THE HERALD.

FREDERICTON, MAY 5, 1890.

THE POLITICAL WIGGINS.

The province at large and York County in particular have been treated to a fine crop of political prophecies during the last twelvemonth. Perhaps a few inches of space will not be altogether wasted in a reference to some of those which had especially a local bearing. This is all the more probable because, the machine is still running, though on reduced time and working over old stock. The first prophecy was the general one, promulgated at intervals during last summer; that the county of York was simply acting for the chance to consign the attorney general to political oblivion. This has not as yet been fulfilled to any appreciable extent. There has been a political funeral during the last few months, but it was not the attorney general's, and there were mighty few mourners at it. Dr. Atkinson read the burial service. The second prophecy was more explicit. It was that the attorney general would be defeated at the late elections. This was made, repeated and reiterated, and parallel with it ran another to the effect that Mr. Gregory would be elected. With this was dovetailed in another by which it was alleged that W. K. Allen was certain to be returned. Then as the contest waxed warm and election day drew near the prophet grew more emphatic and Mr. Gregory was to lead the poll with his friend Mr. Allen a good second. It was not a lack of large type and an omission to use high sounding adjectives that prevented these prophecies from being fulfilled. So vociferously were they shouted out that some few people began to think there might be something in them; but somehow the facts failed to connect with the predictions. However this was nothing. The prophet had his hand in and he gave us a perfect torrent of prediction. The government would have to resign without meeting the house. Then when Mr. Tweedie offered for re-election, his instant and overwhelming defeat was declared inevitable. But again the stars in their courses fought against Sisera, and Mr. Tweedie came back with a majority that made his opponents' heads swim. But the machine kept on grinding, and the next piece of grist turned out was that when the house met the government would be at once outvoted, and the prophet went so far into particulars as to name the men who were going to make up the opposition. Again there was a flash in the pan (the metaphors in this article are somewhat mixed but not half as much so as the opposition's calculations). The speaker was elected without opposition, the address passed without a division. "Wait until the stumpage matter comes up," exclaimed the prophet and the country waited, but failure again was the result. Then a new stop was pulled out and the prophet told of how the government ranks were about to burst asunder; then there was a subsidy bill to be brought down in order to buy the support of certain people who were alleged to be shaky; but the machine slipped a cog and crisis neglected to appear on schedule time. Then came the grand finale—the long foretold bombshell—the long impending crack of doom. This time the prophet became mysterious; he hinted darkly; he walked about the lobby with no end of dire calamity concealed about his person. But alas, and alack and well-a-day. The best laid plans of mice and men gang aft aglee. The hour of doom drew approximately near, as Mr. Wilson would remark. The great catastrophe was about to catastroph. The expectant maws of the hungry oppositionists were wide open for the sweet plums of patronage, and Dr. Atkinson fired the charge. Well, there was a good deal of smoke, but when it cleared away the government edifice stood stronger than ever.

Prophet, thy name is McGinty.

THE STANDING OF THE OPPOSITION.

Now that the session of the legislature is over and people have had time to reflect upon its principal features, the opinion daily gains ground that the opposition neither added to their strength and influence in the country nor to the dignity of the legislature by the course they saw fit to adopt. They seem to have predicated their policy upon the supposition that the only questions involved in local politics were, on the part of the government, how best to conceal, and on the part of the opposition, how best to unearth scandals. the only question rising above pettifoggery upon which the opposition as a party took a stand, was that of the stumpage, and upon this they abandoned their previous declarations for the avowed purpose of embarrassing the government. From that time forward they devoted themselves to a nagging, guerrilla sort of business unworthy of gentlemen charged with the responsibility of legislation. It was a pitiable sight to see men of ability lending themselves to the work of retailing groundless slanders, to see the papers laden day after day with long columns of abuse and vindictive railings. The country is naturally beginning to wonder what all this tempest was about. After having six weeks and more to examine into the public accounts and unearth anything wrong that might be concealed in them, they were obliged to confess that there was nothing wrong. Is there a man who supposes the opposition were prevented by any undue sensitiveness from exposing any signs of corruption on the body politic? Does not every one know that they did everything they could and left nothing undone which the ingenuity of their friends out of the house could suggest? And yet what did the whole business amount to? Simply to a demonstration of lung power on the part of the opposition orators. The government stands without a solitary act of maladministration charged against them. Its strongest and bitterest opponents cannot put their finger upon a single act and say that it is supicious in its character and has not been explained. So complete a failure as the opposition proved itself to be has rarely been seen in provincial politics. Its warmest friends concede that whatever chance the party had, it has lost it utterly.

THE Toronto Globe has begun the publication of a series of very readable letters on the Maritime Provinces, written by its special correspondent, J. E. Atkinson. The letters are illustrated. In his first letter Mr. Atkinson gives his impressions of the Short Line and something about the business of St. John, also an appreciative reference to the agricultural capablities of this province. Our Toronto contemporary is doing excellent work in thus introducing New Brunswick to its thousands of Ontario readers, many of whom have doubtless a very poor conception of the development of this province and its prospective value.

THE Canadian Gazette, of London, which has usually been regarded as the spokesman of Sir Charles Tupper, hauls Mr. Foster over the coals for the vagueness and unsatisfactory character of his budget speech and calls on Canada to emerge from the "uncertainty and pettiness in which her commercial and political life are engulphed." Can this be the voice of one crying in the wilderness to prepare the way for Sir Charles and reciprocity at the next general elections?

THE OWNERSHIP OF THE INTERCOLONIAL.

The probability of the Intercolonial passing out of the hands of the government and into those of a private company increases. A recent discussion in parliament shows that the government would not be averse to such a charge. The competition of the short line and the probable extension of the Grand Trunk, no doubt, postpone the possibility of the I. C. R. paying its way to an indefinite date. So long as an efficient train service is maintained the public will not care much who owns the railway; but before any change of ownership takes place, New Brunswick has certain equitable claims which ought to be adjusted. We shall not elaborate these to-day, but it is just as well at the earliest possible moment to put on record the contention that the Intercolonial railway from Shediac to St. John has been, ever since it was handed over to the Dominion, a paying asset, and hence ought to have ranked against the New Brunswick debt assumed by the Dominion. By the terms of confederation, speaking generally, the Federal government assumed all provincial liabilities and acquired all provincial assets. The principal part of New Brunswick's liabilities were on account of the railway mentioned, which will be found on investigation to have fully paid for its management, maintenance, and a portion of the interest on its cost. On the other hand none of the assets assumed from the other province, speaking generally, have anything like paid these charges. Hence this province stands in the unfair position of being charged with a debt for which she handed over full value. A claim based upon this state of facts ought to have been preferred long ago, and we are of the opinion that it was. If the suggested transfer of the railway takes place, which Sir John Macdonald intimates would only be done with the consent of the local legislatures, such assent in the case of New Brunswick ought to be coupled with a proviso that the value of the old St. John and Shediac railway, as a revenue paying asset, should be recognized and an allowance made the province on account of it.

THE LABOR AGITATION.

May 1st was to have been a great day in the annals of organized labor, and undoubtedly in some sense it was. If the demonstrations were not as great as the public had been led to expect they were none the less remarkable. That labor organizations are so complete that on a prearranged day workmen in all the chief cities between Berlin and San Francisco were able by strikes and processions to emphasize their demand for shorter hours of toil is one of the most wonderful signs of the times. In the main the demonstrations were peaceful. The Imperialist party in Europe affected to believe that the object of the workmen was the destruction of property and the subversion of government, but the falsity of the pretence has been exposed by the facts. It is true that extreme precautions were taken to prevent disorder; but there is no evidence that any disturbance of the peace would have occurred had the people been left to themselves. The hot-headed young Emperor of Germany is responsible for much of the alarm which was raised. He seems never content unless he is taking part in some spectacular performance. He caused it to be told that he had been advised to leave Berlin, but that he was resolved to remain in his capital and ride out at the head of the first force whose services would be needed to preserve order. This sort of nonsense alarmed a great many people, especially those who consider the union of workmen for mutual advantage to be necessarily hurtful to society. It is true that the leaders of the labor organizations have not always been wise; probably they have been oftener wrong than right; but workmen have no interests which are not the interests of the state, and they are neither Nihilists nor Communists. The average workmen is anxious to make a living for himself and family and will not easily be induced to take a course which will be subversive of the true interests of the state. The source of danger lies in attempts to suppress his efforts for a betterment of his position. Against these he rebels, and like other people he is not always responsible for his actions when his passions are aroused. On the whole the workmen are to be congratulated upon the evidence they have given of the great possibilities of their organization and for the admirable self-restraint they have exhibited.

OF INTEREST TO FRENCH FARMERS.

The secretary for agriculture has been endeavoring for a year or two to devise some way of stimulating the French population of New Brunswick to an interest in advanced farming. A fair start was made by means of the agricultural, especially in those localities where the parish priests put themselves at the head of these institutions, but this did not appear to go far enough. When the holding of farmers' league meetings became common, some of the leading French farmers asked that something of the same kind might be inaugurated in the French speaking districts; but an insuperable difficulty lay at the outset in the lack of an efficient lecturer. A month ago the Dominion government appointed Mr. Chapais, of Rimouski, deputy dairy commissioner in connection with the experimental farm, and the secretary for agriculture at once wrote to the department asking that Mr. Chapais might be sent down to New Brunswick to lecture in the French districts. The minister of agriculture, whose interest in farming matters in New Brunswick has been much increased by the reception given Prof. Robertson, fell in with the suggestion at once and asked Prof. Saunders to make the necessary arrangements, if his plans would permit. Prof. Saunders, who expresses himself especially anxious to promote New Brunswick agriculture, has written to say that he thinks Mr. Chapais will be able to come to the province during the summer. His visit will be looked forward to with much interest by our French farmers, and will, doubtless, set on foot a much needed advance among that large section of our population.

MR. BLAKE's resolution to the effect that no act of the local legislature shall be disallowed by the Federal government without being first submitted to the supreme court, is a step in the right direction. Sir John Macdonald frankly stated that he had at first been opposed to the resolution; but on consideration would accept it, but he added that this would not relieve the government from responsibility for the exercises of the veto power. This is undoubtedly the case, nevertheless when once the principle has been conceded that the question of jurisdiction is the principal one to be considered in regard to a veto, we draw very near the point when local legislatures shall be declared to be independent of federal interference on all matters within their exclusive jurisdiction. The federal scheme will never work satisfactorily as long as the acts of a local legislature are subject to the chance of disallowance to satisfy the prejudices of the people of another province.

THINGS TALKED ABOUT.

Among the things talked about is the project of an English engineer to blow up the ice barrier which extends around the world some distance this side of the North Pole. The object of so doing is to open a channel for the Japan current which flows up the eastern coast of Asia, so as to lead it up through Behring Straits and around the north coast of North America. This it is supposed, would greatly ameliorate the climate of this continent and by equalizing the temperature prevent the occurrence of severe storms on the Atlantic. Of course the idea will drop out of sight after going the rounds of the papers; but no good reason exists for denying its practicability and usefulness. It is not generally known that the climate of the world is becoming warmer. The process is slow; but it is constant. Two thousand years ago the winters of Italy were severe and Central Europe was thought to be almost uninhabitable by reason of the coldness of the climate. At that time Northern Africa was the home of prosperous kingdoms, which could not have existed there if the climatic conditions were such as they are to-day. One need not be very familiar with ancient history to know that from the Euphrates to the Atlantic Ocean, along the southern shore of the Mediterranean, the climate must have been at one time such as was fitted for the production of animal and vegetable life in its highest types. Possibly the decadence in this respect is due to a gradual process of exhaustion and the cutting down of the forests has contributed to the change; but there seems reason to believe that it is a part of a general increase in temperature; for the same thing is manifest in the wilds of northwestern Canada during the two centuries and more over which the observations of the Hudson's Bay officers extend.

There seems reason to believe that at one time a genial climate extended much further north than at present, and that the ancestors of the human race lived in latitudes considerably to the north of those now inhabited. "The happy hunting grounds," says a recent writer on the Indians of Central America, "lay far to the north." "Canadian Indians," says an English author, "have traditions that their forefathers lived at the North Pole." Hundreds of other citations could be given in corroboration of the above suggestion, but without dealing with them now, it may be stated in general terms as not unwarranted by tradition, geology and history to claim that the human race once lived at the north and were driven southward by the intense cold of what is known as the Glacial period. From this cold the earth is slowly recovering; but the process is retarded by the peculiar conformation of the continents and the existence of the ice barrier above referred to. If Asia and North America did not come so closely together the waters warmed by the sun over the great expanse of the Pacific Ocean would long since have found their way to the North Pole and melted away what Sir George Nares calls the "palaocrystic ice," in signification of its immense age and apparent unchangeableness. Still the melting process is going on slowly.

The trade winds from the Southern Pacific, which sweep up the valley of the Colorado and after uniting with the warm winds from the Gulf of Mexico, find their way Northward across Canada east of the Rocky mountains, the Gulf Stream which sends its wonderful current up towards northwestern Europe are gradually wearing away the ice barrier. On the last coast of Greenland it has been broken down almost entirely. The engineer spoken of proposes to help nature in her processes by breaking up the ice for her. Once, he says, make a channel for the warm water and it will speedily do the rest of the work itself.

AFTER the newspaper reading world of America has been kept in a state of expectancy in regard to the "electrocution" of Kemmler the New York murderer, which was fixed for last week, a judge has stepped in with a writ of habeas corpus returnable in June. This piece of business is not in keeping with what the papers have been treating us to. Kemmler was alleged to be resigned to his fate; he had had visions and was anxious to die, and he was in fact in such a state of mind that he must have been the most disappointed man on the continent when he heard that he had a month or so more to live. The whole matter has been a pitiable exhibition of the desire on the part of certain newspapers to pander to the morbid love of people for horrors. As an illustration of this sort of thing we take a recent St. John daily. It begins with half a column devoted to suicides. Then it gives ten separate items about murder and other abominable matter; a third of a column about a robbery, another third giving a glowing account of a man whose claim to notoriety consists in the fact that he killed forty people. This is what some persons call news and is an illustration of the means adopted by a certain section of the press to develop a high moral tone in the community.

THE Gleaner tells us that the petition against Mr. Blair is to be pressed with the view of disqualifying him. Very good. The Gleaner's friends have failed in everything else, and one additional failure more or less won't make any difference; but when they begin their little game they had better be quite sure of how it is likely to end, for it is among the possibilities that before the fun is over they may be dancing to some one else's music, and have in the end a nice little account to settle with the piper.

To see the Moncton Times, owned by the arch-boodler of New Brunswick, prating about political purity is a spectacle for the gods. It wisely draws the line at Dominion politics.

LONDON, April 29.—There is a story going about Berlin which reminds one of the Archbishop of Granada and Gil Blas. Emperor William some weeks ago sent in an anonymous essay to the annual competition of the general staff, which Count Waldersee not only criticised but ridiculed. The Emperor, who was present, became so excited that Gen. von Caprivi, who was listening, began to suspect that His Majesty must be the author, and he at once proceeded to support the ideas of the writer, which he eulogised, describing the essay as in every way admirable. The Emperor then disclosed the secret and begged Count Waldersee to tell him candidly whether Gen. von Caprivi had convinced him that His Majesty's views were correct, the result being that the Count repeated his former observations but in milder terms and then the Emperor could not conceal his anger, the result being that the Count went to Italy for a holiday. Probably it was General von Caprivi's intelligent appreciation of His Majesty's essay which first recommended him for the post of Chancellor. The authors of the best three essays in this competition made their names known after the award had been given and the Emperor would have been delighted, and with reason, if he had won a prize anonymously; so that he was much irritated and mortified to find his paper put aside with scorn and derision.

Russia is rapidly massing troops on her Roumanian frontier.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Week's Events in Brief—The Cream of our Exchanges.

About half the business portion of the town of Treherne, Man., was swept out by fire on Monday.

The equal rights wing of the conservative party in Toronto have withdrawn from the conservative association.

An invitation has been extended to the Duke of Connaught to stay over at Winnipeg on his way across the continent.

Chief Justice Sullivan, of Prince Edward Island, has been appointed administrator, to act in the place of lieut.-governor Carvell, who is ill.

A brick of gold worth $9,000 was the result of three weeks work in the Philadelphia company's gold mine at North Brookfield, N. S.

George Froggert was dragged and torn limb from limb by a runaway team in London township, Ont., Thursday evening. He was twelve years old.

John W. McKenzie and Geo. Anderson discovered a fox den in a sandbank near Little Harbor, Pictou Co., containing twelve foxes, most of which they captured.

A Jersey cow, owned by W. J. Hamilton, of the I. C. R. dining room at Amherst, was killed on the track there the other day by a passing train. The cow was valued at $100.

A thirteen-year-old boy named Ed. W. Weeks has been committed for trial at Parrsboro for attempted train wrecking. He acknowledged having placed a deal on the railway track.

Martha McLean, a domestic servant shot her betrayer on his refusing to marry her. She then tried to suicide by taking laudanum. The girl is 22 years old and from Lefroy, Ont. Both are in the hospital.

The Rector's party (Ritualistic) of St. George's church, Ottawa, have received the hearty approbation of the Bishop of Ontario in establishing an entirely new congregation independent of St. Barnabas.

A tea company which has been extensively advertising at Halifax the sale of cans of tea at one dollar each, with gold watches, diamond rings, etc., thrown in, has been proceeded against for running a lottery.

The London, Ont., papers say that the millers raised the price of flour 30 cents per cwt. last week on account of the increase in the tariff and that the bakers have announced that bread will cost six cents a loaf until flour comes down again.

Madame Albani was served with a summons at Toronto last night ordering her to appear before the Assizes on June 12th in the case of Thompson against her, the action $5,000 for breach of contract. It is the intention of Thompson to keep her in the country if possible.

Speaking at an emigration meeting at Elora, Ont., Mr. McMillan, the Manitoba Government agent, said that from the reports of agents all over Ontario, fewer farmers are now leaving for the Western States than for many years past, and the number is annually decreasing, whilst an increasing number are yearly going to Manitoba.

The wife of James Anderson, living in Halifax., was using Paris green as an insect destroyer. Treated a couple of neighbors to hop beer, drinking her own from a cup. She was suddenly taken violently ill, became unconscious and died the next morning. It is believed the cup from which she drank her beer contained some of the paris green she had been using during the day.

Quebec is about to be supplied with a new hospital to contain 400 beds and to cost $110,000. It will be under the control of the ladies to the Hotel Dieu, and will occupy a new building to be erected immediately between Palace hill and Rampart street, and to measure 300 by 50 feet, with separate departments for incurable epidemics, disease subjects, victims of accidents, operating rooms and hall for clinics.

Philip Jones, of Doherty Creek, N. S., a respectable farmer, went to his barn Thursday morning, struck himself with a hatchet on the head several times and then deliberately cut his throat with a penknife, slashing his body with the same instrument. Finding that life was not leaving him he threw a rope over a beam in the barn and hanged himself. He was found dead about half an hour afterwards. No cause assigned.

The third Acadian general convention of the Acadiens of the maritime provinces—New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia—is to take place in Nova Scotia this year. The place chosen by the head committee is Church Point, in the beautiful and historical county of Digby. It is expected that French Canadians of the province of Quebec will assist in large numbers. It is understood that Yarmouth and Digby friends of French descent will do all in their power tomake this convention a thorough success.

The southern division of the central railway, formerly known as the St. Martins and Upham railway, is about completed, and people who have occasion to visit the pretty village of St. Martins will no longer have to hire a horse and carriage, or trust themselves to the discomforts of a long wearisome ride over a road that is not always of the best. On Thursday passenger trains began to run regularly over the road from Hampton to St. Martins. The government inspector went over the line on Wednesday last and pronounced it in good order.

As the C. P. R. express coming from Montreal was rounding the curve just east of Norwood station three little girls who were playing on the track did not notice the train until it was right on them. One little girl, the 8-year-old daughter of Abraham Waller, was killed. The other little girl, the 7-year-old daughter of Hiram Fry, was caught up on the cowcatcher and carried to the station, a distance of 600 yards, was badly cut about the head, and had her skull broken. The doctors have some hopes of her recovery. The third little girl escaped unhurt.

The Acadiens of Clare, Digby county, are making successful efforts in order to build a memorial to their late apostle, Father J. M. Sigogne. The subscriptions toward the memorial fund already represent over $3,000. Several friends have given $100 each; others $50 and $25. The idea of this memorial was suggested by Henri L. d'Entremont, of Peabody, and now of Lynn, Mass. The memorial will be an academy for the youth of the country. Father Sigogne was a priest from France. His memory will be long cherished among the children who labored under his paternal care in that part of the country of Evangeline.

The Restigouche Pioneer rises to remark that Moncton has the hardest lot of night policemen it has ever been its fortune to gaze upon. One of them who has been in the business long enough to know better, smokes a filthy old "T. D." pipe while on his beat, and tobacco juice besmears his chin, while his nose looms up in the dark like the head light of a locomotive. His language on the street corner a few nights ago was anything but decent. He is a hardened old sinner, and has softened the head of many a poor drunken man with his baton. Marshal Foster should appeal to the Scott Act police committee to get him a few men who do not carry rum blossoms about on their faces.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A Summary of the Press Telegrams From all Parts of the World.

All the prisoners in jail at Newberry, Mich., escaped and are still at large.

Prairie fires, set by Indians, are doing an immense amount of damage in South Dakota.

Many London newspapers are urging that Mr. Stanley be created Lord Stanley of Congo.

Henry Behrand asserts in the Nineteenth Century that consumption is often caused by eating the meat of diseased animals.

The submarine boat Goubet in its last trials at Cherbourg cut the cables of five bouys, cutting some of them while at full speed.

Thomas Congerly, of Dover, is the heaviest man in England. He weighs 560 pounds and his waist-band measures 80 inches.

Mr. Stanley and two of his companions on his latest African trip, will pay a visit to Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle on May 6.

Holland proposes to increase the duty on petroleum imported into the Dutch Indies in reprisal for the American increase of duty on raw tobacco.

A London despatch says the marriage of Miss Mary Anderson to Mr. Navarro will take place in the Brompton Oratory in the early part of May.

All the tramps in the Battle Creek Mich. lock-up were offered two dollars a day to go out to Goguac lake and cut ice, but every one of them declined.

The Hamburger Nachrichten asserts that Prince Bismarck will appear in parliament but with the sole object of lending his voice to the council of state.

A grave-digger has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment in Berlin for cutting the hair from the heads of corpses and selling the same to dealers.

The Italian naval department has decided to reduce the permanent active navy of Italy to three ironclad ships of war and ten cruisers. This step is taken in order to curtail expenses.

Lorestine Hinckley, of Madrid, Maine, died from the effects of a recent operation for the removal of two false teeth on a metal plate which he had swallowed. He lived eleven days.

In 1840 William F. Andrews, a master mason of Providence, R. I., stamped his initials on a copper cent and put it in circulation. The other day in taking some change he found his coin.

Rev. T. A. Lange, belonging to the Methodist mission of Canada, was stabbed to death by two burglars at his residence in Tokio, Japan, April 5. One of the murderers has since been caught.

A large German force under Major Wissmann has left Bagamoyo to attack Kilwa. The British corvette "Turquoise," with the British vice-consul on board, has sailed for Kilwa to protect British interests there.

Telegrams to secretary Proctor, at Washington, state that over 50,000 persons in the flooded districts of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas are in need of assistance. The government will send supplies to these people.

Representatives of ten of the seventeen nations participating in the International American conference at Washington, signed the agreement drawn up by the conference for the settlement by arbitration of differences and disputes between them.

A married woman named Zechringe has been placed on trial at Keichem, Hungary, on a charge of murdering three of her children, all babies. The evidence shows that she placed them close to a red-hot stove and allowed them to roast to death.

Five hundred and thirty-one Alsatians have been condemned by the German government to pay a fine of 5000 marks each for emigrating in order to escape military service, and the property of those who left any behind them has been levied on.

Advices from Samoa state that Malietoa, King of Samoa, signed the treaty for the settlement of the Samoan troubles in the presence of the various consuls at Apia and a large number of Samoans. Tamasese and his party have accepted the new regime.

Sir Francis de Winton will leave for Mombassa in May to assume the direction of the affairs of the British East Africa company. He will be accompanied by several energetic officers. The company is determined to push an expedition into the interior of Africa without delay.

Replying to an address by a deputation of workingmen in London, thursday, Cardinal Manning stated that he had actively labored for years to show that the deceased wife's sister's bill was a pernicious measure which many Catholic members of the House of Commons had promised him they would oppose.

President Carnot has received a letter from the king of Dahomey, in which the latter complains that the French attacked him without warning and without declaring war against him. He further says that when his father died, France alone omitted to send him a letter of sympathy. The king declares the French merchants now in his power will be kept as hostages until the end of the war.

The old story of Richard III. of England having been born with teeth has been revived by the recent birth of a child to parents of German origin in Quitman, Ga., which possesses a complete set. They are well-formed, milk-white teeth, but show signs of softening already and early decay, and are so closely crowded together as to make the child's mouth almost a deformity and only to be shut with difficulty.

Dom Leopoldo Carvajal, Marquis of Penar del Rio. is vice-president of the union constitutional of Havana, president of the newspaper *La Voz de Cuba*, vice-president of El Diario de la Marina, a colonel of volunteers and a chevalier of the "Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Isabella the Catholic," who is in New York on his way to take his seat in the Spanish Cortes, said that the idea of annexing Cuba to the United States is absolutely impossible. The laws and habits of the people of Cuba are entirely different from those of the people of the United States and the Cubans have no desire to be assimilated by a foreign country."

A Herald correspondent in Paris interviewed Mr. Palmer, United States minister to Spain. Mr. Palmer was asked what his views were on the political situation in Spain and said: I think the Queen Regent a most excellent woman, disposed to administer the affairs of state on the broadest and most liberal basis. Still there is no denying that the republican current is running strong in the country, and if the baby king should die, or if Portugal should follow the example of Brazil, no one can tell what may happen. One of the worst features in Spain's present economy is the lack of home production. The consequences are that wages are low and the cost of living high. Nor is there any reason for this state of affairs, inasmuch as the country possesses most excellent natural products. Here is a chance for enterprising men to step in and make a fortune for themselves.

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FROM First May next, or sooner, the ALBION HOTEL, situate in Queen Street. This building has been thoroughly rebuilt and repaired since the recent fire, and the premises are in first-class condition. Apply to

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Rooms to be let are situated on First, Second, and Third flat, and can be reached by Stairs or Elevator. Admirably adapted for Sample or Society Rooms, being centrally located and well lighted.

Rent moderate.

Possession given first May.

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F'ton, Feb. 1, 1890.—3

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THE SUBSCRIBER has just received his usual large supply of **Garden, Field and Flower Seeds** for the Season of 1890 imported direct from the now celebrated house **STEELE BROS., Toronto,** whose seeds gave such universal satisfaction last season.

At the meeting of the Farmers' Convention held in this City during the past winter, the resident in the course of his remarks said that the Seeds grown by the Steele Brothers Co. of Toronto, were better adapted to the soil and climate of New Brunswick than any other.

ALL THE LEADING VARIETIES OF

Beans, Peas, Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, Onions,

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4 Boxes Steel Carpet Tacks.
20 Coils Steel Hay Wire.
12 Sett Express Wagon Wheels.
2 Cases Tire Bolts.
3 Cases Carriage Rivets.
1 Case Carriage Bands.
1 Barrel Malleable Castings just to hand.

R. Chestnut & Sons.

G. T. WHELPLEY.

JUST RECEIVED,

500 Bushel TIMOTHY SEED,
1 Ton CLOVER SEED,
SEED OATS, FEEDING OATS.

ALWAYS IN STOCK:

Flour, Cornmeal, Pork, &c.

A FRESH LOT OF

Christie, Brown & Co.'s BISCUIT,
SOCIAL TEA BISCUIT,
SODA BISCUIT in 2 and 3 lb. Boxes,
GRAHAM WAFERS,
MACCAROONS, &c.

TO ARRIVE,

3 Cars Ontario Seed Oats,
1 Car Bran and Middlings.

G. T. WHELPLEY,
310 QUEEN STREET,
FREDERICTON.

FIRE! FIRE!

JUST RECEIVED,

A LOT OF

Mens' Rubber Boots,
Misses' Rubber Boots,
Child's Rubber Boots,

THAT WERE SLIGHTLY DAMAGED IN THE BIG BOSTON FIRE.

For Sale Cheap, at

LOTTIMER'S
Shoe Store,
210 QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.

SPRING, 1890.

JOHN J. WEDDALL

204 QUEEN STREET.

We are Showing Magnificent Lines of

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS,
LATEST STYLES.

BLACK - DRESS - SILKS,
RELIABLE MAKES.

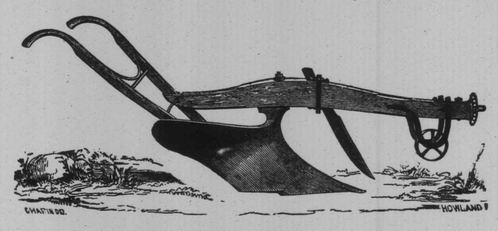
COTTON GOODS
—IN—
Sateens, Drilletts, Ginghams, Prints, Pongees, &c.

JACKET CLOTHS
—IN—
Plain and Brocaded Patterns.

JOHN J. WEDDALL.

☞ Fashion Sheets and Catalogues free.

New Brunswick Foundry and Machine Shop.



McFARLANE, THOMPSON & ANDERSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Buckeye Automatic Cut Off Engines,
CELEBRATED
DUNBAR IMPROVED SHINGLE MILLS.

Improved Rotary Saw Mills, Mill Machinery, Enclosed Gear Mowers, Ithaca Horserakes, Stoves and Furnaces, Railway Castings.

One 50 Horse-power Buckeye Engine on Hand.

One Rotary Saw Mill on hand.

212 QUEEN STREET.

DRESS GOODS, DRESS ROBES

Jacket Cloths, Furs,
Ulster Cloths, Fur Trimming,
Tweed Shirtings Ribbons,

LADIES' - WHITE - GOODS,

Cretonnes, Prints,
Ginghams, Shirtings,
Tickings, Hassians,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
House Furnishing Goods, Trunks.

JOHN HASLIN.

DEVER BROS.

Just opened, two cases of

SEAMLESS HOSIERY
—FOR—
Ladies, Misses and Boys,
—IN—
NAVY, BLACK AND BROWN,
Ribbed and Plain.

DEVER BROS.

May 3rd, 1890.

Tricycles and Carts,
Baby Carriages,
Parlour Suites.
But **Bedroom Suites**

Is our specialty this month; New Designs and Lower Prices than ever.

LEMONT & SONS.