The Times

MONCTON, N. B., NOVEMBER 2, 1876.

THE "POST" ON THE LICENSE QUESTION.

The *Post* of Thursday last undertakes to ridicule the position taken by THE TIMES on the license question in Albert, and in doing so it displays its own stupidity in a manner that must have disgusted those who know that both the real and the ostensible editors of the *Post* are lawyers, and who might therefore have expected it would throw some light on the question in dispute. It will be remembered that we advanced the opinion that if the Sessions of Albert were legally bound to grant licenses it was the business of the dealers to make them do it and, failing in this, that they would have no right to sell without license. The lawyer editor of the *Post* asserts that our reasoning is not sound, but in the same breath it tells of Mr. Thompson, Q. C., on behalf of one McManus applying, in 1874, to the Supreme Court, and *obtaining*, a Rule *Nisi* for a Mandamus to compel the Sessions of King's County to grant him a license. Now we have no doubt that Mr. Thompson is as good a lawyer as the editor of the *Post*, and we are sure that if he believed that the refusal of the Sessions was as good as a license, he would never have applied for a Mandamus. What Mr. McManus did is what we believe the dealers in Albert ought to do if they would thoroughly test the value of the rights they claim. Notwithstanding Mr. Thompson, however, and the Supreme Court, and Mr. McManus and THE TIMES, the *Post* declares that if a license is "refused illegally" the seller cannot be liable to fine and imprisonment. Perhaps not; we are not a lawyer—a circumstance for which we often feel profoundly thankful when we see the kind of material that lawyers are sometimes made of. But to us it seems odd that a violation of duty on the part of the Sessions can justify another violation on the part of the seller. If our young friend, Milner, were refused license to get married, would he be justified in proceeding with the ceremony without it?

The *Post* then quotes the judgment of Chief Justice Ritchie in the King's County case, which declares *ultra vires* an act of the Legislature prohibiting the sale of liquor in certain cases, but it fails to see that this does not apply to Albert from the fact that the law under which the Sessions there are acting does not prohibit the sale of liquor. Then, with this judgment before it, our contemporary urges the temperance bodies to secure a law enabling "each community to deal with its licenses absolutely, both with regard to granting and withholding," though this is just exactly what the Chief Justice in his judgment says *cannot be done*.

We fear that our legal friend's brain has become confused by what it saw at the Centennial, or by an overdose of temperance or some such thing. He will have to clarify his ideas a little before they will be of much value in Albert.

The School Question.

The *Freeman* says:

The Moncton TIMES does not wish to regard the school question as a live issue, although that it must be until justice be done.

What are we to understand by this? Is it the *Freeman's* desire that all our polical contests shall turn on this issue "until justice be done?" If this is its meaning, our Catholic friends will do well to be suspicious of its motives. It may advance the political interests of the editor of the *Freeman* to keep this agitation alive to influence electors in their choice of representatives, but manifestly the cause of education amongst the Catholics has nothing to gain thereby. It must be apparent that so often as people vote on the question of non-sectarian schools they will vote as they did before, and that, at the polls, this question can never be settled otherwise than it has been. And it must be evident that the agitation, with the consequent irritation, will effectually prevent any understanding or arrangement such as might be expected from a conciliatory disposition on both sides.

The worst enemies to the extension of our free school system throughout the entire Province are politicians like the Editors of the *Freeman*, *News* and *Telegraph*, whose personal political interests lead them to keep up an agitation which cannot possibly benefit the cause of education in any way. They are poor guides and it is to be hoped that the people who look to them for instruction will soon learn to appreciate the fact.

In all the country Catholic districts schools are being established, and the same would shortly be true of the cities if a few mischievous agitators could be silenced in some way.

WE PUBLISH the letter of "Traveller" but without endorsing his views respecting the completion of journeys on the Sabbath day. We cannot regard it as any hardship for men to cease their daily employment, whether it be travdlling, or book-keeping, or editing, when the Sabbath arrives, and we think that in the present arrangement of trains the Government has shown a respect for the day of rest for which they deserve great credit; and this we are the more ready to accord as it is about the only time they have ever been influenced by the public sentiment of the Maritime Provinces, however strongly it found expression. If, however, the hotel accommodations are so wretched at Campbellton, it would seem that the fact should have been considered by the railway authorities and the comfort of travellers provided for, either by a change of time or by making Miramichi the place of stopping over Sunday. We notice that the night express would reach Miramichi at 5.20 Sunday morning, twenty-five minutes earlier than the St. John express of Saturday night reaches Truro, where it lies over. We presume that no one would object to the running of either train up to the hours named, and in view of the facts stated by our correspondent, we think it would be wise to continue the Quebec Saturday night express to Miramichi, where hotels are good and churches abound.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT.

The St. John *Watchman* of Saturday last contains the following:

A FINE STATE OF AFFAIRS.—It is alleged by Hon. A. J. Smith's friends and supporters in Westmoreland that when he went to Ottawa just previous to the appointment of Mr. McAllister to the Cashiership of the Intercolonial Railway, he discovered that a Minute in Council had been adopted by the Government placing in Mr. Brydges' hands the power of appointing all railway officials on the Intercolonial and Island Railway, and otherwise giving him supreme control over the management of these roads! The public knew previously, by experience, that Mr. Brydges had the power to frame a railway tariff affecting the interest and property of hundreds of thousands of Canadians dependent on the railways for transportation, without so much as saying to the Government "by your permission;" that he absolutely refused to submit his Tariffs to the Government for approval; and that this man of his own motion could promulgate tariffs to exclude lines of steamers from aiding in carrying freight to many points in the Maritime Provinces. Such a stretch of power has never been exercised by any subordinate under a responsible Government; but it would seem that not only have the Government surrendered their rights and the people's rights to Mr. Brydges in these particulars, but they have actually placed in his hands the fate and fotunes of hundreds of officials and their families; they have disgraced themselves by an act of the grossest cowardice at the dictation of an unscrupulous railway despot; and have given all manly, patriotic Canadians an additional reason for desiring the overthrow of men so wholly lost to a sense of their duty to their constituents. This important statement is not an Opposition "fabrication;" it comes from the Government side of the House, and was put forth as a partial explanation of Mr. Bridges' autocratic act in appointing a Cashier without regard to the nomination made by a Minister to the office. It certainly helps us to comprehend the meaning of the many outrages that have been prepetrated on those who have been compelled to use the Government railways.

Extraordinary as the above statement is, none of the organs of the Government has paid the least attention to it. We should suppose that the papers which enjoy Mr. Smith's confidence would have been instructed that the story was unfounded, if such was the case, but not a word do they say. What are we to infer from this significant silence? Can it be possible that the Government, in the absence of Mr. Smith and without consulting him, dared to adopt a Minute in Council which touched every industry and affected every interest in the great County which he represented? Can it be possible that Mr. Smith remained a year or more ignorant of this gross insult, and that, when at last discovered, his resentment found no expression except to personal friends, and by their aid through the columns of an opposition paper? In short, is the *Watchman's* story true in whole or in part? If it is not true, Mr. Smith's friends are profoundly interested in giving it a point blank denial, because the facts, if facts they be, are infinitely more damaging to Mr. Smith than to any other member of the Cabinet. Mr. Smith's constituents, particularly, have a right to know whether he transferred to Mr. Brydges the powers which they gave to him to be used by himself, and not to be given to another. Let us have the truth about this matter.

The Northern Mails.

The mails from St. John, since the new Time-table came into operation, should be forwarded from Moncton by the noon-day train, but it appears that on Wednesday and Thursday last the bags were kept at Moncton for the evening express through some inadvertence on the part of Mr. Warren Wallace, whose duty it was to make the transfer. Inspector McMillan, on learning the facts, discharged Mr. Wallace from this duty and at the same time terminated his contract for carrying the mails between the Station and the Post Office, giving the work, we understand, to Mr. Ryan, the member for Albert, whose extensive mail-carrying transactions, by the way, will likely form the subject of an interesting enquiry some of these days. We are sorry that Mr. Wallace should be deprived of his employment, as it was of importance to him, but we have no doubt that Mr. McMillan thought it necessary to take the steps he did. Possibly, however, he was wrongly informed in some respects, as it is the fashion of the railway to make those in inferior positions scape-goats for the sins of superior officers.

The *Telegraph* is greatly delighted with the result of its frequent complaints, and remarks that the party at Moncton who caused the trouble was "no doubt somewhat confused by reading THE TIMES." The word "TIMES" is evidently a mis-print, because no one, not even the railway management, has any difficulty in understanding what THE TIMES says or means. The Editor, no doubt, wrote Time Table instead of TIMES, and we can readily appreciate the force of his observation. The new Time Table would confuse a Philadelphia lawyer.

Agricultural Shows.

HARVEY.—The Fair of the Harvey Agricultural Society was more largely attended this year than ever before. The display in all departments was good and the Society is in a flourishing condition. The following officers were elected at a meeting held on Tuesday:

A. D. Smith, President,
Judson Bishop, Vice President,
Mathias Steves, Sec. and Treas.,
J. M. Stevens, Auditor,

Directors,—G. S. Turner, John C. Smith, W. H. Casey, Freeman Bishop, W. A. West, Alfred Stevens, G. R. Smith, Edward Stevens, John E. Reid, David Barber, W. J. Reid, and Wm. Wilbur.

BALTIMORE. — The Baltimore Agricultural Society's show is reported as better than usual and the Society is in a healthy condition. Fair day was stormy notwithstanding which the people turned out well. After the business of the hour was over foot-racing and similar amusements were indulged in by some of the younger bloods.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY Company has paid over to the Receiver General of the Dominion $50,000, with interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st of July last, being full satisfaction of lien on said railway.

RICHIBUCTO.—In the case of the Queen vs. Harly, tried at Richibucto for assault, etc., the jury found the prisoner guilty, but strongly recommended him to mercy. He was sentenced to six months close confinement in the County jail.

DETENTION OF PASSENGERS.

The *Freeman* is the only Government paper, we believe, which has thought the new Time Table a matter of public interest sufficient to merit attention. Referring to our remarks last week it says:

There are, it must be admitted, some things in the arrangement, the necessity for which can not be perceived without some explanation. Travellers for Quebec, &c., who leave St. John at 2 in the afternoon, reach Moncton at 4.45 and are kept there until 7 o'clock. The necessity for this delay is not apparent to the uninitiated. On the down trip passengers arrive at Moncton at 8.52 and do not leave for St. John till 10.15—a delay of an hour and 23 minutes. The Halifax passengers for Quebec are subject to still greater delay. They leave Halifax at 8.25 a. m., arrive at Moncton at 4.20, and are detained there until seven. Two hours and forty minutes is a long time to be detained at any station. On their way down they arrive at Moncton at 8.52 and do not leave until 10.35. In this and some other matters there is apparently cause for dissatisfaction, but it may be that these delays can be shown to be unavoidable.

Whatever little difficulty there might have been in making close connection with the trains between Halifax and Moncton, there was no necessity for detaining passengers to and from St John at Moncton, as the connecting trains run only between these two points and their time could have been arranged to suit. Passengers would then have the spare time at St. John instead of at Moncton. These blunders, however, will shortly be rectified and a new Time Table issued. When this is done the public will, of course, remember that for the change they are not indebted to the Government press, which has found the Time Table all right as it finds everything right which the Government does, though their policy may change every week. The manner in which the Government papers have treated the people's interests during the past year or two has disgusted those who thought that the press was independent and unselfishly devoted to the public good.

The Hon. Mr. Smith at Salisbury.

We are told that the Hon. A. J. Smith, visited Salisbury on Monday last and while there a number of persons got up a sort of a demonstration and succeeded in getting a speech from him. We are sorry that none of our Salisbury friends has sent us a report of his remarks but we understand that he ventilated the Cashier difficulty and "pitched into" Brydges in good style.

We shall endeavor to get a reliable report of his speech and we sincerely trust that we shall then be able to state that our information on this point was incorrect. It seems so unusual, undignified and every way improper for a Minister of the Crown to be publicly denouncing one of its servants whom the same Minister appointed and sustains, and for whose acts he is responsible, that we can scarcely believe the Minister of Marine could have so far forgotten himself. If there is even the slightest foundation for the report alluded to it would seem that Mr. Smith is seeking to avoid responsibility for Mr. Bydges' acts, while both of them remain in their present positions. But this cannot be done.

THE CANDIDATES for the representation of Queen's County, P. E. Island, vacated by the transportation of Hon. Mr. Laird, are the Hon. Mr. Pope and Mr. Wm. Welsh. Both are strong men personally. The former is an opponent of the Government and a very able man. The latter is a Ministerialist and for this reason ought to be left at home.

THE Rev. Thomas Gales of Montreal, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, has been spending a few days in Moncton. He spoke at the Sabbath afternoon Temperance meeting and lectured before the Ladies Union on Tuesday afternoon and to the public in the evening. He is a very pleasant speaker and his lectures contained a great deal of useful information. He is now en route for Nova Scotia and speaks at Dorchester and Sackville.

MR. GEOFFRION, Minister of Inland Revenue, has resigned on account of ill health, as the Ministerial papers assert. It is stated, however, that the resignation resulted from disagreement with the Premier and Mr. Scott on some unknown question—perhaps in regard to the payment of Mr. Geoffrion's salary during the time he has been travelling for his health. It was reported that Mr. Laflamme would succeed him, but by latest accounts there seems to be some doubt about this, as Laflamme wants a judgeship. But it don't make any difference to us in New Brunswick whether Laflamme, or Pelltier, or somebody else, is the successor, or whether the vacant place is filled at all or not. Mr. Mackenzie is the Government and the other members of the Cabinet are rather ornamental than useful.

THE GRIT PAPERS are rejoicing over the intimation which comes from Ottawa that the great and good Monsieur Cauchon is shortly to be made Governor of Quebec. The Halifax *Chronicle* says it would gladly see him elevated to the moon if only he gets out of the Government. To us it seems queer that a man whose record is so bad as to render him unfit to remain in the Government should be thought worthy of promotion. But such is Grit purity. They turn out the corrupt old jobber, not because of the wrong of keeping such a man in a position of influence (otherwise they would not place him in another), but because they fear that he may injure their political interests if he remain where he is. How pure, how noble, how unselfish, how dignified are the principles and practices of the Grits.

THE HALIFAX "CHRONICLE" of Monday contained the following mysterious paragraph:

For some days past the friends of the Local Government, and, we doubt not, the public generally, have been pained by certain reports reflecting on a member of the Government. The subject is one that cannot well be discussed in the press. Therefore, with this brief mention, we leave it in the hands of the Premier and his advisers, not doubting that they will take such action as the circumstances call for, and as will prove that they deserve the confidence reposed in them as guardians of Nova Scotia's interests and honor.

The *Herald* gives particulars disgraceful in the last degree, but without mentioning the name of the offender. The gentleman (?) referred to, however, is understood to be Attorney-General Weeks.

OUR BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

BOSTON, Oct. 27th, 1876.

DEAR TIMES,—There is probably plenty of material in and about the "Hub" frem which to compile a readable letter, but the difficulty is to eliminate what would be uninteresting. True, a whole volume could be written about politics and politicians, but the subject is not attractive, savoring so much as it does of corruption, and your readers no doubt have a "genteel sufficiency" in that line in their home supply. To say that "the fight goes bravely on" is drawing it mlld—it *rushes* on, and the din and turmoil of one torch-light procession hardly dies away before the rumbling of drums and fifes of another is heard, which proves, if possible, more desperate and crazy-looking than the first. The numberless lesser lights which have of late afflicted us, culminated last evening in a mammoth torch-light parade by Republicans from all parts of New England. The procession numbered 12,000, and took two hours to pass a given point. It was the largest demonstration of the kind that was ever held in Boston and was witnessed by a larger crowd than any other had ever been. The weather was very favorable and it seemed as if everybody was out, anxious to see the "Great Blazes," as the *Herald* termed it. Not only citizens of every grade, but thousands from the suburbs and places more remote were there, every available space along the route — some five miles in length—was occupied. Sidewalks, windows, doorways, and even the tops of houses were crowded with sight-seers. The crowd—as such crowds are—was composed of all classes, not forgetting the ubiquitous small boy with his treacherous Roman candle, out of whose way pedestrians skipped with no little alacrity—if they could. As a procession of well trained(?) paraders it was a magnificent farce, the members of which straggled rather than marched along as if guided by no common purpose. The uniforms were variegated, and in some instances showy, but the pyrotechnical display was a severe disappointment and the music simply execrable. There was but little enthusiasm manifested and the affair, as a great display, was far from being a success, however it may have been politically.

It is a study to learn how politics are in Massachusetts. Of course the Republicans will carry the State by a large majority, but there are two wings of that party, known as "Butlerism" and the "better class of Republicans." The greatest excitement is in the 7th District, caused by the contest for Congress between Gen. Butler, or the "widow," as he is styled by the press, and the Hon. E. R. Hoar. It seems to be a war between greedy office holders and political demagogues on the side of the "widow," and the better thinking class of Republicans who favor Judge Hoar. The "bloody shirt" is a powerful element in the conflict, which means the old cry of North and South, as in bygone war times. I fancy your readers have had enough of politics (soon after this is read they will know result of elections) and it is advisable to emerge into an atmosphere less murky.

Many Bostonians have attended the Centennial, but it is difficult to learn their views of the "big show,"—they invariably evade the subject and instead draw comparisons between *their* city and that of "Brotherly Love"—need I say *always* in favor of Boston. But this is characteristic of the self-satisfied citizens of the "Hub," and is therefore *perhaps* pardonable.

The Rev. W. H. H. Murray, of Adironack fame and formerly of Park Street (Congregationalist) Church, now preaches in Music Hall every Sunday morning to crowded congregations. The service is assuredly inspiring, yet simple withal. The Society is called the "New England Church," and belongs to no particular creed or denomination. It includes very many of the wealthiest of Boston's citizens and is therefore prosperous financially. The fame and ability of the pastor secures prosperity in other respects. One very attractive element in the service is the music, which alone, it is said, costs the society $10,000 a year. The quartet is composed of Mrs. H. M. Smith, soprano, Mrs. A. W. Porter, contralto, Mr. Fessenden, tenor, and Mr. Whitney, basso,—all of whom are celebrities in the musical world of New England, and, indeed, of the United States—especially Mrs. Smith and Mr. Whitney—the fame of the latter not being confined to this continent. The organist is Mr. Eugene Thayer, another celebrity in musical circles, who performs on the "Great Organ" as none but he can. The effect produced by this combination is grand in the extreme, and when the congregation join in singing some old familiar hymn it is thrilling and awakens within one an indescribable sense of reverence and awe.

There is no end of amusements at this season; indeed, one cannot possibly attend them all. The numberless lectures, concerts, theatres, &c., every night would satisfy the most unreasonable. At the Boston Theatre, Dion Boucicault performs the title role in his celebrated play, "Conn the Shaughran," to crowded houses, having had unprecedented success during his engagement, which closes this week. The other theatres are playing to full houses despite the hard times and the consequent scarcity of the "essential."

REUBEN.

FOR SALE.—Mr. Peter Archbald having purchased the property of Mr. John Murphy, offers for sale or rent the dewelling house on Church street in which he now resides terms liberal. nov2 tf

TEMPERANCE.—The next session of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance will be held at Moncton in January next. The Grand officers for the year were elected a few days ago at Fredericton, Mr. Sterling is G. W. P., D. L. Hanington, Esq., G. W. A., and S.B. Patterson Grand Scribe.

TO-DAY being Thanksgiving Day and a public holiday, the stores in Moncton will be closed and business suspended in order to afford the fullest opportunity for the giving of thanks. We are not sure, however, from our observation of the manner in which holidays are kept, that if thanksgiving is the real business in hand, it would not be better to select some day when the people are at work; or better still, perhaps, appoint one of the 52 Sundays for that purpose. It is a good thing for the Province to give thanks but it is bad, under cover of the name of it, to provide for a days indulgence in licentious-ness and demoralizing amusements.

Correspondence.

The Intercolonial Railway.

HALIFAX, Oct. 30, 1876.

SIR,—The present arrangements for through travel on the Intercolonial Railway are the most barbarous that could be made. I have just finished the longest and most fatiguing journey that ever I had from Montreal, being over seventy hours on the road. Leaving Montreal on Friday night at 10 p. m., we reached Campbellton at 12.15 a. m. on Sunday morning, and there we had to lie over till the same hour next night. At midnight we were obliged to leave a warm car for the cold air (to add to the discomforts it was snowing) and without knowing which way to turn to seek a hotel. While looking round, a wagon drove up and the man asked to drive us to an hotel. On reaching it the proprietor did not know whether he could give me a bed or not. Having been there some years ago he did his best for me. Every bed was full; the sofas were all occupied, and I even saw some on the floor. During Sunday the hotel was patronized by rough men the worse of liquor, swearing and using foul language all day—loafers who make themselves at home free of expense. I would respectfully request the Superintendent and some of those who raise such a cry about running the train through on Sunday morning to make a through trip and I am sure their religious zeal will give way to common sense and allow the trains to lie over at Moncton over Sunday, as I was led to understand they would do by the Agent at Montreal.

On every hand loud complaints are made from passengers, railway employes and hotel keepers, and were it not that others may have to endure the same I would not trouble you by making this complaint, as it is the first time I ever did, being able and willing to put up with a great deal in traveling. There is, however, a limit to human endurance and I trust there will be a change for the better very soon.

By your kindly inserting this in your valuable paper, you will confer a favor.

I remain, &c.,
TRAVELER.

MONCTON, Oct. 31, 1876.

To the Editor of "The Times."

DEAR SIR,—The Ladies Temperance Union had much pleasure this afternoon in listening to a very intelligent and instructive address delivered by the Rev. Mr. Gales, of Montreal. A goodly number were present and manifested deep interest in the Rev. gentleman's remarks.

Owing to the absence of our worthy President, Mrs. Brown, the Vice-President, Mrs. Todd, occupied the chair. The meeting opened with singing, and prayer by Mr. Gales. He gave us a glowing description of the various organizations of women and their temperance work in different parts of the world, and the remarkable influence exerted by the members of the different societies. The lecturer's remarks encouraged us very much to go forward in the work in which we have engaged and to labor for the well being of the many suffering and fallen women that abound in our land. He suggested many ways in which we might work and ended his discourse by a very interesting account of the Woman's Convention at Philadelphia. A unanimous vote of thanks was given to the esteemed lecturer.

An invitation was then given to any who wished to sign the pledge and the meeting was brought to a close.

On behalf of the Union,
A MEMBER.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1876.

Ten days remain in which many thousands must crowd and push their way, and expend a great deal of nervous and vital energy in seeing the exhibition. A little understanding of crowding may be obtained by those who visited here when the daily average was 25,000. Now we find the average for the weeks ending—Oct. 14th, 84,000; Oct. 21st, 103,000; Oct. 28th, 94,000. When it was found that in summer, from influences of great heat, high railroad fares and hard times, the exhibition was not paying, the usual American sagacity and ingenuity came to the relief of the Commissioners, and State days, Merchants' days and days of nationalities were inaugurated. One of these (Pennsylvania day) showed an attendance of 274,000 paying visitors. So great was the enthusiasm and desire to make this exceed all days, that a fine, stout gentleman paid for his own admission and the spirit of his wife and daughter who, he said, could not come but in spirit! The Governor and staff went in *en masse*, but sent the money to the office for each person. Now, when German day comes, lager will freely flow, and a better natured assemblage shall not have been seen there before.

The merchants of Philadelphia are considering the propriety of establishing a stock company, purchasing the main building, and keeping a permanent exhibition. Many exhibitors see money in it as an advertising medium, and many have expressed their desire to continue their exhibit. The State of Pennsylvania and City of Philadelphia already own Memorial, Machinery and Horticultural Halls, and recently have been tendered as a gift from the English Government St. George's House—a grand, comfortable and solid structure in the Elizabethian style of architecture. It is insinuated that Philadelphia will have a large-sized white elephant, but whatever they have undertaken so far has been successful. Had not Pennsylvania and Philadelphia contributed nearly two millions of dollars, we would not have had a Centennial, which in completeness in detail has never been equalled. Nor was there ever a world's fair with so little of chronic grumbling and fault-finding.

In the distribution of awards somebody had to come in second, and exceptions to the rulings of judges are frequent, but the judges are well chosen, of all nations, men of ability, and, as a rule, have filled properly positions very trying and perplexing—enough to turn some people's hair white in 24 hours. The award has no money value. The medals are alike, but the diploma accompanying the medal sets forth the character, merit and quality of the exhibit for which the award is given. Thus the good points of an exhibit are shown, when in other forms of awards they would receive no notice whatever.

The Commission had so many world's fairs to learn from, and improve on, that they have been accorded the palm by all unbiased critics from all sections of the world.

T. V. C.

TRIAL OF THE CHARLEY ROSS ABDUCTORS.—*Philadelphia*, Oct. 27.—Samuel A. Beaners, James Pickett and Sarah Brown, *alias* Dutch Sal, arrested in Harrisburg, were given a hearing yesterday on the charge of aiding and abetting in the abduction of Charles Brewster Ross. The principal witness against them was Nelson Parker, a colored man. He identified Beaner's handwriting, and then letters were introduced. In these letters allusion is made to a new jewel, the owner of which would be obliged to come down handsomely in order to recover it. Mosher and Douglas are spoken of as running a powder wagon; the death of Mosher is referred to, and the jewel is reported safe. The jewel alluded to is believed to represent the lost boy. All the evidence was in the form of hints, dark intimations, &c., but nothing explicit was proved. The prisoners, however, were committed for trial.

Local and General.

SAMUEL MCKEAN Esq., having purchased the property lately owned by H. W. McCann, Esq., recently removed thither from Halifax.

SALE OF PROPERTY.—Mr. Peter Archibald, of the Railway service, has purchased the fine property of Mr. John Murphy at the Main street railway crossing recently advertised for sale. The price paid was $4,500.

HENRY WARD BEECHER lectures in St. John November 18 and 20th. His subjects are, first evening, "Wealth—an education, benefactor and despot," and the second "Hard Times." Tickets are already selling.

LOYAL ORANGE LODGE, No. 62, intend having a grand supper on the evening of the sixth November, in Duffy's new hall Moncton, in which ladies will take part. Addresses will be delivered on the occasion by Revs. D. D. Currie, Joseph Hogg, E. M. S. Pentreath and Thos. Todd. Choir music will also form part of the programme.

A PERSON who has had great success in curing Salt Rheum by a remedy prepared by himself, desires to bring it to the knowledge of those suffering from this disease He does not wish, at present, to put the medicine in the market but will treat any who may wish, and without charge unless a cure is effected. Applications sent to THE TIMES office will be forwarded and receive due attention. jy13—tf

THE SUPREME COURT at Fredericton delivered judgement in a number of cases of appeal on Saturday last. In the case of Burke *vs.* Scribner, decision of the lower court in which the Plaintiff got a verdict, was sustained. In the case of Queen *vs.* Ferguson, who was found guilty of assault and robbery about a year ago, the conviction was quashed and Ferguson has been released.

THE AMHERST "GAZETTE" says the Spring Hill Coal Mining Company are now working with a full complement of hands, and will probably have shipped during this month 100,000 tons. It is reported that they have received a contract from the Allan Line of steamers to be delivered at Halifax, the winter's stock of coal for the Intercolonial, and for that purpose are taking away 300 tons per day.

A $50,000 FAILURE.—A writ of attachment was issued Thursday against Messrs. Shearer & Co., dealers in woollen goods, &c., St. Paul Street, at the instance of Mr. D. Morrice, one of the creditors, for $500. The liabilities of the firm here and in the old country will amount in all to between $50,000 and $55,000, the cause of the failure being heavy losses through bad debts made principally in the Ottawa Valley.—*Montreal Witness*.

ANOTHER GUNNING ACCIDENT.—A Fredericton despatch to the *Telegraph* says:—While two youths of 15 and 16 respectively, sons of Dr. Thomas A. Gregory and His Honor Judge Wetmore, were out gunning on Saturday afternoon, Wetmore fired from the opposite side of a bush, the charge striking Gregory in the eyes, arm and leg. The sight of one eye is totally destroyed. When Wetmore fired through the bushes, Gregory was not in sight.

A TOUR ON THE INTERCOLONIAL.—Mr. F. J. Hamilton, special correspondent of the Montreal *Gazette* who recently passed over the Intercolonial and supplied to the *Gazette* elaborate descriptions of the scenery along the line, the industries of the various localities &c., &c., has re-published his interesting letters in pamphlet form. They contain a large amount of useful and reliable information and are very readable and interesting. The price of the pamphlet is 25cts which amount remitted to the *Gazette* office will secure a copy.

A HALIFAX DESPATCH of the 26th ult. to the *Telegraph* says:—The Government steamer "Newfield," which arrived here to-day from Sable Island, reports that during a heavy northwest gale, October 16th, an American built schooner, supposed to belong to Eastport, Me., struck on the bar at the west end of Sable Island, and soon after went to pieces. All hands were lost. Five bodies and part of the wreck were washed ashore. She had a cargo of herrings from Newfoundland or Labrador. About 150 barrels were saved.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.—A correspondent of the *News* says that yesterday afternoon, as Mrs. Myles and Miss Hall, of Penobsquis, were getting on the train at Sussex, the cars being in motion, the latter missed the platform step and fell between the cars, with her head exactly across the rail. The approaching wheel of the hind car forced her head off the track, striking her left ear, nearly severing it from the body and passed her without further injury than an ugly bruise on the forehead and cheek. The young lady was put in the cars and taken to the station, where her wounds were dressed. She had a very narrow escape from a horrible death.

PRESIDENT GRANT refused to receive the Centennial Address of Congratulation from Ireland to the United States. A Washington despatch to the Boston *Post* says:—

"After keeping them (the Committee) kicking their heels in the ante-chamber for three weeks, he has at last told them that he will not receive the address unless it is sent through the English Minister. The assigned reason is diplomatic etiquette. The real reason is that the address draws unfavorable comparisons between England and this country. The members of the Committee, who are highly respected and very intelligent gentlemen, of course decline to have the address of their countrymen revised by the English Minister, and the message will probably be taken back to Ireland with the Information that Grant will not receive it.

AT LAST the defence of the Dominion Government to the suits of the long suffering Railway Contractors has been drawn up and sent on, so that the vexed question of contested claims will shortly come to an issue. And we believe it has been decided to try the suits in Halifax, which is certainly a boon to the impoverished litigants, and will give them a better chance of making out good cases, for "cocks always fight best on their own dunghills." Should the contractors make out a good case and gain substantial damages, the whole community which now sympathizes with them will rejoice. Blood is thicker than water, and even Government supporters will not grudge those ruined contractors all they can honestly obtain from the Dominion Treasury.—*Herald*.

MEETING OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.—The Board of Trustees had two sessions within the past week. We understand that it was decided to re-engage the members of the present staff and to endeavor to secure the services of Mr. Wilbur of the Sussex High School, as Principal. In this we believe the Board has acted with much wisdom and we are very glad to hear that Mr. Wilbur has accepted the offer made him and will take charge at the commencement of the next term. Mr. Wilbur is without a superior in the profession in New Brunswick and all things considered is probably the very best man the Province could produce for the difficult, but honorable position he is about to fill. Moncton affords a fine field for an energetic and ambitious Teacher and we have no doubt that here Mr. Wilbur will add to his well earned reputation, and that under his management our schools will rapidly increase in efficiency and usefulness.

THE next Sabbath afternoon temperance meeting will be addressed by the Rev. E. S. W. Pentreath.

PERSONS in want of first class furniture will be interested in Mr. Murphy's advertisement in another column.

EDWARD S. STOKES, who shot James Fisk, Jr., has served out his term of four years and has been released.

THE latest report is that Mr. Delorme is to succeed Mr. Geoffrion. Mr. Laflamme won't take it for some reason.

TRAVELLIN AGENT WANTED.—A smart young man acquainted with the country and desirous of employment will please call at, or communicate with this office.

MATRIMONIAL—Although we are not in perfect accord, politically, with the Honorable Senator whose happiness is recorded elsewhere, it may not be improper to extend our congratulations, with the expression of the sincere hope that life may contain much unalloyed happiness both for the happy bride and groom.

THE *Telegraph* says that on Friday last, George Barnes, eldest son of Wm. Barnes, Esq., of Titusville, King's County, was severely injured by a gun discharging while he was cleaning it, the contents lodging in his shoulder. A man named McPhee, of Chipman, Q. C., had one of his fingers torn off by a gun exploding.

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.—We have been pained to hear of the very cruel treatment of a couple of small children by their parents, who seem to be destitute of the ordinary feelings of humanity. If the facts are as stated to us the case will likely soon demand the attention of the authoities as it is too bad for human beings to be brutally maltreated even by their parents.

A CORRESPONDENT wants to know if it would not be well that a By-law be ordained directing pedestrians to take the north side of the Street on going up to the Station and the south side in coming down. We think it better to let people walk on whatever side they prefer, except in case of doubt, when they should take the safe side.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—A collision between a freight and an accommodation train occurred at Assametquaghan station, above Campbellton, last week. The latter forgetful of the rule to keep fifteen minutes behind the train ahead, ran into it and smashed up two or three cars and the engine. Another less important collision occurred near Dalhousie, both accidents occurring from the conductors of these trains not obeying the rule to "take th safe side" in case of doubt.

THE officers elect of Blazing Star Lodge, B. T., Scotch Settlement, for the ensuing quarter are as follows:—

Wm. A. McDougall, W. C. T.;
Catherine Murray, W. V.;
Donald McKinnon, P. W. C.;
Malcolm McKinnon, Marshall;
J. F. McQuarrie, Financier and P. D.;
John A. Duff, Chaplain;
John W. Teed, Secretary;
Alexandria Murray, Treasurer;
Andrew Turner, D. M.;
Annie Roberts, A. S.;
John Roberts, I. G.;
Zachariah Lutes, O. G.;
Emily E. Teed, R. H. S.;
Sarah J. McKinnon, L. H. S.;
Night of meeting—Saturday.

A FIRE broke out in Mr. Adam Young's workshop, Water Street St. John, on Saturday last and a young man named Nugent was burned to death. The workmen were using some stove varnish which in being poured from the barrel caught fire and an explosion occurred. Nugent was covered with the burning varnish and burned to death before the fire could be extinguished. A man named Coyle fell from a window in the fourth flat into a yard and was very seriously if not fatally injured. Another man named O'Brien was also considerably burned and otherwise injured.

WE have much pleasure in announcing that Hon. Dr. Tupper, C.B., has taken up his residence in Toronto. It is not for us as public journalists to enquire into the reasons which have led our talented friend to settle down in this city; but it may be assumed that one of his great professional talents and political consequences would naturally desire to live in that city which, looked at in all its phases, is the most important in the Dominion. Dr. Tupper will find in Toronto many admirers of himself as a man, a statesman, and a physician; and we trust he will never have reason to regret the change which he has made.—*Toronto Mail*.

I. O. G. T.—At a regular meeting of Faithful Lodge, I. O. G. T., held in hall next door to the Post office, the following were elected officers for the ensuing term:

John L. Bray, W. C. T.;
Mrs. Hoy, W. V. T.;
J. S. Bonnell, W. Sec.;
G. A. Shaw, W. Fin.;
M. J. Cameron, W. Treas.;
Jas. Boyd, W. Chap.;
R. C. Hoy, W. M.;
Chas. Douglass, W. G.;
J. M. Foster, W. Sentinel;
E. P. Cook, W. A. S.;
Mrs. J. S. Bonnell, W. D. M.;
Bella Bray, W. R. H. S.;
Annie Steves, W. L. H. S.;
Chas. W. Edgett, P. W. C. T.

THE WANZER MACHINE.—We are pleased to hear that the Wanzer Sewing Machines have been victorious over all others exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, and that they have received the highest awards given, viz.: the gold medal and the international medal. This must be very gratifying to the proprietors, no less than to the general public, as it is a triumphant assertion of the superiority of Canadian over American and foreign manufacturers. We congratulate the Messrs. Wanzer on the success they have achieved, and doubt not but that this victory will induce them to put forth even greater exertions to lead the world in the manufacture of that now indispensable article, the sewing machine.

Mr. McKay, dealer in boots and shoes, Dunlap's Building, is Agent for this machine.

THE FISHERIES CASE.—In the case of Robertson vs. Steadman, in which judgment has lately been given by the Supreme Court of this Province, the Act allowing the Dominion Government to grant fishing licenses has been held constitutional; and the Court have established the right of the Government to grant leases of Inland and non-tidal rivers. Mr. Justice Fisher dissented from the judgement of the majority of the Court. All the Judges however, agreed in the opinion that the powers of the Government does not extend to non-tidal rivers the banks of which have been granted without excepting the beds of the streams, in which cases the rights of riparian proprietors extend *ad filum aquae*, and the latter would have the right to fish, to the exclusion of all other persons, even the lessees of the Government.—*News*.

EXTRAORDINARY RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—*Paterson, N. J.*, Oct. 27.—About 8 o'clock this morning a freight train on the New Jersey and Midland Railroad was going north from here, with two empty coal cars in front of the engine. As the train reached Hawthorne Bridge, over the Erie Railroad, one of the forward cars jumped the track, and striking the end of the bridge, pushed it off the abutment, when it fell on the Erie track, over which an Erie passenger train had just passed. The Midland engine was upset, and ten or twelve coal and box cars were pitched into the chasm. The engineer, living at Port Jervis, and the fireman, living at Middleton, were crushed and instantly killed. The conductor was so badly crushed that he is not expected to live. A brakeman had both legs mangled, necessitating amputation, which he can hardly survive. Another brakeman jumped from the train just in time to save himself. The loss to the Midland Railroad Company will be from $20,000 to $30,000. The Erie road has been blocked all day, and the western trains had to go by the way of Vermont.

Late Telegraphic News.

EUROPE.

Oct. 26.—A Belgrade report says that without the assistance of Russia, Servia must to all appearances very soon succomb. All correspondents agree as to the collapse of the spirit of the Servian population; they also conform the news that a battle was progressing yesterday before Deligrad. From the fact of fighting still going on in that direction it is inferred that the Turks have not yet gained possession of Djunis. In the country between Pavatkkin and Deligrad, and in the mountains near Saitschar, there are 11,000 men, women and children almost naked, and literally starving.

In view of possible emergencies, the steamship "Cathay" has been chartered to convey British troops to Malta. Diplomacy is still active.

LONDON, October 28.—The *Post* publishes, in an official form, the following statement, explanatory of the latest phase of the negotiations:—"We understand the tendency of the negotiations at Constantinople does not forbid the expectation of a pacific solution. General Ignatieff has expressed the willingness of Russia to assent to a six weeks' armistice, with the successive prolongations proposed by the Porte. There only now remain the conditions for which the Porte stipulated—that all the powers should concur in recommending the armistice." The Vienna despatch of the *Times* reports that negotiations have taken unexpectedly a favorable turn. Russia on Thursday informed the powers that she had no objection to a clause being added to the six weeks' armistice, providing that it might eventually be prolonged if required by the state of the negotiations, this clause, of course, to be only permissive, and to fix no term to the prolongation, but the latest information is that Russia has all but consented to make the first prolongation one of six weeks, and obligatory. The German Government, which was first informed of Russia's concession, has expressed its adhesion, and recommended the other powers to do the same. It is thought Russia's action will be influenced by a desire to disarm the suspicions of Europe. In Constantinople the conviction grows that Russia is not seeking a pretext for rupture, but is making a serious effort to bring about an arrangement which will allay the excitement of the Russian people, and at the same time establish Russian ascendancy in Turkey on a solid and permanent footing.

All the special correspondents, although differing as to the details, confirm the reports of the pacific change in Russia's attitude towards Turkey. The *Daily News* Vienna despatch says:—"The conclusion of the armistice is considered certain. It is officially denied that Servia has required the intervention of the Powers."

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—The German Imperial Parliament opened to-day. The Emperor's speech says Germany's foreign relations, notwithstanding the difficulties of the present political situation, are fully accordant with pacific policy. His constant endeavor is to preserve friendly relations with all powers, esspecially those connected with Germany, by ties of neighborhood and history; and so far as peace may be endangered among such, to preserve it by friendly mediation, whatever the future may have in store. Germany may rest assured the blood of her sons will be sacrificed or risked only for protection of her own honor and interests.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Consuls have declined half per cent. Panic has taken place on Berlin Stock Exchange, on account of Russia's ultimatum to Turkey. A St. Petersburg despatch says the *Gazette*, official organ of Russian Government, to-day publishes the announcement that General Ignatiff, Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, delivered to Turkey the ultimatum of the Russian Government. It demands the immediate cessation of hostilities and six weeks armistice. If the demand is refused Ignatiff leaves Constantinople to-night.

An Infernal Machine Explodes on a Railroad Train.

The baggage car of train No. 32 on the Pennsylvania R. R., bound to New York, on Friday afternoon, was set on fire by an explosion, causing excitement and alarm. Among the baggage checked for New York was a large Saratogo trunk, placed in the upper tier of trunks in the car. When the train, which contained many Centennial passengers, had reached Metuchin, about 22 miles from Jersey City, there was a loud explosion in the baggage car, which hurled the trunks about and threw the men in the car to the floor. Flames burst from the pile of baggage and spread rapidly. The train was stopped at Rahway to extinguish the fire, and the fragments of the trunk which had caused the damage were collected. It was found to be a large Saratogo trunk, made of a very thin wood. The remains of a little machine were found among the broken boards, and showed that the explosion was the result of a design. A small pistol, attached by wire to the brass works of a clock, was arranged in such a way that when the hands reached the figure 12 on the dial the pistol was discharged. The charge was fired into some inflammable substance, which caused the explosion and the fire. The damage will not exceed $500, but it would have been much greater but for the fact that the trunk was at the top of the car.

The railroad officials are making an investigation. John Silpath, the baggage master believes that the explosion was designed for the destruction of the railroad train. Conductor Stockton thought it was intended to do some damage in New York, but the trunk had probably been delayed.

PERSONAL.—C. J. Brydges, Esq., is expected here from P. E. Island to-day and will remain over Friday.

WHAT THEY SAY OF IT! A FEW FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—There are but few preparations that have withstood the impartial judgment of the people for any great length of time. One of these is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Read the following and be convinced:—Thos. Robinson, Farnham Centre, P. Q., writes, "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for the last ten years, and have tried many remedies without any relief, until I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and since then have had no attack of it. I would recommend it to all."—J. H. Earl, hotel keeper, West Shefford, P. Q., writes, "I have been troubled with liver complaint for several years, and have tried different medicines with little or no benefit, until I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which gave me immediate relief, and I would say that I have used it since with the best effect. No one should be without it. I have tried it on my horses in cases of cuts, wounds, etc., and think it is equally as good for horse as for man." — A. Maybee, merchant, Warkworth, writes, "I have sold some hundreds of bottles of Eclectric Oil, and it is pronounced by the public 'one of the best medicines they have ever used;' it has done wonders in healing and relieving pain, sore throats, etc., and is worthy of the greatest confidence."—Joseph Rusan, Township Percy, writes, "I was persuaded to try Thomas' Eclectric Oil for a lame knee which troubled me for three or four years, and I never found anything like it for curing lameness. It is a great public benefit."—A. M. Hamilton, Warkworth, writes, "For weeks I was troubled with a swelled ankle, which annoyed me very much. Mr. Maybee of this place induced me to try Eclectric Oil, and before one bottle was used I was cured. It is a most remarkable medicine." Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25cts. S. N. Thomas, Phelps, N. Y., and NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Sole Agents for the Dominion.

NOTE.—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized. For sale by P. S. Euman, Druggists, Moncton, N. B. jel