

# THE DAILY HERALD.

VOL. I.--NO. 118.

FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1882.

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The "Herald,"

A LIBERAL NEWSPAPER.

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CHAS. H. LUGRIN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

At his Office, on the north side of QUEEN STREET, Fredericton, 3rd and 4th floors below Regent Street.

"THE HERALD"

WILL BE ISSUED

Every Day.

THE WEEKLY EDITION ON THURSDAY.

The Thursday edition of WEEKLY HERALD will be in quarto form, and will be equal in size of any newspaper in the Maritime Provinces, and will surpass them all by giving

Home and Foreign News

Up to the hour of going to press.

Remember no other weekly paper in New Brunswick does this

THE "HERALD"

Has the largest circulation of any paper in Fredericton.

thus affording a better advertising medium than any other paper published outside of St. John.

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To the Daily.....\$5.00 per an.

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To both Daily and Weekly.....5.50 "

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INvariably IN ADVANCE.

CHAS. H. LUGRIN, Editor and Proprietor.

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Queen Street, Fredericton, N.B.

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REFURNISHED THROUGHOUT.

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PERMANENT BOARDERS  
CAN BE ACCOMMODATED.

Terms moderate.  
J. A. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

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PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARDERS  
ACCOMMODATED.

GOOD STABLING.  
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JOSEPH PHILLIPS, - - - Proprietor.

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FLOUR, CORNMEAL, PORK,

Sugar, Molasses, Tea, &c.

CORNER QUEEN STREET & PHOENIX SQUARE

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Watchmaker and Jeweller,

DEALER IN

SILVERWARE, SPECTACLES, &c.

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Particular attention given to Watch

Repairing.

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MANUFACTURER OF

HARNESS,

AND DEALER IN

Horse Blankets, Lap Robes,

WHIPS, BRUSHES,

CURRY COMBS, ETC.

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## FREDERICTON

LIVERY & SALE STABLE

Westmoreland Street, near Queen.

First Class Stock

GUNTER & ATHERTON,

Proprietors.

GIBSON LEATHER CO.,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

Patent & Enamelled Leathers

FOR SHOE & CARRIAGE PURPOSES.

—ALSO—

WAXED SPLITS

HARNESS AND UPHOLSTERING LEATHER.

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## CITY DIRECTORY.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

FREDERICTON RAILWAY.—Trains for St. John leave the Station, on York Street, daily at 7 A. M., and 2.15 P. M.; and arrive from St. John at 11.45 A. M. and 7.45 P. M., daily, Sunday excepted.

Trains for Fredericton Junction, Saint Stephen, Bangor, and all points West, leave Fredericton at 9.15 A. M., and arrive from the same points at 4.40 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY.—Trains leave Gibson daily (Sundays excepted) at 7.45 A. M. for Woodstock, Aroostook, Caribou, Grand Falls, and Edmundston; and arrive from those points at 4.20 P. M. Passengers for St. Leonard and Edmundston remain over night at Grand Falls.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.—The Halifax express leaves St. John at 8 A. M. daily (Sunday excepted); and arrives at St. John at 8.25 P. M.

The Halifax and Quebec express leaves St. John at 7.30 P. M.; and arrives at 7.35 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

THE POST OFFICE.

The Post Office is situated in the Square on the corner of Queen and Carleton streets.

The General Delivery, Stamp, and Registry Offices are open from 7 A. M. until 8.30 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted). Box holders have access to their boxes until 9.30 P. M. The Money Order Office is open from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. Letter Boxes are located as follows:—Near the corner of Waterloo Row and Sunbury streets, at the Auditor General's Office, the Queen Hotel, the Barker House, the W. U. Telegraph Office, the Brayley House, and Long's Hotel. These boxes are served as follows: At 6.30 A. M., and in the afternoon, the Waterloo Row box at 12.30; the Auditor's office box at 12.30; Queen Hotel 12.35; Barker House 12.40; Brayley House 12.50; Long's Hotel 12.55; W. U. Telegraph Office 1.00.

The mail for England, via New York, is made up on Tuesday of each week at 8.20 A. M., and via Halifax on every Friday at 1.40 P. M.

THE CITY OFFICES

are on the ground floor of the City Hall. They are open daily (Sunday excepted) from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

SOCIETIES.

Church of England Temperance Society.—Patron, His Lordship the Metropolitan; President, Rev. G. G. Roberts; Secretary, G. Douglas Hazen.

St. Ann's Lodge, U. T. A., No. 166.—Geo. J. Bliss, President; J. T. Horseman, Secretary.

Meets every second Thursday in the Reform Club Rooms, Queen Street.

Women's Christian Temperance Union.—Mrs. Steadman, President; Mrs. Sampson, Secretary.

Meets every Wednesday at 4 P. M., at its rooms in Reform Club building

St. Dunstan's Total Abstinence Society.—President, James E. Barry; Secretary, F. McGoldrick.

Meetings are held weekly in their Hall on Regent Street, on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

York Division S. of T.—W. P., R. H. Mackey; R. S., A. G. Jarvis.

Meetings are held weekly in the Temperance Hall, on York Street, on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

Reform Club.—President, George J. Bliss; Secretary, Richard H. Phillips.

Meetings are held in their rooms on Queen Street, on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month.

Young Men's Christian Association.—President, G. F. Atherton; Cor. Secretary, G. E. Coulthard, M. D.

Meets every Tuesday evening at 7.30, and on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

Royal Arcanum, Fredericton Council, No. 165.—W. J. C. Crowdon, Regent; G. E. Coulthard, Secretary.

Meets at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms the second and last Tuesday in each month, at 8 P. M. Last of insurance, \$3,000.

Royal Arcanum, Lorne Council, No. 486.—Regent, G. S. Peters; Secretary, E. S. Waycott.

American Legion of Honor.—Fredericton Council, No. 274.—Herbert C. Creed, Commander; C. A. Sampson, Secretary. Meets in Fisher's Building, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month, at 8 P. M. Insures from \$500 to \$5,000.

Hone Circle, Maple Leaf Council, No. 26.—John J. Weddall, Leader; G. E. Coulthard, Secretary.

Meets on the first and third Thursday in every month, in Y. M. C. A. Rooms. Insures from \$500 to \$5,000.

Fredericton Historical Society.—George E. Fenety, President; A. Archer, Secretary. Regular meetings on the second Thursday in January, April, July and October in each year.

Hiram Lodge, No. 6, F. & A. M.—Harry Beckwith, W. M.; T. G. Loggie, Secretary. Meets in Masonic Hall, Carleton Street, first Thursday in every month.

Fredericton Royal Arch Chapter, No. 77, Reg. G. R. A. Chapter of Scotland.—G. D. Lugin, P. Z.; R. M. Pinder, H.; N. Campbell, J.; A. F. Street, P. P., Scribe E. Regular Convocation third Wednesday in every month in Mason Hall, Carleton Street.

Alexandria Lodge, F. and A. M.—Alfred Seely, W. M.; Edgar Hanson, Secretary. Meets first Tuesday in each month in Haines' Hall, St. Mary's Ferry.

Victoria Lodge, No. 13, I. O. O. F.—J. D. Fowler, N. G.; J. F. Richards, Rec. Secretary. Meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, in the Lodge Room, Edgcombe's Block, York Street.

Grand Lodge, L. O. A.—William Wilson, Grand Master, Fredericton.

Graham Lodge, L. O. A., No. 20.—W. Wilson, Master, Joseph Walker, Secretary. Meets in the Orange Hall, Queen Street, west end, on the first Friday in every month.

Walker Lodge, L. O. A., No. 35.—H. S. Carman, Master; Geo. S. Parker, Secretary. Meets in the Orange Hall or the first Monday in every month.

## Professor Esmarch on the case of President Garfield.

Professor Esmarch delivered a lecture on the treatment of President Garfield's wound before the Physiological Society of Kiel in February last. This lecture he has now printed and circulated, and it is impossible that the views of a surgeon so accomplished and so worthy of expressing an opinion on such a case should not be canvassed. The facts of the case are first of all clearly and fairly stated from Dr. Bliss' own published accounts of the progress of the case and of the post mortem examination. Professor Esmarch's conclusions are: 1. The wound was not in itself absolutely fatal. 2. That the bullet was not the cause of the septic suppurative in the wound which led to the fatal result. 3. That the cause of the septic suppurative was introduced from without, and that as contributing directly or indirectly to this were the following errors in the treatment—the repeated probing and examination of the wound with instruments and fingers not rendered aseptic, the failure to dress the wound aseptically, the syringing out of the wound with fluids not sufficiently antiseptic, and the failure to give a complete vent to the "bagging" pus. 4. There was no true pyæmia, but only metastatic inflammation of the parotid gland. 5. The cause of death was hemorrhage, moderate in amount, but occurring in one whose strength was undermined by septic fever, decubitus, bronchial catarrh, and hypostatic pneumonia. 6. Although the splenic artery may have been injured primarily by the bullet or by a splinter of bone, this would not have led to the formation of a false aneurism except for the establishment of putrid suppurative. In conclusion, Professor Esmarch refers to the popular superstition that the bullet is the cause of all danger in a gunshot wound, and that to extract the bullet should be the chief aim of the surgeon. He asserts that most of the secondary dangers arise rather from the fingers of those who explore the wound, and that the American surgeons committed the error of doing too much rather than of doing too little, as they have been freely accused of at home. Finally, he surmises that if no search had been made for the ball, and the wound had been dressed aseptically, the unfortunate patient would have been alive now. Valuable as is Prof. Esmarch's opinion on such a point, we regret that this lecture has been published, at any rate so soon. It would not have lost in value by being kept back until the acrimonious discussions on the conduct of the attending surgeons had died out on the other side of the Atlantic. It is proverbially easy to be wise after the event, and it is an ungracious task to criticise adversely the conduct of men who, under very trying circumstance, were suddenly called upon to act in a grave emergency. We are willing to admit that mistakes may have been committed, but it is a case in which the golden rule is eminently applicable: "Let him that is without sin first cast a stone."

Despite the fact that this is proudly dubbed the age of iron, the bulletin of the census office just published, setting forth the extent of the lumbering industry of the United States in 1880, shows that the prominence of wood in the economic affairs of men has not materially diminished. The enormous extent of this branch of industry may be judged by the aggregates for the United States. There were no less than 25,708 establishments, with a capital of 181,186,122 and employing 147,956 hands, an army in itself. The value of logs was \$139,836,869; of mill supplies, \$6,318,516; wages paid during the year, \$31,845,974. The amount produced was, lumber, 18,091,556,000 feet (board measure); lathes, number, 1,761,788,000; shingles, number, 5,555,046,000; staves, number, 1,248,226,000; sets of headings, 146,523,000; spool and bobbin stock, 34,076,000, and value of all other products was 2,682,668. The total value of all products was \$233,367,729. The rank of States according to value of products was for the first ten: 1 Michigan, 1 Pennsylvania, 3 Wisconsin, 4 New York, 5 Indiana, 6 Ohio, 7 Maine, 8 Minnesota, 9 Iowa, 10 Missouri.

"This is a nice time of night for you to be coming in," said a mother to her daughter, who returned from a walk at ten o'clock. "When I was like you," continued she, "my mother would not allow me out later than seven o'clock."

"Oh, you had a nice kind of a mother," murmured the girl.

"I had, you saucy girl," said the mother, "a nicer mother than ever you had."

## The following letter, headed "The Evidence of Extraordinary Events," has been addressed to the London Spectator:—

"Apropos of remarks in your paper on 'The Evidence for Extraordinary Events,' I may relate the following unusual coincidence:—My eldest brother went to New Zealand. One morning my sister Emily came down to breakfast, looking very white and queer, and directly she entered the room, said, 'Ben has met with an accident.' Disregarding our incredulous amusement, she declared she had seen him with his arm bandaged up, laying in a room where there were other beds. We were longer than usual in hearing from my brother; he explained the delay, saying his arm had been broken, and that he had been for some time in the hospital. Comparing dates we found he was injured the day my sister had the vision. My eldest sister married, and went to Australia; one night she saw her mother-in-law, Mrs. R., enter the room, go and kiss the baby in a cot, come to the foot of the bed and say, 'I'll wish you good-bye now,' and glide out. My sister felt so nervous and impressed she awoke her husband, and related the affair to him. He laughed it off, saying, 'It was only a dream,' &c. Next mail brought news of Mrs. R.'s death: she died in England, at the moment Agnes saw her in Australia (times, &c., since compared). What is the explanation?"

EMBALMING THE UNKNOWN DEAD.—The authorities of Leadville, Colorado, have introduced the practice of embalming the bodies brought to the city morgue. The object, of course, is to facilitate the identification of the unknown dead, should inquiries concerning them be made within a year or two. The Chronicle, speaking of the large number of cases in which legal complications have arisen through the lack of means for such identification, says that it is astonishing how many missing young men, belonging to good families in the East, are constantly inquired after there. Letters of that character are received by city and police authorities, ministers, and undertakers, daily, but in most instances there is no clue. People come there from their eastern homes with no definite object in view, probably spend their means in dance halls and gambling saloons, fail to obtain employment, and are too proud and sensitive to write home for assistance. They drift into the mountains as prospectors, or into neighboring mining camps, and perhaps die of disease or accident. Thus swells the great army of the missing.

A controversy has been in progress for three years among the trustees of the Boston public library concerning the quality of fiction on the shelves. They are agreed that many books in the library are unfit for circulation, but they are not unanimous about the amount of oversight that should be placed on the reading of the public. The worst books have been placed by themselves, and anybody who has come of age can get them without going to the trouble of searching the catalogues. The majority of the trustees willing to have the supervision of books issued to minors made a little more strict, but the minority go further. They ask for a further examination of all the works in the juvenile and fiction departments of the library, and the removal of all such as are "of a positively immoral character, if any," such as "tend to lower the moral tone of the reader," and such as "tend to encourage a spirit of irreverence concerning religion and virtue." From the books that remain they wish to have besides an approved list prepared for issue to boys and girls.