during the past two years, and that industry is now successful and fairly remunerative; and

Whereas, The interest now payable on the provincial indebtedness, has also largely increased and the public works and services of the province requires additional aid and expenditure; and

Whereas, In the absence of returns of the expenditure and liability of the government and departments since the end of the fiscal year last past, for the services and contracts of that year, are not yet laid before the house, and without such information it is impossible to judge of the true state of the provincial affairs and finances; and

Whereas, Under the existing laws the whole question of stumpage and information in connection therewith is one that is under the control of, and can be, and is contemplated to be dealt with by the executive in the proper exercise of its functions, powers and responsibilities under the principles of responsible government, which principles the executive have herein ignored:

Therefore resolved, That this house does not deem it advisable now to approve of a remission or reduction of the rate of stumpage on lumber as now established, or of the appointment of a commission in respect thereto.

He hoped the government would still stay their hands and hesitate before they initiated a policy which would be disastrous to the best interests of the country. He hoped that the people of the country would bring to bear such influence upon the government as would compel them to reverse their decision.

Mr. Burchill

followed Mr. Hanington. He spoke of the importance of the question to the North Shore, and said that the northern part of the province was at a decided disadvantage compared with the southern portion. He disputed the statement of Mr. Hanington that the rates of freight were the same.—Freights were always higher from North Shore ports to the United Kingdom than from St. John.—This was due to the unquestioned excellence of St. John harbor. Besides St. John deals were worth more in the English market than North Shore deals. Laths worth from $1.40 to $1.75 in St. John were worth only $1 on the North Shore. It was nothing new for the North Shore to be allowed a lower rate of stumpage than other parts of the province. He read from a former speech of Mr. Hanington to show that gentleman had undergone a complete change of heart since 1885. Mr. Burchill claimed that the circumstances prevailing in 1885 and now were unchanged. In 1886, deals sold in England netted from $8.50 to $9, while in 1889, they netted from $9 to $9.50. Then wages are higher now than in 1885. Logs on the brow in Northumberland were worth $5, and to this had to be added the cost of driving. He claimed also that the lands of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia land companies were better than the government lands. He spoke of the fact that during the election campaign, no fault had been found by the gentlemen elected with the general policy of the government, but they were opposed to the stumpage regulations. There was nothing wrong, nothing out of place in the government and representatives of Northumberland making an arrangement regarding stumpage; he further pointed out that the people of Northumberland were in favor of the arrangement made.

Dr. Atkinson spoke at considerable length. His remarks were a general criticism of the whole policy of the government and a plea for additional railway subsidies.

Mr. Labillois spoke breafly. He said that the whole North Shore asked for a reduction of the stumpage, and he thought their request ought to be acceded to, seeing that they contributed $40,000 out of the $114,000 paid in stumpage. He would be willing to assist all parts of the province in obtaining subsides for railways that were really needed.

Mr. Phinney followed in a moderate speech in which he declared himself in favor of stumpage reduction but declared his inability to support the present resolution. He said the farmers of Kent took very little interest in the question. He was followed by

The Solicitor General

who said he was pained by the attitude of Mr. Phinney whose sincerity he had never doubted. It would make little or no difference perhaps to the people of the province what the opinion of that hon. gentleman was on this question, but it was of great importance to the house and country that his vote should be given in accordance with his honest opinion.

The house was entitled to the honest opinion of the hon. gentleman as to whether or not the stumpage should be reduced. The hon. member for Kent is reported as saying "he would not be doing his duty if he did not say something on the stumpage question. It was one that deeply concerned his constituency" yet he now says that the question is one in which his county takes but little interest.

Were the farmers of Kent not as much interested in the continuation of the roads and bridges and in the efficiency of the school service last year, when Mr. Phinney thought the stumpage matter one of so much importance, as they are this year? The hon. member last year did not wish to be understood as saying that it was only the lumbermen of Kent who were interested in the stumpage question. He said on that occasion, as a reference to the official reports will show, the county council of Kent had passed resolutions favoring a reduction of the stumpage and he (Phinney) would be recreant to his duty if he did not agree with the remarks of the hon. member from Northumberland on the question.

Further on in the same speech Mr. Phinney said "it was the duty of the North Shore members to voice the feeling of their constituents on this question" and again, "some of the most prominent men of his county demanded a reduction of the stumpage on the ground that such a reduction was a public necessity. He hoped that the government would favorably entertain the request of the North Shore lumbermen and make a reduction in the stumpage as soon as possible." Not only was the hon. member in favor of a reduction of the stumpage, but according to his own statement he wanted it made without delay.

He complimented Mr. Burchill upon his lucid address and pointed out Mr. Hanington's inconsistency in opposing a reduction of 25 cents now when in 1885 he had favored a reduction of 40 cents. He did not believe the proposed reduction would entail a permanent loss of revenue, as it would give an impetus to the lumber industry.

Mr. McKeown followed in a lively speech, in which he said that his opposition to the resolution was based principally upon his belief that the public service would suffer from the loss of revenue. He admitted the southern part of the province was more favorably situated than the north for lumbering, but thought the difference already made up by the difference in stumpage.

Mr. O'Brien

said that as one of the participants in the historic "deal" something would be expected from him. While he held land belonging to the government he was not in favor of the ten years leases. But the operators of the north must have land in some way, because of the large amount of capital they had invested in their mills and appliances. He said it was not true that the four men elected in Northumberland at the last general election had been elected in opposition to the government. His own position from the first had been that of an independent in the interests of his county. At that time he had said he did not care what government was in power he would support any government that would give the people of his county the consideration they were entitled to. It had been stated that the Northumberland members could have got

Better Terms From the Opposition.

That was true. Two or three delegations had come from the opposition to Miramichi. Mr. Stevens and others who came to him told him there was no doubt that they would get all they wanted. He (O'Brien) had said that their people would not consent to anything under a reduction of 45 cents. To that Mr. Stevens said he could not speak for all of the eighteen men who composed the opposition. He was then including the Northumberland independents, but he had no doubt that a reduction of the stumpage would be made to 80 cents by the opposition. More than that he said Northumberland could have the present surveyor general as attorney general and leader of the government. As to the matter of leader, Mr. Stevens said he and his colleague could not follow the present leader, Mr. Hanington.

Since he came to Fredericton, also, the opposition and their agents had been very prevalent in the vicinity of the Northumberland men. Evidently the men from that county were men of great importance. These agents told them that they were foolish; they could have got more from the opposition. In concluding he said he was proud of the chance of now casting his first vote in the interests of his county. The four northern counties would not forget in the future which party had helped them, and which party had made overtures to them only to turn their backs upon them.

Mr. Rourke then spoke in opposition and was followed by Mr. Hetherington who closed a practical speech by saying he believed it was policy on the part of the government to endeavor to allay the continual call for redress made from our section of the province.

Mr. Shaw followed. He said that he would not have favored a reduction in the stumpage under any circumstances.

Mr. Baird

said that as a small operator he would like to say a few words on the question before the house. He would not in his remarks refer to any action of the province. He had listened with a great deal of attention to the various addresses that had been made, but he had failed to hear a single declaration that the lumber business was in a flourishing condition. He had failed to hear that it was a paying business, for all knew it did not realize any profit to those engaged in it. True it was in a more flourishing condition at present than it had been some years ago, but at the same time no man had said it was in such a condition as to be a good paying business. It had been claimed that the finances of the country would not admit of any reduction of stumpage. Then he would ask if the finances were not in a satisfactory condition was that any ground why the lumber industry should be burthened with a rate of stumpage it could not bear? Why should one industry be taxed, as it were, and not another? Why should the lumbermen be singled out for that purpose? As a practical man he could state that that industry was greatly overtaxed. The reduction would operate in favor of all and would permit of an increased price being paid for logs which was now, by reason of the many charges, impossible to grant. It was claimed that this reduction would do away with any chance he might have had for the obtaining of a subsidy in aid of the railway referred to, but he thought not. The Fredericton daily, too, had paid some attention to him relative to his policy on the stumpage question and also against the government. He had taken occasion to look into the public accounts and he therein failed to see the name of the proprietor and editor, and while he would not say that was the reason of his opposition to the government, yet it was a somewhat remarkable coincidence.

The cry of sectionalism had been raised, but hon. members were not sent up here to legislate in favor of one class or one part of the province; they were to legislate for the benefit of all. He was of the opinion that the members from St. John were not opposed to the policy of the government in many particulars, for as had been said they came in here on the Protestant horse, and, what was also remarkable, was that there was not a Catholic horse among them.

Mr. Stevens followed speaking against the resolution.

Mr. Ketchum spoke in favor of the resolution and was followed by Dr. Lewis against.

Mr. Robinson gave his reasons for supporting the resolution.

Mr. Smith condemned the resolution as well as the general policy of the government.

Mr. Hibbard declared himself in favor of the resolution; later if it was found that the stumpage should again be increased he would support that proposition.

Mr. Melanson was in favor of the amendment and against the resolution.

Hon. Mr. Lablanc declared himself in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Turner spoke strongly against the resolution and charged that the government had over-expended $60,000 on last year's public works account.

Dr. Alward spoke next condemning the resolution. He denied being a party to the religious strife raised in St. John and held the new solicitor general responsible for the sectarian cry, because of his speech in Kings county after accepting the office of solicitor general.

Mr. Wilson followed in an able and argumentative address which will appear in our next issue.

Mr. Poirier followed Mr. Wilson. He made a very interesting address, and stated that he would support the resolution because he believed that a reduction of the stumpage would be in the best interests of the great lumber industry of the province. He had had considerable practical experience in lumbering, and he was satisfied that there were large forests of lumber that could be utilized if the stumpage were reduced, which were now idle and profitless.

Mr. Stockton following in a lengthy speech the greater part of which was devoted to critising acts of the administrations which he had endorsed and sustained until the end of the last session. He had to congratulate the house on the good spirit that had prevailed during the discussion; and while he might in the course of his remarks use strong language, it would be because the subject demanded it, and not from any spirit of acrimoniousness. He had no desire to raise any feelings of religious hatred or sectarian questions and arouse differences. When it was proposed to dismiss an official in St. John he then took the stand that it should not be done; that official had for 25 years faithfully and well performed his duties; he had performed them to the entire satisfaction of the people and when that change was proposed he had in the presence of hon. members now present on the floors of the house said to Mr. Ritchie that he could not support the appointment. He had said to Mr. Ritchie that if the office was vacant he would support his appointment, but since it was not he would support his appointment to the first office vacant in the city of St. John.

In this province there were no sects or classes. Had the positions of Messrs. Peters and Ritchie been reversed he would have done as he had done. They had not raised that cry; that was upon the party opposite.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley—What about your circulars?

Mr. Stockton—What about the Leary telegram? What about the agreement to dismiss the chief of police?

Hon. Mr. Pugsley—I can produce your recommendation for his dismissal.

Mr. Stockton—I did some years ago make that recommendation with others as to certain changes in the offices in St. John, but they were not then carried out.

The speaker then entered into a lengthy discussion in regard to the financial condition of the province. The doleful remarks of the speaker caused a smile to pass over those members of the house who had heard the hon. gentlemen a few months before.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie

then addressed the house in a vigorous speech. He explained the platform upon which he and his colleagues had been elected, proving his statements by extracts from their declaration speeches. He then proceeded to effectively dispose of the many false accusations that had been hurled across the floors of the house and published broadcast over the country concerning the attitude of his colleagues and himself. He fully explained the condition of the lumber business in the North Shore counties, and the many reasons which made it necessary in the best interest of the province that the rate of stumpage had been reduced. He proved conclusively that the lumber business was not and never could be in the prosperous condition it had been represented to be, so long as the stumpage was kept up. He concluded by severely criticising the attitude of the opposition and claimed that they were now and had always proved themselves to be unable to make a government.

The Attorney General closed the debate by an able review of the principal points that had been advanced by the opposition speakers. We shall endeavor next week to present his closing speech in full.

Mr. Hanington Doth Protest.

Just as the vote was about being taken, Mr. Hanington called attention to the fact that there were on the floors of the house gentlemen who were licensees under the crown. If they voted for the resolution they would be voting to put thousands of dollars in their own pockets.

Mr. Speaker ruled that the objection must be taken after the yeas and nays had been recorded. The vote was then taken.

The Amendment Defeated by 15 to 25.

Mr. Hanington's amendment was lost, the vote being as follows:—

Yeas.	Nays.
Hanington,	Blair,
Stockton,	Mitchell,
Turner,	Ryan,
Phinney,	Pugsley,
Alward,	Tweedie,
Atkinson,	LeBlanc,
Lewis,	Poirier,
Stevens,	Russell,
Powell,	Theriault,
Rourke,	Harrison,
Smith,	Taylor,
Melanson,	Palmer,
McKeown,	Hibbard,
Shaw,	Hetherington,
Perley—15.	Murray,
	Wilson,
	Robinson,
	Ketchum,
	Douglas,
	Baird,
	Labillois,
	Bellamy,
	Anderson,
	O'Brien,
	Burchill—25.

The Resolution was Then Carried.

the vote being

Yeas.	Nays.
Blair,	Hanington.
Mitchell,	Stockton,
Ryan,	Turner,
Pugsley,	Phinney,
Tweedie,	Alward,
LeBlanc,	Atkinson,
Poirier,	Lewis,
Russell,	Stevens,
Theriault,	Powell,
Harrison,	Rourke,
Taylor,	Smith,
Palmer,	Melanson,
Hibbard,	McKeown,
Hetherington,	Shaw,
Murray,	Douglas,
Wilson,	Perley—16.
Robinson,	
Ketchum,	
Baird,	
Labillois,	
Bellamy,	
Anderson,	
O'Brien,	
Burchill—.	

The house then adjourned. Friday morning the house met, but owing to the illness of the speaker was adjourned till Saturday morning.

SPANISH GYPSIES.

I took a long walk up the course of the silver Xenil, beginning it through the the Alameda, the loveliest of pnblic gardens, says a writer in the New York Journal. No prohibition of picking flowers there! I fancy there are enough for all. Again I followed the tumbling Darro, and frequented the Gypsies in their rock-cut caverns on the hill over against the Alhambra till I had got a considerable comprehension of their way of life. My guide-book takes the pains to say that one should not do it unless very well accompanied. Perhaps there is something of exaggeration in this. At all events I yet survive to tell the tale.

Their homes are cut in the veritable solid rock, supplemented here and there with a trifle of masonry, and the chimneys project among the cactus on the hillside above. There must be a hundred or more of them.

This kind of dwelling is of very ancient origin and not uncommon in Spain. Nor is it as uncomfortable as might be supposed, that is to say when compared with other dwellings of the poor. The rock is all ready to hand and moderately soft, and it is easier to cut it out into the habitations desired than to build them up regularly of brick and stone; that is all there is of it.

You don't get too much window light, it is true, since none enters except by a small opening or two in front; but then these are not a people to put their fine eyes out with much reading or writing, nor indeed with working either, though one or two make a semblance of having forges and doing blacksmith work.

How they jigged and clapped and twanged their guitars, those dark-skinned gypsies and how white were the teeth of laughing Enriqueta. Their dance ought to have succeeded at the Paris exhibition, after the precedent of those in the Rue du Caire.

They wanted to tell my fortune in my hand. A beautiful blonde lady with blue eyes was sighing for me, and I would win a million pesetas (francs) in the lottery. A little more money and they would tell me the name of the lady.

"Vamos! a little more money; now her name?"

She would be called Quiteria Ramona. Henceforward, then, whenever I shall be free to respond to the purposes of destiny, I must think my fate approaches.

THE HERALD.

FREDERICTON, MARCH 24, 1890.

THE STUMPAGE DEBATE.

The house is to be congratulated upon the ability and good temper displayed in the stumpage debate. The three days devoted to it were not lost, for the issue is now before the people in its proper light. Mr. Blair's exposition of the course pursued by the government is a masterly one, and is an entire answer to the charge of inconsistency so persistently made against him by his opponents. He showed that the desire on the part of the government to meet the reasonable wishes of the lumbermen was no new notion, the outcome of a political emergency, but that repeated efforts had been made before the election to arrive at an understanding by which the burden of the stumpage tax could be lightened. In his opening speech, which we give in full he covered the ground very thoroughly and HERALD readers will find it well worth perusal. The leader of the opposition made a long and on the whole a moderate speech. He occupies the somewhat difficult position of a man who is opposing now what he admits having favored a few months ago, but Mr. Hanington is too clever a lawyer to let a little thing like that confuse him. Lack of space prevents us from giving more than a synopsis of his remarks, and those of the gentlemen who followed him, but the debate demonstrated this fact beyond all question: that the opposition were prepared to go to much greater lengths than the government have agreed to go, even to a reduction of forty cents a thousand, if by so doing they could obtain the support of the Northumberland members.

From a political standpoint the opposition make a very poor showing by their attitude on this question. They are under no obligation to formulate a policy and might well have allowed the vote to be taken upon the resolution without interposing an amendment, which though hedged about with preambles is nothing else than an assertion that the stumpage ought to be maintained at the present figure. If it is possible for men to use language strong enough to commit themselves to anything, the opposition leaders, either upon the floors of the house or through their newspaper organs, have distinctly avowed themselves favorable to reduction. But what ought to be absolutely conclusive against them are the overtures made on their behalf by Messrs. Hanington and Stevens. It is idle for any one to pretend that in making these, the gentlemen named had not the full countenance and approval of the members whom they expected to act in concert with them. Unless they knew that all the opposition members elect would stand by them in agreeing to reduce the stumpage to 80 cents per thousand they never would have made the offer to the Northumberland members. It is simply a waste of words to pretend otherwise. Yet now they ask the country to give them credit for sincerity in opposing a remission of 25 cents per thousand pending an examination of the whole question.

We surrender a great deal of space to the debate, but as it has been magnified into a matter of great importance, our readers will be glad of the opportunity of reading the arguments.

The handsome majority with which the government was sustained will be very gratifying to the public at large, seeing that a defeat would have compelled a change of administration. The more the opposition in its personnel and principles, or rather lack of principles, is considered, the inexpediency of such a change becomes more evident. The most disinterested person who heard the debate must have been satisfied that there is only one bond of union between the opponents of the government: namely a desire for office. We do not include all those who voted against stumpage remission in this character, the reference being to the avowed oppositionists. These gentlemen differ on every subject but one, namely the desire to oust the government and to accomplish that object they are prepared completely to abandon every political principle they have hitherto struggled to maintain.

HON. MR. TWEEDIE made an admirable defence of his course in taking office in the government. He established the fact beyond question that he was perfectly free to do so, and that he and his colleagues were never in sympathy with the opposition. He was reticent as to the propositions made to him on behalf of the opposition, because they were made in confidence; but this very reticence taken in connection with the statements of Messrs. O'Brien and Robinson and the absence of any explicit denial on the part of the opposition leaders shows that so far as Mr. Stevens could do so he was prepared to commit the opposition to any terms Mr. Tweedie might impose.

THE sensation of the week in European politics is the resignation of Prince Bismarck of all his offices and his retirement to private life. Germany without Bismarck will seem something like the play of Hamlet with the part of the Prince of Denmark omitted; but one never can tell. Even the greatest men drop out not only of public life but of life altogether without leaving a gap. The significent thing in Bismarck's case is that his resignation is due to a disagreement with the Emperor on a question of policy. Bismarck has labored to preserve the peace of Europe, and now that his ideas will no longer prevail it is hard to tell what to expect.

THE Pope is taking a great interest in the forthcoming labor conference at Berlin, and it is freely stated in political circles that his object is to put the Roman Catholic church at the head of the great labor reform. HERALD readers will remember that in commenting on the Ballimore conference, we expressed the opinions that there was more probability of the papacy taking a new lease of vigorous life than of its passing into a state in which its influence would be nominal, and we indicated the labor question as one of those upon which it would shortly assert itself.

THE United States House Committee on Foreign relations has reported a resolution to the effect that when Canada shall signify a desire for reciprocity the President may forthwith proceed to conclude such a treaty.

UNDER the new banking act, arrangements are to be made for the bills of Canadian banks to be accepted at par all over the Dominion; also, for the speedy redemption of the bills of suspended banks.

ALTHOUGH sixteen gentlemen voted against the governments stumpage resolution, it would be a mistake to think that the strength of the opposition is sixteen. It is less than that.

THE Temiscouta railway company have offered to accept the Short Line subsidy and build the proposed line from Edmundston to Moncton.

A WARNING.—Frank Adams of Montreal, charged with selling Louisiana lottery tickets, was recently fined twenty dollars or thirty days jail.

FOREIGN NEWS.

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

The Prince and Princess of Wales have started for Berlin.

The Sultan of Lahore, India, will visit Emperor William.

A Virginia school teacher fatally stabbed a refractory pupil.

Rich gold discoveries have been made in the Mexican State of Durango.

Advices from Texas say that live stock of all kinds are dying for lack of water.

Six murderers made their escape from the Schenectady, N. Y., gaol a few days ago.

A photographer in Vienna is said to have discovered a process of photographing natural colors.

Live stock in Texas are suffering greatly from the long drought, and there are fears of heavy losses.

Chicago carpenters are threatening to strike for eight hours work per day and forty cents per hour.

Henry Davis, a "blue-gummed" Negro bit a white man in Alabama, and the man died from poisoning.

Thirteen thousand German miners have sent their thanks to the Kaiser for his interest in workingmen.

The mercury fell below freezing point in Florida on Sunday night, and vegetables and oranges were slightly injured.

The pope expresses a willingness to act as mediator to bring about the simultaneous disarmament of the European nations.

The Liberal candidates for Guysboro' for the Nova Scotia Legislature, are Otto S. Weeks and James A. Fraser, re-nominated.

Old Gabriel, a mission Indian, who is said to have been 150 years of age, died on Sunday at the Monterey county, Cal., poorhouse.

Miss Regina Rothschilds left Port Townsend, Washington, on Monday night to race around the world against George Francis Train.

A syndicate of Americans has purchased the lease of the Olympia Theatre, London, which they purpose transforming into an ice skating rink.

A man named Oscar Hill died on Sunday in Clay county, Ala., in intense agony from the effects of the bite of a negro inflicted four months ago.

The condition of agricultue in Kansas is declared by the Farmers' Alliance of that state to be alarming, and immediate legislative relief is absolutely necessary.

If a popular proverb be not wholly at fault, the most appropriate States for the permanent location of that Louisiana lottery would be the state of matrimony.

The floods in the Southern States continue, doing immense damage. At Rosedale Miss., negroes were dicovered breaking the levee and were shot by the guard.

Clubs have increased rapidly in New York, and it is estimated that they now have an active membership of 100,000. Every club has an ambition to get a building on Fifth avenue.

A large majority of the Kansas farmers see nothing but ruin before them if the mortgages under which their land groans are foreclosed, as is threatened. They are petitioning Congress for relief.

A woman in St. Louis, Mo., while insane from insomnia, smothered her four months' old child between the mattresses of her bed and then opened the veins of her wrists with suicidal intent.

The Paris Siecle says 30,000 of the King of Dahomey's troops surround the French garrison at Kotonou, on the coast of the Bight of Benin, and that reinforcements for the French are urgently needed.

A report, it is said, will be made in the United States Congress on the marine subsidy bill, recommending a policy of subventions to the merchant marine. A mileage subsidy of 30 cents per mile sailed is proposed.

It is said that the Guatemalan General Barrundio is preparing a revolution against President Barrilos, and has forces on Mexican soil near the Guatemalan frontier. The Mexican Government will not allow Mexico's neutrality to be violated.

Jung Ling, a Chinese laundryman of Boston, drew a $15,000 prize in a lottery in February. He entrusted the money to another chinaman, Joe Tighe, to deposit for him. Joe did not deposit the money, and his whereabouts are unknown.

A quick-witted reply was that given by a witness at the close of a tedious cross-questioning. "Now tell me how many sheep you ever saw, under oath, now remember." "I never saw a sheep under oath," replied the witness, which closed the cross examination.

The cattlemen on the Cherokee strip, Indian Territory, are completely routed by the boomers' invasion, their fences cut, grass burned, cattle stampeded and their ranges completely destroyed, for the near future at least. The President has issued a proclamation authorizing the use of troops to eject the boomers.

Bishop Shanley, of North Dakota, at the cathedral at Philadelphia lately, told a pitiful story of the privations and sufferings of the Chippewa Indians occupying the reservation at the northern part of his diocese. He charges the government with having stolen eleven million acres of land this tribe possessed, and sent its owners to the coldest and bleakest spot in the country.

The 2,000 young cattle that were shipped from Ontario last year to Quorn ranch have done so well this winter that the owners have contracted for 3,000 head for next summer, and the stock on the range stood the winter much better than it was expected they would. No losses whatever have been reported from the district between Willow Creek and Red Deer River, North Calgary.

On Saturday night the gambling houses at Council Bluffs, Iowa, were closed for the first time in years. The movement against the gamblers began with the citizens' ticket, which was elected by an overwhelming majority two weeks ago. Immediately afterwards the business men of the city organized an Anti-Gamblers League. The gamblers decided to move out without ado. The gambling element has dominated in the city for years.

It is reported from Japan that a druggist of Hikone has succeeded in converting wild hemp into a substance possessing all the essential qualities of silk. The new material has been tried in a number of silk factories with excellent results, and a Company is about to be formed to work it. It is not at all improbable that if science continues indefinitely to advance at its present rate it will be possible to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

It pays to be a hero in this age. The time seems to be passing when those who perform great deeds have to wait for their reward for them in some other clime. Henry M. Stanly is an example of the hero who is not only not without honor for his achievements while he lives, but not without pecuniary reward as well. It is said he expects to receive $150,000 for his forthcoming lectures in England, and as much more for those which he is to deliver in this country. In addition to this comfortable sum he will probably reap a large amount of money for the sale of his new new book of travels.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO RENT

FROM First May next, or sooner, the ALBION HOTEL, situated on Queen Street. This building has been thoroughly rebuilt and repaired since the recent fire, and the premises are in first-class condition. Apply to

GEO. A. HUGHES,
Fredericton.

TO SELL OR RENT—The Dwelling House on Regent street on Corner Needham Street, and now occupied by Mr. Thomas Stanger. Good Sheds and Barn and Garden attached. Water on the premises. Apply to

A. LIMERICK.

TO RENT.

THE premises now occupied by Jas. H. Crocket in that three story Brick Building situated on the corner of Queen Street and Wilmot Avenue, belonging to the estate of the late Patrick Dever.
Rooms to be let are situated on First, Second, and Third flat, and can be reached by Stairs or Elevator. Admirably adapted for Sample or Society Rooms, being centrally located and well lighted.
Rent moderate.
Possession given first May.
Apply to

JAMES DEVER,
Ex. of Estate.

F'ton, Feb. 1, 1890.—3

TO LET.

THE LOWER FLAT in the subscriber's Brick House on Brunswick Street, containing Five Rooms. Separate entrance.
Also, the two Upper Flats in the same house, containing Eight Rooms. Apply to
Feb. 3, 1890.—2 D. LUCY.

Boy Wanted.

A GOOD, STOUT LAD to learn the Printing Business. Apply at
HERALD OFFICE.

COOKED CODFISH.

Ask your Grocer for

COOKED SHREDDED CODFISH,

And Try It.

G. T. WHELPLEY.

Just arrived by Steamer DAMARA, eighty Packages Choice

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5lb., 10lb., 20lb., and 1-2 Chests

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LOW PRICES.

ALSO IN STOCK:

GERM FEED MEAL,
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CARLETON COUNTY OATS,
BRAN, MIDDLINGS, and all kinds of HEAVY FEED for Man or Beast.

G. T. WHELPLEY,

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FIRE! FIRE!

JUST RECEIVED,

A LOT OF

Mens' Rubber Boots,

Misses' Rubber Boots,

Child's Rubber Boots,

THAT WERE SLIGHTLY DAMAGED IN THE BIG BOSTON FIRE.

For Sale Cheap, at

LOTTIMER'S

Shoe Store,

210 QUEEN ST., FREDERICTON.

FOR

COUGHS, COLDS,

Bronchitis,

CONSUMPTION,

And all Pulmonary Diseases, use

DAVIS'

EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL

WITH

LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Price 50c. and $1 Per Bottle,

—AT—

GEO. H. DAVIS' Drug Store,

Corner Queen and Regent Streets,

FREDERICTON.

P. S.—Ask for Davis' and take no other.

Montserrat - Lime - Fruit - Juice

JUST RECEIVED.

Assorted Syrups,	Christie's Biscuits,
Assorted Jellies,	Wax Candles,
Orange Marmalade,	Salt Mackerel,
Evaporated Apples,	Salt Shad,
Dried Apples,	Lard in 1 and 2 lb. Bricks.

6 lbs. TEA for $1.

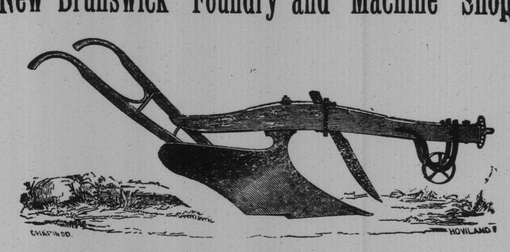
The sale of 20, 25, and 40 ct. Tea is increasing, and giving satisfaction to all who have used them.

ALWAYS IN STOCK:

FLOUR, MEAL, PORK, SUGARS, MOLASSES, OIL, CHOICE ORANGES, RAISINS, CURRANTS, PRUNES, DATES, FIGS, CANNED GOODS, Etc.

W. R. LOGAN.

New Brunswick Foundry and Machine Shop.



McFARLANE, THOMPSON & ANDERSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Buckeye Automatic Cut Off Engines,

CELEBRATED

DUNBAR IMPROVED SHINGLE MILLS.

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

One 50 Horse-power Buckeye Engine on Hand.

One Rotary Saw Mill on hand.

212 QUEEN STREET.

DRESS GOODS, DRESS ROBES

Jacket Cloths,	Furs,
Ulster Cloths,	Fur Trimming,
Tweed Shirtings	Ribbons,

LADIES' - WHITE - GOODS,

Cretonnes, Prints,
Ginghams, Shirtings,
Tickings, Hassians,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

House Furnishing Goods, Trunks.

JOHN HASLIN.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

JOSEPH WALKER,

Practical Tailor,

wishes to announce that he has Just Received a choice line of

CLOTHS

in all the LATEST MAKES.

As usual, a First-class Fit guaranteed.
Prices Moderate.
Inspection solicited.

WEST END, QUEEN ST.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS, 1st JANUARY, 1889, - $39,722,809.59
ASSETS IN CANADA, " - 870,525.67

Fire Insurance of Every Description at LOWEST CURRENT RATES!

WM. WILSON,
Agent.

S. L. MORRISON,

Dealer in

FLOUR, MEAL,

TEA,

COFFEE,

SUGAR,

MOLASSES,

TOBACCO,

CANNED GOODS

—AND—

General Groceries.

QUEEN STREET,

OPP. CITY HALL,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

NOTICE OF SALE.

To Harry Braithwaite, formerly of the City of Fredericton, in the County of York and Province of New Brunswick, gentleman, and Sarah his wife, 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 tenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and made between the said Harry Braithwaite, of the City of Fredericton, in the County of York and Province of New Brunswick, gentleman, and Sarah his wife, of the first part, and the University of New Brunswick, of the second part, and registered in Book Z 2, pages 403, 4 4, 405, and 406 of the York County Records on the tenth day of August, A. D. 1885, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the monies secured thereby, default having been made in the payment of the same, to be sold at Public Auction, in front of the City Hall, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York and Province of New Brunswick, on THURSDAY, the seventeenth day of April next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the Property, Lands and Premises described in the said indenture of mortgage as follows: "All that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the Town Plot of Fredericton, in the said County of York, and bounded as follows, to-wit: "Beginning at the north-easterly angle of lands now owned and occupied by George Botsford, Esquire, on Saint John Street, in the said City, thence easterly along the said street thirty-two feet, thence southerly one hundred and thirty-two feet, or to lands owned by the heirs of the late C. S. Putnam, Esquire, thence westerly thirty-two feet, or to lands owned and occupied by the said George Botsford, and thence along the eastern boundary of the said George Botsford's land one hundred and thirty two feet or to Saint John Street aforesaid, at the place of beginning, together with all and singular the buildings, improvements and appurtenances, to the said premises belonging, or in anywise appertaining."

Dated this thirtieth day of November, A. D. 1889.

By order of the Senate.

WM. WILSON,
Registrar University of New Brunswick.