THE HERALD.

FREDERICTON, MARCH 3, 1890.

THE Sun bewails the divisions which exist in opposition ranks. Are you just making the discovery, brother?

THE Manitoba government has declared its inteniion to put forth efforts to induce Canadians, who have settled in Wisconsin and Michigan, to return to the Dominion.

THE Advocate is greatly annoyed over Mr. Tweedie's election and uses the regulation steorotyped phrases in characterizing the action of the electors. The great point for the Advocate to consider ought to be that 1847 electors of Northumberland say that Mr. Tweedie did right.

THE Toronto Telegram (conservative) attributes the defeat of Mr. Colter (Liberal) in Haldimand to a break in the Liberal ranks caused by Mr. Colter's vote on the Jesuit Estates Act. "On no other ground" says the Telegram, "can his defeat be accounted for."

SENATOR MCINNES, of British Columbia, wants Gaelic recognized as an official language in Canada, and has a bill in hand for that purpose. The report that Sachem Gabe is about to start for Ottawa to have the Milicete language included in the bill is at least premature.

AFTER a sharp contest Chicago won the World's Fair in the House of Depresentatives. It seems to be conceded that the Senate will follow the example of the House. New Yorkers are of course greatly disgusted, although the papers of that city endeavor to accept the defeat as gracefully as possible.

Now that Chicago is likely to have the World's Fair of 1892, some of her business men are beginning to cry out that the time is to short to get ready. It must be confessed that it will take western push of the most active type to prepare for such an event in two years. It took Paris five years to get ready for the late exposition. As soon as the holding of the Fair is a settled thing Canada ought to begin to prepare for it. The Dominion ought to make a grand exhibit.

THERE is lying on THE HERALD'S table a 56 column weekly paper published in Toronto. Of it 8 columns are devoted to advertisments, 4 to market reports, 5 to news and the rest to politics. Can it be that anybody reads 39 closely printed columns, filled principally with reports of speeches? The New York plan is to treat political matters like other subjects of news—condense as much as possible and give only what is interesting. The canadian plan seems to be the reverse.

WHAT'S the matter with 1890? Is it to be a year of crime? Since it opened the papers, which deal in such matters, have published a succession of horrors. Readers of a weekly paper only can have no idea of the dose of bloodshed and iniquity served up by the dailies in each issue. It would take a column of THE HERALD to give a synopis of the week's wickedness, and then no details could be attempted. There never was anything like it; at least there never was so much published. Perhaps there is after all no more crime.

THE renewal of negotiations at Washington for a settlement of the fisheries question has brought to light some stories connected with the treaty which the U. S. Senate refused to ratify some two years ago. It is alleged that Sir Charles Tupper declined to sign that treaty until after he had urged by cable by the Imperial government to do so. Mr. Chamberlain, who was the British commissioner, is reported to have said that England did not regard the Fisheries as at all a vital matter and certainly would never think of going to war about them.

LAST year Lady Sandhurst, Miss Cobden and Miss Cons were elected members of the London County Council. The legality of their election was tested in an application to prevent Lady Sandhurst sitting, the court deciding against her. The other ladies were not proceeded against and now a year having elapsed without their right to sit in the council being questioned, they claim that under the statute no one can now dispute it and consequently they have taken their seats. It is rather a funny situation; and it may be that the ladies will find that they have not won after all. If their election was a nullity in the first place, lapse of time will not help them at all.

WALTON, the Texas embezzler, arrested in St. John, attributes his downfall to "women and wine." This is first-class rubbish. Women and wine don't go hunting around after victims. Men go out after them, and have no more right to put the responsibility of their downfall, when they do fall, upon these influences than the man who gets in the way of a locomotive and is killed has aright to blame the locomotive. Evil associations ruin scores of men, but in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the men who are ruined seek out the associations. They don't intend to be ruined of course; but they want to be as bad as they can without losing respectability. Then they fall and it is the old excuse: "The woman tempted me."

THE New York Sun has been discussing whether or not Dr. Talmage is a fraud. It concludes that he is a good living man and sufficiently othodox; but it condemns him for his schemes to make money. His dictating of sermons before he left America for the Holy Land to be published from Sunday to Sunday as if cabled from the other side of the Atlantic is especially denounced; but it does not appear that the Doctor was a party to this fraud. It is quite possible that he arranged to preach and did preach the sermons at the places stated, and that the press association controlling the publishing of his sermons put up the fraud about their being cabled over. As to the Doctor receiving handsome pay for his work, it is not easy to see just where the harm is in that. Dr. Talmage may be far from being a model, but he has done a great deal of good in his day.

THE agitation for the immediate construction of the Hudson's Bay railway is becoming very strong. The claim is made that the Straits at the entrance of the Bay are navigable for six months of the year, and of course the Bay itself is navigable for a much longer period. Indeed it may be said to be navigable the whole year round; but of course the utility of the railway depends entirely upon the period of open water in the Straits. It is rightly argued that if a great trade can be developed at Montreal, which is cut off from the sea for at least five months, and at Archangel in Russia which is shut in by ice for seven months, no reason exists why a thriving seaport might not be established on Hudson's Bay. An examination of the map will show that for the whole Canadian and United States Northwest the shortest route to Europe is that via Hudson's Bay, with the additional advantage of a reduction of the land carriage to a minimun.

PARTYISM RUN MAD.

The Gleaner is just now presenting a spectacle of partyism run mad. The defeat of the opposition in Northumberland is a hard dose to swallow, and the hoped for disaffection in the government ranks has failed to materialize. Under the circumstances the only thing that remains to be done is to call hard names, and this line of tactics is being followed up with extreme violence. No adjective is too offensive to apply to Mr. Tweedie, no assertion too monstrous to make in regard to Mr. Blair. That sort of thing can have no effect upon the sober judgment of the people. Mr. Tweedie's course has received the best possible endorsement from his constituents. His position is singularly strong. On nomination day, preceding the general election, he stated as distinctly as words could express it, that if an agreement could be arrived at in regard to the stumpage, he and his colleagues were prepared to give the government a fair support. Immediately after the election some of his principal supporters opened negotiations with the government looking to this result, and these being successful Mr. Tweedie entered the adminstration. The result of the election when he went back to his constituency with his office, shows that the people of the county do not consider that he has failed in any respect in his duty towards them, and they may be taken to understand the matter, they may be considered as knowing in what direction their interests lie, quite as well as the Gleaner does, and most people will think very much better. What is the Gleaner that it should set itself upon in judgment upon such men as Mr. Snowball, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Burchill, Mr. Miller and others who might be named? What is the Gleaner that it should charge eighteen hundred voters of Northumberland with complicity in an act, which it blasphemously compares to the betrayal of our Saviour? Who does it represent? For whom does it speak? Who is there who will father its abuse and vilification? Even Mr. Gregory, in whose interest all its vituperation is vomited forth felt compelled on more than the occasion recently to repudiate it. Nevertheless the public hold him responsible for it. It hangs like a mill-stone around his neck and is sinking him day by day deeper in the slough into which his own misguided malice plunged him. His repudiation is well understood to have been for a purpose only, and he is well known to be hand in glove with the nominal editor of that sheet which is flinging its abusive epithets right and left, branding business men of the highest integrity and public men of proved fidelity with charges of the grossest misconduct and the uttermost lack of anything like principle. We repeat that the public will not believe these things of the men against whom they are alleged; especially when they know that the Gleaner was prepared to fawn upon and flatter the very people it now assails. Surely Mr. Tweedie and the Northumberland gentlemen named above are as good judges of what political honor and integrity require as anybody connected with the Gleaner can be. Indeed one would scarcely care to take lessons in political uprightness from a man who boasts that while professing to act the part of a friend in years past he was all the while playing the role of a spy, noting down conversations, treasuring up scraps of paper, preparing himself to violate what he thought were confidences. Such is, as pictured by himself in the boldest type in his office, the person who now poses as the apostle of political purity, and presumes to condemn with violent abuse men of the highest standing in the province.

TRADE WITH THE WEST INDIES.

Mr. James A. Vanwart, who returned from the West Indies on Monday last and went back again on Thursday, brings a very favorable report. He has been much impressed by what he saw and heard while away and is satisfied that a large business can be built up between the Islands and Demerara on the one hand and Canada on the other. At present the greater part of the trade is in the hands of the United States merchants; but Mr. Vanwart could find no reason for believing this to be due to any preference on the part of the people for dealing with Americans, but simply to the fact that it has hitherto been advantageous to do so. Canada being very little known to the people of the Islands, it is not a matter of surprise that trade between them and the Dominion has developed so slowly. The island people are like those of other countries, they will buy where they can get the best goods on the most advantageous terms. Therefore it rests entirely with our own people whether or not they build up a large and profitable trade.

The first thing to be done is to get the people to know each other, or at least to know about each other. Then some strong Canadian Bank, having an agency in New York, ought to establish agencies in the principal islands. It is said that Great Britain has secured its commercial supremacy because it has carried postal and banking facilities to the ends of the earth. Canada could have no better advertisement than these bank agencies would afford. At present when a Canadian exporter receives a bill of exchange from an island merchant it is drawn on London.

At present it is only possible to speak in general terms of the demands of the West Indies market; but it is the intention of the Secretary for Agriculture, as soon as the necessary information can be collected, to issue a circular showing what the islands import and from what countries. To this will be added, if they can be obtained, directions as to the manner in which farm produce ought to be shipped, the size of packages and so on. Mr. Vanwart will give his assistance in gathering this information. There is a large demand for flour, potatoes, lumber of some descriptions, sheep and cattle.

The one point established by the Portia's voyage is that a fine business can be built up if our people go at it in the right way.

TROUBLE AHEAD.

Mr Dalton McCarthy does not propose to accept the vote on the dual language question as an end of his crusade; but will renew his attack at an early day. When he does so he will not confine himself to an attempt to carry a small outwork, so to speak, but will make an assault upon the very citadel itself. It is stated that he intends to move a memorial to the Imperial Parliament asking it so to amend the British North America Act that the local legislatures shall have absolute control of educational subjects, free from any control from the Federal authorities or parliament. This it is alleged he will move as an amendment to the motion to go into supply and will consequently force a direct issue upon the point as he chooses to raise it, as no amendment could in such a case be moved to avoid the main question. There is no doubt that a dissolution of parliament was among the possiblities of week before last, and the chances of it are not yet removed. A well drawn amendment on the lines referred to might lead to the defeat of the government and a very bad break in existing political parties. The political atmosphere is in a very ominous condition.

IT is said that the Orange Incorporation Bill will be opposed in the senate and that the chances of its defeat are not improbable.

THREATENED PEOPLE LIVE LONG.

The opposition press indulges in a good many prophecies about what will happen when the house meets. Nothing short of the summary defeat of the government will satisfy its anticipations, and this defeat is to bring a lot of political oblivion and things upon the head of Mr. Blair and his colleagues. The crack of doom will be as nothing to what is to happen when Messrs. Stevens, Stockton & Co., get in their fine work. Our opposition friends will have ample opportunity to learn how much more enjoyment is to be got out of anticipation than out of the cold reality. There is no reason whatever to anticipate a defeat of the adminstration. One will not go very far astray if he gives other people credit for having as much sense as he has himself; and let any reasonable man look over the political field and candidly give the reasons why he thinks any of the gentlemen who were elected in support of the government should withdraw their support from it. If he does so, he will have to confess that he can discover no such reasons. There is not a member of the legislature who does not know that party government is essentially a government by compromises. The best statesmen of England have maintained this doctrine. Indeed if it were not correct we would simply be substituting one sort of absolute government for another. The Czar of Russia does not make compromises. He adopts a line of policy and carries it out regardless of what the people desire; but the Premier of England endeavors to shape his policy so that it will be sanctioned by public opinion. The latter is the system which obtains in Canada. Public opinion, as expressed at the polls, must control the policy of the administration, and no government could be formed, much less live, unless its members were prepared to give and take so as to conform their policy to what the people have said they desire.

Of course an important principle may be at stake, which so far transcends everything else that a government ought to take a position and stand or fall by it. There are few such principles involved in local politics, but there are some. The most of the questions to be dealt with are mere details of administration. Whether or not stumpage ought to be charged for lumber cut on crown lands is a principle; whether the amount charged should be a few cents more or less per thousand is a matter of detail, and upon such details there must always be more or less compromise. The electors at large did not regard the question as of sufficient importance to elect representatives pledged to maintain existing rates, and the result of the elections left the North Shore members to some extent masters of the situation. No government could stand which did not grant at least some measure of relief. The opposition recognized this and promised to give what the lumbermen asked. They knew the question was not big enough to go to the people upon as a distinct issue. The government also recognized it and the matter resolved itself into this: Shall we make a vital issue of that which the people have treated as indifferent or shall we endeavor to arrive at an equitable compromise? They would have been imbecile to have taken the former course. Their friends in and out of the House would have condemned them and rightly too. Their bounden duty as an administration supported by a majority of the members elect was to take the latter course, and it remains for their friends to say whether or not the compromise has been equitable. We have no fear as to what their friends will say and the furious threats which the opposition papers are making show that they too see the hollowness of the pretence that there has been any sacrifice of principle and realize that the government will continue to command the support of a large majority of the people's representatives.

THE Gazette referring again to Judge Steadman says if he acted in ignorance of the law he is unfit to be on the bench. What is the sense of talking that way? The Gazette knows that what is and what is not the law is often an open question. A story is told of an English Judge who, when asked why the bench were always right and the bar so often wrong, answered: "There's no right or wrong about the matter; we guess last, and our guess settles it." This is an extreme way of stating the case; but when a new question arises no lawyer, or single judge can pretend to say how five or six judges will decide. And if we had on the bench only judges whose decisions have never been pronounced erroneous by other judges, no wiser than they, the courts would speedily become empty.

THE Gleaner says that a reduction of the stumpage will lessen the value of private timber lands. This is not the case. We venture to say that not one owner of timber land in the New Brunswick holds that view or would take less for his land now than he would have taken before a reduction seemed probable. The circumstances surrounding the lumber trade must be taken into account and the principal of these is that while all the private timber lands, or practically all, are in the western part of the province, practically all the public domain is in the eastern part, so that the two are not in competition.

But even if it were true, it does not lie in the mouth of the opposition press to make the point; for the opposition were prepared to concede more than the government have been asked to grant. When the Sun held out the promise on behalf of the opposition we heard no protest from the Gleaner. Private owners and their problematic losses did not worry then. The opposition have not denied, and they cannot truthfully deny that they were prepared to grant great concessions to the North Shore lumbermen, or that they would be prepared now to go a long distance in that direction if by so doing this could secure a majority in the assembly.

LONDON GOSSIP.

The revival of the monastic idea inside the Anglican Church has juss received a great impetus in the adoption of Archdeacon Farrar's resolution by the lower house of the Convocation of Canterbury, which is the ecclesiastical parliament of the kingdom. This resolution sanctions the formation of brotherhoods the members of which are allowed to bind themselves by dispensable vows of celibacy, poverty, and obedience. They cannot, however, exist in any diocese save upon the invitation of a Bishop and the parochial clergy.

The title of Earl of Sydney becomes extinct by the death of one of the most interesting old noblemen of England. He was eighty-five, and began his career of service in the royal household during the reign of George III, being throughout her whole reign the Queen's trusted financial adviser. In person he was the last surviving type of the elegant old gentleman in a blue frock coat, brass buttons, and reservedly pompous demeanor, and was the model from which Dickens drew the physical attributes of Sir Leicester Dedlock. This and his lifelong intimate association with the inner court make it seem rather queer that he should to the last have been a Home Ruler.

CANADIAN NEWS.

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

The next Dominion census will be taken on April 4th, 1891.

A resolution in favor of Canadian independence was passed by the Club Nationale of Montreal.

Gold returns for January show that the mines of Nova Scotia yielded 2,038 ounces, valued at about $37,000.

The Manitoba millers delegation have returned home from Ottawa, and feel satisfied that their demands will be granted.

Two residents of Brockville have gone to England to place a scheme for bridging the St. Lawrence before the capitalists of that country.

Samuel Scarlett, a prominent Orangeman and well-to-do farmer of the township of McKillop, was trampled to death by a steer in his own yard.

A scheme is under way to purchase two valuable properties on Pleasant street Halifax and erect a magnificent hotel. A company of Halifax and American capitalists is being organized with a capital of about $400,000.

Frank Adams, formerly ticket agent at Toronto, was arrested this afternoon on a charge of selling Louisiana lottery tickets. The authorities also intend to prosecute the News, World and Mail newspapers for printing advertisements of the same lottery.

It is reported that a Rouge member will at an early date present a resolution to the House of Commons declaring against Imperial Federation. It is said that the resolution will be similar in its terms to the one of which L. O. David has given notice in the Quebec Legislature.

From October, 1888, to November, 1889, inclusive, 1,477 weather probabilities pertaining to the lower lake region were issued from Toronto Observatory. Of these 1,149 were fully verified, 204 partly and 124 not verified, all of which speaks well for "Old Probs" ability to size up the weather.

Wm. Botsford and O. A. Sharp, formerly in the employ of the defunct Maritime bank have gone to London to appear in the Insolvency Court as witnesses for the Bank of British North America, which is resisting the application of the firm of Stewart Brothers for release from their creditors.

On the 28 inst. about 11 a. m. at St. Alban Quebec., a man named Rodolphe Dubois murdered Mrs. Olymphe Thibault, aged 67, his mother-in-law; Mrs. Mary Zephyr Dubois, aged 34, his wife: Joseph Rodolphe Dubois, aged 4 years, and George Dubois, aged 4 months, his two children, with an axe, in the most atrocious manner.

A return has been brought down of expenses incurred for making up the electoral lists of the Dominion. The expenditure on the revision of 1886 was $413,455; expenditure for work in anticipation of a revision in 1887, $2,009; expenditure on account of revision of 1889, $150,134; expenditure on furniture, printing bureau, etc., $1,224. Total, $566,821.

An important petition has been presented to Sir John Macdonald, Minister of Railways and Canals, by the Manitoba members—Messrs. Scarth; Daly, LaRiviere and Ross. It is signed by 130 members of the House of Commons, and strongly urges upon the Government the importance of guaranteeing the interest of the land grant bonds of the Hudson's Bay railway as the Government may see fit.

A frightful fatality occurred at the G. T. R. station at Coburg last week. About nine o'clock a west-bound freight train ran into a man who was sitting on the main track, about 200 yards east of the Division street crossing. The unfortunate man was instantly decapitated by the wheels of the locomotive, and his body was dragged beneath the cowcatcher and fire box for a distance of 500 yards before the train could be brought to a standstill.

Mr. Skinner has given notice of a resolution declaring that the time has arrived when the dominion government should enter into negotiations with the governments of other British possessions in America, including the West Indies, with a view of establishing reciprocity of trade in natural products and manufactured lumber between Canada and these places, and that if the other colonies are agreeable, that the dominion government, establish reciprocity to the extent to which they can agree.

On January 20 a party of seventeen purchased tickets at Halifax by the steamship "Caspian" for St. John's, Nfld. The captain found St. John's blockaded with ice and would not incur the risk of entering. The passengers were taken to Liverpool, kept there at the Allans' expense and returned on the "Caspian" yesterday. They claim that they could have been landed at another port in Newfoundland, and were greatly inconvenienced by being taken across the Atlantic. They applied to the stipendiary magistrate at Halifax yesterday for advice. The Allans promise to immediately forward them to St. John's.

A policeman's lot cannot be such a hard one after all. William Carson, for twenty-five years a member of the Montreal force, died lately and showed how he improved his opportunities. Mr. Carson, who was an Irish Protestant born in Cavan, had a unique career. By extreme frugality, foresight and enterprise he amassed considerable real estate, said to aggregate $150,000. When a constable he pooled his savings with those of another constable and bought a dilipitated building in Griffintown which they improved, and on this venture proving successful Mr. Carson bought out his partner's interest and his future speculations in real estate were equally fortunate. He leave a wife and large family.

Papers in reference to the Alaska boundary has been presented to Parliament. The Government of British Columbia, in a despatch dated March 16, 1887, represent to the Dominion Governmeut the urgent importance of an early settlement of the boundary between Canada and Alaska, and asked that British Columbia may be represented upon any commission which may be appointed for that purpose. The Government of British Columbia urges that the line which Great Britain is entitled to claim under the treaty of 1825 ascends the western leg of Behin's canal instead of Portland channel, as contended by the United States authorities, thereby securing to the Crown a very large area of territory, together with valuable waterways now claimed by the United States.

There was a conference between the University authorities and the special committee of the Toronto City Council yesterday, for the purpose of discussing a proposed grant by the city to aid in the restoration of the university. When the University representatives retired, the Aldermen decided to make them two offers of the assistance. (1) A grant of $100,000 conditionally on the University allowing the city to have thirteen acres of its property for a park for 42 years, and (2) $50,000 unconditionally, A large meeting of University graduates was held yesterday to show their interest in the work of restoring as speedily as possible the University library. A number of gentlemen put their names down for subscriptions to the library fund and over $7,000 was raised before the meeting was ended.

FOREIGN NEWS.

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

The boy King of Spain is again indisposed.

Cholera is carrying off hundreds in Mesopotamia.

The fortune of the late Robert Browning is estimated at $84,000.

Lord Tennyson's malady has assumed the form of severe bronchial catarrh.

Moonshiners are accused of assassinating Rev. John H. Lance, a Georgia divine.

Sophs. of Cornell University have kidnapped the president of the freshmen class.

Buffalo Bill's show at Naples was crowded by people who had bought forged tickets.

Father Kensella has been sentenced to two months' hard labor for connection with evictions at Clangery.

After a session of ninety days, in which not a single bill was passed, the Montana Legislature closed on Friday.

Lord Salisbury announced that he would accept the amendments of the U. S. Senate to the Extradition Treaty.

The Beigian Government objects to the theory and plan of the Berlin Labor conference and is not likely to send delegates.

George Clark, convicted as one of the murderers of Wm. McCausland, the Allegheny City drover, was hanged at Waynesburg, Pa.,

The experiment of constructing a large building chiefly of paper has been successfully made at Hamburg, where an immense hotel with its facade and other important parts composed of that material has been erected.

The jury in the Cronin jury bribing case at Chicago on Saturday brought in a verdict finding the only remaining defendant on trial, Jeremiah O'Donnell, guilty and fixing his punishment at three years in the penitentiary.

The News' Paris correspondent says Dom Pedro is unwilling to dismiss his imperial suite. He has resolved to endeavor to come to terms with the Brazilian government, to renounce the crown and return to Brazil and live as a private person.

At the meeting of the Pan-American Conference at Washington, on Saturday, the committee on railroads made a report recommending the construction of a railway connecting all or the majority of the nations represented in the conference.

Sir Francis Knollys, private secretary to the prince of Wales, writes a denial of the report that the prince and princess of Wales are going to Canada to spend the summer on account of ill health. He declares they never were better in their lives.

Balfour is engaged in preparing a bill to give Ireland a system of local self government, or a home rule scheme, said to be based upon the iden of treating the Irish, as to local government, just as the English and Scotch are treated in regard to the same subject.

Rev. Henry Duncan, a white minister of the Freewill Baptist denomination, was hanged at Ozark. Ala., on Saturday, for poisoning his wife. The crime was actuated by Duncan's love for a handsome young woman with whom he eloped the day after his wife's death.

After a fire in a house on Sienna street, Warsaw, had been extinguished, the firemen found the corpses of fourteen infants underneath the flooring. The house had been occupied by a midwife named Skoblinska, who has been arrested, together with her sister and two daughters.

The French Cabinet has decided to set aside the sentence of two years imposed on the Duke of Orleans. The Cabinet council decided to postpone for the present the release of the Duke. He will be transferred to the Central prison. The next Cabinet council will probably fix the date of his pardon.

A committee has been formed in London, with branches at Newcastle and other places, to endeavor to secure a mitigation of the treatment accorded political prisoners in Siberia. A number of workmen's clubs and Radical and Socialist associations will meet in Hyde park, London. on March 9, in favor of the exiles in Siberia.

John Jacob Astor died suddenly at New York on Saturday. His death was unexpected by his family. It is supposed to have been due to heart failure. The bulk of his fortune, amounting to $150,000,000, will go to his son, William Waldorf Astor. The deceased's only public benefaction was the founding of the Astor Library in New York, which he did through the persuasions of Washington Irving and FitzGreene Halleck, the poet.

Miss Regina Rothschild, a young lady of Port Townsend, Wash., will start from there on March 17, on a tour of the globe, in an attempt to beat the record. The citizens have subscribed $3000 towards the trip. Miss Rothschild will travel eastward over the Canadian Pacific and expects to leave the same day George Francis Train is announced to sail from Tacoma westward. Miss Rothschild expects to make the tiip in sixty-one days.

Sir Charles Russell, speaking at Cambridge, declared that Mr. Parnell and his colleagues had been acquitted of every charge affecting their personal or political honor, that nothing had been found against them which might not with equal truth be alleged against the mass of their countrymen. The Irish movement, he said, had accomplished its aims with far less crime than had been attached to any previous political agitation of equal importance.

The Duke of Orleans was transferred to Clairvaux with the greatest secrecy. Reporters were on the watch to see him taken to the train from the Maison Centrale, but a detective, dressed to resemble the Duke, was taken out before him. The reporters followed this party, whereupon the Duke was taken out another way. At Clairvaux he occupies the cell formerly occupied by Prince Krapotkine, the Russian agitator. He has his meals served from a restaurant.

It is semi-officially stated that the result of the recent elections has caused Prince Bismarck to delay his resignation from office. It is believed he would undoubtedly have resigned had the elections resulted in a victory for the Cartel parties. A Berlin correspondent believes that Bismarck's decision to retain office is the outcome of the long interview he had with the Emperor in which the latter probably yielded on the points of difference between them, and consented to the presentation of a new anti-socialist bill.

The Emperor and the Empress are sharply at variance regarding the education of their children. The Empress has always been a fond, indulgent mother, and the Emperor, although inclined to Spartan severity in discipline, has not forgotten the cruelties he suffered from the severe drilling at the Casel Gymnasium. Unwilling that his sons should pass through the same experiences, he suggested that they be sent to Hanover. The Empress refused to give her consent, and insisted that they should remain in Berlin, the Princesses going to a French gymnasium. To this arrangement the Emperor is not likely to consent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO RENT

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

Possesi n 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 mad by the Provincial Synod of the Ecclesastical Province of Canada, to the Legis ature of the Province of New Brunswick, at its next session, for an Act to enable the Metropolitan Bishop of the Ecclesiastical Province of Can da, 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 so amending Chapter 99 of the Consolidated Statutes so as to give repayee the right to vote for the election of County Councillors without their 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.

COOKED CODFISH.

Ask your Grocer for

COOKED SHREDDED CODFISH,

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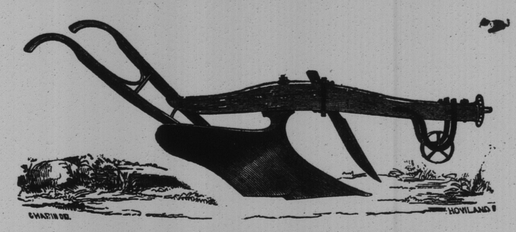

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