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THE HERALD.

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THE VICTORIA ELECTION.

The result of the election in Victoria is disappointing, and we venture to think, is to be regretted in the interest of the county itself, which has for the present lost the services of a very capable and highly respected representative. There are few members in the legislature having the business capabilities which Mr. Baird undoubtedly possesses, and during the five or six years he held a seat in the house, his personal influence and the esteem in which he was regarded on all sides, have continually increased. While we regret Mr. Baird's defeat on many grounds, we do not regard the event as having any political significance, either as indicating the feeling of the people of Victoria county toward the government, or as materially effecting the relative strength of the government and opposition party. The contest was very largely a personal one between Messrs. Baird and Porter, and with the exception of the feeling industriously worked up against the local government on account of the dominion fishery regulations, which prohibit spearing and netting, and the four rod reservation, there was no evidence of even the slightest antagonism to the government. Mr. Baird was elected in January last by a very small majority of nineteen votes, and the present result follows upon a transfer of fourteen votes from Baird to Porter; certainly not a stampede in any sense from either Baird or the government in a total of 1700 votes in the county.

The opposition press pretend to regard the election of Porter as evidence of a great change of public sentiment hostile to the government since January last. Nothing could be more absurd. It may be there is such a change as the office and patronage seekers declare, but we have not yet had any evidence of it and a difference of fourteen votes in 1700 is not sufficient to alarm anybody. The truth is our opposition friends are booming this victory for a vast deal more than it is worth. To judge of the actual value of the so called revulsion in public sentiment, make a little calculation, and it will be found that it would just take twenty-eight years to change the government majority in York county, in the last election, to a minority. By the time that number of years shall have rolled round, the Gleaner will have been forgotten and Mr. Gregory will have ceased from pursuing the object of his malice and hate.

The election in Victoria outside of the parish of Lorne, which last month gave Porter a majority of twenty and in January gave Baird a majority of nineteen, was very nearly, if not entirely, a personal contest. This is shewn by the fact that in January when Porter also ran as a supporter of the government, his vote was substantially the same as he now received, except in two polling places, other than Lorne, in one of which he made a gain, and in the other a corresponding loss, Baird's vote, outside of Lorne, being eighteen or twenty higher than in January last. We are now gravely told by the newspapers which have had the government defeated twice a week since the general election, that Mr. Blair's death knell is now sounded. Our esteemed friends, we venture to predict, will find the death knell preceding the government decease an unusually long time; and we would advise the Gleaner not to make early preparations for doing government printing in anticipation of its St. John friends getting into power.

All the opposition harangues on the subject of stumpage, white wash bill and kindred *large* questions of government policy, only had the effect of adding to Baird's vote so that the only thing remained was to ring in the changes on the fisheries. The pledge was unconditionally made by these leaders of opposition on the public platform, that the opposition party, if it got into power, would repeal the four rod reservation and generally reverse the policy of the government. Anything is promised and these gentlemen are willing to do anything to get hold of office. We shall have something to say about the opposition attitude on the fisheries later.

Mr. Gregory went to Victoria also. It is true he holds no recognized public position and can get no constituency; but he does hold a brief to abuse and slander the attorney general, and at all hazards pull him and his government down. It is nothing to Mr. Gregory that when every other door in the city was closed to him, Mr. Blair's was open. The malignant bitterness of his nature must have vent and past favors are to be forgotten in the frenzy of his present hate. Of all the opposition speakers who invaded the county, Messrs. Gregory and Atkinson were the only persons who had the hardihood to bring up and repeat the Leary dock charges. Thus we have the outside and the inside parents of the accusation rehashing the exploded story where they thought the people could not have heard the facts. As for Mr. Gregory who foully assumes every man against whom he has a feeling to be depraved, we are not surprised. His life work now is to hound his benefactor; but Dr. Atkinson, we would suppose, had some little character to lose. Dr. Atkinson would willingly have signed the committee's report last winter wholly exonerating the attorney general if the report had not contained a censure upon him for making the charge; and notwithstanding Mr. Hanington, whose course all through the inquiry was that of a bully, repeatedly stated in the house that he was glad the attorney general had come so entirely clear out of the investigation, he (Dr. Atkinson) as well as Mr. Gregory, made this one of their staple grounds of attack.

The defeat of Mr. Baird in the Tobique river parishes naturally raises a doubt as to the desire of the people of those parishes for the construction of the Tobique Valley railway. It is, to say the least, a poor return for the untiring efforts their member had put forward to secure this subsidy, and an inference might fairly be drawn that the people were more anxious to punish Mr. Baird for some trifling shortcoming on his part, as their representative; or the government for the fancied wrong it had done them in respect of the fisheries than they were to have the iron horse steaming up their fertile valley at an early day. It may be that no such indifference exists; but that the opposition orators who, to the number of more than half a dozen, were denouncing the government proposal as a sham throughout the campaign, succeeded in convincing the people that it was only an electioneering scheme, intended to be abandoned as soon as the election was over. However, this may be and however much the people of the Tobique river themselves deserve to be taken at their word, we are well assured no such consideration will influence the action of the government; and that having decided to ask the legislature to promote this railway upon its merits and with the conviction that the interest of the whole province justify the undertaking, there will be no retracing of its steps. Any person who has traversed the Tobique country must have been impressed with the magnificent possibilities there awaiting development. To say the soil is easily cultivable and fertile is to indulge in meagre praise of the great valley. There is probably nothing so rich or beautiful in any part of our fair dominion, as the broad meadows slopes and intervales of this magnificent valley and the uplands on either side are as level and fertile as the intervales. It is in this direction that the future settlement of the province must be directed, and so long as there are thousands of acres of surpassingly fertile soil within its limits, it is a reproach to our people that they should pass beyond our borders in search of suitable lands upon which to settle and make their homes. There is only one way in which this section of the province can be or will be brought within reach of the settler, and that is by building the railway already projected and partly built. If this government shall have done nothing else than to assist this important work it will earn the grateful acknowledgments of every enlightened and patriotic citizen.

The election is now over, and a by no means too scrupulous body of opponents of the government, whose only inspiration is a thirst for office, has succeeded for the present in deluding the people in Victoria county; but the government is not thereby exonerated from carrying out the enlightened policy upon which it has embarked. We wish to see the efforts the government have heretofore unsuccessfully made to come to some understanding with the N. B. railway company, with regard to the settlement of the company's lands, renewed as soon as these lands pass into the hands of the C. P. R. company; and we hope that concerted action in this direction on the part of the government and company may be possible so that the great farming belt, forty miles wide, running back from the St. John river on its eastern bank, may be penetrated with roads and opened up for settlement. This is a more important question for this country than the petty squabbles, personal bitternesses and scramble for office, which go to make up the local politics of the province.

That prince of purists, who scents and enjoys a scandal as a crow does carrion, has made another discovery. It is marvellous with what unction Mr. Gregory lights upon these scandals. Now the scene is laid in Victoria county, and Mr. Baird is the only culprit named, although we are publicly assured by Mr. Gregory that the house of assembly is a den of thieves. It is charged, as nearly as we can understand it, that last winter Mr. Baird demanded and procured from three or four of the directors of the Tobique Valley railway company a written pledge to pay him $3,000 out of the subsidy, when he should succeed in obtaining it, with which to purchase the support of three members of the legislature to the bill for a subsidy. Mr. Gregory did not furnish the people of Victoria with any authority for the statement, except that he said he had in a public meeting challenged Mr. Stewart, the president of the company, to say whether it was true or not, and that Mr. Stewart had made no reply. Hon. Mr. Mitchell, who came into the meeting while Mr. Gregory was speaking, immediately demanded him to know if (assuming what he said was true, and he knew nothing about it) he (Gregory) presumed to charge or insinuate that any such arrangement was made with the knowledge, privity or consent of a single member of the government. To which Mr. Gregory replied that he did not, but that his charge was against Mr. Baird. Without ourselves having any knowledge or means of knowledge on the subject, we make no statement at present further than to say that it is in entire accordance with its idea of decency and fair play that the Gleaner should now declare the government guilty of gross criminality in this transaction. We are told that a committee of inquiry is to be demanded next session on the subject. This no one can have the slightest objection to and is not a course of procedure from which the government has anything to fear. In the meantime the Gleaner has convicted and is trying hard to execute the people it proposes hereafter to have tried. A very fitting illustration of true Jedwood justice: first, the execution, then the conviction and lastly the trial.

TOO MUCH HURRY.

The Western States of the union are suffering from the effects of too great a hurry on the part of their founders. Times are very hard over large areas, and poor as the crop is and with the prospect of very high prices for almost all kinds of produce, farmers are rushing their grain into the market with all speed. From Texas to the Canadian frontier comes the story of short crops and a heavy burden of debt. It is not necessary to go far for a reason for the indebtedness of the Western farmers: They were in too much of a hurry. The prairie land was highly fertile and easily worked. By operations were therefore the rule. Money was plentiful, and almost the first thing they raised was a loan at high interest. The primitive fertility of the land has been exhausted and the farmers have not been able to renew it, but the interest in the mortgages stands at the old figures, and hundreds of farmers are struggling to keep a roof over their heads, who would be better off if they could throw their hard made property upon the hands of the mortgagees and start anew somewhere else. Of course there are hundreds of others who are not so situated; but if the unfortunate class are not in a majority, they form a very large minority. The prodigality of the settlers in the Western States has been phenomenal and they are reaping the consequences now. Their embarrassment is only temporary. Those who can hold on will find fortune again favor them, except in those cases where the crop-producing ability of the land has been exhausted; but in the meantime there is a great deal of discomfort if not of actual suffering. The condition of the average farmer of the Western States is not nearly so good as that of the average farmers in New Brunswick.

WE TAKE the following from the St. Andrews Beacon:

President Harrison, of the New Brunswick university, is coming in for a large share of abuse from the local government press. We do not know the reason for this sudden onslaught on Dr. Harrison, but it may safely be laid at the door of "politics," we think.

This is a very extraordinary statement for our contemporary to make, and though well intended is likely to do very little good. Dr. Harrison has not given the least reason for anyone to criticize him on political grounds, and we might remind the Beacon that it is possible for a paper to be sincere occasionally in its criticism.

IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

Immigration continues to pour into the United States at an undiminished rate. Unfortunately this is no longer an evidence of increasing prosperity. The new comers from the British Isles and Germany usually brought more or less money with them, and almost without exception applied themselves to such occupations as tended to advance the material interests of the country. They were also to some extent, often to a very considerably extent, educated, and had correct views as to the rights of citizenship. At least they had the instinct of self-government. The majority of immigrants are no longer of this class, being for the most part the refuse of Southern Europe, whose ideas, moral, social, financial and political, are very crude, to say the least of it. Castelar, the great Spanish democrat, said not long since, that he feared any movement which would bring about a republic in Spain, because the people were not prepared for it. If the people are unprepared for self-government in the Iberian peninsula, they are even less so in Italy; and what shall we say of the Arabs, the Moors, the Turks, the Armenians, the this, that and the other nationalities, representatives of which pass the New York barge office nearly every day. These people come to America not to build up the country; but to prey upon it. They do not look at it in that light; neither do the locusts which alight on the farmer's fields and consume the crop. Within comparatively recent years it has been noised abroad all around the Mediterranean that wealth was to be picked up on the streets, the roads and by-ways of America. To the half-enslaved peasant or non-descript laborer, whose earnings were infinitesmal and uncertain at that, the chance to do as he likes and to earn a dollar is the acme of earthly ambition. So they come in hordes, and the wise laws of the United States, which stop at the frontier an educated clergyman or a skilled mechanic, who comes to the country under an agreement to do certain work for certain pay, permits this ignorant and semi-civilized avalanche to rush on unimpeded. No doubt in time the great crucible of American life will succeed in combining these unfavorable elements with others and produce a race adapted for the exercise of self-government; but the process will be a slow one, and in the meantime many things may happen, which will show the process to be not unattended with danger. It is very unfortunate that, at the time when the exhaustion of the arable public domain forces home upon the consideration of the people a new set of problems, these undesirable immigrants should be pouring in, in greater numbers than ever before. It will be a tough piece of business to make citizens out of them.

TRADING IN PROTESTS.

The opposition press are asserting that offers have been made by the government party to trade any outside election petition for the one in York. This is utterly untrue. We invite them to name a person friendly to the government from whom such a proposition has emanated.

RUMORS of a dissolution continue in the air, although they are contradicted every day or so by those who ought to know. The latest story comes from Ottawa by way of Boston, and is to the effect that Sir John Macdonald, fearing the growth of the feeling for reciprocity, will appeal to the people before christmas. But to assume that Sir John is opposed to reciprocity is to take considerable for granted. The premier has never so declared himself, and he is quite free, if it suits his purposes to do so, to go to the furthest extreme in removing all barriers in the way of trade between the United States and Canada. If the Hitt resolution passes congress and Canada is offered the alternative of a comprehensive reciprocity treaty in exchange for the high duties proposed by the McKinley tariff bill, it is open to Sir John, for all that can be quoted against him from his public utterances, to accept the invitation extended by the resolution. The great obstacle in the way of such trade arrangements as will most rapidly develope the resources of Canada is not Sir John Macdonald himself, but the great debt which is the outcome of his administration.

THE HERALD would be glad to hear what the Moncton Times has to say in regard to the superior purity with which the opposition conduct their election campaigns. According to the principle applied by our opposition friends to government supporters, the late lamented M. P. P. Stevens, the yellow valise pilgrim, was surely an impostor; and the pugnacious Powell, simply a political delusion and snare. This amiable pair of gentlemen did not time their actions with sufficient nicety; for we read that the court opened and one witness declined to swear that he bought votes, for fear of being indicted, and two others swore that they themselves were paid for their votes. These interesting disclosures were summarily ended by Mr. Powell rising and producing a telegram stating that his resignation and that of Mr. Stevens had been filed in the secretary's office; but in the meantime their supporters had experienced a mauvaise quatre heure.

THE Restigouche Pioneer puts down both feet upon the little up-town daily in this fashion:

"The Fredericton Gleaner, edited by J. H. Crockett is just now pouring its wrath upon the devoted head of Hon. A. G. Blair, its old time friend. We have no use for an organ that would slander a man who in times that are past stood by it financially and assisted it to live. The Gleaner is a monopolistic subsidized press and seeks to inoculate the public mind with the views of such political failures as Geo. F. Gregory, who is followed only by a few such men as H. T. Stevens and D. L. Hanington, creatures who inaugurate political schemes and live upon the boodle secured by their political piracies. How the Gleaner can ever expect the high minded electors of York county to follow such a man as Gregory, and desert such a man as Hon. A. G. Blair we cannot for the life of us imagine."

IT IS suggested that Fredericton wants a park. Perhaps so; but Fredericton is a park. Odell's grove could be made a very attractive place with the expenditure of money enough; and if there are any gentlemen who feel disposed to invest their surplus friends in buying and ornamenting it, THE HERALD has not a word to say, except that they will do the town more good, if they invest their cash in something that will give permanent employment to labor. Business, not style, is what this town needs most.

To a disinterested outsider it is a matter of surprise how very deliberate the people of St. John are over the questions arising out of the fact that their city is the eastern terminus of the Canadian Pacific railroad. They are all at sixes and sevens. One would suppose that political and party feeling could be lost sight of by our neighbors for a little while at least; but it seems out of the question.

IT IS estimated that Manitoba will have $15,000,000 worth of agricultural products for export this year; and from present appearances every dollar's worth will find a ready market.

CANADIAN NEWS.

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

Nat. Sweeney, of Yamouth, raised a lamb with five legs and six feet this season.

An army pensioner named John Hamilton aged 67, fell into a culvert near the cotton mill, Kingston, Monday night and was drowned in two feet of water. He was stunned by the fall.

L'Etendard, the French Ultramontane paper, and organ of the Jesuits in Canada, will also be published daily in Lowell Mass. It is intended to represent the same doctrines there and will circulate largely amongst the French-Canadians of New England.

Furness Line steamer "Ulunda," from St. John to London via Halifax, struck on Bow Ledge near Digby last night in a thick fog. She will be a total wreck. The passengers are safe and have been sent back to St. John. The steamer filled at once.

Michael Dumas, one of the leaders in the late rebellion, said he is of the opinion that general Middleton was not deserving of the abuse which he is now receiving from certain quarters. He believes that his subordinates, and not the general himself, were guilty of looting.

Mrs. Pitre, 105 years, was in Bathurst the other day, having, as she said, a look at the place before she died. She is exceedingly smart, has a good memory and bids fair to add a few years more to her already advanced age. She has not been in Bathurst for fifteen years, although she lives but three miles distant.

At noon on Sunday connection was successfully made between the two ends of the Grand Trunk railway tunnel under the St. Clair river. A large augur hole was bored through the remaining distance, ten feet, and this enabled the men working in the Canada end to talk to their fellow-workmen in the Americad end.

The Earl of Aberdeen arrived in Montreal on Tuesday and will remain a few days. He will then proceed to Ottawa, Toronto and Hamilton. After a trip across the continent, he will return to England, having been absent four months. There is a rumor here that he will be the next governor-general.

Two St. Stephen boys abroad have recently met with accidents in their work as railway brakeman. James E. Rosborough, on the Boston and Maine line, lost a part of his right thumb in the freight yard at Lynn; and Dyson Raine had his hand badly jammed at putnam, on the N. Y. & N. E. road

Henry F. Moore, editor of the Mark Lane Express, a farmers' magazine, and agricultural editor of the Times, is in Montreal. He left for Ottawa to recently and will proceed to the northwest to investigate the condition of the crops on behalf of his papers, and to obtain material for a paper to be read before the Royal colonial institute.

Wm. Vaughan, president of the Mexican association, London, England, is on his way to the Pacific coast, where he will, if circumstances prove favorable, invest fifty thousand pounds in town lots. He will also inspects the Grand Trunk rolling stock in the interest of English Shareholders who have heard reports of the superior equipment of the Canadian Pacific.

"We believe," says Le Canadien, "that Mr. Mercier may go to Paris about the end of September to float a new loan. Some of his friends fix the amount at $5,000,000. Others, and we believe that the latter are better informed, state that from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 will be required to carry out the schemes spoken of by Mr. Mercier, and also to pay the obligations now due and the floating debt."

Work is again progressing at the Britton mine, that is, work in the shaft. The machinery for pumping, etc., is now completed, and is working splendidly. On Friday the mine being pumped out, blasting was commenced again, and it is the intention of the company to run the shaft down as fast as possible. The stir around the mine now begins to look like business, an assurance than which no better could be given that the company are fully determined to see what there is in it.

A. A. Knudson, electrician of the eastern electric company, has returned to St. John from a two weeks' visit to New York and Toronto. While away he made arrangements for all the necessary plant and machinery not before purchased, and it will be there in a short time. Workmen will commence next week wiring buildings for the incandescent light and for motor power. Work on the power station is being pushed along, and the excavations are about now completed and the work of building the foundations is well under way.

A case of poisoning has come to light at Montreal. A man named McPherson is alleged to have slowly poisoned his wife with strychnine. The pair met in Theiss' restaurant in Sixth avenue, New York, and after being married came to Montreal. The husband was discovered to be unfaithful and quarrels between himself and his wife ensued. She was suddenly taken ill and upon analysis strychnine was found in her food. The husband and the strange woman have disappeared and the police have little hope of apprehending them.

A special from Amherst says:—The store of John L. Pye & Son, Tidnish, in this county, was burglarized Sunday night and $1,025 is cash taken; the money was in an envelope lying on the bottom of the safe ready for mailing this morning; $35 in the cash box was untouched. Entrance was effected through a barn which is attached to the shop and the back door of the latter. Mr. Pye and his family sleep over the shop. The safe was opened with a duplicate key, which was left on the floor. Envelopes were found 30 yards from the store. The amount represented July sales paid Friday and Saturday.

There is considerable talk at Campbellton over the reported elopment of the youngest daughter of a prominent railroad official, who has been at the Inch Arran for some time. She fell in love with Morris Bateman a young coachman who drives for Jas. Steward, of Dalhousie. They eloped and intended to go to the states last week but were caught this morning. Miss Schrieber's sisters telegraphed to the police all over the country and the affair crated great excitement in Restigouche. Miss Schrieber is about fourteen years of age and is quite attractive. She believes that "she will die if she cannot be allowed to marry that man."—Globe.

One of the meanest acts probably ever perpetrated in this country was done a week ago five miles from Canterbury station, and, if the perpetrator is found, he should be severely dealt with. A farmer named Gallagher has a farm situated at the above place and is ill able to afford a loss. On Saturday some miscreant visited his farm and scattered poison, on the grass. The poison, Mr. Gallagher said, was of such a nature that his cows became ravenous, and even tried to dig up the earth to eat it. On Sunday five cows died. Mr. Gallagher has made a complaint to the authorities, and he was directed to have the stomachs of the cows analyzed. The local government will be asked to take the matter in hand. Suspicion rests on a man who was seen around Mr. Gallagher's farm.

FOREIGN NEWS.

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

Mrs. Mary Wilson, with her babe in her arms, was in the cemetery at Carbonada, Wash., sitting on the grave of one of her children, when a tree fell and killed the women and child.

Michael Baxter has informed the inhabitants of Basle that the world will certainly come to an end at 3 p. m. on March 5th, 1896, and that 144,000 select mortals will be taken straightway to heaven.

The Transvaal Observer says that Portugal desires to sell Lourene Marques to the Transvaal government for £5,000,000 and Gen. Joubert has gone to Europe on behalf of the Transvaal government to obtain the necessary consent of England.

A duel to the death took place at Rowland, Ky., between Robert Ferguson and Boyd Hamilton, two railway firemen. Both fell dead at the first fire. Ferguson accused Hamilton of talking about his wife.

Amsterdam is appalled at the charges preferred against Mlle. Aefta Ruyport, a distinguished professor of music. It is said that she is a murderous monomaniac and that, among others, she has poisoned Baroness de Smisaert, who recently made a will in her favor.

A reign of terror exists at Bucyrus, Ohio. Citizens are boldly assaulted on the streets at night, others are made give up their money at the muzzle of a revolver, while daring burglaries are committed nightly. The police are powerless to cope with the toughs and at night they do as they please.

The Louisiana lottery people are thorougly demoralized and have no hope of defeating the anti-lottery bill in the senate. One of the agents of the company declared: "It is all up with us, and the company realizes that its business outside the City of New Orleans is about finished. If Louisiana can't support the company it will have to go under."

The Grashdanen says that while the Czar and Emperor William desire peace in order to be able to occupy themselves with internal affairs, there is no problem neither actual or prospective that can serve them as a motive for common action. The interview therefore could admit of no construction beyond that of strengthening the present peace by affording ocular testimony as to the amicable relations existing between Russia and Germany.

The brick tie-up in New York is as perfect as it can be. It is probable that about 1,000,000 bricks now under contract will be received and these will be the last shipments until the boycott of the Knights of Labor against the Verplank faction is raised. The effect of the tie-up will be felt about Friday, and if the boycott is persisted in by the Knights nearly 10,000 men will be thrown out of employment. The boiler makers and ranging manufacturers, are already feeling the effects of the tie-up, which will extend to all trades depending even incidentally upon bricks to continue their work.

The first rough count of the census enumeration for the State of New York gives a population of 5,998,633 inhabitants, an increase of 915,762 from the 5,082,871 of 1880. The percentage of increase is 18.02 against an increase of 15.97 per cent., or 700,112 from 1870 to 1880. It is believed that the second, or final, count will show a gain of a full million in the Empire state. The cities all show a large growth, but in the rural districts there is a considerable decrease. Except in towns where there are manufacturing villages, there is uniformly a falling off.

The Port Blankly milling Co., of the new state of Washington, have decided to send a stick of the pride of Washington mill men, the state's fir timber, to the Chicago worlds fair. A magnificent fir tree has already been felled, and from its trunk they will prepare a stick of timber that will be the largest and longest ever sawn. This will be exhibited at the world's fair in Chicago as an infant of the state of Washington. The stick will be 150 feet in length, 52 inches square, containing 33,800 feet of lumber, with not a knot, break or flaw in the stick. The Northern Pacific railroad Co., have agreed to carry the stick of timber to Chicago. It will take a train of five ordinary flat cars to do this.

A curious story has been made public as to the restoration of the ring which Mr. Stanley lost in Africa. It appears that when the Anglo-American expedition started for Africa Mr. Stanley was presented with a ring, on which were engraved his name, the name of the expedition and the date. This ring he wore while exploring the lakes in Central Africa on his first march across the Dark Continent when it was missed, being either stolen or lost. After eight years it came into possession of a Welsh missionary to the Congo, the Rev. W. Hughes, now president of the Congo Institute at Colwyn Bay, who purchased it from a native and brought it home. On his return the other day the missionary forwarded the ring to Mr. Stanley as a wedding momento. The explorer, in acknowledging its receipt, expressed great surprise and delight that it should have followed him from the darkest regions of Africa.

Private letters from Tokio, declare that the friends of Sir. Edwin Arnold are seriously alarmed over his infatuation for one of the young Japanese girls whom he has been instructing. Sir Edwin adopted the native customs and learned the language soon after he arrived at Tokio. He obtained the privilege of living in a native quarter on the strength of his position as tutor in English to two charming daughters of his landlord. One of these maidens has captured the poet's heart, and he makes no secret of his intention to marry her. His friends say his mind is unbalanced and he must be removed from Japan speedily or he will marry and settle in Tokio permanently. His daughter, who has been devoted to him since her mother's death, is said to be greatly disgusted at his infatuation, as she dislikes Japanese as heartily as her father admires them. A strong effort will be made to bring Sir Edwin over to America to superintend the issue of his new poem, "The Light of the World," but it is doubtful whether it will succeed.

Meagre details come from Livingston, a mining camp in Galletin county, Montana, of the killing of Mrs. Quinn and her five children by her maniac husband. For a few days no stir was noticed about the Quinn cabin, and a party went to investigate. Arriving at the cabin the men beheld a horrible sight. Sitting in a chair was Mrs. Quinn, her head cut open, and around her were lying the mangled remains of her five children. Their heads, arms and legs were cut of. In the corner of the room sat the father eating an arm of one of the children. One man Broppy advanced to the centre of the room. Quinn dropped the arm, and, after glaring at Broppy for an instant, sprang suddenly upon him and bore him to the floor. Broppy was immediately rescued by the other men and all went out of the house. While they were standing in a group discussing what was best to be done, Quinn came out and started on a run, and Broppy, thinking that the man would do further damage, pulled his revolver and fired. Quinn fell and expired almost instantly.

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General Manager, 63 Broadway, New York,

Or FRANK ROWAN, Agent,
N. Y. N. B. S. Co's wharf, rear of Custom House, St. John, N. B.

Notice of Sale.

To the Heirs, Executors, Administrators or Assigns of Andrew Mouat (or Mowat), late of the Parish of Douglas, in the County of York, Farmer, deceased, and Elizabeth his widow, and all others whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a Power of Sale, contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the thirteenth day of June, A. D. 1876, and made between the said late Andrew Mouat (or Mowat) and Elizabeth his wife, of the first part; and the undersigned, John M'Cann, of the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, Laborer, of the second part; and registered in Book F3, pages 570, 571, 572 and 573 of the York County Records, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured thereby, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, in front of the County Court House in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, on **SATURDAY, the twenty-ninth day of November next,** at twelve o'clock, noon, the lands and premises mentioned and described in said Indenture of Mortgage, as follows: "All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Douglas aforesaid, known as Lot Number One, and containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a marked hemlock tree standing on the eastern bank of the northwest branch of the Nashwaaksis Stream, at the most southern angle of the grant to Enoch Green; thence by the magnet north forty-eight degrees east one hundred and forty-seven chains of four poles each, along the southeastern boundary line of said grant; thence south fifteen chains to a marked spruce tree; thence south forty-eight degrees west one hundred and forty-seven chains to a marked birch tree standing on the bank of the said stream, and thence following the courses of the same up stream to the place of beginning, being the same lot willed to William Beatty by the will of the late George Beatty;" together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging or appertaining.

Dated this 1st day of August, A. D. 1890.

JOHN M'CANN,
Mortgagee.

BLAIR & BARRY,
Sols. for Mortgagee.

Notice of Sale.

To GEORGE MOORCRAFT, of Campbell Settlement, in the County of York, and all others whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1888, and made between the said George Moorcraft of the one part, and the undersigned, Agnes E. J. Shaw of the other part, and registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for York County, in Book G4 of Records on pages 462, 463, 464 and 465; there will, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by said mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Post Office, in the Town of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, on the **sixth day of September next,** at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Parish of Southampton, in the County of York and Province of New Brunswick, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the southeasterly angle of Lot Number Two on the northeast side of the Campbell Settlement Road (located to William H. Clark); thence running by the magnet north 40°, 30° east one hundred chains of four poles each; thence south 63° east ten chains and fifty links to Lot Number Four; thence south 40° and thirty minutes west one hundred chains to the Settlement Road, and thence along the same northwesterly ten chains (at right angles to the side lines) to the place of beginning, known as Lot Number Three, and containing one hundred acres; together with all the buildings and improvements thereon and the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Dated this 23rd day of July, A. D. 1890.

AGNES E. J. SHAW,
Mortgagee.

R. K. JONES,
Solicitor for Mortgagee.

Sheriff's Sale.

To be sold at Public Auction, in front of the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, County of York, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of November next, between the hours of twelve o'clock, noon, and five o'clock in the afternoon,

THE possessary right, and right in equity, and all title, property, claim, and demand whatsoever of Thomas A. Peterson in and to all that certain lot of land and premises situate on the eastern side of the River Nashwaak, devised to one James Cook by his father and abutted and bounded as follows:

On the front by the River Nashwaak; on the upper or northeastern side by land now or lately owned by Hugh S. Miller; on the lower or southwestern side by land now or lately owned by John Carter; and on the rear by vacant crown land (or lately vacant) containing five hundred acres, more or less, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon or thereunto appertaining.

The same having been seized and taken under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the York County Court at the suit of Edward L. Wetmore and E. Byron Winslow against the said Thomas A. Peterson.

A. A. STERLING,
Sheriff of York County.

Sheriff's Office, Fredericton, N. B.,
August 15th, 1890.

SPRING, 1890.

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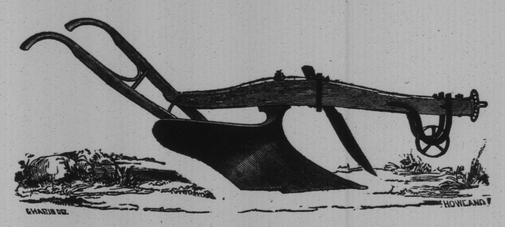

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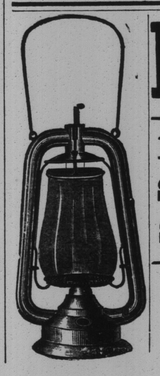
August 23rd.



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