THE HERALD.

FREDERICTON MONDAY, FEB. 17, 1890.

THE ELECTION PROTEST.

In pursuance of the threat made by Mr. Gregory on declaration day, a protest has been filed against the return of the four members from York. Mr. Gregory's brother-in-law, Mr. Whittaker, is one of the bondsmen, Mr. John B. Gunter the other and Mr. William McKay, an active worker for Mr. Gregory at the late election, the petitioner. In view of these facts it is beyond dispute that the petition is filed at Mr. Gregory's instigation and on his behalf.

Now granting for argument's sake, what we do not in fact admit, that agencies were used by friends of the government candidates, which render their seats liable to be vacated, Mr. Gregory is the last person who should take action for that purpose. It can be proved by persons from every polling district that money and liquor were used unsparingly in his behalf. It can be proved that at Prince William he himself handed out money to his friends to be used in the election. It can be proved that his business partner carried liquor out into the county to be used in influencing votes. It can be proved, in short, that whatever bribery and treating could accomplish for him was done. The public would sympathize with a candidate, who himself free from the employment of illegal influences, is defeated by their use; but they have no sympathy for one who bought every vote he could buy and employed liquor lavishly and yet was left hundreds of votes behind, defeated by a majority which it is absurd to suggest was corruptly obtained.

THE OPPOSITION TO MR. TWEEDIE.

The St. John oppositionists after running from pillar to post have secured an opponent to the Hon. Mr. Tweedie in the person of Mr. John Morrissey, a member of the late House and an unsuccessful candidate at the general election. The only point in dispute between the County of Northumberland and the government had arisen out of the Stumpage matter, and Mr. Tweedie's acceptance of office in the government was distinctly understood as a pledge that this greivance would be adjusted on a basis satisfactory to all concerned. Mr. Morrissey can scarcely be understood as opposing such an adjustment. He must feel confident, he must have an assurance that the party with which he has indentified himself will go as far at least as the government are disposed to go in concessions. He would not venture to offer as a candidate if he was not prepared to pledge the opposition to do no less than the government, in case they should come into power. Under these circumstances the fact that he receives the united endorsement of the opposition press and of the opposition members-elect removes the question of stumpage out of the arena of party politics. The Sun, chief organ of the opposition, had already placed itself on record as favoring concessions and in this it is now followed by all the papers and members elect, in sympathy with it, who by endorsing Mr. Morrissey's course estop themselves from objecting to any reasenable arrangment the government may hereafter make. By putting up a candidate in Northumberland in opposition to the Suveyor General they commit themselves to the position which that candidate has taken, and we repeat that his attitude in regard to the stumpage entirely removes the subject from the arena of party politics, the only question at issue being who shall make the concessions. That the case presents this feature can no longer be disputed. The opponents of the government have dug a pit for their own feet and have walked into it. Members of the legislature, who have been averse to any concessions to the lumbermen, will see clearly now that under any circumstances these must be made. The representatives of the people, whether charged by their constituents with such a commission or not, have decided that this question must be opened up. This is what Mr. Morrissey's candidates deministrates.

MR. CHARLTON AND THE EXODUS.

Of course it is well to look matters squarely in the face sometimes, especially when by so doing an evil can be remedied; but it is not easy to see what good object is served by motions, such as that made by Mr. Charlton in the House of Commons, to enquire into the causes of the exodus of Canadians to the United States. If there was the ghost of a chance of such a motion being carried, and a commission being appointed to make a thorough and impartial investigation of the whole subject, Mr. Charlton's course would be highly commendable; but seeing that his motion was predestined to be defeated, it is not easy to see what good can be expected to follow from it. Granting that hundreds of people leave Canada for the United States every year, it seems scarcely necessary to parade the fact, since nothing can be done to stop the outflow. There is doubtless an increase of farm mortgages, but this has not kept pace with the increase of farm values; at least it has not in New Brunswick. The country is growing richer, not poorer. It would increase in wealth more rapidly under a broader trade policy; but in the meantime no good purpose is served by partizan speeches in parliament, wherein the condition of things is represented in the darkest possible light. Not a vote is gained by such party tactics. If the people could be aroused by such speeches to compel a change in the relations of Canada and the United States, so that commercial intercourse would be free and unrestricted, the moving of such motions would be intelligible; but as nothing comes of them, as the only use of the speeches made in their support is to the detriment of the country, we feel bound to enter a humble protest against them.

THE RIVAL LINES.

It is understood that Messrs. Hale, Temple, Wilmot and Baird are resisting the efforts now being made to divert the Short Line subsidy to the proposed Grand Trunk extention. Mr. Hale's views would probably be met by compelling the Grand Trunk to build down the St. John Valley and Mr. Baird is probably working with the same object, in the hope that the line might find its way into St. John by an extension down river from Fredericton. Messrs. Temple and Wilmot doubtless want to see the Harvey-Salisbury Line built and would not regard any compromise as a satisfactory one. The Grand Trunk interest will resist all efforts to compel them to cross the Northern & Western at a point west of Boiestown, although they would not probably refuse a subsidy coupled with the condition that the St. John Valley should be followed. In the event of those who agitate for the river route being successful, the probability is that the New Brunswick Railway from McAdam north would pass into the hands of the Grand Trunk and the only new lines built would be such portions south and east of Fredericton as would be necessary to reach St. John and Moncton. But as the object of the Grand Trunk people is to secure the shortest possible route to Halifax, they will not probably assent to any compromise unless they find it impossible to carry out their original plan. In this they are backed by the whole influence of Quebec and Nova Scotia.

THE STUMPAGE QUESTION.

The indignation of the Sun, Gleaner and a few other opposition papers professedly on account of the concessions, said to have been made by the government to the lumber industry of the north, is exciting general mirth. Everybody understands that the opposition greivance is not that concessions were made but that they were not permitted to make them. Upon the assumption that the representatives from the north held the key of the situation and could at their option oust the government or keep it in power, the opposition press and members predicted with the utmost confidence the immediate overthrow of the government. It was well known that the Northumberland members could not support the opposition any more than the government, except upon the condition that some relief would be afforded the lumber industry of the north, and it is transparently clear that the opposition could not have hoped to get the control of affairs into its hands without being bound to afford such relief. Its organs and organizers were well aware of this, and everybody could see that the confidence felt and expressed in opposition ranks in the early triumph of that party could not have been felt and would only have been doubtfully expressed if there had not been the utmost readiness on their part to accede to the demands of the northern members. The public require no better proof of what would have happened if the government had been overturned than these facts afford and do not need to be told the nature of the assurances conveyed to the Northumberland members by the missionaries plenipotentiary of the opposition, or the contents of the numerous letters said to have passed into that county from the same quarter.

Seeing that the opposition were prepared to add a "stumpage reduction" plank to the "no popery" platform upon which many of them were elected, the county will prefer to entrust the carrying out of the arrangements thus rendered unavoidable to the gentlemen now in power rather than to their opponents.

The Sun has only one complant which it can logically make on the stumpage question, namely that the government should not have made the concessions but have allowed their opponents to do so, giving up the seals of office for that purpose. Governments have not hitherto been very much given to doing business after that method and even in the case of the present Dominion government, which enjoys the Sun's confidence and support, a few striking examples could be mentioned showing that it is capable on occasion of being of being moved by considerations of expediency, and of receding from positions which it had very vigorously taken up.

The Sun has opposed the present government because of what it has considered its exorbitant stumpage regulations, and before yielding such an enthusiastic support to Messrs Stockton & Co and sending its message of good cheer to the northern lumbermen, it must have been aware that on so vital a question the views of the opposition gentlemen were in full accord with its own. The leading opposition organ would not venture to speak for its friends except by authority on such a question.

To say that the maintenance of the present stumpage rate involves an important principle and is so large a question that the government should stand or fall upon it, is little better than hypocritical cant and will impose upon nobody. If it is such a vital question as is now pretended in some quarters, why did not the high stumpage people rally to the support of the government. Everybody knew that the north was clamoring for relief. Everybody knew that the government had withstood the pressure from that quarter and could only continue to withstand it on the event of the south supporting them. In St. John the sectarian cry was deemed of greater importance; in Westmorland and Albert local squabbles absorbed attention; in other counties, where oppositionists or independents were elected personal or local considerations prevailed; so that as the country did not think the stumpage rate the question of the election, it is the merest pretence now to elevate it into an issue of the first magnitude.

BREAKERS AHEAD.

There are signs of trouble in the placid waters at Ottawa; not political trouble, for everything is moving along in the political world with marvellous serenity; but social trouble, of which the outcome will be many heart-burnings and goodness knows what else besides. The edict appears to have silently gone forth that hereafter Rideau Hall is to become very exclusive. Instead of plain John Smith and his wife being allowed once a year to skirmish around the parlors at a grand ball and feed at a vice-regal supper table, with the possible honor of tramping on a vice-regal train or being elbowed by a super-elegant aide-de-camp, small select parties are to be given to which none but the nickel plate aristocracy of the Capital will be bidden. All of which is very sad.

If Lord Stanley paid for his entertainments out of his own pocket this would be nobody's business. A man has a right to ask whom he pleases to his house, provided he does so as a private individual; but when he sends his invitations out in an official capacity and the entertainment is paid for in whole or in part out of the public treasury, there is sure to be a breeze, approaching a hurricane in violence, if he attempts to draw lines where none exist. It is quite impossible for us, who live away down here, to grasp the magnitude of an affair of this kind. To most of us it will look like a very ridiculous matter indeed; but small rocks sometimes wreck great ships and there is no telling what may happen, if the snubbing process is carried on.

One of the first results will be a severe criticism of the expenses of Rideau Hall; but this is the smallest part of it. From a mere society point of view the majority of the people can afford to look with indifference upon the list of guests whom the Governor-General honors; but the attempt to introduce aristocratic notions into a democratic country like Canada is quite another thing. The people will not tolerate the existence of a class at the Capital, which holds itself aloof from and assumes a superiority over the great body of electors and they will find a way to make their opinions felt.

SPEAKER REED of the United States House of Representatives has been making things very lively by his rulings, in which he has apparently set at naught all established procedure. His principle innovation has been to refuse to allow members present in the House not to vote. The custom has been that if a member did not vote he could not be counted as being present, hence it was only necessary for a sufficient number to abstain from voting to reduce the attendance below a quorum. Mr. Reed has stopped that sort of thing, but his course is severely condemned in independent quarters.

AS THE Supreme Court has decided that Mr. King was elected in Queen's county and not Mr. Baird, is there not something for the House of Commons to do about it? Mr. Baird has clearly no right to continue in a seat to which Mr. King was elected.

ORANGE INCORPORATION.

The House of Commons has passed the Orange Incorporation bill to its second reading by a vote of 85 to 69. Of the members of the cabinet the Premier, and Messrs. Bowell, Foster, Tupper, Dewdney and Carling voted for the measure. Messrs. Chapleau and Colby did not vote. As quite a number of members were absent some doubt is expressed as to whether the bill can be carried in a full house if a division is pressed; but the general opinion is that it will get through the Commons all right and be passed by the Senate, in which event the assent of the Governor-General will not be withheld, although the cabinet are divided on the question. The only province to which the act has any practical application is Quebec, as the order has secured local acts of incorporation in the other provinces. It is difficult to see how any danger can lurk in such a measure. The matter has been magnified into an issue by the opposition to it. Most persons, even many of those opposed to the order, will be glad if the bill becomes law, and in a very short time everybody will forget that it was a bone of contention.

THE SEWERAGE QUESTION.

That a thorough system of sewerage will have to be adopted in Fredericton sooner or later is admitted, although just now a large majority of the citizens would not be disposed to countenance the necessary outlay. An objection has been urged against an attempt being made in this direction based on the difficulty of getting an outfall and the fact that for a part of the year the city rests upon a saturated subsoil. It will perhaps interest those who have thought about the matter to know that a system of self-acting pneumatic ejectors has been devised in England for use under just such conditions. Under this system the sewerage is collected in hermetically-sealed chambers, which when full automatically empty themselves by the use of compressed air. In the town of Newbury, a low lying place on a marshy sub-soil where it is proposed to use this method, the motive power for compressing the air will be obtained from the gas works, which the town owns. In Fredericton it could be obtained from the water works. The question of sewerage is therefore reduced simply to a matter of cost. It is feasible even in Fredericton.

NOTWITHSTANDING his attitude in the Equal Rights movement and the dual language question, Dalton McCarthy still intends to give his support to Sir John Macdonald.

AROUND THE WORLD.

Subjects Discussed in the Great News Centres.

The Pope has issued an encyclical which is described as a long document dealing with the relations of the church to the state, and it will be interesting to Protestants no less than to Catholics from the fact that it defines the duty of the Catholic citizen, his obligation to his church and the extent of his obedience to the state. After stating that the Deity is the source of all power and the duty of all Catholics is to Him first and to the state afterwards. The encyclical says:

"If the laws of the state are in open contradiction of the divine law, if they command anything prejudicial to the church or hostile to the duties imposed by religion, or violate in the person of the supreme pontiff the authority of Jesus Christ, then, indeed, it is

A DUTY TO RESIST THEM

and a crime to obey them, a crime fraught with injury to the state itself, for every offence against religion recoils on the state. To love the two fatherlands, the earthly and the heavenly, but in such a manner that the love of the heavenly prevails over that of the other and that the laws are not preferred to the law of God—such is the essential duty of christians from which spring as from their source all the other duties."

The Pope while discouraging the quarrels of political parties and warning Catholics against engaging in them, says:

"In politics, which are inseparably bound up with the laws of morality and religious duties, men ought always and in the first place to take care to serve the interests of Catholicism. As soon as these interests are seen to be in danger, all differences should cease between them, so that united in the same thoughts and the same designs, they may undertake the protection and defence of religion, the common and great end to which all things should be referred."

"It is a duty assigned to the church of God," continues the encylical,

TO OFFER OPPOSITION

whenever the laws of the state injure religion, and to endeavor earnestly to infuse the spirit of the Gospel into the laws and institutions of the people, and since those at the head of the government of the church cannot grant its patronage or favor to men whom it knows to be hostile to it, who openly refuse to respect its rights, who seek to break the alliance established by the nature of things between religious interests and the interests of the civil order. On the contrary, it is its duty to favor those who, having sound ideas as to the relations between church and state, wish to make them both harmonize for the common good.

"These principles contain the rule according to which every Catholic ought to model his public life. That is to say, whenever it is lawful in the eyes of the church to take part in public affairs, men of recognized probity, and who promise to merit well of Catholics, ought to be supported, and there can be no case in which it would be permissible to prefer to them men who are hostile to religion."

FRESH HORRORS ARE REPORTED

from Siberia; horrors of so frightful a character that it is difficult to believe they can have occurred in the last decade of the nineteenth century. Such stories must stir even the very sluggish public opinion of Russia, although the censuship of the press and the profound ignorance of the masses of the people prevent the dissemination of news to a great extent and keep the tone of public sentiment at the lowest possible ebb. Indeed there are millions of Russians to whom the flogging of a refined woman would seem only a piece of grim humor. The account given below reached Paris from Kara, a prison in the far east of Siberia.

Mme. Nadyda Shihida, a noble by birth, and a teacher in the high school at Moscow, last year, was found in possession of revolutionary pamphlets, and sentenced to penal servitude. On arrival at Kara,

THIS REFINED, HANDSOME WOMAN

attracted the attention of the director of the prison, who insulted her. She boxed his ears; and he in revenge had her stripped and flogged in the presence of all the male employees of the prison. Snch an indignity had not been offered to a woman of noble birth since the days of Empress Catherine. Mme. Shihida, apprehensive of further outrage and torture, committed suicide the same day by taking poison. Several other noble ladies, political prisoners, on learning of the tragedy, fearing similar treatment, followed her example.

A few miles from Kara is located the men's political prison. When the convicts there learned of the terrible events at Kara they revolted en masse. Troops were called out and awful scenes followed, shooting, flogging and torturing going on by wholesale. The Russian authorities suppressed the details of the affairs, which now are first published.

CANADIAN NEWS.

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

Mr. Taillon won his libel case against La Patrie of Montreal.

Premier Mercier is reported to be seriously ill at Quebec.

Stock is being deposited in the new fish hatchery at Ottawa.

A gang of young burglars were given long terms of imprisonment at Ottawa on Saturday.

H. G. Pechard, Collector of Customs at St. John's, has been dismissed for neglect of duty.

A twelve-year-old boy of Caribou weighs 185 pounds and measures 40 inches around his chest.

Another detachment of lady missionaries en route to China passed through Winnipeg on Saturday.

More than $1000 per day, it is said, is being paid out for potatoes in Fort Fairfield this winter.

W. R. McRae, of Owen Sound, has fallen heir to $75,000 by the death of a brother in California.

Francis Xavier Hallee, aged 71, a wealthy horse trader, residing in Levis, Que., hanged himself in a barn in rear of his residence while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity.

A generous lady of Montreal on Tuesday donated $2,000 towards the building fund of the Protestant hospital for the insane. She does not wish her name to appear in the subscription list.

The worst storm experienced at Winnipeg for a decade raged there Saturday and Sunday, and the city may be said to be completely snowed in. The storm extended from Port Arthur to Brandon.

G. L. Armstrong, of Montreal, has made a wager, and he is backed by the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Van Horne, that he will make the circuit of the globe in 65 days, some seven days within the time made by Nelly Bly.

The steamship "Batavia" arrived at Vancouver, B. C., eighteen days out from Yokohama. She experienced a stormy voyage. She had three passengers, five Japanese and forty-four Chinese, with 1520 tons of freight, including 1067 bales of silk.

According to a return sent down to the Ontario Legislature for the year ending December, 1888, the births numbered 46,953, the marriages 14,551 and the deaths 23,734, an increase of 1049 births, of nine marriages and of 320 deaths. The population of the Province is estimated at 2,148,971.

The Salvation Army's new quarters on Victoria street near Waterloo street St. John are in course of construction. The frame is partly up and the work of boarding in the building has commenced. The building will be two stories in height. It fronts 35 feet on Victoria street and extends back nearly 50 feet.

The following cablegram has been forwarded by the Mayor of Halifax to Lieut. Stairs, London: "Halifax is proud of the success of the Stanley expedition, with which your name has been so closely identified, and proud in the knowledge that one of her sons has achieved such distinction in the cause of philanthropy, science and civilization.

Rev. W. W. Carson of Kingston. Ont., has denounced tight lacing, saying: "A Canadian girl is worth a million Chinese, and yet we allow her, on a slushy day and for style to walk the streets in tight kid boots and to kill herself slowly by not taking plenty of lung room, How many times have I stood by the bedside of girls dying becouse they had violated the laws of nature."

The Council of the Toronto Board of Trade has passed a resolution in favor of taxing every place of worship and lands connected therewith, church yards and burying grounds, buildings and grounds attached to educational institutions, court houses, property belonging to municipalities, public libraries and institutes, personal property and the income derived from per-earnings, provided the same does not exceed $700. Ministers incomes and personal property equal to just debts.

Says the Montreal Herald: Six hundred men are now digging the railroad tunnel under the St Clair river at Port Huron at the rate of fifteen feet each day. This means that before the year is out one of the most important pieces of civil engineering in the country will be completed. More than 1290 feet of the tunnel proper is now ready for trains on the Michigan side and 900 on the Canadian. The remaining 4000 feet will be finished at a wonderfully rapid rate, considering the nature of the work, if no accident intervenes.

The Canada Atlantic railroad steel bridge over the St. Lawrence at Coteau Landing is now all but completed, and on Monday freight trains made trips over the whole work. 10 months and 10 days were occupied in the construction. There are 17 fixed spans—one of 139 feet, two of 175 feet, 10 of 217 feet, and four of 223 feet each— while the swing-bridge covers 355 feet and the main channel. The islands that intersect the bridge are Giroux island, 905 feet, the Round island, 1220 feet. The whole structure is a mile and three-quarters in length.

The late Senator John McDonald of Toronto, left an estate valued at $1,600,000. The new hospital in Queen's Park, to which he contributed $40,000 in his life time, receives by his will a further sum of $60,000. He has willed to Victoria University, Cobourg, $25,000 on condition that it is removed to Toronto. All the employes of the firm of John McDonald & Co., of which he was the principal partner, who have been in its employ twenty years or over are to receive $600 each, and Paul Campbell, who is to manage the business, receives $1000. The remainder goes to his family.

The other day as a Grand Trunk passenger train was between Malton and Brampton, Thornton,, the newsboy, with an armful of books, was blown from the train as he was passing between the cars and was not missed till the train reached Brampton. The engine was sent back to recover what was thought would be a horribly mangled corpse, but to the surprise of the train men they overtook Thornton making quick time towards Malton. His escape is miraculous as the train was on a down grade and running very fast. The only injury he received was a serious scratch on the face.

A terrible double murder occurred near Miami, sixty miles from Winnipeg, on the Northern Pacific railway last Sunday night. John Morton, a well know farmer, and his wife being shot by his father, Robert Morton. John has lived on his farm, four miles west of the town of Miami, for many years. His father came to live with his son about a year ago. Yesterday afternoon John, who is a man over 50 years of age, was absent from his home, and his wife and father quareled, when the old man struck her with a piece of firewood. When her husband returned the woman told him all about the affair, and the husband demanded an explanation of the old man. The latter's reply was to point a rifle which was above the kitchen, door saying: "Do you see that rifle? Take it down and shoot me or I will take it down and shoot you."

The old man immediately seized the rifle, and fired at his son killing him instantly, then shot his son's wife, who fell prostrat over her husband's body.

FOREIGN NEWS.

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

A commercial treaty between Germany and Turkey has been signed.

The Pope has decorated the Shah of Persia for his kindness to Catholic missions.

The Gentiles defeated the Mormons in the municipal elections of Salt Lake City.

The Duke of Montezuma, descended from the Emperor of Mexico of that name, has just died at Madrid.

Many oyster boats were caught in the recent storm at Norfolk, Va., and lost, together with about eighteen lives.

The corner-stone of Rev. Dr. Talmage's new tabernacle in Brooklyn was laid on Monday in the presence of a large congregation.

It is stated in Berlin that Emperor William has asked that the English squadron attend the coming German naval manœuvres.

The United State Senate Committee on Territories has ordered a favorable report on the bill for the admission of Idaho into the Union.

The house of Miss Caroline Lane at Lunenburg Mass., was burned Monday night. Miss Lane, 80 years old, perished in her bed.

General J. Chinchilla, formerly Spanish Minister of War, has been appointed to succeed General Salamanca as Captain-General of Cuba.

President Harrison has nominated Charles Emory Smith, of Pennsylvania, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Russia.

It is now believed that 190 miners perished at the colliery explosion at Abersychan, Wales. One hundred and seventy bodies have been recovered.

Six Italian cardinals will be created in March, in view of the minority of the Italian cardinalate as compared with the number of foreign Cardinals.

The widow and children of the late Conrad Seipp, brewer, of Chicago, have divided $135,000 among seventeen charitable institutions of the city.

The much-talked-of idea of proposing legislation by Parliament to authorize the issue of £1 bank of England notes appears to have been entirely given up.

Lord Randolph Churchill will introduce a bill in the Imperial Parliament to regulate the liquor traffic, which will include a clause providing for local option.

A disastrous storm prevailed in Pennsylvania Friday. Buildings were blown down at Uniontown, Blairsville, and other places, and much damage is reported.

A strike of yard brakesmen and conductors is reported at Suspension Bridge in the New York Central freight yard. The men want extra pay for Sunday work.

It is reported in Rome that England and France have invited Italy to consider the conditions upon which they will collectively recognize the President of Hayti.

The Des Moines starch owners have sold out to an English syndicate which owns or controls every starch factory of importance in the United States with one exception.

Six hundred thousand tons of ice have been harvested on the Kennebec Maine, and the work is still being pushed with great vigor. Many new ice houses are being built.

During the year 1889 there were carried over the elevated railroads of New York 182,413,987 passengers, not one of whom was injured by carelessness or other fault of the management.

Edward Greig, the Norwegian composer, is the rage at fashionable London musicales at present. His wife sings his Norse songs and he accompanies. He is greatly praised for pathos and simplicity.

Owing to the recent action of Emperor William on the labor question and his censures of political police, the socialists have withdrawn their decision to organize a universal labor strike in May.

The Berlin Post says that England and Germany will refer to an arbitrator their respective claims to the islands of Patta and Manda, on the East African coast. Patta was formerly held by Portugal.

The reports that secretary Tracy is going to resign from the United States cabinet are untrue. He has assured the President that he will remain at his post and endeavor to divert his mind from the horrors that have lately forced themselves upon it.

The Pope, though much affected by the condition of his brother, Cardinal Pecci, who is dying from pneumonia, at Rome, pronounced absolution from the Pontifical throne on the anniversary of the death of Pope Pius IX. The Cardinal died on Sunday.

In the late session of the anti-slavery conference at Brussels, it was intimated that Great Britain, while maintaining the principle involved in the right of search, is willing, out of deference to France, to renounce the exercise of that right on the high seas.

It is reported in Paris that the Government has decided that the Duc d'Orleans shall be sentenced to two years' imprisonment, whereupon President Carnot will immediately pardon him and he will be escorted to the frontier and shown out of the country.

It is officially asserted in Constantinople that perfect harmony exists in Crete. It is denied that the Firman recently issued by the Porte has caused dissatisfaction, that preparations for a rising are being made in the island, or that the powers have requested that the Firman be modified.

A shocking scene took place at the execution of the murderer Durand at Paris on Monday. As usual, the convict was not informed of the hour of doom till a few minutes before the time. He screamed and fought violently, but the executioner dragged his head through the lunette of the guillotine and held in there till the axe fell.

George E. Heath, who lives in Hanover county, states that on Saturday morning he went to his hennery and attempted to take a hen off her roost, when she flew at his face, picked him in his mouth, and took out a tooth which had been troubling Mr. Heath for some time; and which he intended having extracted. This is the second hen dentist in Virginia.

The Sardine factory at Machiasport village Maine with the large wharf on which the factory and some of the coal sheds stood, also 30,000 feet of lumber owned by C. Sullivan were burned Monday night, it is thought by an incendiary fire. The loss is $12,000, no insurance. The schooner Addie Fuller lying at the wharf, loaded with lumber was damaged $500 in her rigging. Capt. Frank Sanborn, master of the schooner Hortense was badly injured in fighting the flames.

Mary Hooper, aged 18, and Rachel Ferguson, aged 18, years had a desperate fight yesterday at Utica, Indiana. The girls are recent converts of the Baptist Church and yesterday were to be baptized in the river. The Hooper girl objected to Ferguson going in first. She deliberately struck her on the nose and blackened her eye and when separated by minister Wesley made an attack on him. The whole baptizing broke up in a row and great consternation exists in religious circles in the viliage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO SELL OR RENT—The Dwelling House on Regent street, on Corner Needham Street, and now occupied by Mr. Thomas Stanger. Good Sheds and Barn and Garden attached. Water on the premises. Apply to

A. LIMERICK.

TO RENT.

THE premises now occupied by Jas. H. Crocket in that three story Brick Building situated on the corner of Queen Street and Wilmot Avenue, belonging to the estate of the late Patrick Dever.

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.

Possesion given first May.

Apply to

JAMES DEVER,
Ex. of Estate.

F'ton, Feb. 1, 1890.—3

TO LET.

THE LOWER FLAT in the Subscriber's Brick House on Brunswick Street, containing Five Rooms. Separate entrance.

Also, the two Upper Flats in the same house, containing Eight Rooms. Apply to

Feb. 3, 1890.—2 D. LUCY.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made by the Provincial Synod of the Ecclesiastical Province of Canada, to the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick, at its next session, for an Act to enable the Metropolitan Bishop of the Ecclesiastical Province of Canada, to confer degrees in divinity, within the said Province of New Brunswick, under certain conditions therein set forth.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Bill will be presented at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick, for the purpose of so amending Chapter 99 of the Consolidated Statutes so as to give ratepayers the right to vote for the election of County Councillors without their rates and taxes having been previously paid.

Dated January 31st, 1890.

WM. WILSON,
Sec.-Treas. of York.

JOHN SCOTT,
Warden York Co.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Letters Testamentary have this day been granted to the undersigned, Executrix and Executor respectively, of the last will and testament of Gilbert Hayward, late of the Parish of Gladstone, in the County of Sunbury, deceased. All persons having any claims against the said estate will present the same, duly attested, to either of the subscribers, within three months from date, and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

DELIA HAYWARD, Executrix.
CHARLES PHEASANT, Executor.

FOR

COUGHS, COLDS,
Bronchitis,
CONSUMPTION,

And all Pulmonary Diseases, use

DAVIS'
EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL
WITH
LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Price 50c. and $1 Per Bottle,

—AT—

GEO. H. DAVIS'
DRUG STORE,
Corner Queen and Regent Streets,
FREDERICTON.

P. S.—Ask for Davis' and take no other.

COME AND SEE
—THE—
LARGEST STOCK
—OF—
BOOTS, SHOES,
—AND—
OVERBOOTS,
FOR WINTER WEAR,
—AT—
LOTTIMER'S
SHOE STORE.

We have now in stock a large and splendid assortment of **Gents' Plush and Velveteen Slippers**; Ladies', Gents', and Children's **Overboots**; also Ladies' and Gents' **Felt Goods** in great variety.

We would call especial attention to our large stock of

Gents' Lace Boots.

Also a large variety of MOCCASINS in stock, for Ladies', Gents,' Misses', Boy's and Children's wear.

A. LOTTIMER,
210 QUEEN STREET.

G. T. WHELPLEY.

Just arrived by Steamer DAMARA, eighty Packages Choice

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   T      E       A     A
   T      EEEE    AAAAAA
   T      E       A     A
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   T      EEEEEE  A     A
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—IN—

5lb., 10lb., 20lb., and 1-2 Chests

—AT—

LOW PRICES.

ALSO IN STOCK:

GERM FEED MEAL,
MASHED OATS AND CORN,
MASHED OATS, BARLEY, &c.
ONTARIO OATS,
CARLETON COUNTY OATS,
BRAN, MIDDLINGS, and all kinds of HEAVY FEED for Man or Beast.

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

FRESH FISH

RECEIVED TO-DAY.

1 CASE
Fresh Salmon.
1 CASE
Fresh Mackerel.
5 CASES
Fresh Smelts.

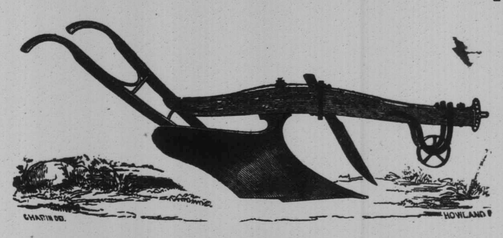
1 CASE
Fresh Tomcods.
1 CASE
Haddies.
4 CASES
Fresh Codfish.

—AT—

W. R. LOGAN'S.

Steam Compressed CODFISH for sale.

New Brunswick Foundry and Machine Shop.



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CELEBRATED
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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.

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USEFUL GOODS, FANCY GOODS,
GOODS FOR EVERYBODY,
—AT—
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TAILORING.

JOSEPH WALKER,
Practical Tailor,
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As usual, a First-class Fit guaranteed.
Prices Moderate.
Inspection solicited.

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INFANTRY DRILL,
1889.
PRICE 35 CENTS.
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Bookseller And Stationer.

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—AND—
General Groceries.

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QUEEN STREET,
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