THE HERALD
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY,
CORNER QUEEN AND REGENT STREETS,
BY
THE HERALD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO.

# THE HERALD.

FREDERICTON, NOVEMBER 10, 1890.

## THE UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.

The elections in the United States which took place on Tuesday last, resulted in very strong gains for the democratic party. The next house of representatives will be democratic by a large majority. The great issue in the campaign was the tariff, precipitated by the passage of the McKinley bill, and the verdict of the constituencies is a distinct triumph for tariff reform. The protected manufacturer made a tremendous struggle; but they were powerless to avert the disaster. A potent influence in bringing about the result was the organization of the farmers, who have begun to feel the necessity for asserting themselves, and have not been deceived by the vague promises of an increased market held out by the high protectionists. McKinley, the chairman of the committee of ways and means, whose name was on that account affixed to the new tariff law, is among the defeated. It is true that he entered the fight handicapped by being the victim of a gerrymander, which materially reduced his chances of success; but on the other hand he was backed by all the influences which the manufacturers could contribute. His district was stumped by speaker Reed, and even secretary Blaine took a hand in the fight; but to no purpose. Standing by itself the defeat of McKinley is not a matter of very great importance, but its moral effect will be very considerable.

Governor Hill, of New York, took a very prominent part in this contest. He went to Ohio and delivered a good many strong speeches for the democratic candidates. Unquestionably his star is in the ascendant, and the democrats all over the union are turning to him as a probable leader. Mr. Cleveland took very little part in the fight, beyond writing a letter or two; nevertheless as the first party leader to identify himself with tariff reform, he is entitled to a share of the credit of the victory.

It would be quite premature, however, to regard the result of Tuesday's elections as surely presaging a general triumph of the democrats. In the first place it is an "off year"—that is a year which has no direct bearing upon the presidental election—and off years are proverbally unfavorable to the party in power. In the next place the result of the elections will strengthen the position of Blaine. The Maine statesman has been somewhat overshadowed lately by speaker Reed, the representative and incarnation of bossism, and by McKinley, the spokesman of the high protectionists. His schemes for broadening the area of United States trade have received very little sympathy from extreme republicans and he has been more or less plainly accused of being an enemy to his party. His opportunity seems to be at hand. The country is probably not very anxious for a return to democratic rule, and if the elections of Tuesday mean anything at all, they signify that the mass of the people want the commerce of the country unshackled. Blaine has forseen such a result for some time and he may be relied upon as shrewd enough to take advantage of the set of the tide.

Under the system of government prevailing in the United States, the effect of the democratic victory will not be very thorough nor felt very soon. Though the house of representatives will be democratic, the senate will continue republican. It may be observed, however, that there is among the republican senators a strong and growing feeling in favor of tariff reform. A sufficient number of them are in sympathy with Blaine to render it not improbable that in the event of a not too radical measure being adopted by the new house, it would pass the senate. The present house has until March 4th next to run. The American system is faulty in this respect that congress does not respond to a popular verdict as the parliament of Great Britain or Canada does. A similar victory in either of the latter countries for the opposition, as the democrats may be called, would be followed by a change of administration as soon as the necessary formalities could be gone through with. In the United States the defeated party continue in full power until the 4th day of March, or four months, and members of congress, who have been defeated, will sit and make laws. When the new house does come in it will be shorn of much of its power by the fact that the senate and the administration will continue republican.

Much interest centered in the fight in New York city. A determined attempt was made to "down Tammany," but it was a failure. Mayor Grant and all the principal officials on the Tammany ticket being elected by majorities in the neighborhood of 20,000. Republican papers are claiming that the victory of Tammany was due to the fact that a straight republican ticket was not put up, the candidate by which it was hoped to defeat Grant being a democrat. They say that thousands of republicans repudiated the "fusion," preferring an out and out democrat to a whitewashed one. This is not a very good reason to give for defeat; and is simply put forward because some sort of excuse seems to be necessary. The real fact is that Tammany controls New York politically, and it is idle to talk about throwing off its grasp until the burden of misrule becomes so great as to be unbearable. To the average New Yorker the choice between Tammany and anti-Tammany is simply a choice of masters, both as objectionable as they can well be, and the great mass of people are content to "bear the ills they have rather than fly to those they know not of."

THE libel suit brought by judge Steadman against the Sun publishing company creates considerable interest in a quiet way. It would not be seemly while the matter is before the court for a public journal to make any comments upon it. The case is of singular interest; because, while on the other hand the right of the press to comment freely upon public events is involved, on the other hand the right of high public officials to be protected from unjust criticism is also in question. We hope the deliverance of the court and jury will be such as the public at large will approve of. The press must be allowed a certain liberty of criticism, and this must be exercised with a due regard to the reputations of those criticized. We regret to notice that a St. John paper, the Gazette, throws some doubt upon the fairness of a York county jury, with judge Steadman one of the litigants. Such an insinuation was entirely uncalled for.

THE suggestion is made in Boston that the McKinley bill will be repealed and free list in the U. S. tariff law greatly extended. This may happen after a time, but it is not likely during the present congress.

## THE U. S. CENSUS.

Brother Jonathan is disappointed. A year ago he was congratulating himself upon a population of 63,000,000. In a few months he raised his estimate 500,000. Then he jumped it a full million, and finally declared that nothing short of 65,000,000 would satisfy him. The census returns total up 62,480,500, subject to correction on a more accurate compilation, which may either reduce or increase the number slightly. This increase is 24.57 per cent., and it is estimated that about 7,000,000, or 14 per cent. is due to the natural increase of the population, the remainder being due to immigration.

In the preceding decade the rate of increase claimed was 30.08 per cent. It is alleged that this was excessive, and that the census of 1870 was very defective, especially in the south, where many whites and a still larger number of negroes were not included in the enumeration. This is the official explanation of the falling off in the rate of increase, and there is this to be said, that the superintendent of the census of 1880 pointed out that the last preceding census was probably inaccurate. Our good neighbors conveniently forgot this, however, and boasted about the rate their country was growing, as though no doubt had ever been thrown upon it. The democrats are not disposed to accept this excuse. They charge openly and specifically that actual fraud has been practiced in order to reduce the representation of the democratic states. Sufficient omissions have been alleged, with more or less plausibility, to bring the population up to 63,000,000, if the omissions were really made, nearly half the difference being in the city of New York alone, where a census has been taken by the police.

The cities are growing more rapidly than the rural districts. About 29 per cent. of the total increase is in the fifty largest cities, and in the division, that includes New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, fully seventy-five per cent. of the growth has been in the cities and towns.

The line of greatest increase extends from Boston to Albany, thence through the centre of Pennsylvania and on to St. Louis; thence it swings northward through Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas; and thence westward through Montana, Idaho and Washington to the Pacific ocean. Within 125 miles on either side of this line more than half the increase of population has taken place.

The 85th meridian divides the population equally east and west; the 40th parallel divides it equally north and south which brings the centre of population near the boundary between Ohio and Indiana.

The increase in what are usually called the Southern States, including in this classification Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky has been only 20 per cent. This is surprisingly low and, if correct, shows that the anticipated rapid expansion of the negro population is not taking place, or, if it is, that they are leaving the South. The population of Canada increased between 1871 and 1881 at the rate of 24 per cent, and it will be conceded that none of the growth was due to immigration, if indeed it may not be justly claimed that the outflow of population more than balanced the new comers.

On the whole Brother Jonathan is not as pleased with himself as he expected to be.

## THE PULPIT AND THE PEOPLE.

The ministers of several provincial churches have had a great deal to say about bribery at elections. Let us hope what they say will do some good; but there is just this remark to be made: That these occasional outbursts of indignation are too widely separated by periods of silence to have very much weight. If our good brethren of the pulpit would have less to say about the Jews and the Egyptians and more about Canadians, they would have more influence. The amount of time, breath, and eloquence, that is wasted over the lack of public morality in, say, the Philistines, would create a reformation, if directed at the evils existing in our own country. It is, of course, easy to assail the Hittites or the Amorites. They are not in a position to hit back; besides, almost anything can be said about them, and no one cares whether it is right or wrong. The idea seems to prevail that there is something sacred in the doings of these old-time people, and that there is a spiritual side to all their goings and comings, which in some mysterious way has a bearing upon our life here and in the world to come. The Almighty is supposed to have been working out in those semi-barbarous and altogether objectionable tribes, which dwelt around the eastern end of the Mediterranean, certain wonderful designs. As a matter of fact they were not in any sense more divinely guided to good or evil than are the Canadians of our own day. There is just as much of a spiritual lesson to be drawn from the Northwest rebellion as from the exodus from Egypt. The sacred writers appealed to the Jews on the strength of the facts in the history of their own country, inciting them to right living by the memory of what had happened to their forefathers; just as the Scottish heart is fired by an appeal to the memory of those "wha hae wi' Wallace bled." So in our day and in our country, let the people be taught, not that there is a God, who looked after the Jews and no one else, and has since retired to the impenetrable recesses of Heaven, but that the same power which punished the nations of antiquity for transgressing his law, will punish Canadians for similar transgressions, and that similar transgressions are possible to-day. True we do not set up a golden calf and worship it. We have a better or a worse use for gold than making it into calves. True we do not bow the knee to Baal. We are too busy to bow the knee to anything in particular. True we have not been led through the Red sea, or piloted across a wilderness by a pillar of cloud; but for a hundred years we have lived in peace, prosperity and comfort, or if war has reared its horrid front near us we have been scarcely harmed. Therefore we say, let us have more of Canada and less of Canaan; more of the duties of Canadians and less of the obligations of the Jews; more about what good citizenship requires today and less about what an elaborate ritual enforced fifty centuries ago. In short let the pulpit not only get abreast of the times once a year; but let it stay there and preach to the people of to-day concerning the duties of to-day.

WE PUBLISH a short biographical sketch of James Hannay taken from the Dominion Illustrated. Mr. Hannay is, we trust, only on the threshold of a useful and brilliant career. THE HERALD will be glad to chronicle any success which he may achieve in the future. He is now engaged on the life of Sir Leonard Tilley. We trust he will accept a suggestion from us that he devise some means, either by mentioning it in the text or by a marginal reference, to keep the date of the events chronicled before the minds of his readers. In his history of Acadia he has failed to be sufficiently particular in this respect, and one has often to search for some time to find the date of a particular event.

THE PARK ASSOCIATION.—The shareholders of the park association will meet on Monday next at the Queen hotel.

## FAIR PLAY TO ST. JOHN.

Fredericton ought to join with St. John in a protest against any arrangement for the Atlantic steamships subsidized by Canada which does not put St. John on the same footing as Halifax, so far as it is possible to do this. It is greatly to the interest of the whole province that it be made obligatory upon the contractors, whoever they may be, to come to St. John. A provision that they may proceed to St. John after calling at Halifax will not be satisfactory. On a former occasion the people of Fredericton united with their neighbors in a protest upon this subject, and we are sure that it is only necessary for the board of trade of St. John to ask the mayor of this city to call a meeting of the citizens, in order to secure an emphatic expression of opinion. We are also quite sure that our people would like to hear, at any meeting which might be called here, some one or more of those St. John gentlemen, who have given this whole subject more thought than any one here has done, explain the whole case, and also lay before our people the views of the business men of St. John upon any other subject of interest to their port, in the advancement of which the co-operation of Fredericton would be desirable. There ought to be a thorough understanding between the two cities and a mutual spirit of helpfulness ought to characterize their dealings with each other. St. John is after all only the chief expression of the business of the province. It cannot thrive unless the country behind it thrives also. It cannot suffer without the country behind it also suffering. Therefore we say the whole province should make the case of St. John its own.

## IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

General Laurie, M. P. for Shelburne, N. S., has been astonishing the imperial federationists. At a meeting of the league held in London the other day he told them that they must not think of Canada as a colony, but as an independent ally. He also told them that there was no use talking about federation unless England was prepared to discriminate in favor of Canada in the matter of the tariff, and further that if the movement for federation originated in England, Canada would have nothing to do with it. We are told that his speech only received a little "complimentary" applause. We are not surprised at this. The federationists are living in a fool's paradise. They think somebody besides themselves wants an imperial federation. Mr. Parkin was sent around the world to feel the pulse of the people. When he came back it was noticeable that his principal, Lord Rosebery, suddenly grew very cool on the federation subject, and in fact gave the whole business a decided chill. Even Mr. Parkin's enthusiasm, which is of the liveliest possible type, was not proof against the shower of cold water which descended upon it in Canada and Australia. The imperial federationists may as well shut up shop. They mean well; but they go to work the wrong way. You cannot cement the British Empire by resolutions, or even by acts of parliament. Englishmen, whether at home or abroad, must first be free. Give them freedom and you can do what you like with them. Try to tie them up and they become obstinate and intractable. Therefore this paradox is true, that the bonds of the empire are stronger the more they are relaxed.

IT IS said that the library of the university is sadly behind the times. If this is the case, the senate ought to see if something cannot be done in the way of an annual appropriation to provide some at least of the more important new works of reference.

### Mr. James Hannay.

The Dominion Illustrated publishes a fine portrait of James Hannay, the New Brunswick historian and editor of the St. John Gazette, with a highly appreciative sketch of his literary career. The latter we have pleasure in transferring to our columns:

"James Hannay, is one of the best known literary and newspaper men in Canada. He was born in Richibucto, Kent County, N. B. April 22, 1842. His father was the Rev. James Hannay, minister, at Richibucto, of the Established Church of Scotland. His mother was Jane Salter, member of a family long settled in Hants County, Nova Scotia. His father's family is a very ancient one, and belonged to Lorbie, Wigtownshire, Scotland, in which county James Hannay, sr., was born. That well-known critic and author, James Hannay, the friend of Thackeray and his contemporaries, was a member of the same family. The subject of our sketch was educated in Scotland, and studied law in St. John, N. B. In 1866 he was called to the Bar of New Brunswick. A year later he became reporter of the supreme court of that Province, and held this position with great acceptance until 1876. During his incumbency he published two valuable volumes of Law Reports, covering the decisions of the court, 1867-72, inclusive. He early established a connection with the press of his native province, and from 1863 onward he regularly held important posts on the daily and weekly newspapers of St. John. From 1872 to 1883 he was editor of the St. John Telegraph. From 1883-84 he occupied a similar position on the Montreal Herald. Tempted by a good offer from the Brooklyn Eagle, he left Canada in 1885 and joined the staff of that able journal, first as general writer, then as literary editor, and finally as associate editor. In 1888 he returned to St. John, N. B. to accept the chief editorship of the St. John Gazette, which, under his conduct, has assumed a notable place in the press of the Maritime Provinces. The paper has been three times enlarged, and is now the largest daily in the lower Provinces of the Dominion. Mr. Hannay is a farseeing and brilliant editor, a writer of eloquent and correct English, and a man of quick perception and broad views. His style is admirable in form and texture. With the development of his genius as a journalist has grown his fame as an author in prose and poetry. When quite a young man, he wrote poems over the signature of "Saladin" for the St. John Courier and other newspapers, which attracted the attention of a wide and cultured circle of readers. Over his own name he published at intervals the ballads of Acadia, an apostrophe to the river St. John, a number of sketches of the early forts in New Brunswick, and several tales in Stewart's Quarterly, 1867-72. He is the author of numerous ballads and minor poems, short stories, sketches and lectures. In 1875 he published the "Captivity of John Gyles," with notes. His elaborate and scholarly "History of Acadia,"—the best work on the subject—appeared in 1879 from the press of J. & A. McMillan, St. John, N. B., and Sampson, Low & Co., London. In 1883 he wrote the "Story of the Queen's Rangers," one of the Loyalist regiments in the war of the Revolution, and he has just completed a work which he has had in hand for several years, entitled, "A History of the War of 1812." which will be published shortly, and promises to take a high position in the historical literature of this country. Mr. Hannay has identified himself with several learned bodies in Canada. He is Vice-President of the New Brunswick Historical Society, historian of the Loyalists' Society, corresponding member of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, and of the Nova Scotia Historical Society. He has lectured frequently before the latter society and the members of the St. John Mechanics Institute. Mr. Hannay's literary manner is worthy of the highest praise. It is rich in force, thought, diction and originality. As an historical writer he has no superior in Canada, while his lighter work is easy and graceful. At the age of 48, he is in the very zenith of his power as a scholar, thinker and writer. In 1864 he espoused the hand of Margaret, daughter of Elias T. Ross, of St. John."

## CANADIAN NEWS.

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

Dr. Cumming, the Halifax abortionist, has been sentenced to four years imprisonment at Dorchester.

The exports from St. John, N. B., for the first four months of this year are largely in excess of those of the same period last year.

William Yardley, the express cashier who got away from Montreal with $6,000 in cold cash, has been captured at Omaha, Neb.

It is calculated that about 150 Canadian exhibits will be shown at the Jamaica exhibition. There are 117 now entered; and many more are the subject of correspondence.

A Quebec paper says that Huntingdon farmers who have tried dusting potatoes with dry lime says it has checked rot and removed the smell that made cellars disagreeable.

Marlboro Ont. has a musical prodigy in Howard Mills, five years of age. He plays the most difficult music after hearing it once and can render hymns or songs by hearing them sung.

There was a heavy snowfall in western Ontario, north of Lake Superior, on Monday. The snow at Port Arthur was nearly a foot deep. The snow did not extend west of Rat Portage.

The steamer Damara which sailed from Halifax on Saturday for London, had among her cargo 32 cases of eggs, 8547 bbls. of apples, 1137 cases of match splints, 1726 doors and 192 pbls. of mouldings.

The proposition to utilize the water power of Niagara Falls has created a great boom in the district, and a movement is on foot to amalgamate the town of Niagara Falls and the village of the same name.

The egg exporters from western Ontario at Quebec met at Montreal Thursday and adopted resolutions asking the dominion government to impose a duty of 5 cents per dozen on all eggs coming into Canada.

Two hundred and fifty cattle from the Stewart ranch arrived Thursday morning at Ottawa for shipment to British markets. They are the finest lot ever shipped from Canada, and will average 1,100 pounds when killed and dressed.

A number of Icelanders arrived in Winnipeg Thursday from Dakota. They will settle at Church Bridge and along the shores of Lake Manitoba. Many of them bring with them horses, cattle, swine, sheep and household effects.

About 25 of the delegates of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain arrived at Quebec Thursday afternoon, en route to Nova Scotia. They were entertained by Hon. Mr. Mercier and other gentlemen, they having declined a public reception as their time is limited.

Although in existence barely six months the St. Stephen public library has been well patronized and is furnishing to many people in St. Stephen first clast literature at a nominal cost. Since it was opened, 145 persons have taken books and 1973 volumes have been read.

The night schools in Montreal opened, Thanksgiving day. The sum of $40,000 has been set aside for the purpose of paying salaries, all other expenses being borne by the commissioners. Last winter the schools were confined to Montreal, but this year they will be opened all over the province.

Benjamin Smith, a farmer, living near Bwnnett's Corners Ont., has been sent to the assizes for kidnapping from Toronto a little boy named Jimmy Lennox 11 years old, and putting him at work on his farm. The magistrate, in committing Smith, said it was the greatest case he had heard of for a long time.

The present session of the Northwest assembly is a very lively one and a great deal of bitterness is displayed. So strong is the feeling between the two factions that no resolution or bill emanating from the advisory board will be accepted by the opposition, which is in the majority. The vote generally stands seven to twelve.

Sir John Macdonald in an interview, says O'Brien and Dillon as British subjects have every right to speak in Canada should they come, and thinks it highly improbable that they will be arrested should they cross the line. The Montreal Irish league having extended an invitation to the Irish agitators, it is quite expected that they will accept of it.

The trophy of Quebec province destined for the Jamaica exhibition was inspected Monday afternoon by Hon. H. Mercier and his colleagues. It is sixty-two feet long and thirty-two feet high. It is built with every specimen of wood growing in the province, its shape is that of an ancient castle with turrets and above the entrance are the arms of the province with the name of Quebec in conspicuous letters. The trophy was very much admired.

It is understood that pending the acceptance of certain modifications suggested by the government, the contract for Atlantic fast mail service has been awarded to the Hartington syndicate of which Bryce Douglas is the negotiating representative. The terms require a weekly service of an average speed of nineteen knots, the steamers to be of first class equipment in every respect and to make their exclusive western terminus in Canadian ports.

It is announced in Ottawa that the government have in contemplation the adoption of a two cent rate postage for letters throughout Canada and the United States in place of the three cent rate postage, and that parliament will, in all probability, be asked at its next session to authorize such a reduction. This will make a uniform rate of postage throughout the northern portion of this continent. This change will be followed in a few years by the reduction of the rate of postage of Great Britain to the same figure.

A fatal accident accurred on C. P. R. early Wednesday morning. It appears that engine No. 390 was sent out to assist a heavy freight as far as Flesherton. On returning, the engine left in plenty of time to reach before the morning express left at 5.40, but for some unexplained reason she did not do so, but collided with the express some two miles from town, near Murray's Cut. Engineer Kyle, of the freight engine, was instantly killed; Engineer Weeks and his fireman jumped and saved themselves; a fireman on the freight was badly hurt, but will recover. Both engines were badly wrecked and the track was blocked. The morning express was cancelled.

The government has decided to adopt a vigorous trade policy, now that the McKinley bill will divert Canadian trade from the States. After a full discussion of the subject it has been decided by the government to take important steps to promote closer trade relation between Canada and the West Indies. Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Minister of Finance, goes to the West Indies this week ou a trade mission. He sails from New York on Wednesday afternoon. Barbados will be visited first, then Trinidad and Demerara. Coming north Mr. Foster will disembark at Jamacia, where he will make a considerable stay, also calling at the Bahamas and Bermuda. This mission it is expected will result successfully as the government have given him considerable authority to discuss the question of closer trade relations. Mr. Foster expects to return hereabout Christmas.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

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

Diphtheria has been ravaging Martinsville, Indiana, and neighborhood, and the infection is said to have been spread by cats.

The Mexican government has placed an import duty of $500 a car on cattle from the United States in retaliation for the McKinley bill.

Opium smuggling has been detected at Seattle, Wash., and two policemen have been arrested for seizing and selling 50 pounds of the smuggled opium.

Since the 1st inst. the United States treasury department has paid out $20,900,000 on account of pensions, causing a reduction of the surplus to that extent.

Work on the Nicaragua canal has progressed about 13½ miles into the interior from Greytown. It is expected the canal will be completed in four years.

A heavy storm prevails throughout Great Britain and Ireland. Much damage has been done. Rain has been falling incessantly in many districts, and the country is flooded.

The usual English plan of fare is abandoned in this case, there being a uniform charge and but one style of accommodation for all passengers. The enterprise bids fair to be a highly popular and profitable one.

Lord Randolph Churchill announces that he will not be a candidate for Parliament, and that his estrangement from his party is so complete that he will withdraw from political life until after New Year's. Meanwhile he will make a tour of the continent and probably visit America.

The Prince of Wales presided lately over the ceremonies attendant upon the opening of the new underground electrical railway, which runs about two miles under the city, ending in South London. The road is 50 feet under the surface and the tunnel passes under the Thames.

The killing of Bud McCoy, leader of the lotteries McCoy gang of Elkhorn camp Va., by one Dempsey, of the hatfield gang, has caused great excitement in the county and it is believed that the McCoy crowd will avenge his death. Eighteen bullets were found in his body. He is known to have killed eight men but always escaped punishment.

One of the most remarkable old ladies in Maine is living on the island of Monhegan. Although 75 years old she not only knows nothing of the cars, telephone, electric lights, etc, but has never seen a horse. She has always lived on the island, several miles from the mainland, and her world has been Monhegan. Sheep and cows are kept on the island, but there is no call for horses. She has just heard for the first time of Secretary Blaine and Speaker Reed.

The Chicago packing firms of Armour & Co., Swift & Co., and Morris & Co., have purchased 3,600,000 acres of the land at the southern end of Lake Michigan, Lake county Indiana, and will remove their plants to that place, where they will establish a manufacturing centre. The business of these firms amounts to $150,000,000 per annum, and it is estimated that they with others in the same line of business who will be drawn there will within the next five years gather at that point a population of 150,000.

During a circus performance at St. Petersburg, which was attended by the Czar and the members of his family, one of the trained horses suddenly became vicious and made an attack on M. Giniselli, the manager of the circus. The horse knocked the man down and bit him and trampled upon him, mangling him in a terrible manner in full view of the spectators. The Czar and his family abruptly withdrew from the imperial box and left the building. A general panic among the spectators followed and the performance was closed.

On the old Rupert homestead just west of Argentine, Kansas, was found a pot of gold on Saturday, and by actual count the pot contained $5000 in coins, ranging from $1 up to $20. John Rupert and James Halloway were excavating for a barn foundation on the side of an old stable. The coins were of various values, many of them of dates preceding the Mexican war and none of them later than 1854. It is believed the gold was buried during the troublesome times preceding the opening of the civil war, and it is probable the owner was killed.

The cotton crop of 1890 in the rich alluvial lands surrounding Memphis Tennessee will not be gathered until late in the season. The crop is heavier than for years and the labor supply is not equal to the yield. In Georgia it is impossible to procure colored labor for the Mississippi bottoms and it is as much as a man's life is worth to endeavor to entice laborers from either of the Carolinas, where the crop is the best secured for five years. Careful estimates place the crop at one hundred thousand bales over last season's yield in the Memphis district alone.

British naval experts are very much interested in a valuable protection against the torpedo which has been submitted to the Admiralty. Its importance may be estimated from the fact that in something like four minutes the largest battle ship in the service can be protected from the attack of any number of torpedoes, no matter how skilfully they may be directed. The Admiralty itself refuses all information concerning the device. It will be submitted to a final test with the Victoria torpedo, an invention of a young man from Victoria, N. S. W. It is claimed that this torpedo possesses certain qualities which render it unusually difficult to discern its course.

The territory of the fierce Barotse, who range over 225,000 square miles of land above the famous Victoria Falls, on the north side of the Zambesi river, has fallen under British government protection. The king of the Barotse has solemnly promised to abolish the killing of alleged witches and the terrible custom of human sacrifices Nothing of importance is done among the Barotose without a human sacrifice, in most cases a child. First the fingers and toes were cut off and the blood is sprinkled on the boan, drum, house, or whatever may be the object in view. The victim is then killed and thrown into the river. The burning of men for witchcraft is carried on to a terrible extent. Not a day passes but some one is tried and burned.

At the Jockey clubs second annual meeting on Sunday at Mexico a bull fight was given, at which more than 10,000 spectators were present. The celebrated Guaname bulls furnished sport, with Zocato and Ferrar as first and second espadas. The stock fought badly for the fighters, and while Zocato was attempting to kill the third bull he was caught on its horns, spun as though he was a top and tossed into the air. He fell to the ground and was again gored by the infuriated animal. It was found he had three deep wounds, which it is believed will be fatal. Five more bulls were let in the arena, but none fought well. The spectators became enraged and fights were started among the spectators After all the chairs had been pitched into the arena the railings were wrenched off and thrown on the heads of the police in the alleyway. The bull-fighters escaped and sought safety in the streets. The plaza is completely wrecked.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**WANTED.**

**FARMS FOR SALE.**

AS I am expected to spend some of the coming winter months in England in the interests of New Brunswick agriculture, I am anxious to have an extensive list of farms to put before the public there, so that intending emigrants may, if possible, be attracted to this province.

Persons having property for sale are requested to communicate with me at once, personally or by letter. A small fee charged for registration.

WM. H. BOYCE,
Real Estate Agent,
Oct. 20, 1890. 3 ins Fredericton.

**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,
Fredericton, Sept. 11th, 1890. Barristers.

**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 M'Cann, 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 M'CANN,
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.**

"Greatest Thing In The World!"
—AT—
**Hall's - Book - Store.**

This Celebrated Book by DRUMMOND - - - - Can be Procured of M. S. HALL.

"Greatest Thing In The World!"
By DRUMMOND.

HALL'S BOOK STORE

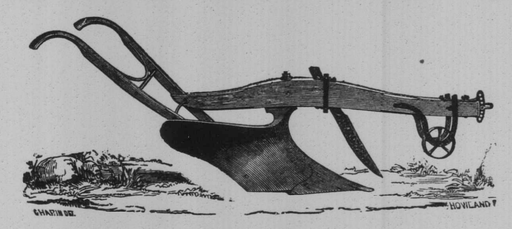
# JOHN J. WEDDALL.

An Immense Stock of

NEW
**Fall Dry Goods**

TO SELECT FROM
—AT—
**JOHN J. WEDDALL'S.**

**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.

**FLANNELS.**

THIS DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE IN THE FOLLOWING MAKES, VIZ.:

White Flannel, Grey Flannel, | Red Flannel, Blue Flannel,

Fancy FLANNELS Flannel,
(FLANNELS / FLANNELS)

Opera Flannel, Jersey Flannel,
Dutch Flannel, Tennis Flannel,
Homespun Flannel.

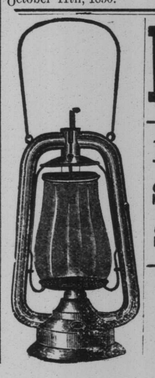
Comfortables — Grey, White, and Colored.
Blankets — Horse Blankets, Etc

**JOHN HASLIN.**

**DEVER BROS.**

**NEW - - - FURS**
—IN—
Capes, Muffs, Boas,
Collars, Cuffs, and
FUR TRIMMINGS,
IN ALL WIDTHS, NOW OPEN AT
**DEVER BROTHERS.**
INSPECTION INVITED.

October 11th, 1890.



**LANTERNS — WHOLESALE.**
**LANTERNS — RETAIL.**

Parlour Suites, Bedroom Setts, Centre Tables, and Silverware for presents.

LEMONT & SONS,
House Furnishers.