THE HERALD

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY SATURDAY,

CORNER QUEEN AND REGENT STREETS,

BY

THE HERALD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO.

THE HERALD.

FREDERICTON, JUNE 20, 1891.

THE NEW SUPERINTENDENT.

On the first of July William Crocket ceases to be superintendent of schools. It would be difficult, and we think impossible, to name a gentleman more suited in every way for the position which Mr. Crocket vacates, than James R. Inch, LL. D., who has been chosen to fill it. Dr. Inch's active connection for so many years with the college of Mount Allison and his deep interest in education generally, qualify him thoroughly for the office of superintendent, as well as that of president of the senate of the university of New Brunswick, which, when the law passed at the last session of the legislature is brought into force, he will be called upon to occupy. He is a man of ripe scholarship, of great resources, and of excellent judgment on all matters connected with education. He brings with him also the prestige of success at Mount Allison such as few men could have accomplished. He is a gentleman of wide learning and uncommon talent as an organizer. His new position is the reward of faithful, unassuming efficiency which all must recognize who are familiar with the work he has done. His office will make him a resident of Fredericton, from whose citizens he cannot fail to receive a hearty welcome. The fitness of the new appointment will hardly, we think, be criticised from any quarter.

The causes which have led to Mr. Crocket's dismissal hardly need to be recapitulated. It will be admitted by all that it is absolutely essential in the interests of the educational system of the country that harmonious relations should exist between the superintendent and the government. For reasons with which doubtless everybody is familiar that essential condition has been lacking in the relations between Mr. Crocket and the government. Indeed, Mr. Crocket, in the course of his letter published in the Sun admits that he has for oears been personably hostile to the leader of the government. A change was therefore unavoidable.

The following is taken from an appreciative sketch in the St. John Sun:

James R. Inch, LL. D., who has been appointed chief superintendent of education for this province, has long been recognized as one of the master minds of the Mount Allison institution. His parents emigrated from Enniskillen, Ireland, to New Brunswick and settled in Petersville, Queens county, where he was born April 20th, 1835. He was educated at the Gagetown high school and after attending the St. John training school, received a license as a first-class teacher in 1850. In 1854 he accepted a position at Mount Allison academy, and when Mount Allison college was organized with university powers, in 1862, Dr. Inch entered the junior class, taking his degree of B. A. in 1864 and M. A. three years later. In 1864 he took charge of the ladies' academy, which was then heavily burdened with debt and without resources. He held that position for fourteen years, during which time the institution, largely through his efforts, was placed on a firm basis. In 1878 Dr. Inch was called to the presidency of the college, but before he took that he was honored by his alma mater with the degree of LL. D. During the existence of the university of Halifax Dr. Inch, who was appointed a fellow of the university by the government of Nova Scotia, rendered that institution valuable service as a member of the senate and examiner in mental science and logic.

Dr. Inch is a member of the Methodist conference, and has represented his district at the general conference sessions on several occasions. In 1886 Dr. Inch was elected vice-president for New Brunswick of the American Institute of Christian Philosophy. In 1854 he married Mary Alice Dunn, of Keswick, York county.

"THE DELUGE."

The amount of blundering that the conservative party, says the Montreal Star (conservative) has managed to accomplish in the few weeks since its great leader left it, is something astonishing. The funeral is scarcely over before the forces which during the whole of his public life it was his object to subdue or turn to the advantage of his party are threatening destruction to that party. There was not the slightest reason why the appointment of a successor to Sir John Macdonald should stir up sectarian strife in the country. To allow Sir John Thompson to be put forward for a few days as the coming man, and then permit him to be thrust back again on account of his religion, was a piece of phenomenal stupidity on the part of the conservatives. That it would have been unwise for Sir Hector Langevin to attempt to form a ministry under existing circumstances is true, but was there any good reason why Sir John Macdonald's old and faithful lieutenant should have been passed over in such a way as to convey the impression that his party had prejudged the case against him, and condemned him before there was a tittle of evidence against him? The end of all this perilous shilly-shalling is the selection of a leader who evidently has the greatest difficulty in forming a ministry, which will hold together long enough to get the estimates passed and parliament prorogued, so as to give the party time to collect its wits. "Apres moi le deluge," Sir John used to say, or other people used to say for him, but he could not have imagined it would come so soon. A strong man is wanted at the head of the conservative party to-day, a man whose leadership would be acknowledged and respected by all sections of the party, and they have chosen a man absolutely without a personal following, without a vote or a voice in the house of commons, without influence in the country.

The conservative members of Parliament do not seem to realize what the loss of Sir John Macdonald means to the party. It means that unless they have a man as patriotic, as strong, as popular, to take his place at the privy council table and in the house of commons, they have got to change their political methods more radically. Much was forgiven to Sir John Macdonald that will not be tolerated in John J. C. Abbott or anybody else less patriotic, less unselfish, or with less claim upon the gratitude and forbearance of the country than Sir John Macdonald. We are not alarmed for the future of the dominion, we have too much confidence in the country and its people for that, but we recognize that the conservative party is in a perilous position from which we do not believe the Hon. John J. C. Abbott is able to extricate it.

PREMIER ABBOTT.

The opinion expressed by THE HERALD three weeks ago that senator Abbott stood the best chance of being the successor of Sir John Macdonald has been verified by the event. The senator has been called upon to form an administration and will probably do so by making the fewest possible changes in the present combination. It is useless for anyone to claim that the appointment is a satisfactory one. Hardly a newspaper could be found in Canada up to Monday last advocating his claims. He has been selected because the conservative leaders are at war with themselves and because he enjoyed the negative qualification of being so insignificant that he had no enemies. He was the least objectionable of the many candidates. While the lions fought the jackal made away with the prey.

Senator Abbott's appointment is only a makeshift. It cannot be permanent. The Roman Catholics of Quebec and indeed of all Canada feel that Sir John Thompson has been passed over because of his religious views, and this is undoubtedly the case. The Nova Scotia conservatives are disgusted that Tupper and Thompson, either of them immensely the superior of Abbott in ability, should have been ignored. Chapleau and his following are sulky and may be relied upon to make trouble unless he is given the department of railways and canals. There is dissention on every side and it is felt that the present condition of things cannot last. The liberals in the meantime are hopeful and united and quietly biding their time.

It may be said that a liberal newspaper like THE HERALD is not the best authority that might be given for the statement that premier Abbott is not acceptable to his own party. It will hardly be questioned, however, that the utterances of the government press are entitled to consideration. With few exceptions it will be noticed the following extracts are made from newspapers supporting the government:

Montreal Star (Ind. Conservative).

The appointment of the hon. J. J. C. Abbott as prime minister will give general satisfaction — to the liberals. Mr. Abbott is a politician with no following, he has never been an active party worker, he represents nothing unless it be Canadian Pacific interests, and has not even a seat in the house of commons.

St. John Gazett (Conservative).

The Amherst Record voices the views of the conservatives of Cumberland county and of most conservatives in the maritime provinces when it declares itself as follows: But the man for the leadership is Sir Charles Tupper; and we believe that, whatever temporary arrangement may be made now, his rightful claim to the high position must be acknowledged by the liberal-conservative leaders.

Winnipeg Free Press (Conservative).

We know now what the deliberations of a week have brought forth. Senator Abbott, who has never been regarded as a leader, nor in any sense as a prominent factor in the conduct of public affairs, has been exalted to the position of premier and entrusted with the task of forming a new government. Next to Sir Charles Tupper, who evidently desired to be considered for a time at least, as out of the running, the two most entitled by their positions and public services to ministerial promotion, were Sir Hector Langevin and Sir John Thompson.

Kingston News (Conservative).

If Sir John Thompson is to be debarred from the position of premier on account of his religion it is equivalent to a modified statement that Roman Catholics are not to be accorded equal rights with their Protestant fellow citizens, but are to be relegated, if possible, to the position of hewers of wood and drawers of waters in a community in which they are so largely an element.

St. John Sun.

Senator Abbott is not as well known in the country as the first minister ought to be. Sir John Thompson in not accepting the leadership has, in our opinion, allowed his modesty and retiring disposition to do injustice to himself and his party.

L'Electeur.

The parliamentary and public career of hon. J. J. C. Abbott, who has just accepted the portfolio of prime minister covers a period of nearly thirty-four years and is remarkable for its insignificance.

Montreal Star.

It is evident that the calling of hon. J. J. C. Abbott to form a ministry and his acceptance of the task has been a profound disappointment to the portion of the Montreal conservatives who are led by hon. Mr. Chapleau. Their mutterings on this subject on the streets this morning could be heard on all sides, and in fact it is openly stated that the Chapleauites talk of going into opposition.

La Patrie.

Mr. Langevin will not be prime minister because he is French and a Catholic. Neither will Sir John Thompson because he is a Catholic. The Orangeman of Ontario demand that it be their brother Abbott who shall replace Sir John Macdonald and they will succeed as they succeeded in the Riel affair.

La Presse (Conservative).

Sir John Thompson was the man who should have been called but he was laid aside for the Abbott combination.

Toronto World (Conservative).

But for the unfortunate equal rights agitation nothing could have kept Mr. McCarthy out of the succession at Sir John's departure and the continuance of the premiership in Ontario.

Ottawa Citizen (Conservative).

A provisional prime minister is a public proclamation of weakness; a flag of truce never yet disylayed by conservatives. Sir Charles Tupper should be called upon at once.

THE HEIR APPARENT.

As the English papers come to hand the seriousness of the situation of the Prince of Wales, in respect to the recent baccarat scandal, becomes more clearly apparent. The English are a proud and sensitive race and cannot abide that the heir to the throne should figure before the world in such a disgraceful transaction. The great middle class of the nation, which constitutes its real strength and has hitherto strongly supported the monarchy, has been deeply agitated. Various religious bodies — Congregational, Methodist, Baptist, Unitarian and Presbyterian —have placed on record their displeasure at the complicity of the Prince of Wales in the transaction. Many of the leading newspapers have openly condemned him not only for his gambling propensities but for his effort in conjunction with others to condone the offence of Sir William Gordon Cumming. Several boards of guardians have branded the gambling practises of the Prince as a disgrace to the country. Liberal societies have adopted protests against his continuance in the army. It is said that the Emperor William has written the Queen a long and earnest criticism on the life of the Prince, declaring that gambling among officers is a grave offence against military honor, aggravated by the signing of the paper permitting Colonel Cumming to retain his commission in the army. The Church Times advises the Prince to make a written renunciation of card-playing. Then the melancholy spectacle is presented of the secretary of State for war, Hon. Edward Stanhope, apologizing in the house of commons for the conduct of the Prince. And last of all the Prince has experienced the sensation of being hooted at the Ascot rares.

The fact that such criticisms are made shows how insecure is the tenure of monarchy in the mother land. The time is not long past when such conduct as that of the heir apparent would have aroused no serious comment in England. The Prince, of course, has not been punished nor is he likely to be. But public opinion is against him. It has declared in unmistakable tones that the Prince, as a military officer, in having tried to conceal the dishonorable conduct of another officer, has made himself particeps criminis and as much worthy of punishment as though the offence had been his own. It has declared also that gambling and all other immoral habits in those who claim the right to govern the nation will not be tolerated by the governed. The world may be losing its religion, but it is gaining in morality.

MARRIED THE MAN SHE LOVED.

The social world has been employed for some days past in discussing the conduct of Miss Garner who, on the head of the disgrace which came upon her affianced, Sir William Gordon Cumming, declined to be released from her engagement and wedded him at the altar. The social world is not a particularly just world nor remarkable for its good sense. It will probably condemn Miss Garner for marrying the man she loved, with cordial unanimity. But the overwhelming mass of mankind will admire and applaud the conduct of the brave young lady. It appreciates her love and loyalty to her hero in adversity — qualities which, though sneered at by the social world, are nevertheless among the noblest attributes of true womanhood everywhere. All honor to the plucky American girl who refused to be bulldozed by the dragon of society from the side of the man she loved.

Sir William Gordon Cumming's conduct in cheating at cards cannot be lightly passed over. It was not such conduct, however, as should disqualify him from the society of his fellow men. A propensity for cheating at games of chance, though a deplorable failing, does not prove that in other respects the man guilty of it, may not be possessed of high and generous qualities. Few men are born perfect. There appears to be in all of us some hereditary taint of vice or selfishness that mars the perfect statue. In some it takes the form of inordinate love of gain and it is hard to discriminate logically between the moral quality of the man who cheats at cards and that of the man who cheats his neighbor in trade. The lawyer will cheat the jury if he can. The politician will cheat the people. The tradesman will oftimes cheat his customers. Nations have no morality which debars them from cheating other nations. And when a man is disqualified by the poverty of his resources from cheating his neighbors he is generally quite capable of cheating himself. "There is none righteous, no not one." It is society which has undertaken to sit in judgment upon the acts of men, constituting itself a superior court to all other courts, human or divine. Society is sometimes right but it is just as often wrong. Its rulings vary from time to time and are inconsistent with each other. It visits with merciless punishment many offences that are frivolous or indifferent; others that are worthy of the highest censure it smilingly passes over. Its judgments are arbitrary and seldom founded upon equity or reason. The age of form and superstition still endures; that of righteousness and reason is only now being slowly ushered in.

HOW THE PEOPLE ARE ROBBED.

The evidence given in the McGreevy-Langevin case at Ottawa yesterday, was of a most sensational character. If the conservative party can stand much more of this sort of thing, it must be dead to all sense of decency. Let the facts speak for themselves:

O. E. Murphy, one of the partners in the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co., testified that his firm had paid McGreevy with Langevin, an increase in the contract price for dredging, from 27 to 35 cents per yard. This was in addition to 25,000 paid McGreevy for securing a cross wall contract. Some of the payments to McGreevy were charged in the books of the firm as donations for charity, etc., yet each member of the firm had pocketed $48,185 as his share of the profits on the contract. Murphy stated that shortly before the dominion election of 1887 Thomas McGreevy told him it was necessary to form an election fund of $25,000 for the conservative party, and suggested that if the prices charged for dredging were increased the firm might subscribe that amount. Accordingly Murphy wrote to the department of public works asking that the price be increased to 35 cents per yard as agreed to by McGreevy.

J. E. Boyd, a former engineer on the works, used to deduct five cents per yard from the contractors when they dumped dredged mud into the river instead of upon the embankment, but under the new arrangement they were allowed to throw all the mud into the river thus effecting a saving of five cents per yard. Yet the change from throwing mud upon the embankment to the cheaper way of disposing of it, was made an excuse for increasing the price.

Mr. McGreevy wrote stating that he had made things all right with Mr. Perley, chief engineer, and that he and Langevin would decide the matter. Mr. Perley reported, as McGreevy predicted he would, in favor of increasing the price to 35 cents per yard. Murphy swore he paid McGreevy $10,000 in cash and spent $7,000 to secure McGreevy's election in Quebec west.

Murphy produced an agreement signed by Michael Connolly, on behalf of the firm, formally agreeing to pay McGreevy $25,000 on condition of getting the price for dredging increased, to pay him all over $200,000 received on account of the Levis graving dock and all over $73,000 on the British Columbia dock. That document was given to Thomas McGreevy and the latter went to work to carry out its conditions. Besides these amounts over $100,000 were paid to McGreevy as donations and other sums were paid to inspectors upon whose certificates the contractors were paid. The money had to be paid to McGreevy before the price allowed for dredging was increased.

The revelations have caused a great sensation, as McGreevy could not have carried out any part of his contract with contractors unless aided by Langevin. The books of Larkin, Connolly & Co., were referred to a sub-committee for examination.

France is following the example of Germany in providing state insurance for aged and disabled workingmen. The payments by workingmen are to be voluntary, and at the end of thirty years a workingman may claim from 300 to 600 francs a year.

THE RISING WAVE.

Those who think the cause of the home rule has been crushed by the downfall of Parnell are probably mistaken. Close observers of English politics say that if Mr. Gladstone lives two years longer he will be again premier of Great Britain and able to carry to perfection his scheme of home rule. Since the year 1886 sixty by-elections have taken place, during which period home rule has been a live issue. In the constituencies where these elections took place the liberals in 1886 polled 181,654 votes and the unionists 186,846 votes. In the by-elections for these sixty seats the liberals have polled 221,714 votes and the unionists 195,702. At this rate it is estimated that Mr. Gladstone will have a majority of sixty or more in the next house.

The truth is that the United Kingdom is strongly liberal. At no time in the last fifty years have the conservatives really represented the popular majority. When they have acceded to power for a few years it has always been when the liberal party was struggling with some great reform or measure of state policy which created a division among its friends. Each of these periods was but the receding wave that gathered force as it receded for a higher leap than ever. So it has been with the Irish home rule question. At first a very large section of Mr. Gladstone's followers went into direct opposition rather than accept so drastic a measure, and even his most faithful adherents swallowed the dose with a wry face. Now the rising tide is with Mr. Gladstone again and will, without doubt, if he lives until 1893, land him in power.

It is probable that this reaction among the liberals is not that they love home rule more but toryism less. Irish self-government is not so alarming a thing now as it was. The people have become familiar with it and they are anxious that any plan which gives a promise of effecting Irish reconciliation shall not be left untored. But the main ingredient in the advancing liberal wave is undiluted democracy. England is becoming democratic at a rate that bids fair, in the not distant future, to revolutionize its form of government. The natural foe of democracy is toryism, which is doomed in Britain and elsewhere.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Rudyard Kippling is dying at the age of twenty-six. Few authors have reached fame so rapidly. His instructive and amusing pictures of life and character were remarkable productions for one so youthful.

In one hundred years the Irish question, apparently, will solve itself. The decrease in the Irish Catholic population during the last decade has been over 10 per cent, the total decrease of all denominations during the period being over 9 per cent. The Methodists alone show an increase, the large one of 13 per cent.

La Presse (Chapleau) rebukes the protestants of Ontario for looking askance at Sir John Thompson because he changed his religion and became a Roman Catholic. La Patrie (Lib.) adds: "It is only fair to say that if Sir Hector changed his religion and became a protestant the Catholic clergy of Quebec would look upon him with the same suspicion that Rev. Dr. Douglas entertains of Thompson."

It has been remarked that in his charge to the jury, Lord Coleridge displayed an intimate knowledge of the game of Baccarat. So clear and explicit were his enunciations that hereafter, it is quite probable, they will be regarded as the rules of the game as laid down from the bench. It is not every gambling game that has been given rules by so high an authority. There are traditions of a certain New Brunswick judge who could give Lord Coleridge pointers in this line of legal lore.

Sam Small is beginning to reap the reward of his hypocrisy and villany. The Colorado conference of the Methodist Episcopal church have, without a dissenting voice, dismissed him from its membership for embezzling the funds of the Methodist university at Utah. The great national pastime of embracing the prodigal is, however, too firmly rooted to be at all affected by the discovery of Sam Small's deviltry. The next reformed horse-thief or rejuvenated drunkard who starts out after the mighty dollar, will be received with equal warmth.

A SLEEPING CAR EPISODA.

[St. Paul Pioneer Press.]

Mr. and Mrs. Whiffin were on their way to the Hot Springs, where Mr. W. intended to get relief for his rheumatism in the baths. On leaving home Mr. W. prepared for an emergency by taking along mustard for plasters, with which any pains incident to the fatigue of railroad travel might be relieved. At a way station a drunken travelling man boarded the train, and was put to bed in the berth next to Mr. and Mrs. W. by the porter. Shortly after, Mr. W. woke up with a dreadful stitch in his side. Like a good dutiful wife, Mrs. W. arose and went to the lavotary to make a strong, extra strong, mustard plaster with which to relieve the pain of her liege lord.

On her return she pulled the wrong curtain aside and placed the plaster upon the stomach of the senseless, drunken drummer. Then she went to the lavatory, washed his her hands, and returned to her berth, getting into the right section and finding Mr. W. asleep. "The plaster had relieved the pain," said the good woman; and with that thought on her mind she fell asleep.

Nothing disturbed the sleepers except the rattle of the wheels jumping rails for some minutes. Finally a loud groan was heard; then these words: "Oh, my stomach, my s-t-o-m-a-c-h, oh-h-h" This was followed by "I'll never touch another drop as long as I live. Oh, it's burning a hole in me; oh-h-h!"

By this time heads were peeping out from behind curtains and the porter was on his way to the travelling man's berth. Of a sudden out came the bed clothes from the T. M.'s berth, and a cry of "Oh, my, there is my stomach! I'm dead!" The exclamation was topped off by the mustard plaster being thrown out on the aisle of the car. The porter then grapped the drummer and shook him until awake. During the first stages of sensibility he muttered: "Oh, my stomach is gone gone."

SAGACITY OF ANIMALS.

Atsel Steeves, of Hillsboro, narrates a recent experience that credits more than the usual intelligence to the lower animals.

Mr. S. is foreman in a plaster quarry at Hillsboro and one morning at an early hour while going to his work noticed his mare following him in an excited manner. She would run up to him and look back in the opposite direction. Such unusual conduct as this from the brute creation induced him to retrace his steps, the mare then taking the lead and Mr. Steeves following on in nearly the same degree of excitement as the anxious mare, who finally stopped close by a pile of brush and there to the surprise of Mr. S. was a little colt a few hours old that had became entangled in the brush wood. The the little fellow was soon set at liberty and ran off with the now satisfied mother. Mare and colt are both doing well.

ROUND THE WORLD.

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

The reports of the revolution in Portugal are entirely unfounded.

Mr. Parnell has been ordered to pay $3,500 as the costs in the O'Shea divorce suit.

The census of England and Wales shows a population of 29,000,000, being an increase of 3,000,000 in the last decade.

Advices from Samoa show that island to be in a greatly perturbed state owing to dissensions between the followers of King Malietoa and of Mataafa.

Aroostook never had so large an average in crops as this year. With a favorable season the farmers will harvest an enormous amount of all the principal staples grown here.

The guard of A. Battery at the grave of the late Sir John Macdonald at Kingston, Ont., has been withdrawn and detectives from the Canadian secret service force have assumed charge.

Bernard Glaudi, convicted of an attempt to bribe tales juror Henry A. Atwood in the Hennessy case, at New Orleans, was sentenced by Judge Marr to a year at hard labor in the penitentiary.

A wreck occured on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad at Coon Rapids, Iowa, on Tuesday night, in which two persons were killed and 21 injured, including Peter Goerstner, of Montreal. A bridge gave way.

Connecticut has a collateral inheritance tax law, which provides that 5 per cent of all the personal estate over $1,000 goes into the state treasury. Under this law it cost the late P. T. Barnum's estate over sixty-four thousand dollars to have him die a resident of this state.

The supreme court Ottawa, has concluded the hearing of appeals for this term and will deliver judgments on Monday next. What cases will be disposed of is not finally settled but probably it will be nearly all that are standing except those argued in the present term.

A deaf and dumb man was arrested in the village of Herabin, Austria, for vagrancy, and was put in a cell. The police forgot all about the prisoner and did not visit his cell again until Monday, when it was found the man had died of starvation and that the body had been eaten by rats.

The sensational breach of promise case, Miss Valerie Wiedmann against Capt. Horace Walpole, in which the lady asked for $100,000 damages was decided at London on Wednesday. The jury found a verdict for Miss Wiedmann giving her $1,500 damages. Capt. Walpole will apply for a new trial.

The Methodist conference, at Toronto on Wednesday suspended for a year Rev. Jas. Thompson for preaching the heresy that. "There's no material hell, no punishment for wrong doers but annihilation, and that the idea that they would be punished with perpetual fire was illogical and unsupported by scriptural testimony."

The rise in Canadian Pacific railway stock, the result of placing at the head of the Canadian government Hon. Mr. Abbott, for many years solicitor of the railway, and until a few days ago a director of the company, culminated in a regular boom, nearly 1,100 shares changing hands at 80 to 80½—the higest figures the stock has reached for some time.

During the passage of Friday's thunder storm lightning struck the barn of Stephen Frost, of Alexander, Washington county, Me. Almost as soon as the lightning struck, the barn was enveloped in flames and he was unable to save anything it contained. Four calves, two pigs and all his farming implements were destroyed. The loss was about $500 with no insurance.

Despairing of securing the body of P. Purcell, Cornwall, Ont., by means of the reward offered, relatives of the deceased approached Narmal Derouchie, who had been arrested on suspicion and subsequently discharged. They promised Derouchie $500 with immunity from prosecution if the body was returned. He undertook the task and news of the recovery of the body is looked for hourly.

The Baltimore, Md., World publishes a history of Fannie Riland who had been arrested there as an opium fiend. She comes from a distinguished Virginian family, and has a brother who is a prominent naval officer. She began to drink for sickness, fell a slave to the habit, sank lower and lower, and was arrested there in a disreputable dive, under an assumed name. Her father's $13,000 claim suit is not filed in Washington.

A sad accident occurred at Red Bank, Chipman, Queen's county, on Tuesday. A Mrs. Rankin was standing at her door talking to a man named John Ward during the storm. Ward just left her when she was struck by lightning and killed. The lightning passed through the house without doing any damage. It, however, struck the well sweep and smashed it, and also struck an apple tree and uprooted it. Mrs. Rankin leaves a family, and to make the case more sad her children are all blind or nearly so. Her husband is living.

A sad drowning accident occurred on Wednesday at Parker Ford, in the Schuylkill Valley railroad. A man named Bixley was intoxicated, behaving like a crazy man. By some means he induced two children by name of Knerr, to accompany him. Seizing them by the hand he ran along the canal bank, dragging the children along at such a rate that they were unable to keep their feet. With a leap he sprang into the canal pulling the children after him. As the trio sank one of the children tore away from the demon and made her escape.

A dreadful murder story is reported from Woodlands, forty miles northwest of Winnipeg. James Tadgell, a farmer, had in his house a young Englishman, 17 years of age, whom he was bringing up. Tadgell went away some distance and left in the house his sister-in-law, Mrs. Godfrey and the lad, who is named Patenton. On his return he found Patenton was absent and the woman had been murdered and thrown into the well. After a while Patenton came back. He said they had quarrelled about the cows, and that he had shot the woman and then thrown her into the well.

Additional particulars of the terrible catastrophe which occurred Sunday last near the mining city of Catorce, Mexico, are to the effect that a cloud burst in Conception mountain. A great stream poured down the mountain side, sweeping everything in its course. Habitations occupied by miners were swept away; a tunnel of the Guaduloupe mine filled with water, drowning several miners working inside. A number of people living in cliff dwellings were buried alive. At la Cruez el Potrers Los Catorce, 15 dead bodies were recovered. It is believed there will be many more. The mining companies' losses are heavy. Large quantities of high grade metal were carried away by the flood at Conception. Hundreds of pack animals were drowned.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUTUAL

RESERVE FUND

LIFE ASSOCIATION.

Cash Reserve Surplus, $3,000,000

Paid in Death Claims, $10,500,000

Insurance in Force, $200,000,000

$100,000 Deposited at Ottawa for Special Protection of Canadian Members.

Insurance in Force in Canada, $15,000,000

Paid Death Claims in Canada over $300,000

Agents wanted at all points in New Brunswick. For further information address

THOS. ROBERTSON, General Manager, Royal Hotel, St. John, N.B.

JOSEPH G. GILL, Agent at Fredericton.

AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

LIMERICK & DUNCAN,

TINSMITHS, PLUMBERS, &c.

You Can Now Find an Extra Bargain in Tinware.

They carry everything in the line of Tinware, Furnishing Goods, and guarantee all articles they sell to be thorough in quality and workmanship.

HOT AIR FURNACES

Fitted up and satisfaction guaranteed.

BATHS, BASINS, Etc.

Fitted at LOWEST RATES. Repairs and Alterations attended to with despatch.

GIVE US A CALL and satisfy yourself that we know what first-class goods are, and how to serve customers.

LIMERICK & DUNCAN,

YORK ST., FREDERICTON, N. B.

Telephone 166.

FEED, - SEEDS,

—AND—

FERTILIZERS.

Just Received, a choice lot of Feed, Seeds, and Fertilizers, consisting of

CHOICE CANADIAN TIMOTHY SEED,
NORTHERN RED CLOVER SEED,
ALISKE CLOVER SEED,
RED TOP GRASS SEED,
CANADIAN VITCHES' SEED RYE,
SEED BARLEY,
CARLETON COUNTY SEED BUCKWHEAT,
P.E. I. SEED WHEAT,
GREEN SEED PEAS,
CANADIAN FIELD PEAS,
LARGE POTATO PEAS,
PURPLETOP TURNIP SEED,
BRADLEY'S X. L. PHOSPHATE and POTATO MANURE,
LIME, LAND and CALCINED PLASTER

ALWAYS IN STORE:

Hay, Oats and Feed.

Hard and Soft Coal.

OFICE AND WAREROOMS, } CAMPBELL ST., Above City Hall.

JAS. TIBBITS.

W. E. SEERY,

Merchant Tailor,

Has Just Received a splendid new stock of

CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,

—COMPRISING—

Spring Overcoating,

Suitings,

and Trouserings,

Which he is prepared to MAKE UP in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES

AT MODERATE PRICES.

W. E. SEERY,

WILMOT'S AVE.

GRAND DISPLAY

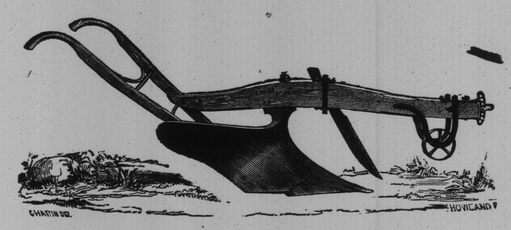
—OF—

ART GOODS

—AT—

JOHN J. WEDDALL'S.

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 Mchinery, Enclosed Gear Mowers, Ithaca Horserakes, Stoves and Furnaces, Railway Castings.

One 50 Horse-power Buckeye Engine on Hand.

One Rotary Saw Mill in hand.

212. CURTAINS. 212.

White and Cream Lace Curtains,
Curtain Nets, Blind Nets,
Lambrequins, Jute and Damask Curtain material,
Cretonne and Art Muslin, in new designs and colorings,

QUILTS.

White Honeycomb Quilts, White Marsella Quilts, White Quilts, with colored borders,
Fancy colored Quilts,

--ALSO--

Toilet covers, Table covers, fancy and plain, Table Napkins, in White, Colored and White, and Cream with colored borders.

JOHN HASLIN.

BUY THE IMPROVED

WATCH SPRING CORSET,

STYLE A.

—AT—

DEVER BROS.

Baby Carriages,
Bedroom Setts,
Parlour Suites.
Decorated Linen Blinds
Ask to see a Flue Stopper,

LEMONT & SONS.