

THE DAILY HERALD.

VOL. I.—NO. 38.

FREDERICTON, N.B., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1882.

PRICE 2 CTS

The "Herald,"

A LIBERAL NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED BY

CHAS. H. LUGRIN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

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

"THE HERALD"

WILL BE ISSUED

Every Day.

THE WEEKLY EDITION ON THURSDAY.

The Thursday edition or 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.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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

To the Weekly.....1.00

To both Daily and Weekly.....5.50

Postage prepaid if sent by mail, or addressed free to subscribers in the City, Gibson and Saint Mary's Ferry.

INvariably IN ADVANCE.

Rates of advertising made known on application.

CHAS. H. LUGRIN, Editor and Proprietor.

"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 & PHOENIX 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. dec5

SOVEREIGN

Fire Insurance Company.

Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, M. P., President.

Capital.....\$500,000

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. YAESHE,

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

Coal. Coal.

SEASON OF 1882.

WE have about concluded arrangements for large shipments of Coal during the present season. We shall have arriving immediately on opening of navigation:

150 Chaldrons Joggins Coal.

This Coal gave very general satisfaction last season. We have references from many families in this city.

Our Hard Coal has always been of the very best description—Wilksebarre.

We will have landing:

200 tons Broken; 200 tons Egg; 150 tons Stove and Chestnut.

We also propose to keep on hand a supply of

BLACKSMITH COAL,

in both "Joggins" and "Grand Lake."

Our prices will be the very lowest in the market, and terms will be easy to good customers.

We have in store:

Grand Lake House Coal; Hard Coal, in Egg, Stove and Chestnut Sizes.

We never advance on prices owing to scarcity. All orders will receive prompt attention, good measure and full weight guaranteed.

All our Hard Coal weighed on the City Scale.

JOHN RICHARDS & SON.

JUST OPENED

AT

S. F. SHUTE'S,

2 cases containing the following:

GERMAN WORK AND LUNCH BASKETS,

Japanese Bamboo Baskets,

PHILADONE'S RAZORS,

Scissors, Pocket Knives,

Nickle Paper Weights,

Ash Pans, Nut Picks

Fruit Knives, Cigar Lighters and Ventilated Armlets.

A Nice Lot of

WALKING STICKS.

Long Handled JAPANESE FANS for

Covering.

Also, a splendid line of

BRIAR PIPES.

REMEMBER THE PLACE:

S. F. SHUTE'S,

Sharkey's Block, Queen Street.

Fredricton, March 29.

SAP POTS.

JUST received per steamer from Glasgow via Boston; 50 Iron Pots, assorted, from 15 to 30 gallons, for Sugar Makers. For sale by

JAMES S. NEILL.

Garden Tools.

IN Stock and for sale low, Garden Tools of all kinds.

Z. R. EVERETT.

Fredricton, May 1, 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, 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, Arnscook, 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 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 Registrar's Offices are open from 7 A. M. until 9.30 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 V. 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 12.20; 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; V. 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. Horsemay, 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. Atterton; 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. Redwood, 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. Limit 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.

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. 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.—W. A. Quinn, N. G.; John Withrow, Secretary.

Meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, in the Lodge Room, Edgemoor'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. Cameron, Master; Geo. S. Parker, Secretary.

Meets in the Orange Hall on the first Monday in every month.

Some Personal Contrasts

We invite the attention of every man interested in the future welfare of Canada to a brief study of the leading men of the two great political parties into which Canadians are to-day divided. Let us turn first to the leaders. Sir John A. Macdonald has been long in public life. His mental and moral characteristics are well known. He is shrewd, keen, clever, and—unscrupulous. No man better understands the arts that win popularity. He has made human nature a life study, but he has studied it almost wholly on the side of its faults and foibles. He might have been the author of the famous libel on humanity, "Every man has his price," for that seems to have been the foundation principle of his public policy. He is a master of the art of humbug and cajolery. No man knows better how to find out the weaknesses in the characters of those with whom he comes in contact, or having found them, to use them for personal or party purposes. The vain man he flatters, with the convivial he carouses, the weak-minded he deludes, the avaricious he bribes. He is not even above descending to the level of the vulgar, and meeting the obscene jester on his own foul ground. These are hard sayings, but can any one who knows the man or has studied his career deny that they are true? As a statesman he has no fixed principles, no deep studied theories, no lofty or consistent ideal, or if he has any such it would be hard to say of what sort they are or how they are to be discovered. His one guiding principle is expediency. His first and last question in any given case is, if one may judge from the records of a long public life, not what is just or fair or right, but what will take with the people and bring success to the party. That he has abilities of a high order, no one can deny, but his best friends will hardly claim that those abilities have been made subservient to moral principles, or ever consecrated to noble and unselfish ends. No man knows better how to make the worse appear the better reason or to turn aside the keen edge of an adversary's logic by a cutting retort, a humorous anecdote, or a simulated passion. But his speeches like his acts may be studied in vain—and this is the radical defect for which nothing else can atone—for the evidence of deep-seated conviction or abiding faith in great principles. Whatever the "Chieftain" may be, whatever abilities as a leader he may display, it will hardly be claimed for him that he is one of the men to whom honor, and truth, and duty are more than fame, or place, or power. It is a significant fact that one could not seriously ascribe to him such a character without being suspected of an ironical intent.

That Edward Blake is a man of a very different type no one can deny. To limn his portrait faithfully beside that of the Premier one would need to make the contrast in color and feature strong at every point. Few will hesitate to admit him at least the equal of Sir John in native ability. None can deny that he is much his superior in breadth and depth of mental culture. If in any respect he seems to fall short of his great rival in versatility, he certainly far surpasses him in profundity. In his modes of dealing with public questions and men he differs *totally* from the Tory chieftain. While the latter is skillfully plying the doubtful influences of his "personal magnetism" and his petty *ad captandum* artifices, the former is demonstrating the justice of his cause, and appealing to the intellects and consciences of his hearers. The great essential which is conspicuously wanting in Sir John's speeches in the most prominent feature in those of Mr. Blake—the substratum of broad and well defined principle. No one who is not afraid of the trouble and toil of thinking, and who cares to go to the root of a matter, can listen to one of his closely-reasoned addresses without recognizing the offspring of a master mind. The very fact of his careful preparations, which some are so fond of parading as a defect, is but another evidence of his conscientious purpose to know and speak the thing that is right and true. His constant appeal to the broadest principles and the loftiest standards is in striking contrast with Sir John's habit of reliance upon plausibilities and shallow sophistries. This quality in the mind and in the speeches of Mr. Blake is of the greatest importance. It is valuable as an evidence of the sincerity and moral earnestness of the man. It is valuable as a guarantee, to show extent at least of the soundness of his views. It is above

all valuable on account of its educative influence, both mental and moral, upon his followers and the young men all over the country who read his speeches. They cannot doubt that here at least is a politician who believes in honor and truth and duty. They can never get from him, as they can scarcely fail to get from Sir John, the idea that there is no great principle at stake in public affairs, that politics is a sharp tricksters' game, a mere contest of wit in a sphere where one is freed from the ordinary restraints of conscience.

The people of Canada are to be congratulated that such a leader as Edward Blake is coming to the front, in the prime of life and the full maturity of his powers. The favor with which his near approach to the control of public affairs is received in all parts of the Dominion is an omen of good. It is prophetic of a new era in Canadian politics, the era of a purer, loftier, healthier tone. Everywhere men are becoming tired of the old regime. "We are tired of Sir John's crooked and wily ways. We are tired of the policy of bribery, corruption, and monopoly. We cannot well do worse; we may do infinitely better. Blake certainly is able, and he seems honest, straightforward and sincere. Let us give Blake a trial!" This is what multitudes everywhere are saying, and they speak well and wisely. There is a good work for him and his colleagues to do, for Canada and the Canadian people are going to give them a chance to do it. Toronto Globe.

Treeless Regions.

The steppes of Asia are the grandest of all in extent, and perhaps the most varied in character; for not only are the vast areas of that nearly level and treeless country, which lie along the northern and north-western side of all the great central elevated mass of that continent, commonly designated as steppe, but a large part of that central region itself is described under that name by recent eminent geographical authorities, so that we may include in the various forms of steppe existing in Russia and Central Asia the grass-covered plains of the lower region and the almost entirely barren valleys lying between the various mountain ranges which are piled up over so large a portion of High Asia. Absence of trees is the essential feature in both the "steppe" and the "high steppe," as these regions have been, and may perhaps with propriety be designated; but the lower regions are in large part well covered with grass, and suitable for occupation by a pastoral people, dependent chiefly for the means of sustenance on their flocks and herds, while the higher valleys are almost uninhabitable, very sparsely covered with a shrubby vegetation, and both too cold and too dry to offer any attractions except to the adventurous geographical explorer, who has still much to accomplish on the great central plateau of High Asia before its topography and natural history will have been anything like satisfactorily made out, even in their most general features. The vastness of the area which may be designated as steppe on the Asiatic continent is almost overwhelming. Nearly half the 18,000,000 square miles which Asia covers is essentially a treeless region, and perhaps a half of that half belongs to the high steppe division, in which cold and dryness are the predominant characteristics. From the fact that the steppes of Russian Asia have been longer known and more written about than any other in the world, the term steppe has been most ordinarily applied to similar areas in other countries. This is especially the case because such a use of word has been sanctioned by Humboldt, who was the first to draw popular attention to this variety of surface as a feature of importance in physical geography. In North America, where the treeless regions occupy so large an area, and where many of the physical conditions so closely resemble those prevailing on the Asiatic continent, the use of the term steppe has never been introduced among the people. Here, in fact, the character of the surface and distribution of vegetation over it, as well as its climatological peculiarities, have all been more satisfactorily and fully made out than in Asia, in spite of the fact that the latter country has been so much longer an object of scientific study. Science for all.

Statistics show that women commit suicide most frequently on Sunday. It is on that day that the humiliation of having to wear last season's bonnet is most keenly felt.