

THE FREDERICTON NEWS

VOL. IV., NO. 34.

FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1893.

\$1.00 PER YEAR

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THE WAR IN SIAM.

Siam Preparing to Fire on and Ram French War Ships.

LONDON, July 22.—The spirit of aggressive rapacity which has too often been the spirit of France in her dealings with weak and foreign powers has re-appeared in her controversy with Siam. It is visible in the rather piratical enterprise of the French gun-boat off Bangkok. It is audible alike in the speeches of her Foreign minister to the chamber and in the tone of the most serious and respectable French papers. She has at least a disputable case and a doubtful grievance against Siam. She acts as if right were wholly on her side or as if she did not care whether it were or not. A Siam official has probably intimated to the French official that he had a fleet of torpedo boats. The Siam has the incredible effrontery to capture a French officer invading Siam's territory with a military force in time of peace. These are the grievances which Siam has acknowledged by undertaking to investigate the act and to make amends by releasing the French captain. The French on the other hand, in violation of their treaty with Siam, have sent gun-boats into the river Menam, the passage of which they forced, and in violation of every principle of international law have sent an ultimatum to the Siam government embodying a demand for the surrender of territory admittedly belonging to Siam, to which the French have absolutely no other claim than that founded on the possession of a few miles of territory, besides a few paltry miles of France for damage, which, if genuine, is a few thousands would cover. There is to be no inquiry into the facts, no negotiation, no opportunity for Siam to do so much as to state her own view of her own case. She is an independent kingdom, about one fourth larger than France in area, and she is to submit within forty-eight hours to humiliation, dismemberment and probable ruin: if she refuses to follow. Such, stripped of technicalities and details, are the facts which all the world's eyes are turned to. The French cannot obscure. These events occur in a part of the world so remote and are so entirely in union with the habit and policy of France toward oriental states that they might have attracted little attention were it not that they threaten to bring France into collision with Siam, which is what is known in the jargon of oriental diplomacy as a buffer state, interposing a considerable and most useful stretch of territory between the French and British frontiers.

BUTTER MAKING.

A Paper on the Way to Make Good Butter.

(P. E. Island Farmer.)

The following is the paper read by Mr. Frederick McDonald of Glenadale, before the farmers and dairymen's association at a meeting in Charlottetown last week.

Concerning the manufacture of butter, much has been written, and much of the local lore of neighborhoods can hardly be said, consisting as it does of traditional manipulations which are to be learned much better by experience than by reading. Processes in some respects differ almost diametrically, as each may be presumed to think he has hit upon the plan that is likely to produce the best results. I can hardly do better than detail the various processes of my own system of butter-making, which is attended with satisfactory results. Every effort in breeding and in feeding is directed toward the production of the largest quantity of the richest quality of milk. Milking is done quietly, regularly and thoroughly, the last drop being drawn from the udder at each milking, since nothing tends so much to cause a cow to fall off in yield as the leaving of even a small quantity of milk in the udder. As the milk is drawn, it is to be used as food, of course everything in connection with the operation is as clean as possible. Not only is the vessel into which the milk is drawn, but the udder and teats if necessary, are washed and the hands of the operator free from offense. In all cases milk should be strained immediately on being drawn. After the milking the milk is taken to the dairy, where it is separated by an Alexandria cream separator with a capacity of fifty gallons an hour. The skim milk goes into the calves and the cream and the cream is set away in a can immersed in ice cold water where it is kept sweet until twenty-four hours before churning, when it is ripened.

SIAM'S KING.

He is an Interesting Young Autocrat, and Rules a Queer People.

The king of Siam is a monarch who has more absolute power over his subjects than the Czar. Few men in this world have as much to make them feel big and important, but for one in his position, he is a very much civilized and *fin-de-siècle* young person. He is small in person. His head is crowned with a golden pyramid of jewels, rising in circular tiers, diminishing as they go upward, until they end in a long pencil-like point, which extends nearly two feet above the forehead of his kindly owner. His body is clad in gorgeous coat and vest, heavily embroidered in gold and jewels, and in place of pantaloons, he has the rich brocade sarong of the Siamese about his loins and waist. It comes down below his knees at the front, and it looks not unlike a pair of fancy knickerbockers. Below these are shapely pair of calves in white silk stockings, and his feet are thrust into jeweled, laceless slippers, pointed like the shoe of a Turk. The whole makes a costume brilliant and grand. He is a pleasant looking fellow, and his olive-brown face is plump and unlined. He has beautiful liquid black eyes, a broad, high and rather full forehead, and short, straight black hair. Under his high and short and half-lion nose, there is a silky black moustache, and below this the lips are rather thick, and the chin plump and well rounded. His hands and feet are well made, and he is all told, a good specimen of Siamese beauty. He is the ninth son of Maha Mongkut, the last king of Siam, and he was picked out of a family of eighty-four children to be placed upon the throne. He has thirty-four half brothers and forty-nine half sisters.

DUFFIE'S CHEAP SALE.

Furniture of all Kinds.

Parlor Suites, upholstered in
Plush or Hair Cloth, only
\$35.00.

Also a Large and well assorted
Stock of Lounges, Bed-Springs,
Mattresses, etc.

Sewing Machines \$25.00.

These Prices are the Lowest ever
offered to the Trade. Call and see our
Stock, or write for Catalogue.

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Phenix Square, Opposite City Hall.
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GILLETT'S PURE POWDERED LYE.

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, a quart of water will make a pound of lye. A quart of lye will make a pound of soap.

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Clerk of the Peace and Division Registrar,
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Fredericton Nov. 10th, 1891.

GEO. A. HUGHES, ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR,

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ALL TO THE BOSTON, &c. THE SHIRT LINE TO MONTREAL, &c.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS
In Effect June 25th 1893.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.
EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

6.00 A. M. - Express for St. John and intermediate points: Vanterloo, Bangor, Forts, Boston, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodville, and points North.
6.30 A. M. - Mixed for Woodstock and points North, via Gibson branch.
8.25 P. M. - Express for Fredericton Junction, St. John, &c.

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM
St. John, 6.25, 8.30 a.m., 4.40 p.m.
Fredericton Junction, 8.10 a.m., 11.25, 6.30 p.m.
Madam Junction, 10.10, a.m.
Vanterloo, 4.45 p.m.
St. Stephen, 1.35 p.m.
St. Andrews, 1.35 p.m.

Arriving in Fredericton at 9.10 a.m., 12.15, 4-5, 7.30 p.m.

D. McNICOLL, C. E. McPHERSON,
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MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, N. B.

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HAWKERS NERVE AND STOMACH TONIC

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FURNACES, Stoves, Tinware, Royal Diamond Stoves are the best.

Tinware, Plumbing, Oil Cans, Steamers, Gas, Basins, Mixing Pans, Plates, Camp Registers, Acme Steam Cookers.

Galvanized Iron Cornices and Door Caps, a specialty.

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Anti-Dandruff, DODD'S Kidney Pills, Dr. James' Nerve Beans, Orange Quinine & Wine.

Campbell's Quinine & Wine, Enos Fruit Salt, Paines Celery Compound.

California Syrup of Figs, Beef Iron and Wine, Quinine Iron and Wine, Cough Balsams.

Which he is prepared to MAKE UP in the LATEST and MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES AT MODERATE PRICES.

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Portland Cement.

TO ARRIVE, Barrels White Portland Cement, 50 JAMES S. BELL.

THE FRENCH POSITION.

England has moreover an important commercial interest in Siam, France having next to none, and English subjects in Bangkok in considerable numbers. She cannot, therefore, tolerate French encroachments which threaten the independent existence of Siam or the trade and rights of her own people. She is bound to protest to the French government to France to that effect. At the same time, whatever may be her opinion of French proceedings toward Siam, she will not interfere so long as her own interests are not affected. Lord Rosebery has stated the English view of the Siam case in a speech in the House of Lords with such singular moderation and firmness that even the Anglophobes of France, who appear to include nearly the whole population, can find no cause of offence in his language. In England on the other hand, it is felt that Lord Rosebery's civil words indicate no weakness of purpose. His courage and capacity are so well known here as to command the confidence of both parties. They are so well known in France that it is not expected France will extend her enterprises to a point which might compel her to recede. These are the outlines of the situation. It is critical, but probably not dangerous, unless it should happen too often that despatches from Paris arrive too late to prevent eager naval officers on the spot from taking the law into their own hands.

SCANDALOUS TREATMENT OF LORD DUFFIN.

Manitowish Lord Duffin returned to France temporarily. He had been withdrawn by the English foreign minister on account of the long-continued and scandalous personal attacks of the baser Paris press upon him. Lord Duffin has been in all civilized and in most barbarous countries an ambassador by the less sacred, and the government to which he is accredited finds means of protecting him from abuse as well as from violence. France is the exception. True, offending papers may be prosecuted, not only at the instigation of the ambassador, a provision which, whether or not the authors of this singular process ever intended, makes a prosecution impossible. The ambassador would think it inconsistent with his dignity to ask for the indictment of those gutter journals, or of any journal. No foreign government would allow its representative to put himself in that humiliating attitude. On the other hand, no government could suffer an ambassador to be so treated. Lord Duffin's case is a case of Siamese patience almost scriptural. But at last, convinced that no redress was to be had, he told Lord Duffin to come home. If he now sends him back it is, as I understand, solely for the conduct of negotiations relating to Siam. These negotiations have been open so long that England clings to the banks of the Nile. The visit of the Khedive to the Sultan is a third difficulty, and perhaps Madagascar is a fourth. Ten days ago there was not a cloud on the horizon. Now they gather from all quarters at once.

GREAT IS THE GLADSTONIAN GUILLOTINE.

The automatic Gladstone guillotine resumed operations on Thursday on the stroke of ten and did its work with its usual neatness and despatch. The last ten clauses of the home rule bill, not counting clauses, schedules and such matters, were passed through committee. They were for the most part undebated, unconsidered and unred. Such is legislation under Mr. Gladstone; such the process by which an old constitution is torn up and a new constitution framed. The will of an old man in a hurry is omnipotent in the house of commons. Rapid, indeed, is the progress of debasement and

PARIS, July 23.—A dispatch to The Times from Saigon says: A telegram from Saigon announces that Capt. Viller, commanding the French gun-boat of the 15th class, in the course of the day the French captured four Doudou, Doudou, and Doudou. The last-named stronghold, though protected by three batteries of well mounted fortifications, was captured on the following day without loss to the French, who now occupy the entire group of islands. Only the town of Khong remains to be captured. It is estimated that 300 Siamese were killed and 100 were wounded in the last encounter.WHAT THE FRENCH DEMANDS MEAN. The Bangkok correspondent of The Times says, concerning the terms of France's ultimatum: "Europe, and especially Great Britain, should know that this territorial demand represents 65,000 square miles. It includes the province that Burma ceded to Siam on the condition that it should be ceded to any other power and 50,000 miles of north-eastern Siam, into which the French have never advanced. The demand for the evacuation of the left bank of the Mekong river proves that governor general Doudou's phrase is not empty. The French possession of the tract claimed is untrue. The indemnity demanded represents France's previous claims and should satisfy the most grasping government. In fact, France demands the dismemberment and ruin of Siam, and, if these be denied, will make war upon the blockade of the country with whom her trade in 1892 amounted to 28,000,000 francs, reached a value of over 22,000,000 francs in which the British subjects number 268. These French demands confirm what I stated from the outset, namely, France's attack on Siam is in reality directed against England, although that country has hitherto been loyal and friendly to her in her Siamese affairs." AT MIDNIGHT IT IS STATED THAT Siam's reply is considered unsatisfactory. M. Pavie will probably leave Bangkok on Wednesday to go aboard the cruiser Forfait. BANGKOK, July 24.—M. Pavie, French minister, has lowered his flag over his office, and has notified the Siamese government that he will leave the city to go aboard the French warship on Wednesday. He requested the government to provide pilots to conduct a lita and come down river. The French subjects in Bangkok will be placed under the protection of the Dutch consul. LONDON July 24.—Franco-Siamese complications have been the one absorbing topic in the house of commons to-day. The question is regretted with apprehension by all parties. On all sides requests are expressed that the British warships in Siamese waters were not reinforced a month ago, as British interests in Siam out-number the French a hundred to one. This afternoon a council of ministers was summoned to the house of commons. The secretary of state for foreign affairs, to meet in the prime minister's room of the commons. The only subject discussed was the situation at Bangkok. A despatch from Paris to the Central News Agency states that the French Siamese coast will become effective on Thursday or Friday next. Raspberry Blau-Maque. Take one pint of raspberries, one cupful sugar, two cupsful of water and six tablespoonsful of arrowroot. Mash the fruit in a bowl with the sugar, and set aside for an hour, then add the water and press through a sieve. Put this liquid, reserving half a cupful, on to boil in the double boiler, mix the arrowroot smooth with the reserved half cupful, add it to the boiling liquid, and cook for eight minutes, stirring constantly. Dip a mould in cold water, pour in the blanc-maque, and set away to harden, which it will do in about four hours. Serve with sugar and cream. Raspberry and Currant Tart. Mix together two cupsful of raspberries and two cupsful of red currants. Sweeten to taste; fill shells of good pie-paste with the mixture, cover with paste and bake. To be served cold with powdered sugar sifted over them. FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no other remedy so safe and so sure. It cures Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums and reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

HOUSEHOLD RECEIPTS.

Raspberry Jam.

As this fruit is apt to be infested with worms, it ought always to be picked over carefully before using for any purpose. Weigh equal quantities of prepared fruit and sugar. Put the raspberries into the preserving kettle, break it with a wooden pestle, and stir continually while boiling. Let it boil quickly for five or six minutes, then add the sugar and simmer slowly for about twenty minutes, or until the jam is as thick as desired. Store in small pots.

Raspberry Jam, With Currant Juice.

Allow to every pound of raspberries one pound of sugar and half a cupful of currant juice. Draw the juice of the currants by boiling them for a few minutes, then strain through cheesecloth. Boil the raspberries alone for a few minutes, mashing them well and stirring them constantly. Add the currant juice and boil half an hour longer.

Raspberry Jelly.

To each pint of juice allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar. Put the fruit in a jar, and put the jar covered, in a kettle of boiling water, breaking and mashing the fruit, previously with a wooden spoon or pestle. Boil for three-quarters of an hour, or until the juice is well drawn. Strain through a jelly bag. Measure the juice, add to it sugar in the above proportions, and boil for about twenty minutes, or until the jelly thickens upon a little being poured upon a plate.

Raspberry Syrup.

Take two quarts of sugar, three quarts of red currants, four quarts of raspberries, and one quart of currant juice. Prepare the fruit, put it into the preserving kettle, mash well with a wooden spoon, and boil for half an hour, stirring to prevent burning. Boil the sugar and water together for ten minutes, add to the fruit, and boil altogether for fifteen minutes longer. Strain, allow the syrup to grow cold, then bottle in small bottles, cork tightly, and keep in a cool dark place. Use three or four table-spoonfuls of the syrup in a glass of food water.

Raspberry Vinegar.

Take four quarts of raspberries, one pint of vinegar, and three pints of sugar. Put two quarts of the raspberries into a stone-china bowl, pour the vinegar over them, cover, and set in a cool place for twenty-four hours. Strain off the liquid rejecting the old berries. Place the remaining two quarts of fresh raspberries in the bowl, pour over these the strained liquid, and let these stand for twenty-four hours. Strain again, put the liquid in the preserving kettle with the sugar, and boil twenty minutes. When cool, pour into small bottles, and cork tightly.

Frozen Raspberries.

Take two quarts of raspberries, two cupsful of sugar, one pint of water, and the juice of one lemon. Mash the raspberries with a wooden spoon, add the sugar, mix thoroughly, and set aside for two hours. At the end of this time add the lemon juice and sugar, and freeze like ice cream.

Raspberry Pie.

Pick over the berries and sprinkle lightly with flour, adding sugar to taste. Bake in a deep plate, with two crusts.

THE MOPPED LYNCHING.

A Negro Gashed, Burned, and Dragged Through the Town.

MEMPHIS, July 23.—While the feeling prevails that Lee Walker, who assaulted two colored women and who attempted to assault Miss Mollie McCadden, deserved death, yet the manner of his taking off by the mob on Saturday night and the awful barbarities which followed the hanging are condemned by all good citizens. The Commercial's editorial this morning unjustly condemns Sheriff McLeadon for weakness in not resisting the lynchings. Had the mob been led by citizens of Bond station, where Miss McCadden lived, or had any citizen of reputable standing been looked at differently, the lynchings were drunken hoodlums,

It is recognized that they were moved not by any principle of revenge, but merely by a brutal desire for blood which was proven by the barbarities perpetrated on the dead body.

A few drunken switchmen huddled down a side door to the jail with a bar of railroad iron. For fully thirty minutes these few legged in yain for the crowd to follow them into the jail yard.

No one would go, and the great bulk of the crowd were there only as spectators. At this stage three ring-leaders were arrested and locked up in jail. They begged to be released.

The sheriff's friends pleaded with him to keep them locked up, assuring him that method would stop further trouble. He turned them loose on their promises to go home. No attempt had been made to force the front doors.

When these men were turned loose the front doors were forced and the crowd swarmed into the corridor. There was still an ample force of deputy sheriffs and policemen to keep the crowd from battering down the iron door to the body of the jail, but under the sheriff's instructions a man with a pistol, a gun, or even a policeman's club was allowed to be used. The sheriff was struck senseless with a chair, and was taken to a bedroom. The deputies and policemen, having no leader, stood by and watched a handful of men batter down the door.

The prisoner was brought out with a rope around his neck. He fought fiercely and bit several men severely. One of them stumbled and fell, and the crowd trampled on them, breaking his jaw and probably injuring him fatally.

A square away the victim was strung up to a telegraph pole. While the rope was being adjusted men gashed the negro in the neck, the side and leg with knives. His clothes were stripped off, and as the naked body hung in it was already nearly dead, the blood streaming from his wounds. A big railroad switchman pulled his legs till his neck cracked. The body was dashed against the telegraph pole. When it was cut down it was kicked and spurned. The cry arose, "Burn him!"

Wood was brought from a neighboring wood yard and a fire made on the street. The naked body was thrown on it while the crowd jested and laughed.

That was at midnight. For four hours a drunken remnant of the mob made fearful sport with the carcass. Belic hunters broke off the teeth, the nails, bits of the skull, and pieces of burnt flesh for pocket pieces. A rope was tied around the remnants of the body and they were dragged through the streets to the court house. There the man was hanged to a street car centre pole. It fell, and was again lashed to the pole.

At 4 o'clock this morning the police scattered the score of men and boys left of the mob, and the county undertaker at length got possession of the remains. A coroner's jury to-day returned the usual verdict of death by hanging at the hands of unknown parties. None of the mob were masked, and there was no concealment. There were 5,000 people present but not more than forty men took an active part in the lynching and the subsequent barbarities.

Sheriff McLeadon is badly hurt. He seems to have concussion of the brain. Walker tried to commit suicide before he was lynched by cutting his throat with a glass bottle found in his pocket.

Walker was 19 years of age, very black, and as strong as a gorilla. He confessed as soon as he was arrested, and said he acted as he did because he could not help it. His parents corroborate his plea of uncontrollable impulse, and say that since he was 15 years old he has assaulted twenty or thirty women.

WILLIAM WILSON, STEAMSHIPS.

Attorney-at-Law,
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Adjutant of the office of the Registrar of deeds.
Fredericton Nov. 10th, 1891.

GEO. A. HUGHES, ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR,

NOTARY, CONVEYANCER, &c.

OFFICE: WHELPLEY BUILDING, Fredericton, N. B.
Opp. Post Office, QUEEN ST.

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ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS
In Effect June 25th 1893.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.
EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

6.00 A. M. - Express for St. John and intermediate points: Vanterloo, Bangor, Forts, Boston, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodville, and points North.
6.30 A. M. - Mixed for Woodstock and points North, via Gibson branch.
8.25 P. M. - Express for Fredericton Junction, St. John, &c.

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM
St. John, 6.25, 8.30 a.m., 4.40 p.m.
Fredericton Junction, 8.10 a.m., 11.25, 6.30 p.m.
Madam Junction, 10.10, a.m.
Vanterloo, 4.45 p.m.
St. Stephen, 1.35 p.m.
St. Andrews, 1.35 p.m.

Arriving in Fredericton at 9.10 a.m., 12.15, 4-5, 7.30 p.m.

D. McNICOLL, C. E. McPHERSON,
Gen. Pass. Agent, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent
MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, N. B.

ARE YOU WEAK AND NERVOUS?

HAWKERS NERVE AND STOMACH TONIC

WILL MAKE YOU STRONG

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FURNACES, Stoves, Tinware, Royal Diamond Stoves are the best.

Tinware, Plumbing, Oil Cans, Steamers, Gas, Basins, Mixing Pans, Plates, Camp Registers, Acme Steam Cookers.

Galvanized Iron Cornices and Door Caps, a specialty.

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JUST RECEIVED:

Anti-Dandruff, DODD'S Kidney Pills, Dr. James' Nerve Beans, Orange Quinine & Wine.

Campbell's Quinine & Wine, Enos Fruit Salt, Paines Celery Compound.

California Syrup of Figs, Beef Iron and Wine, Quinine Iron and Wine, Cough Balsams.

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Portland Cement.

TO ARRIVE, Barrels White Portland Cement, 50 JAMES S. BELL.

THE FRENCH POSITION.

England has moreover an important commercial interest in Siam, France having next to none, and English subjects in Bangkok in considerable numbers. She cannot, therefore, tolerate French encroachments which threaten the independent existence of Siam or the trade and rights of her own people. She is bound to protest to the French government to France to that effect. At the same time, whatever may be her opinion of French proceedings toward Siam, she will not interfere so long as her own interests are not affected. Lord Rosebery has stated the English view of the Siam case in a speech in the House of Lords with such singular moderation and firmness that even the Anglophobes of France, who appear to include nearly the whole population, can find no cause of offence in his language. In England on the other hand, it is felt that Lord Rosebery's civil words indicate no weakness of purpose. His courage and capacity are so well known here as to command the confidence of both parties. They are so well known in France that it is not expected France will extend her enterprises to a point which might compel her to recede. These are the outlines of the situation. It is critical, but probably not dangerous, unless it should happen too often that despatches from Paris arrive too late to prevent eager naval officers on the spot from taking the law into their own hands.

SCANDALOUS TREATMENT OF LORD DUFFIN.

Manitowish Lord Duffin returned to France temporarily. He had been withdrawn by the English foreign minister on account of the long-continued and scandalous personal attacks of the baser Paris press upon him. Lord Duffin has been in all civilized and in most barbarous countries an ambassador by the less sacred, and the government to which he is accredited finds means of protecting him from abuse as well as from violence. France is the exception. True, offending papers may be prosecuted, not only at the instigation of the ambassador, a provision which, whether or not the authors of this singular process ever intended, makes a prosecution impossible. The ambassador would think it inconsistent with his dignity to ask for the indictment of those gutter journals, or of any journal. No foreign government would allow its representative to put himself in that humiliating attitude. On the other hand, no government could suffer an ambassador to be so treated. Lord Duffin's case is a case of Siamese patience almost scriptural. But at last, convinced that no redress was to be had, he told Lord Duffin to come home. If he now sends him back it is, as I understand, solely for the conduct of negotiations relating to Siam. These negotiations have been open so long that England clings to the banks of the Nile. The visit of the Khedive to the Sultan is a third difficulty, and perhaps Madagascar is a fourth. Ten days ago there was not a cloud on the horizon. Now they gather from all quarters at once.

GREAT IS THE GLADSTONIAN GUILLOTINE.

The automatic Gladstone guillotine resumed operations on Thursday on the stroke of ten and did its work with its usual neatness and despatch. The last ten clauses of the home rule bill, not counting clauses, schedules and such matters, were passed through committee. They were for the most part undebated, unconsidered and unred. Such is legislation under Mr. Gladstone; such the process by which an old constitution is torn up and a new constitution framed. The will of an old man in a hurry is omnipotent in the house of commons. Rapid, indeed, is the progress of debasement and

PARIS, July 23.—A dispatch to The Times from Saigon says: A telegram from Saigon announces that Capt. Viller, commanding the French gun-boat of the 15th class, in the course of the day the French captured four Doudou, Doudou, and Doudou. The last-named stronghold, though protected by three batteries of well mounted fortifications, was