

### HOTELS.

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Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been REBUILT AND PAINTED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLE. ELEGANT RESTAURANT, BILLIARD ROOM, OFFICE, and BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED DINING ROOM on Ground Floor; VERANDAH THROUGHOUT; LARGE and AIRY BEDROOMS; COMMODIOUS BATH ROOMS and CLOSETS on each floor; and is capable of accommodating ONE HUNDRED GUESTS.

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NOTARY, CONVEYANCER, &c.

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Opposite Post Office, Queen Street.

### WILLIAM WILSON,

Attorney-at-Law,  
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Offices: Carleton St., East Side.  
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### H. B. RAINSFORD,

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NOTARY PUBLIC.

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Real Estate Agent, Loans Negotiated,  
Office: Lower flat of County Court House.  
Adjoining the office of the Registrar of Deeds.  
Fredericton Nov. 16th, 1891.

### GEO. L. WILSON,

Barrister, Notary Public, etc.

Office next door below J. J. Weddalls  
Queen St. Fredericton, N. B.

March 4, 1893.

### WESLEY VAWWART,

Barrister.

Office: Queen Street,  
OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL.  
Fredericton, May 6th, 1891.

### B. H. TORRENS, M. D. M.

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### DR. R. MCLEARN.

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8 to 10 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M., 6 to 8 P. M.

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Fredericton, May 6th, 1891.

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## THE BUTTE EXPLOSION.

### Harrowing Details of the Fearful Tragedy.

Seventy-five Persons Killed Outright.

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 16.—Seventy-five persons dead and scores of people injured is the appalling record of disaster from the fire and explosion that took place here last night.

It was 9:55 o'clock when the Fire Department responded to a call from box 72, the site of the explosion, at the corner of the street and the Butte Hardware Company, which adjoined that of the Kenyon Cornell Company.

The entire city was in the depth of the night when the first alarms of fire were sounded. Only a few people in the immediate vicinity had been aroused by the first explosion was caused by nitroglycerine stored in the private warehouse of Kenyon Cornell, which was burned. The second came from a carload of powder on the railroad track, and the third from the warehouse of the Butte Hardware Company, which adjoined that of the Kenyon Cornell Company.

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The first real warning given of the catastrophe was the shock that brought every sleeper to his feet. It was like an earthquake in its sudden impact. The answering blaze in the heavens seemed to verify the first fears, and in a few minutes terror-stricken people were running through the street half crazed. The terrors around by the first shock were multiplied to an awful degree by that which followed, and in an instant it seemed as if the entire population was in the streets. The scene of the tragedy was soon surrounded by a dense mass of people. All seemed to be in a panic-stricken, and few were able to render assistance. The horror of the scene was intensified by the surrounding darkness outside the circle lighted by the flames. The pitiable cries of the wounded were almost drowned by the wailing of the women and children.

### A SECOND EXPLOSION

almost equal in volume to the first, heightened the terror all over the city, and spread death and desolation among scores of citizens. Parts of bodies of the victims of this explosion were hurled hundreds of feet away. A man near the Northern Pacific witnessed the spectacle of a leg and thigh of a human being driven with great force past him from the fearful scene.

There were still heroes left to pull out the shrieking wounded and the groaning. There had been two explosions and there might be more. There were rumors of carloads of powder in the vicinity, besides that stored in the warehouse. Five minutes later a third explosion did come, but it was a mild one, and it is believed that the disaster had all occurred in fifteen minutes—the most horrible quarter of an hour in the history of the city.

The scene after the explosion resembled a field of battle more than anything else. The dead were strewn everywhere and the cries and groans of the injured and dying presented a scene altogether unearthy. Blood and pieces of flesh were scattered about. Here were legs and arms, here were pieces of flesh, etc. Between the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern stations, a space of three hundred feet the ground was literally covered.

### FROM RURAL DISTRICTS.

#### Upper Gasqueton.

JAN. 16.—Dr. Crockett, of Fredericton, and Dr. Caswell, of Gasqueton, performed a very serious operation on Eliza Chase last Sunday afternoon. Mr. Chase is doing well up to the present time, and she is hope of his recovery. His daughter Dora, is home from Fredericton and will remain until danger is past.

#### Peterville.

JAN. 12.—John Preece, an expert and practical hunter, went out a short distance in the woods a few days ago and came in contact with a large bear and three good sized cubs in company with her. The bold hunter gave the old bear the contents of a repeating rifle and killed her; but the cubs ran into the thicket forest and made their escape.

Abner Duplessis, a farmer living near Hoyt Station, had a fine dwelling house and contents consumed by fire on the 5th inst.

Thomas Duplessis, a boy about twelve years old, living near the Enniskillen station, while driving a young colt to water, came rather near his heels, and received a severe kick in the forehead that fractured the skull. He was since conveyed to the hospital in St. John.

### SOME OF THE DEAD.

The hose wagon crew—Chief Cameron, Assistant Chief Sloan, Samuel Ash, Ed. Sloan, Dave Moses, Dave Magee, and Jack Flannery are all supposed to have lost their lives. Magee was the driver, and remained with the wagon about forty yards away, while Flannery was at the hydrant. The hose and ladder truck was manned by George Fifer and Pete Nolan, of the regular department, and William Orr, a volunteer. Chief Cameron directed the work on the building, and while some of the firemen hauled a line of hose along, the others started to tear off the iron covering of the building so that they could get at the flames. Just as they had succeeded in tearing off part of the covering and secured an entrance, the first explosion took place. A blinding sheet of flame forced the roof from its fastenings, and sheared the iron covering of the building. This was followed by a second deadly explosion, and then came the awful roar, carrying annihilation to those who closely surrounded the death-trap. It is impossible to obtain anything like a complete list of the dead at this writing.

### A Pointer.

ONLY experts will read anything that is broken, and will find the grain dead, and a person by a day to make others happy and be happy themselves. This is the time of merry-making, of giving and of receiving. What will you give the loved ones, the wife, the mother, sister or friend, as a memento, to make for them a season of remembrance—Merry Christmas? Have you thought of Kaff? For usefulness, for comfort and for enjoyment there is nothing like a good, long, cutting Carving Kaff, a pint of good Sausage, or a good Cooking Sauce, Gode's Unger or Carver's.

Call on B. CHESTNUT & SONS.

### NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

JOHN E. BARNUM and Robert S. Barnum, of Stanley, in the County of York, Lumber Manufacturers, being insolvent under the name and style of J. E. & R. S. Barnum, have this day assigned their estate and effects to the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of their creditors. The trust deed is on file in the office of the Registrar of Deeds, in the County of York, and is subject to the provisions of the Act in that behalf made. For particulars, apply to the undersigned, at his office, 117 Galt's Pass, Fredericton, N. B.

FRANK I. MORRISON,  
Trustee of the Estate of J. E. & R. S. Barnum.

### Apple Peppers.

Just Received by Rail:  
16 BOXES Apple Peppers, Improved Kind, also 16 boxes of the best quality every time, for sale low by the dozen.

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## LONDON'S MURDER FEVER.

### Prof. Winslow Explains the Cause and How it is to be Combated.

The strange epidemic of insanity, which prompts its subjects to stab strangers, usually women, in the streets of London, has not yet ended, and the popular nervousness in several quarters of the city continues. One of the most startling cases occurred recently in front of a fashionable store in Oxford Street, amid a large throng of shoppers. A young man plunged his knife three inches deep into the back of a lady, and then quietly waited till the police came and arrested them. The police have been watching two or three weeks the person they believe to be the mysterious woman in black, whose stabbing others of her sex put Kensington and other parts of the West End in terror. The details have been unable to obtain sufficient to warrant her arrest, but Prof. Winslow declares that scores of homicidal lunatics are at large in London, and the danger from them is greater than ever before and is increasing. He says: "I can tell by the number of madmen who visit me unaccompanied. Quite lately a homicidal lunatic walked into my study and confidingly asked me if I would kill him. I was very much surprised, and I jumped up and showed him my revolver. On another occasion, a man whom I have since learned is of high authority in the land, wearing a mask, rushed in and asked me to kill him. I was very much surprised, and I jumped up and showed him my revolver. On another occasion, a man whom I have since learned is of high authority in the land, wearing a mask, rushed in and asked me to kill him. I was very much surprised, and I jumped up and showed him my revolver."

The evidence of her guilt which had come to light was so strong that the public was convinced of her guilt in advance of the trial, and the detestation of the crime was so great that it is not too much to say that there was a general popular clamor for the woman's head.

It is perhaps the best tribute to her wonderful qualities to say that when her four days' trial for her life with the preceding magistrate was finished on Friday evening, there was a strong reaction of public sentiment in her favor. The trial will continue probably another ten days, but it is hardly possible to exceed the dramatic interest of the long inquisition of the prisoner at the hands of the magistrate. The president of the court is one of the keenest judges in Belgium and he is merciless in the pursuit of the most damaging and significant details. Mme. Joniaux, who is a woman of thirty-one years, self-possessed, cool, and unflinching, faced him throughout with the air of an accused queen who scorned her accusers. Evidence and insinuation often presented with craft and crushing force that would have overwhelmed a master of statecraft the parried or even turned to her advantage. She made the most astounding admissions in a most matter of fact manner. It was true, she said, that she had destroyed many papers which might have been damaging to her case, but it was not done deliberately, but in a moment of excitement, which she now regrets. It was true that she had pawned her own jewelry and that of other people. It was true that she had borrowed money whenever she could induce people to lend it. She did not deny that she was a gambler, that she had been accused of cheating at cards in the house of her friends, had lost and won money at Monte Carlo. All these stratagems for obtaining money was due not so much to her own pecuniary embarrassment as to her anxiety to help poorer members of her family who were heavily in debt. The insurance money eventually fell upon the Imperial government, therefore no needless delay should be permitted for a useless piling up of further liabilities. If the Imperial government decides to intervene, the first condition must be the renunciation of responsible government, which the colony has misused. If it should be proved that the revenue of the colony is totally inadequate to provide the interest on its debt, it may even be found necessary to administer its affairs as those of an estate in bankruptcy. The whole system of colonial responsibility would be ended if liability for debts contracted by the local legislature was by any mistaken act of generosity shifted to the shoulders of the British taxpayer. In the case of Newfoundland there is reason to believe that care and economy, and a simpler and cheaper administration, would do much to redeem the situation.

### AS TO NEWFOUNDLAND.

In an editorial the London Times says that the Newfoundland crisis has reached a point where it becomes imperative that some decision shall be made as to the future of the country. As, unhappily, it often occurs, the weight of the general calamity falls the heaviest upon those who are wholly innocent of having caused it. The easy suppression of the St. John's riots speaks much for the enduring spirit of the people in the face of the prospect of wholesale starvation. There seems little doubt that the responsibility of dealing with the situation must eventually fall upon the Imperial government, therefore no needless delay should be permitted for a useless piling up of further liabilities. If the Imperial government decides to intervene, the first condition must be the renunciation of responsible government, which the colony has misused. If it should be proved that the revenue of the colony is totally inadequate to provide the interest on its debt, it may even be found necessary to administer its affairs as those of an estate in bankruptcy. The whole system of colonial responsibility would be ended if liability for debts contracted by the local legislature was by any mistaken act of generosity shifted to the shoulders of the British taxpayer. In the case of Newfoundland there is reason to believe that care and economy, and a simpler and cheaper administration, would do much to redeem the situation.

### GAMBLING A GREAT VICE.

Address to Young Men by a Montreal Bank Manager.

Before the Y. M. C. A. the other day at Montreal, George Hague, general manager of the Merchants Bank, gave a most interesting address on the "Gambling Craze." Mr. Hague prefaced his address with the remark that what he intended saying had not been gained by personal experience. He had no practical knowledge of the gambling profession. Those who had been engaged in this alluring vice might speak more positively with regard to its powers. It was very curious that while there are many references to gambling in the laws of nations, the word cannot be found in the Bible. The ancient Romans were very severe in the punishment meted out to the gambler, requiring in many cases the return of the property so unlawfully procured to the person from which it had been taken. In the reign of Henry VIII, the laws relating to gambling were especially severe. In fact they were almost a repetition of the ancient jurisprudence of the citizens of Rome. But we find no direct condemnation in the Bible against the evils of lotteries, roulette tables, betting, card playing and the other forms of this amusement. We might suppose from the absence of any direct law against this practice that gambling is an innocent pleasure. But if we look closer we perceive that the Bible lays down certain fundamental and well defined principles, relating to

### THE WELFARE OF HUMAN SOCIETY.

which we are to follow. It is there we ascertain the duties we individually owe to each other, and those duties consist of the obligations which we are all under to elevate human society and plant therein the image of God. Gambling means the acquisition, by playing, of money or other commodities without an equivalent value being returned for such. In games of skill or athletics the best competitor will win. But a gambler would laugh if questioned to play a game of chess, lacrosse, or basketball for the sake of winning the game. The element of chance is missing; the reward is not one of money; hence the amusement is not one of interest to him. The peculiar fascination of gambling for the person who indulges in it is the element of chance which permeates the pastime. It makes the gambler take extraordinary and, very often evil methods to obtain the end he has in view. The scriptures, while not definitely denouncing gambling, still speak to us by the commandments. The latter three or four of these are applicable to this craze. "Thou shalt not steal," and "Thou shalt not covet" are terms binding upon every one of us, and these injunctions, if obeyed by the world at large, would completely obliterate this sin from the face of the earth. The sin of covetousness constitutes one of the charms which the gambler cannot resist. He would not play a game of anything unless money was associated with it. And this is where gambling comes under the ban of God's law. A first step in this alluring pastime whets the desire for more, especially if

### THE FORCE OF THE EXPLOSION.

It is feared some bodies were thrown into the air by the force of the explosion, and that they have been cremated. Owing to the nature of the fire and its dangerous locality, the entire force was called out to prevent a spread of the flames to the adjoining buildings. Three policemen had been detailed to keep the crowd back and they were also killed. Many of the spectators were instantly killed and several were hurled back some distance from the scene of the fire and rendered unconscious by the force of the shock. Numbers of people lying in distant parts of the city have lost the power of hearing and speech from the force of the shock.

Many of the dead are so shockingly mutilated as to be totally unrecognizable. A boy about ten years old, whose name is not known, was found dead in the street, a block and a half from the scene of the explosion. One woman was killed in a house about half a block away by an awful which was blown through by the roof. Human heads, legs and arms were scattered for several blocks from the scene of the explosion. It is thought a complete list

### THE LADY OF THE HOUSE.

John have you made the fire?  
Yes, dear.  
And milked the cow?  
Yes, dear.  
And dressed the children?  
Yes, dear.  
Well, you can put the coffee on and then shave yourself for church.

## THE JONIAUX MURDER.

### Four Days' Examination of the Accused Murderess.

A Cause Celebre in Antwerp.

All Europe is following with the keenest interest the poisoning trial at Antwerp, which easily takes rank as one of the greatest causes celebre of the century. Even the English press printed verbatim reports of the wonderful four days' examination of Mme. Joniaux, the accused woman, and all Europe is marvelling at her splendid courage and amazing resources of mind before her accusers. The case suggests slightly the great Borden trial at Fall River, but the radical difference in the procedure in the Belgian courts, which follow French methods, yields score after score, dramatic and thrilling beyond anything in English or American jurisprudence. Mme. Henri Joniaux, daughter of General Jules Ably, and wife of the chief engineer of bridges and roads for the Belgian Ministry of War, was arrested at Antwerp on April 18 last year, on the charge of the wholesale murder of her relatives. She is accused of poisoning her sister, Leonie, and her brother, Alfred Ably, in order to obtain insurance of 70,000 francs and of 100,000 francs on their lives, and also of poisoning her uncle, Jacques Van den Kerchove, in order to inherit her share of his estate. The prosecution is the result of the action of an English insurance company, which issued the policy on Alfred Ably's life. The evidence of her guilt which had come to light was so strong that the public was convinced of her guilt in advance of the trial, and the detestation of the crime was so great that it is not too much to say that there was a general popular clamor for the woman's head.

It is perhaps the best tribute to her wonderful qualities to say that when her four days' trial for her life with the preceding magistrate was finished on Friday evening, there was a strong reaction of public sentiment in her favor. The trial will continue probably another ten days, but it is hardly possible to exceed the dramatic interest of the long inquisition of the prisoner at the hands of the magistrate. The president of the court is one of the keenest judges in Belgium and he is merciless in the pursuit of the most damaging and significant details. Mme. Joniaux, who is a woman of thirty-one years, self-possessed, cool, and unflinching, faced him throughout with the air of an accused queen who scorned her accusers. Evidence and insinuation often presented with craft and crushing force that would have overwhelmed a master of statecraft the parried or even turned to her advantage. She made the most astounding admissions in a most matter of fact manner. It was true, she said, that she had destroyed many papers which might have been damaging to her case, but it was not done deliberately, but in a moment of excitement, which she now regrets. It was true that she had pawned her own jewelry and that of other people. It was true that she had borrowed money whenever she could induce people to lend it. She did not deny that she was a gambler, that she had been accused of cheating at cards in the house of her friends, had lost and won money at Monte Carlo. All these stratagems for obtaining money was due not so much to her own pecuniary embarrassment as to her anxiety to help poorer members of her family who were heavily in debt. The insurance money eventually fell upon the Imperial government, therefore no needless delay should be permitted for a useless piling up of further liabilities. If the Imperial government decides to intervene, the first condition must be the renunciation of responsible government, which the colony has misused. If it should be proved that the revenue of the colony is totally inadequate to provide the interest on its debt, it may even be found necessary to administer its affairs as those of an estate in bankruptcy. The whole system of colonial responsibility would be ended if liability for debts contracted by the local legislature was by any mistaken act of generosity shifted to the shoulders of the British taxpayer. In the case of Newfoundland there is reason to believe that care and economy, and a simpler and cheaper administration, would do much to redeem the situation.

### SAW A GREAT LIGHT.

The Detroit and Milwaukee steamer was more than half way across Lake Michigan one night last week when the pilot saw a bright light. He could not account for it and called the captain. The captain, too, was puzzled, and thinking that the boat must have veered from her course and that the light was from Grand Haven, he ordered her headed for it. It was calculated that the light was fifteen miles ahead. After proceeding ten miles a companion light appeared some five miles to the westward. The passengers who had by this time been aroused, gathered on the deck and watched these lights, which flashed in the night. On went the steamer and as she approached the lights the passengers were obliged to hold up umbrellas and other objects to shade their eyes from the intense glare. Suddenly a mountain of darkness seemed to arise between the boat and the light, but the blaze was flashed over its top. In a few minutes, the mountain sank backward and the lights were seen, still too brilliant for the eye to endure. At just 2 o'clock by the captain's watch, the lights flashed, there was a terrible rumbling like a quaking peal of thunder, and then the lights disappeared. Almost on the instant, a tidal wave struck the ship and the phenomenon was over. No one attempts to explain the strange occurrence.

### INFLUENZA IN HORSES.

Steam the nostrils by holding a pail of boiling water, with a piece of camphor about the size of a half egg in it, under the animals nose. Throw a blanket loose by her head, and steam about fifteen minutes at a time, three times a day. Give one dram fluid extract of belladonna, one dram of chloride of potash, and one dram of camphor at a dose, three times a day, in one half pint of molasses. Continue two weeks, if necessary, then mix sulphate of iron, four ounces, and divide into twenty-four doses, one to be given night and morning in bran mash. If the animal will not take it in a mash, put it into a quart of oat-meal and give it as a crutch. Benefit is sometimes had by blistering the throat with cantharides, two drams, and lard, one-half ounce, mixed, and rubbed on cold. Repeat in two weeks if necessary.

### THE WELFARE OF HUMAN SOCIETY.

which we are to follow. It is there we ascertain the duties we individually owe to each other, and those duties consist of the obligations which we are all under to elevate human society and plant therein the image of God. Gambling means the acquisition, by playing, of money or other commodities without an equivalent value being returned for such. In games of skill or athletics the best competitor will win. But a gambler would laugh if questioned to play a game of chess, lacrosse, or basketball for the sake of winning the game. The element of chance is missing; the reward is not one of money; hence the amusement is not one of interest to him. The peculiar fascination of gambling for the person who indulges in it is the element of chance which permeates the pastime. It makes the gambler take extraordinary and, very often evil methods to obtain the end he has in view. The scriptures, while not definitely denouncing gambling, still speak to us by the commandments. The latter three or four of these are applicable to this craze. "Thou shalt not steal," and "Thou shalt not covet" are terms binding upon every one of us, and these injunctions, if obeyed by the world at large, would completely obliterate this sin from the face of the earth. The sin of covetousness constitutes one of the charms which the gambler cannot resist. He would not play a game of anything unless money was associated with it. And this is where gambling comes under the ban of God's law. A first step in this alluring pastime whets the desire for more, especially if

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