THE HERALD.

FREDERICTON, SATURDAY, DEC. 14, 1889.

THE HERALD requests the newspapers, which have hitherto sent copies to The Capital, to change the address to THE HERALD.

TO THE READERS OF THE HERALD.

In the main the arrangement of matter in this issue of THE HERALD will be followed in subsequent issues. The first column of reading matter on the first page will be devoted to matter pertaining to horses, a subject in which every person takes an interest. Then will follow a column or so, in which farm topics will be dealt with, partly with the pen, but principally with the scissors. Then will come the most crisp and interesting selections available, and a column or less in which under the caption, "Topics of the Time," some of the phases of current thought will be dealt with. Turning to the second page the reader will find a number of editorials on current topics, to be followed by the news of the week, it being arranged under the headings, "Canadian" and "Foreign." On the third page the events of the city and county will have a place; in the column headed "Around the World" an effort will be made to keep HERALD readers informed as to the chief topics of interest in political and kindred fields. Instead of giving any one set of telegrams the best parts of several sets will be taken and rewritten when necessary. On the fourth page there will be a part of a continued story and a complete story. The latter feature has not been adopted this week owing to a desire to dispose of "The Hidden Hand" in which readers of The Capital were greatly interested. This will be concluded at a very early day when a new continued story will be begun. There will always be a few choice poetical selections somewhere in THE HERALD's colums.

Correspondence is invited on all subjects, especially in regard to news. The latter will be carefully edited, so as to ensure uniformity of style. Letters dealing concisely and vigorously with current topics will always be welcome.

Other features will be introduced from time to time as experience suggests.

THE PROPOSED DOCK.

If there is a subject upon which the press and people of St. John ought not to endeavor to be in harmony, it is as to the ways and means of securing the much needed wharf and dock accommodation. Differences of opinion are natural and are to be expected, but the introduction of politics into such a discussion is very much to be regretted. There is too great a tendency in St. John to mix politics up with everything, and instead of the people uniting to carry out successfully projects which will tend to advance the material interests of the city, there is usually some one to scent a political job in anything that is suggested. A very general opinion prevails throughout the province that St. John has lost much by this unhappy characteristic. THE HERALD does not wish to express any opinion as to the merits of rival schemes, if indeed there are such, but is simply speaking generally. It sees a reasonable prospect of the accomplishment of what must be a great advantage to St. John and hence to the province at large. It knows that the trade of St. John has already suffered for lack of the accommodation which now may be secured. It realizes that delay will militate against the result, desired so much by all New Brunswickers, that our chief seaport may enjoy the great advantages of its geographical situation, and it desires to enter its protest against time and energy being frittered away in useless altercation. In comparison with the benefit to St. John and the province certain to follow from providing proper facilities at St. John for the handling of trade, the scoring of a political point on one side or the other is utterly insignificant. With all interests united St. John is none too strong to hold her own in competition for trade.

BRITISH GOLD.

The statement was recently made that the Northern Aroostook Railway company had sold out to the Canadian Pacific, whereupon a great many unpleasant things were said by a Houlton paper, coupled with uncomplimentary allusions to the corrupting power of British gold. THE HERALD is in a position to say that there is no foundation for the reported sale; and as for the allusion to British gold, it will strike most people that of all places the State of Maine should have the least to say upon the subject. In proportion to its population few countries have fared as well by the expenditure of that commodity which our neighbors affect to hold in such abhorrence. The Grand Trunk Railway, crossing the state at the point of its greatest breadth and making Portland a seaport of continental importance, the Canadian Pacific piercing mountains hitherto thought impassable and opening a valuable region to enterprise, the New Brunswick Railway, without which the great development of Aroostook would have been impossible, are some of the things which British gold has done for the State of Maine, and without looking very far one might find other interests in which the same article has been invested.

It would puzzle the ablest statistician to estimate what British gold has done for the United States. General Butler said a year or two ago that the investments of English capitalists in the Republic amounted to at least $2,000,000,000, and he claimed that immense amount of property representing this was the surest guarantee that Great Britain would never send her fleet to destroy the seaboard cities of the Union. The President could, he said, by proclamation declare every dollar's worth of this property forfeited the moment a hostile gun was fired at New York or Boston. There is no doubt as to the correctness of this statement: but there is no occasion to anticipate such things. The fact is however of great importance especially in connection with the constant stream of money now coming across the Atlantic in search of investments, as showing how closely the true interests of the great English speaking nations are interwoven.

Not long ago Puck published a cartoon in which John Bull was represented as conversing with Brother Jonathan and the question on his lips was: "What will you take for your bloomin' country, any how?" That things will ever reach the point which Puck suggests is improbable; but there seems to be no limit to the wealth available in England for investment, and it is not a matter of surprise that so large a portion of it seeks America. The condition of things on this continent is such that within a generation there must be a great appreciation in property of all kinds and English investors are, as usual, on hand to take up the best chances. This close identification of English capital with United States business will draw the countries more closely together and Canadians, in thinking out the future of the Dominion must not lose sight of it. Lord Salisbury in his Mansion House speech a year ago set side by side, as entitled to the first consideration at the hands of Englishmen, the integrity of the British Isles from invasion and the preservation of British commerce.

NEED FOR CAUTION.

As far as we know the various electric wires in Fredericton are so placed that no danger is to be apprehended from them; but as many terrible accidents are reported from the contact of wires or their breaking or other means whereby the full force of an electric light current is diverted from its proper course into one which carries destruction to life and property—as in the case of the recent great fire in Boston, it becomes important to enquire if there is exercised in the locating of wires a degree of care which will reduce the chances of danger to a minimun; for there will always be more or less of danger attached to the handling of the great forces employed in our advanced civilization. The enquiry applies not to Fredericton alone, but to every town in the province, where the electric light is used. Mr. Alexander Welsh, one of Edison's assistants says:—

Wherever you see the big white electric light, with its carbons burning, you may know that death lurks overhead. Nearly every wire you see in the open air is thick enough and strong enough to carry a death-dealing current. As things are at present there is no safety and danger lurks all around us. It may never reach you, or you may go on for years unhurt, but when the moment comes you are killed instantly. You may touch a wire with your finger, and, though you be on the tenth floor of a building, you may be killed instantly, provided that, by moisture or otherwise, the floor becomes a conductor. The wire you touch may be simply holding up a picture, and yet, under these conditions, in connection with an iron raft or a hook touching some hidden plate, it may convey a fatal current. There is no knowing when you may touch the current. The further maintenance of the overhead wires in their present condition is a menace to the life of everybody in New York. It is dangerous to touch a wire of any kind or even a metal substance. A man ringing a door-bell or leaning up against a lamp-post might be struck dead any instant. It is not alone the electric-light wires that may kill you. Somewhere off in another street, perhaps miles away, the wind has blown an arc-light wire against some conductor, and the danger begins.

Mr. Welsh is speaking of New York, but in a certain degree his observations apply to Fredericton, St. John, St. Stephen, Moncton, Woodstock, Chatham and perhaps other places in the province. Last winter there occurred in this city what was fortunately a not very serious illustration of the chance of contact between wires and the result, and as winter approaches the danger increases. Wires become burdened with sleet and sag and it is always possible that during the progress of a heavy storm irreparable harm may be done. Therefore it is of the utmost importance that the several companies using electric wires in the province should make the most rigid inspection of their lines. Great care has been exercised in placing the wires in Fredericton, and no doubt in other parts of the province; but only the most unremitting attention can ensure safety.

A NOTABLE UTTERANCE.

L'Electeur, the organ of the Quebec premier, has made a strong appeal for a cessation of the agitation which has given rise to the Equal Rights movement, as its promoters call it. The organ declines to believe that this agitation is due to the passage of the Jesuits' Estates distribution act; claiming that measure to have been seized as a pretext for open hostility to the French. If a war of races and of creeds is to be avoided, L'Electeur says it is necessary to open the eyes of the fanatics, who are exciting the people by appeals to race and religious prejudices. The progress of Home Rule movement in Great Britain, the broadening of public sentiment in the United States, especially as evidenced by public sentiment in respect to the recent Catholic Congress, the peaceful revolution in Brazil, the union of great powers in the opening of Africa are cited as proof that the spirit of the age is one of toleration, and in view of this the enormity of returning in Canada to the prejudices and narrow lines of thought, which prevailed a century ago, is deplored. It is noticeable, however, that in the course of its very lengthy article, L'Electeur does not express much hope that the crisis is seeks to avert can be avoided. The protest is rather that of one who recognizes a collision as inevitable and wishes to place the whole responsibility upon the opposite party. Not that Mr. Mercier does not desire the maintenance of existing conditions and the present friendly relations between the majority of English and French Canadians. He is doubtless perfectly sincere in deprecating the exciting of race and religious animosities, and conscientiously believes that the French neither receive nor ask more than they are entitled to. Quebec has nothing to gain by disturbing existing arrangements. The natural development of the principles laid down in the Imperial act of 1774 will be sufficent to satisfy the desires of the most ultra nationalist. Neither have the English-speaking Canadians any right to claim that their French fellow-citizens in desiring that development to go on without interruption are disloyal to Canadian interests. From the standpoint from which they have been educated to regard these things they are thoroughly loyal. Equally so from their own point of view are the promoters of the Equal Rights movement. The danger to Canada lies in the fact, which L'Electeur speaks of, that behind the Equal Rights movement is more than a passing hostility to a particular piece of legislation—a difference in principle, which if pushed to its logical conclusion, will result in a crisis.

THE OUTLET OF THE WEST.

If we look at the map of North America the most striking feature will be seen to be the great waterway of the St. Lawrence. Duluth at the head of lake Superior, on the United States side of the boundary, and Port Arthur on the Canadian side are as nearly as possible in the centre of the continent and from their wharves there is during the summer an uninterrupted waterway to the sea. About 15,000 miles of railway are so located that the most convenient point at which they can land their freight is at the head of the Lake; and in the last eighteen months a great traffic has been developed, which has thus far found its way to the sea from New York, going via Buffalo. It is alleged that this business, as well as the major part of the vast trade which will follow from the further settlement and more extensive cultivation of the West and North-West, will go to Montreal, as soon as that city makes the preparations necessary to handle it. Montreal is not only nearer the head of Lake Superior than any point in the Atlantic sea-board of the United States, but it is also four hundred miles nearer Liverpool than New York is. Trade is not usually governed by sentiment and will seek the most direct channels, no matter how many boundary lines it has to cross; so that both from north and south of the 49th parallel business may be expected to flow to Montreal. Not only is this the case, but it is among the possiblities that the constantly increasing traffic between the central plain of America and Europe may, in order to secure the quickest possible transportation for mails and light freights, utilize the harbors of the Maritime Provinces. The geographical outlet of the west is by way of Canada and on the long round geography will carry the day.

ATTORNEY GENERAL MARTIN of Manitoba, proposes that the Northwest Territories shall be united with that province under one legislature. At first thought the proposition does not commend itself. Not many years will elapse before a large population will find its way into the Northwest. Progress in this direction has not been as rapid heretofore as was anticipated, but it is only a matter of time, and not a very long time either, when settlement will extend in all directions through that vast country and if it is united into one province it will dominate the Dominion. Just at present the proposed union would not do harm and perhaps do good: but if Canada is to remain a confederation the equilibrium of the provinces must be maintained.

SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN is alleged to have predicted an exciting session of Parliament. He was asked by an interviewer if it were true that he and Mr. Mercier were going into political partnership and he denied the story and thereupon made the above statement. In these days when so much fiction finds its way into interviews it is as well to take these stories with many grains of allowance: but it is beginning to look as if the party which hopes to carry Quebec will have to make an alliance with Mr. Mercier.

THE statement is made that Sir Charles Tupper recently visited Morocco with the object of arranging a reciprocal trade treaty with that country. While not very clear as to the extent and nature of the trade which can be done with that far away land, THE HERALD hopes the High Commissioners mission has been successful. If we cannot get the gilt-edged variety of reciprocity which every body in the country wants, by all means let us have a sample in Morocco.

THE Toronto Globe notes with apparent approval a growing sentiment among the young men of Ontario in favor of independence. It thinks that if the French-Canadians would agree to abandon the connection in Quebec between church and state in consideration of a guarantee of the privileges secured them by the confederation act, the chief obstacle to independence would be removed.

THE Moncton Times has celebrated its twenty first anniversary of its establishment by the issue of a sixteen page supplement profusely illustrated, giving an interesting history of the town, with sketches of most of the older families and a description of Moncton as it now is, the whole reflecting great credit upon all concerned in its production.

BRITISH COLUMBIA is growling again. Undoubtedly many of its interests would prosper more rapidly if the Province were connected with the United States, but if her people are only patient they will find in Canadian connection all they can reasonably ask and quite as much as they could hope for from political union with our neighbors.

AROUND THE WORLD.

Subjects Discussed in the Great News Centres.

The struggle for the honor of being the site of the great exhibition of 1892 is growing very keen between New York and Chicago, and there is a possibility that the result may be that neither of them will get it. The latest talk of the lobbies at Washington is that for political reasons the Republicans will give the lakeside city the preference. This it is conceded will destroy New York's chances, but will not ensure the coveted boon for Chicago; because the Democrats will throw their influence as a party

IN FAVOR OF WASHINGTON

and every vote which St. Louis can influence will be given, in that event, for the capital city. Already the proposed exhibition is exciting interest abroad and it is announced that Austria has decided to make a great display of her products. The occasion will be a notable one, wherever the site may be.

It is said that the only questions relating to Canada now forming the subject of correspondence between the Imperial and the United States governments are those in reference to the Behring Sea and the Alaska boundary. An impression prevails in most quarters that there is good reason to raise a question as to the line between Canada and that distant territory; but the members of the Geological survey deny this and say that

THE BOUNDARY IS WELL DEFINED,

under treaty with Russia, whose rights, and no more, are what the United States holds in Alaska. It is not a question of indifference, for apart from the danger of leaving questions of boundary open, the region is one of very considerable value.

Russia is suffering under an attack of the influenza. Every one from the Czar down has it, and in the case of the Czar it has assumed its worst form, congestion of the lungs having set in with it. The disease is something like the epizootic, which attacked so many horses fifteen or so years ago. It is by no means a fatal disease, except in its most aggravated form. A similar distemper spread over Europe forty-one years ago, reaching England where a quarter of the population were affected, France having it even worse. The fact that on the occasion of its last visit the

INFLUENZA WAS FOLLOWED BY CHOLERA

has alarmed the more timid and prophesies are made that the last named dread disease will come westward next summer. It is already epidemic in Persia. So serious is the prospect considered that the United States is taking great and expensive precautions. The British Medical Journal scorns the idea of there being any connection between the influenza and the cholera; but both are doubtless associated with certain atmospheric conditions, and it is quite possible that medical science does not understand the matter.

It seems to be fully conceded that Bismark has failed as a peacemaker and that Austria refuses any longer to be controlled from Berlin. Count Kalnoky, the Austrian Prime Minister, has said that the recognition of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is a definite part of the Austrian policy and this is

DIRECTLY ANTAGONISTIC TO RUSSIA.

Of course the papers continue to talk about Stanley; but that gentleman has been in the newspaper business too long to give away as good a piece of "exclusive" news as he brings out of the heart of Africa. He has arrived at Zanzibar safe and well, and has had telegrams from the Queen, the Khedive, the Kaiser and other illustrious people. He has made a speech in which he has been careful not to say very much. He gave those who interviewed him in behalf of the press tantalizing fragments of information about snow-clad peaks under the very equator, ice-cold springs which are the true sources of the nile: handsome races whose names the world has not yet heard, nations of dwarfs, [illegible] on; but he tells nobody anything and s[illegible] sufficient more than

THE PUBLIC APPETITE

TO WHI[illegible] will relate when he for the wonders h[illegible]nd. Only on one takes his own pen in h[illegible]s that the manpoint is he definite. He s[illegible]on him and tle of Livingstone has fallen b[illegible] that his work is only begun. [illegible] Pasha

It was hard luck for poor Emin [illegible]ast to be brought out to civilization again. his will, to have run the gauntlet of all manner of perils, only to fall off the verandа of the first civilized house he entered and cracked his skull. But he is getting better, so it is said, and will live to tell his wonderful story.

The ex-emperor of Brazil who has borne himself through all the difficulties of this position with much diginty, says that he will not accept the financial provision made for him by the new government.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Week's Events in Brief—The Cream of our Exchanges.

Navigation to Cronstadt has been closed for the season.

Wheat jumped up ten cents a bushel in Manitoba on Thursday.

Penetanguishene wants an inebriate asylum established there.

A Ministerial Association has been organized at Kingston Ontario.

T. Bertrand, Queen's Printer in Manitoba, has resigned the position.

The exports of live stock by the St. Lawrence route this year reached its highest point.

The discovery of a valuable seam of red hematite iron near Maitland, N. S., is reported.

The proposal to organize a troop of cavalry in Hamilton is meeting with assurances of success.

A welcome boom has started the shipyards in Noya Scotia and New Brunswick in full blast again.

Mrs. Sophie Courier, of Pembroke while mentally deranged by illness, killed, herself last Saturday.

So far the C. P. R. people have taken no steps to release the rolling stock seized at Port Arthur for taxes.

Charges of neglect against the members of the medical staff of the Hamilton hospital are being investigated.

A large consignment of ties imported for the N. P. & M. Railway has been seized at Winnipeg for undervaluation.

James Hawkins, a St. Catharines fish dealer, has inherited $20.000 by the death of a rich aunt in Fairport, N. Y.

Harvey Ringer of Lake May, Queen's Co., N. S., recently captured a birch partridge, which was recently white.

A son of Gilbert Cole, of Upper Coverdale, 18 months old, died from the effects of drinking ammonia last Saturday.

William McLelland was fined $100 and sentenced to one month's imprisonment for keeping an illicit still, at Ottawa.

Ritualistic troubles have created a breach among the worshippers at the Church of the Ascension at Hamilton.

A party of surveyors arrived at North Bay Ontario, on Saturday to begin operations on the Nippissing and James Bay railway.

Mrs. Travers, an elderly lady living near Alberton, who was badly maltreated by several scoundrels over two months ago, is dead.

The wife of a prominent Ottawa civil service has skipped out with a young man of the town. She weighed 250 lbs. He is a mere stripling.

The staff cadets of the Royal Military College sent a congratulatory telegram to Lieut. Stairs at Zanzibar. Stairs wired back "Thanks, comrades."

Archbishop Duhamel, yesterday, received the Pope's benediction to all these who took part in the inauguration proceedings of the University of Ottawa.

The Government will be asked to place an appropriation in the estimates for the purpose of making tidal observations in the gulf and on the Atlantic coast.

Benjamin Starratt of Annapolis and C. S. Harrington, Q. C. of Halifax, have been nominated by the liberal conservatives of Annapolis Co. for the local legislature.

The Clarion, the new organ of the National Liberal club, was issued for the first time in Montreal last week. It will represent the opinion of the younger Liberals.

The latest addition to the inmates of the Quebec district gaol is a Frenchman named Aubin with a history. He is 102 years of age, and says he fought under the great Napoleon.

Charles Albert Penney, a young farmer of Pickering Ont., has been missing since Saturday fortnight ago, and his mysterious disappearance has caused his friends considerable apprehension.

Mr. Silas F. Page, aged 50 years, a native of Amherst, N. S., died at Auckland, New Zealand, Oct. 8. Mr. Page carried on a large business in the Fiji Islands and amassed considerable wealth there.

A schooner with a general cargo abandoned near L'Islet was pillaged by the inhabitants and then set on fire. The cure of the parish, in a recent discourse to his flock, severely censured this act of piracy.

Rev. Frederick Prime, incumbent of All Saints Church, Kingston, Ont., died last Wednesday evening after two weeks' illness. He was fifty years of age, and a priest of the Diocese of Ontario since 1873.

Major Charles A. Boulton, of Shell River, Manitoba, has been called to the Senate, vice Hon. Dr. Schultz, appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, and J. A. Longhead, Q. C., of Calgary, vice Hon. Senator Hardisty, deceased.

The finest collection of works of modern British schools of painters ever gotten together in America was placed on private view in Montreal. This is the only attempt of the kind that has ever been made in this country.

James Foster, an old resident of Galloway Kent County was found dead on the road on the night of the 3rd inst. by his son within about 200 yards of his own home. Mr. Foster had been up the river to see his friends and was driven within one mile of his home by his brother-in-law and decided to walk the rest of the way. Mr. Foster was in his usual health and was about 72 years of age. Heart disease was the cause.

Says the Yarmouth Times: Mrs. Robert Simms, of Plymouth, N. S., a lady between 80 and 90 years of age, who was terribly scalded a short time ago, is now out of danger. She was walking across the room with a basin of hot water in her hand when she was seized with a paralytic stroke and fell. The hot water scalded her right shoulder and right side so badly that the skin peeled off. Dr. Fuller was sent for at once and she has since recovered sufficiently to be removed to her daughter's house.

Aobut seven o'clock Monday night while a freight train of fifty-three cars was going through Victoria Bridge, at St. Lambert's Station Quebec part of the train broke loose and ran back into another freight which was shunting up towards the bridge. Knocking the van into a ditch it took fire and was destroyed. Two other cars were telescoped and ten others slightly damaged. Everything is blocked at both ends of the bridge; but the officers expect to get the track clear by midnight. No one was injured so far as known.

Last Monday evening about 5.30 o'clock Cyrus Tower, who is employed around the railway works Moncton at night, met with an unfortunate occurrence. Slipping on the ice, he fell heavily across a rail, receiving severe injuries, the full extent of which are not yet definitely known. He was conveyed to his home on Telegraph street and Dr. Botsford summoned. A hasty examination showed some ribs broken, his spine bruised and internal injuries. He suffered considerably, the doctor being at [illegible] bedside the greater part of the night. [illegible]sident will go hard with the old man, The at[illegible]ot very strong physically. Mr. as he is [illegible]hold has been sadly afflict- Tower's hous[illegible] weeks ago three m em ed of late. A fe[illegible]e down at one time- bers of the family we[illegible]r himself had a with fever, and Mr. Tow[illegible]se. slight attack of the same dis[illegible]

FOREIGN NEWS.

A Summary of the Press Telegrams From all Parts of the World.

Snow storm in London Saturday.

Capt. Plunkett, chief of the Cork police is dead.

Gen. Boulanger has sublet his residence in Paris.

Manchester gas makers have been locked out.

Prince Louis Bonaparte is visiting St. Petersburg.

Moussa Bey and his family have been exiled to Syria.

Sir Percy F. Shelley, son of the poet Shelley, is dead.

Geo. Atkinson, an English actor, died in New York last week.

The Porte promises to foster Turkish and Christian schools in Crete.

The British ship King Robert was burned off Cape Horn recently.

The Sultan of Morocco's brother has been imprisoned for conspiracy.

By the collapse of a sugar mill near Prague, eight persons were killed.

C. C. Harrison, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Minister to Russia.

During a snow-storm in Hungary, five persons perished in the river Waag.

Portugal intends to maintain cordial relations with the Brazilian Republic.

Boronde Ponedo, Brazilian Minister to England, has been dismissed from office.

A famine is threatened in eight districts of India, owing to the total failure of crops.

The solemn proclamation of Carlos as King of Portugal is fixed for the 28th inst.

There was a sharp shock of earthquake in Dalmatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina lately.

Fifteen hundred dyers at Chemnitz, Saxony, have struck for an advance of wages.

Financial men in London do not view U. S. Secretary Windom's report with favour.

Lisbon papers deny that Portugal is disposed to sell her African possessions to Germany.

Army officers are being appointed to prominent offices on the strategic railways in Russia.

The ex-Emperor of Brazil says he is convinced that the new republic is firmly established.

A dying Spaniard in the Buenos Ayres hospital recently confessed to the murder of Gen. Prim.

The Porte will increase the force of Gen d' Armes in Armenia with a view to checking Kurdish outrages.

Capt. Fevia, the African explorer, has arrived at Mozambique, having crossed the continent from Loango.

A mob recently attacked the Methodist Episcopal Mission at Nau Kang, Formosa, and destroyed both chapels.

A. F. Williamson, chief of the criminal investigation department of the Metropolitan police force, London, is dead.

Efforts will be made in the present Congress to secure the admission of the territories yet remaining, into the Union as states.

Mme. Nordica came to America in the same ship with Patti. She is a Connecticut girl and her name is Lilian Gower.

Peter Claussen, aged 24, a lineman employed by the North New York Lighting Co. was found dead hanging on a wire Monday.

It is feared that a German steamer with 400 passengers on board foundered in the recent typhoon between Singapore and Hong Kong.

A bill has been introduced in the Reichstag proposing to subsidize a line of steamships between Hamburg and the East African ports.

The Portuguese Geographic Society proposes to organize a national company to exploit the alleged innumerable riches of Mozambique.

The granting amnesty to Cretan insurgents reduces the number of members of the Cretan National Assembly from eighty to sixty.

Claus Spreckels' new sugar refinery at Philadelphia, with a capacity of 2,000,000 pounds each 24 hours, and which cost $3,000,000, has begun operations.

It is reported that the Jesuits will be expelled from Brazil and that their houses and lands will be sold. They own extensive tracts of the best land in Brazil.

The German postal list for 1890 will show that 9659 newspapers are printed in Germany, 2781 of which are printed in 20 other languages and 6978 in German.

At St. Jouis, Caspar Clispy, aged 27, shot John Anson and his two daughters and then killed himself, because Anson refused to allow him visit his daughters.

The Pacific Mail Company's new steamer China arrived in San Francisco from Yokohama, making the voyage in twelve days and eleven hours, beating all trans-Pacific records.

Rev. Wm. F. Pettit, a Methodist clergyman, who arrived at Columbus, Ohio, two weeks ago from Indiana, has been arrested on the charge of poisoning his wife, who died in July last.

An Englishman has been arrested at Sebastapol charged with making sketches of the batteries and forts of the city. Documents of a compromising nature were found in his possession.

The National Steamship Company's dock at New York was burned on Saturday. Four dead bodies were taken from the ruins and several men were so badly injured that they will die.

A proposal has been made for a gigantic strike among German coal miners with a view to compelling the masters to discontinue the lockout against the men who were prominent in organizing the last strike.

A bad freight wreck has occurred on the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City road. Conductor Berry was ground in pieces and fireman Hickey instantly killed. The failure of a brakeman to flag was the cause of the collision.

The Archduke John of Austria, desiring to earn his own living, has finally, after a very protracted and difficult effort, received permission from the Emperor to bear henceforth the name of John Orth. He has gone to work in an English shipyard.

A story of shipwreck from Vaudreuil, relates how two men, Arthur Bertrand and Joseph Seguin, while taking a barge to Como ran on a rock in middle of the Lake of Two Mountains during a blinding snow storm. Their only shelter was the little 6x8 cabin upon the deck, where the storm was raging in all its fury. Neither of the men were warmly clothed; neither carried watches and the hours of the night crawled slowly by, each seeming as a year. Slowly day broke, but their cries for assistance were not heard. The storm was still raging. It was not until 7 o'clock that evening when the storm ceased that they were able to attract the attention of some farmers on shore, who managed to rescue them. On being taken ashore they were in such a bad condition that it was deemed advisable to call in a priest, but at last accounts they were still alive, though in a very dangerous condition. They were exposed to the storm about forty hours.

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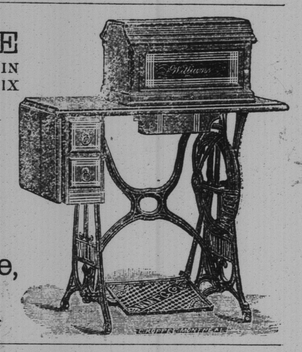

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