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H. B. RAINFORD,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
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Office: Lower part 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. Weddall,
Queen St. Fredericton, N. B.
March 4, 1895.

WESLEY VANWART,

Barrister.

Office: Queen Street,
OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL.
Fredericton, May 6th, 1893.

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

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ONLY a few days more to the season of this life. It is a wonderful thing to be able to point out the way to success. It is a wonderful thing to be able to point out the way to failure. It is a wonderful thing to be able to point out the way to happiness. It is a wonderful thing to be able to point out the way to misery.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

JOHN F. SANBORN and Robert S. Sanborn, of Stanley, in the County of York, Lumber Manufacturers, being business under the name and style of J. F. & R. S. Sanborn, have this day assigned their estate and effects to the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of their creditors. The trust deed is at my office, Queen Street, Fredericton, for inspection and signature. By the terms of said deed, persons wishing to participate, must execute the same within sixty days from the date thereof. Fredericton, July 20, 1894.

Nails! Nails!

25 KESS Steel Wire Nails, 45 boxes Home Made Nails, 1 barrel Pipe Fittings, 15 boxes Window Glass, and for sale by

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CRAZY DOCTOR IN THE CAB.

Wanted to Run the Engine a Little Faster.

Said the Train Was Too Slow, and it Took Three Men to Undeviate Him—Terroric Struggle on the Engine.

A Chatham, N. Y., special to the New York Herald says: "The conductor, engineer and fireman of the Boston express, bound west, on the Boston and Albany railroad, had a desperate encounter with a passenger, who had become insane, and boarding the locomotive, announced his intention of running the train to sea himself. The train is known as No. 23. It was drawn by locomotive No. 230, one of the newest and most powerful on the road. Engineer Edward Maggs, of Albany, was at the throttle; fireman Chester Wiltz was his helper, and conductor H. K. Wilson, of West Springfield was in charge of the train. Wilson's run begins at Springfield, and he took command at five minutes after six last evening. One of the compartments of sleeper 452 was occupied by a muscular, well built man, more than six feet tall, apparently about twenty-eight years of age, and wearing a somewhat thin dark beard. He was a through passenger from Boston, and was bound for Haviland, Kan. There was nothing very unusual in his conduct until the train had left Springfield, except that he had noticed that the man was very restless, frequently pacing hurriedly forward to the end of the vestibule, and only to return to his seat with a look of annoyance on his face. He fidgeted about in his seat every time the train stopped, and once or twice remarked to his neighbors that the train seemed to

BE MAKING VERY SLOW TIME. Conductor Wilson was passing through the smoking car just after the train had left Pittsfield. He noticed the tall young stranger sitting there and smoking. The young man tapped the conductor's elbow, and said quietly: "Conductor, may I follow you through the car?" Conductor Wiltz thought the request a strange one, but he smiled pleasantly and said: "Certainly." As Wilson passed conductor Barker, of the parlor car service, a moment later, however, he said:

"That man is a little off, I think. He will be watching." A passenger, who overheard the remark, said that he had seen the young man at right angles. He knew him by sight as Dr. G. L. Barney, of the Harvard Medical School, a very promising young physician.

Dr. Barney followed the conductor as far as the baggage car, and then said, conductor, why are you going so slowly? Can you push this thing along a little livelier? Wilson glanced at his watch. "We are on time, sir," he said in a conciliatory tone.

"That may be," Dr. Barney retorted, "but I think I could run this train faster myself." Not long after the train pulled up at State Line. Wilson swung his lantern, the signal for engineer Maggs to start, after a few passengers had disembarked. To his surprise, the train did not move. Then he heard the engine coughing for him and ran forward to see what was the trouble.

There stood Dr. Barney clutching the hand-rail of the locomotive and TRYING TO DRAW HIMSELF UP INTO THE CAB. "This man won't leave the engine," said engineer Maggs.

As Dr. Barney saw the conductor and one or two brakemen coming, he jumped lightly from the step of the engine and resumed his seat in the sleeping car. When the express rolled into Chatham at six minutes to nine o'clock, conductor Wilson started forward to tell the engineer what he thought about Dr. Barney. The engineer sat at his post, leaning from the cab window, directly above Wilson. Fireman Wiltz had stepped out of the cab, and was listening to the conductor's account of Barney's eccentricities. The only light was a faint glimmer that came from a little lamp in the locomotive cab, and the rays from the conductor's hand lantern. Suddenly an agile form darted forward from the shadow of the tender, and fireman Wiltz, who had his back turned toward the tender, felt himself grasped about the body with a clutch that would have been a credit to the champion tackle of a Yale football team. Wiltz was taken by surprise. He grasped feebly at the engine to save himself, but, with a mighty lift, Dr. Barney had picked him up bodily.

For an instant the fireman's body was poised as a creature like his antagonist, and then Barney put forth all his maniac strength and hurled the fireman away above his head. Wiltz came down on the coal in the tender and lay there stunned by the shock.

Wiltz, who was on the opposite side of the locomotive, and engineer Maggs both sprang for the maniac, who having easily disposed of Wiltz, already had his foot in the cab and was reaching for the engineer.

"Stand back!" shouted the insane maniac. "Stand back, I propose to run this train myself, now, and I'll show you how to break some records."

REMARKABLE STRUGGLE ENDED. Maggs, who is a powerful man, grappled his antagonist inside the cab, and then ensued a remarkable struggle. Dr. Barney had grasped at the throttle and actually had pulled it toward the engine, and the train moved forward a few feet before Maggs could stop it. Then the conductor and the engineer wrestled with the crazy, but, wire and clevis as a trained athlete, he evaded their grasp and sprang upon the tender.

Wiltz, who had been ordered to stand back, a colored porter came running up and joined in the attack. The combined efforts of the three men finally overpowered the maniac, and they threw him down the body of the

A NOTABLE MUTINY.

Crew of a British Man-of-War Kill their Officers.

Serious mutinies were not of common occurrence on board British ships of war, but still there are on record some notable examples of them. The great mutiny of Spithead and the Nore, in 1797, may be passed over with a simple mention, as the details of these are matters of general history. The most famous single ship mutiny in the whole annals of the British navy is that of the *Hermione*. In September, 1797, the *Hermione*, a 22 gun frigate, was cruising off the coast of Porto Rico. She was commanded by Hugh Pigot, a brave officer, but a thorough tyrant. He is described as having been one of the most cruel and oppressive captains in the British navy. It appears that on September 21, while the crew were resting topside, Captain Pigot "called aloud that he would flog the last man of the mizen topsail yard." The poor fellows, knowing that he would keep his word, and that though the lot would naturally fall on the outermost deck, and consequently, the most active, each resolved, at any rate, to escape from punishment. Two of them, who, from their position, could not get the topsail rigging, made a spring to get over the comrades within them; they missed their hold, fell on the quarter-deck and were both killed. This being reported to the captain, he is said to have made answer, "Throw the lubbers overboard." It appears also that all the other men on coming down were severely reprimanded and threatened with punishment. The ship's company were rather mixed lot, and were rendered desperate by oppression. This last act of tyranny brought matters to a climax. Next night the mutiny broke out. The men began by throwing shot about, and when the first lieutenant ventured to interfere, they knocked him down, cut his throat, and threw him overboard. They murdered the second lieutenant, his own servant striking him with a tomahawk. Captain Pigot, hearing a noise on deck, immediately ran out of his cabin, but, being badly and repeatedly wounded, he was obliged to return. He had reached the cabin and was sitting on a couch faint with the loss of blood, when four men entered with bayonets fixed. Captain Pigot, weak as he was, held out his dirk and kept them off. They seemed appalled the sight of their commander, when Crawley, one of the leaders, exclaimed: "What! four to one, and yet afraid! Here go, then," and buried his bayonet in the body of Captain Pigot. He was followed by the others, who, with their bayonets fixed to the point of the bayonet, he heard to speak he passed astern. The mutineers in their blind fury fell on the other officers. The only officer that escaped destruction was the master gunner, the carpenter and one of the midshipmen. The men then carried the *Hermione* to the harbor, where they landed in Kingley's "Westward Ho." They handed her over to the Spanish governor, a cock-and-bull story of having turned their officers adrift in a jolly boat. The *Hermione* was taken by the Spaniards, and Captain Pigot, who was the support of dissatisfied Conservatives, was one of the most famous cutting out expeditions undertaken in the annals of the British navy. Captain Hamilton cut out the *Hermione* at Puerto Cabellu under the guns of the Spanish forts.

A HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Is What Foster Seeks to Make the County of York.

Mr. Foster, utterly discredited and broken down in the county, which he has represented since he first entered parliament, is compelled to abandon that county—his native county, too, in which his kinsmen and personal friends are very numerous—and to seek a constituency elsewhere. York is opened to him, and he goes thither, as he is preferred York, but because, despite the most strenuous efforts of local conservatives in St. John, he was unable to get a nomination here, as he and they desired. On the surface of things it would seem as if the conservative nomination in York county is a rich man, a rich manufacturer and two or three other persons, a small clique of politicians, and that they have it in their power to make the rejected of Kings the accepted of York. This at least is what has happened so far, but whether "the deal" can be carried through, whether the people of York will perform the sacrifice which is expected of them, is a matter to be settled in the future.

The Liberal party should have its just influence in the settlement. York has always felt a pride in the fact that it has been able to represent its own county by its own son, resident or native born, now it is called upon to elect as its representative a man with no particular interest in the county, and who comes to it as to a house of refuge, after he has wholly failed to satisfy the aspirations of the county, and of the people who most have so long and comparatively uncomplainingly sustained him. The hope, of course, is that in another county, among people who are not so clear concerning his failure as a representative man, he will be able to secure the seat.

York can do the country and the cause immense service by defeating Mr. Foster, and we believe it can defeat Mr. Foster if Liberals, old and young, the active Liberals of this day, the active men of the past whom defeat may have made lukewarm, will again come together and shoulder to shoulder all that men may honorably do to resist the common foe.

STARVING INDIANS.

Caused by Wanton Destruction of Fish and Animals.

QUEBEC, Feb. 29.—Letters received from the Labrador coast state that great distress prevails among the entire scattered fishing population along the north shore of the Lower St. Lawrence, but that the condition of the Indians is simply pitiable. Dr. Tremblay, of this city, who was stationed at Point aux Equivaux, as government physician, for some years, and who is thoroughly acquainted with the coast, says that the distress among the Indians is altogether due to their own improvidence, and the wholesale destruction by them of the game of the region upon which they depend for their subsistence. He states that they frequently kill merrily for the pleasure of killing and for the purpose of keeping their hands in as marksmen. They thus destroy in summer as well as winter, paying no heed whatever to the morrow or to close seasons—the result of which is that they have almost entirely denuded the region of its fur-bearing animals and feathered game, the encouragement to do so being in the fact that they find ready sale at the Hudson's Bay posts even for furs killed out of season, which are afterwards sold at a very low price quality. As an instance of their improvidence, he mentions that they go out to the islands along the coast, which are the breeding grounds of the elder and other ducks and rob and destroy the eggs, even when they are just on the point of hatching out. As a cure to some extent for these evils, Dr. Tremblay recommends the application of the game laws to the Indians as well as to the whites. The appointment by the Federal Government of a resident Indian agent to look more closely after them, and teach them other modes of living, and, lastly, the propriety of supplying them with fishing apparatus, so that they might profitably utilize their time in codfishing during the summer months, when they are down on the coast.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

A Sketch of the Proprietor of the New York World.

Joseph Pulitzer, the creator of the New York World of today, was born in Austria-Hungary, in 1847. He had a rough and ready boyhood, picked up the elements of an education and emigrated to this country a poor young fellow in his eighteenth year. He landed at Castle Garden without a cent. He knew no one and no place to appeal for aid. He did not ask for assistance as a matter of fact, but enlisted in the army which was then advancing to crush the Southern rebellion. Without any but a mere smattering of the language of those with whom he fought, without any very clear idea of the issues at stake, he rode forth in a German cavalry regiment and served until the war was ended. At the close of the war, as if obeying the injunction of Greece Greeley, he went west and east about him for a career. Meanwhile he worked in a cavalry barracks, and as a farm hand, and even hired out as desk assistant on a river steambot. But during all this storm and stress period, while his fellow workmen were spending their spare time in the saloons or union halls, discussing the troubles of labor, Mr. Pulitzer was hard at work learning the language, reading voraciously and even plunging into the study of the law. In a word, he was fashioning his armor and sharpening his intellectual falchion for the future and greater battle in which he was destined to reap such high honors.

LIBERAL PROSPECTS.

In Manitoba and the North-West.

"Are the Liberals well organized in Manitoba and the Territories?" asked a reporter of Joseph Martin, the Liberal P. E. for Winnipeg, the other day. "I believe the party has never been in such good shape for an election. In Provencher a convention will shortly be held, probably in Morris, and it is understood an excellent candidate will be put in the field. There is every reason to expect Mr. Laurier's defeat. In Leger a most excellent nomination has been made in the person of J. B. McLaren. In Brandon a convention meets on Thursday next and a strong man will be selected. In Macdonald the convention meets on Friday next at Portage la Prairie, at which a choice will be made out of three or four excellent men, whose names will go before the convention. In Selkirk and Marquette the dates for nominating conventions will probably be announced shortly. In the Territories, and especially in eastern Manitoba, the Liberals are likely to support Mr. Douglas, the Patron candidate. In Western Assiniboia a strong opponent will be brought out against Mr. Davin, who is completely discredited in that constituency. In Saskatchewan a petition is being circulated, asking Mr. Laurier to run there. If he declines, as he probably will, another candidate will be found. In Alberta, hitherto looked upon as hopelessly Conservative, the Liberals will probably forward a strong man, who, if he receives the support of dissatisfied Conservatives, will undoubtedly be elected. Under these circumstances, I believe it possible, and even probable, that every constituency in Manitoba and the Territories will return a supporter of Mr. Laurier at the coming election. The people are practically unanimous in believing that protective policy to be opposed to their interests, and they intend, at the first opportunity, to enter a protest against it. If we are to protest, let us protest in the most vigorous manner possible. When the new tariff comes to be passed, the stronger the west is in the councils of the Liberal party, the more weight it will have in determining what the tariff shall be."

OPINION OF THE WHIP.

Mr. James Sutherland Sees Many Signs of Victory.

James Sutherland, of Woodstock, Ontario, whip for the Liberal party in Ontario, stayed over in Toronto on his way home from Montreal, where he attended the big Liberal meeting at Sohier Park. "It was the biggest meeting of the kind ever held in Canada," said he. "A Conservative estimate places the attendance at 14,000, and double that number could not gain admittance to the building. "The reversal of public opinion is very marked in this city. Prominent men, who have been lifelong Conservatives, are now intent on supporting Mr. Laurier, and I am told that this same feeling is general throughout Quebec. "There will be a Reform candidate in every constituency in Ontario at the next election. In some places conventions have not yet been held, but it is about known who the candidates will be. "When asked regarding the dissolution of parliament, Mr. Sutherland said: "I do not think there will be another session. The programme will likely be an election in the near future and a short session in June to pass the estimates."

STARVING INDIANS.

Caused by Wanton Destruction of Fish and Animals.

QUEBEC, Feb. 29.—Letters received from the Labrador coast state that great distress prevails among the entire scattered fishing population along the north shore of the Lower St. Lawrence, but that the condition of the Indians is simply pitiable. Dr. Tremblay, of this city, who was stationed at Point aux Equivaux, as government physician, for some years, and who is thoroughly acquainted with the coast, says that the distress among the Indians is altogether due to their own improvidence, and the wholesale destruction by them of the game of the region upon which they depend for their subsistence. He states that they frequently kill merrily for the pleasure of killing and for the purpose of keeping their hands in as marksmen. They thus destroy in summer as well as winter, paying no heed whatever to the morrow or to close seasons—the result of which is that they have almost entirely denuded the region of its fur-bearing animals and feathered game, the encouragement to do so being in the fact that they find ready sale at the Hudson's Bay posts even for furs killed out of season, which are afterwards sold at a very low price quality. As an instance of their improvidence, he mentions that they go out to the islands along the coast, which are the breeding grounds of the elder and other ducks and rob and destroy the eggs, even when they are just on the point of hatching out. As a cure to some extent for these evils, Dr. Tremblay recommends the application of the game laws to the Indians as well as to the whites. The appointment by the Federal Government of a resident Indian agent to look more closely after them, and teach them other modes of living, and, lastly, the propriety of supplying them with fishing apparatus, so that they might profitably utilize their time in codfishing during the summer months, when they are down on the coast.

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QUEBEC, Feb. 29.—Letters received from the Labrador coast state that great distress prevails among the entire scattered fishing population along the north shore of the Lower St. Lawrence, but that the condition of the Indians is simply pitiable. Dr. Tremblay, of this city, who was stationed at Point aux Equivaux, as government physician, for some years, and who is thoroughly acquainted with the coast, says that the distress among the Indians is altogether due to their own improvidence, and the wholesale destruction by them of the game of the region upon which they depend for their subsistence. He states that they frequently kill merrily for the pleasure of killing and for the purpose of keeping their hands in as marksmen. They thus destroy in summer as well as winter, paying no heed whatever to the morrow or to close seasons—the result of which is that they have almost entirely denuded the region of its fur-bearing animals and feathered game, the encouragement to do so being in the fact that they find ready sale at the Hudson's Bay posts even for furs killed out of season, which are afterwards sold at a very low price quality. As an instance of their improvidence, he mentions that they go out to the islands along the coast, which are the breeding grounds of the elder and other ducks and rob and destroy the eggs, even when they are just on the point of hatching out. As a cure to some extent for these evils, Dr. Tremblay recommends the application of the game laws to the Indians as well as to the whites. The appointment by the Federal Government of a resident Indian agent to look more closely after them, and teach them other modes of living, and, lastly, the propriety of supplying them with fishing apparatus, so that they might profitably utilize their time in codfishing during the summer months, when they are down on the coast.

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