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## FREDERICTON AND VICINITY.

**The "Galatea" Launched---Lost in the Woods.**

**A Female Inebriate--Serious Accident.**

**Church Matters Over the River--Theatrical Attractions.**

**An Expensive Shot.**

Charles Lang, of the Infantry School Corps, was before the police magistrate yesterday morning for firing a revolver in Parliament Square the other night. Upon pleading guilty he was fined $3, which he paid. This should be a warning to other lads, who think it no harm to use fire arms on the public streets.

**Sprinkling the Streets.**

The dust flying on the streets yesterday was almost unbearable, and the impression prevailed we were doomed to dust as under the regime of the old council last summer. But last evening the old watering cart was ordered out, and after standing in the river all night did good service on the streets today. A number of sprinklers were also brought into use this morning.

**Serious Accident.**

A young man named Edward McGaughey met with a serious accident while working for the boom company a short distance up the river on Tuesday afternoon. While swinging an axe it came off the handle, and entered his body between the shoulders, remaining there until he himself pulled it out. The unfortunate man was brought to town, where his wound was dressed.

**Creamers are all the Rage.**

Mr. Louis LaForest, tinsmith, Phœnix Square, is making a specialty of the manufacture and sale of creamers this season, and is doing a fine stroke of business in this line. Those in quest of such articles would do well to bear in mind that they will find a superior make of creamers at Mr. LaForest's, Phœnix Square, and that they can be purchased cheaper from the manufacturer than anywhere else.

**Visiting St. Andrews.**

The Bangor Commercial says: Mr. F. E. Boothby, general passenger and ticket agent of the Maine Central, Mr. D. J. Flanders, general passenger agent of the Boston and Maine, and a number of other railroad men who have been on a trip to St. Andrews, N. B., looking over its advantages as a summer resort, were in the city to-day on their return. They had a very pleasant trip and were well pleased with the resort.

**The Barker House.**

Mr. Ganong has retired from the clerkship of the Barker House, and Mr. Geo. Frizzell, the former clerk of this hotel, and late of the Quincy House, Boston, will arrive here in a few days to take Mr. Ganong's place. Mr. Ganong left for St John yesterday.

Mr. F. B. Coleman, the proprietor, returned on Tuesday evening from Washington, U. S., where he had been on business connected with his office as American vice consul.

**Mr. Gibson's Schooner Launched.**

Mr. John Gibson's new schooner was successfully launched at the mouth of the Nashwaak last evening, and now lies at the Northern & Western railway wharf, where the builders are busy completing her. The masts have yet to be erected and the finishing touches to be applied. When completed she will be a very pretty vessel. A large number witnessed the launching last evening. The name of the new schooner is the "Galatea."

**Apron and Fancy Sale.**

The Marysville Sunday School Aid Society will hold an apron and fancy sale in the cotton factory this evening. Nothing has been left undone to make the affair a success, and those who purpose attending may expect a good time. The Marysville band will be in attendance. A ten cent supper will be served during the evening. Refreshments and confectionary will also be sold. Busses will leave the city at five o'clock. The sale commences at six.

**Runaway.**

A countryman was driving along Queen street, near Carleton, in his wagon, yesterday morning, when the I. S. C. Band marched out of the barracks yard. The horse became frightened at the music, and dashed up on the sidewalk, throwing the driver head first on the pavement. It then took the road, and made up the street at a lively speed, but was arrested before any damage was done. The driver received a few bruises about the face.

**St. Mary's Church Trouble.**

The dissatisfied members of Rector Jaffrey's flock, St. Mary's, met His Lordship the Metropolitan at eight o'clock this evening, when the charges that have been preferred against the rector will be investigated. Rev. Mr. Jaffrey announced that he would answer the charges that had been made against him at the missionary meeting held at St. Mary's on Tuesday evening, but for some reason the rev. gentleman postponed his explanations until some future day.

**Slightly Mixed.**

The name of Mr. M. Tennant should have appeared among the list of directors of the Fredericton trotting park instead of Mr. H. Lemont as the types made us say in last issue. The congratulations therefore that poured in upon our good friend Mr. Lemont yesterday were a little previous. Mr. Wm. Lemont also desires us to say that he is not qualified for the directorate of this park as the Globe last night would have it appear. We might add that the Messrs. Lemonts are still doing business at the old stand and are members of a church that hasn't as yet taken much stock in horse racing.

**Collins Arrested for Drunkenness.**

Mrs. Collins, of St. Marys, went about the streets on Tuesday afternoon in a state of beastly intoxication, dragging her six-year-old son around with her. In the evening she put in an appearance on Queen Street, and was promptly arrested by Sergeant Vandine and taken to the lock-up. She offered what resistance she could, and cursed and swore in a fearful manner, giving the sergeant no easy job to get her to the police station. She was locked up in one of the cells with her little boy for the night, and for hours her screams could be heard blocks away. Yesterday morning she was arraigned before the police magistrate and fined ten dollars or thirty days jail. The sentence was allowed to stand, to be carried into effect if reported again.

**A Model Churn.**

The "Model Dairy Combination Churn," which is being put on the market here this season, appears from all reports to be superior in every respect to any churn ever sold about these parts. It is a combination of churn, creamer and strainer, the whole costing but little more than an ordinary creamer. The churn has been known to bring butter in two and one-half minutes, and to produce it in such a way that it has given the very highest satisfaction to all who have purchased it. Milk as sold on the streets of Fredericton has been converted into butter in eleven minutes by this churn. Messrs. R. J. Kincaid and Louis LaForest have purchased the patent right for the churn in York county, and are filling orders rapidly. The churn, we believe, was patented by a Mr. Kierstead of King's county. The churn will be found for sale at Mr. Kincaid's agricultural warerooms, Phœnix square.

## HITS OF NEWS.

**Gathered and Condensed for the Readers of the "Gleaner."**

The water in the river is gradually on the rise.

Major McKenzie will resume his drill instructions at the Normal school shortly.

A pleasure party will come down on the Florenceville from Woodstock to-morrow, and put up at the Queen.

The tide has been rather against Scott Act convictions the last few days, there being 13 cases in all dismissed.

There is slow driving on the Miramichi and Nashwaak, but an abundance of snow is reported in the woods yet.

The Florenceville had about 150 passengers, mostly raftsmen, when she steamed out from Springhill this morning besides a good load of freight.

The Infantry School Corps had a march out yesterday in their summer uniform, the renditions of the band being particularly fine and the subject of much favorable comment.

## SOME POINTERS FOR THE CHURCH.

**Worthy the Attention of all Churchmen in New Brunswick.**

At the St. Mary's parish mission meeting held in the Church Hall, Gibson, on Tuesday evening, Mr. Geo. R. Parkin addressed the meeting at some length, strongly condemning the system of church and mission support of the Church of England in New Brunswick. For fifty years or more, he said, the church in this province and in all the colonies had been drawing its support largely from England, and they had not yet learned to help themselves, notwithstanding the fact that the country had increased in wealth and population, and the people enjoying a good share of prosperity. This was not as it should be. Instead of the aid received so generously from the mother country being a help to the church in New Brunswick, it was having a contrary weakening effect, as all observing persons must know. Their people had not been educated to giving and to depend upon themselves for support, and in consequence the church had not the life and vitality it should have in this country. The growth of the churches of other denominations in this province which depended entirely upon their own resources, had been something marvellous and finely illustrated what might be accomplished among the English churches in the province if they had been trained to help themselves. He also called attention to the manner in which this was raised in England to support the wealthy congregations in this country. It was the general impression that the money was raised for this purpose among the wealthy class and from rich estates in England; but this was not so. The greater bulk of it came from the poorer class of people in the old country, who gave the money willingly and often at considerable sacrifice, thinking that the churches in this and other parts of the colonies were too poor to help themselves. It was a shame for the wealthy congregations of this province, many of the members of which were enjoying the luxuries of life, to allow themselves to be supported in this way. For the credit of their country and out of personal self-respect if nothing else, he added, they ought to be ashamed to continue to be supported in this way. If they wanted the church and all the advantages which it afforded, they should be willing to pay for it. The sooner this grant was withdrawn from them the better it would be for them. The older and larger churches of the province—churches which had been helped for more than half a century—should now be willing and glad to have this grant taken from them and the money expended in outlying districts where the people were actually in need of support. Mr. Parkin dwelt at length upon this phase of the mission question and his views were endorsed by Mr. B. M. Mullin who briefly addressed the meeting at its close. The missionary meeting was well attended and the speeches were interspersed with good music furnished by the choir of St. Mary's church.

## HE WAS ALL RIGHT.

**Why Benjamin Rice Remained in the Woods all Tuesday Night.**

On Tuesday morning Benj. Rice, a man of about sixty years of age, left his home in St. Mary's to go into the woods a short distance back to get some ground hemlock, and at eight o'clock in the evening had not returned. As he was known to have been despondent of late, and to have attempted suicide a few months ago, his family and friends became alarmed, and a search party was organized and started for the woods about nine o'clock. The search was continued until after midnight, but no trace of the missing man could be found in any direction, and the party returned to their homes all of the opinion that the old man had done away with himself. At daylight several persons resumed the search, and scoured the woods in every direction. What was their surprise when at five o'clock they found the missing man sitting on a stump in the heart of the woods about a mile distant from his home. The reason he gave for his non-appearance was that he was too weak to return. He had gone through to Marysville during the day and started on his return before dark. When about half way home he became so fatigued that he could not proceed any further, and he lay down and remained all night in the place where he was found.

**Go See Alvin Joslin.**

Charles L. Davis and his company will arrive in this city by Western train to-morrow, and the Band will parade shortly after three o'clock, starting from the Queen Hotel.

The sale of reserved seats is unprecedent, and it will be no surprise if the S. R. O. sign is hung out to-morrow night. All who wish to see the great comedy of Alvin Joslin for the last time should secure their seats and avoid the rush to-morrow night.

The Band will give a free concert in front of the City Hall previous to the entertainment.

The Play will be put on in the very best possible manner. Everything being produced in full detail, as Charles L. Davis is bound to give satisfaction to the people of Fredericton.

**A Farmer's Sudden Death.**

The death summons came very sudden and unexpected to Mr. Thomas Banks, Upper Maugerville, Tuesday evening. He was sitting talking with the members of his family before retiring, his son Albert having just returned from a lengthened absence from home, when he took a sudden pain in his side and fell from his chair. His son lifted him up and he passed away peacefully in his son's arms. Deceased was about seventy years of age and was a well known and highly respected farmer of Maugerville. The family of the deceased have the sympathy of all in their sudden bereavement.

**Mrs. Scott-Siddons.**

Mrs. Scott-Siddons was greeted with a large and fashionable audience on her appearance in the City Hall Tuesday evening. It is only necessary to say that the beautiful and talented artist fully sustained her well-earned reputation as a dramatic reader. Owing to some misunderstanding on the part of the local management the advertisements announced that the celebrated pianist, Mr. Henry Waller, would perform, and the announcement from the stage that he would not appear was the cause of much disappointment.

**The Raw, Cutting Winds**

Bring to the surface every latent pain. A change of even a few degrees marks the difference between comfort and pain to many persons. Happily disease now holds less sway. Science is continually bringing forward new remedies which successfully combat disease. Polson's Nerviline—nerve pain cure—has proved the most successful pain relieving remedy known. Its application is wide, for it is equally efficient in all forms of pain, whether internal or external. Ten and 25 cents a bottle, at druggists.

## THOUGHTS IN PRISON.

**Sunday Reflections in the Fredericton Jail.**

**The Editor and all the Prisoners There Through Drink.**

**Mr. Hawke's Plea on Behalf of His Fellow Prisoners.**

Mr. Hawke has now spent fourteen days in jail. He makes the most out of his time and never appeans to be idle. In his paper, the Moncton Transcript, appears the following interesting article this week, which we reproduce in full:—

"I have now passed two Sundays in jail! The great difference between Sunday and the ordinary week day in jail, from my personal experience, is that my visitors are more numerous, and remain longer than on ordinary days. No effort, however, appears to be made here now to provide any form of religious service or moral teaching for the prisoners. Jail visitation does not form part of the recognized work of any local clergyman, or any philanthropic society. The county jail is evidently merely a place of punishment, free from any reforming influences. Is this right? Is it in the interests of society, that the poor unfortunates sent to prison should be allowed to serve their term without one word of encouragement to reform their ways, turn over a new leaf and become moral members of society? I am afraid that too many Christian people in Fredericton, as well as elsewhere, do not recognize that prayer without effort is mere faint praise.

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"I have noticed with curiosity, that all my fellow-prisoners, with one exception, are here admittedly through the direct influence of drink. I am here myself through drink, but of course I did not do the drinking. It was a judge! But thousands of people are satisfied that had not his honor became intoxicated in the discharge of his judicial functions, and if it had not been intimated that he and other of his colleagues were addicted to the same vice, I should not be in jail to-day for such a long term. But incarceration in jail for two years, much less for two months, will not close my mouth, nor prevent such future exposures as will lead to reform in the habit and lives of certain judges.

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"But to return to my fellow prisoners. It is a pity that some reforming influence is not brought to bear upon the jail inmates Some may be, it is true, old stagers steeped in habits of vice or intemperance, and beyond that self control, without which control reform is impossible; but here and there among the prisoners there are younger men committed for a first offence who are not hopelessly lost. It is for such I plead. Let those who may talk of the spare results of efforts to reform prison inmates, recall the many sayings and parables in the New Testament Scriptures which lend encouragement for even ill-rewarded effort.

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"I know of an illustration of what may be accomplished. There is a young prisoner here committed for a first offence. He is naturally industrious by disposition, and I believe not a criminal by instinct. Temptation fell in his way, and the circumstances were such that even a stronger will than his might have yielded. He tell, but in falling he displayed none of the tricks and devices of a trained criminal. His shame at his position was manifest, and to-day he is serving a comparatively short term in jail under a summary conviction. In a few weeks that young man will be discharged from prison, probably with a shortened term through exceptionally good conduct. But what is his future outlook? Here in Fredericton employment might be obtained, but it certainly would be unpleasant, as there are always cruel people to throw into one's face a former slip. The best thing for him to do is to go to some distant town, start life anew, and try to redeem himself. He could do this; but recall the difficulties which will surround his path on being discharged from jail, penniless, and almost friendless in the town which knows his fall. Ought there not to be a local society which could consider such cases, buy the necessary railway ticket, and give deserving prisoners a helping hand to rise above the shame of their fall?

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"Other illustrations could be cited! Men who are here through drink! If persistent work were done by philanthropic men and women in our county jails, good results would accrue. There are men and even women here at times, who at first sight appear to be hopeless cases, but after all these people can be touched! Long years of intemperance have made them, it is true, morally weak, but if a strong hand grasped theirs in a helping manner, if a stronger will sought to influence theirs, here and there a measure of success could surely be met. A prisoner told me the other day that prior to his present commitment he had kept sober for six months—the longest sober period he had known since manhood—and then one night he fell. A single drink was sufficient to recall all the dormant thirst and craving, and in a few days the household furniture disappeared. It is said that he sold a new eight dollar stove for fifty cents to buy drink. The act of selling is admittedly bad, but what about the act of buying? Is the person who would buy for such an absurdly low figure, an article from an intoxicated man, knowing that the man was acting so crazily in order to obtain additional money for drink, altogether blameless? The world will not regard him as such. But this prisoner was professedly desirous on leaving jail of keeping sober—he was disposed to join some temperance society; but no temperance society appears to have a committee to visit the prison. It does appear sometimes, that temperance societies resolve themselves too much into mere clubs of respectable people for mutual amusement, and altogether attach too little importance, judging by the actual effort made, to the work of actual reformation. They need to guard by practical work against the dry rot setting in.

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I am told that some time ago there were jail visitations, but on an outbreak of diphtheria they were discontinued and never renewed. The jail authorities would like the work renewed; they think it ought to be renewed, and would, I am sure, study every convenience possible to facilitate such a work. Should it not be undertaken? Should not the Christian clergymen, and Christian men and women of Fredericton, recall that Christ did not order the leper away because the leper's disease was contagious. Well there are moral lepers in society, and some find their way into jail. Are they to be left alone, without one word of encouragement, without one effort at their reclamation? This is a question for those to whom I am appealing to answer. A jail is a lonely place, but a great feeling of loneliness must come over the prisoner, who feels that he is a social outcast, and society no longer takes an interest in him. This is my view. These are my Sunday reflections. This is the sermon I draw from the text of my fellow prisoners. If it is fruitful of reform, I shall be glad.

JOHN T. HAWKE.

Fredericton Jail, May 6.

**Springhill.**

This is the busy season at Springhill. The rafts are being brought down the river in large numbers and taken in charge here. Upwards of one hundred men took dinner yesterday at Mr. James Wheeler's, who now has charge of the Springhill hotel. Very little "picking up" has been done along the river as yet, but active preparations are being made for this work.

**The Best Cough Medicine we know of is Allen's Lung Balsam.**

**Married in St. Dunstan's Church.**

The nuptials of Mr. Edward F. Quinn, of this city, and Miss Jennie McGivney, of Stanley, were celebrated at St. Dunstan's church at 6 o'clock yesterday, Rev. J. C. McDevitt officiating. Mr. James McGrath acted as best man, and the bride was attended by Miss Lena Foley. Quite a large number assembled at the church to witness the ceremony. The young couple left by steamer for St. John on their bridal tour.

**The Favorite Medicine With All** Classes—Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

**Ludlow Baptist Church.**

The new Baptist chapel at Ludlow, Miramichi, will be dedicated on the 7th of June next. An effort is being made to have the church dedicated entirely free of debt, and Rev. A. Estabrooks is now making a tour as missionary of the church, soliciting subscriptions in its behalf.

**The Experience of Mrs. Peters.**

Mrs. Peters had ills,
Mrs. Peters had chills.
Mrs. Peters was sure she was going to die;
They dosed her with pills.
With powders and squills.
With remedies wet, and with remedies dry.
Many medicines lured her,
But none of them cured her,
Their names and their number nobody could tell;
And she soon might have died,
But some "Pellets" were tried,
That acted like magic, and then she got well.

The magic "Pellets" were Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets (the original Little Liver Pills). They cured Mrs. Peters, and now she wouldn't be without them.

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

**Another $25,000,000 to be Borrowed.**

**Even Borrowing Money to Pay Interest.**

**Messrs. Mitchell and Chapleau Make a Breeze.**

OTTAWA, May 8. In the house of commons, to-day, Sir Charles Tupper moved his resolution proposing to grant authority to the government to borrow $25,000,000 to pay off the floating debt of the dominion and complete public works. He went into an elaborate explanation stating that money could now be borrowed at 3½ per cent. compared with 4½ some years ago. The present indebtedness was to be regarded to a great extent as perpetual, and all that the country would have to pay was annual interest and to be renewed be fresh loans. He contended that although the debt was increasing the interest charge had grown but slightly.

Mr. Trow—Keep on borrowing and we'll soon have no debt. (Laughter).

In answer to a question put by Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, Sir Charles Tupper said that the average rate of interest payable upon the public debt might be reduced by making the rate payable on savings bank deposits from four to three per cent.

Mr. Charlton pointed out that the public debt of the country had, since confederation, increased in a ratio six times greater than the growth of population. This condition of things must, of necessity, tend to damage the country's credit. He repudiated Sir Charles Tupper's argument that the national debt was to be perpetual and that no effort was to be made to pay it off.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell protested against the government's policy of running the country into hopeless debt. He asked the government if it was true that negotiations were, or had been, in progress for the sale of the Intercolonial railway to a syndicate. He had been informed on excellent authority that a meeting had been held in London between three ministers of the government and parties seeking to get possession of the Intercolonial, at which proposals looking to the sale of that road were submitted.

Sir Charles Tupper denied all knowledge of such negotiations.

Hon Mr Mitchell repeated that he had the statement on unquestionable authority, and believed it was true.

Here, Mr Chapleau, who had become much excited, jumped up and said that Mr Mitchell had no information such as he stated.

Mr Mitchell asksd what right the secretary of state, who seemed to be so interested in this business, had to say he had not such information as he stated? He had seen the prospectus of the company that sought to get possession of the Intercolonial, and knew what he was talking about.

Sir Charles Tupper endeavored to make it appear that what Mr Chapleau did was to deny the accuracy of Mr Mitchell's information.

Mr Chapleau again rose and began—The interview which took place in London—

Mr Mitchell—Oh, there was an interview then?

Mr. Chapleau went on to say that Mr. Mitchell's informant never stated that the sale of the Intercolonial was broached in London.

Mr. Mitchell— How do you know?

Mr. Chapleau—I know it.

Mr. Mitchell—You know nothing of the kind, and if it was parliamentary to use stronger language I would use it.

Sir Charles Tupper--I may say that there was an interview in my office in London between Messrs. Bowell, Chapleau, Kamper and myself with reference to an iron syndicate and manufacturing of steel rails.

Mr. Mitchell—Yes, and as an adjunct to that scheme the intercolonial was to be obtained for $15,000,000. Proceeding, Mr. Mitchell protested against any proposition to transfer the Intercolonial to a private company as a violation of the terms of compact under which the maritime provinces entered confederation.

After recess Mr. Ellis pointed out that the government were now actually borrowing money to pay interest upon previous loans. This was certainly bad financing and borrowing should cease to allow the country to be recuperated a little.

Hon. Mr. Jones pointed out that Sir Charles Tupper's picture of the country's financial position was fanciful and illusory. His predictions with respect to finances were about as likely to be fulfilled as his promises of great things that were going to follow the imposition of increased duties on iron. There was no guarantee that bonds now about to be floated could be renewed at maturity at as low a rate of interest as that which money could be obtained for now; it was quite possible that within a few years the price of money would be six or seven per cent.

Sir Charles Tupper said all the moneys expended would have to be voted by parliament.

Mr. Mitchell—Yes, but your majority would vote money for anything.

Hon. Mr. Jones said the government had, before last session, spent over $2,000,000 under the governor general's warrant without authority of parliament at all. (Cheers.) Probably some of the money to be borrowed was to be frittered in the same way.

Mr. Weldon said that the powers asked for by the government were excessive. The finance minister had intimated that possibly there might be a run on the Savings' banks, but if the credit of the country became so bad as to invite such a run it would be impossible to borrow money anywhere.

The resolution was finally passed through committee and a bill based upon it read a first time.

Sir Charles Tupper moved resolutions authorizing the assumption of the Quebec and Montreal harbor debts. He estimated that $250,000 more would be required to complete the dredging of Lake St. Peter.

After speeches by Messrs. Jones, Langevin, Mitchell, Weldon, Davies Girouard, Amyot, Curran, the resolution and also the resolutions authorizing the assumption of Quebec harbor debt were passed through committee.

Sir Charles briefly explained the terms of the resolution and a short discussion ensued, the house adjourning at 1.25.

## FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

**Mr. Hawke's Case Discussed in Parliament.**

**What Mr. Davies Thinks of the Proceedings.**

**The Minister of Justice Admits the Mistake.**

OTTAWA, May 9. In the commons, to-day Mr. Davies directed attention to the case of Mr. Hawke, editor of the Moncton Transcript, who is now in prison for alleged contempt of court. He reviewed the circumstances of the case, pointing out the contradictory decisions given by Judge Fraser respecting the Westmorland election case, and characterized it as most extraordinary.

The speaker said he had ruled on a former occasion that it was not in order to comment upon or impugn judgments of the courts.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie—It has been done in the house before.

The speaker said he had ruled that it was out of order to do so. If Mr. Davies desired to bring the judge's conduct under review he should proceed by petition.

After some discussion Hon. Mr. Thompson said that if there was a rule against commenting on conduct of the judges the matter could be discussed on a motion to adjourn.

Mr. Davies proceeded with his speech, quoting numerous English and Canadian judicial decisions to the effect that comments upon the decision of a court after the decision had been given could not be considered contempt of court. He held that in cases where newspapers commented upon a judge's decision the judge should have only the same redress as an ordinary citizen. It would be barbarous to permit any judge, who might feel offended at a newspaper article, to summon the publisher before him and send him to prison without a jury trial. He cited a decision of the high court of justice, less than two months ago, in which the judges ruled that no publication, after the proceedings commented on were at an end, could be construed into contempt of court. The question as to whether a criticism was just or not should in all cases be left to a jury of the defendant's peers. No jury that could have been impanelled in New Brunswick would have decided that it was libellous or contemptuous to refer to the judge as Poo-Bah, and he (Davies) urged that the crown should exercise its prerogative to order Mr Hawke's release. If judges or juries misconducted themselves it was necessary, in the public interest, that their conduct should be exposed or rebuked. Judges should have no more privileges than ecclesiastical dignitaries or other public men. To admit any other principal would be to revive the tyranny of two or three centuries ago when freedom of speech was unknown. The judgment of the supreme court of New Brunswick was a violation of the first principle of British law, which was that no man should be a judge in his own case.

Hon. Mr. Thompson said he fully recognized the importance of the matter brought before the house by Mr. Davies, but if Mr. Hawke was improperly imprisoned he had a remedy. He could move to set aside the decision against him by writ of habeas corpus, which, if refused, could be applied for to the supreme court of Canada. He differed from Mr. Davies' view in regard to the facts of the case, and defended the course of Judge Fraser, though admitting that in fixing the time for trial after the expiration of six months' limit, he had made a mistake, which he should have corrected. Under the circumstances, Judge Fraser had been violently assailed for reversing his opinion. Mr. Hawke had the right to condemn the judge's conduct, but had not the right to charge that the judge had been guilty of corruption. He read the articles of the Transcript in support of his assertion that Judge Fraser had been charged with bribery. It was necessary for the proper administration of justice that judges should be protected from such assaults. Mr. Hawke had sought to bring the bench into ridicule and contempt. He believed that a jury would have found the Transcript's articles libellous.

Mr. Davies—All that I ask is that a jury shall pass upon the matter.

Hon. Mr. Thompson said perhaps it was fortunate for Mr. Hawke that he had been tried for a milder offence than libel. While admitting and regretting Judge Fraser's mistake in the first instance, he knew that gentleman well enough to know that he was not open to the charges preferred against him. It might be necessary to legislate so as to permit appeals in all cases of contempt, but it was not true that this power of committing for contempt was a rusty or an obsolete power. Courts were armed with this power for the purpose of protecting themselves, and also for the protection of those who had to do business before them.

Resuming after recess Hon. Mr. Thompson cited the case of Dwyer Gray, editor of the Dublin Freeman, who was convicted of contempt for commenting on a case which had been concluded in Dublin.

Mr. Weldon (St. John) thought the minister of justice had taken a most extraordinary course in this matter. He had hoped that the minister would have discussed the question in a quasi-judicial manner. He felt a certain delicacy in speaking of this matter, as the judges of the supreme court of New Brunswick were personal friends of his own. The minister of justice had not met the arguments of Mr. Davies at all. He believed the minister was in the position of another lawyer of the same name who was once arguing a case and was asked if he really believed what he was saying, and who answered: "To be candid, I don't, my lords; but I am trying to make the court believe it if I can." [Laughter.] He pointed out the absurd character of Mr. Thompson's contention that the writ of habeas corpus could be issued in Mr. Hawke's case, inasmuch as a motion for such a writ would have to be made to the same judges who found him guilty. The precedents cited by Mr. Thompson were established in times when freedom of speech and freedom of the press were unknown. [Cheers.] If the representative of her majesty in this country considered himself slandered, he would have only the same redress as any other citizen, and should have no more. It was perfectly absurd, therefore, to say that a judge who felt that he had a grievance against a newspaper ought to have power to summon the publisher before him and commit him for contempt. It was singular that the counsel for Mr. Wood asked for delay in fixing the date of trial, on the pretext that they were going to appeal from the judgment dismissing the preliminary objection, yet had never done so, but waited until six months were up, and then moved to dismiss the petition. He argued that the power of committing for contempt had been grossly abused by the court of New Brunswick, whereas it was very doubtful if they possessed by right any such power as that which they had undertaken to exercise. There was a case in British Columbia now where Judge Walker of the supreme court of that province was suing a publisher for libel. New York papers had openly charged that it was Jacob Sharp's money secured a reversal of the decision of the jury finding him guilty, but yet nobody dreamed of summoning New York papers for contempt. In the case of the Calgary editor committed for contempt of court, the minister of justice had released the prisoner and dismissed the judge, and in the case of a man found guilty of criminally libelling Mr. Langelier, M. P., for Quebec, the minister had ordered his release after two weeks imprisonment. If judges did their duty properly and fairly they need not fear press criticism.

Mr. Weldon (Albert) defended the course of the New Brunswick court.

Mr. Lister said the principle at stake was the liberty of the press, and whether a man should be sent to prison without trial by a jury. He denied the right of judges to send a person to prison for contempt except for offences committed in the face of the court. To say that any man who was a judge was above criticism was an absurdity which could not be tolerated. Mr. Hawke had no right to withdraw or apologise for his statement.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell argued that whether Mr. Hawke was justified in his statements regarding the judges, the court had no right to deal with him as they did. He did not intend to be deterred from criticising judges or other public functionaries by the revival of seventeenth century toryism.

Mr. Davies closed the debate by exposing the fallacious character of Mr. Thompson's contentions with respect to the remedy by writ of habeas corpus, and pointing out that the deference of the government was simply a revival of tyranny which should not be tolerated in any free country; the matter was then dropped and the house adjourned.

**York and Carleton Steamboat Co.**

The annual meeting of the York and Carleton steamboat company was held on Tuesday night in the law office of J. A. & W. VanWart. The following directors were chosen for the ensuing year: Freeman H. Berry, Fredericton; Whitman Haines, St. Mary's; Richard Bellamy, M. P. P., Southampton; Dr. J. R. Hagerman, Florenceville; Jas. W. Boyer, Victoria Corner; John Fisher, Woodstock; H. Paxton Baird, Woodstock.

Mr. Berry was re-appointed president and treasurer, and Mr. Jas. A. VanWart secretary.

## SPORTING MATTERS.

**Base Ball.**

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Only one game was played on Tuesday New York against Indianapolis. The former won by 7 to 6.

The victors yesterday were: Philadelphia over Pittsburg; Boston over Detroit; New York over Indianapolis and Chicago over Washington, and in all but the first the majorities were overwhelming. The position of the leading clubs has not been altered.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y. Sold by A. P. RANDOLPH & SON. may

CITY HALL.

W. T. H. FENETY, - - - - - LESSEE.

FRIDAY EVE'NG, MAY 11.

CHARLES L. DAVIS'
WORLD-RENOWNED
ALVIN JOSLIN
COMEDY CO.,
CELEBRATED
Operatic Solo Orchestra
—AND—
$10,000 Challenge Band.
NEW SCENERY!
180 Laughs in 180 Minutes.

Admission, 35 and 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents. For sale at Fenety's Bookstore.

Fredericton, May 8th, 1888. 2 ins.

FARM MACHINERY!

The Subscriber begs leave to inform the Farmers of York that he has constantly on hand at his Store, Phœnix Square, a full supply of Agricultural Implements,

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Mowers, Rakes, Reapers, Binders, Etc.

ALSO AGENT FOR THE
MODAL DAIRY
COMBINATION CHURN!

Which is pronounced to be the best in the Market.

Repairs Constantly on Hand.

Farmers using Toronto or Massey Mowers and Rakes can find Repairs for the same at my Warerooms.

R. J. KINCAID,
PHŒNIX SQUARE.

Fredericton, May 10th, 1888. 4 ms.-w.

JOHN F. PAYNE,
Painter, &c.,
IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE ORDERS FOR
PAINTING, PAPERHANGING
WHITEWASHING, &C.

ORDERS LEFT AT RESIDENCE CHARLOTTE STREET CORNER CARLETON, WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Fredericton, April 19, 1888. 1m

WATCHES, WATCHES.

Just Received To-Day: A Fine Line of Rockford Watches, Waltham Watches, Hampded Watches, Elgin watches!

Also one of the finest stocks of
GOLD, GOLD FILLED AND SILVER CASES

That have ever been in the City. Remember we can give you a Watch from $5 up to $200!! Every Watch warranted. Come and get one of the finest Rockfords in a new silver case, and be convinced that they are THE Watch.

S. F. SHUTE,
Sole Agent, 302 Queen street, Fredericton.

Fredericton, April 25th, 1888.

SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, NERVOUS HEADACHE,
TAPLEY'S REMEDY
WILL RELIEVE AND CURE.

Persons who have been troubled with the above Distressing Complaints, and never Anticipated a Cure, have found it in using this Remedy, and scores of cures from one to twenty year's standing, are vouched for by most reliable persons in various sections of the country.

For Sale by all Druggists.

Fredericton March 6th, 1888

CHILDRENS CARRIAGES,
CARTS, BICYCLES, Cheaper than ever.
SPRING ROLLER BLINDS,
A BIG ASSORTMENT.
SILVERWARE.
A NEW STOCK AT
LEMONT & SONS
House Furnishers, Queen Street.

Fredericton, May 3rd, 1888.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY
A GOOD STEADY
PRESSMAN.
GOOD WAGES AND STEADY EMPLOYMENT.
ADDRESS,
Post Office Box 123,
FREDERICTON.

Fredericton, May 5th, 1888.

FLOUR
IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE:

1,500 Barrels Flour, comprising the following brands:

Rex, Star, Ocean,
Buda, Peoples, Crown,
Alpha, Danube, (American)

Half Barrels Flour constantly kept in stock.

JAS. HODGE

Fredericton, May 8th, 1888

JOHN HARVEY,
Photo Artist,
STUDIO: 104 QUEEN ST
FREDERICTON.

Fredericton, Feb. 11th, 1888.

MAY 1, 1888.

In Store and for Sale at
ELY PERKINS'.

NEW CROP MOLASSES,
In 10, 15 and 25 Gallon Barrels.

TEAS,
1, 3, 5, 10, 20, and 60 pound Boxes. A sure article for every household. Prices low and warranted to give satisfaction.

Superphosphate, Land Plaster and Grass and Clover Seed at lowest rates.

DO
Not be Deceived, but Call at J. D Fowler's if
YOU
Would like to see the Finest Stock of Rich English Jewelry in Sets, Necklets, Rings, Lockets, Lace Pins, Scarf Pins, Gents Signet Rings, Buttons, etc. If you should
WANT
A Good Watch, we have them in Gold, Silver, Gold-Filled and Nickle Cases, at prices
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MAKE
Any mistake in examining my stock before purchasing elsewhere. We have a full line of Clocks, French, English and American, all styles and prices, ranging from $1.25 to
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JAS. D. FOWLER
Directly opposite Post Office

Fredericton, Dec 17th, 1887

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AGENTS,
DOMINION ORGAN
—AND—
PIANOS,
Sewing Machines

OFFICE: QUEEN STREET,
Next Door Below Z. R. Everett.

Fredericton, April 26th, 1888.

STEAMER FLORENCEVILLE.

Steamer Florenceville will leave Fredericton for Woodstock and intermediate Landings every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a. m. Returning will leave Woodstock every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m.

WM. GIBSON, Agent.

Fredericton, May 5th, 1888.