THE HERALD.

FREDERICTON, MARCH 10, 1890.

THE QUEENS COUNTY CASE.

It is satisfactory from a public point of view that Judge Steadman proposes to appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court here in the proceedings against him, for contempt, especially in view of the fact that the Supreme Court of Ontario and the Supreme Court o Manitoba have held a view contrary to that taken by our judges.

The point involved is of more than ordinary importance. Judge Steadman or any other judge on a recount does not act in a judicial capacity, any more than do the deputy returning officers who hold the polls. The fact that he happens to be a judge does not make all his acts judicial and there would be just about as much propriety in the court interfering by prohibition to prevent his transacting his personal business as in seeking to prevent his recounting the ballots at an election. At least this is the view that obtains in the two provinces above named and it seems fully warranted by the statute. It is desirable that such a rule should prevail: because the actual business of holding an election ought to be free from any interference from the judicial authorties. The House of Commons in England has for centuries guarded its privileges in this particular most religously. There is a principle underlying it all. The courts represent the crown directly. The proceedings, are as the law books have it, "before the Queen herself now here." The House of Commons represents the people, and the people should be absolutely free from the interference of the crown in determining in what manner they shall choose their representatives. Hence the judge, who holds a recount ought to be regarded, as he in fact is, as an officer of the House of Commons, and any attempt to interfere with him is, in this view of the case, a breach of the high privileges of Parliament. Such is the aspect of the case, viewed from the standpoint of parlementary practice and constitutional law. No question of a superior or inferior jurisdiction is involved in it. The recounting of ballots is simply a ministerial duty assigned to the judge of the county court for convenience. He simply checks the work of the returning officers. He makes no order, pronounces no judgment and in disdischarging this duty ought to be as free from interference for the part of the Supreme Court as the returning officer himself. If that court can prevent a recount, why cannot it prevent the holding of an election? Why can it not step in with its writ of prohibition and say to the returning officer: "You shall not hold a poll."?

The view presented above is quite opposed to that taken by the Supreme Court of this province; but it is submitted that if the statute will not bear this interpretation, it ought to be so amended that no other interpertation will be possible. It ought never to be in this Dominion that a judge, who may or may not be a political partizen, the reference is general and not to any case especially, shall have the power to prevent the people expressing their will at the polls or defeat the expression of that will by interfering with the means provided by Parliament to secure a fair count of the ballots. In a country where the gradual changes from "precedent to precedent" determine the constitution, it is of the utmost importance that the principles, what alone have made popular government possible, should be strictly preserved. It is by no means clear that the House of Commons has not a duty to preform in this connection. Mr. Weldon has moved to bring the proceedings in Judge Steadman's case before the House and it is to be hoped the Commons will assert its ancient privilegs in unmistakeable terms. There have been times when Mr. Justice Tuck could have found himself called upon to answer at the bar of the House of Commons for having issued the writ of prohibition.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

There is a certain class of people whose great fault is their restlessness. They are never content with things as they are, but are always endeavoring to bring about a change. Any new notice attracts them and they go enthusiastic over the most fanciful projects. Of this class are the leaders in the Imperial Federation movement, who have just drawn attention to themselves — or rather the Ottawa branch of the league has done so — by sending to the papers a formidable series of questions upon which any one who wishes is at liberty to express his opinion. There are fourteen questions in all and they resemble nothing so much as an old fashioned application for life insurance. To answer them, however, would require a profoundity of knowledge such as not one man in ten thousand possesses. Some of them not very intelligible. For instance number 6: "In any possible new relations between Canada and the other portions of the Empire, should all political rights now enjoyed be substantially returned?" Can any body say definitely what this means? Or even number 1: "Is the existing political connexion between the United Kingdom, Canada and the other parts of the British Empire generally satisfactory?" Just what does the league want to find out by this question? What does "generally satisfactory" mean? Satisfactory to the man who answers the question or to the people of the several parts of the Empire? Number 2 is as follows: "Is it desirable that the union as it exists, or with modifications, should be perpetuated?" As punctuated, this question is meaningless; but perhaps the punctuation is not correct. The other questions deal with the subject of a central government, trade policy and taxation. We do not publish them; for the few people who know enough to answer them, will not do so, and it is better that other people should not. The Federationists had better not set up as constitution makers. Let them stick to the idea of cultivating the Imperial sentiment and they may do good work; but let them leave details to be developed by circumstances "in the near or distant future," to use the words of question 3.

THE legislature will meet on Thursday next. Of the members elect the following have not hitherto occupied seats in the Assembly: Mr. Anderson, of York, Messrs. McKeown, Smith, Rourke and Shaw of St. John, Mr. Melanson, Stevens and Powell of Westmorland, Messrs. O'Brien and Robinson of Northumberland and Mr. Poirier of Gloucester; in all eleven, — not very many changes certainly in a house of forty-one members. Of those who were in the last house, Dr. Moore, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Young and Mr. Black did not offer for re-election. Hon. Mr. McLellan, and Messrs. Quinton, Glasier, Emmerson, Morrissey and Hutchison were unsuccessful candidates. Mr. Perley was not in the former house and Dr. Lewis resigned during the term and was replaced by Mr. Emmerson. None of the members of the former house were elevated to the legislative council, before the election a thing almost without precedent, and only one member, Mr. Ritchie retired with an office.

THE Toronto Telegram wants the Superannuation system abolished and points out some serious abuses practiced under it. These are not enough to condemn it. Anything can be abused.

THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

In five years there will be a railway from St. Petersburg to the Pacific, at least so say the Russian engineers who have charge of the proposed great Siberian railway. The importance of this great undertaking can hardly be overestimated, when viewed either from a political or commercial standpoint. The possessions of the White Czar extend over one hundred and seventy degrees of longitude, or within ten degrees of half-way around the globe. From the southwestern corner of this vast domain to the northeastern corner in a direct line is six thousand miles. Siberia alone contains one-third nearly of all the land area of Asia, or 5,000,000 square miles. Of course much of this vast territory is so far north that it is of little value, but making a very liberal allowance for this, there is sufficient left to warrant the supposition that Siberia contains as much arable land as do the United States and Canada combined, lying in a latitude well adapted to agriculture and enjoying a climate which ought, other circumstances being favorable, to produce the finest possible race of men.

We are told of vast areas capable of producing the finest wheat, of broad stretches of grazing grounds, of gold mines of fabulous richness, of ruby mines equal to those of Burmah and diamond mines which surpass those of South Africa.

When once a railway crosses this magnificent domain we may expect to see its political, industrial and commercial conditions revolutionized. Not even imperialism, as personified in the Czar, can restrain the invasion of the forces of civilization which is certain to follow from the opening of efficient modes of communication. It is scarcely possible that the new Siberia will long continue to be ruled from St. Petersburg. If it were — if this immense region should become filled with a prosperous population, dominated by the aggressive spirit which now characterizes the Russian government, it is not easy to foretell the consequences to the other Asiatic nations. The gate of India could not long be kept closed against such a power and the dream of the Czars of an empire washed by four oceans — the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Arctic and the Indian, would soon become a reality.

FREE TRADE.

There is a cry going up for free trade with the British West Indies and some of the newspapers say it will be a good thing to have if at the same time we can get free trade with Australia. The connection between the two matters may be obvious to those who make the stipulation, but it will strike most persons that free trade with the West Indies would be a good thing of itself. There is one thing, however, which passes the comprehension of most people, namely, why free trade is the more desirable the farther the country is away and the less there is to trade in. Here we are right along side of a great country with which we do fully half our commerce. Free trade with that country we are told would be bad. We get to the West Indies, which are further away and with which we do about one-fiftieth part of the business we do with the United States, and they tell us that free trade with those islands might under certain circumstances be a good thing; but when we speak of Australia which does not do one hundredth part of the business with us that our neighbors do, and is nearly as far away as we can get, then free trade becomes the one thing needful and altogether lovely. On the same principle Persia, which is harder still to get at and with which we did last year business to the extent of $93, is the very beau ideal of a country with which to have reciprocity. But without further elaborating the absurdity of this looking far away for benefits which lie at our very doors, it may be admitted without equivocation or qualification that a comprehensive reciprocity treaty with the British West Indies would be a good thing if we could get it; but this need not be taken for granted. The imperial government objected to such a treaty between the Islands and the United States.

THE SHORT LINE DEBATE.

The debate on Mr. Laurier's want of confidence motion in the House of Commons, on Thursday last, condemning the Dominion government for proceeding with a survey of the Harvey-Salisbury line after the senate had thrown out the bill last session authorizing the construction of the road is of especial interest to the people of this county.

The charge against the government was that it had made the survey without the sanction of parliament and in the teeth of its refusal by parliament to authorize the building of the road. Sir John Thompson very thoroughly disposed of the charge by showing that the cost of survey was borne almost entirely out of the usual grant for railway surveys, and exposed the inconsistency of the Opposition in opposing the Short Line bill last year because there was no survey, and opposing the survey this year because no bill had been passed.

The significant fact for the people of this county to take note of is that the Liberals to a man condemned this necessary initial step towards giving us the railway, while the Conservatives with almost equal unanimity voted in its favor. The Liberals of the County of York may well consider whether a party which exhibits such narrow sectionalism and such indifference to the obligations which the country has solemnly entered into is any longer entitled to their support.

REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS recently preached a remarkable series of sermons in Trinity Church, New York. The services were held at noon and were attended almost exclusively by business men who thronged the building to the doors. He told an interviewer that he believed we are on the verge of a mighty revolution; that men will no longer accept assertions unless they are convinced; that they will reason and discuss and that it is right that they should. Religion may, he thinks, present itself under new forms and new ceremonies before its final work is done; but "in the end the one who will stand victor is Jesus Christ." This gospel of sincerity, simplicity and good works, which men like, Farrar and Brooks are promulgating is bound to win its way and make the world better.

REV. MR. PHINNEY, in his missionary address in the Methodist Church, this city, last Sunday night, and it was a forcible and interesting effort, said the great question in Canada to-day was whether Queen Victoria or the Pope should rule. Mr. Phinney is a man after Dalton McCarthy's own heart; but he is not exactly in harmony with public opinion in this part of the Dominion. It has not yet occurred to people here, from anything they have seen, that the Pope seeks to supplant our Sovereign. But Mr. Phinney said it as if he meant it, and he no doubt did. Neither the Queen nor the Pope will rule this country. The people will attend to that business themselves.

THE New York Ballot Reform League recently presented a petition to the State Legislature at Albany. It weighed half a ton, and was carried to the clerk's desk by eight bearers proceeded by the sergeant-at-arms. It is said to be the largest petition ever submitted to a legislative body.

POLITICAL NOTES.

It is understood that A. S. White, of King's county, will be the government candidate for Speakership of the Assembly. Concerning Mr. White's qualifications for this important post, no question will be raised. He is a lawyer of high staning and ability, who has had the advantage of three years experience in the legislature, during which he gained a reputation for fair-mindedness and industry. He will fill the position with dignity and impartiality. His very many friends in and about Fredericton will hear with pleasure that he is the choice of the government for the important office in question.

There is a report which appears to be well founded, that the Hon. James Holly will resign his seat in the legislative council and be succeeded by the Hon Mr. McLellan. This will make no change in the number of legislative councillors.

Has it never entered the mind of the opposition sheet that it is just possible there may be enough justice in the request of the lumbermen for a reduction of stumpage to entitle them to be treated with common decency? Ought it not to be possible to discuss a proposition made by business men without calling them robbers and applying to them every other epithet that a perverted imagination can conceive?

FOREIGN trade is not everything. Domestic trade is better. It is better to raise things to sell at good prices at home than go hunting the world over for customers. Canada imported last year $1,605,355 worth of wool. Canadian farmers ought to have received every dollar of that money. Here is a home market for a product which the Dominion can raise to any extent and certainly as cheaply as it can be imported. What are the farmers of Canada about, to let this business go from them? There is no duty on wool, but that ought not to make any difference.

No doubt it is a case in which the wish is father to the thought, but the New York papers are beginning to express an opinion that Chicago cannot get ready for the World's Fair of 1892, and will have to give it up. Very little progress has yet been made towards beginning preparations and valuable time is slipping away Meanwhile some of the New York people are talking of inaugurating a permanent exhibition in that city, to be opened in 1892.

THE Advocate tell us that when the right time comes Northumberland will dispose of Mr. Tweedie. That is a good safe way to put it. The date is sufficiently indefinite. Once an old man died, and one not many years younger said: "When I was a boy that man turned me out of his shop. I turned around and said 'I wished he was dead,' and I've kept on wishing it ever since and fetched him at last."

THE New York Hereld says it is quite likely that Sir Charles Tupper will come out from England soon, to renew if possible the fishery negotiations at Washington, and incidently, and yet probably principally, to refresh his intimacy with political leaders in Canada, in order that there may be no question as to the succession to the Premiership when Sir John Macdonald's hand leaves the helm.

A CORRESPONDENT, who very properly desires that his name should not be mentioned, draws attention to the coincidence that it was on March fourth that the Prince of Wales went forth to open the railway bridge over the Frith at Forth. We suggest that the joke be sent to the bridge owners. If the structure can stand under it, it can bear any other strain.

THE orange incorporation bill got through the house of commons in safety; but its fate in the senate is not quite certain, although the probabilities are that it will pass.

AROUND THE WORLD.

Subjects Discussed in the Great News Centres.

Political circles in England are still excited over the Labouchere incident. In the House of Commons, it is an unusual thing for any person to publicly charge the Premier of England with untruthfulness, still less is it customary to select the House of Commons as the scene for doing so; but Labouchere is a law with himself in such matters. Suspended for a time from the sessions of parliament because he would not withdraw the charge, he will return to his place as full of fight as ever, and the Cleveland street scandal will have another ventilating.

THE EVENT OF THE WEEK

was the opening of the Forth Bridge which was performed by the Prince of Wales on the 4th inst. This wonderful structure has already been discussed in THE HERALD; and it is unnecessary to add anything on that subject now, except perhaps to state that it is claimed to be strong enough to carry the largest ironclads in the British Navy, if a half dozen of them could be hoisted upon it. The most interesting suggestion and the only practical one made at the Pan-American Congress, so called, at Washington, is that the scheme to unite

ALL THE COUNTRIES IN THE TWO AMERICAS

by a system of railways, to be undertaken under the point auspices of all the nations represented at the congress. It is proposed that an international corps of engineers be appointed to determine the question of route made estimates of cost and the like. The scheme is perfectly feasible and will doubtless be accomplished, even if the plan proposed at the Congress is not followed in its entirely. South America has, as compared with North America, no railways worth speaking of. It has nothing like the continental system we have in the United States and Canada, which is so connected that any place on the mainland which has a railway is connected with every other place. South America has a few isolated lines, none of them very long and few if any of them connected. There is a wonderful future is that continent for railway enterprise.

A Lisbon despatch says that

MAJOR SERPA PINTO

has defied the Lisbon government by disobeying its injunction to remain in Africa and leaves Cape Town on board the Portuguese mail steamer, with the purpose of taking part in the debates in the Cortes on the situation in Africa and his treatment of the natives. In an interview at Durban Serpa Pinto blamed the Protestant missionaries and the agents of the African Company as the prime movers in the quarrel between the Portuguese and the natives. He asserted that the Portuguese massacred the natives only when they were compelled to do so in self-defence. There is a considerable party here who will support him in whatever story he chooses to tell, and there may be trouble on his arrival.

Alex. Shields and Mr. Hindle, young farmers, wrre fooling with revolvers on Sunday afternoon, when Hindle said playfully:—"Let's fight a duel," and levelled his pistol at Shields and snapped the trigger, Shields doing likewise. Shields firearm proved to be loaded, however, and a bullet was lodged in Hindle's chest, just above the heart, Dr. Hall, of Brompton, was hastily summoned and Hindle's antemortem statement taken, in which he stated that he was to blame in suggesting the foolish deed. Hindle is still living.

CANADIAN NEWS.

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

A protest has been entered against the return of Mr. Montague, Tory M. P. for Haldimand.

Mr. Weldon (St. John) has given notice of a motion for a copy of the judgment of the New Brunswick supreme court in the case of Judge Steadman for contempt, with a view of discussing the matter in the commons.

The Toronto University library fund now amounts to $20,000 and is daily increasing. A meeting of the committee having charge of the fund was held on Saturday, when letters were read from McGill and other colleges promising donations of any duplicates they may possess.

General Sir Fred. Middleton is the defendant in a suit brought against him by a North-West half-breed named Breymoner. The plaintiff claims that the General looted his furs and wants $5,000 compensation. Sir. Fred. Middeton denies that he ever saw the furs and will contest the suit.

On McFarlane's Lake, Ottawa in Kinloss Township two young men named Murray and Hetherington were removing snow preparatory to cutting ice, when they fell into a hole left by some prior ice cutters. The latter was drowned. The body was recovered.

The second large party of Manitoba and Pacific coast colonists left the Union station by Canadian Pacific Railway Montreal on Tuesday night. There were 32 cars of passengers and 23 cars of stock. The train was run in two sections. The parties were accompanied by Mr. Muldoon for the C. P. R. and Mr. A. G. McMullan for the Manitoba Government.

The first action in preparation for the forthcoming census will be the distribution of the books of registry to the medical men of the Dominion. These books will contain 24 sheets each. The medical men will be asked to co-operate with the census branch for the purpose of securing as accurate a statement as possible of the deaths occuring during the year beginning April next. They will be asked to record each death and its cause in these books.

A public meeting of citizens at Toronto held to consider the celebration next year of the 100th anniversary of the foundation of the Province of Ontario. The Constitutional act of 1791 was the first act of the Imperial Parliament creating a province of the the modern empire, and this is felt to be of too great importance to be passed over without commemoration. The matters taken up were the establishment of a provincial museum and art gallery, the preservation and increase of public parks, squares and playgrounds and the erection of monuments and statues of a national character.

As an evidence of the favorableness of this locality to longevity we give the names of seven persons, six of whom are in their 90th year or over, Says the Woodstock Press. These seven live within four miles of each other, only three of them being within the town limits; they have all spent the greater part of their lives here, and some were born here. Besides these are many others who have passed four score, and promise fair to reach a similar advanced age. Mrs. Burns is in her 92nd year; Mrs. George Bull, Miss Emily Smith and Robert Hume are each in their 91st; Mrs, Winslow and Mrs. Peabody are in their 90th, and Mr. Marvin is in his 88th.

Annie Hughes has taught James Farrell that he musn't trifle with people's affections without calculating the cost. The couple belong to P. E. Island, and the other day Annie sued James for damages for breach of promise. The cause was heard before Chief Justice Sullivan at Georgetown, and the trial is described as "racy" and "amusing." A great many love letters, of an exceedingly gushing nature, were read. One thousand dollars was the amount claimed by the fair one as damages for her lacerated heart and blighted hopes, and so well did her counsel plead her cause, that the jury returned a verdict in her favor for $700.

Lumbermen have suffered great disappointment the heavy loss on account of the very small quantity of snow this winter, says the Amherst Record. Some who have kept their teams in the hope of finding work for them, have abandoned hope of being able to accomplish anything with their further maintenance, and discharged them. A number of New Brunswickers with their teams passed through Amherst on Monday on their way homeward from Shulee. Fortunately the price of lumber continues good; and it is likely to remain so if other sources of supply are as unproductive as they have been in Cumberland and adjoining counties during the during the two past seasons.

A young school teacher of seventeen summers, who has recently been teaching in Kings County, P. E. I., was courted by father and son; the old gentleman carried off the prize. It appears that the old gentleman's son was keeping company with the lady in question, and it is understood that they were to be married in the near future. Fortunately, or unfortunately, for the young man, he had occasion to leave home for some days on business, when it was reported that she had been wedded to another lady. When the young teacher heard the news he was much affected, and when advised by the gossips to marry the old man, as he had property, she readily consented, thinking her lover had deserted her. The match was made them and there, and the couple journeyed to Charlottetown, where the lady teacher had her salary paid her, and they were married.

Those who are in the habit of considering Canada as an artic and sterile country will be suprised to hear that she has one-fourth more land tilled to wheat cultivation than the whole United States. In 1887 the yield of wheat in our own country was a little over twelve bushels per acre. In the same year Manitoba alone raised 12,500,000 bushels, and averaged twenty-seven bushels per acre. The climate of Canada does not hinder, but contributes to, the wealth and enterprise of her people. She has more timber of every possible description than both she and the United States could consume in a hundred years. She has more iron and coal than any other country in the world. She has probably more copper than all other countries combined, and there is no telling what lies hidden under the snow and ice of her northern countries.

A circular has been issued from the Central experimental farm stating that the government of Canada, on recommendation of the minister of agriculture, has agreed to place in the estimates a sum to provide for the purchase and distribution or two-rowed barley for seed to be supplied to farmers of the dominion at cost. In furtherance of this object the minister of agriculture has purchased 10,000 bushels of Carter's prize prolific barley from a well-known seed establishment in London, Eng. This variety of two-rowed barley, a recently improved strain of the chevalier type, ranks high in Great Britain for malting purposes and has been pronounced by experts as one of the best sorts obtainable. It has been awarded many prizes and was given the first prize at Windsor Royal agricultural show last year. It is very prolific, has a stout bright straw, and long heavy heads, usually averaging, under good cultivation, about 40 grains per head,

FOREIGN NEWS.

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

Gen. Boulanger is not a success. He can't even get a divorce from his wife.

Lord Wolseley is not popular with the royal family of England, the Queen especially.

The Marquis of Salisbury now weighs more than 250 pounds, and is increasing in corpulence.

Albert L. Johnson, the inventor, whose death in New York was chronicled a day or two ago, had his heart on the right side, so an autopsy showed.

The publishers of Stanley's book in London announce that the title of the work will be "Darkest Africa—The Quest, Rescue and Retreat of Emin."

The Duchess of Albany, widow of Prince Leopold, has just received her diploma as a hospital nurse, after taking the regular course and standing the usual examination.

Since the recent attack of sciatica Queen Victoria has been obliged to give up wine for whiskey and water. It is an interesting fact she drinks Irish whisky in preference to Scotch.

Truly there is nothing new under the sun. It now turns out that massage was a fine art with the Chinese about the time that Moses was maturing his plans for the exodus from Egypt.

The Supreme Court of Jackson, Miss., affirmed the sentence of the Lower Court in the case of Jake Kilrain, which is two months' imprisonment in the county gaol at Turvis and $200 fine.

Secretary Blaine has formally invited the delegates to the Pan-American Conference to go on an excursion through the Southern States immediately upon the adjournment of the Conference.

The Irish land bill, which will be introduced in the British Parliament by the Government, provides for state-aided emigration, and abolishes the land courts and land commissioners.

Baronetcies have been conferred upon Mr. Thompson, chairman of the Forth Bridge Company, and Sir John Fowler. Mr. Barker, the engineer of the bridge, and Mr. Arroll, the contractor, have been knighted.

The Russian Government has ordered the planned great railway line across Siberia to be begun in May. When the line is completed it is estimated that the tour of the world in fifty days will be feasible.

The Americans who are exploring in Mesoptamia have uncovered at Niffus, the old Nipur, the temple of Bel, and have found tablets with inscriptions of as early as 3650 B. C., with other articles of archæological value.

A green book in regard to Bossidia, just issued at Rome, states that King Menelek will accept Italy's assistance in all negotiations with other powers, and will give it the preference in all industrial and commercial concessions.

Great dismay fills the town of Liebliniz, Germany, on the discovery that the last registrar was illegally appointed, and during the year he officiated, he married a hundred couples, who are now declared to be living in concubinage.

A monster trial is now going on, in which two hundred inhabitants of the Hela peninsula, that juts out into the Baltic; about nineteen miles from Dantzig, are charged with robbing an American schooner stranded on their coast.

The Duke of Bedford has built a private cremation furnace on his own grounds for the purpose of cremating the dead of his own family, and will shortly erect a temple for the preservation of the memorial urns to contain the ashes of the dead at Woburn Abbey.

D. George Murray Humphrey, in his work on old age collected facts concerning the lives of no less than 74 centenarians. Of course old Parr comes in for a paragraph, but he was only 152, and two others are named as having reached 160. This is considerably above Parr.

The great railway bridge over the river Forth, at Edinburgh, was opened on the 4th inst by the Prince of Wales with great ceremony. Many eminent engineers and railway directors were present. An immense crowd of spectators witnessed the ceremony. The day was observed generally in Edinburgh.

The President will, in a few days, issue a proclamation warning all persons against entering the waters of Behriug Sea within the dominion of the United States, for the purpose of violating the law forbidding the killing of fur seal or other fibrating animals, without authority from the Secretary of the Treasury.

Thomas Nast, the well-known cartoonist, had made a fortune and retired from regular work to an elegant county seat at Morristown, N. J. He was born in Germany about fifty-five years ago. He is below the medium height and what is called "stocky." He wears a full beard and moustache. He began life as an office boy for Frank Leslie.

In the British House of Commons, Mr. Chaplin, replying to a question as to whether the department of agricultrure was ready to the demand of the Scotch farmers for equal facilities with others to import cattle from the United States and Canada, said that America not having complied with the conditions of the act of 1878 the present restrictions could not be relaxed.

It is said that the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh went, much against their wills, to spend their winter ih St. Petersburg, but that the czar announced that he would strictly enforce the court regulation that members of the royal family must spend at least one-third of a year in Russia, and threatened to cut off the allowance of his sister, the duchess, should she neglect to obey.

An English militia captain, recently asked to resign on accouut oi his age and to make room for a younger man, replied to the authorities that if they would send on a dozen of their strongest men, he would walk them for forty mites, and then lead them to the top of the highest and steepest hill in the neighbourhood. The authorities declined the challenge, and did not press for the resignation.

Despatches from the South African republic says a serious demonstration has been made three against the existing government. A mass meeting adopted resolutions denouncing the Transvaal government. After meeting a crowd proceeded to the government buildings and tore down the flags of the republic. Subsequently the mob went to the house where Kruger was receiving a deputation and sang Rule Britannia. The railings around the house were destroyed by the crowd. The Transvaal flag was hauled down and trampled under foot.

Various attempts have been made to account for the marvellous influence which Stanley, the African explorer, exerted over his Zarzbari followers, and also over all the natives with whom he was brought into contact during his transafrican expeditions, but perhaps the most reasonable, is that which attributes it to the peculiar expression of his eyes. One of his European companions in his recent expedition has said that "Stanley first looks at the natives as if he were going to eat them, and then when they give in and do what he wants he looks as if he had done so and was grateful to them for the meal."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO RENT

FROM First May next, or sooner, the ALBION HOTEL, situate in 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. LIME ICK.

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.

Fton, 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.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made by the Provincial Synod of the Ecclesiastical Province of Canada, to the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick, at its next session, for an Act to enable the Metropolitan Bishop of the ecclesiastical Province of Canada, to confer degrees in divinity, within the said Province of New Brunswick, under certain conditions therein set forth.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Bill will be presented at the next session of the legislature of the Province of New Brunswick, for the purpose of amending Chapter 99 of the Consolidated Statutes so as to give ratepayers the right to vote for the election of County Councillors with the rates and taxes having been previously paid.
Dated January 31st, 1890.

WM. WILSON,
Sec.-Treas. of York.

JOHN SCOTT,
Warden York Co.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Letters Testamentary have this day been granted to the undersigned, Executrix and Executor respectively, of the last will and testament of Gilbert Hayward, late of the Parish of Gladstone, in the County of Sunbury, deceased. All persons having any claims against the said estate will present the same, duly attested, to either of the subscribers, within three months from date, and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

DELIA HAYWARD, Executrix.
CHARLES PHEASANT, Executor.

Boy Wanted.

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

COCKED 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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—IN:—

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

—AT—

LOW PRICES.

ALSO IN STOCK:

GERM FEED MEAL,
MASHED OATS AND CORN,
MASHED OATS, BARLEY, &c.
ONTARIO OATS,
CARLETON COUNTY OATS,
BRAN, MIDDLINGS, and all kinds of HEAVY FEED for Man or Beast.

G. T. WHELPLEY,
310 QUEEN ST.
FREDERICTON.

COME AND SEE

—THE—

LARGEST STOCK

—OF—

BOOTS, SHOES,

—AND—

OVERBOOTS,

FOR WINTER WEAR,

—AT—

LOTTIMER'S

SHOE STORE.

We have now in stock a large and splendid assortment of **Gents' Plush and Velveteen Slippers**; Ladies', Gents', and Children's **Overboots**; also Ladies' and Gents' **Felt Goods** in great variety.

We would call especial attention to our large stock of

Gents' Lace Boots.

Also a large variety of **MOCCASINS** in stock, for Ladies', Gents,' Misses', Boy's and Children's wear.

A. LOTTIMER,
210 QUEEN STREET.

The New Drill Book.

INFANTRY DRILL, 1889.

PRICE 35 CENTS.
For Sale by
McMURRAY & CO.
Bookseller And Stationer.

Montserrat - Lime - Fruit - Juice

JUST RECEIVED.

Assorted Syrups,
Assorted Jellies,
Orange Marmalade,
Evaporated Apples,
Dried Apples,

Christie's Biscuits,
Wax Candles,
Salt Mackerel,
Salt Shad,
Lard in 1 and 2 lb. Bricks.

6 lbs. TEA for $1.

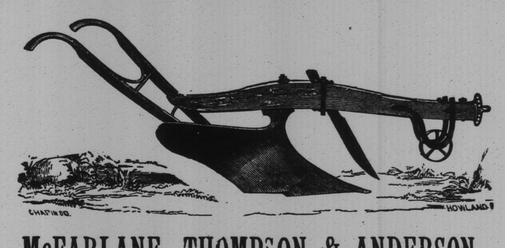
The sale of 20, 25, and 40 ct. Tea is increasing, and giving satisfaction to all who have used them.

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.

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, pages 403, 4 4, 405, and 406 of the York County Records on the tenth day of August, A.D. 1886, the said, 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-eastern 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.

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.

OPP. CITY HALL,
QUEEN STREET,
FREDERICTON, N. B.