

CORNER QUEEN AND REGENT STREETS,  
BY  
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The business men and citizens generally will back up the city council in the proposition to purchase a new watering cart—one that will meet the requirements. No doubt some of our manufacturers will be able to produce an article suitable for the work, at a reasonable cost, at all events the streets must be watered or life this summer in Fredericton will be quite unbearable. The moss back aldermen who oppose a sprinkler probably expect to maintain their on their farms in the country during the dry and dusty season, and it will not matter to them whether the streets are watered or not. The argument that only the people who dwell or do business on Queen street are benefited by the expenditure for laying the dust is a very absurd one. Queen street is the main thoroughfare where every citizen able to walk or drive, be he young or old, appears at some time in the day, and when he rambles up the "front" he does not want to be choked by dust. The ladies of Fredericton do their shopping on Queen street principally, and it is here the dudes and maebars disport themselves when the Normal school is dismissed. Would the aldermen deny all these classes of the population, the entire population indeed, the benefit of a small expenditure in laying the dust. Besides if the right kind of a sprinkler is secured it will be able to traverse a large part of the city and will be a blessed visitor to the parched and dust bothered during the hot months of the summer.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

Among recent visitors to Montreal was Alderman Clarke of London, England, a member of the London city council which is composed of 120 members and is one of the most important and powerful organizations in England, having full charge of all the municipal government of London, and having to govern a population greater than that of the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Clarke is famous in England as the founder of the penny saving bank, and a system of quick and simple banking that has never been excelled. These banks were established in 1858 and are philanthropic institutions of great scope. During the first hour and a half the bank was opened, 700 depositors were handled, which speaks volumes for the system employed. The London Times, realizing the great good of such institutions, did everything in its power to help them along, and gave them the credit of alleviating to a great degree the sufferings of the great cotton famine of 1860. As all the labor of bookkeeping, tellers, etc., is voluntary, these banks are opened only once a week for business at 8 p. m. The ability to handle the savings of the poor, demonstrated by these banks, was the reason for the establishment of the Chamber of P. O. savings banks. Mr. Clarke has also organized and established the chamber of arbitration of London which is backed by the London County Council and Corporation.

The purpose of this tribunal are the simplification of the present ponderous legal methods of settling business disputes. It is for the settlement of all kinds of differences and disputes that may arise in business, and do away with the long unnecessary delays of law and save time and expense. The chief officer is a lawyer and the chamber is under the joint control of the council and corporation of London. There is a panel of thirteen hundred arbitrators, made up of men in every avenue of business and professional life, all whose names and occupations being represented. Any man in England can appeal to the Chamber of Arbitration, by the payment of a small fee. The modus operandi of the chamber is as follows: A disputant calls on the registrar, who has then signed a paper, called a form of submission, by which they agree to abide by the rules and regulations of the chamber. Neither party can retract. They then have the option of selecting one or two or three names from the panel of thirteen hundred arbitrators. The arbitrator or arbitrators as the case may be, appoint a day not later than eight days distant for the hearing of the case. They meet, state the case, the witnesses are heard, and by a recent act of parliament, arbitrators may exact an oath. When both sides of the case are heard, the arbitrator renders his decision, which is final and as binding as a verdict of a jury, and is recoverable. There is no appeal against this decision except when it can be shown that the arbitrator was corrupt. The chamber has worked well and given satisfaction to disputants, lawyers and arbitrators. It has been in operation about eighteen months, and it has been found that all cases are decided within fifteen days and that the average fees are £5 10s, so that it has fulfilled the expectations of its promoters.

Success to Mr. Wilmot in his scheme to provide Fredericton with a public park. He has the means and the energy to do it.

DROWNED IN A WATER CASK.

The Untimely End of Little Cecil Church Robblee, at Moncton.

A drowning accident, surrounded by very touching and unfortunate circumstances, occurred at Moncton Monday afternoon, whereby Cecil Church, the little three-year-old son of Geo. Robblee, lost his life. The little fellow was in the act of getting water out of a cask and tumbled in head foremost and was not found for some time after life was extinct. During the afternoon the child's mother was conversing with the other inmates of the house about washing on the morrow, and little Cecil spoke up and said "Mamma, I will help you carry the water." Very little attention was paid to his talk, until about five minutes after he went out. His absence from the house for about five minutes caused inquiry to be made as to his whereabouts. Search was instituted about the premises, but the child was nowhere to be found. Gradually the search extended to the streets and neighbors' houses but without success. It was thought that the little chap had fallen into a well near by and this was also examined. After half an hour's search the drowned boy was found in the water cask at the kitchen door by his grandmother. Mrs. Robblee's attention was attracted to the water cask by a tub that was turned bottom up along side of it. From the position in which the boy was found it appeared as though he had managed to lift the bucket into the cask, fill it with water and was in the act of trying to lift it out again when he lost his balance and tumbled in. His head was inside the bucket and his body was in a cramped position, the feet being drawn up towards his chest. The view at a distance. When discovered life was extinct.

BIG FIRE IN MAINE.

The little village of Norway, Maine, was visited Wednesday by the most disastrous fire the town has seen since 1851. Every store, dwelling and house and other building on Main street was crumbled into ashes. The fire broke out at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in Cummings furniture factory, across the river from the village, and before it could be handled, had jumped the stream, setting fire to the Opera house and communicating to the neighboring buildings. Norway's only method of fighting the flames was with a hand engine. It was soon seen that the whole town was threatened and aid was summoned from Lewiston and Portland. It was an hour before engines from these cities could reach the scene of the conflagration, and by that time all the buildings on Main street had been blown to the ground. Merchants made frantic efforts to save their stock and in many cases were successful, but the flames spread so rapidly that it was impossible to save much. The wind was so strong that it swept the flames directly down the principal street, and the sparks from the burning buildings set fire to many houses remote from the heart of the fire. Seventy-two dwelling houses, including the homes of all prominent merchants and professional men, were burned, and hundreds of people were forced to flee from their homes, leaving everything to the mercy of the fire. The total loss is \$239,000; insurance, \$139,000.

ROME CATHOLIC GRIEVANCES.

The latest petition of the archbishops and bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada on the subject of legislation affecting the schools of Manitoba and the North West, recites that from the establishment of the province of Manitoba until 1890 the public schools of the province were all either Protestant or Roman Catholic. The system gave every satisfaction, there being no cause of complaint. In 1890 laws were passed changing the school system of Manitoba, which, the petitioners say, suppress all Catholic schools. They affirm that no municipality, even one exclusively Catholic, and without a single Protestant in its limits, has power to levy a single dollar for Catholic schools, while in a Catholic municipality where there are but ten Protestant children, the law permits all Roman Catholics to be taxed, as well as the parents of the ten Protestant children, for furnishing the money required for the education of the ten Protestant children. The petition points out that the law of 1890 goes further, and decrees the confiscation of school property in all districts which do not submit their schools to the new law. The example set by Manitoba, the petitioners say, has been partly followed in the North West territories. There the Catholic separate schools have been retained, but, in virtue of ordinance 22 of the session of 1892, the Catholics are deprived of their liberty of action, and their schools of that character which distinguishes them from other schools. The painful experience which the Catholics of Manitoba and the territories are undergoing in school matters are, the petitioners say, felt keenly by all Catholics in the Dominion, and it is stated that the same feeling exists among

FROM RURAL DISTRICTS.

Interesting and Spicy Gossip from Our Active Correspondents.

GLEANINGS FROM YORK.

**Springfield.**  
MAY 3.—The funeral sermon of the late John Burgess of this place, was preached on Sunday last by Rev. E. Jenkins. Our Sabbath school reopened on the 29th ult., having been closed since December last. The farmers began their spring plowing the last week in April and have already a quantity of grain sown. E. Graham has gone to the city where he has secured employment for the summer.

DURHAM.

MAY 3.—John Pond, formerly of Durham, who for some months has been in Stanley near the airport, returned here on Sunday, 29th April, at that place. He was an Orangeman, and his brothers of that order brought him to Durham and buried him in the churchyard. Rev. J. Parker, Methodist minister, preached a very fine sermon. Deceased was forty-nine years old. His father was buried the Friday before at the same place.

Wesley Johnson and Miss Agnes Ditchel left by train for Fredericton on Wednesday to be married and go to Maseguiver, where they intend making their home for the present. Congratulations.

CENTRAL KINGSEAR.

MAY 1.—The creamery has begun work this week, and ex-Councilor Everett and Charley Kilburn has gone to Fredericton to open up a store in connection with the creamery business. Rev. A. L. LeGarde, baptised six persons Sunday evening in the Methodist church. There has been much good done in the past few weeks through his labors. Brum Mills has bought the old Mills property and is making preparations to move in a few days. A little stranger—a girl—is a recent arrival at A. P. Cluff's.

FARMERS.

MAY 3.—The last few days has been very summer-like, and farming is going on in earnest. John Dennison, Sr.—who, it will be remembered, fell from the roof of his house in September last and almost broke his neck—is still able to make a garden, he did the first of this week.

The Pennac drive was brought down last week while the water was high. There was not so much lumber in this stream this year as formerly. John Long was the principal operator. We had a thunder shower last night with very bright lightning, the first of the season. Mayflowers are quite abundant. A Fredericton young lady, who sometimes visits us, drove up one day this week to gather enough to make a wreath.

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Harvey Archer, a licentiate of the reformed Baptists of Nova Scotia, is here to assist in the special services that are being held by the church. Rev. Mr. Triston has gone to his home in Woodstock. While here he baptised three candidates and received seventeen into the church. Miss M. V. Walker is visiting the Messrs Schleyer of Fredericton. Miss M. A. Bradley is visiting Mrs. Lorenzo Gilmore. J. Dennison and J. Daley of Marysville, were here yesterday on a fishing trip. They found several speckled beauties and returned home much pleased with their trip. A little female stranger has come to brighten the home of John Christie. Congratulations.

The clatter of the cow-bell, the peep of the frog, and the buzz of the mosquito is heard.

BLOOMFIELD RIDGE.

MAY 10.—The new church at Bloomfield Ridge is to be opened the 27th day of May. Rev. E. Bell and Rev. T. Lodge from Gibson, are to preach in the morning at half past ten o'clock, and Rev. K. Johnston from Blackville is to preach at three o'clock in the afternoon. A large attendance is expected. Rev. E. Bell has worked hard to get the new church and everything ready, and deserves praise. Chas. D. Spence has taken the contract of painting the new church at this place. It looks very handsome. The ladies of Bloomfield Ridge have started at the sewing circle; they intend preparing of the debts of the new church. A picnic and fancy sale will be held in July. Melvin Spencer and Miss Clara, were visiting friends and relatives at Ludlow. Melvin is talking of going west again. Most of our young men are on the Rocky Brook, driving for J. F. Richardson, of Hartland, Carleton county.

John Fallon, of Williamsburg, brought his drive down in the quickest time ever made on Taxis river and Hayden brook, for W. L. Richards, of Bolesdown, in about thirteen days. John L. Murray, of Deakstown, has finished his contract on the new church at this place. The sewing circle was held at D. McNeilan's last Friday evening. Mrs. Joseph Norm of Campbellton, paid a visit to this place last week.

THE NEWS IN QUEENS.

Petersville.  
MAY 5.—We are enjoying fine weather at present and for some time past. Most of the farmers are busy ploughing and sowing; the fields and meadows are looking beautiful and green with no signs of the grass being winter-killed or damaged. The roads are getting hard and dry, and a great amount of travelling is being done by agents and peddlers.

A FIERCE FISTIC ENCOUNTER.

Stopped by the Police at Halifax Thursday Night. Eight hundred people witnessed the sparring tournament Thursday night at Halifax between Ganner White of the royal artillery and Jack Power of St. John. The chief interest centred in the six round bout between White and Power, but the fight had only gone one and one-half rounds when it was stopped by the police. The men were stripped bare, and before they began they were cautioned by referee Jordan. They had not faced each other ten seconds when it was seen they were after blood, and that what each seemed to want was rather to knock out his opponent than to give an exhibition of "scientific sparring." They clinched restlessly, and it was all Jordan could do to keep the men separated. He was fairly successful, however, in the first round, though the police were prepared at any moment to stop it.

The second round opened more viciously. Jordan was unable to prevent the men clinching, and it became a brutal match pure and simple. Science was omitted, and apparently all the men tried for was to inflict the utmost possible injury. The referee was powerless to keep White and Power within bounds, and when the round was half over Chief O'Sullivan's men stopped it. Honors were about even. White seemed over-trained and rather light for Power, and it is a question which would have stood the fight best had it continued.

HER FIRST TRIP.—The new river boat, Aberdeen, arrived from St. John at 10.30 o'clock last night, and left for Woodstock this morning. She looks very much like the Florenceville, but draws considerably less water.

SAD TALE FROM THE NORTH.

The Dead Body of R. Ellis C. E. Found on the Miramichi.

On the 16th of last April, Robert Ellis, civil engineer and lumber surveyor of Bathurst, in the employ of Kennedy F. Burns, started by the over-land route to ascend the north-west branch of the Miramichi river to lay out some lines for his employer. Accompanying him was a Frenchman by the name of Lazare Pete, whom he engaged to assist him on the expedition. On the 20th the canoe was on the river at the time of starting, Mr. Ellis and his companion had to utilize snow shoes. Provided with a quantity of provisions, presumably sufficient for their proposed stay in the district in question, and carrying with them two axes, blankets, firearms and a good supply of ammunition, besides Mr. Ellis's engineering apparatus, they left Bathurst on the 20th inst., and started on a very circuitous course, but by following the chart in their possession reached their destination, two or three days, however, later than they expected. The journey was indeed a hazardous one, and with determination and persistency overcame all obstacles to their path, and although the trip took considerably longer than they expected they decided to temporarily limit their stay in the district. Upon arriving in the locality they soon discerned that the work they had to do was much greater than they anticipated, but nothing daunted they about the prospect. Day after day they had to reduce their rations, until at last the provisions were completely exhausted. Two days' work remained to be done and the men, although disheartened, were not utterly discouraged, and went to work with a vim. Having accomplished the work they constructed a catamaran and proceeded to descend the river. Two more days they continued their work on the water, and when passing through a rather narrow portion of the river a desperate effort was made to land in separate boxes occupied by one of the men, who collapsed, precipitating the occupants into the water.

Into the Water. After struggling in the water for a short time both succeeded in gaining the shore, one on each side of the river. Ellis succeeded in reaching the bank, but not the other, and on reaching dry land called out to his companion to go across. The latter being greatly weakened owing to hunger refused to make the attempt. Ellis then told him to try and find some farm house, and get assistance, but warned him should he get into any town to telegraph the news to his (Ellis') family, as they would be naturally disappointed and anxious to his going. He assured his companion he would come out all right. They parted. After roaming through the woods for several hours the Frenchman at last discovered a farm house occupied by one Esthon, who was most kindly treated. He remained here three days and having been provided with clothing and provisions resumed his journey. After proceeding a short distance he found his pack in the field, he launched it into the river and boarding it.

Beaten Exhausted. His progress was certainly very slow, and after floating several hours, in passing close to the bank of the river, he noticed the footprints of his companion. Desiring his conveyance be leaped ashore and followed them. After going a mile or two they immediately disappeared on the river's bank and close to where the last footprint was visible, lay Ellis' axe. The Frenchman did not give up all hope for Ellis' safety, but followed the river bank as closely as possible. He had not gone many hundred yards further when he was horrified to find the body of his companion on the beach, life having long been extinct.

The body was found in about eighteen miles above Newcastle. His death was evidently due to drowning and not starvation, as this is manifested by the fact of his clothing being thoroughly dry. The position and the position of the body in the river bank was found. It is presumed that he made an effort to cross the river by means of some conveyance and in so doing lost his life. The body was conveyed to Bathurst station, and buried above Newcastle where it was placed on board Conductor McPherson's train Monday and taken to Bathurst. Deceased leaves a widow (see Miss Payne of Bathurst) and six children to mourn their loss.

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Into the Water. After struggling in the water for a short time both succeeded in gaining the shore, one on each side of the river. Ellis succeeded in reaching the bank, but not the other, and on reaching dry land called out to his companion to go across. The latter being greatly weakened owing to hunger refused to make the attempt. Ellis then told him to try and find some farm house, and get assistance, but warned him should he get into any town to telegraph the news to his (Ellis') family, as they would be naturally disappointed and anxious to his going. He assured his companion he would come out all right. They parted. After roaming through the woods for several hours the Frenchman at last discovered a farm house occupied by one Esthon, who was most kindly treated. He remained here three days and having been provided with clothing and provisions resumed his journey. After proceeding a short distance he found his pack in the field, he launched it into the river and boarding it.

Beaten Exhausted. His progress was certainly very slow, and after floating several hours, in passing close to the bank of the river, he noticed the footprints of his companion. Desiring his conveyance be leaped ashore and followed them. After going a mile or two they immediately disappeared on the river's bank and close to where the last footprint was visible, lay Ellis' axe. The Frenchman did not give up all hope for Ellis' safety, but followed the river bank as closely as possible. He had not gone many hundred yards further when he was horrified to find the body of his companion on the beach, life having long been extinct.

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