

FREDERICTON GLOBE.

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OFFICE, SHARKEY'S BLOCK, QUEEN ST.

Fredericton Globe.

A. U. MACHUM, Publisher and Proprietor

FREDERICTON, N. B. JULY 22, 1893

THEY CAN'T FORGET CANADA

Last Saturday the Governor General and the Countess of Derby set sail in the Sardinian for England to give place to a new Governor General in the person of the Earl of Aberdeen. Just before leaving Lord Derby said in a speech, that the five years spent in Canada had been five of the happiest of his life, and that he went away with feeling of the deepest regret. He would always remember Canada and Canadian people and would ever strive to advance their interests. If we may judge by the parting words of our governors from over the sea and by their acts after leaving us, Canada possesses in no ordinary degree the power of attaching people to herself. None of her governors have been able to get the memory of her rugged hills, her fertile valleys, her mighty forests and her rushing streams out of their minds even after they have left her. They cannot seem to forget either the vast resources which are hers, nor the sterling qualities of her people. Lord Durham sacrificed fortune for her sake. Since his death his connection with Canada promises to make his name immortal. His report concerning our land, its resources, its possibilities was one of the ablest state papers ever written; it has proved a sort of prophecy which has been to a large extent fulfilled. Since Lord Lorne returned to England he has been more like a Canadian than a Britisher. He has watched with hopeful interest Canada's every advance, ever ready to lend a hand to aid her. If one is to believe Lord Dufferin's letters to people in Canada, which occasionally find their way into print, he has been little better than a wanderer from home since he said goodbye to the Dominion. Lord Derby's address at Quebec seems to have been permeated with really warm, strong feeling for this country, and its expression was perfectly unalloyed.

Our next Governor General Lord Aberdeen is more or less a Canadian already by choice, so that there is every reason to hope that he, as much if not more than any other previous representative of royalty, will enter into friendly relations with the great body of Canadian people.

We as Canadians must feel a thrill of pride that these men, who come from a land, which is necessarily so much superior to our own in development, should find something in the rugged strength of our land and our people, that touches them and hold them in bonds of love, that time cannot break, to this Canada of ours.

WHEN WILL IT END.

As, has been expected of late, the Emperor of Germany has found a sufficient though small majority in the newly elected reichstag to pass his famous army bill. It was thought, at first by those, who have been watching the trend of the times, that the young emperor was running his head against a bit of stone wall, when, in accordance with his antiquated notion of the divine right of kings, he unconstitutionally dissolved the popular assembly in order to get a parliament in line with his schemes. But seemingly it has turned out otherwise, and under the new army bill, Germany will get the glory, and pay the taxes, that follow in the train of being able to put a standing army of 4,400,000 men in the field. The army of France does not exceed 3,780,000 men. Russia could not raise more than 2,500,000 soldiers. If the allies of Germany in the triple alliance stand firm, the young war emperor can count on about eight million troops in case of war. The increase in the forces of Germany will almost certainly lead France to make her forces equal to those of her bitterest enemy. And the question arises: where will all this

end, for there must be an end somewhere? Germany though a rich country is already groaning under the burden of taxes entailed by such a tremendous military system. France cannot stand the strain of a greater tension. What will be the outcome? The solution of this problem will be watched with interest by all who intelligently watch the history of the times.

ALLIANCE AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN.

A late issue of the New York Times tell of an alliance offensive and defensive which has been entered into by Russia and the United States against Great Britain. It appears that the overwhelming naval strength displayed by Great Britain at the recent Columbian review held at New York made an immense impression not only upon the naval critics and authorities but upon the rulers and statesman of both nations, as well as upon the people of the United States.

It will be remembered that the British fleet caught not only the naval but the popular eye and cast the fleets of other nations completely in the shade. The Russians were extremely jealous of this, so much so that at the time they refused to take part in two or three of the shows and left vowing that a Russian fleet of far greater power would shortly visit New York to efface the impression made by the British fleet. Since then Russia has been negotiating for a great naval dock at New York as a station for a Russian squadron.

According to the 'Times' both Russian and American naval authorities agree that Russia and the United States are 'natural friends' whose destiny it is to divide the world between them some day when the wild east and wild west meet and embrace across the Pacific Ocean. In the meantime the Russian squadron on the Atlantic coast is to be a sort of auxiliary of the American fleet which will be a guarantee against the menace of Britain's naval power in America, Great Britain, according to the 'Times' being the 'natural enemy' of the United States.

It is just a little curious that this vaunted lover of civic freedom and liberty of the subject, the United States republic should form an alliance with the most tyrannical and cruelly despotic monarchy in Europe. Surely a lover of freedom cannot find much to love and admire in the government of downtrodden Russia. It is strange that in spite of all that has been written by self-sacrificing men concerning the degrading and desolating effect on mind and body, of Russia's tyranny, that a leading paper like the 'Times' can advocate a union with this country against the nation which gave their country birth and supplied the blood that has made it what it is to-day. Only bitter envy of Great Britain could lead the United States to regard Russia as its friend, because Russia is also envious of Great Britain and hostile to her. Great Britain has always been ready to go more than half-way to conciliate and gain the friendship of the United States; she has even sacrificed the interests of the Empire at times to this end.

On the other hand both parties in the United States, for political reasons, have never ceased to attack England. England, in a broad, dignified way has held out the hand of friendship. The United States in a narrow, sulky spirit has nursed old grievances. It would be a pity if the great review, where navies of so many nations met, all under the white flag of peace and brotherly love, should prove a cause of more envy and more discord between brother nations.

More than anything, it is the discipline of the British soldier that makes him the greatest fighter on the face of the earth. His Anglo Saxon blood and the prestige handed down to him through long lines of ancestors, whose march to battle had the swing of conquest, have much to do in forming that or die spirit so characteristic of Britain's defenders, but over and above all that, is the discipline they have received, and which has made it second nature to them to obey any command no matter how arduous or perilous the task it imposes. This was most fearfully and impressively illustrated in the late naval disaster. Although the sailors knew that there was not room to perform the turn without a collision, yet they obeyed orders, and after the ships had crashed together and the Victoria was sinking then the men at the command of Vice Admiral Tyron, fell in four deep on the forecastle, and there they stood till the water reached their feet. Then they received orders to fall in line on the quarter deck. This they

did, not a man attempting to leave the ranks or go near the boats. The noble fellows without a thought of disobedience obeyed the order that condemned them to stand still, and quietly drown in their ranks. Can there be anything more heroic in any of the annals of history? It serves to show how naval discipline is ground into the men who make Britain ruler of the seas. Such an event with all its horror, has the effect of showing to the world that the old spirit is still alive, that Britain's sons possess in as great a degree as ever that heroic spirit which all through the ages, has made them unconquerable.

The fire that consumed the cold storage building of the World's Fair has put a stop to the remaining three inspections of 1892 cheese. This is very unfortunate, especially from a Canadian standpoint, for at the judging of cheese, which have already taken place, she has carried off practically all the prizes. Fortunately the May make of cheese for 1893 was kept in the pyramid in connection with Canada's dairy trophy, and thus it escaped. For the cheeses of 1892 and 1893 there were 135 medals offered. Of these Canada secured 131. In the competition for the May make of cheese Canada captured every one of the 21 medals offered. The highest point made in butter which was 99 out of 100 also came to Canada, so Canada easily beats the world in straight competition of dairy products. Let us have a market for those cheeses and this butter and Canada will take her proper place among the nations of commerce.

The Scullers at Orilla.

The excitement over the Hanlan-Gaudaur race increases as the day draws near, and it is safe to say a very large crowd will go up from Toronto by the special train to-day. Hanlan left for Orilla on Monday afternoon with his new Ruddick shell, which he tried for the first time on Monday and with which he is well satisfied.

As the day of the race between Hanlan and Gaudaur approaches interest in the contest increases, and the ex-champion has many followers among the northerners. It seems funny that right here in Orilla there are still men who believe Hanlan the greatest sculler living. His world-wide reputation was established so firmly in the minds of all that even at this late day many of his old admirers hold him the best man yet. His arrival has been looked for anxiously and when he came with his trainer, George W. Lee, there was a goodly crowd at the station to meet him. They bring with them two boats. Very little money has been wagered yet, but a few 10 to 5 on Gaudaur bets were made to-day. It is expected that the odds will be about two to one on Gaudaur, but should the water be rough on race day nothing better than even money will be going.

Peterson Will Accept.

A special from San Francisco says: Henry Peterson, the Pacific coast champion sculler, in answer to Stanbury's sweeping challenge to American oarsmen, said last night: I will accept Stanbury's offer, and row him from a half mile to five miles, any distance he nominates.

A California Estimate.

A San Francisco despatch to the New York World says: San Francisco oarsmen, and all Californians in fact, are proud of their native son, Henry C. Peterson, the speedy sculler, who was second in the great professional race in Austin, Tex., won by Gaudaur. Peterson defeated such famous oarsmen as Stanbury, Hanlan, Teemer and Rogers. Gaudaur's time was 19 mins. 6 secs.; Peterson's, 19 mins. 12 secs., both figures beating the world's record for three miles.

He also defeated Hanlan, Rogers, Ten Eyck Hosmer and Teemer in the quarter-mile dash and established the world's record of 1 min. 10 sec. at the same meeting. These, of course are his greatest performances, but he has defeated such cracks as Charley Dutch, Australia (3 miles, 20 min. 14 secs. for \$1,000); Aleck McLean, of Victoria, B. C.; William Paine, of British Columbia; George W. Lee, of Newark, McInerney, of Boston; Stevenson, the Pacific coast champion, and others. He visited England in 1886 as Brownlee's unknown, but failed to get on with any English sculler, though offering 10 secs start in three miles.

On March 18, 1888, he suffered his first defeat at the hands of the late Wm. O'Connor, being beaten three lengths in a three-mile race, and his second by Gaudaur, at Austin, Tex.

Raspberries in Demand.

A demand is springing up in Montreal for Canadian raspberries to be shipped to Boston canners. About \$20,000 worth of the fruit will be exported, the first car load going forward next week. At Montreal station on the C. P. R. sixty cents a bucket is being paid for raspberries.

Catarrh.

There is no complaint so offensive, disagreeable and unhealthy as Catarrh. The offensive discharge from the disease poisons and vitiates the blood, disturbs and sicken the stomach and in many cases induce fatal lung troubles. If afflicted do not trifle with it, Hawker's Catarrh Cure is a perfect and positive cure, try it. Sold everywhere, only 25 cents.

Jin's—Don't you think that the intentions of French duelists are more honorable than is generally conceded? Filkins—Oh yes; as a rule they aim high.

JULY 22ND.

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The Balance of New Spring and Summer Jackets will be sold at

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FRED B. EDGECOMBE.

He—Is your sister very high church?
She—High as they make them. She discharged our old family physician last week for saying that she had a low fever.

Squibbs is perfectly foolish about the safety of his baby, isn't he? Why do you think so? Well; every time the nurse takes the baby for an airing there is a policeman with her.

Sepulchral—Why was it that his great discovery was not properly appreciated until long after Columbus was dead? Nineteenth Century Schoolboy—Because he didn't advertise.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

HON. George E. Foster, Minister of Finance, having announced to the Board of Trade his intention of visiting this city about the 1st of August, for the purpose of hearing any representations regarding tariff matters, the business men and manufacturer of this city and vicinity are requested to meet the Board of Trade at the City Council chamber on Wednesday next at three o'clock in the afternoon to arrange for such deputations as may wish to appear before the Minister.

J. S. NEILL,
President

TO LET.

POSSESSION Given on First of May to the Hotel, with Good Yard and Stable in direct opposite the Officer's Quarters, and now occupied by Turney Manzer. Apply to OWEN SHARKEY, Fredericton, Feb. 4th, '93.

TO RENT.

THE lower flat of house 68 Brunswick Street, suitable for small family. Apply to MR. F. W. WINTERS April 8 '93. tf.

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FREDERICTON, N. B.

Fredericton, N. B., April 5.

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