

THE HERALD
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY,
CORNER QUEEN AND REGENT STREETS,
BY
THE HERALD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO.
FREDERICTON, AUGUST 8, 1891.

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THAT OTHER BILL.

No better illustration could be afforded of the value of conservative party criticism than a comparison of the two newspaper commentaries upon the election bill passed in the local legislature eighteen months ago, and that now introduced by its friends at Ottawa. The two bills are in principle very similar. They amend the procedure relating to election trials, and each makes it impossible to unseat a candidate upon grounds which the judges deem insufficient to have seriously affected the election. There is one difference against the dominion bill; that two judges must hereafter preside at the trials and must agree in their decision, otherwise the petition falls to the ground. Both bills are identical in this: that they do not say whether they are applicable to cases now pending or not. Our readers will recall the fierce denunciations heaped upon the local government measure. With one voice it was condemned by the opposition press as a reproach to provincial legislation and a disgrace to its promoters. It was a white-wash bill, and no honest man, no high-minded patriotic legislator could give his countenance. But mark the change—a similar bill and in some respects a more objectionable one is introduced by Sir John Thompson at Ottawa, and the voice of the critic is hushed. Not a syllable by way of censure is heard. You search through your columns in vain to find Sir John denounced as "a disreputable time server," "the parent of disgraceful legislation." You hear nothing now of the government at Ottawa legislating to defeat its own people, but in Canada it has neither evoked favor nor very pronounced disapproval. There can only be one explanation of such a circumstance. The proposal of an imperial federation has not struck our people seriously, and, therefore, it is small concern to us what the details may be which approve themselves to the promoters of the scheme. We are too busy just now in sounding the depths of moral turpitude into which our government at Ottawa has sunk, to indulge in academic discussions upon the principles of a remote and to our way of thinking impossible political combination. It will be time enough to decide what we shall do in relation to imperial interests when we have decided the question whether we are fit to govern ourselves. The attempt now being made by a section of the conservative leaders to draw away the attention of the people of the maritime provinces from the shocking disclosures at Ottawa, must not be allowed to succeed. Principal Grant need not discourse on his federation bill nor call Vincent on the hearings of a preferential tariff between Britain and her colonies against the world. The robberies at Ottawa must first receive attention. Let our first duty be to purge the country of the foul stain which now rests upon it.

NOT AT PRESENT.

That Sir Charles Tupper's scheme of imperial federation has not attracted more attention in Canada than it has here is not surprising. The scheme was brought out by our representative at the court of Saint James with much pomp and circumstance, and was promptly, we should say too promptly, approved by the council of the federation league, but in Canada it has neither evoked favor nor very pronounced disapproval. There can only be one explanation of such a circumstance. The proposal of an imperial federation has not struck our people seriously, and, therefore, it is small concern to us what the details may be which approve themselves to the promoters of the scheme. We are too busy just now in sounding the depths of moral turpitude into which our government at Ottawa has sunk, to indulge in academic discussions upon the principles of a remote and to our way of thinking impossible political combination. It will be time enough to decide what we shall do in relation to imperial interests when we have decided the question whether we are fit to govern ourselves. The attempt now being made by a section of the conservative leaders to draw away the attention of the people of the maritime provinces from the shocking disclosures at Ottawa, must not be allowed to succeed. Principal Grant need not discourse on his federation bill nor call Vincent on the hearings of a preferential tariff between Britain and her colonies against the world. The robberies at Ottawa must first receive attention. Let our first duty be to purge the country of the foul stain which now rests upon it.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We have heard nothing for some time from the Gleaner about the Eben Hall outrage. Is it possible that there can be nothing in this matter worth working up after all? We were informed by the local opposition press that the government enabling members of the government to get possession of Mr. Hall's mine. It is not about time that the crookedness of the government in this business were laid bare by our esteemed contemporary?

Reports from all parts of this county are to the effect that the hay crop will be above the average. Owing to the favorable season the crop has been well cared for and will be of excellent quality.

The strike of the millmen in St. John is not yet fully settled. Two of the mill-owners, Messrs. Barnhill and Murray, have yielded and their men are at work; the others are still holding out. There is much in what the mill-owners say that while millmen everywhere outside of St. John work ten and eleven hours they cannot complete working only nine hours. The strike has done serious injury already to St. John. The loss of the wages of 1800 men, not to speak of the pond men and stevedores, to the money circulation of that city, continued for upwards of a month, must be felt by business men in all departments of business. We would fear that lumber manufacturers might be driven out of St. John. Those manufacturing Arvestock lumber especially have a great temptation to do as others are doing—cut their lumber in the state. Union organizations do not trouble them there and eleven hours makes the working day.

We are not without sympathy with laboring men in their efforts to improve their condition, but we doubt if under present circumstances they are wise to take this method. Millmen had better work ten hours than not at all, and there are many employers, as well as laborers, who would gladly get off with that. It requires no great activeness to perceive that lumbermen are making no money, and for several years past have been unable to make both ends meet. It would seem, therefore, to be a most inopportune time for labor, which is dependent upon this industry, to increase the cost of production.

It is understood that the cattle importation to be made by the government this fall will come from Ontario. The department of agriculture has satisfied itself that purchases can be made of the required breeds from the breeders in Ontario upon better terms than in England, and without being subject to the expense and delay of quarantine. The government has distributed circulars among the officers of the agricultural societies throughout the province asking for suggestions as to the kinds of stock to be imported. The replies will be a guide to the government in making its selections of breeds.

DEATH OF JUDGE WATTERS.

Hon. Charles Watters, judge of the county and vice-admiralty courts, died suddenly at his residence, St. John Friday morning. For some days past he had been unwell complaining of pains across his chest. He failed to appear at the breakfast table, and on opening his room door he was discovered lying across the bed partially dressed, dead.

He became a member of the legislature of this province about 1855 as a representative of Victoria county, and a member of the executive council the same year. He shared, however, in the disaster that overtook his party in the general election on the prohibitory liquor question, but as colleague of hon. S. L. Tilley he took his seat again in the house in 1858, in which he sat for several subsequent sessions of the legislature. He was a member of the government, and as such became solicitor general of the province. During that time he practised law in St. John and was at the time of confederation, 1867, appointed judge of the county court. In 1870, on the death of the hon. Robert L. Hazen, he was appointed judge of the vice-admiralty court, both of which positions he held until the time of his death.

Judge Watters was born in St. John, on November 29th, 1818. He was twice married; his first wife being the daughter of John Doherty of St. John by whom he had a family of six, four sons and two daughters the latter being Mrs. McAvenny and Mrs. W. E. Collier. His second wife was a daughter of major Priestly of Fredericton to whom he was wedded about 1862. By her he leaves five sons and three daughters. The family are all living, although only two of the sons are in St. John, the others being scattered about Canada and the United States. Mr. Watters who is now in Scotland, was to have left for home on the 13th of this month.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE?

A decision was rendered the other day by one of the judges in England which threatens to cause a tremendous social upheaval. The judge decided that a house maid was not obliged to wear the conventional cap, and that a refusal to do so was a breach of contract. The judge's decision is a tremendous social upheaval. The judge decided that a house maid was not obliged to wear the conventional cap, and that a refusal to do so was a breach of contract. The judge's decision is a tremendous social upheaval.

THE FORESTERS.

Proceedings of the Annual Session of the High Court at Woodstock.

The high court, independent order of foresters of New Brunswick, opened its eighth annual session on Wednesday afternoon in the temperance hall, with H. C. Creed, high chief ranger, in the chair. About 100 delegates, representing forty-seven courts, were present. High chief ranger Creed read his fifth annual report, showing the growth and present standing of the order, particularly in New Brunswick. His report showed present membership to exceed 30,000 and reserve fund to exceed \$300,000. In New Brunswick there are now fifty-one courts, having a membership of 7,000. The different courts in P. E. Island, five in number, at their own request had been attached to this high court. He offered valuable suggestions to secure increased interest and attendance at the court meetings, and closed with an account of his official acts during the past year. High secretary F. W. Emerson in his report referred to the act passed at the last session of the legislature authorizing the receiver general to receive \$50,000 on deposit, and stated that he had made arrangements to deposit \$30,000. During the past year eight new courts had been organized in the province and 58 members initiated. Nine members died, all of whose endowments had been promptly paid by the supreme court. He recommended that the office of provincial deputy organizer be created, and that the office of provincial treasurer be created. The report showed a balance of \$29,295 cash on hand. In the evening a public meeting was held in the rink, and addresses were delivered by prominent members of the order and others. The committee on the state of the order, through J. T. Hawke, recommended that a new charter be obtained for the island courts of New Brunswick and P. E. Island, and that an associate editor of The Forester be appointed for the maritime provinces. The chief ranger appointed J. T. Hawke such editor.

The supreme chief ranger conferred high degrees on some seventy delegates, and then gave to the court a \$20,000 cheque to be deposited with the receiver general of this province. The high standing committee presented a report, and a deputy's badge as a prize for increased membership. Owing to the enlarged field of labor of the provincial organizer that official's salary was increased to \$800 with expenses. The secretary's salary was increased to \$250 per annum, and the usual grant of \$50 was voted to the high chief ranger. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:— High Chief Ranger—LeB. Coleman, St. John. High Vice-Chief Ranger—Judge Wedderburn, Hampton. High Secretary—F. W. Emerson, Pictou. High Physician—Dr. Sprague, Woodstock. High Counsellor—A. W. Macre, St. John. High Auditor—S. A. Holstead, Salisbury, and W. Starratt, Elgin. Delegates to the Supreme Court—R. W. Sprague, A. P. Sherwood, Judge Wedderburn, W. Kinghorn, LeB. Coleman and J. T. Hawke.

At the evening session Summerside was selected as the place of meeting for the next year. The appointed officers are: Rev. Thos. Piers, Joseph Reed, J. F. Stevenson, B. McMillan, J. J. Clarke, T. P. Grandville, W. Weldon, H. B. Allison, Judson Fowler. The officers elect were installed by H. C. Creed, P. C. R., assisted by A. W. Sherwood, P. D. Speeches were delivered by the newly initiated officers. The high court unanimously decided to confer upon H. C. Creed, high chief ranger for the past five years, the grand cross of merit of honor, bestowed only upon those who have rendered distinguished services to the order. This is the first time the honor has been gained by any member in New Brunswick. The high court adjourned to meet in July, 1892.

PERSONAL.

Concerning People Known to Most Readers.

R. Blackmer is visiting his home, Truro, N. S. Miss Helen Mowatt, of Montreal, is in the city visiting her friends. Rev. B. N. Hughes, of Havelock, Kings county, is visiting friends in this city. General Herbert, commander of the Canadian militia, is expected here shortly to inspect the R. S. I. Miss Florence Armstrong, daughter of Thomas Armstrong, is home from New York visiting her friends. J. A. Thomson, grand councillor R. T. of Temperance, left by yesterday afternoon's train for Hamilton, Ont., to attend the annual session of the dominion council on Tuesday next. Attorney General Blair and F. H. Risteen left yesterday via the Canada Eastern, for a ten days trip to the Southwest Miramichi. They will be joined there on Monday by Clark Bell, of New York.

PILES OF BOODLE.

A Glance at Larkin, Connolly & Co.'s Contracts.

The Immense Profits They Made, and How the Boodle was Divided.

(Toronto Mail, Independent Conservative.)

The Tarle-McGreedy committee having sat for nearly two months, a pretty fair outline of the history of the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co., its contractors, and how the boodle was divided, is given. It seems that the firm originally consisted of Larkin, Nicholas Connolly, and another partner named Nihan. Owen E. Murphy, an exile from the United States, bought Nihan out soon after the firm had commenced to build the Lewis graving dock, and from that moment became the leading spirit in the company. He looked after the contracts, devised means for securing them, and rewarded out of the firm's funds those persons who were worthy of donations. The firm has done a great deal of very important work. It has built the Lewis graving dock, the cross wall and south wall at Quebec; it has dredged the Louis basin, and it has completed the Esquimaux graving dock. In the latter contracts Michael Connolly was a partner, and in all but one, namely, the Lewis dock contract, Robert H. McAvenny, who was not under the necessity of subscribing to the capital of the firm or of taking any risks, had a share.

The contracts on the whole have been remunerative. That which was the least profitable was the Lewis graving dock. The total cost of that work to the Quebec Harbor commission was \$718,372. The profits to the firm were \$80,000 divided among four partners and \$45,035 paid out in donations of one kind or another. The largest of these donations was a sum of \$22,000 which, according to Murphy, Thomas McGreedy got. If the firm had not made much at Lewis, it rolled in handsome profits upon the works across the river. Its receipts on account of the dredging were \$628,000; it received \$832,448 for building the cross wall and \$259,516 for building the south wall. Besides small sums of \$50,000 each for minor works, which bring the total receipts from Quebec up to \$1,833,415. It is in connection with the dredging payments that one charge of extortion is founded. Mr. Perley reported favorably to an increase in the price for the dredging, thirty-five cents a yard, just after Michael Connolly had written a memorandum stating that if the price were so raised the firm would pay \$25,000, meaning, according to Mr. Murphy's commentary, \$25,000 to Thomas McGreedy for his influence. The firm was allowed the increased price, and the sum of \$25,000 was paid out on the evidence of the account books to somebody who is not named. The firm appears to have had a slice of luck in its dredging operations, for while it was dredging thirty-five cents a yard for dredging and throwing the material into the river it was enjoying under another contract forty-five cents a yard for dumping this same dredged material upon an embankment. Thus it got eighty cents a yard for what formerly it drew but twenty-seven cents. But Martin P. Connolly intimates that, not satisfied with this good fortune, Murphy bribed inspectors to report that more material was dredged than was actually the case. The firm then profited by its dredging in three ways: first by the increased price, secondly by the combination of the embankment work with the dredging work, and thirdly by manipulating the inspectors. The cross wall contract is that the tendering for which was scientifically conducted. Three tenders were put in under the firm's auspices, one by Gallagher, a second by Beaucage, and a third by the firm itself. Gallagher's, which was the lowest, was withdrawn. The next, Beaucage's was lower than Larkin, Connolly & Co.'s. Murphy was to have paid Beaucage \$5,000 to follow Gallagher's example, and to stand aside. But, by good fortune, Mr. Perley found a mistake in the tender and suggested that he should remedy it. Beaucage at once corrected his figures, thereby so increasing his price that his tender was a few thousands above Larkin, Connolly & Co.'s. Thereupon the firm received the contract. The contract price was \$634,348. On completion the actual payments to the firm had reached \$852,448. Of the receipts it is charged that Thomas McGreedy received \$25,000. The south wall contract, which comes to \$259,516, is not the subject of a charge of extortion. It is implied with the other work so far as irregular payments are concerned. Altogether, as already observed, the firm drew \$1,833,415 for its work in and around Quebec. Of this amount \$418,187 was profit and \$98,648 was spent in donations. The Esquimaux graving dock contract is still more profitable work than the Quebec work. According to the contract and the original estimate of the work the cost was to have been \$734,589, but Mr. Perley and the minister permitted departures from the specifications. For example, larger courses in stone than were originally determined upon were authorized. The consequence of the resort to these larger courses was that much of the stone measured three times as much as was at first intended. At the same time the quantity of concrete required was reduced. By this change profit was increased and the less profitable work was diminished. The actual cost of the firm's work upon the dock was \$586,445, or \$212,000 more than the first estimate. The profits upon this work divided among the five partners aggregated \$240,000. In addition \$28,000 of which \$22,000 is said to have gone to Thomas McGreedy, was spent in donations. The gross profit on the Esquimaux work appears to have been \$268,000, or almost half of the total sum paid by the government to the contractors. Altogether the firm cleared \$654,975, or \$3,138,234 worth of work.

It is estimated that the firm paid \$170,000 in boodle; but to this ought to be added Robert McGreedy's receipts. Robert put in no capital and rendered no services except such as through his brother, His \$187,000 of profits were practically donations. Add the \$187,000 to the \$170,000, and we have a total distribution of the very generous firm of \$357,000. The largeness of the profits, it appears, were the cause of the present exposure. Thomas Connolly, who called his brother a thief and declaring that he was not getting a fair share of the proceeds, Robert then sued Thomas and Thomas sued Robert. Murphy sided with Robert, and consequently fell into disfavor with Thomas, who said he should have no more contracts and no more large profits. A new contract presented itself in the shape of the Kingston dock. Murphy tried for it and failed, for it went to the Connollys, who stood firmly by Thomas. Thereupon Murphy and Robert complained of their ostracism to senator Robitaille and Mr. Tarte, and Mr. Tarte gave the whole story of Robert's woes and Thomas's receipts to the world. After this there was no stopping the developments, and as a consequence to-day we know what was going on.

FIFTY SAW HIM TORTURED.

Henry Bartels Shocked to Death by Four Hundred Volts.

New York, Aug. 5.—Another victim has been added by the deadly electric current. In this instance a new horror and a new danger were made manifest last evening, when bartender Henry Bartels was instantly killed by the fatal fluid, which escaped from a small motor that runs some electric fans. The accident occurred in the saloon of Henry Faldstein. Bartels was reaching over the bar to get a cigar box. Witnesses to his horrible death say he had one hand on a part of the motor and the other on the automatic corkscrew attached to the metal bar. He was standing on a mat of iron netting that is in the saloon of Henry Faldstein. Bartels was reaching over the bar to get a cigar box. Witnesses to his horrible death say he had one hand on a part of the motor and the other on the automatic corkscrew attached to the metal bar. He was standing on a mat of iron netting that is in the saloon of Henry Faldstein. Bartels was reaching over the bar to get a cigar box. Witnesses to his horrible death say he had one hand on a part of the motor and the other on the automatic corkscrew attached to the metal bar. He was standing on a mat of iron netting that is in the saloon of Henry Faldstein.

WOMEN IN AUSTRALIA.

Women appear to be making great progress in many directions in Australia, and it is not to be wondered at, seeing that the tact, the nicety and the social discretion which are the distinguishing characteristics of the sex find there in such a field for exercise. Lady Martin, the widow of a judge in Sydney, is the daughter of the late "Billy Long," a convict, who in his day was celebrated, and who, long after he had become rich and respectable, could not upbraid his coachman without the latter's turning on him with, "Why, sir, I was once to see you being hung." You were reprieved only just in time.

A highly respected Australian, Mr. Dally, a memorial to whom was recently unveiled in the crypt of St. Paul's London, was a convict's son and married a convict's daughter, and one of Sydney's leading lawyers the son of a lady, now dead, who went out as a red rover girl. The "ladies," by the way, who were shipped in the red rover, murdered the ships doctor on the way out. So, that taking one thing with another, considering how careful one has to be in one's talk and what hazardous adventures men must be always making, it's not surprising women come to the front in Australia.

DEATH FROM STARVATION.

MADRAS, Aug. 6.—Although the monsoon set in some time ago in some parts of India, dispelling all fears of a failure of crops in that part of the country where rains had fallen, there has been no rain fall in Chingleput and North Arcot districts of this presidency. All hope of averting a famine here has been abandoned. The heat is unprecedented. Standing grain and other crops have succumbed to the long-drought. They are all withered and burned. The effects of the scarcity of food is being felt. There is great suffering among the inhabitants of the districts. Many have died from starvation and are reported. It is impossible to get food for cattle. Live stock, of every description, is dying in large numbers everywhere in the districts. Many natives of high caste are making application to the authorities for relief to keep themselves and families from starvation.

DIED IN AGONY.

A shocking accident occurred at the American iron works, Pittsburg, Pa., about 11 o'clock Saturday morning. Geo. Hooper, 18 years of age was the victim. He had been engaged in a large iron hoop mill grinding the red hot rods as they rapidly passed through the rolls, when through some mishap, he failed to catch one of the glowing red ribbons of iron, and before he could resist the force of the whirling and penetrating his groin on the right side, standing higher than the entrance. The cries of the unfortunate young man were heard rending as he was written in agony as the iron was doing its deadly work. He lingered a few hours in terrible pain and suffering, when death ended his tortures.

CANADA'S GREAT NORTHWEST.

A correspondent at Brandon, Manitoba, under date of July 30, says:

We are going to have the largest kind of a crop that this country has ever seen, if the frost does not catch us. Everything is favorable and the weather very hot. We were out about 20 miles on the prairie last week and I never saw anything like it in my life. Wheat, wheat, wheat, everywhere you look. For about six miles north on the prairie, it is just one big wheat field, standing higher than the wheels of the buggy and as thick and fine as it could possibly grow. Farms and city property are going up. One farm that was bought four years ago for \$10 per acre sold last week for \$21.50. There have been several other deals of the same nature lately.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CROPS.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Aug. 3.—We never saw a finer appearance of grain and root crops in this island. Hay in some places will be quite an average. The grain harvest will be late, but the deep green of oats and wheat all over the country betokens plenty of straw and full grain. In the turnip field not a miss is to be seen, and potatoes look exceedingly well. This province will have an immense quantity of potatoes to ship this autumn, if the rot, bug or any other destroyer does not blast the farmer's hopes.

AFTER TEA.

There is a charming young widow in South Minneapolis who retains a 5-year-old girl as the only pledge of her dear departed. The little one has just begun to learn her alphabet. A gentleman called upon the widow the other evening, of course the fond mother wanted to show off her child. Taking up a newspaper and pointing to the big letters in an advertisement, the mother said: "What letter is that?" "W," responded the child. "What comes after W?" "X," responded the mother. "And what comes next?" "Y," responded the child. The inquiry was pursued still further, but along toward the end of the alphabet the little girl lost her bearings and never answered a question. Finally a gentleman thought he would put a few questions. He began with this one: "What comes after T?" The child looked him straight in the eyes as he answered: "A man to see mamma."

AROUND THE WORLD.

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

A despatch from Washington says the public debt has increased \$1,577,802 during July.

Stephen Gillis fell 100 feet down a shaft at Sydney mines, Wednesday and was instantly killed.

Le Paix, of Paris, announces that the treaty of alliance between Russia and France has been signed.

Since the close of 1887, English capitalists have invested between \$300,000,000 and \$375,000,000 in the United States.

A man named Robert King, a Hamilton, Ont., beggar, has just fallen heir to \$200,000, left him by an old country uncle.

England and France are negotiating to take joint action for the protection of their subjects in China. Germany may join.

A loss of \$8,000,000 to the Peter's Pence fund has already been discovered by the commission appointed by the Pope to examine into the matter.

A codfish which had swallowed a small bottle of brandy, was one of the fish caught during an excursion of a Maine branch of the Y. M. C. A.

Nine insane convicts confined in the state asylum at Auburn, N. Y., escaped Monday. Six were afterwards retaken but the others are at large.

The two Indians, Cohens and Angles Colard, who have been in jail at Murray Bay, Quebec, for about a year on a charge of murder, have been discharged.

Owing to the promising outlook for crops in Manitoba and the Northwest the C. P. R. has ordered 50 new locomotives and 1,000 box cars to move the grain.

The printer who first set the types for the "Spangled Banner" is dead. His name was George Sands, and he died in Baltimore on Thursday in his 92nd year.

Louis Renaud, aged 30, who was sent to jail in June, convicted of vagrancy, was found dead in his cell in Montreal Friday morning, having hung himself with a leather belt.

The British admiralty has voted the sum of \$10,000 for the purpose of outfitting the officers of the French squadron which is expected to shortly make a visit to England.

Albert can knock spots off Surrey on Timothy grass. We are favored with specimen from the Thomas McClean farm measuring 6 feet 4 inches and having fine, full heads seven inches long.—So says the Maple Leaf.

The wonderful one wheel cycle which was to go a mile in 30 seconds has failed to materialize so far. The modest inventor now claims that he will not be able to get more than 45 miles an hour out of it. The public anxiously await its coming.

An old lady at work in Robinson's field at the head of Church street, Moncton, with a mineral rod and a shovel, aroused a large crowd of persons on Monday afternoon. She was in search of Capt. Kidd's treasure, and dug quite a hole before she gave up the search.

Hay is nearly all harvested in Yarmouth. It is reported to be an average crop. On some dry and early lands, it is light, while many other fields in good condition yield an unusually bountiful crop. Grain and potatoes are promising well and that indicates a bountiful yield.

The White Star line steamer Majestic, which left Liverpool July 29, arrived in New York Wednesday morning, thus breaking the record from Queenstown to New York. She was signalled off Fire Island at 2:05 o'clock. Her time was 5 days, 18 hours and 8 minutes.

The preliminary examination of Elijah Bell, a married man who is charged with having attempted rape on a girl of tender years in the parish of Waterloo, Kings county, was brought to a close Thursday at Sussex, and resulted in the stipendiary magistrate committing Bell to stand his trial at the next county court at Hampton.

Alex McFarlane and his son were drowned opposite Chatham on Saturday morning last. They, with another person, were endeavoring to row across the bow of a large vessel, which was in the tow of a tug. The vessel's bow struck the boat and she swamped. The father and son were drowned. Mr. McFarlane leaves a wife and eight children.

There exists in considerable quantities in Lunenburg county, N. S., about 26 miles from Bridgewater and near Cherryville station on the N. S. & Central railway. Specimens of the ore have been sent to England and the returns show an average of five per cent. of tin, which is considered a very good result. A tin boom is expected.

Says the New Glasgow Enterprise: A deplorable and cowardly outrage was perpetrated at the Drummond colliery Saturday. Some miscreants pulled out the tongue of a pit horse. Dr. Chalmers was called, but advised them to shoot the animal to put him out of pain. The inhuman wretches who would do this should be severely punished.

The United States deputy marshal, attached the property of the city of Boston for \$700,000 on an action in court brought by six citizens of New York. The case was brought on account of infringement of a patent heater used in the fire department. The same parties placed a similar attachment for \$75,000 on the property of the city of Cambridge.

Rev. Ingraham E. Bill, the father of the Baptist ministry in New Brunswick, died at his home in St. Martins, St. John county, on Wednesday, aged 85 years. He was born at Cornwallis, Nova Scotia; entered the Baptist ministry in 1827 and retired from active work in 1888. He was long connected with the denominational press in the lower provinces and was a forcible writer.

E. S. Schwabe, the millionaire print manufacturer of Manchester, England, who arrived here Sunday accompanied by his physician, from a tour around the world, shot himself dead while in bed at the Windsor hotel, at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning. The victim had been in ill health and dependent since the loss of his wife 18 years ago. He leaves a daughter in Manchester, whether his body will be sent.

An old woman named Woolfe was murdered assaulted by an unknown man in the Whitechapel district, London, early Friday morning. The circumstances of the affair led to the general belief that "Jack the Ripper" has again resumed his murderous work. The woman's throat was cut and the body bears several ugly dagger wounds. She is in a dying condition. There is no clue as yet to the assassin.

A sailor named Wilkins, a stowaway in the steamer Mandaly from England, was found dead on the wharf at Pictou landing Thursday morning. Stories are afloat as to the cause of death. It is said he was made work when he was not fit, that he was kept days without food, and when the vessel reached Pictou he could get no pay and was cast off. Wednesday night he begged for God's sake to take him on board the ship, but they would not take him. If the story told is true it is one of the hardest cases of man's inhumanity to man.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GUNS, RIFLES,

REVOLVERS.

Just Received from Birmingham, New York, Montreal and New Haven,

6 Cases Guns, Rifles and Revolvers,

As follows:

Double Barrel Breech loading Guns, from \$10 upwards,

Single Barrel Breech loading Guns, from \$4 up,

Cartridges Loaded or Blank,

Revolvers from \$1.00 upwards,

Powder—Hazard, Hamilton, Hall's Gun Covers,

Leggings, Game Bags, Cartridge Bells, and a large stock of other goods in this line to numerous to mention.

Wholesale and Retail.

NEILL'S HARDWARE STORE.

Refrigerators.

AT COST

To make room for other goods, and save carrying over will sell well Refrigerators on hand at cost.

NEILL'S HARDWARE STORE.

Flobert Rifles.

NEILL'S HARDWARE STORE.

American Cornmeal,

Canadian do

Star Flour,

Harvest Moon Flour,

Wild Rose do

Surgars,

Pickled Herring,

Smoked Herring,

Codfish,

Soaps,

Candy,

Canned Oysters,

Landing and for sale low.

A. F. RANDOLPH & SONS.

Hardware.

11 CASES General Hardware, 4 dozen Home

Tools, and for sale low by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Per S. S. "Hibernian."

JUST RECEIVED:

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