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OFFICE OF JORDAN, MARSH & CO., Boston, Oct. 1, 1895.

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(Signed) S. E. STEVENS.

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Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - APRIL 2, 1896.

Great and Lesser Britain.

Faith in the idea that the solid good sense of the Anglo-Saxon race is fairly retained by our neighbors of the United States, notwithstanding the late blustering attitude of many of their public men, led by their President, is fairly maintained by reason of the admonitions addressed to Yankee jingoes from home quarters, other than political. The business men of the country have deprecated the jingoism of the Executive in no uncertain terms, and it is creditable to the majority of their leading journals that they have endeavored to disabuse the national mind of fallacies respecting the United States, as its uninformed people imagine it to be, and made them see it as the rest of the world knows it to be. This has led to a decided modification of the bluster and brag to which we were treated a few months ago, and our neighbors are evidently learning that, after all, they are not very big potatoes as a fighting power, when considered in connection with a possible opponent of England's established prowess. They are also learning how much they really owe, not only to recent British patience and forbearance at the time of their petulant and childish threats over the Venezuelan question, but also to the civilizing and creative influences of British enterprise, protection, law, literature and every thing that has constituted nation-building in the past. The Chicago Interior truly says:—

"Our liberties, our law, our literature, our learning, our enterprising spirit, the land we stand upon was won for us by England. Wolfe won for us, on the Heights of Abraham, every foot of land between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi. But for that most decisive victory this would now be an appanage of France and we would not be here at all. Mexico, with its peculiar Spanish and Indian population, would now extend up to Alaska. Do we hate England on account of Blackstone's commentaries, Shakespeare, Walter Scott, Robby Burns, Tennyson, or because she stuck to Napoleon, the butcher of Europe, sparing neither blood nor money till she stopped him? By the way, where would Germany be but for England? What made the difference between Jena and Waterloo? Emperor William hates England. Where would he be but for Wellington?"

These are a few of many suggestions that might influence the sober after-thought of the people, and while even the President of the great republic may fulminate against Great Britain for the purpose of winning the votes of the foreign element, the traditions of the race may be depended upon to keep the heart of the descendents of the old stock right, and make them sensible of the fact that the two nations are too nearly related and ought to be too much interested in maintaining their race as the dominant one of the earth to waste their energies in quarrelling with each other.

The Tom-Tom and Effigy Policy.

No candid Canadian can doubt, on the one hand, the sincerity of the Government's desire to effect a just and constitutional settlement of the Manitoba School difficulty, or, on the other, the determination of Mr. Laurier and his allies to prevent such settlement, until, at least, he has made every possible use of it to assist him in getting into power at Ottawa. The behaviour of Mr. Laurier's sympathisers at Winnipeg the other day, on the occasion of the opening of the negotiations between representatives of the Dominion and Manitoba governments, indicates the spirit in which they think it is right to receive those who go amongst them in the interest of peace and harmony. Mr. Laurier's organs announced beforehand, with evident satisfaction, that a public demonstration was being organized for the occasion. At such a time, when members of the respective governments were meeting each other for the purpose of considering a question of such far-reaching importance to the whole of Canada, few communities would, we think, so forget the code of hospitality, to say nothing of the high public position of the visiting commissioners, as to take deliberate steps to insult them, but that is what Mr. Laurier's Winnipeg sympathisers did. A despatch from that city says:—

To-night the national schools parade and demonstration formed on city hall square and several hundreds, headed by a band paraded the principal streets to the parliament buildings in a downpour of rain. The crowd carried an effigy labelled "Remedial Bill," also transparencies condemning the Manitoba members who had voted for the coercion measure. Arriving at parliament building there was nearly a riot. A number of citizens attempted to prevent the burning of the effigy and one of these citizens produced a rifle and declared he would fire. However, cooler heads then came on the scene and the leaders of the demonstration were urged to retire after giving a cheer for Joe Martin, Greenway, Laurier and the Queen. Members of the Greenway government disavow any connection with the hostile demonstration and have informed Dominion envoys that they much regret its occurrence.

Having encouraged the demonstration beforehand, it appears the real inspirers of the studied insult were forced to at least a pretence of disavowal of it. We have no doubt that Mr. Laurier will also deprecate it, although its leaders are, doubtless, the kind of persons he will favorably remember, as he has Mr. Ernest Pacaud, Mr. Israel Tarte and other gentlemen whose close personal relationships with him are significent facts which cause clean and upright public men to suspect that there are two sides to his political character. It is not by the beating of tom-toms and the burning of effigies at Winnipeg, or obstructive tactics in parliament at Ottawa that the Manitoba School question will be satisfactorily settled, and Mr. Laurier will learn, when the knowledge will not benefit him, that the people fully understand his tactics and will hold him responsible therefor at the proper time.

DOMINION ELECTIONS are said to be down for June 11th. In this County it is believed that Mr. Robinson, M. P. will again be chosen as the Liberal-Conservative candidate. There are several gentlemen talked of on the other side, some favoring the nomination of Mr. Mitchell, others Mr. Burchill, while Messrs. W. S. Loggie, Jas. Brown and others have their adherents. Mr. Laurier has succeeded in alienating many of his former adherents by his peculiar tactics in connection with the Manitoba School question, and there is, on that account, a hesitancy on the part of good men to sacrifice themselves in his interest just now.

THE SENATE has adjourned until the 7th inst. as the gentlemen of the House of Commons are talking the country to death over the Remedial bill.

Mr. McCarthy and Morality.

The St. John Sun refers to Mr. Dalton McCarthy's assumed "moral superiority." And, yet, he is the gentleman who is abusing the franking privilege accorded to members of the House of Commons, by sending broadcast over the country the circulars of a Toronto organization calling itself "The League," the object of which is similar to that of the notorious P. P. A. As a superior being, morally, Mr. McCarthy must, therefore, be somewhat of a fraud.

"T'was ever Thus."

It is very hard for the "outs" to give credit to the "ins" for anything. It is so in Dominion as well as provincial politics. Mr. Powell M. P. has succeeded in inducing the Dominion authorities to provide Moncton with improved accommodation in the way of a much needed new railway station building and other facilities for public accommodation. The Transcript, however, doesn't seem to relish the idea, and while it does not oppose the grant, it denies that it has been made for the purpose stated, declaring that it is "for extension only." As the grant is $30,500 and is put down officially as for "increased accommodation at Moncton," and as the plans for the new building have been prepared and the site selected, the Transcript will have the mortification of seeing the work go on.

COULDN'T STAND IT: Mr. Fremont, ex-Mayor of Quebec, and late a staunch Liberal and supporter of Mr. Laurier, has ceased to be either on account of Mr. Laurier's evident determination to keep alive the Manitoba School agitation in the hope of reaching the Treasury benches thereby.

"THE LIBERAL HERALD."—Chatham's third newspaper—made its bow to the public on Friday afternoon. Messrs. Stewart & Gaynor are its editors and publishers, and the initial number presents a creditable appearance. It will publish both semi-weekly and weekly editions. As its name indicates, it espouses the cause of the Dominion party headed by Mr. Laurier, and its political style is illustrated by the following paragraph in which it declares what it understands to be its mission:—

"In adopting the principles of Liberalism as our political standard we are taking the patriotic course of defending the interests of the people of the country in which we live against the onward march of combinesters, monopolists and bloated millionaires, who have so long held sway at Ottawa."

If it had only added that it intended to "hurl the rotten, corrupt and imbecile crew ruling at Ottawa from power" the foregoing would have been a completely rounded off and familiar declaration. The Herald means well, no doubt and, in its youthful enthusiasm, believes in the unadulterated patriotism of Mr. Laurier and his followers and the absolute and treasonable depravity of the "bloated" fellows on the other side. It oughtn't to call names, however, but leave that to the platform orators, who always have the excuse of the "excitement of debate," which cannot be pleaded in behalf of cold type. Badinage aside, we are glad to welcome the Herald, and hope it will long continue in a career of usefulness, of which its first number gives a good deal of promise.

Among the Graves.

Our attention was called the other day to the reiteration by the Northumberland News, through its correspondence columns, of a varied form of a statement in its first issue to the effect that the ADVANCE was established as a subscription affair, the correspondent naming a sum of "$3,000 or $4,000" which he intimated was got together for the purpose. When we challenged the statement, the News' writer named three dead men and one concern that wasn't in existence when the ADVANCE was founded, as four of the alleged contributors. The evident dishonesty of the statement led us to pay no more attention to it, and we would not now do so but for the suggestion of some friends that the meanness of the retreat of the News and its informant behind the dead and silent people ought to be pointed out. Our own feeling is that the News' mission must be a very poor one when it allows anonymous writers to make use of its columns for the purpose of circulating falsehoods about the business affairs of another paper. It is a field into which we do not care to follow the News or its publisher, but if we did we would not do it under cover of an anonymous writer, nor would our statements on the subject be so far-fetched and absolutely untruthful as are those of this person who appears to be skulking behind the graves of better and more honorable men than he himself can possibly be, and who, if they were alive would readily contradict him.

The Champion Agitator gets a set-back.

An Ottawa despatch says: Mr. Clarke Wallace is daily receiving replies to the circular letter to Orangemen, which he sent out with copies of the Remedial Bill for the purpose of influencing the brethren against it, which show that the members of the order are by no means so unanimous in their opposition to the Bill as he would like to have it appear. Below will be found a copy of a letter from one of the leading Orangeman in the Maritime Provinces, which was received by Mr. Wallace, yesterday, at the same time that a copy of it was received from the writer of the letter by a friend of his in Ottawa:

18th March, 1896.

N. C. WALLACE, ESQ., M. P.

Dear Sir: Your letter and copy of the Remedial Bill (Manitoba) received. After reading it over very carefully I cannot see how you, or any other good Conservative, can go as far as to try and bring defeat to this great party for a side issue like the present bill. The Government does not relinquish control of the schools. The teachers have to pass examinations satisfactory to the Board of Education, and I fail to see any harm. The minority have rights as well as the majority; and if we believe in British fair play, we must allow them to have these rights. These are my views, and the majority at the next election will show that we down here by the sea believe in fair play; and I do not think that you have any license to come outside of your own constituency to try and defeat other members, who have the same right to express their opinions and to vote as they please, as you have. If you are satisfied to help the Laurier-Greenway company, all right; but I fail to see the benefit the order will receive. To my mind, if one is bad, the other is worse. However, you have a perfect right to your own opinion; but I do not think you are justified in interfering outside of your own constituency. Hoping to see you on the right side soon again.

I am, very truly yours,

———.

Who is Hit?

"The announcement that Sir Oliver Mowatt is likely to enter federal politics and assume control of the Liberal campaign in Ontario, has sent an icy chill down the spinal column of our Tory friends. Sir Oliver is recognized as a winner. His hold in Ontario is phenomenal, and with him to direct the campaign in that province, Liberal interests would be safe."—[Fredericton Herald.

If an icy chill should go wandering around anybody's spinal column over the announcement referred to, the person affected ought to be Mr. Laurier. We have been often told that since Mr. Laurier began to ride "the protestant horse" in this Manitoba School business, he has become more popular in Ontario than even Mr. Mowatt. Now, however, when there seems to be a prospect of deposing Mr. Laurier, there is something very much resembling a shout of joy in the Liberal camp.

A Powerful Anglo-Egyptian Army to Invade the Soudan.

The announcement that Great Britain was to enter on another African campaign in the Soudan, which she abandoned in 1885, when Gen. Gordon fell with the fall of Khartoum, has aroused deep interest throughout the United Kingdom and that interest finds an echo in this country. In the campaign of years ago her generals, Hicks, Graham and Baker, were successively defeated by the troops of the Mahdi or false prophet and the Soudan, which had revolted from Egypt, which country Great Britain has occupied since 1882, has since been a lost province. Recently the forces of the Mahdi have been making ready for the invasion of Egypt and have concentrated at Dongola. The recent defeat of the Italians at Adowa, in Abyssinia, will still further inflame their fanaticism, so that a British advance up the Nile Valley is deemed imperative.

There is another consideration, too. The city of Kassala, on the border between the Soudan and Abyssinia, and which the Italians are holding pending the reconquering of the Soudan and its control by Egypt, is about being besieged by forces of the Mahdi and the British advance will be a diversion in favor of the Italians.

The plan of the proposed campaign is not made known, but a powerful army will be sent up the Nile. An Egyptian force of about 12,000 men will be reinforced by British troops and the whole will be commanded by British officers. Troops from India will also be landed at Suakim on the Red Sea to act in conjunction with the Anglo-Egyptian forces.

Simultaneously with this expedition against the Mahdi troops from the Belgian Congo Free State will be dispatched to attack the dervishes or followers of the Mahdi on the upper Nile.

The progress of these expeditions will be watched with keen interest, not only because the courage of the Egyptian troops will be tested in the campaign for the first time since their reorganization, but because the wiping out of the Mahdi's power will be a distinct gain to civilization.—[Ex.

St. John Letter.

IMMORTALITY—GENERAL NEWS AND GOSSIP OF THE WEEK—THE MARKETS, ETC.

Some distinguished clergymen, physicians and scientists have lately published in a Boston newspaper their ideas on the future, or after life of dumb animals. It is somewhat singular that while their views on the subject were unknown to the editor when he asked them for an expression of opinion, they are unanimous in the belief that there is a hereafter for every creature into whose lungs has been breathed the breath of life. And why not? In the days of slavery in the South the master, in many instances, justified himself in the ill treatment of his "chattel" by denying his humanity, and so proved, as he claimed, his superiority, and his right to hold the African in bondage, just as he would a horse or an ox, and it may be that the claim that of all God's creatures man alone is immortal, was originally set up as a justification of his pride of self and his abuse of the lower animals. The writers to whom I have alluded express their opinions unreservedly, but of course they are nothing but opinions. Miss Dr. Russell closes her essay with a question and an answer. Do animals possess souls? The man or woman imbued with one scintilla of the love universal knows they do. George T. Angell, president of the Mass. S. P. C. A., hopes there is a heaven where dumb animals will get some compensation for what they suffer here, and "would rather spend a thousand years with a four-legged donkey than with some two-legged ones it has sometimes been his misfortune to meet." Philip G. Peabody holds that man's immortality is not proven, "but if he is immortal the dumb animals, being radically the same, will share his destiny." Rev. James W. Ross says "It is not to be expected that the lower animals will be omitted from the full benefits of the ultimate justice of God, the final advantages of existence, and of the process of redemption," and Artist Hanlon declares that "if we deny them a future we cannot reasonably hope to go beyond the mound of earth that covers our physical bodies." It may seem heathenish, but there are those who think that as many of the lower animals have learned our language while we have never learned theirs, as in many instances they have proved the most faithful of our friends and servants, and as they have ministered to our pleasures in many ways, (a canary is singing merrily at my elbow) heaven would not be heaven exactly if they were excluded.

It is proposed by the Plant Steamship Co. to provide refrigerator space on their vessels next summer for the convenience of shippers of fruits, meats, etc.

About 100 milliners from all the principal towns in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia attended the spring opening of the dry goods and millinery stores in this city last week.

The remains found on the shore of Courtenay Bay last week have been interred unidentified.

The ship laborers have decided that during the summer they will work on steamers at $4 and on sailing vessels at $3 a day.

The caretaker of the old burial ground is preparing his hotbeds and promises an unusually fine floral display the coming summer.

Steamship Warwick, soon due here, will be the last Donaldson liner to visit St. John this season.

George B. Colwell, a well known St. John grocer, was about his business as usual last Wednesday morning and died early in the evening from a stroke of appoplexy. He was 50 years of age.

Improved machinery has been introduced during the winter into the lumber mills of the Hillyards, Warners, Cushings and the Jordan, Barnhill, King, Miller and Stetson, Cutler & Co. mills. Some of these mills are now in operation and the others will be started in a week or two.

A flock of wild geese, going north, passed over the city last Friday evening. This is a pretty sure sign of the near approach of spring. A local paper says they will not go beyond Jemseg but omits to give its authority. [These or other flocks of geese have arrived in the lower Miramichi. ED. ADVANCE.]

A solo whistler, "a brilliant performer," is one of the attractions at Calvin Presbyterian church this evening. Wonder what John Knox would say if he were alive?

Butter sells at 13 to 20 cents a pound; eggs at 11 to 14 cents a dozen; turkeys, 13 to 15 cents a pound and potatoes at 70 cents a barrel.

George S. DeForest & Sons say that nothing of much interest in market values has transpired during the past week. Ontario flours have weakened a little, while Manitoba flours remain unchanged. Molasses is two cents lower in Barbadoes with a very limited supply. Some small lots have arrived; quality is only fair, and the New Orleans which is now arriving freely, shows much better value and is going into very general consumption. Trade is opening up ten days earlier than usual; many schooners are already loading for Nova Scotia ports and the volume of business doing is large for this time of year. Messrs. DeForest are offering some special bargains to their customers before removing to their new quarters on north wharf.

EDWARD EDWARDS.

St. John, March 30.

News and Notes.

Electricians are at work on an electric motor for bicycles.

Reports from the Transvaal state that the Dutch throughout South Africa are preparing for a supreme struggle with Great Britain.

Hillsboro, Albert County, has a new paper It is called "The County News" and, like many other new papers, is independent in politics.

The American Salvation Army, a body independent of Ballington Booth's new body, or the Salvation Army, has been formed in Boston.

In the sculling match on the Tyne between Wallace Ross of St. John and W. A. Barry of London for £50 a side, Ross was beaten by one length and he has since been beaten in another race.

Harry Lounsbury, a well-known farmer of Prince William, York Co., lost his barn by fire, with a large quantity of hay and grain, all his live stock and farming implements.

Rev. Dr. Macrae, St. John, has been offered the principalship of Morrin College, Quebec. It is understood the salary is $2,000, or more and a residence and that the doctor will accept.

An I. C. R. brakeman named Hinch fell from the top of a freight car at Halifax, Thursday, and several cars passed over him, almost severing both arms and legs. He died soon after.

A spruce timber limit, nine miles square, situated on the River Assumption, Lower Ottawa Agency, was sold at auction at Quebec Tuesday at the exceptionally high figure of $456 per square mile.

The president of the National Liberal Federation, at the opening of the conference in London on Thursday, declared that home rule for Ireland was still in the forefront of the programme of the Liberal party.

Mrs. Alexander McIntosh, aged 70, was burned to death at her home at Pictou, N. S., on Wednesday afternoon of last week by her clothes catching fire. Her husband was too old and feeble to subdue the flames; he was severely burned.

A Jersey heifer belonging to S. Creighton of Berwick, N. S., in a week yielded 103 1-2 lbs. milk from which eight pounds and one ounce of butter was made. Her daily ration was 6 lbs. hay, 35 lbs. turnips, 4 lbs. shorts and one pound each of cotton seed and flax seed meal.

Mr. Curzon informed the British House of Commons last Thursday that the military authorities of England and Egypt approved of the Dongola expedition, and added that the government had taken a decision in the matter after communicating with Lord Cromer, British diplomatic agent in Egypt.

The steamer 'Blakemore,' from Philadelphia, arrived at North Sydney on 23rd ult. for coal. The harbor was open and clear of ice at North Sydney, and none was to be seen outside. The General Mining Association is now coaling steamers without delay. This is an unprecedentedly early date for steamships to enter Sydney harbor.

It is reported Great Britain has purchased Dongola Bay, East Africa, from the Portugese, the price paid being £5,000,000. The purchase includes the whole country between the South African republic and the South Indian ocean, from Amatongaland to Limpopo River as far as the territory of the British South Africa Co.

Late on Tuesday night, 24th ult., while returning from parade, two brothers, Frank and John Findlay, members of the governor's body guard, at Toronto, quarrelled, and in the fight which ensued John struck Frank with his sabre, injuring him to such an extent as to cause his death at the hospital next morning. John has been arrested for murder.

On a New Brunswick Ry. train the other day the mother of a family of two small children showed the conductor a couple of half fare tickets for her two children. The conductor after looking at her doubtfully said: "How old are they?" "They are only six and they are twins." Ah! and then, after a moment's pause, the man inquired, "And where were they born? "This one was born in St. John and the other one in Boston.

Milltown, N. B., was the scene of a terrible stabbing affray on Monday, 23rd, the result of a free fight between the Keatings and the Lawler brothers. For some time a family feud has existed between the two families and at an early hour on Monday, the boys met on Water street, near the post office, and after a war of words knives were pulled and the parties sailed in to do each other up. James Lawler was badly used up. The parties are all under arrest to await the result of James Lawler's injuries.

In the House of Lords, Thursday, the Archbishop of York introduced a bill requiring the closing of public houses on Sundays, except during noon hours, and then only for the purpose of selling liquors for consumption off the premises. The Bishop of Manchester proposed to add an hour in the evening during which liquors might be sold, allowing them to be consumed on the premises. The Duke of Devonshire reminded the House that a commission is already considering the license laws, and suggested the bill introduced by the Archbishop of York be postponed. The debate was adjourned.

A passage in an editorial of La Atalayia, a newspaper of Santander, Spain, reads: "Extermination is the only solution of the war in Cuba. Let the North Americans, hypocritical defenders of the Cuban insurgents, say what they wish. Let America do as it likes. The moment has arrived for showing ourselves cruel and inflexible, and bloody if necessary. Let it cost what it may. Public opinion in the whole country demands that the rebellion should be drowned in lakes of blood. Do not let one aspect live. Let them know that the country belongs to us, and if we require for the foundation of future peace heaps of sacrificed flesh let us build those foundations quickly."

Bishop Watterson is so well known in Louisville that the following anecdote, which evidences his keen sense of humor, will be read with pleasure:

Bishop Watterson is not only the crack fisherman of all the clergy, but the best story teller. The bishop tells a story how the drummer on the train mistook him (the bishop) for another commercial tourist and asked him if he represented a big house.

"Biggest on earth," said the bishop.

"What's the name of the firm?" queried the drummer.

"Lord & Church," replied the imperturbable bishop.

"Hum! 'Lord & Church?' Never heard of it. Got branch houses anywhere?"

"Branch houses all over the world."

"That's queer. Never heard of 'em. Is it boots and shoes?"

"No."

"Hats and caps?"

"Not that either."

"Oh, dry goods, I suppose?"

"Well," said the bishop, "some call it notions."—Louisville Times.

A House of Commons return, showing the several railways to which cash subsidies have been paid, and also much information relating to the number built and also to land grants, has been brought down. The total number of miles subsidized by Dominion grants in Canada to date is placed at 6,018. The number of miles built does not come up to the figure, but is set down as 5,459. The gross amount paid up to the 31st of December, 1895, was $42,313,377, distributed as follows:—Ontario, $15 611,493; Quebec, $7,632,003, Nova Scotia, $980,498; New Brunswick, $1,122,163; Manitoba, $2 100,000; Northwest Territories, $7,700,000; British Columbia, $6,347,670. Lines that have extended across the international boundary have also been provided for as follows: $68,800 for work done in the State of New York and $750,750 for work done in the State of Maine. Quebec has a larger completed mileage than any of the other provinces, standing at 1,628, and Ontario follows with 1,582, the Northwest Territories, British Columbia and New Brunswick following in the order named. It will, therefore, be seen that, although Ontario's mileage is less than that of Quebec, she has drawn twice as much money out of the Dominion exchequer in railway subsidies.

Miss Kate E. Murphy, matron of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, has resigned her position.

Lieut. Col. Amyot one of the French Canadian members of parliament died suddenly at his home in Quebec Sunday night.

W. C. McDonald, the Montreal tobacco king, has given another $150,000 to McGill.

The new British battleship Mars was launched at Birkenhead on Monday. The Mars is a first-class armored battleship of 14,900 tons, 12,000 horse power, and will carry 16 guns.

Old John P. Wells, who has served four months in the common jail, St. John, for assaulting little girls, was released Saturday night.

At Halifax during Saturday night or early Sunday morning, Messrs. George E Boak & Co's. office was broken into, but the thieves did not secure any booty. The till was rifled, but as there was no money in it, the thieves had all their trouble for nothing.

Lockeport, N. S., has had a serious fire. L. P. Churchill loses three stores and stock; Payzants a tin shop, and three houses belonging to Mrs. Howard Locke are gone. All the east side of the street to the post office is cleared out. Loss $100,000. Well insured.

In the libel suit of McConnel v Cahan, at Halifax the plaintiff has discontinued the suit and pays his own costs. This was not a matter of arrangement, but was for reasons of the plaintiff. It was a cross suit brought by editor McConnell against Mr. Cahan, ex M. P. P., as an outcome of the Tupper-Weldon-Cahan "open letter," which is now the subject of a criminal libel suit.

The regulations respecting trout fishing have been recently altered by an order-in-council which has just been issued. By this new regulation salmon trout, speckled, grey, white, lake trout, land-locked salmon and togg may be fished for from April 1st to October 1st. This important change will prove of great benefit to a large number of poor residents in the three provinces.—Ex.

There has just come to light in the library of the New York state Historical society a map of South America which may have some bearing upon the Venezuelan question. This map is contained in a French publication bearing the ancient date of 1703, and the title of the 'Universal Atlas of Maps and General Particulars," besides which there appears on the title page a statement to the effect that the work was compiled from surveys made and information gathered by G. De Lisle and P. Buache for the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. The publication was presented to the Historical society in 1857 by H. M. Rice.

The map above mentioned would make it appear that the British claims in South America are well founded, and that Venezuela was much smaller than as shown by the maps of the present day. The boundary line between British Guiana and Venezuela as shown extends far to the north of the Orinoco, and the only point where Venezuela borders on the river is at its delta.

Experiments are in progress at Halifax, under the direction of Prof. Prince, commissioner of Fisheries, with a view to determining the best method of keeping lobsters alive when away from their native habitat. The fisheries department proposes to send lobsters and lobster spawn to be placed in the waters of the Pacific next month. Similar attempts on the part of the United States proved unsuccessful. If Canada succeeds it will be a great feather in her cap.

Reports from Winnipeg to the government at Ottawa a few days after the negotiations began were said to point to a compromise on the school question. What the nature of the suggested settlement was no one outside of cabinet ministers knew definitely, although the general impression was that something like the New Brunswick system might be agreed upon. Late advices, however, indicate that the hopes of a settlement are not now so promising.

Three hundred Chinese were blown to atoms by the explosion of a magazine attached to the fort at Kiang, China on Feb. 24. The disaster, according to the mail advices received by steamer, was the work of soldiers who were preparing to join a secret society of rebels in the attack on the adjacent town, but whether through carelessness or by intention it is not known.

Melvin O. Dennis, of Denver, Friday afternoon, rode a mile unpaced on the Mont Clair straightaway course, in the phenomenal time of 1.11 3-5. It was the fastest time ever made on a wheel. Wind at his back blowing at a rate of nearly 50 miles an hour. Best previous record was 1,25, made by John Green, of Cheyenne. For personal reasons Dennis' time was not made public at the time the feat was accomplished.

The Jamaica Plain, (Boston) News says: "Mr. and Mrs. George T. Shannon of Elliot Place have been entertaining Mr. and Mrs. James Brown of Harcourt, New Brunswick, for the past two months. Mr. and Mrs. Brown went to New York yesterday where they take the steamer for Glasgow, Scotland, going to England later to visit relatives. Mrs. Brown is a sister of Mrs. George T. Shannon.

Elbert Rappleye, the Cuban war correspondent of the New York Mail and Express, who was recently expelled from Havana, has arrived in New York. He is convinced that within three months the insurgents' cause would be triumphant if the United States government would grant belligerency rights and give the Cubans anything resembling a fighting opportunity. The Spanish are on the defensive. Every battle fought in Cuba in the past thirty days has been invited by the rebels. They have more ammunition now than they ever had, and if they can maintain their source of supply there's not anything that can prevent them from winning. Gen. Weyler, the correspondent says, has been Spain's greatest mistake in the war.

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[St John Sun.]

The Imputation of Motives.

The ostentatious air of moral superiority which Mr. McCarthy assumes in the House of Commons is not calculated to bring him many recruits. The older members on the liberal conservative side of the House of Commons know Mr. McCarthy very well. They have worked side by side with him for many years. He has been the party organizer in Ontario and was formerly the chief advisor of Sir John A. Macdonald. At present Mr. McCarthy is the champion of provincial rights, but it is within the memory of most of the members of the front conservative benches that he was the chief promoter as well as the framer of the Dominion License law, and that he was one of the strongest advocates of the federal power in all the conflicts of authority between the federal government and Sir Oliver Mowat. Mr. McCarthy's rather offensive remark that many government supporters in the house are "prepared to eat dirt for a consideration" is intended to suggest a greater degree of independence and a larger spirit of self-sacrifice on his part than is found in the average member. But members of the house and of the press gallery know that Mr. McCarthy is one public man who rarely sacrifices his private business to his public duties. It was mentioned in the despatches the other day that he had made arrangements to give his attention to parliamentary business during the remainder of the session. To Mr. McCarthy this is an extraordinary thing, because his custom is to make his parliamentary duties secondary even in session time to his professional occupations. The most valuable part of a member's work is done in committee, and the duties there are such that Mr. McCarthy's business knowledge and legal training would be of great service. But the committee work is not seen of men, and Mr. McCarthy has left it to members whom he affects to despise, while he has been making money with his briefs. During the McGreevy and Baie des Chaleurs investigations while the members at whom Mr. McCarthy sneers were working day and night through the long hot summer, he was away to England on law business which brought in large fees. He returned in the cool autumn season to find fault with the way the inquiry had been conducted, and to decide on a hasty review of the evidence that everybody on both sides who had heard the McGreevy case was wrong in his conclusions. During the last five years in which Mr. McCarthy has figured as a political leader he has not, so far as one can see, sacrificed any part of his enormous law business to the public interest. He has undoubtedly given a good deal of attention to the legal aspects of the Manitoba question, but this may be accounted for by the fact that he is the retained advocate of the Manitoba government, and in that capacity has received more money than any other ten members will receive in sessional indemnities. Suppose it be true that Mr. McCarthy has a perfect right to defend in the house the interest that he is said to defend in the courts, it is not generous for him to attribute mercenary motives to other members. Nor is it to be expected that others who are growing poor in politics will take such reflections well from one who has been making his thousands while the house was in session, and to whom the Manitoba case has already contributed what to them would be a small fortune.

A number of liberal conservative members have voted to their hurt for the remedial bill. They have risked defeat in their constituencies because they believed that the measure is one demanded in the interests of fair play. It is generally understood that questions of political safety in the approaching elections had something to do with the refusal of several of the liberal conservative revolters to vote for the bill. This is a motive which one would not judge too harshly, but the representative who is so influenced should not be placed in a higher class than those who vote for what they believe to be substantial justice though they know that many of their supporters may be disposed to punish them for doing so. There is no reason to suppose that Mr. McCarthy is not sincere in his course on the school bill. Nor is there any doubt of the sincerity of men like Mr. Weldon and Mr. McNeill. At the same time we believe that the members who constituted the majority have as high a sense of obligation as their opponents, and that as a class the liberal conservatives who voted with Mr. Laurier were at least as much alive to considerations of personal expediency as any other class of representatives.

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