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MRS N T WHEELER.
Feb, 1888.

New Brunswick Reporter,

AND TEMPERANCE JOURNAL,

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quent insertion.When charged by the line 10 cents for first
insertion and 5 cents for each subsequent in-
sertion.
Persons desiring to advertise for 3 months
or a year will be made a special rate.HERMAN H. PITTS,
Publisher and Proprietor

New Brunswick Reporter.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1888.

It is reported that the present session
of parliament will be prorogued on the 18
th May.The Salvation Army is in trouble in
the city of Quebec. The Grand Jury
has found a true bill against their street
parades as a public nuisance.Mathew Arnold, one of England's finest
literary men has passed into the great be-
yond. His name was a household word
in both the mother country and in Ameri-
ca, and the loss in the field of letter will
be duly felt.The Farmer has it on good authority,
that there will be no delegation of provin-
cial premiers to the Imperial Government
this year in connection with the Quebec
Resolutions.The Albert Railway is still closed to
traffic, with no indication of the company
being able to resume. The employes
who are due large sums for wages have
sued the company but with little likeli-
hood of recovering any of their money.Ex-Senator Roseau Conkling of New
York died on Wednesday last. He was
one of the ablest lawyers of the American
bar and a prominent politician. His
name had been frequently mentioned in
connection with the nomination of the
Republican party for the Presidency.The Senate Committee on foreign re-
lation are unfavorably disposed towards
the fishery treaty. They decided on
Wednesday by a party vote to report ad-
versely on the treaty. It is to be feared that
it will be made a party question in the
Senate, and if so it will not be ratified.Mr. C. A. Everett has been appointed
the commissioner of the city of St.
John for the settlement of the basis of
union between that city and Portland.
Mr. Everett has had much experience in
the way of closing up estates and settling
intricate business transactions and will
prove an invaluable member of the com-
mission.The Montreal Gazette is authority for
the announcement that the Dominion
Government have decided not to grant any
further subsidies in aid of railways. It is
said that this move has been made in per-
surance of a policy of retrenchment, and to
prevent any further increase in the public
debt. It is a wise decision on the part of
the Government and we trust they will
hold to it, and withstand all pressure for
subsidies from the various members. It
is fully time to call a halt by the Local, as
well as the Dominion Government also.**The Monopoly Abandoned.**As has been indicated for some weeks
past the Dominion Government have made
arrangements with the Canada Pacific
Railway Company for the abandonment
of the obnoxious monopoly clauses. The
arrangements is that the Government
guarantees the issue of \$15,000,000 of the
C. P. R. land grant bonds bearing interest
at 3½ per cent. The guarantee of land
which will come into the hands of the
Government as an offset to any failure
upon the part of the company to meet its
obligations, and to cover the annual inter-
est charge is about 14,000,000 acres. The
land grant sales, on the basis of last year's
business, will go a considerable way to-
wards meeting the interest charge, but
the receipts at present derived from the
Government for the postal service, car-
riage of militia and Indian supplies, etc.,
will go much further, reaching this year as
much as \$300,000. If, after taking these
two classes of revenue, there is a defici-
ency in the interest charge on the bond
issue,—a most improbable contingency,—
it will be met by a demand on the surplus
revenues of the Company. The Company
is pledged to apply the proceeds of the
bond issue under the direction of the
Government, and it is understood that
the following allotment of expenditure
has been agreed upon:—\$5,000,000 to pay
off the floating liabilities of the Company,
\$5,500,000 for increasing the rolling stock,
and the balance to be employed in im-
proving the character of the road and pro-moting its efficiency. There is a chorus of
approval in favor of the arrangement
made, and it is thought the terms will be
accepted without a dissentient voice.**Our Belligerent Contemporary.**We exceedingly regret that our efforts
to introduce in the provinces a new in-
dustry should have so raised the ire of
our contemporary the *Capital*. Time is
too short, however, and life too brief for
us to take the time or the space, if we
had the inclination, to reply in the same
strain as that introduced by our friend of
the *Capital*. When he has had a little
more experience in journalism, he will
understand that unprovoked and malig-
nant attacks always rebound on the giver.It is a true axiom too, that a person may
devote a life time to setting type and
washing forms, and still not even know
the rudiments of journalism or journalistic
courtesy. We advise the Captain, then,
to stick to his printing, and his military
aspirations, and if he must publish a news-
paper get some one to write for it with
some judgment.As a matter of business, however; to
him as a printer, we have something to say
that should be of interest to him. Not-
withstanding his strictures, we wish still
to inform him that we can supply his
newspaper with stereotype plate reading
matter of a better quality and of a more
readable nature, at 30 per cent less than
he is now paying for a stereotype plate
imported from the United States. He
would thus be saving the duty and the
freight charges and would be upholding
the National Policy beside. An order for
a sample box, when accompanied by the
cash, would receive attention in due
time.**A Trip to Southern California.**

BY J. B. E. Z.

On a stormy morning in January there
left St. John Station a party of eleven,
en route for California, that "poor man's
paradise, garden of the gods," etc, etc.
Divers reasons called us away from New
Brunswick. Some were going to push
their fortunes. Others sought health and
strength in the balmy air of the south.
How many of each class were disappoint-
ed, is hard to say. Our trip to Boston
was a pleasant one, but no thanks to the
scenery for that. We soon tired of gazing
out of the window upon the dreary mon-
otony of the Maine landscape, and fell
back upon our own resources to pass the
time.Half past six Tuesday morning saw us
in the Boston and Maine depot at Boston,
and, while waiting for our transfer
coaches, watched the stream of people
from incoming suburban trains pouring
through on their way to their work. It
served to give us some faint conception
of the "army of the employed," and of the
far reaching nature and disastrous results
of ill-timed strikes. For by this appear-
ance, many even now had hard work to
keep the wolf from the door and with
them idleness means starvation, the
street, and the poorhouse. In this con-
nection I may be allowed to mention for
the benefit of those New Brunswickers to
whom Boston is the workman's El Dorado,
a little incident which happened to me
while doing the "Hub." Walking along
Washington Street, we were accosted by a
half starved individual, wretchedly clad,
who, keeping one eye on us and the other
on a distant policeman, requested money
to procure a meal. His accent seemed
strangely familiar after the nasal twang of
the down easters. We questioned him,
and found to our surprise that he was of a
well known York County family. His
was the old story. Coming there with
little more than enough to pay his way
for a week or two in the hope of at once
getting something to do, he had no means
of getting out of the city, and had to find
work, or starve. He found just enough
to keep soul and body together, but
lately lost the job he had. Hunger drove
him to beg. We took him to a restaurant,
and how he ate! He said he knew many
others from this Province and Nova Scotia
who were in almost as bad straits as him-
self. He had written for money to
return home, a poorer and wiser man.
His story may or may not be all true. He
is certainly a York County boy, and did
not look like a drinking one. If true, the
moral is obvious.But to return to our story. Late in the
afternoon we left Boston in a Wagner
Coach, through tram to New Orleans.
Many flourishing manufacturing towns
and villages were passed, each grouped
around its huge factory, the heart and life
centre of the place. All looked clean and
neat. We also caught a glimpse of the
"marm mill" as a Yankee fellow passen-
ger facetiously called the Worcester State
Normal School. It is of course a much
larger and finer building than ours, as far
as we could judge, but forty miles an hour
allows one small chance to observe any
single object. The landscape seems a
panorama. One feature is hardly glanced
at when another takes its place.Morning found us skirting the shores of
Lake Erie, though little of the lake was
to be seen. Covered with ice, it stretched
an unbroken flat far away to the northern
horizon. As we approached Cleveland,
however, the blue water was often seen,
though navigation was impossible. The
country here is very flat, sloping slowly
down to the water. Many vineyards were
seen, inter-persed with orchards, and here
and there were large brick farm houses
with spacious stables and barns. Judging
from the general appearance of the farm-
houses, however, the farmers in this
section did not seem as prosperous as at
home.At Cleveland we turned our faces south-
ward, running down through Ohio, the
State which boasts as many colleges as
the Continent of Europe. Of the stand-
ing of these 'colleges' no man saith much.
'Stone walls do not a college make.' We
were not favored with a sight of any of
these institutions. A blinding snowstorm
from the north hurried us before it to-
ward the sunny south. It did not delay
us, but we afterwards heard that we had
barely escaped a blockade.Our time table informed us that we
would reach Cincinnati, by daylight, but
some delay occurred so that all we saw of
'Porkopolis' was the long rows of lights
along the streets. Very beautiful they
looked, seemingly suspended in the air
along a mass of dark cloud. The bridge
over the Ohio River here is very high,
and looking out while crossing we could
see the ice cakes crushing and grinding in
the river far below, as they hurried on to
the Mississippi. Next morning, we began
to realize that we were approaching the
south. We had crossed under cover of
darkness greatly to our regret the famous
Blue grass region. All sign of snow had
disappeared, while the ground and trees
reminded us of early fall at home.Entering the mountains of Tennessee,
the day was spent in winding along moun-
tain streams, now plunging into a tunnel,
where the darkness (and the smoke)
could almost be felt; now crossing a
bridge suspended at a dizzy height above
the torrent, now skirting the verge of
precipices so lofty that to look into the
gloomy depths below made one shudder
and involuntary clutch the seat for sup-
port. Dense pine forests, interspersed
here and there with hardwood, covered
the hills, save where some massive lime-
stone peak thrust its bare shoulders
through the woody covering. Few set-
tlements were to be seen here. Indeed
the land seemed hardly worth the trouble
of clearing. Herds of swine rooted and
grunted about the little hamlet, and from
their familiarity with the doorsteps were
evidently on excellent terms with the oc-
cupants of the cabins. We sacrificed by
means of the locomotive a couple of un-
fortunate porkers to the genius of the
mountains, greatly to the amusement of
the loafers at the station.At Chattanooga we stopped for dinner,
but not long enough to give us an op-
portunity to observe this city, now historic
in the annals of the United States. Many
iron works, foundries and rolling mills
were busily employed. The place seem-
ed flourishing, but the mud, oh, the mud
of those streets! Horses and mules waded
through it knee deep. Pedestrians wore
long boots, and then could only cross at
certain places. An ancient colored dame,
portly and dignified, afforded us some
diversion by gracefully sitting down in the
soft mud. She made a splash, but re-
clined quietly in her couch till helped up
by a neighboring policeman. Such is
our most vivid remembrance of Chat-
tanooga. The battle field and Lookout
Mountain we saw, and the national
Cemetery at its base filled with graves of
the nation's dead. Many thousand in
number here they lie, their graves care-
fully tended by a few veterans of the war.
On the very peak of the mountain itself
some ambitious hotel keeper has erected
a commodious 'hostelrie.' I wonder if his
guests ever hear on the anniversary of
the fight the neighing of the steeds and
the shouts and rushing squadrons of
phantom war.

(Continued next issue.)

—The Wimbledon team will sail from
Quebec on June 20th. It will be com-
manded by Col. McDonald of Halifax, with
Capt. Wright of Ottawa, as adjutant. The
following seventeen of the first twenty
have signified their willingness to go to
Wimbledon:—Lt. Smith, St. John; Sergt.
Case, Halifax; Lt. Chamberlin, Ontario;
Staff-Sergt. Ashall, Ontario; Lt. Fisk,
Nova Scotia; Pte. Duncan, Ontario; Lt. W.
Mitchell, Ontario; Sergt. A. Wilson, Onta-
rio; Sergt. Adams, St. John; Sergt.
Short, Ontario; Gunner Campbell, Nova
Scotia; Sergt. Marks, Ontario; Pte. Mc-
Afee, Ontario; Sergt. Miner, New Brun-
swick; Capt. McMicking, Ontario; Lt.
Dover, Nova Scotia. The three men
required to complete the team have not
yet been selected. Of the above named
riflemen, Mitchell and Wilson have been
three times to Wimbledon; Ashall, Cham-
berlin and Smith twice, and Dover, Short,
Miner and Marks once each.

Late Despatches.

General Boulanger.PARIS, April 19.—The chamber, by 340
to 215, fixed Saturday for discussion on
the nomination of a committee on the re-
vision of the constitution.Gen. Boulanger received an ovation on
his way to the deputies. In Rue Rivoli
ladies threw flowers into the general's
carriage. The general saluted them, and
pressed the flowers to his heart. There
were isolating cries of "Down with the
Dictator." On his return from the cham-
ber Boulanger was the subject of similar
demonstrations.In the chamber a group of deputies
and reporters hissed and cheered for the
republic. Several rows occurred. Baron
Dufour, Bonapartist, and M. Aren, Op-
portunist, exchanged cards; the difficulty
was adjusted by mutual friends.**Bulgaria's Revolt.**BUCHAREST, April 19.—Details of the
rising of peasants describe the revolt as
widespread. The peasants are destroy-
ing houses and property in most of the
villages. Houses, landowners and farmers
have been sacked and wrecked, and gran-
aries pillaged. Local officials have been
barbarously treated and a number killed.
The territorial troops have joined in the
pillage. They fired upon troops of the line.
Since instructions were sent to troops to
adopt severe measures for the suppression
of the revolt a host of insurgents have
been killed and wounded or taken pris-
oners. The prisons are crowded. Fugi-
tives continue to pour into Bucharest.**The Emperor Frederick.**

AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

The bulletins issued each day during
the week are as follows:—BERLIN, April 16th.—Dr. Mackenzie
this morning believed the Emperor's end
was approaching. The Empress urgently
summoned members of the family to the
castle. The Crown Prince William galloped
from Berlin and arrived first, soon fol-
lowed by the Empress Augusta and others.
Bismarck was at the bedside an hour after
receiving the summons. The Emperor
was feverish all day suffering from inflam-
mation of the lungs. Bismarck, accom-
panied by the minister of justice, had an
interview with the emperor last evening.
His majesty signed an order appointing
the crown prince to act as his representa-
tive. A long council of the Prussian
ministers was held at the royal residence
this afternoon.BERLIN, April 16.—At midnight all
members of the imperial family were sum-
moned to the Emperor's bedside. The
worst is feared.BERLIN, April 18.—The emperor's tem-
perature on Monday reached 103 Fahren-
heit, and his pulse was 104.The emperor's condition this morning
was less satisfactory than yesterday morn-
ing, but better than last evening's feverish
symptoms indicated.BERLIN, April 18.—1.28 p. m.—A con-
sultation was held by physicians this
morning, showed the emperor's condition
to be less satisfactory than it was yester-
day morning, but better than last even-
ing's feverish symptoms indicated.BERLIN, April 18.—3.30 p. m.—The fol-
lowing official bulletin was issued: The
emperor had a fairly quiet night; other-
wise his condition is unchanged, the
fever continuing.LONDON, April 18.—A despatch from
Berlin at 4 p. m. says: The condition of
the emperor is less satisfactory. It is
reported that blood poisoning has super-
vened and that his temperature
increased. The hopeful feeling of the
morning is replaced by a feeling of des-
pondency.BERLIN, April 18.—The tubes in the
emperor's throat have been skillfully
changed by Dr. Havell. The change was
made necessary by difficulty and noise in
breathing, caused by the growth in the
throat partially covering the mouth of the
canula. The new tube gave the emperor
much relief. The patient's fever increased
as the doctors stopped using the anti-
pyrine. It is stated that Dr. Mackenzie
sent daily a long cipher telegram to Queen
Victoria.Precautions have been taken to ensure
the utmost stillness in the neighborhood
of the castle that the emperor's repose
will not be disturbed. When the guards
are changed the words of command are
given in whispers.DUBLIN, April 19.—The case of Alex-
ander Blaine, M. P., convicted for incit-
ing tenants to violence, was heard on ap-
peal today. The sentence was increased
from four months to six months imprison-
ment. The sentence of Father Stephens
was confirmed. He was convicted at Fal-
caragh of advising tenants not to pay rents
and sentenced to three months' imprison-
ment. Snelling, delegate of the British
anti-coercion league, sentence to six
months' imprisonment, had his sentence
reduced to two months without hard labor.