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D. G. SMITH, - - Chatham, N. B.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - - JANUARY 8, 1891.

Maritime Shipping.

From the shipping returns of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, it is shown that 4,000 vessels are registered in the three provinces, having a tonnage of 700,486, and that there has been a decrease in the past year of 8,166 tons ; Of the 4,000 vessels, New Brunswick owns 932, and 210,916 tons, Nova Scotia 2,784 of 464,367 tons, and Prince Edward Island, 284 of 25,203 tons. The vessels registered in the different ports of New Brunswick at the close of 1890 were as follows:—

	No.	Tons.
St. John,	529	176,982
Moncton,	13	2,625
Dorchester,	16	10,176
Sackville,	10	2,048
Richibucto,	18	4,382
Chatham,	195	10,468
St. Andrews,	151	4,235

There are eighty-two vessels and 8,110 tons less shipping owned in New Brunswick than at the close of 1889, and we have less tonnage than at any time since confederation.

"Candidates," Etc.

"Another Liberal," whose letter appears in this number of the ADVANCE causes us to give a little attention to the matter on which a writer in the *Advocate* has been favoring the public with his views for some time past. If the *Advocate's* "Liberal" is a person of the position in the party that "Another Liberal" indicates, we have been as much mistaken in his identity as we are surprised at the political company he has chosen. We were led to suppose that he was a certain individual living in Newcastle whose hand is against his fellow-creatures generally. In referring to him on 25th, therefore, we said, "as it is Christmas times, we let our pity go out to the writer, which is a more charitable holiday feeling than the contempt in which the community generally holds him all the year round." We now say that as "Liberal" is not the person referred to, we withdraw the contempt part of our remarks, so far as the community is concerned, for he poses as an honest and conscientious man. We may remark, however, that conscience is often mistaken for the promptings and temptations of social or business interests, and the record of man's weakness in pandering to these is sometimes marred by apostacies much more despicable than even "Liberal's" evident enlistment in the conservative secret service. "Liberal" has been induced, for some reason which is not in accord with the principles that govern fair-minded and honest men, to misrepresent what the ADVANCE has said. After building up a baseless fabric, into which he has had the impertinence to place the ADVANCE and its editor and a "firm" created by his diseased imagination, he proceeds to excitedly represent it as belonging to the ADVANCE, and makes it a justification for ill-mannered interrogatories in the name of the Liberal party. He may be the person described by "another Liberal", or some other valiant bearer of false witness, who lies, in the name of the Liberal party, behind the conservative hedge supplied by the *Advocate*, and shoots at more honorable men. Whoever he is, however, we believe he will have little sympathy amongst the people of Northumberland in so palpably seeking to air his too evident personal enemity against both the ADVANCE and the gentleman whose name he uses with a freedom that at once proclaims the intensity of his animus and the quality of his culture. The little editorial in the ADVANCE of 11th ult., which has been the subject of this writer's tirades in the *Advocate*, may not have been read by many who now wonder what all the fuss made by "Liberal" is about. We, therefore, reproduce it in its entirity, as follows:—

"And, now, the St. John *Gazette* through the medium of its Ottawa telegraphist, settles it as follows, under date of 6th Inst.—

It is authoritatively learned that the Hon. Michael Adams will oppose the Hon. Peter Mitchell in Northumberland at the next general election.

"But the 'authoritative' telegrapher must learn that the scope of the people's choice is to be widenest, for, on the same date, a local conservative organ declared that Mr. Adams or two other gentlemen, whose names it mentioned, 'or some other man' would be the conservative candidate. These conservative wire-pullers are very much worried, just now, over the question of Northumberland's candidates for Ottawa in the next election, but we hope the liberals of the county will not allow themselves to be hood-winked by them. *The game now is to deceive the liberal voters by making them believe that there is some understanding between leading men of the party and leading conservatives in reference to the next election. Certain so-called liberals are, perhaps, more to blame than the conservative wire-pullers for such report being believed ; for, having doubts of their own integrity* in such matters, they are ready to believe the first rumors set afloat concerning others. Our information is that there will be no election this winter, and our advice to our friends of the liberal party is that they keep their own counsel and be careful *not to permit themselves to be betrayed into the trap that is being craftily constructed for them out of all these election rumors and stories about their leading men going over to the conservative party, etc.* There never was a time when the liberals of Northumberland were stronger than they are to-day. It is true that a few who once claimed to belong to the party, have done their best, for personal reasons, to weaken it, but, on the other hand, the so-called conservative party is broken up into several hostile camps, and it may be said that there is no such party. The trouble with them is that they have too many leaders and too few followers. They have not, however, a man who has shown capacity to lead anywhere but to defeat, and when these aspiring gentlemen are so presumptuous as to indicate that the liberals of the County are ranging themselves under their banners, they ought to be snubbed. So far as the ADVANCE is concerned it proposes to stand by the liberals of the County as in the past. When an election is in sight—which isn't just yet—it will have something to say about candidates, and feels *that the liberals of Northumberland will have more sense than to be hoodwinked by either straight conservatives or mugwumps.* Northumberland is a liberal county and, in the next House of Commons, ought to be represented by a resident, independent liberal."

We have italicised certain portions of the article quoted, which were intended for the class of liberals who are as easily hoodwinked and played upon, as "Liberal" has been. We could not, however, save *him* from following his suicidal tendencies. If he ever was a liberal, it is evident that he has turned apostate, with as easy facility as if it were not the first time he had done so. It is better that he should do the work of his present allies in their own organ, for he is in congenial company and honest liberals are well rid of him. There was not a line in the article, as everyone can see, to justify the assertion of "Liberal" that we said it was the party's intention to throw Mr. Mitchell over. The ADVANCE article was altogether advisory. It did not profess to speak in the name of the party, but only to the party. It stated what the ADVANCE'S views were of conservative tactics, expressed a certain hope as to the course liberals in the county would take, its belief in their strength as a party, but that certain of them were foolishily playing into their opponents' hands, referred to conservative divisions and presumptions, said it proposed to stand, as usual, by the liberals, that it would have something to say, by and bye, about candidates, expressed the conviction that the liberals would not be hoodwinked by either straight or mugwump conservatives and said it felt Northumberland ought to be represented by a resident independent liberal.

It will be observed that we did not intimate, by as much as a syllable, what the intention of the liberal party was in regard to Mr. Mitchell, nor did we declare, even indirectly, much less "in trumpet tones!" that the future policy of the party was to elect an independent liberal. We did not speak for the party at all. We had no authority to do so. How could we, when we knew the once strong party organization had really got into the hands of mutineers and that it was like a ship whose officers realised their danger and were only waiting to get within appealing distance of the authorities. We spoke simply for the ADVANCE, and only suggested or hoped that the party would do certain things. "Liberal", however, assumes that the ADVANCE has said what it did not say, and goes into hysterics, as follows:—

There are many other Liberals in the County equally interested with me and equally indignant at the assumption of the Editor of the *Advance* and his Independent allies to speak and act for the whole party without consultation with the leaders thereof. The *Advance* in its last issue states 'that we threw out the suggestion of a resident Independent Liberal for what it was worth.' He should have gone further. I asked him to go further and tell the Electors who his Independent Liberal is, what he is worth, and let the Liberals weigh the question both of his personality and his worth in the scales of their intelligence.

We again humbly submit that we spoke for no party or allies. We have not acted in the matter at all, even for the ADVANCE, to say nothing of the Liberal party and its leaders. Such being the fact it seems very silly for "Liberal" to get behind the *Advocate* hedge and from that position yell for us to resolve the ADVANCE into a liberal convention and give him and his fellow-moonlighters a candidate to shoot at. Besides, Mr. "Liberal" forgets that he had, himself, indicated who the candidate was and attacked him in true "Jack-the-Ripper" style, feeling safe in doing so, no doubt, for we are quite sure no self-respecting man would retort in kind upon him, whether he were in his chosen ambush, or fighting in the open field like a man.

"Liberal" appears to wish that people should particularly note that he is a very sincere and thorough-going person. If he were one of that class we should never have heard of him from behind his chosen hedge. What is he, however. Let us see. He had the ADVANCE before him and read—

"Northumberland is a Liberal County and in the next House of Commons ought to be represented by a resident independent liberal."

But this is what he represented the ADVANCE as saying, in his letter to the *Advocate*:—

"It was the intention of *the Liberal party* of this county to throw off its allegiance to the Hon. P. Mitchell * * * and it declared the future policy of the party, in trumpet tones, to be that an independent liberal would be elected by the party at the next election."

It is possible, of course, that he doesn't understand the language. He does not write like an ignorant person, however, and those who read his misrepresentation of what we published, will not find in it much regard for truth or honorable treatment, such as "one of the leaders of the Liberal party" has a right to expect. It will be observed that he professed to quote from the ADVANCE and, in doing so, affixed quotation marks to an invention of his own that was never in this paper at all. All that the ADVANCE took the liberty to do was express its own opinion that a resident independent liberal should represent the county. We believe there are several thousand such men and at least a score amongst them from whom a candidate might be chosen. We said nothing to indicate who should be so chosen. That we considered to be the business of the independent liberals, when the time came for them—not the ADVANCE—to make a choice. What justification was there, then, for "Liberal's" ill-mannered attack upon the gentleman who represented the county so creditably from 1878 to 1882? None. But he manufactured one by misrepresenting and misquoting the ADVANCE. That is a favorite device of such persons, and as he felt quite assured that his identity was safe from disclosure, he addressed himself to the task with all the recklessness that his apostate nature and sense of concealment and irresponsibility could inspire. This masked Liberal of the *Advocate*, from behind his chosen hedge, proclaims:—

"I speak with some authority and knowledge when I state that the Liberals of the county do not want Snowball."

This is—be it remembered—the very modest, gentlemanly and truthfull party who incorrectly states the ADVANCE spoke for the Liberal party. Nobody referred to Mr. Snowball, but, with what less vulgar people than "Liberal" would consider boorish insolence, he continues his attack upon that gentleman-

"There are enough of the disgusted amongst the ranks to make his defeat—if he runs—an assured fact."

Then he proceeds to state it as "an open secret amongst us" [The fellows behind the hedge with "Liberal," no doubt] that when Mr. Snowball was elected in 1878 he offered his services to the conservative leader in the province on condition that the Dominion government patronage should be placed in his hands. He also says Mr. Snowball invariably sacrificed his public duties when they conflicted with his business interests, was absent a portion of one session [How delightfully ambiguous!] and was or present in his place in parliament during another session in time to draw his mileage and sessional allowance, and this veracious and highly respectable "Liberal" winds up his reference to the "Liberal" ball by saying his acts "have been sufficient to disgust all decent Liberals," and declaring that the party "must be a candidate of the and past political acts in whose character being suspected acts place him above of being an intriguer who would sacrifice consistency, party and honor." The above gratuitous assault upon one who stands so high in the esteem of the people of Northumberland as does the object of "Liberals" vindictiveness, may, in that person's estimation, be "fair, honest and open criticism," but we think it will awaken a feeling of resentment amongst thousands of sturdy men in the county, who look upon it as an unprovoked attack in the dark by an enemy of true liberalism and manliness. Every line of it proclaims the malignity of the writer who, we venture to state, lacks the pluck to say half as much before any audience in the county save one comprising the little coterie we all know so well, and of which he is evidently one of the most blatant, when he is farthest from those he delights in slandering, but has the hyprocisy to meet and greet as if he were their personal and political friend. When a man of such prominence in the Liberal party as "Another Liberal" describes, deliberately writes such misstatements as we have referred to, and sends them for publication to the conservative organ in the County, is it any wonder that he and others have succeeded, by whispering political slanders all over the community, in undermining the party confidence which should exist? It is because such recreants are permitted to enjoy the confidence of party leaders and are, in fact, counted amongst them, that many honorable, independent and disinterested men go to the party councils from a sense of duty, but almost impelled by self-respect, to stay away. A follow-worker with the *Advocate's* "Liberal" published, in the same paper, last spring, a number of slanders against a prominent member of the Liberal party, amongst them being the plain statement that the gentleman referred to had applied for membership in the Liberal Conservative Club at Newcastle. The Liberal assailed took the ground that if the statement were true he ought to be expelled from the party's councils, but if false, the man who published it should be similarly dealt with. Although a demand for investigation, on this basis was formally made upon the County Liberal Association, it was suppressed at the annual meeting until the gentleman assailed made enquiries about it. No committee was appointed to deal with it, nor has any action been taken in reference to it. The difficulty seems to be that certain prominent men in the party encouraged the circulation of the slander, but finding that it was chased home very near to them and proved to be entirely unfounded, they preferred to let it remain uninvestigated by the Association in the hope that they might make such use of it as occasion required. This is another illustration of the character and calibre of gentlemen who have a horror of "Independent Liberals." So far as the ADVANCE is concerned it prefers them to the *Advocate*. "Liberals." We believe that two-thirds of the electors of the County think as the ADVANCE does in the matter. They are tired of a lot of wire-pullers who organise themselves under high-sounding party names for the purpose of promoting their individual interests. On the one hand, we see a band with the purpose of promoting the election of one man as its rallying inspiration, and, against this, another whose whole purpose is to prevent a certain man from being elected; still another without sufficient self-respect, pluck or sense of justice to purge itself of men who are either the emissaries of the opposite party, or the unjustifiable assailants of those who hold the highest position in the County in their own. We feel like standing out from all these and taking a place amongst those who have self-respect and the interests of the people at heart. It is just possible that there are no independent liberals—that there are only conservatives, mugwumps and *Advocate* "Liberals." If so, we are very much mistaken. We prefer, however, to believe in the signs of the times, and to think that it is "the other fellows" who are reckoning without knowledge.

Politics and Politicians.

Everything, from the appointment of a hog-reeve to a murder is "gathered in" by papers of a certain class and ground into political capital. The *Transcript* notes a case in point as follows:—

"Malignant pursuit of political opponents was ever characteristic of the Tuinea newspaper; but its last effort to fasten some sort of a responsibility upon Attorney-General Blair in connection with the alleged murder at Belledune, has not merely excited ridicule but earned the well merited contempt of right thinking people."

It is really pitiful to find some of the city dailies publishing long editorials for the purpose of making capital against the provincial government, because of the appointment of a certain gentleman to the office of Registrar of Deeds in Kings county. The matter could not be more seriously treated if it were a foreign invasion or a civil war. In the county where the appointment is made, and amongst the people who are alone concerned, there does not seem to be any excitement whatever over it. The Record—the only paper published in the county says:

G. R. Pugsley, Esq., has been appointed registrar of deeds for Kings county. We have every reason to believe that Mr. Pugsley's appointment will meet with favor, and congratulate him on his appointment to so important and lucrative an office.

As there were thirty or forty applicants for the position it is natural that all who didn't get it are not as well pleased as the gentleman who did, but it is only a very "small potato" matter for big dailies to set up a cry about.

The Westmorland County Convention to nominate candidates to run at the approaching election in that constituency, in the interest of the Local Government, is summoned to meet on Monday next, 12th inst. in Moncton. Referring to opposition e[illegible] plaints because the election was not b[illegible] on as soon as Messrs. Stevens and [illegible] were forced by the disclosure [illegible] them to resign, the *Transcript* says:—

"The election will be he[illegible] determined months ago [illegible] hold it—viz. upon the new voters' lists. The opposition is waiting anxiously for [illegible] the issue of the writs, we are told, [illegible] the current rumor is that the opposition [illegible] are, so far, undetermined whether [illegible] weather is too cold or not for their candidates to run!"

"Dismissals and appointments" seem to be the politics [illegible] of a good many people, and, judging [illegible] om what we read, they are at the bottom [illegible] of the alleged political principles of a [illegible] many newspapers. As a rule, there are about a hundred candidates for every [illegible]ce at the disposal of the government—either federal or local—and it is always "friends" who seek appointment. Experience, however, shows that fully fifty per cent. of these friends lose their friendly interest as soon as the appointment is made, while it does not always follow that the appointee's allegiance is at all strengthed by the favor conferred upon him. It seems quite in order for individuals, as well as newspapers, to press their candidate upon the government with all the ardor and influence possible, but it seems a verry small and silly business for either the one or the other to set up the howls over such matters that we are hearing of in certain quarters. As for dismissals, it seems wrong, in principle to make them for political reasons, but those who are most noted for political success have generally acted upon the doctrine that the victors own the spoils. The requirments of our political organizations and the conditions of party success, therefore, demand that only those who attend strictly to their official duties and are, at least, not unfriendly to the administrations under which they serve should be permitted to remain in government employ, or in offices at the disposal of the government.

The ways of politicians are, to many people, past finding out, but the wayfaring man, though a fool in other respects, may, if he keepeth his eye peeled, not err therein. Certain Intercolonial Railway employees, determined, not long since, to present Hon. Mr. Adams with a fur coat. The determination may have been the outcome of spontaneous love and gratitude and the high appreciation which the hon. gentleman's winning ways are calculated to create in the ordinary human breast, or there may have been a mixture of those elements and others which are the outcome of a realization that it is no harm to keep on the right side of "the power behind the throne." However this may be, we were assured that there was no politics in it. Of course not. A few friends were making a presentation to a gentleman in his private capacity, and that was all. That was the reality. It could not be otherwise, for Liberals and Tories, alike, were bidden to the love-feast. It was, of course, only a matter of convenience that the presentation took place in the rooms of the Liberal-Conservative Club at Newcastle. "Why", said a Liberal, who was one of the happy company, "if it had been in the Masonic Hall, it wouldn't make a mason of me, would it?" Poor simple soul! Well, we know what the alleged reality was in Newcastle. It was well-conceived and pleasantly carried out, but the genial, and ingenuous recipient of the railway men's love-token, must now be pained and surprised to learn than the innocent holiday remembrance of his personal friends has actually, by some unfortunate means, been entirely misunderstood in the capital of the Dominion, as the following from the Ottawa *Citizen* shows:—

"The Hon. Michael Adams, of Newcastle, N. B., ex-commissioner of Crown Lands in that province, has just been the recipient of a highly eulogistic address, accompanied by a testimonial in the shape of a magnificent beaver-skin coat, from the Liberal-Conservative Association of the county of Northumberland, N. B. After Mr. Adams had delivered an eloquent reply, the party adjourned, to the "Mitchell Arms," where a number of toasts were proposed and drunk in cold water. Amongst these was the toast of 'Sir John Macdonald,' and Mr. Adams being called upon to reply, exceeded even his well-known wit and eloquence in doing so. Several other gentlemen also replied to the toast, and excelled each other in their laudation of Canada's Chief, one gentleman, who proclaimed himself a "Grit" praying that Sir John might long be spared to his country. It is now well understood that Mr. Adams will be the Conservative bannerbearer at the next election against the Hon. Peter Mitchell, the present member, and with undoubted prospects of success."

Can it be that our friends of the I. C. R. service have been misleading our trustful dispenser of Dominion patronage? Affable trackmaster McLellan, who presided at the presentation and equally genial engineer Coggon, of newspaper fame, and their fellow-committeemen, leaders of a new club that is to put the noses all the other contending conservative factions of the county out of joint? or is the new Conservative County Club of the *Citizen* but a child of the mind, a false creation proceeding from the feed-oppressed brain of some surfeited guest of the "Mitchell Arms?" If the conservative headquarters of the County of Northumberland are on the I. C. R. and its managers the gentlemen who made a professedly non-political presentation to Mr. Adams, the mugwumps and other kindred organizations might as well go out of the business. We cannot, however, believe that our railway friends are the County Conservative Association. We prefer to think that they did not intend to have their little presentation and address and supper represented at Ottawa as a political demonstration against Mr. Mitchell, although it would no doubt be interesting to them, as well as to many others, to know just how the political nigger managed to so conceal himself in their woodpile.

Playing with Edge-Tools.

[New York Herald Correspondence.]

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 2, 1891.—I understand that the British Minister at Washington received a few days ago Mr. Blaine's long heralded note, declining the latest proposal of Lord Salisbury to refer the Behring Sea question to arbitration.

The note is said to be couched in such terms as to dissuade the British government from renewing its efforts for a settlement or arrangement prior to the opening of the next sealing season, and the government of the United States will therefore be left to devise its own measures for forwarding or protecting its interests comformably to its own views of the situation.

The representatives of the British Columbian sealers have been officially informed, in reply to their latest inquiries, that their constituents may proceed with their arrangements for the approaching season in full confidence that an adequate imperial naval force will be on the ground to extend to them full protection in the lawful pursuit of their calling.

This information is based on personal assurances given by Lord Salisbury to Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner at London, and to Sir John Thompson, Canadian Minister of Justice, last autumn and officially renewed since then by despatches from the Colonial Office to the Governor General.

Beyond the fact that the number and strength of the vessels on the Pacific station will be materially augmented with a view to any forcible measures in contemplation by Mr. Blaine, it is impossible to obtain at present any information respecting the arrangement to be made by the Admiralty for the protection of British vessels and seal fishers in Behring Sea. The reports of the naval attache to the Legation at Washington will, it is supposed, be utilized by the Admiralty in determining the strength and composition of the addition to be made to the naval force in the North Pacific.

Whatever is done by the naval administration is to be regarded, however, as merely precautionary, there being not the slightest expectation here or at London that the American government means to attack any British sealing vessel outside the territorial waters of Alaska after its repeated rejection of the overtures of the British government for a friendly and fair adjudication of the several points at issue. The fact that the government of the United States has taken no notice of the active and notorious participation of its present lessees of the Pribylov Islands in the marine sealing prosecuted by British vessels and hunters from Victoria last summer, is regarded as one of many indications that Mr. Blaine is conducting his side of the negotiations at Washington with other views than the preservation of the fur seal and the regulation of the seal fishery.

Some curiosity is felt respecting the use he intends to make of a set of instantaneous photographs, taken at the Seal Islands by officers of the revenue cutter Rush, before the arrival of the main body of the seals and while only the advanced guard of bull seals were stretched upon the rookeries awaiting the arrival of the cows, yearlings and bachelors. It would surprise nobody here to find these photographs lithographed in a Congressional Blue Book to prove the awful destruction wrought upon Uncle Sam's seal property by those beastly Canadian poachers.

LORD SALISBURY'S WARNING.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1891.

A shadow falls upon the message that the President is understood to be penning for Congress on the Behring Sea question.

He has in his possession, as a part of the State Department brief or "precis" of the case, a minute by Mr. Blaine to the effect that Lord Salisbury has caused it to be confidentially made known to him that in the existing position of the case Her Majesty's government could not permit a single British sealing vessel to be searched or seized in Behring Sea, beyond the admitted territorial jurisdiction of the United States, without an immediate and forcible resistance to such a proceeding.

If the President withholds this positive intimation from the knowledge of Congress, he will find himself in an unenviable position should it become known next summer that he had procured protective seal legislation on a deceptive or misleading statement of the present situation. Should he now communicate his knowledge to Congress, it is not to be expected that Congress would content itself with voting measures calculated simply to provoke a conflict of arms without at the same time arranging for a full and vigorous prosecution of the war so invited.

But to enter upon a course of war legislation without appropriate action by Congress upon the several British proposals for a mixed commission to devise a system of international protection of the seal fishery and for an impartial arbitration of the entire controvery would be a course most unlikely for Congress to pursue.

FOR ANTI-BRITISH VOTERS.

President Harrison, it is claimed, does not wish for a British war, but only for an anti-British agitation to work for his own re-election. And his delay in going on with his plans for such an agitation is due to the difficulty he finds in making Congress the unwilling instrument of his personal motives. He expected Mr. Blaine to bring out a strong Russian demonstration against Behring Sea sealing by British vessels, instead of which Mr. Blaine has only succeeded in paving the way for a diplomatic controversy with nearly all Europe over the international character of Behring Sea.

At this moment Mr. Blaine is the laughing stock of every foreign diplomat at Washington with enough command of English to read his published notes to Sir Julian Pauncefote and the ridiculing comments of the American press upon them.

It is understood in official and diplomatic circles that the report from Ottawa is true that the note of Mr. Blaine rejecting the Salisbury proposal for Behring Sea arbitration was delivered to Sir Julian Pauncefote several days ago.

This note, together with the accompanying papers, it was said at the State Department on Monday last, was then ready for the action of the President, and it was confidently believed that the document would be sent to Congress immediately. Unless the President's delay in communicating the correspondence to Congress is due to the holidays, it must be charged to difficulties inherent in the task that the President has taken upon himself.

It is necessary for him to explain to Congress in a manner that will bear the strain of popular opinion and the searching analysis of the independent press why he has rejected the tender of arbitration and invited Great Britain to a trial of hostile strength or endurance over a maritime jurisdiction that Mr. Blaine has not yet succeeded in placing upon any indisputable ground.

However bellicose President Harrison may be in his own person he can assail the British Government with nothing more forcible than paper pellets from the State Department unless Congress shall appropriate money for more warlike missiles and authorize their employment in the manner contemplated at the White House.

In advising Congress to make an effective grant of money and authority for war purposes President Harrison will encounter a very material obstacle.

He will not be able to inform Congress that he has obtained the promise from Russia of the co-operation of a single armed vessel or a single seaman or rouble, to be used in the suppression of British sealing in Behring Sea, although nearly, if not quite, one-half of the seals which the President proposes to place under the military protection of the United States are Russian property traversing the high seas to and from the Russian rookeries in Behring Sea, not greatly distant from our own seal islands.

The Russian seals are indistinguishable from our own and swim with them indiscriminately over a great part of the area within which marine sealing is prosecuted in Behring Sea. The Russian government has participated in the various abortive attempts made at an international regulation of the seal fishery, but has failed to lift a little finger in aid of Mr. Blaine's herculean efforts to regulate the fishery by his own authority and according to his own notions. This coldness of Russia, as the President perceives, must have a cooling effect upon Congress when the representatives of the people are invited to challenge Great Britain to single combat largely in defence of Russian rights and interests.

Mothers!

Castoria is recommended by physicians, for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothe, the child and gives it refreshing sleep. Castoria is the children's panacea—the mother's friend, 35 doses, 35 cents.

The Story of Bismarck's Fall.

A profound sensation was caused all over Europe the second day of the new year by the following story, published, and guaranteed to be authentic, by the London *Times:*

"France now begins, for the first time, to understand the cause of Bismarck's fall, and the circumstances, unknown till of late, which accompanied it. All these revelations are such that the ex-chancellor's bitterest enemies hardly venture to discuss what a shadow he cast in his descent from power over the brilliant, the iron, rule of Bismarck.

"He had, of late, been an obstacle, an embarrassment and a cause of irritation to everybody, and a constant difficulty in the despatch of public affairs.

"Latterly he had seen none of the ministers, of whom he was the chief, had listened to none of their objections, and gave positive and definite orders, as if the opinions of his associates in the government were of no value. He was almost inaccessible, and received those only whom his caprice invited round him.

"He tolerated no objections, listened with a condescending smile, which condemned beforehand the ideas submitted to him by his young master, the Emperor. He even ceased, really, to work, while complaining bitterly if the slightest decision was come to without consulting him, and yet professed himself overwhelmed with labor whenever documents were sent to him to sign.

"He had become a terror to all who were obliged to come near him. Nobody ventured to contradict him ; even Emperor William II. saw him only occasionally, because his majesty was afraid of disturbing or irritating him.

"At last the moment came when his pupil—now his master—confronted the fact that he was not master, but only chief servant.

"The long restrained imperial discontent broke into open quarrel on a minor question, and poured forth in such a torrent that the chancellor, taken by surprise and disconcerted, suddenly said: 'Then I can only offer your majesty my resignation.'"

"The Emperor was silent, and Bismarck withdrew. Two hours afterwards, the resignation not having arrived, the Emperor sent an aide-de-camp. The chancellor greeted him very affably, being convinced that the Emperor wished him to reconsider his idea of resignation : but to Bismarck's horror and surprise, the aide-de-camp had been sent to demand his written resignation.

"The prince, very uneasy, made the lame excuse of not having yet drawn it up, and deferred the matter till the morrow.

"Next morning the aide-de-camp reappeared. This time Bismarck was calmer, but again made the same excuse, saying that before preparing a written resignation he was bound to pay a visit. Accordingly he did pay a visit, which, incredible as it may appear, we can vouch for was to the Empress Frederick.

"Yes, in a panic at his fall, this man who, but the day before, had been the great chancellor, now stooped before her whom he had so long humbled, and explained the danger to the empire involved in his fall and the fatal consequences which the young Emperor risked in this overturning of the founder of the empire. He begged Her Majesty to intervene and prevent the disaster to Germany, and the remorse that her sovereign would feel at this unmerited humiliation of his most faithful servant.

"The Empress heard him out. She saw humiliating himself before her, the man who had hated implacably her husband and herself, and who had sown distrust between father and son. No doubt she enjoyed the spectacle of seeing at her feet this bitter enemy, now dismissed by the verry son whom he had reckoned on making his tool again, and in a single sentence, becoming an empress, a mother and a woman, she returned to this cringing diplomat all the insults he had cast upon her. 'I much regret being quite powerless. I should have been extremely glad to intercede with my husband in your favor, but you so employed all your power in estranging his heart from us, making his mind foreign to mine, that I can only witness your fall without being able to ward it off. When you are no longer there, my son will perhaps draw nearer to me, but then it will be too late for me to help you.'

"The prince withdrew with downcast head, and returning home, found the aide-de-camp, who, for the fourth time, had come for his resignation, which the fallen statesmen handed to him."

There is a lesson in the above recital of facts for all men who are tempted by political success to assume that they are masters, instead of servants. Bismarck was, undoubtedly, a great man, and had done great service to his country, but how easily was he pushed aside and how little has the world missed his guiding hand in the affairs of one of the greatest nations of the earth. Our little great men in Canada—even in New Brunswick—may learn the lesson, from Bismarck's experience, that they are, after all, not essential to either their country or party's existence.

Save the Babies.

Infant mortality is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent., or nearly one quarter, die before they reach one year: thirty-seven per cent., or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen.

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. All the drops, tinctures and syrups sold for children's complaints are composed principally of opium or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupefy, retard circulation, and lead to congestions, sickness, death.

Castoria operates exactly the reverse. It causes the blood to circulate properly, opens the pores of the skin and allays fevers. Then the child sleeps. He gets well. This is the way Castoria acts.

"Castoria is the best medicine for children. I recommend it.

Perth Amboy, N. J. DR. W. H. HUBBARD

"I use Castoria in my practice. It should be given at the commencement of all children's ailments, and will cure them immediately, or render their course more mild.

Lima, Ohio. DR. J. J. MURPHY.

BRIDGE NOTICE!

SEALED TENDERS, marked "Tenders for Victoria Bridge," will be received at the Department of Public Works, Fredericton, until Tuesday, 20th day of January next, at noon, for rebuilding the Victoria Bridge over Black River,