

THE HERALD.

FREDERICTON, MAY 19, 1890.

NOTES ON THE ELECTION PROTEST.

Messrs. Crockett, Gregory & Co., have been discussing the corrupt methods which they allege were employed on behalf of the government candidates in this county, and so indignant are they that imaginary influences should have been used against them to any extent whatever, that nothing will meet the needs of the case but the voiding of the election. What is to happen if the election is set aside, may be gathered from the street declarations of some of these people, that if the members are compelled to resign an opposition ticket would be formed which could have \$20,000 in cash to back it. This is a party with a vengeance. The opposition have been boasting for some days past that a strong four ticket would be in the field in the event of a new election. The names of four gentlemen have been mentioned and it may be remarked that the organization of the alleged ticket is not without pecuniary significance. A happy combination of men, repeatedly strong in a financial way, will no doubt be secured if the contemplated scheme works. The Gleaner's cry is: "Give us \$20,000, or \$5,000 a piece for each candidate."

Since Mr. Gregory's personal denials of being at the back of the petition are discredited by every one who knows the Gleaner party are pushing the matter themselves for all they are worth, the question arises: Where does Mr. Jordan appear in the business? We have a good deal of respect for Mr. Jordan, and think it a pity for his own sake that he should lend his name and credit to these people in their vindictive designs. Mr. Jordan can hardly be profiting pecuniarily very much by the proceedings, since Mr. Gregory is doing part of the work in his office and hiring another part of it done outside. We advise Mr. Jordan to get his pay as he goes along, and we think this advice in a spirit of fellowship and good feeling.

Some very interesting developments are promised when the election trial comes on, if it ever does come on. That model purist, Crockett, of the Gleaner, appeared at Harvey on election day with a handsome little fund and three or four gallons of whiskey in order to enforce purity in Mr. Gregory's interests at that poll. It would seem that comparatively early in the day he lost his money, because he had to make a substantial loan from our old friend, Squire Taylor, a genial, generous, open-hearted Scotchman, who took Mr. Crockett's note for the amount payable at a future date. This amount, it appears, the purist through some untoward circumstances also lost, for a further loan had to be made at a later period during the day. It should also be observed that when this model purist arrived at the polling place, he naturally required a room in which to receive his friends and erect an altar on which to sacrifice to the Goddess of Purity. The owners of the house, in which the poll was held, were kindly people and accommodated him; but as may well be supposed, they are vastly indignant that when he vacated the premises he left behind him in the apartment four empty gallon rum jugs.

Other members of the purist party will probably hear something of interest. To give an instance or two out of many: When the Squire Gregory, whose soul is now torn and distracted over the corrupt practices of his opponents, visited certain of the polling districts before the election, he evinced the utmost determination that bribery should be put down with a strong hand. This our friend, William Fraser of Prince William, among others, will be able to testify on the trial, since the Squire Gregory insisted upon his accepting sixty dollars in cash from his own hand, with which to put down these illegal practices. Again, on a calm evening in January before election, in the classic regions of Mouth of Keswick, when some friends were assembled chiefly for the purpose of concocting measures by which the torrent of bribery and corruption might be stayed, the Squire Gregory produced from his own pocket book and handed over to Jacob Estey the very funds whereby this end should be accomplished. "Frank, my son," he said (not to his first, but to his second son) who by the way was treasurer of the fund by which bribery was to be utterly exterminated, "Frank, seventy-five dollars is perhaps a small sum for the back of Douglas, although the poll is not a large one. Hie thee to my trusty friend, Hugh Edgar, across the river, and place that amount in his hands and charge him as he values his moral reputation and reputation to stamp out all illegal practices at that poll." What the Squire Gregory had to say to other trusting friends, with a view of accomplishing these great lofty purposes, it will not do to present fully to detail; but when the little voices from the drug store on the corner of York and Queen streets, from the Ebbetts, the Blisses, the Sharkeys, the Duffys and scores of others are heard, how interesting will be the tale and how convincing will be the proof that Saint Gregory has indeed struggled manfully to put down bribery and corruption.

Interview—Queen street, Tuesday, May 13—after the election particulars had been delivered:

St. G.—y, meeting an honest old voter from the rural districts whose name had been inserted in the particulars as having been bribed by the gift of a dinner ticket from one of the members on election day. "How do you do, William?" "Glad to see you!" "When did you come down?" "How's your wife?" "How are the children?" "How are the roads up your way?" "Done any farming yet?" "How's your wife's uncle?" "By the way, you were in town and voted here on election day. Where did you get your dinner on that day?" "William S.—" "Dinner that day. Let me see? Did I get my dinner that day? Yes, jest. I got my dinner that day at my wife's sister."

St. G.—y:—The— you did. I've got it down in the particulars that Blair gave you a dinner ticket and you got your dinner at Long's hotel."

William S.—"Well, George, you've got the wrong pig by the tail this evening, as you often have, and always have when you run up against Blair."

Sleep, Esq., and Joseph Noble, Esq., and Leonard Williams, Esq., and John Morehouse, Esq., and Melville Jones, Esq., and others of equal respectability in the parish of Bright; and against William B. Sloan, Esq., of Queensbury; and Squire Fowler, and J. C. Jones, Esq., and Daniel Morehouse, Esq., of Douglas; and Isaac Nevins, Esq., of Southampton; and Neil Feeney, Esq., of Kingsclear; and Henry Burt, Esq., of Douglas. These are men of the highest standing; men of the highest repute; leaders of public opinion; men who would not exchange characters to-day with George F. Gregory. Is it not a shocking state of things that a man for the sake of getting at the attorney general does not hesitate to blacken the constituency and trample upon the reputations of honorable men, as far as he can do so by putting their names on record in the courts in connection with the charge of having been bribed? We have only selected a few of the names. The others will appear in due course, and against them all Mr. Gregory has made a public attack upon their reputations, which he cannot undo. He will probably find, if he gets his election court open, that some of the men whom he so grossly accuses of wrong-doing will be present and will demand an opportunity to give evidence in repetition of the slander thus gratuitously fastened on them.

No one could have thought that Mr. Gregory would have pushed things as far as he has done for he knows that the result of the election was not due to corrupt means and that the majority by which he was defeated could not have been obtained by bribery or other illegal methods. He knows also that he was amply equipped to reach the few persons at every poll who can be reached by illegal influences.

One explanation of Mr. Gregory's whole charges of receiving money bribes against the electors and fasten upon them with all the publicity that he desires to have a vindictive slap at these gentlemen for having supported the government ticket, and he thinks the most effective way is to put on the records of the court, there to remain for all time, these charges against them that they accepted bribes. This may be fair political warfare; but it is more like the tactics of those low African tribes which never attack an enemy face to face, but sneak upon them from the rear.

What will the neighbors and friends of Messrs. Hammond, Sloan, Burt, Calhoun, Sleep and the other gentlemen we have named, and of the hundreds whom we have not named think of this gratuitous and absolutely indefensible attempt on Mr. Gregory's part to blacken their reputations and fasten discredit upon them with all the prominence which the records of the court can give. We can understand that there are some men on both sides, to whom a little money is an object, who, anxious and intending to vote as they did vote, seeing that "money was going" would not be averse to taking it; but that men who have stood by the government election after election, men of strong influence, the leaders of the party in the county, the men to whom the neighbors look up as safe guides, were not only purchasable but were actually bought, is an outrageous suggestion. Very many of those whom Mr. Gregory now charges with this corruption, whose names he now parades in his particulars as having been bribed by many to vote, voted and worked for him at previous elections and certainly established a claim to be free from insult at his hands. Blacker ingratitude cannot be imagined. It is any wonder that the better such a man is known the more he is disliked—the oftener he offends the worse he is despised?

OUR RAILWAYS ABROAD.

Recent discussions in parliament have lined some New Brunswick railway lines in a very unsatisfactory light and indirectly have cast more or less discredit upon all enterprises of this nature in our province. This is greatly to be regretted for nothing can be more unfortunate than that at a time when so much English capital is seeking employment abroad, New Brunswick as a field for investment should be deemed. Undoubtedly several cases can be cited where bonds have been floated upon roads, which by no possibility can pay interest for years to come, and if any new road or any established line were to enter the English market and ask for a loan upon bonds, it would probably be considered to be the failure of other roads to make good their promises to pay. The country is greatly injured by this sort of thing; but it is not very easy to suggest the proper remedy. The English investor, that is the man upon whom the loss in the case of wild cat schemes falls, is hard to get at. He looks to his broker, and the latter is more apt to be concerned about his commission than anything else. If he puts a worthless concern upon the market he justifies his course usually by showing that this, that and the other member of parliament was connected with it and that the enterprise was of such importance that both the federal and the provincial governments aided it with subsidies. In two conspicuous instances, the New Brunswick railway, and the Northern & Western railway, the promoters of the enterprise put their own money in it and built the road without raising a dollar upon bonds. This is legitimate business and highly creditable to all concerned; but in too many cases all the projectors of local railways have put into the work the ingenuity necessary for the compilation of a flattering prospectus, and when the work was done they were money in pocket, instead of being as in the two cases mentioned, themselves the only and large creditors of the railways. Such transactions as the latter are beneficial to the country in every way. On the other hand where the object of the promoters of railways is simply to make money out of a sale of bonds, which can only have a substantial value sometime in the remote future, the country suffers in proportion as their schemes are successful.

THE INSULT TO YORK.

Mr. Gregory is getting even with the Hon. Mr. Blair. He adopts the tactics of the boy, who, when thrashed by another lad, vent off muttering "You may lick me; but I can make faces at your sister." He cannot defeat Mr. Blair but he can slander the county of York. In this way also he gets a degree of satisfaction for the thrice repeated refusal of the electors of the county to have him for a representative on any terms. He has caused it to be published to the world, his says his organ, that over eleven hundred of the electors of York are not open to bribery, but were in fact bribed to vote for the government candidates at the late election. This statement has been spread far and near. To every part of the Dominion it has been sent by wire and papers which scarcely knew that such a constituency existed, will be holding York up as an example of the depth of corruption to which a county can sink. The charge is as false as the heart of the man that made it, and no stronger simile can be employed. He knows it is false. He deliberately put it into circulation knowing it to be false. He does not even stop at charging that living electors have been bribed, but he has libelled the dead, and charged the government candidates with bribing men long since in their graves. The county of

York would not touch Mr. Gregory with a ten foot pole, and this is the way he takes his revenge. This is his crowning blunder. He is like one who, not satisfied with digging his own grave, must needs get into it and cover himself up.

The electors of York will do well to consider what manner of man it is who heapes this insult upon them. Is he a gentleman with a long record for purity of life and high morality. The question is a pertinent one, and it is fairly open to the manner in which Mr. Gregory and his wretched newspaper are running amuck among the reputations of honorable men. He need not think to escape the consequences of a revival of matters which he above all men ought to desire to see buried. He will not let the public forget.

WHAT MR. GREGORY THINKS OF YORK COUNTY.

Now that the election petition is coming on for trial it may be of some interest to remind the people of York county of what Mr. Gregory had to say of them, when he realized the fact that he was overwhelmingly defeated. Speaking through the columns of the Gleaner, and in articles which bear the unquestionable imprint of his hands he said: "Every hour that has passed since the election yesterday serves to show more clearly that Messrs. Gregory and Allen were defeated by the use of rum and money."

The poll showed that Mr. Gregory was over eight hundred votes behind the Hon. Mr. Blair who headed the list of successful candidates, yet Mr. Gregory had the hardihood to say: "Mr. Gregory is the strongest man in York as yesterday would have shown, had not rum and money done his work."

Here is a deliberate statement that Mr. Blair's enormous majority was obtained by corrupt means, by debauching the electors and openly buying them. Not content with his barefaced slander of the constituency he goes on to say: "It is the enormous quantity of rum and the money, which, with shame be it said, the constituency bought for the government ticket that objection is taken."

Here we have him not concerning his slander to Mr. Blair's majority, but to the whole constituency. It is a sweeping allegation that includes everybody. Then he goes on to show it was done and to slander those whom he thinks have not quite as much money as himself. To him apparently the amount of money a man is able to earn is the test of his honor, for he said: "Right here in this city poor electors were brought up like sheep—most of them swallowed the oath without hesitation—the poor men of the community were literally robbed of their franchise. It was needless to swear most of them, the oath being taken without the slightest hesitation."

What do the "poor men" of Fredericton think of this assault upon them? Because they were not Mr. Gregory they are published to the world as being bribe takers and willful perjurers. With the bribe money in their hands, the precious fellow goes on to say, they would swear that they never had received a dollar. Then he exclaims: "The same was true in nearly every part of the country. Rum and money have won. These extracts, which are from the Gleaner of January 21st, are given as a sample of the slanders which Mr. Gregory has been publishing about the people of this county. It is so common that a man should thus malign a community in which he has lived, and which he at one time aspired to represent. It is yet more damaging that a man should thus scandalize men who voted for him on previous occasions. These "poor men," these alleged bribe takers and perjurers, were the same ones who voted for Mr. Gregory when on two occasions he offered for Ottawa. The attack which he makes upon them is without parallel in political history."

The Gazette says that now is the time to remove the seat of government to St. John. St. John! Where and what is St. John? Oh yes. We remember. It is a large Partridge Island that used to be represented in the legislature by Mr. McLellan and some others.

AROUND THE WORLD.

Subjects Discussed in the Great News Centre. During the debate on the East Africa credit in the Reichstag Baron Von Marschall explained that the mission of Emin Pasha in Africa on the part of the Germans would be confined to establishing friendly relations with those tribes in the interior who were in the sphere of interest and to estimating the cost of eventually forming some fortified stations in the interior. In the negotiations with England regarding the boundaries of their respective possessions in Africa the pre-dominating wish of Germany was to go hand in hand with England, and to cultivate the common interests of both countries. The object was not to acquire as much territory as possible, but to keep together what was naturally connected by a course of waterways as a means of communication. On this point Germany was prepared to come to an understanding with England. In the debate on the estimates for the expenses of the colonies, General von Caprivi stated that he agreed with Prince Bismarck that the Colonial policy of the empire could only be maintained with the support of the nation. As matters now stand the government cannot retreat from its position in regard to colonial affairs without the loss of honor and money. The change of his views on the system was not to be in any way implied from his assumption of office. The government would everywhere respect foreign rights and protect German rights.

With England and Germany struggling for African possession and trade, and the United States looking southward with longing eyes on the American continent for commercial relations, very little is heard lately

ABOUT THE FLOWERY KINGDOM. Yet a most important step affecting the world's commerce has just been taken by the Chinese government, through the signing of a convention in Peking with the English minister, by which the port of Chung-King, on the Upper Yangtze river has been opened to trade. We have become so accustomed to regard the Chinese as 'the heathen Chinese' of Bret Harte's poetic description that a statement of the advantages of this treaty will surprise the majority of Americans. The opening of this port to commerce will establish direct communication and intercourse with one of the most populous and productive provinces in the Chinese empire. It makes the twentieth treaty port that has been opened in China to the trade and com-

merce of the world since the Chefoo convention, and is an indication of the desire of the present Chinese government, under Li Hung Chang's management, to open all China to the approaches of western civilization. The London Times, in a description of the region of which Chung King is the commercial center, says: "The Yangtze has a course of little less than three thousand miles, and for twelve hundred miles of these is navigable by steamers. It is the most important of Chinese rivers, and penetrates and connects regions of enormous wealth. The country it traverses is dotted at frequent intervals with rich and populous cities. The soil almost everywhere is fertile and the cultivators are industrious and hard working. It is estimated that a million square miles would, if traded with Great Britain were properly developed, keep the mills and furnaces of the whole United Kingdom in constant employment."

A STRIBING RACE took place between the steamships Aurania and the City of Rome on their last trip from New York. The Aurania left New York Saturday, May 3 at 4 p. m., and City of Rome at 5 p. m. They kept each other in sight all the way across, the Aurania being always about five knots astern. As hundreds of people were on board of both ships the race looked like a grand one. The City of Rome was ten minutes and the better aboard, both ships were fast and furious.

When they approached the Mersey the City of Rome was 15 minutes ahead and the passengers wagered with each other on the trial, while the spectators ashore who had become aware of the race, took up their bets on one ship and then on the other. The landing at Liverpool was made at 7 o'clock in the evening and the City of Rome was the winner.

At a meeting of Roman Catholics at Pittsburg, Pa., on the 12th, AN ORGANIZATION WAS PERMITTED to be known as American Federation of Catholic Societies. It is proposed to consolidate all the Catholic organizations in the country under that name. The main object and aim of the federation, as set forth in the constitution, are: "The more thorough co-operation among the Catholic laity everywhere, and the upholding and conserving of the public welfare of Catholic communities in each and all respects as regards either the advancement of general brotherhood or the vindication of common encroachments. In this country they claim to have thirty thousand members. Arrangements were perfected for a grand demonstration in that city July 4th.

THE QUEEN'S SUNDAY INDIVIDUALITY after holding the drawing room Tuesday appears to much more serious than was at first supposed. Dr. Reid was summoned in the evening and suddenly again a short time afterward. Next day he attended on the queen early in the morning, when she was a little better. She went out for a short drive in the afternoon, when she had almost to be lifted, and on her return to Buckingham Palace the physicians were again summoned. The conservative papers this morning are evidently very uneasy with regard to the matter, and all tribute to the indispensible to a cold, which is in its nature, is a general affection of the leg, which has got beyond control. It was announced that the Queen would leave for Windsor, at noon, but was unable to go, owing to increasing weakness, and her departure was delayed until 6 o'clock this evening, when she started from London accompanied by her physicians.

It is reported in Quebec, that Mr. McGreevy, M. P. for Quebec west, intends to resign his seat, and retire from politics permanently, in the hope of avoiding an investigation into the charges preferred against him. The Canadian publishes special statements and attacks on the letter written by Mr. McGreevy to his brother and others which completely refute the statements made by Mr. Curran on behalf of Mr. Greedy in the house of commons. It proves beyond doubt that Mr. McGreevy was never a member of the cross wall contract for Larkin, Conolly & Co., and with respect to McGreevy's allegations against Murphy, Mr. Tapp's paper says: "It is too late in the day for the member for Quebec West to use such language." Murphy was one of the most trusted men of confidence during nearly ten years; he was one of his colleagues on the Richelieu company board, and between McGreevy and him large amounts of money passed. If Murphy is dishonest, as McGreevy states, why did McGreevy take him into and keep in his intimacy?

The Allan line steamship "Parisian," which arrived at Quebec on Tuesday from Liverpool had a narrow escape from the Banks of Newfoundland. A heavy fog prevailed. The steamer was running cautiously at the rate of six miles an hour. The lookout sighted a huge iceberg about forty yards ahead. The engines were immediately reversed, but the steamer ran into a portion of it to a distance of about twelve feet. For some time the huge ship shivered from the shock. Great excitement prevailed on board. A panic was prevented only by the self-possession of officers. The vessel lay on the berg broadside for a minute, and Captain Ritchie ordered all hands to duck and to stand by the boats. The vessel, however, soon settled back into clear water unharmed. Had the vessel been running at a greater speed nothing could have saved her from complete wreck and heavy loss.

At about half-past five o'clock in the morning of May 2 a fire occurred in a small frame building on the outskirts of the Campbellford, Ont., which resulted in the death of two persons, a boy named Wm. Wynn, aged 13, and his grandmother, Mrs. Catharine Soles, aged 80, and quite helpless. The grandmother was upstairs in bed, the rest of the family at breakfast downstairs. When the fire was discovered in the roof, evidently starting from a defective flue, the first thought was to carry out the goods, but the boy thought of his grandmother and rushed up stairs to bring her out, but was overtaken by the flames and perished. When recovered the body of the boy was not badly burned, but only the trunk of the other was left. There was no insurance.

Anthony Adams, of Neguac, has made successful shot, of all gunners at wild geese this spring. He was lying surrounded by the birds looking up at the sky, and within a few minutes he was surrounded by fifteen yards high and from thirty to forty yards distant. A peculiar feature of the matter was that he missed altogether with the first barrel, having fired a little too soon, because he anticipated a shot with the second barrel. The latter was up for all deficiencies, and another gunner who saw the shot says it was a fine thing to see the seven beauties come down and "turn turtle."

The Behring Sea question, it is stated on high authority, has been settled. Hon. Mr. Tupper is not acting as one of the plenipotentiaries for Great Britain, and Canada does not appear in the case, hence the arrangement reached will not have to be ratified by the Dominion parliament, as was the late Atlantic fishery treaty. The dispute is a purely international one, and it will be a question whether an arrangement satisfactory to the imperial government would meet with equal favor in Canada. Mr. Tupper will return shortly.

FOREIGN NEWS.

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

The railway rate war in the west and south continues. Eight inches of snow fell Monday night at Neche, North Dakota. The farmers are jubilant.

A chicken with four legs, four wings and two heads has just been hatched at Delmar, Del.

The report of Emin Pasha's stoppage, five days' march out of Bagamoyo, is confirmed. Death and desertion is the cause.

A Vilna, Russia, midwife has confessed that for years she has been in the habit of putting infants and hiding their bodies in wells.

The Portuguese chamber of deputies declined to discuss a motion for the immediate recognition of the Brazilian government.

It is expected that three thousand persons will be indicted at Elizabeth, N. J., for betting at horse races. This action is taken under an blue law.

Mme. Etelka Gerster has been heard from. She sang lately in a concert given for a local charity in Bologna, with what success is not mentioned.

An Australian despatch says the bishops of Melbourne and Ballarat have directed the clergy of their dioceses to refuse to marry divorcees under the new Victorian law.

The war in Dahomey is practically over. The king has signified his willingness to exchange prisoners captured by his force for captive Dahomians in the hands of the French.

Lord Spencer, the former vicar of Ireland, is mentioned as a probable successor to Gladstone in the leadership of the liberal party whenever age or death retires the present leader.

Mr. Howells, the novelist, is reported to have become a constant attendant and an earnest listener at the meetings of "the Church of the Carpenter," organized in Boston by Rev. W. D. P. Bliss.

There is authority for saying that Stanley will decline all proffers of knighthood, and the only thing he will accept from the Queen will be Her Majesty's portrait set in diamonds, or a jeweled sword, which was impossible to agree with Germany, while Bismarck was in office. The Knossee meeting will probably result in the compact that will altogether change the present grouping of the European powers.

The Louisiana Lottery company has doubled its offer to the state and now offers \$1,000,000 per annum for the privilege of maintaining a lottery. The governor bitterly opposes the acceptance of the offer.

It is stated upon semi-official authority in London that on his journey to the coast with Emin, Stanley made treaties in the interest of England with all the tribes along the coast from Lake Albert Nyanza to Bagamoyo.

The Marquis of Londonderry has invited Prince Bismarck to visit England, and the probabilities are that the ex-chancellor will accept, and accompany count Herbert Bismarck, who is shortly to be the guest of the marquis.

Judge Lacombe in the United States court at New York, ordered the return to Italy of four hundred Italian laborers brought to America under contract. Three hundred suspected laborers on the SS. "Queria" have been arrested.

Edwin Arnold, author of "The Light of Asia," is occupying his leisure in Japan with the composition of a new epic poem. Its title will be "The Light of the World," and the subject the founder of Christianity and his doctrine.

The Times' Vienna despatch says that the removal of Bismarck has induced the Czar to reverse his policy of alliance with France and revert to a German alliance. The Czar has always distrusted the stability of the French republic, but it

Emperor Wilhelm finds time for playing the works of his favorites, Wagner and Schubert, upon the symphonion, a new electro-harmonium. When he is annoyed by any business he retires to his music-room and after a time comes forth serene.

A captain of the imperial guard, whose name is kept secret, killed himself in the public baths here yesterday by two shots from a pistol. The police have seized his residence. It is thought the deceased was a nihilist, to whose lot it had fallen to assassinate the Czar.

In the British house of commons present Chaplin, of the board of agriculture, stated that the Government would not allow the importation of store cattle from Virginia because that state was not always free from pleuro-pneumonia and there were infected districts near it.

The folio-taken by the French academy last week for a successor to the late Emile Augier show that M. Lavisse led with ten votes and Emile Zola had but four. It has been understood from the first that Zola stood no chance of getting the twenty votes necessary to his selection as an "immortal."

A Berlin despatch says: By to-day's speech in the Reichstag general Von Caprivi has passed with one bound to the first rank of European statesmen. His speech was an intellectual treat of the first order. His whole bearing showed nobility of nature, high integrity and clearness of purpose.

Great preparations are being made for the reception of Emperor William in Norway, and it is expected that the king of Sweden will make a special journey to meet his fellow-sovereign. It will be the first visit of the German Emperor to the Scandinavian peninsula, and the newspaper press continues to insist on the fact that Sweden, Prussia and the present German Empire, at the Congressional annual re-union held in London, the committee recommended that an international council be held in London in July, 1891. The committee proposed that the council shall consist of one hundred delegates from England, one hundred from America and one hundred from the rest of the world. Rev. Dr. Storr of Brooklyn, it is to be asked to preach the inaugural sermon.

The tariff debate to-day representative Butterworth, of Ohio (republican), astonished his own side, and the House generally, by exposing the weaknesses of the tariff bill, coming out boldly in favor of a policy of reciprocity. He stated that what the manufacturers of America wanted was the markets of the world, and that the present tariff laws, and especially the new bill, if it became law, would tend still further to restrict the American manufacturer from sending his goods to foreign countries. The speech was most enthusiastically applauded by the democrats.

Some time ago a young man living in Calais took unto himself a wife and after enjoying wedded life for about a week, the pair quarrelled and parted. The young husband sold all his furniture, which, by the way, was purchased on the installment plan, and left for parts unknown with a young lady to whom he was engaged at the time of his marriage. Nothing is known of the whereabouts of this runaway couple.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—A fine MOCKING BIRD, Splendid Singing. Apply at HALL'S BOOK STORE, Fredericton, N. B.

LIMERICK & DUNCAN, TINSMITHS, GASFITTERS AND PLUMBERS, YORK ST., FREDERICTON, N. B.

DEBBERS to inform the public in general that they have purchased the business of A. Limerick & Co., and are prepared to do all manner of the above work entrusted to them.

PLUMBING in all its different branches. HOT AIR FURNACES fitted up in the most approved style. TIN, COPPER, LEAD, SHEET and GALVANIZED IRON work of the best quality. A full stock of TINWARE constantly on hand, including CREAMERS, MILK PAILS and PANS, which we are selling cheaper than the cheapest. REPAIRING done in all its branches with neatness and despatch. GIVE US A CALL. We charge nothing to show our goods.

JOHN R. LIMERICK, GEORGE N. DUNCAN. Telephone 166. Fredericton, May 1, 1890.

Fresh GARDEN FIELD, and FLOWER SEEDS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received his usual large supply of Garden Field and Flower Seeds for the season of 1890 including BEANS, PEAS, CARROTS, PARSNIPS, ONIONS, and all small seeds, either in bulk or in packages—Wholesale and Retail. My Onion Seed for this year is the finest I ever imported.

Yellow Dutch Onion Sets. Carrots, Parsnips, Onions.

Remember the Old Brand. The Louisiana Lottery company has doubled its offer to the state and now offers \$1,000,000 per annum for the privilege of maintaining a lottery. The governor bitterly opposes the acceptance of the offer.

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A captain of the imperial guard, whose name is kept secret, killed himself in the public baths here yesterday by two shots from a pistol. The police have seized his residence. It is thought the deceased was a nihilist, to whose lot it had fallen to assassinate the Czar.

In the British house of commons present Chaplin, of the board of agriculture, stated that the Government would not allow the importation of store cattle from Virginia because that state was not always free from pleuro-pneumonia and there were infected districts near it.

The folio-taken by the French academy last week for a successor to the late Emile Augier show that M. Lavisse led with ten votes and Emile Zola had but four. It has been understood from the first that Zola stood no chance of getting the twenty votes necessary to his selection as an "immortal."

A Berlin despatch says: By to-day's speech in the Reichstag general Von Caprivi has passed with one bound to the first rank of European statesmen. His speech was an intellectual treat of the first order. His whole bearing showed nobility of nature, high integrity and clearness of purpose.

Great preparations are being made for the reception of Emperor William in Norway, and it is expected that the king of Sweden will make a special journey to meet his fellow-sovereign. It will be the first visit of the German Emperor to the Scandinavian peninsula, and the newspaper press continues to insist on the fact that Sweden, Prussia and the present German Empire, at the Congressional annual re-union held in London, the committee recommended that an international council be held in London in July, 1891. The committee proposed that the council shall consist of one hundred delegates from England, one hundred from America and one hundred from the rest of the world. Rev. Dr. Storr of Brooklyn, it is to be asked to preach the inaugural sermon.

The tariff debate to-day representative Butterworth, of Ohio (republican), astonished his own side, and the House generally, by exposing the weaknesses of the tariff bill, coming out boldly in favor of a policy of reciprocity. He stated that what the manufacturers of America wanted was the markets of the world, and that the present tariff laws, and especially the new bill, if it became law, would tend still further to restrict the American manufacturer from sending his goods to foreign countries. The speech was most enthusiastically applauded by the democrats.

Some time ago a young man living in Calais took unto himself a wife and after enjoying wedded life for about a week, the pair quarrelled and parted. The young husband sold all his furniture, which, by the way, was purchased on the installment plan, and left for parts unknown with a young lady to whom he was engaged at the time of his marriage. Nothing is known of the whereabouts of this runaway couple.

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