

THE HERALD.

FREDERICTON, JULY 7, 1890.

NOTES ON THE ELECTION PETITION.

After all the vain boasting of which everybody has had a surfeit since January last; after the Gleaner has repeatedly assured the public that the members for York have been busy for months past preparing their resignations and seeking for an early opportunity of handing them in, the day for the trial came and the only people who were not ready were the Messrs. Gregory & Co. Nothing could have been more entertaining than the exhibition at the election court. The soreheads were all on their feet. They were seven of them; each, as a matter of course, to hear it announced that the members had resigned. They had been assuring one another and the public that the resignations would most certainly be handed in, and when they were not, the next best move was to obtain an adjournment of the court, if possible, until the month of August. Mr. Barry's absence from home would be a good enough reason for obtaining the adjournment, and in that case the members would surely resign, as Mr. Barry's stay could not be likely to be so prolonged. This was the scheme, but it did not work. The court adjourned indefinitely and these fine plans were frustrated. The truth is simply this—and now that we have seen the end of the petition, we have no objection to the public knowing it—it was the intention of the respondents to have fought the petition out. In doing so, they would have disqualified Mr. Gregory without, as he well knows, running the slightest risk of being disqualified themselves. A number of witnesses who know and could testify to Mr. Gregory personally placing funds in the hands of his canvassers, were so disgusted with his conduct in filing the petition, that they were ready to tell what they knew. This is the reason and the sole reason why the petitioners did not go on. Mr. Gregory would have made himself the laughing stock of the whole country if in striking at the Attorney General, the only person whom he had seriously hurt had himself.

The editorial in last evening's Gleaner, headed "Mr. Barry's return," is a funny production, and if we had space this week we should have reproduced it that our readers might enjoy its humor. We are not able to gather clearly from the article whether Mr. Barry's return is his continued absence from most responsible and which course would have most commended itself to the Gleaner's approval. It appears that on Thursday Mr. Barry's absence was most disgraceful, on Friday his return is a poor display of impudence on the part of the Attorney General which no one else would have been guilty. We are sorry, really sorry, that our virtuous contemporaries take its discomfiture so much to heart. We tender it our sincere sympathy. If it had not been thought on Wednesday or Thursday that Mr. Barry's return to Fredericton was the one thing to which Mr. Gregory's corps of soreheads were yearning, it is just possible other arrangements might have been made to meet their wishes, and Mr. Barry's return might have been delayed to a date which would have pleased them better. But it is not possible to accommodate these gentlemen.

We would, however, in this connection again remind the Gleaner that it is a mistake on its part to be so pedantically unwise from its own standpoint, beside not being entirely consistent with the role of a high-toned moralist. For instance, it says that Mr. Blair swore in his affidavit used in the election court that "he (Mr. Blair) did not know Mr. Barry was going away." The affidavit will speak for itself, and will not show that Mr. Blair made any such statement. Again, it states yesterday Mr. Blair's affidavit states that Mr. Barry would stay away two years, if necessary, etc. Again, we say, please do not so pedantically unwise from its own standpoint, beside not being entirely consistent with the role of a high-toned moralist. For instance, it says that Mr. Blair swore in his affidavit used in the election court that "he (Mr. Blair) did not know Mr. Barry was going away." The affidavit will speak for itself, and will not show that Mr. Blair made any such statement. Again, it states yesterday Mr. Blair's affidavit states that Mr. Barry would stay away two years, if necessary, etc. Again, we say, please do not so pedantically unwise from its own standpoint, beside not being entirely consistent with the role of a high-toned moralist. For instance, it says that Mr. Blair swore in his affidavit used in the election court that "he (Mr. Blair) did not know Mr. Barry was going away." The affidavit will speak for itself, and will not show that Mr. Blair made any such statement. Again, it states yesterday Mr. Blair's affidavit states that Mr. Barry would stay away two years, if necessary, etc. Again, we say, please do not so pedantically unwise from its own standpoint, beside not being entirely consistent with the role of a high-toned moralist.

Does any body believe that with 1,152 charges of personal bribery and corruption against people in this county, 1,151 of whom were in all ways within easy reach, that the petition could not be reached because of Mr. Barry's absence, where were all those witnesses that could testify to the wholesale corruption which the opposition say prevailed on the government side. A very little will upset an election and why the county purists not enter upon their congenial work.

The most frightened people in town on Wednesday were Messrs. Duffie, Crocker, Gregory, Charles Everett and James T. Sharkey, when it looked as though the judge was going to force on the election trial. How the air would have resounded with shrieks of agony and distress if the judge had so decided.

The public will remember the wonderful discovery made by Mr. Gregory shortly after the session, that there had been a great blunder made by the government in drawing up the whitehead bill, so called, they had forgotten altogether to provide against disqualification. "In consequence of this oversight," said the prophetic Gleaner, "Mr. Blair and his three colleagues are going to be disqualified." It now transpires that this alleged blundering oversight on the part of the attorney general is strangely operating against Mr. Gregory, and has not appeared so far to have seriously damaged the sitting members. When will the opposition organs cease to make itself ridiculous. There has not been a prediction made by it in connection with the government or York members that has not been utterly discredited.

POLITICAL DISHONESTY.

And so it now appears, according to the "virtuous" Gleaner, that it is "political dishonesty" which is wanting in Mr. Blair, and which caused the government to be returned with a diminished majority at the last election. As the government lost no seats except in St. John, Albert and Sunbury, and the causes operating in those counties are known, it is really quite refreshing to hear those causes characterized as political dishonesty. Religious intolerance such as operated upon St. John, is usually considered something different from political dishonesty, and has never to our knowledge been christened by that name before. Neither in our experience has a petty squabble over local patronage, such as occurred in Albert county, been designated. In Sunbury county, we are in doubt whether the government did lose a supporter in fact. This depends upon whether the youth who ran upon Mr. Harrison's ticket was entitled to be ranked

as a government candidate. It was not thought during the session preceding the election that Mr. Glazier was to be dependent upon in an emergency, and in fact, if his fierce criticism of the government for not appointing Mr. Beckwith clerk of the assembly, affected any index to his feelings, he was not of the material out of which a reliable friend and supporter of the government was likely to be made. Truth compels us to acknowledge that from the moment W. K. Allen came out in York to revenge the slight put upon C. W. Beckwith by reason of his non-appointment, Arthur Glazier's hold upon the friends of the government in Sunbury county sensibly declined and his chance of re-election fell to zero.

It is something to have a virtuous journal like the Gleaner in a community when the public are looking for light as to how they shall gauge the conduct of their public men; it is a distinct advantage to be able to turn to a high-toned newspaper to ascertain what is really the true standard of political morality. The Gleaner affords this lighted people just the light they need. With its virtues shining in such conspicuous effulgence, who can doubt the unalloyed purity of its exalted, moral altitude.

When, therefore, the Gleaner condemns Mr. Blair as being politically dishonest, the political dishonesty which it condemns must be conducted, the like of which it has never been able to approve. For example, it was not politically dishonest in Mr. Gregory, whom it regards almost as a political saint, to offer himself for election as an independent; publishing a card in which he poses as a candid friend of the government, only desiring the position of a watchman on the tower, not as an enemy in the field, when at the same time he was fairly commencing with the bitterest enmity against the Attorney General and his government; neither is it political dishonesty to vindicate and defend any act of administration so long as it is the recipient of a bountiful patronage, and the instant the flow of patronage ceases, to set about condemning every act which it had hitherto approved. It is equally clear there can be no moral taint attaching to falsehood or slander. There must even be merit, according to its standard, in slipping away from professions of an ardent attachment to the liberal cause and tendering unwelcome support to a party of which it only spoke for years in terms of scorn and contempt. Nor does it appear at all incongruous from the standpoint of political virtue to disburse election money and run freely and without stint to-day, and next week discourse with the most sanctimonious cast upon the conduct of the opposite party in making use of the same instrumentalities. In fine it is consistent with the Gleaner's conception of political honesty to be on every side of every question, to be liberal and a conservative in quick succession; to be a profound friend of the provincial government to-day and a malignant enemy to-morrow; to put forward as its model candidate, not only for legislative honors, but for high executive position, a gentleman, who carefully hides his antipathies to catch votes, and with piratical designs hoists the flag of a neutral. These are the Gleaner's conceptions of political rectitude and honor, and these are the people who have obtained the credit in judgment upon the conduct of honorable men. It would keep two newspapers busy correcting the wilful misstatements of the Gleaner. For example, last Saturday it said that the trustees of Messrs. Simmons & Barrell settled Mr. Gibson's claim and paid the costs of his injunction to restrain the trustees from paying over the estate's monies to the preference creditors, granted by Judge Fraser some months ago; whereupon the injunction orders were by consent dissolved. We are authorized to say that the injunction orders were not dissolved until last week owing to Judge Fraser's illness and absence from home, and that the trustees did not pay and have not agreed to pay Mr. Gibson, but for his high executive position, a gentleman, who carefully hides his antipathies to catch votes, and with piratical designs hoists the flag of a neutral.

ENGLAND'S POSITION IN AFRICA.

The recent treaty between Germany and England respecting the African continent, undoubtedly secures a great triumph for the former in eastern Africa. The larger part of that great continent has only recently become of interest to Europeans, and Germany and England suddenly found themselves rivals in this new field of colonial adventure. Lord Salisbury, in granting charters to two great English colonizing corporations, the British East African company and the British South African company, with governing powers like the East India company, which laid the foundation of the present Empire of India, but covering a large territory with undefined boundaries, found himself on the verge of a serious diplomatic difficulty with the German government as to the respective limits of English and German occupation and ownership. The treaty secures to British sovereignty two stupendous domains: one in the south of 250,000 square miles, stretching from Cape Town to Stevenson's rock, so-called, a distance of 2,000 miles, continuing northward, with cultivated plains and fertile valleys and mineral resources richer and vaster than Colorado. Another domain in the north only separated from the former by German territory, which England has secured the right to cross at all times by treaty, is of almost equal area, beyond description and full of magnificent possibilities. In addition to those two territories, either of which is so vast that you might sprinkle in them kingdoms like Portugal and then not find them, the German government yields up the protectorate over Zanzibar, an island of 400,000 acres in extent, and having a most wonderfully fertile soil, in exchange for a sand bank of 400 acres, an island off the mouth of the Nile called Holigoland. The island was useless to England, and when offered by Lord Salisbury to Germany in exchange for Zanzibar, was gladly accepted by the latter, the offer being regarded as evidence of the most cordial goodwill on the part of the British to Germany. There does not seem to be a reasonable doubt that this stupendous treaty will be ratified, although it is a matter, of course, there will be much grumbling because the arrangement does not give England the earth. England, as was said by some one, is England in Africa, as usual, "grumbling, grieving, and grudging." One would think the ambition of the old land would now find ample scope and should be gratified. Our only fear is that she is taking upon herself a burden of empire under which the weary Titan may succumb.

BLAINE'S NEW DEPARTURE.

The most important event in recent United States politics is Mr. Blaine's break with his party on the question of reciprocity. It is not easy to foresee what this means, but it may mean a very great deal. Undoubtedly the secretary of state stands head and shoulders above all his colleagues in those elements which make up a statesman, and it is quite some time that the present policy of the United States cannot be very long persisted in, with Canada to the north and the Central and South American nations to the south—he sees a chance for a stroke of diplomacy greater in its results than anything achieved in many a long year, by foreign war, either in this or the other hemisphere. Those who are keeping themselves informed upon economic questions know that great changes must occur in the very near future, and in anticipating these changes, and setting his sails so as to catch the breeze of popular opinion, which will very soon begin to blow with strength and steadiness. Mr. Blaine has taken the surest plan to reach the goal of his ambition and gain for himself a reputation as the foremost statesman of his time. Canada is greatly interested in the success of his plans and will watch closely every step in their working out.

THE INSURANCE OF CHILDREN.

A bill has been introduced by the bishop of Peterborough, and passed its second reading in the House of Lords, in England, for the purpose of limiting the sum for which the lives of children may be insured, which will very soon begin to blow with strength and steadiness. Mr. Blaine has taken the surest plan to reach the goal of his ambition and gain for himself a reputation as the foremost statesman of his time. Canada is greatly interested in the success of his plans and will watch closely every step in their working out.

THE STUMPAGE COMMISSION.

The selection of Messrs. A. F. Randolph, Frank H. Todd and Allen Ritchie, with D. G. Smith as secretary, as a commission to investigate and report upon the question of stumpage has been most favorably commented upon by the press with the exception of a couple of the most rabid opposition papers. "It will, we think, be conceded that no more competent persons could have been chosen, and certainly none who would bring to bear a calmer judgment upon the many important questions which connect themselves with the subject of stumpage."

C. WOOD DAVIS, a contributor to The Forum, the Arena and other leading periodicals, writes to C. H. Lugin to say that he (Mr. L.) is entitled to the credit of being the first writer to direct the attention of the people of the United States to the fact that they must soon become importers of breadstuffs.

Mr. Lugin's article in the Century of June, 1889, in which fact was pointed out, was criticised at the time upon this very point, but Mr. Davis, who has visited all parts of the continent and made a thorough study of the question, says that the only error Mr. Lugin has made is in estimating upon too large an available reserve of arable land in the United States. He says the unoccupied arable lands in the union are yet more than sufficient to provide for a two per cent increase in population, at which the millions added to the population every year will have to be supplied with the necessities of life from the product of the irrigable lands, or from an extension of the cultivated areas on existing farms. The export of farm produce has nearly reached, if it has not quite, its maximum.

The St. John and Halifax papers keep bringing up at each other, which reminds us of a story: "They say you Halifax people just hate the New Testament," said a corkscrew tourist. "Why's that?" queried the Haligonian. "Oh, because, St. John's mentioned in it and Halifax isn't," answered the St. Johnite. He laughed most comically. The Halifax man remonstrated until the tourist was done laughing, when he said: "You'll find what St. John thinks of Halifax in Revelations, 21:2—"

A Fredericton man who was near produced his bible and they read—but look for yourself and see what they read.

The New York Tribune is surprised that a Halifax paper should publish one of Bill Nye's letters, joking about the Prince of Wales. There was a time, it thinks, when a Canadian newspaper would be mobbed for doing the like. The Tribune ought to tell us when the time was. The people of Canada respect the Prince of Wales, because he fills most admirably a very difficult place; but they never were such fools as to want to mob any one for having a little fun at his expense. The Tribune's writer is probably the same wise man who wrote the "I've been in a country where the law compelled you to stand up every time God save the Queen was played."

MINDAROS has resigned. It is a pity he had to; for he is a good soldier and has done much good. The transaction which led to his resignation was altogether indefensible; but it is not likely that at the outset the general thought he was doing anything out of the way. If he had been less pig-headed about it, and when he found what the facts actually were, had been prompt to make restitution he would have come out of the matter with some credit; but he has continued to make the mess as awkward for himself as possible.

We have no feeling against Mr. Allen and are heartily glad for his sake that the last has been heard of the election petition. It would have been awkward for a judgment of disqualification to have passed against Mr. Allen; but by taking the \$200 on the eve of the election, at Mr. Gregory's request to Nashuak village, and paying it over to the canvassers, to whom Mr. G. personally promised it, would have come out in evidence and must have disqualified him. Mr. A. may therefore be congratulated upon his escape.

The Toronto Empire permits its Ottawa correspondent to argue in favor of a Canadian as commander in chief of the militia, and to recommend adjutant general Powell for the position. Who shall say that the world does not move? The next suggestion will be a Canadian governor-general. It was only a very little while ago that to suggest a Canadian as commander of the militia was to lay oneself open to long charges of disloyalty from certain gold-laced cranks.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Weekly Events in Brief—The Cream of our Exchanges.

A rich vein of manganese has been struck near Port Arthur.

The Strauss orchestra are to visit the principal cities of the Dominion.

The Christian Endeavour convention assembled in Hamilton in October.

The wheat acreage of the North-West shows an increase of 100,000 acres over last year.

The last of the Friday detective gang has been sent to the Montreal penitentiary for seven years.

Mr. Mercier promises Quebec a new capital if it is put under the control of the religious orders.

Edward Albro, retail hardware merchant Halifax, has assigned, with liabilities of \$8,800 and \$4,000 assets.

Immigrants, as they arrive at Quebec, are being engaged by the Grand Trunk to do the doubling of their line.

A woman named Smith, who last week attempted her life in Hamilton, was instantly killed by jumping from one of his hospital windows.

John Board, jr., of Bala, Muskoka Lake, and Hostetter, of Toronto, while boating on Nashuak river, were carried over the falls and both drowned.

The will of the late lieutenant, governor McLan leaves his estate in equal proportions to his widow and children. The value is not stated, but it is believed to be over \$100,000.

A fire in the house of Mrs. Dugan's, Notre Dame street, caused by candles set on the mantel, consumed the contents of the house, and the body was not put out until the body was considerably burned.

The vacant lieutenant-governorship of Nova Scotia will be filled shortly. The two names most prominently mentioned for the position are senator DeJoy of Antigonish, N. S., and M. P. Daly, ex M. P., Halifax.

It is said that the mother of Cramon, agent of the Peoples bank at Edmundston charged with embezzlement is negotiating a compromise with the bank whereby her son is to be released from jail and the charge withdrawn.

Gas. Lear of Halifax, traveller for Messrs Gordon, McKay & Co. of Toronto, was found lying on the floor of his bedroom in the Commercial hotel, Moncton, this afternoon, dying of apoplexy. He was raised to his bed and expired in a short time.

There is but little doubt that Francis Scott, of Halifax, who mysteriously disappeared from his residence, has drowned himself in the Northwest arm. His body was found there yesterday. He leaves an estate of \$14,000, as cash.

A mad shooting occurred at Ottawa on Tuesday. A young girl named Bieher was instantly killed by a 12-year-old lad named Legat. At the inquest the father of the dead girl had to be held down by six men to prevent him saying violent words on the boy.

It is reported that Mr. Ketchum, of the Chicago stock railway, has arranged for the building of six 1,000-ton steamers to carry produce from the Gulf into Bay of Fundy over his railway. Contracts are to be made at once with Kingston locomotive for an engine to draw the ships.

Broker James Baxter, of Montreal, has entered an action for \$100,000 damages against the Central bank and its liquidators for defamation of character in alleging that he unlawfully obtained from the bank the sum of \$15,000. An action is pending against Baxter now for this amount.

Carelessness Wednesday resulted in the death of John Smith, a deck hand on the steamer "Eurydice" plying between Toronto and Lake Umbagog, Wilson N. Y. When about six miles from Wilson Smith was running along the railing on the side of the boat and fell overboard. The deceased was about 22 years of age and just out from England.

Sam Scripps, colored, who has been waiter at the Grand Central hotel, and afterwards for four months in the service of Dr. Sten V. S., on Monday jumped accidentally on a nail, and symptoms of tetanus set in, and he died at 2 o'clock. Before the fatal result of the lockjaw, from a wound an inch deep on the ball of the great toe of the right foot, he spoke a little.

John Costley, a well known citizen, of Halifax, died Tuesday aged 73. He was at one time principal of the New York papers, and is well known in New York as a reporter of births, marriages and deaths for Nova Scotia and was deputy provincial secretary during the Holmes-Thompson government. The deceased was for many years an editorial writer on the Halifax press, and was the first editor of the Halifax Herald.

Frogs are caught at Kingston in large quantities and shipped to New York for pickeries. They are sold retail at 12c. per lb., and weekly between 600 and 700 lbs are shipped to the United States. The duty on frogs is 2c. per lb., and on fish 1c. per lb. It is said that sometimes \$50,000 worth of frogs are shipped to New York, and make up a large part of the trade.

Thomas Young, of Clark river, Ont., was taken suddenly ill last week and took refuge in a deserted lumber shanty. There he became worse and lay for five days without food or water and a prey to swarms of mosquitoes and black flies. Section men discovered him but he was so disfigured by the bites of insects that he was physically unrecognizable. He lived but a short time after being discovered.

It has been ascertained that Burke, the Cronin murderer, did not go to Winnipeg alone, but was accompanied by a person who registered as James McCann, Chicago, and carefully watched western trains, and met a stranger, with whom he had a conference in the hotel. The supposition is that this stranger took with him Burke's trunk containing valuable papers, the whereabouts of which have been shrouded in mystery.

A little girl, five years old, named McNaughton, was arrested in Toronto on Monday, charged with a field owned by Thos. Robison, a farmer five miles from Gravenhurst. Brown stripped himself of his clothing and walking to Robinson's house accused Robinson to come out into the mine.

Robinson refused, and an altercation ensued, the man seized an old gun and with its stock felled Robinson to the floor and after breaking the gun over the man's head uttered some fearful curses in the victims' garden. He was about to dig a place in the garden in which to bury the body when chief constable Sloan arrested him.

Mrs. Stella Weston, aged 32, makes the astounding allegation, in seeking a divorce, in Providence from her husband, Rev. Charles Weston, a Wisconsin divine, that he has a marriage mania so strongly developed as to have insisted upon being married nine times to her in the last nine years. He has prevailed and she consented to this upon various religious notions, and now insists that she go through the ceremony just once more, as "a Congregational wedding is the only one recognized by heaven." She protests against so much honeymoon and asks for a divorce.

FOREIGN NEWS.

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

Mrs. Langtry is still ill in bed. The Dowager Queen of Corea is dead, aged 83.

Rumours of Mr. Blaine's resignation are afloat.

Chicago claims a present population of 1,085,000.

Empress Frederick is visiting her mother at Windsor.

The threatened general strike in Australia has been averted.

A statue of Joan of Arc has been unveiled at Nancy, France.

In consequence of the cholera in Arabia pilgrimages have been forbidden.

The German minister of war who has resigned will be succeeded by Gen. Wittich.

Bush fires in parts of Colorado have burnt up 2,500 acres.

The negroes in parts of Louisiana are in a disturbed state.

Hundreds of casualties are reported from the excessive heat.

A man in Jeffersonville has reached his 50th day without food.

The Shawnee Indians are to receive land in severity and \$100 apiece.

Three shocks of earthquake were felt at Santa Rosa, Cal., on Monday.

The explosion of a gasoline lamp in Kansas has fatally burned a man and his wife.

French papers suggest reprisals against America by Europe over the tariff question.

It is reported that there are several cases of a disease suspected to be cholera near Oporto.

Two farmers in Alabama have settled an old dispute by fighting with hatchets. One was killed.

Lord Salisbury declines the honor of a dukedom for his services in bringing about the Anglo-German agreement.

All types of resending are entombed in Dunbar, Pa., have been abandoned as the men are indolently dead.

John McDonald and Daniel O'Neil, two of the boys caught in the Standard oil fire at Louisville, Ky., have died.

Prince Bismarck has accepted the candidature to represent Kaiserlaten in the Reichstag.

By the capsizing of a skiff in the Alleghany river at Laramont, Pa., Monday night, Mrs. Eelop and Miss Mary Helmut were drowned.

M. Marinikus, the Serbian consul at Pristina, Roumania, has been murdered. The Serbian government is making an enquiry into the affair.

The Nantucket south shoal lightship is reported by an incoming steamer as being adrift. She will be replaced on her station as soon as possible.

The life boat Storm King, which sailed from London to Capetown, and from the latter place to Albany, West Australia, has completed the long voyage in safety.

The cutlers of Sheffield have asked the mayor of that city to preside at a meeting to protest against the McKinly bill. Similar meetings are being held at Birmingham and in the south of Wales.

Emperor William of Germany arrived at Christiania, Tuesday and was accorded a brilliant reception. Six steamers and a host of sailing vessels went out ten miles to meet the Imperial squadron.

At Cincinnati there were fifteen cases of sunstroke on Monday and Tuesday. Her- man Lockman, one of the most prominent and wealthy brewers of the city, who was prostrated by the heat on Saturday, has since died.

The owners of a travelling show, which included in its animals a number of bears, have been arrested at Trenschen, Hungary, on the charge of murdering a tramp and throwing his body to the bears, which devoured him.

Robert L. Wallace and Ignatz Blowitz, who pleaded guilty to the larceny of \$150,000, belonging to J. H. Wallace, of Wallace's Monthly, the uncle of the former, were today sentenced to the state prison for eight years and eleven months.

Charles Decker, his mother, Mrs. Stevens, and a domestic named Ellen Shaw, were all murdered by burglars at Morris, Ill., Thursday morning. Their heads were all crushed by some blunt instrument, and the house pillaged from top to bottom.

Some 50 or 100 persons were poisoned by ice cream purchased at Brinkman's candy store No. 1274 Third avenue. Several are dangerously ill. The cream was made in an unclean freezer of which the lining was worn off, causing metallic poisoning.

Rain-in-the-Face, the noted Sontix chief, is lying at the point of death. The chief was stabbed in the chest and side several times by his wife, who entered his room while he slept. She was jealous of another squaw to whom Rain-in-the-Face had been paying attention.

Captain Henry G. Kane, formerly in command of the British man-of-war Calipho, and who succeeded in getting that vessel from the harbor at Apia, Samoa, into the open sea at the time of the disastrous hurricane there, has been made captain of the iron turret ship Inflexible.

Peabody Institute at Danvers, Mass., was burned to the ground Wednesday afternoon, loss, \$70,000. The fire was caused by painters burning off old paint. Most of the library was saved, also the pictures and articles in the museum. The building was the gift of George Peabody and was insured.

The wife and four children of James O'Connor, a member of the editorial staff of United Ireland, have been fatally poisoned at Seapoint, a watering place in county Dublin, by eating pickled mussels. Another child of Mr. O'Connor a servant, who also ate the mussels, were prostrated, but are now out of danger and slowly recovering.

At Newburg, N. Y., on Friday night, George Sarvis alias "Tony" Sarvis, a young criminal guilty of many crimes committed in this vicinity, was caught after being shot and fatally wounded by John Levon. The marshal of the city had offered a reward of \$100 for the capture of Sarvis. Levon knowing he was in the city, made an attempt to capture him. When the two met shots were exchanged. Levon was shot in each leg, one bullet still remaining in the flesh. He will recover. Sarvis was shot once in the left hand and once in the lower part of the body. Levon succeeded in arresting Sarvis.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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