

The Reporter

AND FREDERICTON ADVERTISER

Herman H. Pitts,
Editor and Proprietor.

FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 4 1891

9 per Annum
XVII. No. 5

FOR DYSPEPSIA, Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is an effective remedy, as numerous testimonials conclusively prove. "For two years I was a constant sufferer from dyspepsia and liver complaint. I doctored a long time and the medicines prescribed, in nearly every case, only aggravated the disease. An apothecary advised me to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I did so, and was cured at a cost of \$5. Since that time it has been my family medicine, and sickness has become a stranger to our household. I believe it to be the best medicine on earth." — P. F. McNulty, Hackman, 29 Summer st., Lowell, Mass.

FOR DEBILITY, Ayer's Sarsaparilla

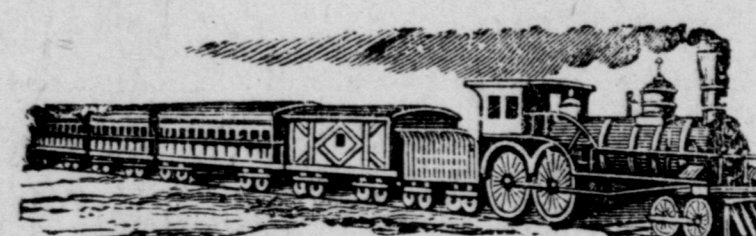
Is a certain cure, when the complaint originates in impoverished blood. "I was a great sufferer from a low condition of the blood and general debility, becoming finally, so reduced that I was unfit for work. Nothing that I did for the complaint helped me so much as Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a few bottles of which restored me to health and strength. I take every opportunity to recommend this medicine in similar cases." — C. Erick, 14 E. Main st., Chilliote, Ohio.

FOR ERUPTIONS

And all disorders originating in impurity of the blood, such as boils, carbuncles, pimples, blotches, salt-rheum, scald-head, scrofulous sores, and the like, take only

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

New Brunswick Division.

ALL RAIL LINE to BOSTON &c
"THE SHORT LINE" to
Montreal, &c.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

IN EFFECT OCT. 12th, 1890.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

6.20 A. M.—Express for Fredericton Junction, St. John and intermediate points. Vancorb, Bangor, Portland, Boston and points. West, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton and Woodstock.
10.30 a. m. For Fredericton Junction, St. John and points East.

3.15 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John, etc.

Returning to Fredericton.

From St. John, 6.30, 7.35 a. m.; 4.40 p. m.
Fredericton Junction, 8.10 a. m.; 12.10 a. m., 6.25 p. m.

McAdam Junction, 10.47 a. m.; 2.15 p. m.
Vancorb, 10.25 a. m.; 12.45 a. m.;
St. Stephen, 7.45, 10.15 a. m.
St. Andrews, 6.55 a. m.

ARRIVE IN FREDERICTON

9.20 a. m.; 1.20, 7.20 p. m.

LEAVE GIBSON.

6.20, A. M.—Mixed for Woodstock, and points north.

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

5.10, P. M.—Mixed from Woodstock, and points north.

H. P. TIMMERMAN, General Supt.
C. E. McPHERSON, Dist. Pass. Agent

DEC. 31st, '90.

Bargains. Bargains.

—IN—

Winter Dry Goods

For the next 30 days we will sell the remainder of our Winter stock of

DRESS GOODS,
ULSTERINGS,
JACKETINGS,
WOOL GOODS,
FURS, BLANKETS,

Bed Comfortables, &c.

At sweeping reductions to clear before stocktaking.

Tennant Davies & Co

New Brunswick Reporter,

ESTABLISHED IN 1844.

Is published every Wednesday from our Steam Printing Office, York Street, Fredericton.

Terms of Subscription, \$1.00 per year.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For square of one inch, (10 lines) \$1.00 for the first insertion and fifty cents for every subsequent insertion.

When charged by the line 10 cents for first insertion and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Persons desiring to advertise for 3 months or a year will be made a special rate.

HERMAN H. PITTS,
Publisher and Proprietor

New Brunswick Reporter.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1891.

NOMINATION on the 7th and Polling on the 14th Feb., in Westmorland County.

ATTORNEY GENERAL Blair and Hon. David McLellan were in Westmorland County last week taking part in the campaign. The political atmosphere is warming up, and there is every indication of a hot fight.

THE LOT of a politician has its rough spots, and just when things look the brightest and clearest, there is apt to be an ominous cloud arise, about the size of a man's hand, away off in the distant horizon. While our friend, Mr. Temple, has been serenely contemplating the event of election, mildly confident of a walk over, so to speak, there are murmurings of distant thunder in the west. It is not only broadly hinted, to day, that there is to be a liberal candidate in the field, but also that the temperance element is determined to test the sentiment of the people at the polls. There may yet be an interesting campaign before the people of York. If we were to judge from the appearance of things, however, at the time of writing, it would seem rather a waste of energy to oppose Uncle Thomas, who has the inside track in many directions. We rather think that much of the talk will prove mere expenditures of breath, and that there will be no contest in York.

Death of Secretary Windom.

The death was announced on Friday last of Secretary Windom of the United States Treasury. The death was most sudden, and was a shock to the whole country. Mr. Windom was attending a dinner given by the New York Merchants' Association on Thursday evening, and shortly after having delivered an eloquent address on the policy of the Government, he fell back in his chair and expired. Among the last words uttered by Mr. Windom are reported the following with reference to the decadence of the American merchant marine, he said: "The tendency of late has been to surrender to foreigners even our domestic commerce, rather than to assert ourselves upon the ocean. Discriminations of the most astonishing character have been made both by Congress and by treasury regulations in favor of Canadian railroad lines and steamships against our own. Presidents of the United States have repeatedly expressed the national humiliation and appealed to Congress for action in behalf of our rapidly vanishing merchant marine, but thus far words have fallen upon deaf ears. Let us hope that the urgent appeals of President Harrison on this subject may bear fruit in some well defined measure of protection and encouragement."

A Point for Canada.

The Canadian Government have won a point in the Behring sea controversy by the decision of the United States Supreme Court on Monday last. An application was made to this court by the owners of the schooner Sayward, at the instance of the Canadian Government, asking that a writ of prohibition

should be issued. On Monday Chief Justice Fuller announced that the Court had decided to grant the petition of the counsel. This petition is for leave to file an application for a writ of prohibition to prevent the district Court of Alaska from proceeding to carry out its decree for the future made in libelling this schooner for unlawfully taking seals in the waters of Behring sea. The rule as granted by the Supreme Court judges requires the Alaska Court to attend the Court at Washington, and to show cause why the writ should not be issued, and is returnable the second Monday in April. This will have the effect of trying the case on its merits, in the Supreme Court, and whether the Alaska Court has jurisdiction will be finally settled. The United States Government opposed the rule, preferring to have the decision of the Alaska Court to that of their own Supreme Court. It is believed that Canada will eventually prove that the position taken at first by her was the correct one and that the U. S. Supreme Court will decide against the tail-twisting policy the U. S. Government have been carrying out.

Seed Testing.

A circular letter has been issued by Wm. Saunders, Esq., director of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, regarding seed testing. If there are any of our readers having any variety of seed they wish tested they can forward the same to Mr. Saunders, at Ottawa, free of postage, and without any cost to them, and have a report sent them as to the vitality of the same. The circular sets forth the following facts:

"The past season has in many localities been unfavourable for the perfect maturing of grain. In some districts frost has touched it, in others it has been injured by rain during harvest, or from being stacked before fully dry thus causing it to spout or heat, while in other localities some varieties have been shrivelled and partly blighted by hot drying winds. Under each and all of these conditions cereals are apt to lose a portion of their vitality, or to have it so weakened as to produce, when sown, a puny growth. Seed grain, to bring the best results, should have its germinating power unimpaired, so that when placed in the soil the young plants may make a prompt and vigorous start. The character of the crop is much influenced by the quality of the seed and for this reason it is important that farmers should ascertain whether the grain they are holding for seed possesses the necessary vitality. Provision has been made by the Government whereby this can be done without cost to the individual, and any farmer in the Dominion who may have any varieties which he desires to have tested, may obtain the information he seeks by forwarding to the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, samples of such grain or other agricultural seeds. A special testing house has been built for this work which affords ample capacity. Samples may be sent free through the mail, an ounce or two is sufficient for the purpose and about two weeks are required to complete a test. Since November, when the season opened for this work, the vitality of more than eleven hundred samples has been ascertained and it is hoped that all those who desire to avail themselves of the provision offered will send in their samples early, so that there may be time to complete the work and supply the needed information before seeding begins."

A General Election.

It has now been authoritatively announced that the General elections will take place on the 5th March, nomination on Feb. 26th. On Tuesday it was made known that Parliament had been dissolved and the representatives sent back to the people.

It cannot be said to have been any way sudden, as for some months there have been all the indications of an election contest. Government papers have been filled with campaign literature, and a quiet canvass has been carried on.

It has been also intimated that Sir Charles Tupper's coming out is to the assistance of Sir John and that he will take a position in the cabinet, but

there is not much reliance to be placed in this report, as more probably Sir Charles is wanted at Washington in connection with the Behring's Sea difficulty, or some other diplomatic subject.

One of the issues that seems to have arisen quite suddenly as a factor in the approaching elections is that of unrestricted reciprocity. Mr. Thompson, a former editorial writer for the Toronto Globe, wrote an open letter to that paper, showing up the fallacy of this fad, but it was not published, however it received publicity through other sources. As viewed by those who have a knowledge of the necessary revenue required to carry on the public work and the government of the country it simply means, a national policy or direct taxation. Mr. Thompson's statements have riveted the attention of the public in a point never attained previously. He brings out the point clearly that the one means by which the ten to fourteen million deficit in the customs revenue all admit would be caused by the acceptance by Canada of the present liberal policy can be made up is by a direct tax upon the people. This, to raise such a sum, on the present basis of population, would mean an impost of \$2.50 to \$3 a head, or \$12 to \$14 per family per annum.

There is a point however regarding reciprocity in which there seems to be a general readiness on the part of Sir John, and the whole party to combine, viz., that of reciprocity in natural products. Any reciprocity scheme will have to be based on this to be sanctioned by the public generally.

The Toronto Empire pertinently puts it in this way:—"As the Conservative trade policy cannot be attacked on its merits, the Opposition can only hope to bring it into disfavor by wilful misrepresentation. We are told, for instance, that the 'Tories' want to sell to the people of the United States without buying from them. Even apart from the repeated and standing offers of reciprocity made by the Conservative Administration, it is a notorious fact that our national policy tariff is so framed as to encourage large purchases from the United States. Our importations from across the line present the very satisfactory aspect of a great and continual increase in regard to raw materials for use by Canadian industries. To take one article as an example, we buy an enormous quantity of raw cotton from our neighbors, and admit it freely. It was the national policy which established our cotton industry, and directly caused this demand for raw material obtained from our neighbors. The Opposition would close these factories, and necessarily cut off the importation. It is the Opposition who in this and similar cases would put an end to purchases from the United States brought about by the Conservatives."

Astronomical Phenomena, 1891.

The principal phenomena predicted for the year 1891 are four eclipses, two of the sun and two of the moon, a transit of Mercury over the sun's disk, and the disappearance and reappearance of Saturn's rings. Of these the last two will excite the most interest.

A total eclipse of the moon, May 23d, will be invisible in the United States, but visible generally throughout the western part of the Pacific Ocean, Australia, Asia, Africa and Europe.

An annular eclipse of the sun, June 6th, will be visible in the northern part of Siberia. It will be visible as a partial eclipse in the western part of the United States, in British America, Europe and Siberia.

A total eclipse of the moon, November 15th, will be visible throughout North and South America, Asia, Africa, Europe and the Atlantic Ocean. It will begin at 3h. 36m. and end at 9h. 03 m. p. m. central time.

A partial eclipse of the sun December 1st will be visible only in the southern part of South America and the south solar region.

The transit of Mercury across the sun's disk will take place on May 9, beginning at 5h. 55m. and ending at 10. 53 p. m. central

time. It will be partly visible in the United States and throughout the western part of North and South America and Asia. The whole transit will be visible in Japan, China, Eastern Siberia, Australia and the Malay-an Islands. It is not likely that any expeditions will be sent out for the purpose of obtaining observations of this transit under favorable circumstances, for such observations would be of value only in determining the place of the planet.

The solar parallax, for which such great pains have been taken in observing transits of Venus, has by other means, been determined with much greater accuracy than could be attained from transits of Mercury. There are, however, interesting questions as to the planets appearance during transit, its atmosphere and motion. No one who has the opportunity to observe this transit should neglect to make all the use possible of it.

The Presbyterian Year Book.

This useful manual for 1891 has just been received from the office of "The Canada Presbyterian." There are special papers on the Moderator, Rev. John Laing, D. D., and on Home Missions by the editor; on Foreign Missions, by Rev. A. M. McClelland, M. A., D. C. L.; on the Pointe aux Trembles School, by Rev. R. H. Warden, D. D.; The Rev. Robert Murray, Halifax writes most interestingly of "Thirty Years Ago." Rev. R. F. Burns, D. D. describes the fields and operations of the Synod of the Maritime Provinces, and the Rev. W. D. Armstrong, M. A., Ph. D., Ottawa, deals with the important subject of Sabbath observance. Historical sketches of the following churches add value to the work, viz.: St. Andrew's church, St. John, N. B.; The general information furnished—such as calendar for the year, officers of the General Assembly, standing committees, deaths in the ministry, dates for stated collections, Rolls of Synods and Presbyteries, with Post Office address of every minister and an alphabetical list of ministers—is unusually complete. Altogether the Presbyterian Year Book will be found specially useful to church members as well as to business men generally. The price is 25 cents. Address the publishers, 5 Jordan Street, Toronto, or ask at your book store.

The Opposition scheme.

The only policy on which the Canadian Opposition propose to appeal to the country is the scheme which they have adopted from Mr. Wiman. As they keep as much as possible to vague generalities, so as to entrap all sorts of men, it is well to pay attention to any light which they occasionally throw upon the nature and meaning of their programme.

The Globe, after denunciation of the development of our country by the present Administration at Ottawa, says:

"The individualism of the people has been sapped by these methods until it has become impossible to advocate direct taxation, which free trade with all the world, such as Britain enjoys, would involve."

The mouthpiece of the Opposition then proceeds to advocate free trade with the United States, as all that is possible under the circumstances. This passage is very significant in several respects, as showing the nature of the Liberal platform.

It will be seen, in the first place, that direct taxation, as the main means of raising a revenue for the public service, is the belated object of Grit desires. It is lamentable in their eyes that the popular antipathy to this obnoxious impost must confine it, for the present at least, to the amount required—about seven million dollars—to fill the place of the customs duties to be abandoned on importations from the United States, with the further amount, probably at least as great, lost by free goods from the neighboring republic replacing some of those now imported from other countries and paying duties. It may be sad in the eyes of the Grit leaders and their organs that they cannot hope to push direct taxation further than this, but the people of Canada will not be beguiled into paying direct taxes even if the amount is to be thus restricted to fourteen or fifteen million dollars in deference to their antipathy.—Empire.

HE IS COMING.—Rev. E. A. Whittier, the evangelist who has conducted meetings in many important centers from the Atlantic to the Pacific during the past twenty years, is expected to begin a series of meetings in this city on Sunday next.