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POOR DOCUMENT

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JOHN A. BOWES, Editor and Publisher

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ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, FEB. 2. 1889

THE REJECTED EXTRADITION TREATY.

The proposed new extradition Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, which has been before the Senate for about a year and a half, has been rejected by that body. The New York Herald in its issue of Thursday was in a high state of delight over the anticipated rejection of the Treaty, although a few months ago, it was very indignant that the Treaty had not been taken up and passed. The reasons given in the Senate, why the Treaty should not be ratified, are thus stated in the Washington correspondence of the Herald.

First—That as long as England holds herself aloof without an accredited Minister to the United States, any further treaty concessions to her were superfluous; that the treaty is a one sided affair anyhow, proposing to exchange the boodlers who run to Canada for the dynamite conspirators and all other political offenders from that nation who take refuge in the United States; that under it England would undoubtedly call for a dozen alleged offenders for every one that would be called for by the United States.

Second—That this particular treaty is a departure from any agreement the United States has ever entered into with any other nation, and is the establishment of a dangerous precedent looking in spirit, if not in terms, to the extradition of political offenders, which is antagonistic to the spirit of our institutions. If such a treaty had existed between France and England during the war of the Revolution any minister or any ambassador or envoy from the American colonies, might have been arrested within the jurisdiction of a foreign Power and extradited for treason.

It is hardly necessary to make any comment on the absurdity of these reasons. The first of them did not exist until the dismissal of Lord Sackville three months ago; and yet, for a year previously, the treaty was before the U. S. Senate, but nothing was done with it because the Senators were afraid of the Irish vote. We had an impression that the boodlers which came to Canada were rather more numerous than the dynamiters who went to the United States, for the former average about ten a week, and the latter hardly two a year. If there is anything political in the use of dynamite, we fail to see it; but the U. S. Senate appears to think there is, and the members of that body are quite welcome to indulge in this delusion. We sincerely hope that the British government will agree to no more treaties of any kind with the Yankees, who use any arrangements which England seeks to make with them for the purpose of insulting her.

AN ATTACK ON BISMARCK.

Prince Bismarck will be seventy four years of age a little less than two months hence, so that he is not likely to trouble the world for many years longer. He is an older man physically than Mr. Gladstone, although younger in years, and he does not possess Mr. Gladstone's active, buoyant disposition. Matters have not been so well with him of late as in the days of his old master, the Emperor William, and he has been the target of many a poisoned arrow from the bow of some literary persons of whom he would make short work if he had the power. The Prince Chancellor can silence the criticisms of the German press, but he has to endure the attacks of the British newspapers, which have been rather frequent of late, and is utterly powerless to retaliate. There is nothing so galling to a despot like Bismarck, as the attacks of a free press. The lampoons of the English newspapers, during his period of Consular and Imperial rule, were more than the first Napoleon could endure, and so much did he feel injured by them, that during the brief interval of peace in 1802-3, he actually brought a suit for libel against a publisher in the English courts. The sight of this great conqueror, the terror of Europe, bringing his grievances before a British jury, as was done in the Peltier case, was certainly very absurd, and shows that his fortitude to endure the attacks of men, whose only weapon was the pen, was not greater than that of Frederick of Prussia, when Voltaire criticized his bad verses.

Prince Bismarck has just been made the subject of a bitter attack in the Contemporary Review, by an anonymous writer, who is believed to be Mr. Stead of the Pall Mall Gazette. The inconvenient and annoying part of the affair is that every word in the article is true, and it is believed to be inspired from a very high source. The particular cause of the present assault is Prince Bismarck's attempt to place his son Count Herbert in the same position which he himself now holds, so that future generations of German Emperors may be led around by the nose by future generations of Bismarck. The brutal treatment of the widowed Empress, the eldest daughter of our Queen, grew out of this episode, as did the Morier affair, which has done so much to discredit the Bismarcks in Great Britain. The writer in the Contemporary accuses the elder Bismarck of attempting to compass the Emperor Frederick's death by bringing him from St. Remo to Berlin, in the depth of winter, in the belief that he would not be able to stand the journey. Count Bismarck is drawn in even less flattering colors than his father, and the young Emperor is treated with scant respect, although with probably as much as he deserves. The impression to be derived from a reading of the article, is that the Imperial Court of Germany is in a bad way, and that the rule of the Bismarcks and the headstrong character of the Emperor, are dangerous factors for Germany, and for the stability of its present system of government. Prince Bismarck is a very great man, but men quite as great as he have come to grief. Prince Metternich, once all-powerful in Europe, the presiding genius of the Congress of Vienna, the originator of the Holy Alliance, had to fly from the Austrian capital, between two days during the revolution of 1848, and seek a refuge in England to save his wretched old head, and if Bismarck should live four or five years longer he may have a similar experience.

MR. LAURIER'S POLICY.

Mr. Laurier's speech, on the passage of the address in answer to the speech from the throne, it is to be presumed, contains all that this alleged leader of the Liberal party has to say against the policy of the government, and all the reasons he has to advance why his own party should be placed in power. He thought the speech exceedingly meagre, but that is a stock accusation of all leaders of oppositions. He was disappointed because no legislative reforms were promised in the interest of the working classes, but it probably did not occur to him that the committee who had been inquiring into their grievances, might have some suggestions of their own to make, in regard to legislation, and that it would be hardly courteous for the government to take the initative in this matter out of their hands. The strictures of Mr. Laurier, on the proposed franchise bill, were wholly unwarranted, because the opposition leader does not know what the terms of the proposed government bill will be. He feared that the government would merely tinker with the act, and declared that, while some of the provinces were clamoring for manhood suffrage, the government would not grant it; but, as a matter of fact, Mr. Laurier knows nothing whatever of the intentions of the government, and probably will not be enlightened on the subject until the amended franchise bill is introduced. Mr. Laurier tried to score a point, by pointing out what he termed the absurdity of the people of Canada going to the antipodes in search of a market for Canadian products, while refusing to adopt any means for securing access to the United States market. This last statement, not to put too fine a point on it, is a ridiculous falsehood. Successive Canadian governments have exhausted every effort to obtain better trade relations with the United States, since the abrogation of the Treaty of 1854, but they have always failed; nor is there any reason to suppose that any advances we may now make to that end, would be successful. If the trade relations, between Canada and the United States, are not satisfactory, it is not the fault of Canada, but of the Americans themselves, who abrogated the old reciprocity treaty, in the hope, that this measure would force us into annexation. The people of the United States export to Australia and New England, from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 worth of goods annually, our exports to the same colonies last year were less than $500,000 in value. Now the people of Canada propose to drive the Yankees out of this trade, and nothing that Mr. Laurier can say, will prevent them from making the attempt.

Mr. Laurier, in default of something more reasonable with which to attack the government, blamed Sir John Macdonald for the shortness of last year's hay crop in some parts of Ontario. He said that farmers in the vicinity of Kingston were selling their cattle for from $10 to $12 each, because they could not buy fodder for them. Sir John, it would appear, should legislate against bad hay weather and bad seasons generally. The Kingston story was promptly denied but this did not prevent Mr. Laurier from going on to accuse the government of increasing the cost of the feed which Canadian farmers give to their cattle, as if Canadian farmers were in the habit of going to the United States for feed for their stock. When an opposition leader has to resort to such weak device to make a case against the government it is quite clear that he is in a very bad way. Mr. Laurier evidently intends to harp on the same old unrestricted reciprocity string with which he amused himself last year, and, no doubt, with as poor results to his party.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The barber's chair in the Globe office, which is called by courtesy an editorial chair, is vacant, Mr. John V. Ellis being in Ottawa. Who will temporarily fill this well worn seat has not transpired, nor is it a matter of any importance. So long as Canada is roundly abused and contrasted unfavorably with the United States the editorial work of the Globe is said to be well done, and the chair is ready to receive any one who has a sufficient stock of detraction of Canada and slander of its people at his disposal. The barber's editorial chair of the Globe will have many occupants before Ellis returns. Next!

It appears that the Crown Prince of Austria did not die of apoplexy, as was first announced, but committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol. This is a singular end for the heir apparent of an Imperial throne, but human nature is a strange compound, and the weariness of satiety will come upon a prince as well as on any other man who has not to toil for his daily bread. The marriage of the Prince was not a happy one, and this may have affected his spirits; but it is idle to look for a motive for an act which is essentially one of insanity.

An individual who was stopping yesterday at the Belmont Hotel, hoaxed a simple-minded Globe reporter into the belief that he was Francis, Earl Dudley, and the Globe published a long interview with this pretended Lord, in which the latter claimed to have estates in Dudley, in London and in Boston, and to have fought at Tel el Kebir, being promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel for his services there. Unfortunately for the truth of the story, Earl Dudley's name is not Francis, but William; he is not twenty-eight years old, as the Globe's man pretends to be, but only twenty-one, so that he is not likely to have been made a lieutenant-colonel at Tel el Kebir, which was fought when he was only fifteen years old. The Sun says that the Globe's lord is a Halifax man named Frank Seabright, who has been working at the Moosehead, N. S. gold mines, and has been varying the monotony of life by getting on a spree.

The New York car strikers have been beaten, as they deserved to be. When the employes of a street railway, not content with refusing to work themselves for the wages offered, undertake to prevent all others from working, and assault and attempt to kill men who are willing to take their places, they naturally lose all public sympathy. We publish to-day some of the sensational incidents of the strike, showing the ruffianly conduct of the mob of strikers who have, for a week past, been attempting to rule two great cities. The only thing that seems to have kept the strike alive so long was the gingerly manner in which the police handled the rioters. The minute it was known that Inspector Williams had given orders to his men to shoot to kill, there was no more trouble.

A bill is now before the Maine legislature to incorporate the Quebec and Maine Railroad Co. It is proposed to construct the road from some point on the boundary line between Maine and Canada, where it would connect with the Quebec Central Railroad running to Quebec, through Maine to the forks in Somerset county. The Quebec Central is subsidized by the Canadian Government and parties interested are engaged in raising capital to build the Maine connection, one agent now being in England for the purpose. The Forks, the Maine terminus of the road, is but 24 miles from Bingham, the future terminus of the Somerset road, and it is proposed to build the connecting link, thus having an all rail line from Quebec to Bangor.

HERE AND THERE.

The officers of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford have stated that the loss by the defalcation of Joseph A. Moore, their Indianapolis agent will not exceed the amount first announced—$500,000. They claim that the responsibility for the non-arrest of Moore rests with the prosecuting officers at Indianapolis and not with the company.

Despatches of an alarming nature have been received from Heidelberg, Germany, where James C. Flood the Californian millionaire is again said to be in a very precarious condition. Similar disconcerting news was received some weeks ago, and his relatives have been in a state of constant anxiety ever since. It is understood that they look at any moment for news of his demise.

Henry D. B. Lefferts, ex-Justice of the Peace and Recorder of New Lefferts, who fled from that city last week after several prominent citizens had been victimized in a "steamless boiler" scheme, has been arrested. He had returned secretly from New York and remained indoors until an officer learned of his arrival. Lefferts was taken before Justice Ford. The charge against him include embezzlement, forgery and obtaining money under false pretences.

Another colossal fraud has been unearthed at Indianapolis. Jacob Green, agent for a large Eastern insurance company, stole $500,000 from his company by methods that must have been discovered had a real check been kept upon him. His plan was to keep back payment made on account of loans by borrowers from the company. He would represent the borrowers as in temporary difficulties and himself as taking a fatherly interest in helping them to pull through. The success of his fraud was due to the unreserved confidence placed in him. When will companies learn that unreserved confidence should not be placed in any man?

The promoters of the movement in favor of smoke abatement will rejoice to hear of the comparative failure of the experiment tried in the House of Commons, London, of sifting the air through layers of cotton wool as it is pumped through the ventilating chambers into the House. Although the atmosphere of the House of Commons compares favorably with the House of Lords, the constant opening and shutting of doors permitted the fog to enter. The members, therefore, will be driven to the conclusion that, if they determine to legislate in a clear atmosphere, they must provide for the prevention of the fog in the whole of London, as well as in the legislative chamber itself.

Ralph W. Morris a seaman on board the U. S. warship Adams which was at Samoa, writes a letter home concerning the conduct of that vessel. After describing the breaking out of the war and the departure of the Adler he says: We also got under way as soon as the Adler and followed her and cleared up the decks for general quarters and cleared ship for action. We arrived at Salafatia astern of the Adler, and our captain, Leary, alled a boat away and sent an officer over with a message intimating that if ohe Adler fired one shot at one of the inatives she would never get back to Fatherland unless the German government sent a wrecking company and had her picked up from the bottom of the ocean.

"The result was the Adler went back to Apia, and we followed and anchored outside of her."

The part of Mott street New York that adjoins Chatham square and a considerable portion of the west side of the latter place were much exercised on Monday because of the celebration of the Chinese New Year. According to history and tradition it was the beginning of the year 5075, and the followers of Confucius had resolved that even in barbarous New York the festivities should be worthy of the occasion. The ceremonies of New Year began of half-past eleven o'clock p. m. on Tuesday. At that hour the customs of China required that all its sons should be arrayed in their best, after having each taken a bath. By the time that this ceremonial was ended the midnight hour had tolled and some firecrackers were discharged in front of the premises of Sam Lee. Incense was burned at the Joss House all day. One of the attractions of the establishment was the opium joint in the rear.

A dashing young man, who is known to Norwalk Conn. people as Benjamin Wellington of New Haven, has made a stir in Norwalk society by deserting his betrothed, a Miss Emma Masterson, the daughter of a wealthy and retired New York stock broker named Frank Masterson, and marrying her pretty French maid. Friday evening Wellington stepped from an express train from South Norwalk and drove to the Masterson residence, and with his betrothed talked freely of the approaching nuptials. At about 10 o'clock he took an affectionate leave and drove away. In an hour later it was discovered that Amelia, the maid, had gone with him, taking all her clothing and leaving a note saying that before another hour had elapsed she would be Wellington's wife. The couple went directly to a clergyman in Stamford and were quietly married. When the facts become generally known a stir in society circles may be expected such as was never before known in Norwalk.

On Wednesday evening a private of "C" company of the West Riding regiment stationed at Halifax ate some canned lobster for tea. About an hour after he was taken suddenly ill and was removed to the hospital. Yesterday morning one of the attendants, on going to his bed, found that he had died during the night The body was much discolored, death being no doubt due to poisoning.

EQUAL TO BLIND TOM.

A Little Negro Boy Who Possesses a Marvelous Memory.

A couple of dozen gentlemen assembled in Parlor L of the Astor house to witness the remarkable performances of a little blind negro boy from Texas, who has attracted a great deal of attention in the southern states by reason of his marvelous quickness in learning words and their uses and performing many remarkable mental feats. He is a little over 3 years of age and has, it is said, a command of over five thousand words.

For an hour or more the little fellow amazed his visitors, answering without an instant's hesitation and apparently deriving the keenest enjoyment from the wonder which his replies aroused. He takes rank with and even surpasses Blind Tom as an untaught wonder, and that the African race should have produced two such prodigies was a subject of comment among those who heard the boy.

The name of this wonder is Oscar Moore, called "Professor Moore" by those having him in charge. He is a little taller than the seat of an ordinary chair, and can walk under a table without stooping. Save that his head is remarkably large and he has no nose, he does not differ in appearance from hundreds of "pickaninnies" to be met throughout the south. He dresses in short skirts, makes mud pies for amusement and can make as much noise as an able bodied man.

In order to bring this midget into sight H. P. N. Hammel, of Austin, Tex., who has him in charge, yesterday placed him on a chair in the middle of a large table. Everybody present was handed a little book containing some thousand or more difficult questions, pieces of poetry and arithmetical tests, which Oscar could rattle off, together with speeches on the tariff, chapters out of the Bible and other things at will.

Mr. Hammel explained that Oscar was born on a farm seven miles from Waco, Tex., Aug. 19, 1885; that both of his parents are uneducated negroes who had been slaves before the war, and that when hardly 1 year of age he learned whole sentences which were spoken in his presence, and first manifested a desire to talk by doing a sum in mental arithmetic which one of his sisters was unable to perform correctly. The boy is said to be perfectly healthy. One of the gentlemen present asked the question:

"How many languages are spoken in the world?"

"Two thousand seven hundred and fifty," came the answer promptly, and then the little fellow clapped his hands and laughed to himself to think how smart he was.

"Where is the largest bell in the world and how much does it weigh?" asked another.

"Moscow, Russia. How much does it weigh? 432,000 pounds."

"Which is the highest mountain in the United States?"

"Mount St. Elias, in the Rocky mountains."

"How high is it?"

"Seventeen thousand eight hundred and fifty feet."

"Now, Oscar, sing a song," said Mr. Hammel. Then the little fellow asked what kind of a song and Mr. Hammel said the gentleman wanted a song about himself. Thereupon he climbed down from his seat and sang a little song descriptive of himself. Oscar joined in the applause which greeted this performance and then made his great speech upon the tariff, which consisted of about five hundred words, and was fully as good as many of those delivered in congress over the Mills bill.—New York World.

Women in the Dentist's Chair.

Said an Albany dentist recently: "Women are my best customers. I think that two-thirds of the persons I operate on are ladies, and they stand the work fully as well as, if not better than, men. I presume it is because they feel that they must have it done, because nothing makes a woman look homelier than decayed or unclean teeth. You know a gentleman's mustache will cover his teeth so that nobody will notice their appearance, but a lady has not this advantage, so she feels in duty bound to take care of her teeth in order to preserve her beauty. When she gets into the chair she has determination and will power that no pain can overcome."—Albany Journal.

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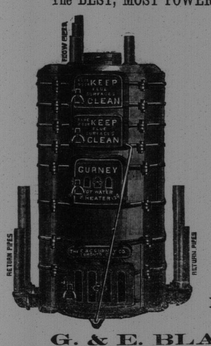

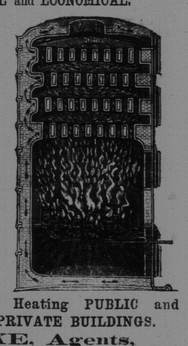

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