

FREDERICTON GLOBE.

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Advertising.

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Fredericton Globe.

A. J. MACHUN, Publisher and Proprietor.

FREDERICTON, N. B., JAN. 2, 1892.

GOVERNOR ANGERS AND MR. MERCIER.

Never since the days when Governor Manners-Sutton took it into his head to dissolve the House of Assembly of this province in opposition to the wishes of his council, has there been a greater commotion in Canada, than there is going on just now for a similar act performed by the Governor of Quebec. Our governor acted in a still more arbitrary manner, for there was no charge of boodling—we had an honest, upright government in power, composed of such men as Leonard Tilley, Charles Fisher, James Steadman and such like. The trouble was the governor wanted his grog, which the prohibition liquor law, but recently passed, was about to prevent; and so he said he would appeal to the people, never mind the large majority, which his advisers had at their back in the Assembly. The people (never trust the people upon a constitutional issue) sustained the action of the governor, and returned a majority for repealing the liquor law. Done. But when done the governor's new advisers were immediately voted out of office, by the very same majority as sustained the governor's unconstitutional conduct, and the Liberals were received back by the same governor who just now dismissed them. It was then that the Liberals on their reinstatement might have asked of the colonial secretary the recall of Mr. Manners-Sutton. But they did not. Why? Too much rum influence throughout the country and the government perhaps would not have been sustained; the constitution might go to the dogs for that matter—only give us the grog. In the present case, however, Mr. Angers can afford to be more independent in his conduct than in the Manners-Sutton case—for he has the whole Dominion Government at his back which is nine points of the business. And it is our opinion that his appeal to the people will succeed—for the election will be like the old story of "the Dutch taking Holland"—it will be Frenchy against Frenchy. Whichever Dutchman has the greater influence among the Dutch he will take Holland. As just now remarked the constitutional side of the story will carry no weight whatever with it. Three fourths of the French of Quebec know as much about British constitutionalism as an infant knows about its grandmother. Then the question is brought forward to the effect that according to law the governor is obliged to call the Legislature together at least once within the twelve months, and as he has failed to do this, but over run time, His Honor is accountable for the great crime. But then the governor is safe, for the clerk of the House of Commons (said to be a great authority in such matters) appears within the political arena and gives it as his opinion that the governor's prerogative to dissolve the house when he pleases, overrides all other considerations, especially the one restricting the twelve months' story. Now as the consciences of the legal gentry are very elastic and may be stretched in any direction to serve a purpose, Mr. Bourinot's opinion will only be accepted for what it is worth—for on the other side, there being the same amount of india rubber, we are told that according to the responsible government practices of the present day, the governor has no prerogative to exercise except in theory, but what belongs to his advisors, hence the Queen can do no wrong—if any wrong is committed it must be done by her advisors—in a word the "prerogative" in England belongs to the antiquated past—a mere nullity; and the more so in Canada where we are supposed to have improved upon English political manners. But would it be wise in Mr. Bourinot's case to give other opinion than the one he has given? The chopping block is just next door to him and we betide the clerk of the House of Commons if he did not put his foot in the right place. Mr. Bourinot says:—"The 86th section of the B. N. A. Act is simply directory, and no legal or constitutional rights can be prejudicially affected, so far as I can see at present. In my opinion the B. N. A. Act does not take away the constitutional prerogative of the Crown to dissolve the Legislature at any moment." Even suppose the matter were in doubt would the Sovereign set up her (or his) opinion, and act upon it in opposition to that of her advisors supported by a large majority in the House of

Commons? But is it not singular that even this great constitutional authority should talk of dissolving the Legislature, a term of course frequently used by the newspapers supposed not to know any better; but for a great lawyer to talk of dissolving all the branches of the Legislature (assuming that there is a council as well as House in Quebec) it is a lapse we cannot understand.

UNITED STATES AND CHILI.

There appears to be a storm brewing between the United States and Chili. We have been reading in the papers the last six months of the great preparations going on in the U. S. Navy yards, of the number of war vessels being placed in commission and to be drawn from the mercantile marine—preparations great enough, one would suppose to engage with one of the first European Naval powers. It may be that this is only intended as a scare to Chili, and may cause a cold chill to run through her whole fabric, and bring her to her knees and sue for pardon. Now had the United States six months ago sent one of those O'Leary rags, of raft fame, into Chilian Waters, they would have received all the satisfaction required and the war cloud would have burst long ere this. But the newspaper time being made among our neighbors, reminds us of the elephant preparing to attack the mosquito, a creature so invisible, just like Chili upon the world's map, that it is difficult to know where to place it. If the United States, however, mean business and not merely bluster, it is to be hoped by civilization that she will not surrender at the last hour to a mere apology, or even compensation for the trouble; but having gone so far—go further and take the whole Republic and annex it, and then follow up her advantages and swallow all the other small Republics, which in the end will serve as a southern balance-weight against the time when the Northern Canadian end of the continent will be brought into play. Instead of holding on to Mexico when conquered by General Scott, some fifty years ago, as should have been done, the United States made a great mistake as it appears now, in turning that Republic ever once more upon herself, for she has been fighting and killing ever since. The same amusements have been in order in all those other cheap Republics ever since they broke the Spanish yoke. The only stable and solid government those southern barbarians ever had, had to be broken down to make way for the rampant demagogues of the times. Ever since the flight of Don Pedro they have been murdering each other, and will continue so to do until another Cromwell, or Napoleon, comes forth to assume the reins of power and bastinades the whole lot of them. Let the United States go on with the war and take possession and hold on, in the interests of humanity and civilization.

HON. EDWARD BLAKE.

An effort is being made to get this gentleman to offer as a candidate for the Dominion Parliament, as the Liberals want him very much. It may be that as a lawyer, Mr. Blake is a very able man, but as a statesman we have our doubts. That manifesto over his own signature in opposition to the trade policy of the Liberals issued at a most inopportune time, places him in our opinion in a most ignoble position—which was in effect that free trade with the United States was a synonym with annexation! Was ever a more unwisestatement made even by a third rate man? Surely Canada and the United States can agree to exchange certain commodities, manufactured as well as natural, without one surrendering to the other its right to control what other articles it wishes to keep in reserve? Both countries flourish by an exchange of natural products, and no questions were asked as to the world's loyalty. Why apprehend any great disturbance, if manufacturers are included? Yes, but that would be a discrimination against England—while this can be denied, it may be asked—does it not seem—what is that your business, Mr. Blake, or Mr. Anybody else? Is Canada to stand still because we think we have no right to move ahead lest we risk affronting England? This is mere child's talk. But even take the view that a free trade policy with the United States would be un-English, on what ground are the difficulties based? On the imagination pure and simple. England now does a vast business with the United States, in the face of the restrictive duties she meets with in the markets of our neighbors, in some cases all but prohibitory—ay, a far more maritime business than she does with Canada under a smaller imposition. Suppose then we had free trade with the United States and applied the same scale of duties upon British goods as our neighbors do, would not England drive a larger trade with us than she now does, by virtue of our increased prosperity and therefore greater ability to become better paying customers. If Mr. Blake still holds to the narrow views he promulgated about a year ago, let him severely

A CAPE BRETON MIRACLE

A Case that Fairly Outrivals the Wonderful Hamilton Cure.

Hopeless, Helpless and Given up as "One Who Must Soon Go."—An Interesting Story as Investigated by a Reporter.

Halifax Herald, December 16th. A few months ago all Canada was astounded by a remarkable cure reported from the city of Hamilton, Ont., and vouched for by the press and many of the leading residents of that city. In the Hamilton case the man (a Mr. Marshall) had been pronounced incurable, and after rigid examination by half a score of physicians, the Royal Templars of Temperance paid him the \$1,000 members of that order are entitled to when pronounced totally incapacitated from labor. The remarkable narrative of Mr. Marshall's cure and the remedy to which he owed his recovery were given wide publicity by the press throughout the Dominion, and naturally is brought a ray of hope to others who were similarly suffering. Among the homes to which it thus brought hope was that of Mr. Joseph Jerritt, of the North West Arm, C. B., and Mr. Jerritt's recovery may be regarded as even more marvellous than that of Mr. Marshall, and many others whose cures have recently been recorded. One thing however, is certain, and that is that never before in the history of Cape Breton has a medicine wrought such an almost miraculous cure. In the year 1879 Mr. Jerritt received a fall from a truck wagon, the wheel of which passed over the small of his back. Those with him succeeding in restoring him to consciousness and took him to his home which was near by. For six months he was unable to perform any work and even after a lapse of a year was troubled with severe pains and weakness of the limbs. He was able, however, to do light work about the farm, and about a year later shipped on a vessel bound for Charleston, S. C. While on this trip Mr. Jerritt was engaged in furling a sail when he overreached himself, and felt something start as though something had burst in his left side. He became almost helpless, and on the arrival of the vessel at Charleston, he was taken to the hospital for medical treatment. Here he remained for over two months under the most skillful physicians. His side became strong again, but his limbs grew weak frequently the pains were intense. Mr. Jerritt then returned home, he continued to grow worse and the pains never left him. After his return home, he made an attempt to work but had to give it up, and gradually became worse and worse until at last he was entirely helpless and was looked upon by his friends as one who not only could not recover, but whose time on earth was short. It was in this condition, depressed in mind, helpless, and continually suffering intense pain, that at last a ray of hope came to him. One day he read in the Halifax Herald of Mr. Marshall's remarkable cure. Symptoms in this case were those of his own, and despite the fact that he had already expended hundreds of dollars in patent medicines and medical treatment without receiving any benefit, he determined to try the remedy that had restored Mr. Marshall to health. The result is that he is again restored to health and strength. Hearing from various sources of Mr. Jerritt's remarkable recovery the local reporter determined to investigate the matter, and gives his story as told to him. "In my early days," said Mr. Jerritt "I was one of the strongest young men in our village. Until I received the fall in 1879 I did not know anything about sickness, and after that time I did not know a well day. I tried to fight the trouble off and to work, and partially succeeded up to the time I received the strain on board the ship while bound for Charleston. Since then my limbs have continued to grow worse altogether, and send for a doctor. I may add that all kinds of medicine was tried but none did me any permanent good. The physicians of our place said my disease was locomotor ataxy and although several of them treated me, none gave much hope of recovery; in fact the impression became general that 'poor Joe must soon go.' After the failure of the doctor's treatment I again resorted to patent medicines of which I believe I have taken \$500 worth. Still my disease grew worse and finally I was unable to even move from my bed. I was advised to again go to the hospital in Halifax, and after spending two months there I returned home only to find myself even worse than before. My legs became so weak that I could not stand alone having to use two chairs to steady myself with; could not bear my weight on them. For five weeks I was between life and death. My left leg swelled to an enormous size and the doctors pronounced it dropsy. My feet and legs have been cold for over five years until the last three months. It was impossible for me to sleep with the pain which would continually be in my legs and body. Mustard drafts were applied, but no sooner would they be taken off than the pain would return. About one year ago I lost all feelings from my legs; they would feel like ice and to move them caused the greatest agony. I prayed that God would take me from this world and give me relief from the torment which I was hourly in. Thus I lived; not lived, but existed, a suffering being without one day's relief from the most excruciating pangs from the disease." How the face of the hitherto sufferer brightened as he began to tell of the release, as it were, from death, and continuing, he said:—"But from the blackest day of my sickness a glimmer of hope shone when my little girl who brought home my paper read the advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I got her to read to me the cure effected in the case of John Marshall, of Hamilton. As soon as she read the statements contained therein, I saw at once that his case was similar to mine and I told my wife that I believed I would be a well man again if I only could succeed in obtaining some of this medicine. I sent to our drug store but found none there,

I then decided to send to Brockville, Ont., for the pills, but my neighbors only laughed at me saying that they were just like all other patent medicines, no good. This was in August, I forwarded the money and in a few days received two boxes of pills, deciding to give them a fair trial. After taking them a short time the pains left me, and to-day I am not troubled with an ache or pain. True, my limbs have not yet entirely recovered their former strength, but it makes me happy to know that if five boxes will enable me to stand with just a little assistance more will continue and complete the cure. Dead legs for a year are not easily made perfectly strong again but," here Mr. Jerritt threw both legs high into the air, "this is something myself or my friends never hoped to see. All my neighbors gave me up for dead, but thank God my strength is returning, and after three months I feel like a new man. You need not fear to state my case plainly, as I am well known in Cape Breton, and all the people hereabouts know how far gone I was. Scores of the neighbors call to see me and are surprised to find that I am improving daily. My appetite has returned; my strength is renewed, and when my limbs become a little stronger I shall be a healthier man than ever. No doubt exists in my mind of complete cure as the worst symptoms have entirely disappeared and I seem invigorated by the medicine. "You see," he said to the reporter, "I am to work mending nets as I feel too well to remain idle. Every person who saw me last July, and sees me now can bear testimony to the truth of the story I am telling you. My weight since I began taking the Pills has increased from 125 pounds to 146 pounds and I am heavier now than I have been for five years. I hope what I have told you will induce other sufferers to try this wonderful medicine, and I am sure they will have as good reason to feel grateful for it as I do."

After the interview with Mr. Jerritt, the reporter called on a number of his neighbors, all of whom endorsed his statements, and said they considered his cure one of the most wonderful things that had come within their observation. They one and all gave the credit to the treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and are naturally enthusiastic in speaking of them. The proprietors of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills state that they are not a patent medicine, but a scientific preparation the result of years of careful study on the part of an eminent graduate of McGill and Edinburgh universities, and they had for many years been used in his private practice before being offered for sale throughout the country. They are offered to the public as a never-failing blood builder and nerve restorer, curing all diseases such as paralysis, rheumatism, sciatica, palpitation of the heart, headache, pale and sallow complexion; muscular weakness, etc. These pills are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, bearing down pains, chronic constipation and all forms of weakness, building up the blood and restoring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature. The proprietors deem it their duty to caution the public against imitations. These pills are never sold in any form except in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the trade make, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." They are sold by all druggists or will be sold post paid upon receipt of price, 50 cents a box—by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Morris-town, N. Y.

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MRS. I. BURDEN, Queen Street, Opp City Hall. 10 Per Cent. DISCOUNT FOR CASH!

In order to reduce my Stock with a view to winding up business in the near future, I shall give 10 Per Cent. Discount from regular prices for the Next Two months On All Cash Sales of 50c. and Upwards. The Stock comprises in part the following: Ladies Dress Goods in great variety, Prints, Parasols, Jackets, Jerseys, Hose, Gloves, Gossamers and Underwear. Boys, Youths' and Men's Clothing, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Braces, Rubber Coats, Umbrellas, and Underclothing. Cretons, Cottons, Flannels, Tablings, Towelings, Tickings, and all kinds of Staple Dry Goods. Carpets, Table and Floor Oil Cloths, Trunks, Valises and Satchels. A large lot of remnants very cheap. Wall Paper at a sacrifice in order to clear. OWEN SHARKEY, Fredericton, Oct. 2nd.

Dever Bros. DRY GOODS. W. E. SEERY, MERCHANT TAILOR. I have Just Received an Elegant Line of Spring Cloths for SUITINGS, TROUSERINGS, and OVERCOATINGS, which I am prepared to Make Up in the Most Fashionable Styles. W. E. SEERY, WILMOT AVE.

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Compliments of the Season, W. T. H. FENETY, 286 Queen Street. J. H. TABOR, NOTICE! DEALER IN CONFECTIONERY, Ice Cream, &c. QUEEN STREET, Fredericton, N. B. T. AMOS WILSON, BOOKBINDER AND Paper Ruler. Cor. Queen and Regent Sts. Fredericton, N.B., Dec. 27. C. C. GILL, Painter and Decorator SIGN PAINTING A SPECIALTY. Tinting in Oil or Water Colors, Papering and Graining. Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to. SHOP AND RESIDENCE: 59 BRUNSWICK ST. Fredericton, June 7. F. J. MCCAUSLAND, Opp. A. F. Randolph & Sons. Fredericton, N. B., June 7.

The Subscribers take pleasure in informing their friends and the citizens of Fredericton generally, that they have entered into partnership under the name of Kelher & Smith. They have purchased the stock in trade of Mr. William Cameron, butcher and meat dealer, and will continue the business at the old stand, Queen Street. Customers will find our stock first-class, and we hope by strict attention to business to merit the patronage so liberally bestowed on our predecessor. Sausages a Specialty. JOHN KELHER, PELEG SMITH. Fredericton, Dec. 10, 1891. Watches and Jewelry