

THE HERALD
EVERY SATURDAY,
CORNER QUEEN AND REGENT STREETS,
BY
THE HERALD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO.
FREDERICTON, NOVEMBER 10, 1890.

THE U. S. CENSUS.

Brother Jonathan is disappointed. A year ago he was congratulating himself upon a population of 63,000,000. In a few months he raised his estimate 500,000. Then he jumped it a full million, and finally declared that nothing short of 65,000,000 would satisfy him. The census returns total up 62,480,500, subject to correction on a more accurate compilation, which may either reduce or increase the number slightly. This increase is 24.57 per cent, and it is estimated that about 7,000,000, or 14 per cent, is due to the natural increase of the population, the remainder being due to immigration.

In the preceding decade the rate of increase claimed was 30.08 per cent. It is alleged that this was excessive, and that the census of 1870 was very defective, especially in the south, where many whites and a still larger number of negroes were not included in the enumeration. This is the official explanation of the falling off in the rate of increase, and there is no doubt that it is correct. The census of 1880 pointed out that the last preceding census was probably inaccurate. Our good neighbors conveniently forgot this, however, and boasted about the rate their country was growing, as though it had never been through upon it. The democrats are not disposed to accept this excuse. They charge openly and specifically that actual fraud has been practiced in order to reduce the representation of the democratic states. Sufficient omissions have been alleged, with more or less plausible reasons, to bring the population up to 63,000,000, if the omissions were really made, nearly half the difference being in the city of New York alone, where a census has been taken by the police.

The cities are growing more rapidly than the rural districts. About 29 per cent of the total increase is in the fifty largest cities, and in the division, that includes New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, fully seventy-five per cent of the growth has been in the cities and towns.

The line of greatest increase extends from Boston to Albany, thence through the centre of Pennsylvania and on to St. Louis; thence it swings northward through Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas, and thence westward through Montana, Idaho and Washington to the Pacific ocean. Within 125 miles on either side of this line more than half the increase of population has taken place.

The 8th meridian divides the population of the United States into two equal parts, the one north and the other south of the boundary between Ohio and Indiana.

The increase in what are usually called the Southern States, including in this classification Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and West Virginia, has been only 20 per cent. This is surprisingly low, and, if correct, shows that the anticipated rapid expansion of the negro population is not taking place, or, if it is, that they are leaving the South. The population of Canada increased between 1871 and 1881 at the rate of 24 per cent, and it will be conceded that none of the growth was due to immigration, if indeed it may not be justly claimed that the outflow of population more than balanced the new comers.

On the whole Brother Jonathan is not so pleased with himself as he expected to be.

THE PULPIT AND THE PEOPLE.

The ministers of several provincial churches have had a great deal to say about bribery at elections. Let us hope that they will say to some good; but there is just this remark to be made: That these occasional outbursts of indignation are too widely separated by periods of silence to have very much weight.

If our good brethren of the pulpit would have less to say about the Jews and the Egyptians and more about Canadians, they would have more influence. The amount of time, breath, and eloquence, that is wasted over the lack of public morality in, say, the Philippines, would create a reformation, if directed at the evils existing in our own country. It is, of course, easy to assail the Hittites or the Amorites. They are not in a position to hit back; besides, almost anything can be said about them, and no one cares whether it is right or wrong. The ideas seem to prevail that there is something sacred in the doings of these old-time people, and that there is a spiritual side to all their goings and comings, which in some mysterious way has a bearing upon our life here and in the world to come. The Almighty is supposed to have been working out in those semi-barbarous and altogether objectionable tribes, which dwell around the eastern end of the Mediterranean, certain wonderful designs. As a teacher of facts in the history of their own country, inciting them to right living by the memory of what had happened to their forefathers; just as the Scottish heart is fired by an appeal to the memory of those "old men of Wallace blood." So in our day and in our country, let the people be taught, not that there is a God, who looks after the Jews and no one else, and has since retired to the impenetrable recesses of Heaven, but that the same power which punished the nations of antiquity for transgressing his law, will punish Canadians for similar transgressions, and that similar transgressions are possible to-day. True we do not set up a golden calf and worship it. We have a better or a worse use for gold than making it into calves. True we do not bow the knee to Baal. We are too busy to have time to bow the knee to anything. True we have not been led through the Red sea, or piloted across a wilderness by a pillar of cloud; but for a hundred years we have lived in peace, prosperity and comfort, or if we have reaped the whirlwind from near us we have been scarcely harmed. Therefore we say, let us have more of Canada and less of Canaan; more of the duties of Canadians and less of the obligations of the Jews; more about what good citizenship requires today and less about what an elaborate ritual enforced fifty centuries ago. In short let the pulpit not only get abreast of the times once a year; but let it stay there and preach to the people of to-day concerning the duties of to-day.

We publish a short biographical sketch of James Hannay taken from the Dominion Illustrated. Mr. Hannay is, we trust, only on the threshold of a useful and brilliant career. His Herald will be glad to chronicle any success which he may achieve in the future. He is now engaged on the life of Sir Leonard Tilley. We must be well acquainted with a suggestion from us that he devise some means, either by mentioning it in the text or by a marginal reference, to keep the date of the events chronicled before the minds of his readers. In his history of Acadia he has failed to sufficiently particularize in this respect, and one has often time to find the date of a particular event.

The Park Association.—The shareholders of the Park Association will meet on Monday next at the Queen Hotel.

FAIR PLAY TO ST. JOHN.

Fredericton ought to join with St. John in a protest against any arrangement for the Atlantic steamships subsidized by Canada which does not put St. John on the same footing as Halifax, so far as it is possible to do this. It is greatly to the interest of the whole province that it be made obligatory upon the contractors, whoever they may be, to come to St. John. A provision that they may proceed to St. John after calling at Halifax will not be satisfactory. On a former occasion the people of Fredericton united with their neighbors in a protest upon this subject, and we are sure that it is only necessary for the board of trade of St. John to ask the mayor of this city to call a meeting of the citizens, in order to secure an emphatic expression of opinion. We are also quite sure that our people would like to hear, at any meeting which might be called here, some one or more of the St. John gentlemen, who have given this subject more thought than any one here has done, explain the whole case, and also lay before our people the views of the business men of St. John upon any other subject of interest to their port, in the advancement of which the co-operation of Fredericton would be desirable. There ought to be a thorough understanding between the two cities and a mutual spirit of helpfulness ought to characterize their dealings with each other. St. John is after all only the chief expression of the business of the province. It cannot thrive unless the country behind it thrives also. It cannot suffer without the country behind it also suffering. Therefore we say the whole province should make the case of St. John its own.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

General Laurier, M. P. for Shelburne, N. S., has been astonishing the imperial federationists. At a meeting of the league held in London the other day he told them that they must not think of Canada as a colony, but as an independent ally. He also told them that there was no use talking about federation unless England was prepared to determine in favor of Canada in the matter of the tariff, and further that if the movement for federation originated in England, Canada would have nothing to do with it. We are told that his speech only received a little "complimentary" applause. We are not surprised at this. The federationists are not imperial federators. Mr. Parkin was sent around the world to feel the pulse of the people. When he came back it was noticeable that his principal, Lord Rosebery, suddenly grew very cool to the federation subject, and in fact gave the whole business a decided chill. Even Mr. Parkin's enthusiasm, which is of the liveliest possible type, was not proof against the shower of cold water which descended upon it in Canada and Australia. The imperial federationists may as well shut up shop. They mean well; but they go to work the wrong way. You cannot cement the British Empire by resolutions, or even by acts of parliament. Englishmen, whether at home or abroad, must first be free. Give them freedom, and they will do what you like with them. Try to tie them up and they become obstinate and intractable. Therefore this paradox is true, that the bonds of the empire are stronger the more they are relaxed.

THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY.

It is said that the library of the university is sadly behind the times. If this is the case, the senate ought to see if something cannot be done in the way of an annual appropriation to provide some at least of the more important new works of reference.

MR. JAMES HANNAY.

The Dominion Illustrated publishes a fine portrait of James Hannay, the New Brunswick historian and editor of the St. John Gazette, with a highly able and interesting article of his literary career. The latter we have pleasure in transferring to our columns: "James Hannay, one of the best known literary and newspaper men in Canada. He was born in Richibucto, Kent County, N. B. April 22, 1842. His father was the Rev. James Hannay, minister at Richibucto, of the Established Church of Scotland. His mother was Jane Salter, member of a family long settled in Hants County, Nova Scotia. His father's family is a very ancient one, and belonged to Lorbie, Wigtonshire, Scotland, in which county James Hannay, sr., was born. That author, in 1888, he returned to St. John, N. B. to accept the chief editorship of the St. John Gazette, which, under his conduct, has assumed a notable place in the press of the Maritime provinces. The paper has been three times enlarged, and is now the largest daily in the Maritimes of the Dominion. Mr. Hannay is a fervent and brilliant editor, a writer of eloquent and correct English, and a man of wide culture and broad views. His style is admirable in form and texture. With the development of his genius as a journalist has grown his fame as an author in prose and poetry. When quite a young man he was the originator of 'Saladin' for the St. John Courier and other newspapers, which attracted the attention of a wide and cultured circle of readers. Over his own name he published at intervals the 'Lords of Acadia, an apostrophe to the river St. John, a number of sketches of the early forts in New Brunswick, and several tales in 'Stewart's Quarterly,' 1867-72. He is the author of numerous ballads and minor poems, short stories, sketches and lectures. In 1875 he published the 'Captivity of John Gyles,' with notes. His elaborate and scholarly 'History of Acadia,' the best work on the subject—appeared in 1879 from the press of J. A. McMillan, St. John, N. B., and Sampson, Low & Co., London. In 1883 he wrote the 'Story of the Queen's Rangers,' one of the best histories of the Revolution, and he has just completed a work which he has had in hand for several years, entitled, 'A History of the War of 1812,' which will be published shortly, and promises to take a high position in the historical literature of this country. Mr. Hannay has identified himself with several learned bodies in Canada. He is Vice-President of the New Brunswick Historical Society, corresponding member of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, and of the Nova Scotia Historical Society. He has lectured frequently before the latter society and the members of the St. John Mechanics Institute. Mr. Hannay's literary manner is worthy of the highest praise. It is rich in force, thought, diction and originality. As an historical writer he has no superior in Canada, while his lighter work is easy and graceful. At the age of 46, he is in the very zenith of his powers as a scholar, thinker and writer. In 1884 he espoused the hand of Margaret, daughter of Elias T. Ross, of St. John."

CANADIAN NEWS.

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

Dr. Cumming, the Halifax Abortionist.

Dr. Cumming, the Halifax abortionist, has been sentenced to four years imprisonment at Dorchester.

The exports from St. John, N. B., for the first four months of this year are largely in excess of those of the same period last year.

William Yardley, the express cashier who got away from Montreal with \$6,000 in gold cash, has been captured at Omaha, Neb.

It is calculated that about 150 Canadian exhibits will be shown at the Jamaica exhibition. There are 117 now entered; and many more are the subject of correspondence.

A Quebec paper says that Huntingdon farmers who have tried dusting potatoes with dry lime say it has checked rot and removed the smell that made cellars disagreeable.

Marlboro' Ont. has a musical prodigy in Howard Mills, five years of age. He plays the most difficult music after hearing it once and can render hymns or songs by hearing them.

There was a heavy snowfall in western Ontario, north of Lake Superior, on Monday. The snow at Port Arthur was nearly a foot deep. The snow did not extend west of Rat Portage.

The steamer Danara which sailed from Halifax on Saturday for London, had on board her cargo 32 cases of opium, 8547 lbs. of apples, 1137 cases of match splints, 1728 dozen and 192 lbs. of mouldings.

The proposition to utilize the water power of Niagara Falls has created a great boom in the district, and a movement is on foot to amalgamate the town of Niagara Falls and the village of the same name.

The egg exporters from western Ontario at Quebec met at Montreal Thursday and adopted resolutions asking the Dominion government to impose a duty of 5 cents per dozen on all eggs coming into Canada.

Two hundred and fifty cattle from the Stewart ranch arrived Thursday morning at Ottawa for shipment to British markets. They are the first ever shipped from Canada, and will average 1,100 pounds when killed and dressed.

A number of Icelanders arrived in Winnipeg Thursday from Dakota. They will settle at Church Bridge and along the shores of Lake Manitoba. Many of them bring with them horses, cattle, swine, sheep and household effects.

About 25 of the delegates of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain arrived at Quebec Thursday afternoon, on route to Nova Scotia. They were entertained by Hon. Mr. Mercier and other gentlemen, who having declined a public reception as their time is limited.

Although in existence barely six months the St. John public library has seen well patronized and is furnishing many people in St. Stephen first class literature at a nominal cost. Since it was opened, 145 persons have taken books and 1973 volumes have been read.

The night schools in Montreal opened, Thanksgiving day. The sum of \$40,000 was the total cost of the project. The salaries, all other expenses being borne by the commissioners. Last winter the schools were confined to Montreal, but this year they will be opened all over the province.

Benjamin Smith, a farmer, living near Littleton's Corners, Ont., has been sent to the penitentiary for the murder of a little boy named Jimmy Lethox 11 years old, and putting him to work on his farm. The magistrate, in committing Smith, said it was the greatest case he had heard of for a long time.

The present session of the Northwest legislature is a very busy one, and a great deal of business is being done. So strong is the feeling between the two factions that no resolution or bill emanating from the advisory board will be accepted by the opposition, which is in the majority. The vote generally stands seven to twelve.

Sir John Macdonald in an interview given to the Dominion Illustrated, said that subjects have every right to speak in Canada should they come, and think it highly improbable that they will be arrested should they cross the line. The Montreal Irish league having extended an invitation to the Irish legislators, it is quite expected that they will accept it.

The trophy of Quebec province destined for the Jamaica exhibition was inspected Monday afternoon by Hon. H. Mercier and his colleagues. It is sixty-two feet long and thirty-two feet high. It is built with every specimen of wood growing in every part of the Dominion. The trophy is a castle with turrets and above the entrance are the arms of the province with the name of Quebec in conspicuous letters. The trophy was very much admired.

It is understood that pending the acceptance of certain modifications suggested by the government, the contract for the Hartung syndicate has been awarded to the Hartung syndicate of which Bryce Douglas is the negotiating representative. The terms require a weekly service of an average speed of nineteen knots, the steamers to be of first class equipment in every respect, and to make their exclusive western terminus in Canadian ports.

It is announced in Ottawa that the government have in contemplation the adoption of a two cent rate postage for letters throughout Canada and the United States in place of the three cent rate postage, and that parliament will, in all probability, authorize its new session to authorize such a reduction. This will make a uniform rate of postage throughout the northern portion of this continent. This change will be followed in a few years by the reduction of the rate of postage of Great Britain to the same figure.

A fatal accident occurred on C. P. R. early Wednesday morning. It appears that engine No. 390 was sent out to assist a heavy freight as far as Fleisheron. On returning, the engine left in plenty of time to reach before the morning express left at 5.45, but for some unexplained reason she did not do so, but collided with the express some two miles from town, near Murray's Cut. Engineer Kyle, of the freight engine, was instantly killed; Engineer Weeks and a fireman jumped and saved themselves; a fireman on the freight engine was badly wrecked and the track was blocked. The morning express was cancelled.

The government has decided to adopt a vigorous trade policy, now that the McKinley bill will divert Canadian trade from the States. After a full discussion of the subject it has been decided by the government to take important steps to promote closer trade relation between Canada and the West Indies. Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Minister of Finance, goes to the West Indies this week on a trade mission. He sails from New York on Wednesday afternoon. Barbados will be visited first, then Trinidad and Demerara. Coming north Mr. Foster will disembark at Bermuda. This mission is expected will result in a more intimate trade relation with the West Indies, and will also have given him considerable authority to discuss the question of closer trade relations. Mr. Foster expects to return here about Christmas.

FOREIGN NEWS.

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

Diphtheria has been ravaging Martineville, Indiana, and neighborhood, and the infection is said to have been spread by cats.

The Mexican government has placed an import duty of \$500 on car on cattle from the United States in retaliation for the McKinley bill.

Opium smuggling has been detected at Seattle, Wash., and two policemen have been arrested for seizing and selling 50 pounds of the smuggled opium.

Since the 1st inst. the United States treasury department has paid out \$200,000 on account of losses, causing a reduction of the surplus to that extent.

Work on the Nicaragua canal has progressed about 134 miles into the interior from Greytown. It is expected the canal will be completed in four years.

A heavy storm prevails throughout Great Britain and Ireland. Much damage has been done. Rain has been falling incessantly in many districts, and the country is flooded.

The usual English plan of fare is abandoned in this case, there being a uniform charge and but one style of accommodation for all passengers. The enterprise bids fair to be a highly popular and profitable one.

Lord Randolph Churchill announces that he will be a candidate for Parliament, and that his estrangement from his party is so complete that he will withdraw from political life until after New Year's. Meanwhile he will make a tour of the continent and probably visit America.

The Prince of Wales presided lately over the ceremonies attendant upon the opening of the new underground electrical railway, which runs about two miles under the city, ending in South London. The road is 50 feet under the surface and the tunnel passes under the Thames.

The killing of Bud McCoy, leader of the lotteries McCoy gang of Elkhorst camp Va., by one Dempsey, of the hatfield gang, has caused great excitement in the country and it is believed that the McCoy crowd will avenge his death. Eighteen bullets were found in his body. He is known to have killed eight men but always escaped punishment.

One of the most remarkable old ladies in Maine is living on the island of Monhegan. Although 75 years old she not only knows nothing of the car, telephone, electric lights, etc., but has never seen a horse. She has always lived on the island, several miles from the mainland, and her world has been Monhegan. Sheep and cows are kept on the island, but there is no call for horses. She has just heard for the first time of Secretary Blaine and Speaker Reed.

The Chicago packing firms of Armour & Co., Swift & Co., and Morris & Co., have purchased 3,600,000 acres of the land at the southern end of Lake Michigan, Lake Superior and 1881 and will remove their plants to that place, where they will establish a manufacturing center. The business of these firms amounts to \$150,000,000 per annum, and it is estimated that they will others in the same line of business who are kept on the island, but there is no call for horses. She has just heard for the first time of Secretary Blaine and Speaker Reed.

During a circus performance at St. Petersburg, which was attended by the Czar and the members of his family, one of the trained horses suddenly became vicious and made an attack on M. Gishelli, the manager of the circus. The horse knocked the man down and bit him and trampled upon him, mangle him in a terrible manner in full view of the spectators. The Czar and his family abruptly withdrew from the imperial box and left the building. A general panic among the spectators followed and the performance was closed.

On the old Rupert homestead just west of Argentine, Kansas, was found a pot of gold on Saturday, and by actual count the pot contained \$5000 in coins, ranging from \$1 up to \$20. John Rupert and James Hallows were excavating a barn foundation on the side of an old stable. The coins were of various values, many of them dating preceding the Mexican war and none of them later than 1854. It is believed the gold was buried during the troublesome times preceding the opening of the civil war and it is probable the owner was killed.

The cotton crop of 1890 in the rich alluvial lands surrounding Memphis Tennessee will not be gathered until late in the season. The crop is heavier than for years and the labor supply is not equal to the yield. In Georgia it is impossible to procure colored labor for the Mississippi bottom and it is as much as a man's life is worth to endeavor to entice laborers from either of the Carolinas, where the crop is the best secured for five years.

Careful estimates place the crop at one hundred thousand bales over last season's production in the Memphis district alone.

British naval experts are very much interested in a valuable protection against the torpedo which has been submitted to the Admiralty. Its importance may be estimated from the fact that in something like four minutes the largest battleship procured and built by the Mississippi bottom and it is as much as a man's life is worth to endeavor to entice laborers from either of the Carolinas, where the crop is the best secured for five years.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.
FARMS FOR SALE.

As I am expected to spend some of the coming winter months in England in the interests of New Brunswick agriculture, I am anxious to have extensive lists of farms to put before the public there, so that intending emigrants may, if possible, be enabled to find property for sale as requested in communicating with me at once, personally or by letter. A small fee charged for registration.

WM. H. BOYCE,
Real Estate Agent,
Fredericton,
Oct. 20, 1890. 3 1/2

City Dwelling and Lot FOR SALE.

These subscribers are authorized to dispose at private sale the Dwelling House and Lot on Brunswick Street, City, belonging to the estate of the late George Thompson. For terms and other particulars apply to

BLAIR & BARRY,
Barristers,
Fredericton, Sept. 11th, 1890.

STOVES.

Just Received and in Stock,
Fifty Cook Stoves,
Forty Hall Stoves,
Twenty-five Parlor Stoves,
Twenty-five Bedroom Stoves,
For COAL or WOOD.

For Sale WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Neill's Hardware Store.

Notice of Sale.

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

NOTICE is 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 Mount (or Mowat) and Elizabeth his wife, of the first part; and the undersigned, JOHN McCOWAN, of the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, Laborer, of the second part; and registered in B. O. P. Book 170, 571, 572 and 573 of the York County Records, the said power of sale, in and by the said McCOWAN, duly exercised, default having been made in the payment thereof, as set forth in the said Indenture, the said Power of Sale, in full force and effect, is now in full force and effect, and the said McCOWAN, as aforesaid, do hereby give notice, that he will, 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:—viz. the first part, parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Douglas aforesaid, known as Lot Number One, and containing one hundred and sixty square chains, more or less, and being more or less, bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a marked hemlock tree standing on the eastern bank of the river of the Mountaineers, at the mouth of the said river, and extending north along the said river to a marked spruce tree, thence south forty square chains, more or less, along the southern boundary line of said grant, thence south fifteen chains to a marked spruce tree, thence south forty square chains, more or less, along the southern boundary line of said grant, thence south fifteen chains to a marked spruce tree, thence south forty square chains, more or less, along the southern boundary line of said grant, thence south fifteen chains to a marked spruce tree, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements on the said land, and the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging or appertaining.

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

JOHN McCOWAN,
Mortgagee.

BLAIR & BARRY,
Sols. for Mortgage.

FOR JUST STORED,

For Sale Low,

HUNGARIAN,

HARVEST MOON,

ONX,

AND SEA GEM

FLOURS,

Beans,

Barbadoes Molasses, &c.

A FULL LINE OF

GROCERS SUNDRIES

Always in Stock.

A. F. Randolph & Son.

"Greatest Thing In The World!"

Hall's - Book - Store.

This Celebrated Book by DRUMMOND

Can be Procured of M. S. HALL.

"Greatest Thing In The World!"

By DRUMMOND.

HALL'S BOOK STORE

JOHN J. WEDDALL.

An Immense Stock of

NEW Fall Dry Goods

TO SELECT FROM

JOHN J. WEDDALL'S

New Brunswick Foundry and Machine Shop.

Improved Rotary Saw Mills, Mill Machinery, Enclosed Gear Mowers, Ithaca Horse-rakes, Stoves and Furnaces, Railway Castings.

One 50 Horse-power Buckeye Engine on Hand.

One Rotary Saw Mill on hand.

FLANNELS.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE IN THE FOLLOWING MAKES, VIZ:

White Flannel, Red Flannel, Grey Flannel, Blue Flannel,

Opera Flannel, Jersey Flannel, Dutch Flannel, Tennis Flannel, Homespun Flannel.

Comfortables—Grey, White, and Colored. Blankets—Horse Blankets, Etc.

JOHN HASLIN.

DEVER BROS.

NEW

Capotes, Muffs, Boas, Collars, Cuffs, and FUR TRIMMINGS,

IN ALL WIDTHS, NOW OPEN AT

DEVER BROTHERS.

INSPECTION INVITED.