

FREDERICTON GLOBE.

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OFFICE, SHARKEY'S BLOCK, QUEEN ST.

Fredericton Globe.

A. J. MACHUM, Publisher and Proprietor

FREDERICTON, N. B. JULY 8, 1893.

THOSE CITY LEASES.

Last Tuesday evening, the City Council met for the first time since the expiration of the city leases, and passed a vote to renew them for the same length of time, at the same yearly rentals, and upon the same covenants and conditions as the old ones. The property covered by the leases consists of the ground upon which the Queen street business block from Wilmo's Avenue up to York street, is built; certain lots on the east side of Queen street above Phoenix Square and certain others on Campbell and on King street. The rental paid for the Queen street lots below York street is one hundred dollars and for those above York street thirty-two dollars per lot. On King street the rental is twenty dollars per lot. As far as these latter and those on Campbell street are concerned it will be admitted that the previous rental is as light as corporation lots of the same size in any of the rear portions of the city usually yielded, and is as much as could reasonably be expected from the leases. There may also be no disposition to grumble at the renewing of the Queen street leases above York street at the former rental of thirty two dollars per year. They are in a comparatively unfrequented section of the city, and are probably worth no more than that sum in the market. But the Queen street lots below York are in a very different position, and are apparently worth a great deal more. We say apparently, for ordinary citizen, who has merely a superficial knowledge of the conditions of business in the city, the block of business houses standing upon these lots appears to be situate in the busy centre of the mercantile section of the town, and to absorb a very large proportion of the business. The whole stream of traffic tends from the highway bridge at Carleton street, up to the market square, and this block stands directly in the line of the traffic, and to an ordinary observer, appears to collect the very cream of it all. But there is another side to the question, which appeals to those having a more intimate knowledge of the ins and outs of the city business. Alderman Farrell, before the city council, stated that nearly all the business houses established upon the lots in question are in the retail trade, and could not afford to pay any increase in the rentals. In former times, he said, the retail trade of the city, was sufficiently remunerative to allow of large expenses. But latterly, the establishment of general stores in every section of the outlying country districts, had cut up the retail trade, and diverted a large proportion of it from the city. On the other hand, he continued, the wholesale trade of the city is almost as good as ever, yet it was not proposed to increase the rental of the lot occupied by Mr. Hodge, who does an extensive and lucrative wholesale business, and could easily afford an increase. There is no doubt considerable force in the arguments used by Alderman Farrell, and they seemed to have great weight with every member of the council excepting Ald. McPherson and Walker, who were strongly in favor of raising the rentals, on the ground of the improvement and increased market value of the lots. The council has, however, with apparent wisdom, decided to maintain the former rate of rentals. The retail trade of Fredericton is without a doubt less profitable than it used to be, and a policy calculated to throw no obstacles in its way is probably the best for the interests of the city, the retail merchants, and every one concerned in the maintenance of the mercantile welfare of the city.

MANITOBA'S FEELING.

In the same issue of the Canadian Gazette is an interview held with Lieut-USE SKODA'S DISCOVERY, The Great Blood and Nerve Remedy.

Colonel the Hon. D. H. McMillan, Provincial Treasurer of Manitoba, who was then in London, and of whom the Canadian Gazette says:-

If any man is entitled to speak with authority of the affairs of the prairie province, is the Hon. D. H. McMillan. He has watched at the cradle of Manitoba from its birth. In 1874 he left his Ontario home to settle in the newer west, and there he has remained ever since, a keen partaker in all its public life. For thirteen years he has held a seat in the Legislative assembly, and since Mr. Greenway's accession to power he has had charge of the finances of the province. Colonel McMillan therefore speaks of Manitoba as an expert.

After discussing the difficulties of youth in Manitobian growth, and the immigration movement from the States, Colonel McMillan speaks as follows about the tariff question:-

What about the tariff?
That of course is a political question on which there are many differences of opinion. Personally I should like to see a revenue tariff throughout Canada, and I believe it will come before long. The people of the Canadian Northwest generally would, I think, welcome such a step, though old political attachments lead them to send to Ottawa, supporters of the National policy. You have seen that the Winnipeg Board of Trade sent delegates to the St. Paul convention to advocate closer trade relations with the United States. The same board sent delegates to the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the empire to advocate a preferential tariff throughout the empire.
Colonel McMillan states what everyone believes to be true, and the very same feeling exists in other provinces of the Dominion.

KEEPING UP BRITISH CONNECTION.

The Canadian Gazette, published in London, Eng., and devoted to the interest of those concerned in Canada, Canadian Emigration and Canadian Investments, is a journal of reliable information and judgement, wide circulation, and occupies an influential position among the periodicals of the day. It is moreover, recognized as an authority upon Canadian affairs, while its comments upon our affairs are interesting because they indicate the standpoint from which the British lover of Canada looks upon Canadian affairs from his home across the ocean. It stands, moreover, indifferent between the two great political parties of the Dominion.

Nevertheless this journal has something to say in its issue of June 22nd, which the ministerial party in Canada will not relish. Referring among its Current Notes, to the loss of prestige which Canada suffers through her inadequate display at the Imperial Institute, it publishes the following remarks upon the matter from a leading Canadian newspaper:-

This is all extremely regrettable. At the opening of the institute there were at least 300,000 people present and there were probably half a million persons in the streets discussing the building and what it contained; great numbers are visiting it every day; and at the Prince of Wales' reception there were 20,000 of representative people of Great Britain present. Eminent men from every corner of the empire and of Europe were there, no doubt curiously observing the variety of products from the different and distant parts of the British realm. It was therefore very unfortunate that Canada was not well represented. The provinces in whose hands the matter lies must awake to its importance, and recognize that such an exhibition—permanent in its character, appealing especially to a vast and sympathetic market—as of greater import than even the desirable display of our products at the great but transient fair at Chicago.

This is from the tory "Empire" of Toronto, which, true to its instincts, attempts to saddle the entire blame for this regrettable condition of affairs upon the different provinces of Canada, leaving out of sight their question of the federal governments responsibility.

The Canadian Gazette goes on to say:- In the meantime might it not be well for the curators to make it known by placards and otherwise that the Canadian exhibits will not arrive till the close of the Chicago Fair? The confession that Chicago was preferred to London is an unfortunate one to come from a people professing so anxious to promote Anglo-Canadian trade, but it is still more unfortunate that visitors should leave the institute under the impression that the

present exhibits are the best Canada can show.

The conclusion to which the intelligent reader is forced upon perusing these extracts, is that the people of Great Britain have been deceived as the alleged anxiety of the Canadian people to promote Anglo-Canadian trade a preference to trade with the neighboring republic. The Government of Canada is responsible for this deception; and the fact that the governments of the several provinces have willfully and in face of the despairing exhortations of the ministers and the ministerial organs chosen to patronize the great fair at Chicago in preference to the Imperial Institute at London only emphasizes the contention of the Liberal party that the dominant feeling among the Canadian people is a longing for freer trade relations with the great republic at our doors. That is our natural market. To that our people look. And no matter how much the plausible but artificial reasoning of the tory party may have temporarily thrown this feeling out of its course it will still return again and point, like the needle to the pole, in the direction towards which the eternal law of natural attraction ordained that it should always turn.

CANADIAN CATTLE.

The hope held of Canadian cattle dealers that the quarantine placed by the British Government upon Canadian live cattle imported into England would be raised, has been shattered during the last week by the receipt of a telegram from Sir Charles Tupper informing the government here that the British Inspectors had found unmistakable evidences of the existence of pluno-pneumonia among certain Canadian cattle which they had been recently examining. When the restrictions operating against the importation of Canadian cattle into Great Britain were first imposed by the British Government, there was almost a feeling of indignation on the part of the Canadian shippers, at what they termed the injustice of the regulations; and they insisted that the Canadian cattle were entirely unlike American cattle, free from the obnoxious disease. But the latest news vindicates the act of British Government, and will very seriously injure the trade with Great Britain in live cattle, which was fast becoming one of the most important and lucrative branches of commerce in that direction. The whole trouble is to be traced indirectly to the United States. As is well known, during the last three years large numbers of American settlers from the Dakotas, Montana, Minnesota, and other North Western States have been migrating across the border into the large and fertile wheat and grazing districts of the Canadian Northwest. Their number was especially great during the last year. These people brought all their agricultural implements and personal effects with them—in fact everything but the land; and as a matter of course large herds of cattle were included. The regulations respecting quarantining of cattle along the international border; provided for the establishment of regular quarantine posts at considerable distances apart, and for the appointment of quarantine officers. But the difficulty is that the migrating farmers spoken of can enter Canada at almost any point along the border, taking their cattle with them; and very many of them have in this way evaded the quarantine altogether. In this way also Canadian cattle, which it must be admitted have heretofore been exceptionally healthy, have been subjected to contagion with diseased cattle from the United States, and have been contaminated with the result above stated. The injury already done will have a serious effect for the immediate future upon the Canadian cattle trade with the mother country, and this effect cannot be very well avoided. But it is in the hands of the Canadian government to prevent the re-occurrence of any such dangerous contagion, by the establishment and maintenance of numerous quarantine posts, at short distances apart, so as to form a continuous barrier along the international boundary; and the enforcement of a rigid system of quarantine examinations upon all cattle thus coming into the country. These measures aided by our intelligent and determined effort to stamp out the disease already established, will very soon bring about a better condition of health, and will place the cattle trade once more upon a profitable basis.

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