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# THE HERALD.

FREDERICTON, NOVEMBER 24, 1890.

## THE TOBIQUE VALLEY.

We are glad to see that the St. John Gazette appreciates the importance of something being done to settle that splendid section of country known as the Tobique Valley. Strictly speaking, the valley of the stream is already settled quite continuously, but the tract usually referred to, when the Tobique Valley is spoken of, is an area of about 400,000 acres, of which 25,000 are on the north side of the Tobique and the remainder on the south side. All of this is arable land of high fertility and probably 15,000 acres of it, or one twenty-sixth part, are under cultivation. In this is included not only the farms upon the Tobique shore, but the settlements of Tilley, Red Rapids and Birch Ridge. For the most part the farms, on which this cultivated land is, are new, and many of the older ones are carelessly farmed by men, who look upon tilling the ground as a temporary makeshift between the logging seasons. There yet remains in the crown within the area in question, 50,000 acres, approximately, but of this 20,000 acres, including the Blue Mountain section, may be left out of consideration for the present. This leaves in the hands of the crown 30,000 acres of good land, for the most part scattered through the granted sections. A number of lots, it would not be easy to say just how many, are held by private owners and are unimproved. Perhaps there may be in the hands of the crown and held unimproved by private individuals lots aggregating in area 50,000 acres. The remainder of the unimproved area, approximately 300,000 acres belongs to the New Brunswick railway company. It will be seen, therefore, that greatly as it would be to the advantage of the province to have this splendid section settled, there is really not much that the government can do to forward such a result. Directly they can do nothing at all; but if the legislature could see its way clear to aid in the construction of a railway up the whole length of the Tobique valley, with a view to its ultimately being extended directly across the province through the fertile lands of Restigouche, an impetus would be given to the settlement and improvement of the country, that might result in the colonization of portions of the domains of the New Brunswick railway company. A great business in plaster and manufactured lumber would undoubtedly follow the construction of such a line, and in a short time the agricultural products of the district would be more than doubled.

It is well worth the serious consideration of the Canadian Pacific railway company, whether they ought not to make an effort to colonize such parts of the New Brunswick company grant as are better adapted to settlement than for a lumber preserve, as, we think, the area above is. 300,000 acres of this domain could be set apart for settlement without materially lessening the area available for lease to lumbermen. 1,300,000 acres would remain including the best of their timber lands. On 300,000 acres, 3,000 100-acre farms could be laid out. In the county of Carleton in 1881, the number of occupiers of land was 3,280; the area they occupied was 383,328 and the population of the county was 23,365. That is to say, the C. P. R. can reproduce the county of Carleton upon land which, if the company does not actually own, some of its principal stockholders do, and this, as has been said above, without materially interfering with the land from which the proprietors derive their annual revenue. One or two spasmodic attempts were made to settle this land; but no one expected them to be successful, for they were not followed up. Prince Hohenlohe conceived the idea of sending out a lot of Germans to colonize it. He had a pamphlet written, which he intended to have translated into German; but other matters engaged his attention and he abandoned the project. The C. P. R., with its great influence, the prestige of its past successes and its great system of agents, could take hold of this matter and make a success of it from the start.

IT SEEMS to be conceded that Mr. Blaine will take the line indicated by THE HERALD and make a strong bid for popular favor by a comprehensive scheme of reciprocity. Prominent republican journals say that he is the only man who can keep the party from going to pieces. The friends of Cleveland have begun to boom him vigorously, and to intimate that New York may do as she likes about accepting him. They say that the rate of progress made by tariff reform is so great that several of the northwestern states, hitherto always republican, will take places in the democratic column at the next election, if the party leader is so pronounced a tariff reformer as Mr. Cleveland is. The old line democrats look with favor upon governor Hill of New York. He represents the machine idea in politics—success first and principles afterwards. It is said that Hill would be willing to help Cleveland into the senate on the understanding that the ex-president would withdraw his name as a possible candidate in 1892; but this is not Cleveland's way of doing things. If he is the choice of the party he will stand the brunt of battle. Just as matters now stand, the probabilities are that in 1892 the republicans will appeal to the people with Blaine as their candidate, and protection with reciprocity as their platform, and that the democrats will choose Cleveland and tariff reform. The republicans would stand to him in such a case.

WE HOPE our good friends, the clergymen, are not going to let their anti-bribery-and-corruption crusade come to an end with the excitement over the York election. They started well; surely they mean to keep it up. A word to them from the standpoint of practical politics. Just after an election is a poor time to educate the public on the side of purity; so also is just before an election. The first is a bad time, because everybody will agree with what is said, and forget all about it, with the other annoyances of the contest; the second is inopportune, because both sides are organized to win if possible, and will put off the proposed reform "till next time." Between elections is the time for the clergy to do their work, when every one will be ready to help them. Let them all join hands this winter in a purity campaign; let the city clergy advocate it, let the country clergy teach it. Let them take hold of it, as they have taken hold of the temperance reform; and make the teaching of good citizenship as much a part of their duty as the teaching of temperance.

THE conclusion of the opposition managers in York not to file an election petition was probably as much due to an uncertainty as to how far they would get with it, as anything else; although there are stories of unpaid election expenses afloat, which, if true, disclose another and very cogent reason why they should want to take a rest.

## THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

The embarrassment of the great banking firm of Baring brothers of London, has been the principal topic of conversation during the week. This firm is one of the oldest, and wealthiest, as it is also the best known of all the private banking houses in the world. It has existed for one hundred and twenty years, and its members have played a conspicuous part, not in financial affairs alone, Lord Ashburton, whom we all know in connection with the treaty which lost New Brunswick the Aroostook country, having been a Baring. The firm at present consists of Lord Revelstoke, the hon. John Baring, the hon. Henry Baring, the Guinesses, the great brewing concern, and Messrs. Halsted, Gair and Mildmay. These men are all personally wealthy. The embarrassment of the firm was due to several causes. They have been carrying the Argentine republic in a financial sense, and were kept constantly cramped for funds by their obligations in that connection. They also hold in deposit £4,500,000 for the Russian government, notice of the withdrawal of which in December and January had been received. The firm had about £15,000,000 in all worth of acceptances outstanding and although their available assets were sufficient to meet all their maturing liabilities for a month, they wisely decided upon consulting the Bank of England, with the view of being relieved of the necessity of realizing upon their non-available assets. The bank came to the rescue with an offer to guarantee their acceptances to the amount of £9,000,000, and the Rothchilds and other large firms added to the guarantee sums more than sufficient to enable the embarrassed firm to meet every claim as it falls due. This guarantee is to continue for three years, in which time the Barings are to realize on assets and liquidate all their liabilities. This of course they can readily do, without disturbing the money market. Had the guarantee not been provided and the Barings been compelled to realize upon their securities, a financial panic would have ensued, which would have tested the stability of every monetary institution in the world; but as matters now are arranged, the position of the firm is stronger than ever.

The Barings were at one time agents for the province of New Brunswick; later they were financial agents of the Dominion and later still for the Canadian Pacific railway. Some surprise was expressed at their refusal to float the last loan made by that company, but they probably then felt that they had as many irons in the fire as they could well take care of.

The unsettled condition of the European money market is no doubt due to the immense expenditures that have been made in South America and at Panama, which aggregate about $1,000,000'000, nearly half of which is lost, and the remainder has not proved as yet profitable, and an equally large sum invested in other southern securities which have recently depreciated fully one third in value. The gigantic armaments kept up by the continental powers and the enormous outlay attending them is also considered a powerful factor in the present unhealthy financial situation.

While it cannot be said that all feeling of alarm is over, and failures of financial houses are announced every day, the general impression both in London and New York is that the worst is past and that business will soon recover its tone. It is mentioned, as a coincidence, that two years ago Russia by withdrawing £1,500,000 from the Paris Comptoir d' Escompte, sent that institution to the wall and drove its manager to suicide.

## AN EXCELLENT STEP.

We understand that the provincial government has engaged W. H. Boyce to visit Great Britain during the winter and spring to put before the tenant farmers of England the advantages of the province as a farming country. The agricultural depression prevailing in the mother country has compelled a very large number of practical and well-to-do farmers to look out homes on this side of the Atlantic, and the present is therefore a most opportune time to make an effort to direct a portion, at least, of this emigration to our own province. These people are all possessed of some capital, and would be a most desirable class to have take up their abode amongst us. They would not be settlers in the ordinary sense of that term, neither would they displace our own farmers to any appreciable extent. There are quite a number of desirable farms on the market, nearly all offered for sale by persons who have no thought of leaving the province, but from age, family and other reasons are unable to work their farms to advantage. Mr. Boyce has been residing over two years in the province, has taken a great interest in the question of English emigration to New Brunswick, and has made a very complete study of the conditions of our country farm life. He has also the advantage of standing high in the confidence and esteem of people who know him, and the result of inquiries respecting Mr. Boyce in that section of England, where he is well known, have been highly complimentary to him. We heartily congratulate the government upon having made a movement in this direction, and do not think a more judicious selection could have been made, as a pioneer in the work, than Mr. Boyce. It is understood he will leave for England so as to commence his duties immediately after the Christmas holidays, and will hold the commission of a special emigration agent for New Brunswick. It is not contemplated by the government to embark in any extensive scheme at the present time; but it has been felt, no doubt, that public opinion would approve of some action being taken, within moderate limits, which would infuse some new blood into the agricultural community, scattered all over the province, from a class of farmers who not only have means, but have knowledge and practical experience as to the best methods of modern farming in the most advanced farming country in the world.

PERHAPS Parnell can stand up against the verdict against him in the O'Shea divorce case; but the blow is a terrible one. The spectacle of a great political leader climbing down a fire escape when the husband knocks at the door, of his passing under two or three aliases and of his living with a married woman when her husband was out of the country, cannot fail to injure him in the opinion of the great English middle class, from which he expected to receive the support which would enable him to succeed in his projects. The disclosures of the trial will cast suspicion upon all his acts in future. His statements will no longer be received as those of a man of untarnished honor; his motive will no longer be regarded as pure and single. It is true that his immediate supporters declare that the unfortunate affair will not alienate them or compel his surrender of the leadership of the Irish party; but they are not strong enough to stand out against public opinion. Every one, except extreme partizans, hoped that Parnell would be able to clear himself; but having let the case against him go by default, it is difficult to see how anything, even his marriage to Mrs. O'Shea which is talked of as probable, can rehabilitate him in public esteem.

IF PROF. KOCH'S consumption inoculation accomplishes only a part of what is claimed for it, he will be worthy to be ranked among the world's greatest benefactors. Science is doing wonderful things, but the greatest triumphs will be those by which she is able to ward off disease and early death. The discovery of the elixir of life is neither probable nor desirable; but it seems within the range of possibility that the most fatal diseases will have to succumb to the magic of chemistry. About the close of the next century we suppose, that a new field for experiment will be opened up—that of discovering ways of dying, and we will see announcements of the discoveries of elixirs of death, which taken in doses of such and such magnitude, or injected with a syringe, will gradually put an end to the life of the patient, who by reason of improved sanitary science and inoculations against specific diseases would otherwise be immortal.

THE Sun's prophet has taken a new lease of life, and is telling the readers of that journal about what Mr. Blair is going to do. Now if there is one man from "the San Croy to the Rustygush" as an old time M. P. P. used to say, who does not know what Mr. Blair intends doing, that man is the Sun's correspondent. If the people, who read the Sun, believes what he tells them, they must be in a chronic state of surprise, for the things that happen are always the reverse of what he leads them to anticipate. There is this to be said of this kind of journalism—it possesses the charm of variety. There is a sameness about the foretelling of an event and the subsequent relation of its occurence, which the Sun has yet to struggle against in local politics. To prophesy a glorious victory on Monday and then have to chronicle a crushing defeat on Tuesday lends a freshness to a newspaper's columns of which the Sun and the little Gleaner possess a monopoly.

WE hope that an occasion will present itself for Dr. Hyde to address a larger audience than could be expected to greet him at the university. His "apologia," as he calls it, shows that his acquaintance with literature is wide and his judgment discriminating. He expresses himself with force and clearness, and has the faculty of keeping the attention of his audience. Perhaps there is not a better field open to a university professor, so far as the general public are concerned, than the presentation of the true claims of literature, and for such a work Dr. Hyde seems admirably fitted.

THE DECISION of the friends of the local government in St. John not to press the petition against the sitting members for that constituency will commend itself to every one. The government's position is excellent, and although in view of the tremendous reduction made in the St. John electoral lists, it may be claimed that the result of the last election can hardly be regarded as a fair representation of the feeling of the constituency, no harm will be done by leaving things as they are. The members from St. John are very pleasant fellows and are not in a position to do any great amount of harm; and it will do the city by the sea a great deal of good to learn that it is possible for the government of the province to be carried on without her valuable assistance.

THE local government ever alive to the best means of making the advantages of province known abroad, have made arrangements for a visit to New Brunswick from some of the English farmer delegates now in Canada. They will reach Carleton County probably on Friday next and will remain for a few days in the up river section. They will come to Fredericton during the early part of the week and will visit the eastern part of the province on their way to Nova Scotia.

LAST week we spoke of the necessity of something being done at the earliest possible day for the improvement of the river channel at the Oromocto shoals. Every day since then the importance of this has been demonstrated. The lumber and coal trade especially feel the inconvenience. Mr. Temple should insist upon an appropriation this winter large enough to accomplish something. He may not be able to get it; but he will no doubt make the effort.

THE St. John Presbyterians have a little difficulty in hand. The Rev. Mr. Macdougall, formerly of Calvin church, but lately preaching to an independent congregation at the north end, has been advancing doctrines, which, however progressive and enlightened they may be, are certainly not orthodox from the Presbyterian standpoint. A committee of the presbytery has been appointed to look into his case, and Mr. Macdougall, metaphorically speaking, has taken off his coat and challenged the whole of his late associate clergymen to come on.

WE are surprised that the St. John Globe should reproduce the venomous assaults made by the Moncton Times upon surveyor general Tweedie. A favorite phrase of the Globe's in regard to the Moncton Times was "a characterless journal." Not many persons have seen any reason of late to change their opinions of the Moncton paper. Has the Globe done so?

## MODERN LITERATURE.

**Short Summary of Dr. Hyde's Address at the University.**

There was a fair attendance at the university on Thursday evening to hear Dr. Hyde's address, president Harrison occupying the chair. Dr. Hyde said: The end of all study and knowledge is to make mankind happier and better, and this being the object of all human advance, literature could be compared from this point of view with science. Everything committed to writing contains in itself two elements, the meaning and the expression of the meaning. Mere facts are not literature, Euclid or Newton's principia are not literature, neither is philosophy, nor political economy, nor astronomy, nor social science, nor theology. But fiction, romance, epic or lyric poetry, drama, oratory, and that discursive style of writing which we call essays are in themselves literary creations. The Arians propogated their peculiar tenets in popular songs. Tyrtaus fired a nation with war songs, and Wharton boasted that he sang down the Stuart dynasty with his Lillibulero.

Dr. Hyde next touched upon the wide reaching effect of literature upon national evils, speaking of Dickens in his Nicholas Nickleby, Reade in his Hard Cash, and the potent effect of Uncle Tom's cabin upon the emancipation question.

Homer and Shakespere and the great masters of literature have a tendency to elevate the moral character and improve it. But literature sometimes reflects the bad, and if Schiller and Uhland elevate, can the same be said of Heine and Goethe? College course, like life, is very short, but literature, like art, is long, and the study should be approached from the æsthetic side. Literature teaches the art of self-expression, and is eminently something to be cultivated. Sir Walter Scott, Kingsley, Burns, Goethe, John Boyle O'Reilly show us how lovingly and aptly physical training and artistic power march hand in hand, supporting and sustaining each other.

Dr. Hyde next pointed out that the reading of sensational novels made the perusers lose all appreciation of good literature, and is like opium smoking. The opium eater thinks the baneful drug makes him happier and the same conclusion is arrived at by the habitual novel reader.

There is only one test of what is good in letters, and that is the verdict of posterity. The fate of the Euphnists, the Gongorists, the Marinists, the Della Cruscans, and others warn us against trusting the applause of our own day.

The concluding part of the address was chiefly upon French and German literature, and touched briefly on language, and the functions of a chair of literature.

A vote of thanks to Dr. Hyde concluded the proceedings.

## CANADIAN NEWS.

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

One of the richest and most extensive beds of phosphates in Ontario has been discovered in the township of Madoc, near Bannockburn.

The revenue from the China tax at Vancouver last month, was five thousand dollars, being twice the amount collected in the same period last year.

It is said the Hon. Mr. Laurier will visit the maritime provinces this fall and address meetings at several points. St. John will be included in his tour.

A true bill has been found against the Montreal O'Brien, on six indictments for libelling Prince George of Wales. The trial is fixed for Monday.

There is excitement in Montreal over several deaths from diphtheria among children attending one of the public schools. The origin of the disease cannot be discovered.

With a view to improving the rules of the Ontario Rugby football union the executive has requested the secretary to attend the final intercollegiate match to be played in New York shortly.

The total assets of R. M. Manzer & Co., of Hamilton, sewing machine manufacturers, are $336,569,52. The two principal creditors are the bank of British North America and the Canada Loan Society. These creditors are secured by mortgage

James Donovan, of Lenous, and another were carrying a large boiler of scalding water out of the door when Donovan's foot slipped, and as he stumbled forward the bottom of the boiler struck the round heavily, splashing the scalding water over the side of his face and arm, scalding him badly.

An Ottawa despatch intimates that parliament will not be summoned till a very late period, probably in March, in order that before prorogation the numerical part of the census may be made known and a redistribution bill introduced and passed. The census will be taken in April.

Thomas Flattery, a pensioner, was found dead in a house on Ontario street Kingston, Wednesday morning under suspicious circumstances. O'Brien, the owner of the house, and his wife state that Flattery died of kidney disease. Their statements are so dissimilar that the coroner has called an inquest and strange disclosures are expected.

At St. John Mr. David Connell's tame bear got loose and wild. He chased Mr. Connell's boy into the barn and after making himself quite an object of dread he retired to a tree in Gilbert's Lane. Believing that the animal was dangerous a couple of marksmen were secured who finally killed the bear after firing about half a dozen shots at it.

Rev. Dr. Hartley of Amherst has received to-day from Chicago university the parchments conferring on him the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy; also the official notification of appointment as fellow and assistant examiner in the institution. He is very proud of the documents and takes great pleasure in exhibiting them to his newspaper friends

The steamer Hibernian arrived Wednesday morning at Halifax from Glasgow after a stormy passage of thirteen days. She sailed from Glasgow on the 7th and from Moville on the 8th. On Sunday, the 9th, a strong gale with heavy sea was encountered. The next day the wind increased, blowing with great fury from the west, with a very high sea and heavy rain. The deck was constantly swept by the waves.

Some weeks ago the People's bank of Halifax petitioned the government to recoup them the moneys alleged to have been lost owing to delay by chief justice MacDonald in delivering judgment in a Lockport case. It was alleged that while delivery was pending the defendants transferred their property to other parties, thus causing loss to the bank. The council has just decided that the government is not liable.

While the children of Mr. E. S Vye (conductor of the Indiantown Branch) were playing with matches in the waiting room at Indiantown the youngest child had her dress set on fire. The screams of the children that "baby was afire," alarmed the household and the fire was put out, the child being uninjured. Fortunately her dress was of thick material; yet a hole was burned through it, as well as through her underclothes. It was a narrow escape.

Mr. Oswald Smith of Kingston, Kent county, had a narrow escape a few days ago. He, with his tug the "St. Lawrence," was taking a raft of timber to the breakwater at Cape Tormentine. Off Cape Bauld the wind was blowing very hard and the raft parted. Mr. Smith and one of his men in attempting to keep it together had a very narrow escape of their lives and were with difficulty rescued. The raft, valued at $3,000, is a total loss.

A Merchants and Manufactures' association has been formed at Newcastle, with the following officers: President James Brown; 1st vice-president, Patrick Hennessy; 2nd vice-president, John Ferguson; secretary-treasurer, B. Fairey. The following committee was appointed to prepare a constitution and bye-laws for government of the association: Messrs. J. Creaghan, E. Lee Street and B. Fairey, they to report at a meeting to be held at the same place on Monday evening next.

The provincial rifle association held a meeting in St. John last week. The following executive committee was elected: Major Hartt, Captain McRobbie, P. A. Melville, J. D. Chipman and Major Loggie. The audit committee were appointed as follows; P. A. Melville, Captain Mc Robbie and Lieut. Manning. A general discussion took place with reference to the proposed new range at Sussex. The sum needed is $1000, and it is expected that the government will come to the assistance of the association. A new range is needed, and the securing of this is a matter of the utmost importance to provincial riflemen.

Comte Auguste Henry de Villeneuve of Paris and Mme. Paul Marie de Tanguerel, Camtesse de Villeneuve, are applying to the Provincial Parliament of Quebec for an act authorizing Joseph Orance Grandbois to add to his name that of de Villeneuve. The Count and Countess being childless, deputed Abbe Casgrain, the historian of Quebec, to select a healthy young French-Canadian boy for adoption, and little Grandbois, aged four years, is his choice. He is an orphan and a native of Saint-Casimir, county of Port-Neuf. He will inherit forty million francs besides the title.

The decamping of Daizet & Filaine of Quebec, importers of the French wines and liquors, is the sensation of the hour. They left on Saturday night, taking away about twenty thousand dollars and leaving the same amount of debts. The Banque du Peuple holds warehouse receipts upon the absconders' stock in their own bonded warehouse for $3,000 as security for advances made to the firm. Investigation to-day revealed the fact that the bond had been interfered with, the warehouse having been broken into and some of the stock removed. Daizet was shortly to have married a wealthy gentleman's daughter in this city.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

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

The price of whalebone has advanced to £2400 per ton.

Tartan shoes are now the fashion in London drawing-rooms.

A permanent library, composed solely of books written by women, is to be established in Paris.

Quite a number of children have of late committed suicide in Vienna through over pressure in schools.

There are in London at the present time one lady landscape gardener,, one lady stockbroker, and one lady dentist.

Madame Patti the great singer, is lying seriously ill at Leicester, England, from a chill caught while singing at a concert in London.

The members of the Tasmanian Legislative Assemply have decided to pay themselves at the reduced rate of £100 per annum.

According to a New Zealand paper, the Maori women throughout the Colony are killing themselves trying to wear corsets since they have seen them on the missionary women.

The New South Wales Legislative assembly has adopted a resolution affirming the desirability of putting a stop to the employment of female labor behind the bars of public-houses.

The Emperor of Japan proposes to make a European tour next year. He has been recommended to try the Wiesbaden waters so will take the opportunity to visit the chief Western countries.

From Heligoland comes the news of the arrest of a French traveller for speaking against the Emperor of Germany and denouncing the annexation of the island as an injustice to Denmark.

After verging upon a panic the stock market closed with a better tendency all around. The chief cause of depression was the refusal of the Bank of England to discount bills of Baring Bros. & Co. before maturity.

The boiler at the pumping station of the Marblehead, Mass., water works exploded Wednesday killing John Dunn, engineer, probably fatally, wounding Thos. Robinson, foreman, and injuring three other men. The works were demolished.

The carpet manufacturers of New York have found it necessary to increase their prices materially to meet the increased cost of production owing to the advance in duty on raw materials. The new prices will go into effect on December 1st.

A dynamo pipe exploded on the steamer "City of New York" while at sea on Sunday, and filled the steerage with the fumes of ammonia. Many of the passengers and firemen became unconscious, and some are still suffering from the effects of the fumes.

Zanzibar advices state that the Sultan of Vitu made a sudden raid upon the German outposts, but was repulsed with loss. Native deserters report that since he learned of the price—10,000 rupees—put upon his head he has become suspicious of every one around him and wantonly murdered several of his followers.

The ice men all over have had a bad season of it. Prices went up at one time most extravagantly in New York and other cities, and the producers of ice in Maine demanded very high prices for their "crop." But the people learned to retrench in ice, and prices fell and dealers failed.

The St. James Gazette says the basis of negotiations now in progress between Great Britain and France for the settlement of the Newfoundland fishery question is that France surrender to Great Britain the French shore of Newfoundland and be compensated therefore by the cession of one of the British West African colonies, possibly Gambia. In addition Newfoundland will renounce the bait act.

A fight occurred on Sunday at Bistritz Transylvania, between the opposing members of one of the churches there. The trouble originated in the opposition of the Saxon members of the church to a newly appointed Ecoumanian pastor. On Sunday, when the new minister attempted to enter the church, he was prevented from doing so by the Saxons. The supporters of the pastor came to his aid and tried to force their way into the church, and a desperate conflict ensued. When the battle was ended it was found that six persons had been killed and 15 injured.

The Board room of the Schull Union, County Cork, was besieged on Tuesday by a great crowd of small farmers and laborers who went to implore the guardians for food or employment. The applicants, some of whom carried black banners, numbered fully 1000. A deputation of directors of the Schull & Skibbereen railway, headed by the High Sheriff of Cork, asked the board to approach the government for money to extend the line to Cookhaven and build piers, etc.

Six members of the local branch of the Irish Land league at New York have issued an address criticizing the methods and motives of Messrs Dillon and O'Brien. The address charges that they fear to have the Irish Land league here to which they would have to account to for money subscribed by the Irish-Americans, and that they have endeavored to stop raising money to prepare for an impending famine in Ireland, through the fear it would interfere with their own purposes.

In the court at Clonmel Wednesday a verdict of guilty was rendered against William O'Brien, John Dillon, Patrick O'Brien, members of Parliament; John Cullicane, Thomas Walsh, Patrick Mockler and Mr. Bolton, indicted on charges of conspiracy to induce tenants on the Smith-Barry estates not to pay rent. Wm. O'Brien and Dillon were sentenced to two terms of imprisonment of six months each, but the sentences are to run concurrently. Patrick O'Brien and Cullicane were each sentenced to six months imprisonment and Walsh, Mockley and Bolton to four months each. All the sentenses were without labor. Congdon, Kelley and Sheehey, members of parliament, and Father Humphrey, indicted on the same charges, were found not guilty and discharged.

The trial of the midwife Skibinska, her married daughter Mme. Monowaska, the latter's sister-in-law and another woman, beside two men, for the murder of 200 infants at Warsaw has just been concluded. It was brought out in evidence that the children were never interred singly, but in order not to excite suspicion the conspirators waited until half a dozen of the unfortunates had died, when they were huddled into the same coffin. The accused were defended by seven advocates, but all were found guilty. Skibinska, the culprit, being sentenced to three years' imprisonment, while her accomplices were given shorter terms. Against this leniency the public prosecutor strongly appealed.

Were the example of Francis Sprague, of Appleton, followed by every Maine farmer who was able to do so the State would be far richer than it is now. Within a few years Mr. Sprague has set out on his farm over 500 forest trees, such as evergreen, maple and oak. He also had a large number of oaks under good cultivation that he has started by planting acorns.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Dwelling and Lot
FOR SALE.

THE subscribers are authorized to dispose at private sale the Dwelling House and Lot on Brunswick Street, City, belonging to the estate of the late George Thompson.
For terms and other particulars apply to
BLAIR & BARRY,
Barristers.
Fredericton, Sept. 11th, 1890.

STOVES.

Just Received and in Stock,
Fifty Cook Stoves,
Some of which are the NEWEST and MOST IMPROVED STOVES that can be had in Canada; and every Stove warranted if requested.
Forty Hall Stoves,
Either for WOOD or COAL.
Twenty-five Parlor Stoves,
Some of the Newest and Handsomest Designs.
Twenty-five Bedroom Stoves,
For COAL or WOOD.
For Sale WHOLESALE and RETAIL
—AT—
Neill's Hardware Store.


Notice of Sale.

To the Heirs, Executors, Administrators or Assigns of Andrew Mouat (or Mowat), late of the Parish of Douglas, in the County of York, Farmer, deceased, and Elizabeth his widow, and all others whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a Power of Sale, contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the thirteenth day of June, A. D. 1876, and made between the said late Andrew Mouat (or Mowat) and Elizabeth his wife, of the first part; and the undersigned, John McCann, of the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, Laborer, of the second part; and registered in Book F3, pages 570, 571, 572 and 573 of the York County Records, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured thereby, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, in front of the County Court House in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, on **SATURDAY, the twenty-ninth day of November next,** at twelve o'clock, noon, the lands and premises mentioned and described in said Indenture of Mortgage, as follows: "All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Douglas aforesaid, known as Lot Number One, and containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a marked hemlock tree standing on the eastern bank of the northwest branch of the Nashwaaksis Stream, at the most southern angle of the grant to Enoch Green; thence by the magnet north forty-eight degrees east one hundred and forty-seven chains of four poles each, along the southeastern boundary line of said grant; thence south fifteen chains to a marked spruce tree; thence south forty-eight degrees west one hundred and forty-seven chains to a marked birch tree standing on the bank of the said stream, and thence following the courses of the same up stream to the place of beginning, being the same lot willed to William Beatty by the will of the late George Beatty;" together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging or appertaining.

Dated this 1st day of August, A. D. 1890.

JOHN McCANN,
Mortgagee.

BLAIR & BARRY,
Sols. for Mortgagee.


JUST STORED,
—AND—
For Sale Low,
HUNGARIAN,
HARVEST MOON,
ONYX,
AND SEA GEM
FLOURS,
Beans,
Barbadoes Molasses, &c.
A FULL LINE OF
GROCERS SUNDRIES
Always in Stock.
A. F. Randolph & Son.

GUNS, RIFLES,
—AND—
SPORTING GOODS!
JUST RECEIVED (direct importation):
4 CASES GUNS AND RIFLES, as follows: Winchester Magazine and Single Shot Rifle; the Martin Rifle, full and half Magazine (the newest and best rifle made). Double and Single Barrel Breach Loading Guns, price from $10 to $40; Muzzle Loading Shot Guns, single and double barrel, price from $4 to $10. The above lines of Guns and Rifles are the best value I have ever had in stock, and an intending purchaser would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Also a full and complete stock of Sporting and Rifle Powder, Shot, Shells and Caps, Pouches, Belts and Cartridges, Primers, Gun Locks and Revolvers, Gun Cases, Covers and Bags. Shells loaded to order.
Wholesale and Retail at
NEILL'S HARDWARE STORE.

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—AT—
Hall's - Book - Store.
This Celebrated Book by DRUMMOND - - - - Can be Procured of M. S. HALL.
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An Immense Stock of
NEW
Fall Dry Goods
TO SELECT FROM
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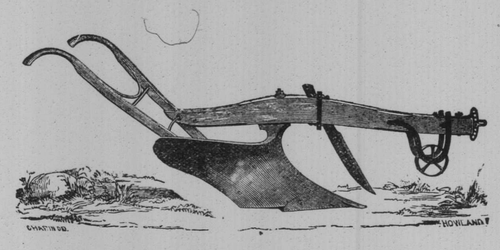
JOHN J. WEDDALL'S.

New Brunswick Foundry and Machine Shop.



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Improved Rotary Saw Mills, Mill Mchinery, Enclosed Gear Mowers, Ithaca Horserakes, Stoves and Furnaces, Railway Castings.
One 50 Horse-power Buceye Engine on Hand.
One Rotary Saw Mill on hand.

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THIS DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE IN THE FOLLOWING MAKES, VIZ.:
White Flannel, Grey Flannel, | Red Flannel, Blue Flannel,
Fancy FLANNELS Flannel,
FLANNELS FLANNELS FLANNELS
Opera Flannel, Jersey Flannel, Dutch Flannel, Tennis Flannel, Homespun Flannel.
Comfortables — Grey, White, and Colored.
Blankets — Horse Blankets, Etc
JOHN HASLIN.

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NEW - - - - FURS
—IN—
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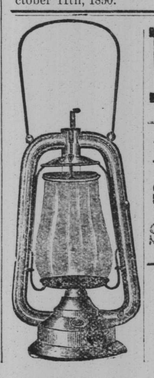
DEVER BROTHERS.
INSPECTION INVITED.
ctober 11th, 1890.



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