

# THE FREEDRICKTON

VOL. VI., NO. 6.

FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1895.

\$1.00 PER YEAR.

### HOTELS.

#### QUEEN HOTEL,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been REFITTED AND PAINTED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE MANNER BY EDWARD GENTLEMAN'S PAINTING OFFICE, and BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED BY THE LATEST MODES OF ART. PERFECT VENTILATION and REFRIGERATION throughout. LAMPS and ART BEDROOMS. COMMODIOUS BATH ROOMS and CLOSETS. Each room is made in complete accommodation. It is rapidly growing in popular favor, and is the only one of the kind in the Dominion. The Table is always supplied with every delicacy. The Cooking is highly commended, and the Staff of Attendants are ever ready to oblige. There are two of the largest and most conveniently set up SAMPLE ROOMS in Canada, having the latest and also containing with Hotel fixtures.

### GEO. A. HUGHES,

Attorney and Solicitor,

NOTARY, CONVEYANCER, &c.

OFFICE: HELPLEY BUILDING, Fredericton, N. B.

### WILLIAM WILSON,

Attorney-at-Law,

SOLICITOR and CONVEYANCER

Offices: Carleton St., East Side.

### H. B. RAINFORD,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office: Lower flat of County Court House.

### GEO. L. WILSON,

Barrister, Notary Public, etc.

Office next door below J. J. Weddall.

### WESLEY VANWART,

Barrister.

Office: Queen Street,

### B. H. TORRENS, M. D. M.

DENTIST,

Office and Residence, Saunders Building.

### DR. R. MCLEARN,

Office and Residence,

Corner Queen and Regent Sts.

### THE SUN.

The first of American Newspapers, CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

### BY RAIL.

5 CLASSES assorted. Through and local. 1st class. 2nd class. 3rd class. 4th class. 5th class.

### RAILROADS.

ALLAN LINE.

### CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

ATLANTIC DIVISION.

### ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS.

In Effect Oct. 1st, 1894.

### LEAVE FREDERICTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

### ARRIVING IN FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, etc.

### OVERCOATINGS.

Latest Cloth for Suits, etc.

### GUNN, THE TAILOR,

Guarantees good fit, and first-class materials in his MAKE UP.

### W. E. SEERY,

Merchant Tailor,

Has Just Received a splendid new stock of

### M. S. H.

New Stock Wall Paper.

### American Ingrain Papers,

With Borders To Match.

### HALL'S BOOK STORE.

The first of American Newspapers, CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

### THE SUNDAY SUN.

Is the Greatest Sunday Newspaper in the World.

### STEAMSHIPS.

Mends Solid as a Rock.

### ALLAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

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Liverpool, Derry, Halifax, and Portland.

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### Nerves.

REGULATE and CONTROL the Brain, the Stomach, the Heart, the Lungs, the Muscles, the Intestines, the Liver and Kidneys.

### WEAK NERVES ARE MADE STRONG.

HAWKER'S Nerve and Stomach TONIC.

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Fall Overcoating, Suits, and Trousers, etc.

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## CAPT. DREYFUS DEGRADED.

Public Ceremony in Paris Over His Downfall.

He Declares He is Innocent.

The formal degradation of Capt. Albert Dreyfus, sentenced to deprivation of his military rank, and confinement in a fortress for life for betraying government secrets, took place at Paris Saturday morning on the parade ground of the Ecole Militaire in the presence of 5,000 troops.

Gen. Darnas, commanding the troops, announced the verdict of the court martial said: "Dreyfus, you are unworthy to carry arms. In the name of the people of France we degrade you." Gen. Darnas then took from Dreyfus his sword, which he broke across his knee and threw the pieces to the ground. Then he cut buttons and insignia of rank from the uniform of the condemned captain and threw them also on the ground.

At this point Capt. Dreyfus shouted in a loud voice: "Vive la France, you have degraded an innocent man. I swear I am innocent." He marched with firm step to the barracks, where he was turned over to the officials.

Another account says that Dreyfus left well and was awakened at five o'clock in the morning, when he was informed that this was the day fixed for his degradation in public. He displayed no emotion until he was dressed in the full uniform of his rank and prepared to leave the Terebinte-Midi prison, in which he had been confined since his arrest, for the military school. He then turned deathly pale and his hands shook as he signed the prison register. When this formality was done through, two gen darmes with revolvers in their hands escorted him to a closed military wagon drawn by four horses and escorted by a troop of mounted republican guards. In the wagon, surrounded by the guards with drawn swords, Dreyfus was driven to the military school. The route between the prison and the school was lined by many thousands of spectators and a large crowd of people was

GATHERED AROUND THE MILITARY SCHOOL, which is a large establishment near the Invalides, and covering an area of about 20 acres. Behind the school is the Place de Fontenoy upon which is a handsome monument erected in memory of the soldiers and sailors who fell in the war of 1870-71. The arrival at the school of two outsiders who preceded the wagon caused intense excitement among the persons there assembled and here and there groans and hisses were heard as the wagon passed.

When Dreyfus arrived at the military school he was placed in an improvised square and detached from the rest of the garrison of Paris being assembled on the Place de Fontenoy, and by 9 a.m., fully 5,000 troops were around the square. At 9 o'clock Dreyfus was conducted to the square and was left before Gen. Darnas, who was in command of the troops, and the sentence of the court martial was read to the prisoner.

The general then briefly addressed Dreyfus, saying: "You are adjudged unworthy to bear arms. In the name of the French people, I degrade you." General Darnas then gave a sharp word of command, and a non-commissioned officer of the Republican Guards approached Dreyfus, the infantry presented arms, the cavalry presented swords, and a band of music played the national anthem. Dreyfus started back as the non-commissioned officer touched him and shouted: "I am innocent. I swear it—Vive la France!"

The non-commissioned officer then tore off Dreyfus' epaulettes and all the other distinctive marks of his rank as a captain of artillery, ending up with breaking the prisoner's sword in two and throwing the pieces into the crowd. Dreyfus was then marched back to the prison, and the entire square in front of the foot.

## FROM RURAL DISTRICTS.

Interesting and Spicy Gossip from Our Active Correspondents.

### SUNBURY NEWS.

#### Lakeville Corner.

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The Judge Took Her Home and Commenced with Her About it for a Week.

The celebrated Martin-Donnelly parrot controversy has been decided. Justice Dunne, after commencing with the bird over a week, gave judgment in favor of the Martins, and on Christmas eve there was a deep and abiding sorrow in the home of the Donnellys. The judge gave much time and thought to this remarkable case. While he believed the Donnellys were sincerely honest in their claims, the law and the bird were against them.

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Durham.

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### NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

JOHN E. SANSON and Robert S. Hanson, of Stanley, in the County of York, Lumber Manufacturers, doing business under the name and as of J. E. & R. S. Hanson, have this day assigned their estate and effects to me, the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of their creditors. The trust deed is in my office, Queen Street, Fredericton, for inspection and signature. By the terms of said deed, persons wishing to participate, must execute a certain writing, to be filed with the said deed, on or before the 15th day of January, 1895.

### Apple Pearlers.

Just Received by Rail: 16 BOXES Apple Pearlers, Improved Kind, done by the dozen. R. CHRISTY & SONS.

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Observations of the Workings of What is Known as the Gøteborg System.

From the principal Republican.

Dr. Moxon explained the Gøteborg or Norwegian system in detail, giving as its vital principle that the State shall make the liquor business an absolute monopoly, and put it into the control of responsible men, whose motive it is to reduce, instead of increasing the per capita consumption. The effect is also to reduce the number of saloons to a marked degree. The profits accrue not to the company, but to the people, in the shape of public institutions, amusement halls, etc.

"I saw something of the workings of the system in Sweden and Norway," said Dr. Moxon. "I visited more saloons last summer than I had seen before in my life. I examined the liquors carefully, found out what kinds were sold, and how many glasses a man can buy. In Bergen there are in the neighborhood of a dozen places where liquor is sold by the glass or bottle. Each is a plain room, perfectly clean, without even a picture on the wall. There is not even a chair in the room, except a stool behind the counter for the official in charge. He is a respectable man, usually a member of the church. On the wall are printed the rules of the company, which all must obey. If a man asks for aqua vita, he lays down his coin—there is no credit—and pure, undrugged spirit is poured out for him. If he declines to remain in the room, and if he wants another glass, he is told to come back in three hours. The glass is so small that he might take a glass every three hours in the day and not get drunk. A working-man cannot take any more than he needs for the saloons do not open till eight, nor at noon, for the saloons close from 12 to 1:30 o'clock. The hour for closing in winter is half past seven, and in summer eight o'clock. The day before a holiday they close at noon, and they are closed before the workmen are paid off.

"No man can make a cent from the business. The man behind the counter is employed for his personal character. He gets a fairly good salary, but not a cent from the business. If he declines from the rules of the company he is bound at once. He is promoted for making as small sales as possible. The policy of the whole system is to crowd down the consumption of alcohol. In 1876 the per capita consumption was 2.5 quarts; in 1892 it was reduced to 0.5 quarts. The Norwegians in Sweden were the most drunken countries in Europe; now Norway is three times as sober as the United States. It is the exact reverse of a license system, under which the licensed dealers stimulate trade as much as possible to get the money they have paid for their licenses. I think it would be better to have free whiskey than such licenses as we have in American cities. The difference between that and this is as great as the difference between day and night. The Norwegian system eliminates politics entirely. It has been argued that it makes drunkenness respectable, but its effect has been to elevate the public spirit, and array it against drunkenness. The system has been recognized as working against the monster of drink, and it has become less respectable to patronize a saloon.

"Many people maintain," Dr. Moxon continued, in taking up the objections presented, "that having anything to do with liquor in any way is a sin. The position is absolutely untenable. There is no basis in ethics that will justify the proposition that *per se* the taking of alcohol is a sin. It certainly is a sin to take it in excess, but the abstract question cannot be taken as a basis for a moral law. If we cannot kill the evil at a blow, it is the part of righteousness to conquer it by degrees. If men will not do that, they are not only impractical, but unrighteous, because they hinder the welfare of the community. It is also to be noted that temperance people are opposed to it. But unfortunately temperance sentiments are not always a guarantee of wisdom. There are many temperance people whose sentiments we respect, but whose ideas are purely selfish. It is also to be noted that temperance people are opposed to the liquor dealers and the Women's Christian Temperance Union fighting side by side to defeat the measure. It was a thing to make angels weep unless they were as strong a sense of humor that they could laugh. It is also objected that the system is not adapted to our uses. But it is the principle we wish to apply, and the principle can be applied anywhere. Norway and America are alike in this respect. They can be applied here. It is absurd and cowardly to say that we cannot do it."

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