

The Reporter

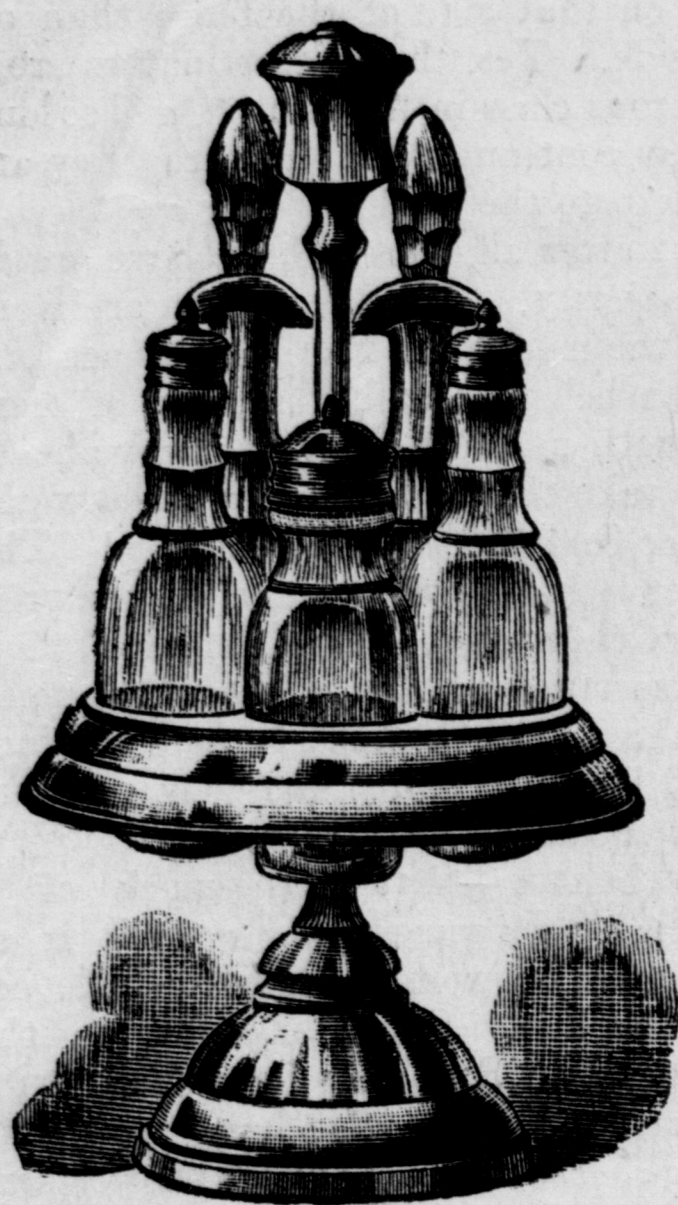
AND FREDERICTON ADVERTISER

Herman H. Pitts,
Editor and Proprietor.

FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 7, 1891

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Flannels!

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JOHN HASLIN.

New Brunswick Reporter,

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HERMAN H. PITTS,
Publisher and Proprietor

New Brunswick Reporter.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1891.

BOULANGER has closed his checkered career by committing suicide at the grave of his mistress, Mme De Bonne-main. His career was brief. While at the height of his glory he created quite a stir in political circles, but his ambition was far in excess of his ability, and he dropped out. In a few weeks at longest Boulanger will be forgotten.

THE ST. JOHN Exhibition appears to have been a greater success financially, than anticipated even by their own people. The show was much maligned, and was really a good one. It was not to be expected that, run as an general affair, it would have as large a variety, and as full an exhibit, as the year before when it was an interprovincial affair. The receipts will be sufficiently large, it is understood, to pay the expenses, without calling upon the St. John Common Council for the guarantee.

The Exhibition.

We are glad to be able to announce that the indications are that the Exhibition will be a grand success. The display in agricultural products is extremely good, and the cattle and sheep are exceptionally fine. Of course the Government importation is a great assistance, and adds largely to the interest to the stock-raiser.

The opening ceremony yesterday afternoon was quite imposing. Gov. Tilley's remarks were well received, and the address by the Agricultural Society was a pleasing feature of the opening. A continuation of the fine weather of the opening day will insure the success the committee, so richly deserve from the last three years of difficulties and discouragements. Every one will visit the grounds and add their quota to making it a financial success as well.

They will be Punished.

The explicit and pertinent remarks embodied in the Governor General's speech at the prorogation of Parliament will be the death knell to the boddlers, and schemers in the departments at Ottawa and elsewhere. This policy has been repeatedly expressed in the same or stronger language by Premier Abbott, and Sir John Thompson since the investigations began. The speech from the Throne says:—

"The punishment with which many of them have already been visited, the steps which are to be taken in regard to others, and the operation of the statute you have passed for their repression in future, will, I trust, have effect of preventing their recurrence, and it is the intention of my Ministers to procure the issue of a commission to investigate the organization of the civil service and report as to measures for its improvement."

Prorogued.

After a long and exceptionally important session the Parliament of Canada has prorogued. Both the legislators and the people will be glad the session is over, for the greater part of it has been taken up with scandals, and revelations of political frauds that has

greatly effected the public feeling and caused not a little comment from the foreign press.

While there has been much brought to light of an unsavory nature, much of fraud and corruption, there is a general feeling that there are others just as deeply involved, but who were enabled to so cover up their tracks, as to escape the chastening rod, or the decapitating sword.

The expense of the session has been enormous, all of which the Canadian taxpayer will have to assume and pay. It is quite evident there is lots of opportunities at Ottawa for economy, and we hope, notwithstanding the pressure which will be exerted on the government, that the promises of retrenchment in the departments will be strictly adhered to.

There was one unanimous vote taken about the only unanimous decision come to in the House so far as we are able to ascertain, and that was for an additional \$500 to each member as an increase of sessional allowance. This makes an additional \$140,000 to be provided for by taxation.

It is expected that the government will during recess be so reconstructed that the new ministers will carry the weight of honesty, and the determination to close out all corruption, which has apparently crept in these years past.

Another United States Government Imposition.

A new law has been unearthed by the United States Government which bears upon the face of it a most unfair prohibitory measure. In future it will be impossible to send into the United States, by mail, any of the various kinds of printing processes, such as engravings, etchings, portraits, photogravures, half tones, sheet music and photographs. According to this ruling, our readers will understand that the United States Government have prohibited the use of the mails to send from Canada or any outside country, any portraits, photographs, or engravings to friends. It seems to us, in this enlightened century that this is a most extraordinary law, and will have the tendency to interfere greatly with the business of Printers, Engravers, Artists and Photographers.

Of course there still remains the Express Companies to send these things forward by, but as the expenses by this method is large, it will hardly be utilized to any great extent.

Now the cost of sending a photograph to the United States is 1 cent; it would not be less than 25 or 40 cents by express. It has been the habit, heretofore, for this office as well as others, to forward portraits to some of the United States engravers and have them engraved. Of course this order, made by the U. S. Government virtually prohibits further trade of that nature. And then some people will say the United States are so very anxious for reciprocity.

The New York World referring to the recent order says:

"The Treasury has recently ruled that prints, photographs, etc., arriving from Europe in the mails shall be seized as not mailable under customs laws.

It is possible to maintain this construction of the law, but it is so hurtful to educational and industrial interests and so obviously unnecessary that the Treasury may be expected to rescind its order when its effects are made plain.

It is a rule that does no good and much harm. The mail importations of prints and photographs are mainly for the use of colleges and schools, architects, artists and mechanics. Their public service, as aids to education and to advancement in mechanic arts, is very great. When they come by mail the duty upon them is collected as surely as if they came by freight. The conditions of the traffic in them are such that mail importation is essential to the business for many reasons. If they cannot be brought in that way their importation in any way must fall off greatly.

There is no interest anywhere to be served by crippling this trade. It will involve loss to the Treasury and serious hurt

to educational, artistic and mechanical advancement. It will work detriment to many and good to none. The order should be rescinded at once."

Balmaceda's Rise and Fall.

Many of our readers have doubtless read with interest the accounts published at different times of Balmaceda's revolutionary tactics, and the recent civil war in Chili, but we doubt if many are informed of the exact circumstances of the case. We clip from an exchange an interesting synopsis of the Chilean leader's wonderful life and experience.

"Jose Manuel Balmaceda was born in Santiago in 1840, of a family of wealth and high standing in Chili. Intended for the priesthood he was carefully educated, but his wild and dissipated youth and his ambitious and headstrong disposition made this career out of the question, and he chose politics instead. He was a liberal and a radical as a young man, an orator and leader among his associates, and at 28 he had made a reputation for ability and courage in the Chilean congress, where he served five terms in succession as deputy. He was the leader of the liberals, which was the majority party, and was looked upon as a coming president, for the liberal party at that time was in full control of Congress and the country. His first long step toward the realization of this ambition was taken in 1885, when President Santa Maria made him minister for foreign affairs; and the next year, as one the most popular men and ablest leader in the nation, he was chosen by a large majority as president. For three years all was harmony, the liberal leaders worked in concord with the president and the country prospered; railroads, harbors, dry-docks, school-houses and other public works were completed; new and more liberal laws were enacted, and church and state were put farther apart; and Balmaceda was at the highest point in popular favor. It is said that he was without a rival then, and that all parties accepted him as a leader in whom there was no flaw and a patriot whose name would always be honored in his country's annals. This was less than three years before he died a fugitive by his own hand.

It took but a year to divide Chili against him, but two years to plunge the country into a civil war; and if we may believe the accounts which reach us, nothing was to blame for this fall but Balmaceda's ambition to continue himself as real if not nominal ruler of Chili. The story of his fall has been so often told as to be familiar. He began by naming a tool of his own as his successor in the presidency, and made this favorite the intermediary through whom he transacted the public business. When further arbitrary measures provoked the remonstrances of the cabinet, he dismissed his ministers and chose more of his tools to fill their places. Then the whole country took up the quarrel and the division began which ended in war.

Very soon Congress, by a vote of censure, forced the new ministry to resign, but Balmaceda appointed a new one with his most odious tool, the unpopular Sanfuentes, as chief. Then he began to put his men at the head of all the departments in the country, and soon had them all, with the army in his hands. He next announced Sanfuentes as the next president. Then followed a popular protest strong enough to force Balmaceda to apparently yield and abandon his design, so that in April, 1890, everything looked peaceful again and the country was quiet. It was only seemingly so, for Balmaceda had only changed his method of attack. From this time events moved rapidly, and after Balmaceda had once more gained time to strengthen himself by a second pretended submission to the will of the people, he threw off all disguise and openly attacked Congress by proclaiming martial law, assuming control of the national revenues, and first defying

the authority and then closing the door of Congress.

In the meantime he had massed the arms of the national guard in the armories, bribed the army by an increase of pay, accumulated stores and money, and prepared himself for a coup d'etat which was to fix him firmly as dictator over Chili. Congress did what it could to preserve the peace and bring Balmaceda to reason, and finally met on board a ship of the navy in Valparaiso harbor, and the civil war was begun. For some months it was uncertain what the outcome would be. Balmaceda had the army, and Congress the navy and a few troops; but slowly Congress gained ground, while the country was practically in a state of anarchy. Finally Congress felt strong enough in arms and troops to advance on Santiago. The attack was made upon Valparaiso, which surrendered, and a few days later the fall of Santiago followed.

Russia's Neighbors.

The channels of rumor are crowded with statements and surmises about Russia. Setting aside the tales of Franco's demonstrative delight at having been tickled by an Imperial power, rumor ascribes to Russia sensational proceedings along the whole of her immense land boundary except that hyperborean portion of it which separates her from Sweden. A week or two since Germany and Austria were greatly exercised by the massing of Russian troops at Cracow, in Poland. Now there is a similar massing on the banks of the Pruth. Forced night marches and other night manoeuvres are being practised there. The Pruth is said to have been crossed over and over again by the troops, and Roumania, her opposite neighbor, feels constrained not only to prepare her own army and fortresses but to take counsel of the powers. The recent passage of the Dardanelles by nominally volunteer war ships, with troops and munitions of war for Vladivostok, would, according to the despatches, be only a small item in the general aggressive movement. A practical protectorate is said to have been established by Russia over Persia, by Russia's having undertaken to save Persia the cost and responsibility of foreign diplomacy, a story, which, if correct, can hardly fail to provoke immediate counter action on the part of Great Britain, which already practically commands the whole sea coast of Persia. A day or two ago we heard of raids across the boundary line of Afghanistan, which quickly retired at the approach of a British force of Ghoorkas. Thibet is a country of mystery. What Russia is doing on her Thibet frontier is a constant mystery, but every one surmises that she is doing something. And now the story is that Russia is in high dudgeon because China is talking of building a railway throughout the length of her own empire, implying that Russia expects early conflict on her Chinese boundary. Some of these stories look more serious than others. The last one is, evidently, mere talk. If China gets her trunk railway under way before the beginning of the twentieth century, it will be because she is forced to feel the absolute need of it by troubles within or aggressions without. Under any circumstances it would be preposterous for Russia to object. The desirableness and profitableness of a railway through China are so plain as to make it silly on the part of China not to build one. She has surely a great deal more occasion to do so for commercial reasons than Russia has to build her grand line from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok. The thermometer by which all these rumors is usually gauged is the stock exchange. We do not find that Russian securities have gone down either in London or Paris. Even the German's, who, as threatened by France, Russia's ally, are the principal enemies of Russia, are said to be rapidly taking up Russian loans. It may, therefore, be assumed that those who know best do not think Russia is going to provoke war with any of her neighbors.—Witness.

It has just come to light at San Francisco that twenty-one Chinese gold seekers were murdered and robbed by cowboys in 1887 in California.

The whole state of Maine is experiencing a severe drought and typhoid fever is raging in many towns. The cotton mills at Waterville and Augusta and the sawmills along the Kennebec are seriously retarded.