

THE DAILY HERALD.

VOL. 1.—NO. 2.

FREDERICTON, N. B., TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1882.

PRICE 2 CTS.

"QUEEN HOTEL,"
Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.
NEWLY REFITTED AND
REFURNISHED THROUGHOUT.
LIMITED NUMBER OF
PERMANENT BOARDERS
CAN BE ACCOMMODATED.
Terms moderate.
J. A. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

Brayley House
Queen Street, Fredericton.
PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARDERS
ACCOMMODATED.
GOOD STABLING.
TERMS MODERATE.
JOSEPH PHILLIPS, Proprietor.

WAVERLEY HOUSE.
REGENT STREET, - - - FREDERICTON.
JOHN B. GRIEVES, Proprietor.
Permanent and Transient Boarders
accommodated on reasonable terms.

JOHN BABBITT,
Watchmaker and Jeweller.
DEALER IN
SILVERWARE, SPECTACLES, &c.
OPP. NEW POST OFFICE,
FREDERICTON, N. B.
Particular attention given to Watch
Repairing.
dec5

A. F. Randolph,
IMPORTER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN
**FLOUR, CORNMEAL, PORK,
Sugar, Molasses, Tea, &c.**
CORNER QUEEN STREET & PHENIX SQUARE
FREDERICTON, N. B.
dec5

HENRY RUTTER,
MANUFACTURER OF
HARNESS,
AND DEALER IN
**Horse Blankets, Lap Robes,
WHIPS, BRUSHES,
CURRY COMBS, ETC.**
Opposite County Court House.
SOVEREIGN
Fire Insurance Company.

Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, M. P., President.
Capital \$600,000
Deposited with Dominion Government. . . 124,000

INSURANCES EFFECTED
AT REASONABLE RATES.
RICHARD H. PHILLIPS, Agent.
RESIDENCE—Charlotte Street, near the corner of
Carleton Street.

WILLIAM WILSON,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CONVEYANCER, ETC.
QUEEN STREET, - FREDERICTON.
CORNER QUEEN AND CARLETON.
Accounts Collected, Loans Negotiated.

Chas. H. Lugin
Barrister-at-Law,
Office - - "Herald" Building,
QUEEN ST., BELOW REGENT,
FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK

GREGORY & MATHESON.
BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
NOTARIES, CONVEYANCERS, Etc
WOODSTOCK, N. B.
GEO. F. GREGORY. H. MATHESON.

R. K. Jones,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW—CONVEYANCER
WOODSTOCK, N. B.

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.
GIBSON, N. B., (Opposite Fredericton.)

FRED. YAESHÉ,
MANUFACTURER OF
Galvanized Iron, Copper Tin,
—AND—
Sheet Iron Work
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
CORNER WESTMORELAND AND
QUEEN STREETS,
FREDERICTON, N. B.

Repairing promptly attended to.
Feb 13—3 mos

**New Brunswick
RAILWAY COMPANY.**
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING TUESDAY, January 3rd, 1882.
Trains carrying passengers will run as follows:
LEAVE GIBSON, 7.45 A. M.,
for Woodstock, Grand Falls, Edmundston, Presque
Isle and intermediate stations.
LEAVE WOODSTOCK, 11.00 A. M.,
for Grand Falls, Edmundston, Presque Isle and
intermediate stations.
LEAVE WOODSTOCK, 1.10 P. M.,
for Gibson and intermediate stations.
LEAVE PRESQUE ISLE, 6.30 A. M.,
for Gibson, Woodstock and intermediate stations.
LEAVE EDMUNDSTON, 10.30 A. M.,
for Grand Falls, Presque Isle, Woodstock, Gibson
and intermediate stations.
Passengers for St. Leonard and Edmundston
arrive at Grand Falls 5.00 p. m., where they will
remain until 6.30 a. m., next day, at which time
train leaves for these points.
Passengers from St. Leonard, Edmundston and
Grand Falls for points south of Aroostook, will
remain at Aroostook until 9.15 a. m., next day, or
will be taken, free of charge, to Fort Fairfield,
where good hotel accommodation can be procured.
Train leaves Fort Fairfield at 8.45 a. m.
Passengers for Bangor, Portland, Boston and
points West, connect at Woodstock with the N. B.
& C. Railway trains, which leave Woodstock at 2
p. m., making connection at Vanceboro with night
train for the West.
Passengers from the West by night train can also
make connection with the 11.00 a. m. train from
Woodstock to Presque Isle, Grand Falls, etc.
Freight Trains daily between all stations.
ALFRED SEELY,
Assist. Superintendent.
Gibson, Jan. 4, 1882.

NOTICE.
Change of Business.
THE subscriber would beg leave to return his
sincere thanks to his friends and the public
generally, for the
VERY LIBERAL PATRONAGE
bestowed on him for the past twenty-nine years in
which he has been carrying on business in this city,
nine of which he has been in the

**PLUMBING, GASFITTING
AND
TINSMITH BUSINESS,**
and as he intends making a change on the first of
May, he would request all persons having any
claims against him to hand in their accounts for
settlement at once, and all parties indebted to him
by book account or otherwise to make immediate
payment.
A. LIMERICK

A FEW COOKING STOVES
left from our Fall Stock, which will be sold
VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.
Also, a considerable stock of
Tinware, Gas Fixtures, &c.,
which will be disposed of cheap, as the stock must
be cleared out.
A. LIMERICK & CO.
York Street, Fredericton.
Fredericton, April 6, 1882.

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,
Sundays excepted.
Trains for Fredericton Junction, Saint Ste-
phen, 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, Carleton,
Grand Falls, and Edmundston; and arrive
from those points at 4.30 P. M. Passengers
for St. Leonard and Edmundston remain
over night at Grand Falls.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.—The Halifax ex-
press leaves St. John at 8 A. M. daily (Sun-
day 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 Sun-
bury 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 fol-
lows: At 6.30 A. M., and in the afternoon,
the Waterloo Row box at 12.20; 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, Secre-
tary.
Meets every second Thursday in the Re-
form 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.
McGuldrick.
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 Temper-
ance Hall, on York Street, on Friday eve-
ning 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.
105.—W. J. Crewdson, Regent; G. E. Coult-
hard, Secretary.
Meets at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms the second
and last Tuesday in each month, at 8 p. m.
Limit of insurance, \$5,000.

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

American Legion of Honor.—Fredericton
Council, No. 24.—Herbert C. Creed, Com-
mander; C. A. Sampson, Secretary. Meets
in Fisher's Building, on the first and third
Wednesdays of each month, at 8 p. m. In-
sures from \$500 to \$5,000.

Home 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. In-
sures 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. M.; R. M. Pinder, H.; N. Camp-
bell, 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, L. O. O. F.—W. A.
Quinn, N. G.; John Withrow, 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.
Carran, Master; Geo. S. Parker, Secretary.
Meets in the Orange Hall on the first Mon-
day in every month.

Archbishop Hannan's Will.

The following is an abstract of Arch-
bishop Hannan's will, of which Bishop
McIntyre and Rev. E. F. Murphy are ex-
ecutors:

1st. The real estate, personal property
and effects of which he was possessed as
"Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of
the City and County of Halifax," he
leaves to his successor of office; 2nd. A
debt of eight thousand dollars, due to
his predecessor, the Most Rev. Thos. L.
Connolly, by the said Roman Catholic
Episcopal Corporation of the City and
County of Halifax, having been bequeath-
ed by him upon certain trusts and con-
ditions, which debt was not collected, he
bequeaths to the said Roman Catholic
Episcopal Corporation; 3rd. Bequeaths
to the said Corporation the real estate
and properties which were conveyed to
him personally by the executors of the
last Most Rev. Thos. L. Connolly; 4th.
The sum of four thousand dollars, be-
queathed to him by the late Patrick
Walsh, to be applied for religious or
educational purposes, he leaves in trust
for the use and purposes mentioned; 5th.
Directs that his executors will cause
the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass to be offer-
ed up five hundred times for him; 6th.
Gives to Rev. E. F. Murphy his library
and the gold watch and chain presented
to him by his priests on the occasion of
his consecration; 7th. Desires his execu-
tors to make certain presents out of per-
sonal estate to some of his priests as me-
mories of affection; 8th. The rest of his
real estate to be sold and the sum realiz-
ed to be disposed of as follows: To St.
Mary's College, Society of St. Vincent de
Paul, and Superiress of the Sacred Heart
Convent in Halifax, to be applied by her
as she may deem proper for the benefit
of the Society of the Children of Mary
and of St. Anne in connection with the
said Convent.

Ingersoll and Christianity.

There is now no danger that Catholics
will burn Protestants or Protestants will
burn Catholics. Men have learned by ex-
perience that fire is not an argument that
appeals to the intellect. No church or
sect now dreams of making converts with
the fagot or the rack. Against the
Christianity of to-day what charge can
Mr. Ingersoll bring except that it asks
assent to the doctrines which he regards
as untrue and preposterous? He surely
cannot charge Christianity with spreading
and fostering immorality. Catholicism
does not teach men to commit adultery.
Methodism does not encourage murder,
and Presbyterianism does not promote
theft and lying. The doctrine of the
incarnation may be foolishness in Mr.
Ingersoll's eyes, but a belief in it cannot
lead a man into looseness of life. The
dogma of the trinity may be an absurd
fable, but it never taught a bank cashier
to rob the safe. The persistence with
which Christian ministers urge men to
men to repent of their sins may be a
mere waste of words, but it cannot by
the wildest effort of sophistry be viewed
as an encouragement to crime. Bitterly
as Mr. Ingersoll hates Christianity
he must admit that its influence is on the
side of morality and decency, and that
any Christian community, however
ridiculous may be its peculiar religious
delusions, is higher in the scale of
morality than any pagan community
Also, it is an undeniable fact that hun-
dreds of thousands of Christians bear the
burdens of life and face the fear of death
with courage and hope which wholly
fall from their religion. Mr. Ingersoll surely
will not claim that he is trying to abolish
Christianity because it makes men worse
and more hopeless than they would be
without it.—[New York Times.

A Paris Cabman.

A Paris cabman who would be thrown
over the Falls of Niagara by the indignant
hackmen, was arrested for insulting and
abusing a lady who had hired him to
drive her to her residence. Having
heard her say on entering his vehicle
that she had been losing at cards, he
stopped after driving a while, got down
from his box, and insisted on playing
bezique with her for her fare. Partly
amused, partly terrified at the situation,
she agreed to the proposal and the cab-
man lost. Mounting his box he drove
her home, where, on her arrival, she
tendered him the fare. He refused it,
saying that she owed him nothing; she
insisted, protesting that she was not in
the habit of playing bezique with hack-
drivers. He was quite as firm, and she
told him that if he did not take the
money she would throw it into the coach.
At this he began abusing her, saying that
he was as good as she was, and that she
was insulting his manhood by offering to
pay him. A policeman coming up took
him into custody. His defence was that
she humiliated a citizen by not taking
the stakes which he had lost, and
which was a debt of honor. The
sensitive cabman had to go to prison for
forty-eight hours.—Detroit Free Press.

A Quaker's advice to his son on his
wedding day: "When thee went a court-
ing, I told thee to keep thy eyes wide
open. Now that thee is married, I tell
thee to keep them half shut."

What is the best lip salve in creation?
A kiss. Is it safe? Yes, except that it
sometimes brings on an affection of the
heart.

Siberia as it is.

The tales which Americans have read
in regard to Siberia have always been of
such a harrowing and repulsive descrip-
tion that they have come to associate the
name of that country solely with chain
gangs of Russian criminals and slow, lin-
gering deaths resulting from the brutality
of officers and the rigors of the climate.
A Washington lecturer, however, throws
some light upon the resources and occu-
pations of the inhabitants of that wild
country which will have a tendency to
modify this pessimistic view. The popu-
lation is now about 5,000,000, and the
people are settled mostly in the fertile
zone, for it must be remembered that the
area of Siberia is 6,000,000 square miles,
its length 5,600 and its width 2,500 miles.
The lecturer referred to Mr. George Ken-
nan, commenting upon letters in the
London Standard and Pall Mall Gazette,
depicting the inhuman treatment of ex-
iles, their slow death from poison in
quicksilver mines, out of which they are
only allowed to come to die, and the
agony they suffer from the long Siberian
winter, says: "There is not a quicksilver
mine in all Siberia, and in that part of
Siberia where, according to the Standard,
exiles are dying of cold, in 1876 100,000
pounds of tobacco were grown. In the
first half of the seventeenth century ex-
iles began to be sent to Siberia to rid the
country of those convicts maimed by
punishment. As methods of punishment
have relaxed, banishment has taken the
place of most of the other forms of pun-
ishment—as for murder, assault, larceny,
vagrancy and desertion from the army,
the purpose constantly kept in view being
the population of Siberia. Between 1827
and 1847, 159,755 exiles were sent to Si-
beria, of whom 443 were exiled for polit-
ical offences. Of these 443 two-thirds
belong to the nobility. From 1867 to
1872 64,274 persons were exiled. Of
these 5,000 were sentenced to hard labor,
and the other ninety-two per cent simply
banished and allowed freedom with a
smaller or larger district in proportion to
the gravity of their crimes. There are
only two mines now worked by Russian
convicts, one a coal mine, the other a
placer gold mine. Both are worked above
ground. The pictures of the horrors of
transportation of Russian exiles by Mr.
Grenville Murray and English journals
are absurd. They are transported by
rail, by boat and by wagons, and are sup-
plied with the necessities of life until they
find work or get into business for them-
selves. Trade between China and the
provinces of this fertile zone is large and
carried on by 2,000 merchants. Millions
of bushels of grain are raised and the
manufactured products are valued at
millions of dollars. These exiles are, as
a rule, prosperous and happy. A Polish
political exile I once stopped with was a
prosperous photographer. I would rather
be banished to this country for life than
spend five years in Sing Sing."

ARREST OF THE MURDERER.

The Chief of the Quebec Police, Capt.
Vahl, and several detectives proceeded to
the murder immediately on receiving
information of the occurrence, which was
shortly after eight o'clock, and the man
Metivier was arrested and conveyed to
the police station. His clothes box con-
tained a quantity of tobacco of various
brands, both cut and pure, and on his
person was found the purse of the old
woman, containing about one dollar in
cents. The prisoner when arrested ad-
mitted having been at Mrs. Anger's last
night in company with three men whom
he did not know. He said he was not the
murderer, but he saw the crime com-
mitted. He is a man about 25 years of
age, 5 feet 11 inches high, dark complexion,
with black moustache. In appearance
he seems to be a combination of rogue
and simpleton. He belongs to one of the
city volunteer artillery corps.

SCENE OF THE MURDER.

The place where the murder was com-
mitted is a small one-story shanty. The
victim was 68 years of age, having a strong
physical appearance. It appears that
last night she went to confession and
intended to have taken Holy Communion
this morning. An inquest will be held
to-morrow. St. Sauveur is in an excited
state over this new murder. Rowdism
has been rampant in this place for some
time past. The body of Mrs. Anger is in
charge of the police and no one is ad-
mitted to the house.

LATER.

Xavier Metivier has just appeared be-
fore the judge of the Sessions. He ad-
mitted that he was alone when the crime
was committed, and pleaded guilty to the
crime with which he is charged. The
particulars thereof have not, however,
been made public.

THE GARFIELD MEDAL.—The bronze
Garfield Presidential medal prepared at
the Philadelphia Mint has been com-
pleted, and is said to be a superb spec-
imen of artistic workmanship. The arti-
st has produced a very striking and
admirable likeness. The clear-cut pro-
file, with the name, makes the front. On
the obverse side the legend, "President
of the United States," fills the outer rim,
and within the wreath are the words,
"Inaugurated March 4, 1881." The
whole medal, in its simplicity and finish,
is a chaste work of art.

Murdered in Bed.

The Toronto Globe publishes the fol-
lowing:—QUEBEC, April 20.—A murder
was committed in St. Sauveur last night.
At about 10 o'clock an old woman named
Anger, proprietor of a small grocery at
the corner of St. Ambrose and Parent
streets, St. Sauveur, retired to bed with a
young girl who had for some time past
been staying with her. Shortly after
retiring loud knocks were heard at the
front door. Madame Anger called out,
"Who is there?" and received in answer,
"Metivier, I want a pound of butter, and
a small loaf." The old woman refused to
open the door, and the knocks were re-
newed. She then said to the young girl,
her companion, "Run away, there are
robbers here, save yourself." The girl
ran to the back window, opened it,
sprang to the ground, and knocked at a
neighbor's door. Receiving no answer,
she returned to Mrs. Anger's and re-
quested her to accompany her. This the
old woman refused to do. The girl then
went to a neighbor named Rousselle,
entered the house, and recited what had
just occurred, begging one of them to
return to the rescue of the old woman,
but they were all afraid, and the girl
fearing to go back alone remained at the
house. Presently the knocks at Mrs.
Anger's door were resumed, and Mr.
Rousselle put his head out of a window
and said, "Metivier, you had better go
home; you have no business here." Metivier
then asked Rousselle if he was a
policeman, and receiving a reply in the
affirmative he ceased knocking. Rousselle
and his family went to bed at 12
o'clock as no further disturbance oc-
curred, Mrs. Anger's companion staying
with them for the night. Between six
and seven o'clock this morning the girl
went to Mrs. Anger's store, and when she
arrived there found the front door burst
open, the shop ransacked, and Mrs.
Anger lying on the bed. Thinking she
was dead, the girl feared to enter the
bedroom, and so went back to Rousselle's
and got one of them to accompany her to
the scene of the robbery. On returning,
the old woman was found to be stone
dead, having bruises on her chest, and a
bruise on her left cheek below the eye.
A small quantity of blood had fallen on
the bedclothes.