

# POOR DOCUMENT

## GETTING AROUND PROHIBITION.

A TRAVELLER TELLS HOW THE TEMPERANCE PEOPLE OF MAINE ARE SUPPLIED WITH LIQUOR.

A gentleman who has been in the liquor business for many years, has been unburdening himself to a reporter of the Boston Herald about how they get around the prohibition law in Maine. His remarks, we think have considerable of a local application, and were investigations made some interesting facts might be ascertained in regard to the manner in which the Scott Act is got around in those counties in this Province in which it is in force. He says:—The business of selling wines and liquors has to comply with what appears to be a general law or new development of all kinds of trade; that is to say, it has to make use of travelling agents to look for a market, as well as the dry goods or grocery trade. The business done is a wholesale one. Grocers, apothecaries and saloon keepers are the principal customers of the trade in the country. Sometimes we have orders from private parties for considerable quantities of wines and liquors. It frequently happens that a number of persons club together and send an order deliverable to one person. Orders generally come most largely from towns and communities where wines and liquors are not allowed to be sold, for where liquors are allowed to be sold the local dealers can supply a good deal of this local trade. But the travelling salesman sells to all alike. His business is to get orders, and if there is no regular dealer or grocer in the neighborhood, he proceeds to work up a trade, that is, to obtain orders from persons who like to keep "a little suttin" in the house in case of sickness and such like. We sell quite largely to the people of communities where the retailing of liquors, etc., is prohibited. Since the passage of the liquor law in Maine, the house I am connected with sold very largely to the people there. They are regular customers of ours, and the demand there is increasing, according to the increase in the means of the people to procure it. It is like everything else. The prevalence of good times increases the demand for wet as well as for dry goods. All the liquor sent to Maine for private individuals is not for their own special use. There are dealers there who sell on the sly, and make profit enough at the business to make them feel warranted in running all risks. Occasionally the authorities interfere—perhaps once or twice a year the authorities in Portland and some of the other cities in Maine wake up to something like activity. Then our sales fall off, for while the danger of interference prevails, light stocks only are carried. When matters quiet down the demand is resumed, and orders come in quite lively. The Maine prohibitory law does not prohibit the people from getting liquor, all it can do is to prevent their sale over a public bar. People generally crave a stimulant of some kind, and no law can prevent them from getting it. There are few intermittent drinkers in Maine, but a large number of regular drinkers. It is so, as a matter of course, in all places where life is dull and monotonous. A man who lives in the country and has not a taste for reading, or a hobby of some sort to employ him, wants something to stir or freshen him up. He can only find what is to him the best enjoyment in a glass of whiskey or Medford rum. It never injures his health, for he never takes it to excess. Your ordinary farmer is too methodical, too familiar with efforts of self-denial, to go to excess in anything. The result is that his daily quantum of liquor has an invariably cheering effect upon him, and he regards it as a good friend. Many a regular drinker in the country to-day cannot be brought to comprehend why it is that men should pour liquor into them until they become intoxicated and unfit for any thing. A man in the country places in the New England States, and in Maine and Vermont especially, who goes on a spree, from time to time, is a great rarity, and is looked upon as a phenomenon. Now, if the lot of a man in the country is monotonous, what must that of a woman be? Women do not need, and, indeed, they cannot endure, so much stimulation as men; but they need something to lighten the weary load of a monotonous life. When they did not know how to obtain liquor, or were prejudiced against it, they learned to use opium—a drug that sooner or later showed its destructive effects. But the patent medicine man has changed all this. His "bitters," which contain from 12 to 25 per cent. of alcohol, have largely taken the place of opium with very largely reduced chances of injuring the consumers. The bitters have, in turn, paved the way for the use of wines and liquors. Cider used to be the farmer's drink, but lager beer and light ale have nearly altogether superseded cider. The beer is bottled, put in cases, and sent by rail to hundreds of places throughout New England, where it is not allowed to be sold over a bar. But the stronger liquors are generally preferred, because, for one thing, they are less bulky, and, perhaps, also for the reason that they are the most potent. All kinds of people use them—even deacons of churches have their private bottles in their own houses. The ladies, finding that there is as much cure for their ills in whiskey as in the more expensive bitters, use that liquor

also quite largely. It is a fact, also, that our sales of wines are increasing in this direction. As people are becoming more prosperous, the ladies demand a liquor more pleasing to their palates than whiskey, and not so strong, and they will have wine if they can get it. Travelling salesmen for liquor firms usually sell only liquor. They sometimes sell groceries and cigars for different firms, but this is in cases where they are selling only on commission. One house I could name keeps seven of them on the road all the time. A business in liquors is done in this way which would aggregate a yearly amount which might surprise those who are unacquainted with the magnitude of the trade. The orders are filled by freight or express. If we receive an order through a grocer, we send the bills, made out to the parties buying, along with the goods, to him, to collect for us. He is thus protected against the local law as a dealer in the forbidden liquor. It is a curious thing from whatever point it is viewed, and affords abundance of food for the philosopher to ponder on. A more recent issue of the Herald states that there were more than 600 prosecutions in Maine last year for violation of the liquor law, and less than 600 for all other offences, which gives a very good idea of the immense proportions of the traffic in spite of prohibition.

## THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD HORROR.

One of the passengers on the Tarrytown special was Mr. James Trevillion, of Yonkers, who tells the following story: "I was sitting in the third car. The car was not very full, and we went at a very rapid rate. I remember very well when we struck the junction. There is a rather sharp curve there for several hundred feet, and we were going at such a rapid rate that we could easily feel it. Still I am used to that sort of travelling, and the other passengers did not seem to mind it any more than I did. We had not gone far, after rounding the curve, when I heard a short, sharp whistle, and was fairly lifted out of my seat by the sudden slackening of the engine. It seemed only a moment of time between the shriek of warning and a most terrible shock that threw us all out of our seats. The lights in our car went out and everybody got up frightened. The women screamed, and some of the men, too. I heard a sort of crunching sound forward. I did not know what it meant at the time, but now think it must have been the crashing of the engine of my train into the parlor car. As soon as the first shock was over, there was an awful noise of escaping steam from the engine, mingled with cries of distress.

Of course we all ran out as soon as we could, and I tell you I never want to see such a sight again. The wreck was piled up all around, and flames were issuing from the parlor cars—the two rear ones. Some of the train men, assisted by passengers, were running about trying to run people out of the cars, and I helped to run out some and carry them to the side. I saw eight bodies taken out. I think they were all dead, and there must have been 15 or 20 more in the cars. The flames spread with astonishing rapidity, and the cars seemed like tinder boxes made to burn. I saw a lady and gentleman standing together in one of the cars. They did not seem to be much hurt, as they were able to stand, but they did not move. I was so excited at their danger that I shouted out to them: 'For God's sake look out for the fire,' but in the general excitement and noise it is safe to think that my voice was not heard. The fire reached the spot where they were in less than time that it takes me to tell it. The young woman fell first. It appeared to me as if she dropped from the heat. First her head sank on the man's shoulder, and they both fell and I saw them no more. I never want to see such another horrid sight."

Senator Fitzgerald of the 12th district of this city, was on the Empire when the train came to a stop. He said he had happily escaped serious injury, but was considerably shaken up. He was in the Empire car with Mr. Wagner when the train was halted. Mr. Wagner arose and went toward the car, Idlewild, and had barely reached the door when the crash occurred. After Senator Fitzgerald had escaped from the ruins, he says he distinctly saw a hand and arm extended up out of the blazing car. From the shape of the hand and the cuff, he was almost sure it was Senator Wagner's. It was a terrible sight to see a friend's hand stretched out of a fire for help and not be able to render any assistance whatever. His gaze was then riveted on a young gentleman and lady who were together in the blaze. They had been noticed in the car on the way down as a bride and groom, and their stylish appearance had excited comment. They stood side by side in the flames and so perished.

Mr. J. Hampden Robb, representative from the first assembly district, says: The shock was sudden and terrible, and it became at once as dark as Erebus. Suddenly I felt steam on my back, and turning around saw a locomotive within two feet of me. I immediately rushed to the opposite side of the car, and opening a window, jumped out. My hands were very much cut by the glass and my back was badly scalded by the escaping steam. Mr. Van Allen followed me and fell upon me as soon as I touched the ground."

At 3 o'clock this morning the doctor who took out the ambulance from the ninety-ninth street hospital reported that ten bodies have been recovered from the wreck, among them being Senator Wagner's. One of the rescuing party had his hand cut off. Mr. Valentine, Sr., was the only passenger who saw the impending collision in time to jump for his life. He was standing in the rear platform of the Idlewild, wondering at the delay. A brakeman, with a red light in one hand, and as Mr. Valentine believes, with a white light in the other, was standing not 10 feet distant, looking up the track toward the Sputen Duvyl station. Of a sudden the headlight of the Tarrytown locomotive loomed up the cut, 200 yards away. The brakeman stated on a run toward it, and began to swing his lanterns. Mr. Valentine had just time to leap from the platform and run across the track when the locomotive plunged into the Idlewild. A small man who stood on the platform beside Mr. Valentine saw the locomotive, and instead of jumping, as Mr. Valentine did, ran into the car. He must have been almost instantly killed.

Leut. Gov. Barstow, of Vermont, was in the party, of which the Valentines were members. He had left his car and was at the forward end of the train when the accident occurred.

In 1828 Huskinson declared that the time had arrived for the separation of Canada from the mother country and its formation into an independent state. Lord Cobden expressed a similar opinion, as also did the celebrated orator, Lord Brougham. The late Lord Derby said in 1864 that the manifest destiny of Canada was to become an independent state before long.

In 1870 Lowe, then a member of the Gladstone Cabinet, now an English peer under the name of Lord Sherbrooke, was of the opinion that Canada should be free either to form herself into a republic or to annex herself to the United States. Earl Russell took the same view, and Forster, the present Secretary of State for Ireland, one of those who desired the closest union between the mother country and the colonies, at the same time said, "The common opinion is that the colonies must some day become independent, and this general idea is, I fear, one of those which realize themselves." A great number of English journals have expressed the same views at different epochs.

Now all is changed, and no one in England speaks any longer of the rupture of colonial connection, but all would seem to regard such an eventuality as a dismemberment of the Empire, which in fact should reckon much on its colonies for the maintenance of its prestige and the preservation of its prosperity. But a reaction as regards this subject will sooner or later take place, it is in the nature of things, and the principle of the abandonment of Canada will again find partisans in England. What will be the result of it, and what will all Canada decide in these foreseen conjunctures? We give the question without at the same time pretending to answer it.—*Le Monde*.

Guitau is just like a woman, in that, in spite of all opposition, he always succeeds in having the last word. He is certainly a very remarkable man, and especially, perhaps, in his own estimation. He may not possess any of the great virtues, such as modesty and humility, but he makes up for this deficiency by an accumulation of great virtues which have aroused the admiration of the world to such an extent that he held a levee on New Year's Day, which was largely attended by the people who had the honor to be invited in America in writing his autograph for the hosts who fill the mail bags with their piteous and pitiful requests. He has proved one thing beyond a doubt—viz., that it is excessively vulgar and commonplace to kill an ordinary man, but if you make murder a fine art, according to De Quincey, the simple and insignificant fact of homicide is lost in the interest of the people who load the hero with bouquets, and make the air of his cell fragrant with innumerable "God bless you's." There is nothing so awful wicked as petty wickedness, and nothing so near to a virtue as a great crime. It is a very high civilization under which we are living. Some antiquated fossils seem to think it is too high; but for the man who proposes to do as he pleases and creates the consequences it is indeed the golden age of the world.

SUICIDE AT BELLEUNE STATION, RESTIGOCHE CO.—A farmer named William Carney went out to the barn to feed his cattle. After getting through with his work, he returned to the house, stood in the porch a moment, and afterwards went out into the yard, looking around in a strange manner. From the yard he returned to the barn, where it appears he took up a scythe, cutting his throat in a frightful manner, literally severing his head from his body. His wife, a delicate woman, went to the barn a short time after to call him to breakfast, and putting out her hands while groping around in the partial darkness, she came in contact with the ghastly wound, her husband lying over against some hay where he had fallen. Life was then extinct. Temporary insanity has existed in the family and a brother of deceased committed suicide by hanging at Black Point some eight years ago. Deceased leaves a wife and six small children.—*Times*.

## MAZEPPA'S STORY.

CHEQUERED LIFE OF THE FAMOUS "RUSSIAN" POLE—HOW HE IS CURSED EVERY LENT IN RUSSIA.

On the first day of Lent in all the orthodox churches of Russia the officiating priest advances towards the faithful and pronounces the curses of Holy Russia upon all the great rebels of the past—Dmitri, the impostor; Stenka, Bazine, Mazepa and Pougatchef. After exhausting the litany of cursing, he repeats three times the sentence of excommunication. At the churches in Lesser Russia, once the home of Mazepa, in grateful remembrance of some of his former actions, the latter's name is withheld and the others only are cursed.

THE STORY OF MAZEPPA.

Ivan Stepanovitch Mazepa, according to the best authorities, was a native of Volhynia, on the confines of Poland and Ukraine. About the year 1660 young Mazepa appeared at the court of John Casimir, King of Poland, occupying the position of gentleman of the chamber. Being of the Russian faith he could ill brook the sneers of the Catholic nobles of the court; so much so that one day having drawn his sword against one of his adversaries within the precincts of the palace he was compelled to leave, and retired to Volhynia, where the incident related by Byron occurred, with this difference, that Mazepa's sword instead of bearing him to the Ukraine, carried him to his home. Shame so overwhelmed him, however, that he left his country and turned his steps to the land of the Cossacks. On arriving at the Dnieper he found two Hetmans, the one on the left bank faithful to the Czar, the other on the right a rebel, sometimes in alliance with Poland, sometimes with the Porte. With the latter, Peter Doroshenko by name, Mazepa engaged as secretary, an office for which he was well fitted, as he knew the Polish, Russian and Latin languages well. In the year 1674 he was sent by his master on an embassy to the Porte, but was captured by some of the Cossacks who were faithful to Russia, and carried to Moscow, where, by means of his remarkable address and ability, he not only cleared himself from all blame, but even secured the confidence of the Czar Alexis. Returning to the Ukraine, Mazepa took service with the Hetman occupying the left bank of the Dnieper, thus deserting his old master. Galitzin, who had commanded the great Russian expedition against the Crimea in 1687, was defeated in the traitorous conduct of Samoilovich, whose secretary Mazepa was.

HE IS ELECTED HETMAN.

The elders of the Cossacks were thereupon notified by him that their Hetman was desposed, and were called upon to convoke the clergy and all the Cossacks of note to the election of a new Hetman. An eye-witness to this extraordinary assembly has left us the following description:—"On the third day after this notification the Cossack regiments and notable assemblers themselves around the tent which served as a church; after the Te Deum was sung the emblems of the Hetman's dignity were laid upon a table. These consisted of the standard, the boulaya, or suit of arms, and the bountchouk, a sort of ensign made of horse's tails, a custom borrowed from the Janissaries. Galitzin, mounting a bench, declared to the Cossacks that the Czar authorized and required them to elect as chief, according to their ancient customs. After a deep silence many voices were heard to exclaim 'Mazepa! Mazepa!' and although other names were called, yet Galitzin pretended not to have heard them, and he handed the insignia of office to Mazepa, receiving from him an oath of allegiance to the Czar." To Galitzin Mazepa paid 10,000 roubles. How the Hetman in after years deserted Peter the Great, whose perfect confidence he had, and joined Charles XII, sharing with them in the terrible defeat of Poltava, every one who has read Byron's beautiful poem knows. Mazepa accompanied Charles in his flight to Bender, and remained there with him. So anxious was the Czar to get possession of him that he offered the Porte 300,000 thalers, if he would deliver him up. The offer, however, was at once refused. Worn out with age and sorrow, Mazepa expired the following year in the suburbs of Bender. The Christians of Bessarabia love his remains to Galatz, where they buried them in the monastery of Saint George of the banks of the Danube. Procopovich, who knew Mazepa well, says that in the depth of his heart he was devoted to Poland; but owing to his wonderful powers of dissimulation, no one could have discovered his inclinations from him. For most of the above facts I am indebted to Eugene Melchior de Vogue, who has lately made a special study of Mazepa, and the poets who have written his story in Russian as well as in English.—*Translated for The Globe by Edward Jack.*

It is stated that Sarah Bernhardt is to receive \$20,000 for her engagement at St. Petersburg.

Bismarck, when he is sick, follows the same principle that he does in politics, adopting the best means to the desired end. Therefore, sometimes he is treated by a homopathic physician and sometimes by an allopathic, his family at his home in the country being of the latter kind, and his Berlin physician of the former.

## Moccasins and Snowshoes.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT. All Sizes, Qualities and Prices, at 1-4-81 LEMONT'S VARIETY STORE.

FOUND at Gibson a SAFE KEY, which the owner would most likely have by return property and paying expenses. Inquire at THE HERALD OFFICE.

BOY WANTED. At THE HERALD OFFICE a smart, intelligent boy of 16 years of age, to learn the Printing Trade.

TO RENT. BLACKSMITH and Carriage Shop in a good location. Rent moderate. Enquire at this Office. E-2-8-1.

HAY SCALE. A 3 TON HAY SCALE, nearly new, in good order. For sale cheap. Apply at this Office. 1-4-81-1m

## 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, 8.10 A. M., for Grand Falls, Presque Isle, Woodstock, Gibson and intermediate stations. Passengers for St. Leonard and Edmundston arrive at Grand Falls 1.00 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 Arrostook, will remain at Arrostook 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 4.45 P. M. Passengers for Bangor, Portland, Boston and points West, connect at Woodstock with the N. E. & 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, at Vanceboro. Freight Trains daily between all stations. ALFRED SEELY, Asst. Superintendent. Gibson, Jan. 4, 1882.

## GREGORY & BLAIR, BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW. NOTARIES PUBLIC, FREDERICTON.

Geo. F. GREGORY. ANDREW G. BLAIR.

## ORGANS. ORGANIS.

Just received direct from the Manufactory TWO SUPERIOR CABINET ORGANS. WILCOX & WHITE, MAKERS. Which will be sold cheap for cash or approved paper. JOHN RICHARDS & SON. 12-17-81

## HOUSE COAL.

Landing per Rail this week another cargo of SUPERIOR SOFT COAL, For sale cheap from cars or shed. JOHN RICHARDS & SON. 12-17-81

## 1881. CHRISTMAS. 1881.

A merry Christmas and a happy New Year. To all my patrons far and near.

The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to his large and well selected stock of

## BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS Overboots, Moccasins, &c

which have all been personally selected to supply the demands of this market. He feels confident in saying that the stock of

## BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS and OVERBOOTS to be found at

## Lottimer's FASHIONABLE SHOE STORE

is the largest in the city. In fact his stock is such that he is able to meet the wants of the most fastidious.

Wholesale and Retail buyers will find an excellent stock to select from. Give him a call and see for yourself. POLITE TREATMENT, whether you purchase or not. Satisfaction Guaranteed, or Money Refunded. 12-9-81 2nd Door below Williams Alley Queen Street.

## CUTLERY, Etc.

Just received per Steamship "Caspian," via Halifax ONE case Table Cutlery; 1 case Pocket Knives; 1 case Cow Ties and Hairer Chains; 1 case Horse Bits and Chain Traces; 1 case Pad Locks, Truck Locks, Tilt Locks, Drawer Locks and Cupboard Locks. For sale low. JAMES S. NEILL. dec5

## A NOVELTY.

## Lemont's Variety Store

We are now opening goods direct from France, Germany, Austria, England and the United States. Our stock embraces the largest collection of goods we have ever shown.

## BOHEMIAN VASES, Toilet Sets, Water Sets, Lustre Vases, Crystal Flower Stands, Card Receivers, Powder Sets, Ladies' Toilet Sets, Flower Tubes, Sarcos, French and English China and Foreign Individual Cups and Saucers, Tobacco Sets, Tea- and Coffee Sets, Fruit Dishes, Fancy Plates, Foreign, Flower Pots, etc., etc.

## Fancy Goods in Great Variety, THOUSANDS OF Useful and Ornamental Articles.

Dolls, Dolls, Dolls, Dressed and Undressed. A large display of KEROSENE LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, LANTERNS of all kinds. ALL KINDS OF WHITE STONEWARE AND CHINA TABLEWARE, GLASSWARE. For table use, in great abundance.

## Two large showrooms, 90 feet long, fitted with

## Furniture,

for Parlor, Sitting Room, Bedrooms, Dining Room, and Kitchen.

## MATTRESSES AND LOOKING GLASSES.

Tinware, Painted Toilet Sets, Bird Cages, Coal Scuttles, etc. Knives and Forks, Spoons, Sets Cutlery and Platedware, Boys and Girls Sleds, Boys Girls, Men's and Women's Moccasins and Snowshoes.

A number of MINK MUFFS, TIPPETS and BOAS - Very low prices. 5 NEW CABINET ORGANS. 2 NEW PIANOS.

All our goods will be sold at low prices, taking quality of goods into consideration. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Thanking our customers for the past, we ask a continuance of their custom. LEMONT & SONS 1-4-81

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE subscriber hereby thanks the people of Fredericton and the surrounding country for the very liberal patronage they have given him during the sixteen years he has been in the

## GROCERY BUSINESS

in this City, and gives notice that he has removed his place of business to the large and commodious Store under the

## BARKER HOUSE,

where, with increased facilities for handling his goods, and by keeping his stock choice and well-selected, he hopes not only to merit a continuance of past favors, but to widen the circle of his customers. He guarantees first class articles at the lowest possible prices. G. T. WHELPLEY. Fredericton, Dec. 5, 1881.

COFFEE—JAVA and DANDELION; BROMA, CHOCOLATE, KAOKA, the new Canadian drink; EPPS' COCOA, at G. T. WHELPLEY'S, Under the Barker House.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF CANNED GOODS, Pickles and Spices of all kinds, at G. T. WHELPLEY'S, Under the Barker House.

ALL ARTICLES GENERALLY found in a first class Grocery Store, at G. T. WHELPLEY'S, Under the Barker House. dec 5

TEAS.—Congo, Souchong, Young Hyson, Oolong, &c., at G. T. WHELPLEY'S, Under the Barker House.

FLOUR.—Buda, Crown of Gold, White Pigdon, Gilt Edge, Adrienne and other brands at G. T. WHELPLEY'S, Under the Barker House.

250 Barrels of Winter Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Apples, at G. T. WHELPLEY'S, Under the Barker House.

## NEW BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY.

McFARLANE, THOMPSON & ANDERSON are now manufacturing and have for sale at their Foundry,

KING ST., FREDERICTON

THEIR CELEBRATED

First Prize Hay Presses,

ALSO COOKING STOVES,

in all sizes.

CYLINDER STOVES, with Russia and Common Iron Tops, for wood burning.

## WROUGHT IRON WOOD FURNACES

MADE TO ORDER. dec5