

THE HERALD
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CORNER QUEEN AND REGENT STREETS,
BY
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THE HERALD.
FREDERICTON, JULY 21, 1890.

THE TRAIN SERVICE.

It does seem to be a very great hardship if this community is obliged to submit to the present train arrangements. After all that has been done by the town, not to speak of provincial grants in aid of the Fredericton railway, it is simply outrageous that our interests should be so totally disregarded. The truth is that passengers and mails for this city are detained at Fredericton Junction for hours so as to enable the company to save the expense of running a locomotive and passenger car over the road once a day offener from the Junction and back. The extra expense which would be involved in running once more over forty miles of railroad cannot be very considerable, and if the amount can be ascertained we would suggest that, failing a remedy in any other direction, a subscription be taken up among the citizens to raise the money. There is a view, however, of this question which we think has not suggested itself yet to the company, but which they would do well to remember. The N. B. company are under contract with the postal department to render a reasonably efficient mail service throughout the province, and over their lines, for which they receive a handsome subsidy. They are clearly not properly performing their contract when they detain the important mails for this city five hours at the Junction. As the provincial capital, military centre of the province, and educational centre, not to speak of its business importance, this city is entitled to a prompter mail service, and we believe the postmaster general would not tolerate the present state of things if a strong representation were made to him on the subject. We very much regret, indeed, that the N. B. company's management should have exhibited the spirit they have done towards this community. We think they ought not to have done it, and cannot afford to do it. The responsibility must rest with Mr. Cram, and he was not serious in his reply to the memorial of the city council that the C. P. R. directors would meet on the 25th, when he would lay the matter before them. The C. P. R. board when it meets will meet for the transaction of other business. We will need to be told some more plausible story. This community knows that the directors of the C. P. R. are not going to deliberate in solemn session upon the question whether another train a day will be run over the Fredericton branch. This is a matter of the mere detail, which rests with Mr. Cram and with no one else. We trust he will speedily remedy the grievance.

THE ROAD LAW.

The change made in the road law last session of the legislature does not appear to have been well considered. We admit that there was a great deal of grumbling among the people at the allowance of forty cents only for a day's work upon the roads; but there will always be a great deal of grumbling over any road law, and the grievance was largely a sentimental one. The great object to be attained is to have the roads kept in efficient repair, and to accomplish this more work is needed. The effect of the amendment passed last winter will be to diminish the quantity of road work actually done by one half. The municipalities committee which pressed the bill through the house, against a good deal of opposition, argued that if a man was allowed something near a good day's wage, he would do a good day's work, and the law was thereupon changed substituting eighty cents per day for forty cents, leaving, however, the statute labour tax at forty cents per day as before. Every man who has done a day's road tax this year will only spend half the usual time upon the road, and we greatly doubt if he will do as much work in one day as he formerly did in two. The truth is the number of roads and bridges and the volume of traffic have increased and are increasing so rapidly that it has become impossible for the government to grant as much aid toward this service as heretofore, and people must make up their minds that they will have to maintain the roads themselves. In point of fact, the government is not actually properly now doing, is to rebuild and repair the bridges, and the sooner people in our province face the responsibility the better. It must be pointed out to every one that the roads are wearing out, and they will be worse before they are better, unless a new departure is made. The amendment passed last winter will have to be repealed, and it would be more to the purpose if the legislature, instead of quarrelling for weeks over the question of in's and out's, would devote its best attention to this important and indeed vital question.

AN IMPORTANT DEPARTURE.

Some weeks ago THE HERALD, in advance of all its contemporaries, drew attention to the indications that Mr. Blaine was about to break with his party on the question of protection. It would be a little premature to say that the rupture has actually occurred; but the secretary of state in his recent letter to senator Frye has taken a position quite antagonistic to that held by the great majority of the republican party. It is true that he only recommends reciprocity with the sugar producing countries, claiming that what the United States farmers need is a broader market for their agricultural produce. This leads the Press, of New York, a strong republican and ultra-protectionist organ, to say that the decrease in agricultural exports is not due to the narrowness of the foreign market, but to increased consumption at home. This is perhaps the true reason; but the Press in putting it forward can only recognize half the truth, or it would find that its own views imply the further reduction of the export trade of the republic, and an increase in the import trade, and nothing will break down the barrier of protection sooner than this.

It has been the fashion to speak of the United States as feeding the world; it will be news to most people to be told that in 1880 the exports and imports of agricultural produce in that country balanced each other, and that the duties and profits of middlemen added the consumers of imported agricultural produce paid many millions of dollars more for it than the producers of exported produce received for it. The course of trade has been somewhat different since that time. The United States needed large supplies of tropical and sub-tropical produce. This it bought and paid cash for; at the same time selling in England and other European countries, largely for cash, enormous quantities of farm produce. On the balance of this trade the margin was very large in favor of the United States. But a change has been coming on by rapid strides. The imports have been increasing, that is more cash has been going out, and the exports have been decreasing, that is less cash has

been coming in. The reference is entirely to farm produce. The exports must further decline, for the very sufficient reason that the agricultural industry has no longer room for unrestricted expansion; and it follows also that the imports of tropical and sub-tropical produce, to speak of nothing else, must increase, consequently instead of there being a large amount to credit, there will be a large outlay without any corresponding return. To balance this an export trade in manufactures must be developed, and this can only be successfully done by taking off duties from articles of food and raw materials of manufacture. This is the logical conclusion of the position taken by the Press in reply to Mr. Blaine. The Press does not appear to see it; but doubtless Mr. Blaine, who herein lies the reason of his new and very important political departure. He has not, it is true, yet taken leave of protection. He even goes out of his way to speak good words of the principle; but that is the way with politicians. When they leave all of their love for a principle, you are pretty safe in concluding that they are about to practice something quite out of keeping with it.

THOUGHTS FOR A QUIET SUMMER.

How many people in Fredericton are doing anything which brings money to the city from outside the counties of York and Sunbury? It would not take long to count them, would it? Money from abroad comes here to maintain the public departments and meet the expense of the sessions of the legislature; the Normal school adds to the money in circulation, so do the military school and the sessions of the supreme court; but apart from these sources of income, and our saw mills, the N. B. foundry and our carriage factories, the principal sources of the people here and hereabouts is like the famous occupation of the province, the Yankees on the island, who get rich by swapping jack knives with each other. Of course the great industries of Marysville are not included in this classification. Their importance to this community can hardly be over-estimated. Now, what this town wants is more industrial establishments, the product of which shall find a market somewhere else and thus bring in money to be paid out here. What shall they be and who will take hold and start them? Courage, foresight and capital are needed, but surely the community is not deficient in any of these things. The men who have the courage have not the cash—a by no means improbable state of things; but, as has been pointed out a good many times, if the property owners do not wake up to the emergency they will one of these days find themselves saddled with a heavy burden of civic debt, for the way things are going in this town a decrease of population is rather to be expected than an increase, and the non-property holding citizens, that is the young men, who ought to stay here and build the place up and bear their share of the cost of maintaining the city institutions, will leave us.

What do we suggest? How would another lawn tennis club or another base ball organization do? Perhaps if we had another newspaper or two it would help things out. A change of the local government would meet the wishes of two or three people. The repeal of the Scott act would suit some more. But seriously the matter is worth thinking about. Railways were to be built up factories? We have the railways; but where are the factories. Water works were to set the wheels of industry a humming; but we have fewer people employed in manufacturing for a foreign market than we had before the water works were introduced. Improved facilities for travel were to bring us summer tourists; but the summer tourist lies him to the North Shore, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton—anywhere except to Fredericton. And its no use to blame the hotel keepers for closing and driving visitors away; for the visitors were few and far between always. Of course they are fewer this year than ever; but at the very height of tourist travel only some twenty or thirty people ever came to see us and these rarely stayed more than over a night.

Suggest anything—well, no, we are not going to suggest anything. We will be making next week, and perhaps it will be cooler next week and we will feel like making suggestions, or perhaps some one who knows more about these things, than any mere knight of the quill can be expected to, will come to the rescue and tell the people something they can do to advantage.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE HAPPENED.

There are some very sensible people, not unfriendly to the present government and indeed well convinced that it is by all odds the best government this province has enjoyed since confederation, who were of opinion that its members would have acted wisely had they resigned on the question of stampage reduction. The evidence thus afforded of a manly adherence to principle, as some have said, would have greatly enhanced the reputation of the individual members of the executive, and their exclusion from office must necessarily have been for only a limited period. We are not able to agree with this view, either as to the line of action suggested or the probable result. The question of a reduction of twenty-five cents per thousand upon a general rate of stampage equivalent to \$150, was under the circumstances, not of large enough importance to justify a political crisis. It might, and doubtless would have been otherwise considered, had there been any reason to believe that the appropriations for the public services could not have been maintained up to the usual and necessary standard as a result of the reduction. The government are expected to yield compliance to the wishes of the majority of the peoples' representatives in all cases which do not involve the sacrifice of principle, or whenever concessions do not make it doubtful if the government of the country can be successfully carried on.

Had the leader of the government refused at that time to entertain the proposal for a reduction from the North Shore members, the result, as every one sees, would have been a much larger reduction than has been made, and this would have been brought about in such a way that the new government would have had an opportunity to strengthen itself for a twelvemonth, before its action in respect to the stampage could have been challenged. The course of events would have been very nearly in this line. Mr. Blair would have met the legislature with the Northumberland members and the St. John sectionals and other oppositionists united against him. The opposition party would have made desperate efforts to seduce two or three of the government supporters from their allegiance by liberal inducements, and it is not improbable that they would in this way have secured a majority. A general wave of confidence motion would have been proposed, and we will assume, have carried; but not a syllable would have then been mentioned on the question of stampage. The government would have presented to the country the appearance of having been defeated on its general policy and administration. A new government would have been formed, the house would have been prorogued for a short time to

admit of the election of the new heads of departments, and would only have met to pass the appropriation bills. A promise to reduce the stampage by order in council in the summer would have been given in an indirect way. The government would have claimed time until another session to introduce its policy, which would not have been unreasonable, and the reduction in stampage would have been made during the recess. The next session would have proceeded with a new government notwithstanding a reduction in the stampage, the revenue was large enough for the usual grants and the stampage question would have ceased to be a live issue.

The new government would scarcely have been installed into office before Mr. Blair's supporters would have begun to doubt his wisdom in making a vital issue of a trifling reduction in the rate of stampage—perhaps for a short period only, such as Mr. Mackenzie's friends, after defeat, prefer to think of as a straight laced and unyielding on the tariff question. They openly declare to this day that he could have retained power by making a moderate concession to the growing demand for protection, and should have done so. Mr. Mackenzie went down very congenially, no doubt, affirming his loyal adherence to the principles of free trade; but what has become of free trade since, and where is his party? We are not opportunists in politics, and have very little respect for that stripe of public man; but we think it necessary, to a successful career in a democratically governed country, that one should yield to the occasional gusts of public opinion as the tree bends with the gale. If it did not it would be destroyed, and the gale continues in unabated violence.

We can well conjecture the state of feeling which would exist in this county with the present St. John opposition influence in the ascendant. Forced to be content with the dribbling share of the government honors, which would be mainly for public works after the approval of the present St. John members had been satisfied, our people would have learned to realize keenly the change in their situation. With the centre of political gravity transferred to the mouth of the river, with the sittings of the supreme court partially or wholly removed to St. John, with efforts persistently and successfully made on every possible occasion to strip our city of its importance as the capital of the province, with the university assailed and not improbably dismantled, with the St. John and Grand Falls and Edmundston about Mr. Jordan's incompetency. Had he obeyed the subpoena served upon him and returned to the court, he could not have made his case and party appear one whit less ridiculous than Mr. Jordan did. The case was at fault, not the counsel. We hope Mr. J. has insisted upon payment in full.

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

Forty-four deaths from cholera have occurred among the members of a battalion of Ghorkas stationed at Dharmasala, in the Punjab. The new German territory in East Africa is about twice the size of Germany, not including any part of the great African lakes in the measurement. The London St. James Gazette sneers at the peace congress, which it regards as a gathering of fossilized philanthropists whose ideas are as impracticable as they are obsolete. John Roth, who outdid Dr. Tanner in his celebrated fast, died at the county asylum, having passed his sixtieth day of total abstinence from food or nourishment of any kind except a slight quantity of water. The universal peace congress was opened in London by David Dudley Field, of New York. In his address Mr. Field dilated upon the benefits to be derived from arbitration and from simultaneous graduated disarmament by the various powers. Two lads, Phil. Horsch and Sam Davis, who have been working three mining claims five hundred feet south of the famous Buckeye mine, twenty miles south of Lander, Wyo., struck one which assays from \$23,000 to \$40,000 per ton in free gold. The San Salvador government has issued a proclamation declaring the country in a state of siege. Passports will be required to travel from one town to another. War is imminent with Guatemala. Nearly 20,000 troops are stationed along the frontier.

It is reported that an engagement has taken place between the forces led by Elsenoussi, the Tunisian "Holy Man," and the Mahdists, and the followers of the Mahdi were defeated. It is reported Elsenoussi has captured El Obedi, the capital of Kordofan. Among those who attended Mr. Stanley's wedding reception Saturday was a wealthy widow named Hatchard. While there she stole several silver spoons from the room in which the wedding gifts were displayed. She was sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment. Two Austrian officers, who went up in a military balloon from Vienna were carried to Briazkow, in the Province of Posen, thence they were driven by currents to Southern Sweden and finally were carried by other currents back to Prussia. The journey was covered in eleven hours. The Sicels, after stating that Sir Wm. Witley, Premier of Newfoundland, has informed England that Newfoundland will admit the rights of France on the French shore provided France will abandon the idea of bounties, declares that France will never consent to anything of the kind. The Russian newspapers indicate a conviction that nothing short of war can settle the Bulgarian question satisfactorily to Russia. The temper of the Bulgarians is warlike, and it is more than doubtful that they would be willing to accept any price when the powers should agree to place over them. Snow covers the central Alps and continues falling. In the district of Salzmeng and the adjacent country everywhere there is a wintry appearance. The rivers in the southern Alpine Alps have overflowed their banks. The Adige from Posen downward has flooded the adjacent country. Half the city of Trent, Austria, which is situated on the left bank of the Adige, is submerged. Considerable feeling is aroused in St. Petersburg by the statement ascribed to the king of Sweden, that while in the event of a war between Germany and any other power he would remain neutral as long as possible, he would fight, if compelled to take part, on the side of Germany. This is regarded as a declaration of hostility toward Russia, whom the Swedes have never forgiven for the annexation of Finland. At Sheffield England the mayor of that city presided over a meeting attended by 12,000 persons called to protest against the McKinley tariff bill as seriously affecting Sheffield's manufacturing interests. A master cutter proposed and the president of the chamber of commerce seconded a resolution calling upon the government to take protective measures against the McKinley tariff bill, which it was stated threatened to become the means of destroying Sheffield's trade with America. The resolution was carried by acclamation. Mrs. Adam Wucher, of White Hall, on the one hundredth and fifth day of her fast was to all appearance fading rapidly. Her eyes sunken, fixed and glaring. The convulsions continued, but as her strength failed they did not seem so severe, yet the result was more exhaustive. The patient at times rational, and converses with her family, but consciousness is soon gone. She has not taken a particle of nourishment during the week, and her attending physician says that she cannot survive much longer, possibly not through the present week. A Madrid special says the cholera is spreading to more towns in the province of Valencia. There were 35 new cases and ten deaths reported on Tuesday one and ten occurring in the city of Valencia. The authorities of Castello De Rugat concealed the fact that the disease raged there for a fortnight. Fifty cases occurred at that place, seventeen of which proved fatal. The fact that the disease prevailed was concealed to avoid the isolation of the place. A suspicious case has been received at a hospital in Madrid. The Madrid Gazette says in the last two months there have been four hundred and forty-five cases of cholera in Spain. Two hundred and fifty-one have been fatal. Water was let through the new Croton aqueduct, which is to supply New York with water, on Tuesday. The new aqueduct is the greatest work of its kind in the world. Although not yet wholly completed, it has cost, with the expenditures on the storage dams now building, nearly \$24,000,000. The actual cost of the aqueduct itself is about \$15,000,000. It has taken twenty years to build, and ninety-seven human lives have been sacrificed in construction. The flowing capacity of the aqueduct, 318,000,000 gallons per twenty-four hours, is equivalent to a stream fifty feet wide, about the width of Broadway between the curb, and ten feet deep, with a current of one foot a second.

An Arizona cat miser was received as a patient at the Pastur institute. He was minus a portion of his right ear, and his left hand showed the marks of an animal's teeth. While asleep in front of his Arizona home, he told Dr. Gibier, a skunk had eaten off the portion missing from his ear, and that the bites in the hand were received while he was battling with and killing the skunk. Four men in his vicinity, who had been bitten by skunks, he said, had died afterwards with unmistakable symptoms of rabies. Dr. Gibier inoculated the young Arizonian, and declared that, as the skunk belongs to the same family of animals as the wolf and dog, it was quite as much to be feared.

PERSONAL

Concerning People Known to Most Readers.

Mrs. Hilton Green and daughter are at Bay Side. A. B. Connell, of Woodstock, was in town on Friday. Mrs. Spafford Barker and Miss Barker are visiting the city. Leticia Theriault, M. P. P., was in town during the week. Rev. J. A. McLean, of Harvey, was in the city during the week. Miss Cliff, of the Doak school, is spending a fortnight in the Algonquin. R. A. Payne, of the St. John Sun, was in the city on Wednesday. W. T. Whitehead has returned from a fishing trip to the Tobique. J. R. Murphy, barrister of Woodstock, was in town during the week. The Attorney General and Mrs. Blair spent the week-end at the Algonquin. The Misses McLaughlin, of St. John, spent last week with their aunt, Mrs. Akery. Mrs. John M. Wiley and family are spending the summer at Belyea's, Queen's Co. James Wheeler, who has been confined to his house for some time, is able to be out again. Prof. Bailey and family, who were rusticated at Bathurst, returned home Thursday evening. Ernest Barker, late of St. Mary's is now pastor of a Methodist church near the Rocky mountains. George A. H. Stratton, clerk of the executive council, has gone on a two week vacation trip. Mrs. Hoben, of Gilson, is on a visit to Havelock, King's county, the guest of Mrs. B. N. Hughes. Leslie Reese, son of Rev. F. O. Reese has returned to his old home after an year's sojourn in the far west. Mrs. George Miller, of Fredericton, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wood, at Albert—Maple Leaf. Rector Roberts has been appointed a member of the Algonquin. G. F. Fisher and C. W. Beckwith, with their families are about leaving the city for a few days outing to be spent under canvass. P. E. Cliff, formerly of this city, but now on the staff of the Hartford Sunday Journal, is paying his friends and relatives a visit at the Algonquin. J. L. Beverly and wife, and Frank Beverly and wife were in the city last week. Frank Beverly is a grandson of the late Francis Beverly. Thos. H. Currie, a graduate of the U. N. B., who has been teaching at Petticoat, is home for vacation. Mr. Currie intends taking a course at Harvard. C. S. Skinner and Dr. DeBertram were in the city during the week on railway business. Dr. DeBertram confidently expects that the proposed Grand Trunk extension will be effected next year. Messrs. Robert Davies and Jas. S. Neill, and Dr. Coulthart, have returned from a fishing trip on the Ungarung. They had a pleasant and grand success. Patrick Holland is on a visit to Harvey, York county, from Pennsylvania. He has been away seventeen years and is journeying with his brother David for a time—Courier. George C. Hatt, of Fredericton, formerly teacher at New Brunswick, is on his way to Ellsworth yesterday. He will take charge of the branch office at Bar Harbor of the Commercial Union Telegraph company—Bangor News, 12th.

On a Tour—H. C. Creed, the chief officer of the Independent Order of Foresters of New Brunswick, is now on a tour of visitation to the courts of the country. On Tuesday night he visited Court City Camp at MacAdam, installed the officers and initiated four candidates. The order is flourishing in every locality. WESTERNLAND ELECTION PETITION.—Judge Tack has fixed Monday the 29th day of August as the date for commencing the trial of the petition brought by Early Kay of Salisbury, against the return of Messrs. Powell and Stevens. The trial will take place in the court house at Dorchester.

Political Notes. The following from the Quebec Chronicle is in the course of a few months, Sir Leonard Tilley's term of office, as lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, will expire. It is his returning to public life, though his advanced age seems to preclude it. Still, he has always taken great care of himself, and though he has been ill, he is still vigorous. It is getting stronger every day. Sir John Macdonald would like to have him back in his cabinet, and Sir Leonard would not be averse from taking one more the portfolio of finance or his slender share of the office of chief magistrate of New Brunswick will be offered, we learn, to senator Boyd, now in England. Mr. Boyd is a life-long friend of Sir Leonard Tilley, and he has assisted him time and again during the last thirty years. Nothing would please him better than to succeed his old friend in the lieutenant-governor's chair. Senator Boyd was a strong believer in confederation, and he helped to carry a scheme in New Brunswick, against heavy odds, by his voice, pen and means. Should this programme be carried out, the vacant senatorship, would, in all probability, go to him. Thos. H. Jones, legislative councillor of New Brunswick, for many years chairman of the conservative association of St. John. All of these appointments would be very satisfactory to New Brunswick liberal-conservatives. There is no man in Canada who dreams more a strict enquiry into his election conduct than Mr. Blair.—Gleaner.

It is not this moment just a trifle too sweeping, Mr. Gleaner? We venture to think there is one exception at all events, and that is Mr. Gregory. Mr. G. has found, as we ventured to suggest weeks ago he would find, that he had caught hold of a wasp's nest when he tackled that petition and possibly he would not be allowed to let go. If, we understand, being seriously considered by the government party whether after all the insufferable boasting the Gleaner and his friends have indulged in, they ought to be allowed to drop the petition. If the petition can be revived at all, it is equally in

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