanating from men, who have all along been assuring the country that, whoever else may have employed improper agencies they at least were pure. The driven snow was pollution itself compared to what these gentlemen claimed to be until it was proposed that they would have to show their hands that the court might judge of their purity. Now they shout lustily "Blair intends to kill the petition against himself." Softly good friends. If you are half as immaculate as you have pretended you are, you ought to hail with delight the opportunity of establishing your spotlessness. It is a principle which will commend itself to every fair-minded man that where both parties in an election have violated the election law, the unsuccessful party ought, neither ought to be allowed to allege the infraction against the other, but should be compelled to abide the result of the election—that the courts ought to be open only to those who have themselves not violated the law.

But, say the opposition, Mr. Blair ought not to introduce such a measure because he himself is petitioned against. Well, Mr. Blair is petitioned against. He was also elected by an immense majority—a majority which it would be an insult to the county of York to say was obtained corruptly—and he is petitioned against on behalf of a person who exhausted the resources of bribery and corruption only to meet with humiliating defeat. He owes it to the constituency to compel the arch-mischief maker, who devotes himself day and night to scheming to weaken the influence of York in the province to come into court in his true colors. So far as Mr. Blair and his colleagues are concerned they need fear the result of no investigation, and might with perfect confidence again appeal to the people; but they have a right, if they can, to put their accusers on trial.

So far as the effect of the proposed bill upon pending petitions goes there are petitions against six government supporters and against twelve oppositionists, so that its so-called "white washing" effects are two to one in favor of the opposition.

In proposing this legislation the government is only putting itself abreast of public opinion which discountenances election petitions by persons who themselves have violated the law, as is shown by the almost invariable return of the gentlemen who are unseated.

SALVATION ARMY.—Commissioner Adams, Majors Holland, Jacobs and Leighton, Adjt. Plant and the Musical Musketeers, are to pay a visit to the Salvation Army here, on Wednesday next, 16 th inst. Admission 10 cents. Capt. Mathews received through the mail a donation of a dollar bill from some person who was much pleased with the Salvation Army meeting at the Mouth of the Tay a couple of weeks ago.

A DISTINCTION AND A DIFFERENCE.

The Sun seeks to draw a parallel between the action of the federal government in regard to the Pacific scandal and that of Blair in regard to the accusation made against himself personally. To state the two cases is to show the distinction between them, a distinction which is a real difference. In the Pacific scandal case the accusation was against the whole government; in the case now occupying the attention of the legislature Mr. Blair is singled out as the object of attack. It followed as a matter of course that when the whole government were attacked the whole government should be put upon its defence; and equally so that when Mr. Blair alone was charged the enquiry ought, in fairness, as it would in strict parliamentary practice, be confined to matters relevant to himself. The correctness of the proposition is shown by the confession of the opposition speakers and their calumnious organ that they can prove nothing against Mr. Blair personally, and that it was only by seeking to introduce extraneous matter that they hoped to get a peg to hang their suspicions on.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

A grave crisis is impending in Russia. During the nine year's reign of the present Czar things have been going steadily from bad to worse. The position of the autocrat of all the Russians has been and is a remarkable one. Though absolute ruler of millions of people, he is practically a prisoner. If he moves from one place to another decoy trains are sent out over the railways, trains made up exactly alike and no one knows until the last moment in which of them the Czar will be. Explosives are found in the palace gardens and even in his chamber, poison finds its way into its food. It is as though countless unseen swords, like that of Damocles, hung suspended over his head. That he finds himself unable to grapple with the true needs of his country, is not, under these circumstances, surprising; that his mind is reported to be seriously impaired occasions no comment. A great ruler might well shrink from the tremendous difficulties of his position, and, except physically, the Czar is not a great man. He is possessed of gigantic physical strength and this seems to be an index of his mind. He seems unable to conceive of other influences than brute force. Hence wholesale banishments, outrageous torture, numberless executions little short of judicial murders have marked his reign, and he is hated from one end of his vast dominions to another by every man with intelligence enough to understand what is transpiring around him. Hitherto the peasantry have been the embodiment of loyalty, but they are at last rising against their terrible burdens. The students of the universities, having protested against some severe college regulations, their so doing is heated as a political offence, the universities are closed, the prisons are filled to overflowing with the so-called offenders—many being mere boys—and preparations are being made to send them by hundreds to Siberia. Things begin to look as though a crisis could no longer be defined. In what shape it will come no one pretends to foretell; but all Europe is looking for a catastrophe.

IN China the punishment for persistent intoxication is beheading. It works an infallible cure.

AROUND THE WORLD.

Subjects Discussed in the Great News Centres.

Edmund Yates, in his London letter to the Tribune, says the federal princes of the empire have no sort of belief in the brilliant capacity of Emperor William. They are disgusted and terrified at his recent vagaries. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and a dozen German royalties took advantage of his relationship to remonstrate in strong terms with the emperor, and he was justified in so doing, as the trusted friend and often the confidential adviser of his majesty's father and grandfather, but his protests were of no avail. The duke was so indignant that he refused to stay in Berlin for a chapter of the Black Eagle, but went off to Coburg. The duke's sentiments are most fully shared by the King of Saxony, the Prince Regent of Bavaria, and above all the Grand Duke of Baden. It is expected in diplomatic circles in Vienna that Count Kalnoky will be succeeded by Count von Wolkenstein, Austrian ambassador to Russia.

A HORRIBLE STORY

comes from Morocco. A large box was recently brought from the interior to the port of Mazagan for shipment. When opened a ghastly sight was revealed in the box. Packed closely together were the bodies of sixteen young women, one man and a negress. All the victims had been decapitated, and their heads were missing. Their bodies were embalmed, and had evidently been in the condition in which they were found for a long time. The slaughter had been to all appearances the work of some pacha who visited vengeance on his harem for unfaithfulness.

Court circles are

ENJOYING A SCANDAL

in the little principality of Schwarzburg, Sondershausen. Prince Leopold, brother of the reigning sovereign, Prince Charles, has removed all his possessions from the palace, where he has been living for years, and taken lodgings at a hotel. Hitherto the two Princes who are both Prussian generals, respectively 68 and 58 years old, have been great chums, their intimacy even going so far as to include keeping a small harem on equal shares in the matter of expenses. Prince Charles, although married, is childless, and Prince Leopold, being a bachelor, recently decided, for state reasons, he had better marry. Two or three Sundays ago the two Princes talked matters over while at supper in the Casino Club, Sondershausen. Leopold demanded that in case of his marriage his allowance, $5 000 per annum, should be increased. The elder Prince did not take kindly to the proposition, and said if Leopold could not afford to support a Princess as his wife he should try to marry a rich Jewess. This offended Prince Leopold, and he left the club abruptly and was on the way home to the castle when he was overtaken by Prince Charles, who sneeringly repeated his advice. Prince Leopold viciously turned on his brother and hit him in the face. A fistic battle ensued between the brothers. The sentries who were pacing the road to the castle did not dare interfere, but some officers arrived, who by shielding the reigning Prince with their bodies succeeded in lulling the storm. Everybody retired to bed and in the morning both Princes had black eyes and remained invisible.

A despatch from Hong Kong report as desperate encounter on board the German steamer "Chow Foo," on her passage from Amoy to Delhi, between the ship's forces and 250 coolies who mutinied and attempted to burn the steamer and murder the officers. Thirteen of the coolies were killed before the mutiny was suppressed.

The sculling match between McLean and Kemp will be rowed on the Paramatta River May 15. The race will be for £200 a side and the championship of the world.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Week's Events in Brief—The Cream of our Exchanges.

Another mass of rocks has fallen in Quebec city.

Seeding will become general throughout Manitoba on the 15th inst.

Hugh Hadston, the oldest member of the Nova Scotia bar, is dead.

Robert Kennett, a Salvation Army officer at London, has gone insane.

The prospects for railway construction in the North west this year are good.

The bequest of W. C. Macdonald to McGill University will reach half a million dollars.

The Regina and Long Lake Railway is expected to be open for traffic about October 1st.

Mrs. Catherine Bent was run over and killed by a Grand Trunk train at Montreal on Wednesday.

The building trades of Winnipeg have a movement on foot for the adoption of the nine hour a day system.

The successor of attorney-general Martin, of Manitoba, will not probably be appointed for several months.

The Grand Trunk shops at Montreal and London have turned out over 1,500 new box cars during the winter.

The late W. G. Perley, M. P., of Ottawa, leaves personal estate valued at $832,000 and the real at $236,000.

The strike in the building trades at Toronto has assumed alarming proportions. There are now nearly two thousand men out.

The Princess Louise and Marquis of Lorne have ordered a wreath to be placed on the coffin of the late Sheriff Chauveau, of Montreal.

Spring weather has at last struck Port Arthur out. The snow is going rapidly, and the recent warm weather has had quite an effect on the ice.

Mr. Lawrence, M. P. P., who has returned to Winnipeg from Dakota, says Manitoba farmers are far ahead of the Americans in their seeding operations.

The University authorities have received word to-day from Edinburgh that a donation of £5000 has been given to the University restoration fund there in memory of the late Hon. George Brown.

Archbishop Cleary, of Kingston, has issued a circular to the priests of the diocese in which he threatens with the heaviest penalties those who refuse to declare themselves separate school supporters, where there are separate schools.

The row in St. George's Anglican church Ottawa has reached a climax. One third of the congregation and the rector, Rev. Owen Jones, whose ritualistic practices are criticized by the rest of his flock, have resigned. Among those who resigned are Justice Gwynne of the supreme court, Major Walsh, Dr. Cousins and Dr. Powell.

A. E. Walder, newly married man, residing at East Sherbrooke, was instantly killed by the Quebec Central night train from Quebec, at Newington, just outside Sherbrook. He was walking on the track, and in some unaccountable manner did not notice the approach of the train. His head was completely severed from his body. There is a rumor that there was some kind of foul play.

The steamer Siberian, from Glasgow for Boston, which arrived at Halifax on Thursday reported: April 5th, latitude 45 north, longitude 41 50, passed an iceberg one mile long and only fifty feet high; the berg was very flat and being so low looked like a table and was exceedingly dangerous to shipping at night. The Siberian has a number of valuable race horses to land at Boston.

A terrible drowning accident occurred near Croton, Ont., by which two young ladies lost their lives. Miss Ettie Snarey, aged 17, daughter of John Snarey, and Miss Tres Huffman, aged 19, daughter of Melvin Huffman, were crossing the river in a small boat, accompanied by a young man named Charles Hart. The boat swamped. Hart was unable to save them owing to the swift current. The bodies have not yet been found.

The house of Moses Wilson, Salisbury, was destroyed by fire Tuesday night together with the house adjoining, owned by E. W. Elliott of this city and occupied by John Blakney, and an old shop owned by Mrs. Golden. How the fire originated is a mystery, as the Wilson house was not occupied. It was insured for about $800. Mr. Elliott has $250 in the Norwich Union. Mr. and Mrs. Blakney were away at the time, but the neighbors saved their property.

About 7 o'clock Thursday the two-year-old son of Robert Carlin of St. James street St. John, was horribly scalded and may possibly die. The boy was sitting in his high chair and upset it, the little fellow falling on the floor. In falling he struck the tea pot on the stove and it fell on top of him, the hot tea running over his body and scalding him so badly as to cause the skin to peel. Dr Daniel was summoned and made the little sufferer as comfortable as possible. There is a fear inflammation may set in.

The Methodist conferences will be held this year as follows: Toronto conference at Elm street church, June 19; London conference at Chatham, June 5; Niagara conference at Centenary church, Hamilton, June 4; Bay of Quinte conference at Division street church, Cobourg, June 5; Montreal conference at Dominion church, Ottawa, June 4; Manitoba conference at Brandon, June 5; British Columbia conference at Vancouver, May 21; Nova Scotia conference at Yarmouth, June 18; Newfoundland conference at George street church, St. John's, June 25; Japan conference at Azabu, June 4.

John Dunlop, missionary. He says that W. Arthur Beale, a graduate of Queen's, now occupies the highest position in the Empire as a teacher of English, having succeeded Prof. Dixon to the chair of English literature in the Imperial University. He has been appointed for one year and already has given great satisfaction. The salary is large. Mr. Beale left Kingston only three years ago. Mr. Dunlop says Canadians stand very high in reputation in Japan, and are eagerly sought after as teachers. Many young ladies from Canada are succeeding admirably. He will return to Japan in June, having accepted an appointment under the Methodist mission board.

A Joliet, Ill., despatch of the 7th inst. says: Dr. Edward Whitman, against whom charges have been found in Charlottetown, P. E. I., is the pastor of the First Baptist church in this city. A short time ago he was accused of undue familiarity with a servant in the employ of D. M. Stiles, with whom he boarded, but his congregation exonerated him. Dr. Whitman said that the animus of Stiles' action lay in the fact that he would not continue to board in the Stiles family. Stiles had two of the deacons at his back—E. Buch and G. L. Vance. Stiles, it is alleged, found a ready backer in Deacon Vance for the reason that Dr. Whitman had been provided by the deacon with a boarding place at his sister-in law's, Mrs. Ford, a widow, which place, it is alleged, he had to leave on the advice of parishioners, because it might cause talk."

The Late James Tibbits.

Few men have been associated with the affairs of New Brunswick more closely than was the late James Tibbitts, whose death was referred to in THE HERALD. Born in 1804 Fredericton, he engaged in business in this city when a very young man. His energy and business tact soon brought him to the front, and after a few years he began to take an important part in lumber operations on the Upper St. John. His growing interests in that part of the country led him to make his home in Quebec, where for some years both alone and as a partner in the firm of Tibbitts, Petersgill & Co. he did one of the largest businesses ever carried on in that city. He built ships, managed steamers, acted as consignee of vessels inaugurated the ferry service at Quebec, had mills at Arthabasca, Quebec and Aroostook, N. B., and carried on extensive lumber operations at the same time. In those days, say from thirty-five to forty-five years ago, the name of James Tibbitts was known far and wide as that of one of our most enterprising business men. The province has had, in the celebrated lumber claim, a legacy of the extensive business carried on by him. In 1846, while a resident of Quebec, he determined to enter public life, and was a successful candidate for the Legislature in Carleton, which then included what is now Victoria and Madawaska. He did not offer at the election of 1850 but in 1854 he with Francis Rice was elected from Victoria. In 1856 he was again successful in Victoria, the present Judge Watters being his colleague, and on the house being dissolved these gentlemen were again returned in 1857. In 1861 he offered again for Victoria but was defeated. He was not a candidate in 1865, but having removed to the province was elected again in Victoria in 1870 and again in 1871. In December 1873 he was sworn in a member of the Executive Council without office, continuing in the position until the election of 1874 when he was defeated by W. B. Beveridge, Victoria county having in the meantime been divided by the erection of the county of Madawaska. This was Mr. Tibbitts' last political act. At this time and for some years previous he had been engaged in lumbering operations on Salmon River, Victoria, but the venture not proving a success he returned to Quebec and took up his residence on a farm on the outskirts of Levis, where he resided until his death.

Mr. Tibbitts had many of the elements which make up a popular man. He was generous, hospitable and of a very cheerful disposition, greatly liked by all who knew him. Perhaps no man in public life had stauncher friends then he had among the people of Victoria, who knew him in the days of his prosperity. They never forget him and were always ready to rally to his support.

The Accident to Mr. and Mrs. White.

On Wednesday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Harry White were putting benzine on the furniture and carpet in one of their rooms to destroy moths, Mrs. White holding their young baby in her arms. Mr. White lighted a match to see into a dark corner, it is said. In an instant the benzine caught enveloping the room in flame. Mr. and Mrs. White were very badly burned, the former principally on the hands and face the latter chiefly about the body. Mrs. White's thoughts were more upon her baby than herself or her injuries would not have been severe. She saved the little one, which is doubtless much satisfaction to her. Mrs. White was taken to Miss Perley's residence and her husband to Henry Clarke's. Dr. Coulthard attended to the latter and Drs. Brown and Coburn to the former. They are both doing very well considering the serious character of their injuries. The carpet and furniture in the room was greatly damaged but the fire department was promptly on hand and checked the flames.

Week of Prayer.—Union Services.

Monday, April 14th. Vestry of Baptist church.

The Holy Spirit and Christian work. "Not by night—but by my Spirit." "Strengthened with night by his Spirit."

Tuesday April, 15th. Vestry of Methodist church.

The Holy Spirit and Prayer. "Praying in the Holy Spirit." "We know not what we should pray for—the Spirit helpeth."

Wednesday April, 16th. The old Kirk.

The Holy Spirit and the word of God. "The sword of the Spirit—the word of God." "The word of God is quick and powerful."

Thursday, April 17th. Vestry of Free Baptist church.

The Holy Spirit and youthful consecration. "I will pour out of my Spirit—and your sons and daughters shall prophesy, and your young men shall see visions."

Each service will begin at 7.30 P. M.

Grand Lodge T. O. A.

The Grand Lodge of the Temperance Orange Association met in this city on Friday night. There was a large number from different parts of the province. The following officers were elected:

William Rossborough, Grand Treasurer
Jas. Kelly, St. John, Senior Vice-President
W. H. Anderson, Junior Vice-President
Rev. Mr. Thomas, Maugerville, Grand Chap.
Henry Hamilton, Grand Recording Secret'y
George Baxter, Grand Treasurer
Geo. Pinder, Maple Ridge, Grand Marshal
J. DeV. Neales, Gagetown, Grand Ass't Sec'y
Miss Thompson, St. John, Grand I. Guard
James McConaghey, Grand Outer Guard
William Brodie, Pokiok, G. Deputy Marshal.

A business meeting of the Grand Lodge will be held in the Orange Hall, this city, on the second Tuesday in September to pass by-laws and complete the organization of the institution.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A Summary of the Press Telegrams From all Parts of the World.

An anti-lottery league has been formed in New Orleans for the purpose of preventing, if possible, the extension of the charter of the Louisiana Lottery company.

A cyclone on wednesday passed over Kalamazoo, Mich. In the north west part of the city the roof of the Woodward Avenue school was raised. Sheds and chimneys were also blown over.

Marcus C. Stearns, of Chicago, who on Saturday last, in a fit of depression caused by illness, fired four bullets into his own body, died Tuesday. He leaves property chiefly real estate, valued at between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000.

It is stated that Emperor William has decided to create several ministers for the whole German Empire, who shall be responsible both to the Crown and to the Bundesrath. The Chancellor is to be president of the new ministry.

A tremendous hail storm visited Roberts Ills., on Wednesday night and nearly all window glass on the west side of the houses was broken. Some of the slugs measured 7 to 8 ½ inches in circumference and weighed as high as seven ounces.

Frederick Kimball, 35 years old, teller of the People's Savings Bank at Worcester, Mass., is missing, and with him are $43,500 of the banks funds. The bank will lose $33,500, as the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New, York., is on his bond for $10,000.

It is stated that Emperor William will appoint a court of honor to deal with quarrels between officers in the army. The Emperor will only permit a duel to be fought for a blow or an insult to a lady relative or a fiancee, to whom the offender refuses to apologise.

Near West Point Louisville, Tuesday, a derrick used in repairing a trestle fell. A rope which held the derrick in place broke while a large beam was being lifted. Four men were precipitated from the trestle 125 feet into the gulch below. Two were instantly killed.

An American named Matthews, in attempting to drop from a balloon by the aid of a parachute at Croydon, England got entangled in the cording of the airship, and in this manner was carried several miles, when he landed on the peak of a roof, badly cut, scratched and bruised.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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FROM First May next, or sooner, the ALBION HOTEL, situate in Queen Street. This building has been thoroughly rebuilt and repaired since the recent fire, and the premises are in first-class condition. Apply to

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Fredericton.

TO RENT.

THE premises now occupied by Jas. H. Crocket in that three story Brick Building situated on the corner of Queen Street and Wilmot Avenue, belonging to the estate of the late Patrick Dever.

Rooms to be let are situated in First, Second, and Third flat, and can be reached by Stairs or Elevator. Admirably adapted for Sample or Society Rooms, being centrally located and well lighted.

Rent moderate.

Possession given first May.

Apply to

JAMES DEVER,
Ex. of Estate.

F'ton, Feb. 1, 1890.—3

Boy Wanted.

A GOOD, STOUT LAD to learn the Printing Business. Apply at

HERALD OFFICE.

COCKED CODFISH.

Ask your Grocer for

COOKED SHREDDED CODFISH,

And Try It.

Provincial Stock Farm.

THE GOVERNMENT having decided to close the Provincial Stock Farm, all the Stock, Implements and Property thereon belonging to the Government, will be sold at Public Auction on **THURSDAY, April 24th, at 1 o'clock, p. m.** the sale to take place at the Farm.

At the same time and place the unexpired term (one year) of the premises will be offered for Sale at Public Auction.

The Stock upon the Farm to be sold comprises:—
4 Shorthorn Cows and 1 Shorthorn Bull;
3 Polled Norfolk Cows and 1 Polled Norfolk Bull;
3 Polled Angus Cows and 1 Polled Angus Bull;
3 Ayrshire Cows and 1 Ayrshire Bull, with such of their progeny as may be on the Farm at the time of the sale.
Also 1 Chester Boar and 1 Sow, and 1 Berkshire Boar and 1 Sow; also three horses.

The implements comprise wagons, sleds, mowing machine, horse rake, etc.

TERMS—except for the lease—Cash or approved notes.

CHAS. H. LUGRIN,
Sec'y for Agriculture.

Department of Agriculture,
March 31, 1890.

KALSOMINE.

10 BARRELS KALSOMINE—White, Drab, Blue, Mauve and Pink Shades.
10 Barrels Bolted Whiting.
10 Barrels Spirits of Turpentine.
5 Barrels Wilmington Tar.
5 Barrels Wilmington Pitch.
2 Barrels White Glue; 1 bbl. Ground Glue.
1 Cask Prize Medal Glue; 1 bbl. Bonnet Glue.
2 Casks Ready Mixed Paints (Elephant Brand.
12 Cases Ready Mixed Paints in 1 and 2 lb tins, quarts, half gallon and one gallon tins, in all the popular shades.
1 Ton Brandram's Number One White Lead.
30 Cans Coach Varnish; 1 bbl. Japan Varnish.
35 Cans Oil Finish; 1 bbl. Shellac.
1 Barrel Masury's Coach Colors; ½ bbl. Demar Varnish.
2 Cases American Brushes in Paint and Whitewash.
1 Case St. John Brushes of various kinds.
1 Car load, ten ton, Best Refined Bar and Bundle Iron, well assorted sizes.
800 Creamers, common and patent lock covers.
3 Cases Henry Disston's Hand, Pannel, Wood and Crosscut Saws, common and uncommon tooth. All first-class stock.
1 Case Shelf Brackets; 1 Case Butt Hinges.
1 Case Window Blind Hinges.

Just Received and for Sale by

R. Chestnut & Sons.

G. T. WHELPLEY.

JUST RECEIVED,

500 Bushel TIMOTHY SEED,

1 Ton CLOVER SEED,

SEED OATS, FEEDING OATS.

ALWAYS IN STOCK:

Flour, Cornmeal, Pork, &c.

A FRESH LOT OF

Christie, Brown & Co.'s BISCUIT,
SOCIAL TEA BISCUIT,
SODA BISCUIT in 2 and 3 lb. Boxes,
GRAHAM WAFERS,
MACCAROONS, &c.

TO ARRIVE,

3 Cars Ontario Seed Oats,
1 Car Bran and Middlings.

G. T. WHELPLEY,
310 QUEEN STREET,
FREDERICTON.

FIRE! FIRE!

JUST RECEIVED,

A LOT OF

Mens' Rubber Boots,

Misses' Rubber Boots,

Child's Rubber Boots,

THAT WERE SLIGHTLY DAMAGED IN THE BIG BOSTON FIRE.

For Sale Cheap, at

LOTTIMER'S

Shoe Store,

210 QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.

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.

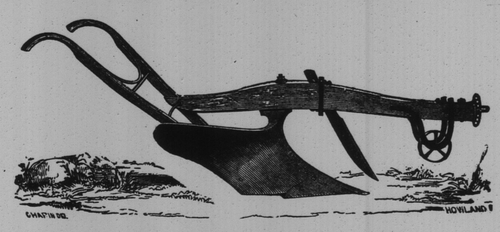
COTTON GOODS
—IN—
Sateens, Drilletts, Ginghams, Prints, Pongees, &c.

JACKET CLOTHS
—IN—
Plain and Brocaded Patterns.

JOHN J. WEDDALL.

Fashion Sheets and Catalogues free.

New Brunswick Foundry and Machine Shop.



McFARLANE, THOMPSON & ANDERSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Buckeye Automatic Cut Off Engines,
CELEBRATED
DUNBAR IMPROVED SHINGLE MILLS.

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

One 50 Horse-power Buckeye Engine on Hand.

One Rotary Saw Mill on hand.

212 QUEEN STREET.

DRESS GOODS, DRESS ROBES

Jacket Cloths, Furs,
Ulster Cloths, Fur Trimming,
Tweed Shirtings Ribbons,

LADIES' - WHITE - GOODS,

Cretonnes, Prints,
Ginghams, Shirtings,
Tickings, Hassians,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

House Furnishing Goods, Trunks.

JOHN HASLIN.

JANUARY 4th.

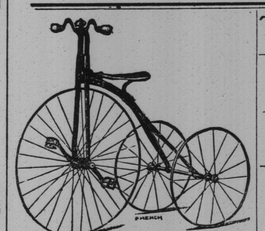
DRESS GOODS
—IN ALL THE—
Most Popular Makes and Colors.

BORDERED SUITS,
COMBINATION SUITS.

Also, DRESS GOODS AND PLUSHES in Various Shades.

DEVER BROTHERS.

P. S.—Samples sent Post Free on application to any part of the Province.
DEVER BROTHERS.



Tricycles and Carts
Baby Carriages,
Parlour Suites.
But Bedroom Suites

Is our specialty this month; New Designs and Lower Prices than ever.

LEMONT & SONS.