

POLITICAL NOTES.

The persistent misrepresentation by the opposition press during the recent session and immediately after the prorogation of the House, respecting the amendment to the election act, is beginning already to react upon these parties. A cry to the effect that the bill was intended to whitewash sitting members, that it was an atrocious and unprecedented piece of legislation, and a disgrace to the government, was uttered with the expectation that people generally would be misled into accepting clamor for amendment. Scarcely, however, had the new act been printed and an opportunity afforded the public to acquaint themselves with its provisions, before such adverse opinions, and had been hastily formed, immediately changed and up to the present moment, notwithstanding repeated challenges, no organ of the opposition has ventured to sustain the defamatory references to the bill; but with significant unanimity they have run away from the discussion.

Perhaps the most pitiful exhibition on the part of any newspaper in the province, is that afforded by the Sun. It professed the utmost contempt for legislators who could support such a bill, assuring its readers that no similar disreputable legislation had ever before disgraced the statute book of any English speaking country. It sneered itself hoarse, so to speak, in hysterical denunciation of the degrading depths into which the province had fallen in the eyes of the world by passing a law which would affect trials which might take place upon election petitions then pending.

The law was bad, so the Sun alleged, because its effect was to whitewash members against whom petitions had been filed; but when the Telegraph, quoting acts of a much more objectionable character which had passed the dominion parliament at the instance of both conservative and liberal governments, and pointing out that the Ontario legislature fourteen years ago passed an act identical with the new law which is still the law of Ontario with the hearty sanction of all parties, and showing that every law relating or amending procedure in suits before the courts of every kind applies to pending proceedings, the Sun, when challenged to the discussion, could only reply by asking: "What is the use of discussing a whitewash bill which we find does not whitewash." This, let it be remembered, comes from the leading organ of the opposition, which confessed the bill for the pretended reason that its effect would be to whitewash members which it now admits is not the case. There is not accompanying this acknowledgment a single regret for the gross trade of abuse heaped upon the government and its supporters on account of this bill. To have made some slight amends even for an injustice done political opponents, would have been honorable, but the Sun in such a case has neither the courage nor the inclination to be honorable.

So much has been said, more particularly reflecting upon the attorney general, in connection with this law, that we desire one for all to place the matter somewhat fully before the people of this country. As our readers are chiefly the attorney general's constituents, the subject will be of interest to those of them at all events who wish to form a fair judgment upon it. The new law contains a number of provisions which were admitted even by the opposition to be an improvement on the law as it then stood, and were not opposed. Two features only were selected as likely to afford material for political capital—one was the sixth section. The principle of the sixth section is: that on the trial of an election petition it shall be lawful for the judge to dismiss the petition if in his opinion corrupt practices were not committed sufficient to give the member elected his majority and the defeated candidate is proved to have been guilty of the same illegal acts. If the latter was not guilty of corrupt practices, the judge may unseat the member and give the seat to the defeated candidate or may set aside the election altogether. The effect of this amendment in the law is to prevent a defeated candidate from being elected ten times more money than the elected member from setting an election aside as the law would until now permit. Nothing was more unfair than the old law. A man who was defeated after spending \$10,000 could unseat B, if he proved B had given one voter his dinner, and thereby force B to contest the seat with him again and face, perhaps, a still larger expenditure. Such a state of things was a travesty upon justice and gave a vindictive man or a person with plenty of money an unfair advantage. The legislature of Ontario, in 1876 passed a law which remains to this day in force, enacting that a judge should not set aside an election when in his opinion the illegal practices were not sufficient to have secured the member's election.

The remaining ground upon which the opposition attacked the bill was that it applied to pending petitions. Our readers, who have seen the rabid articles published in the opposition press, will be surprised to know that the act does not contain any such provision. There is not one syllable from the beginning to the end of the enactment to that effect. The attorney general proposed that it should be left to the courts to say when the election trials came on, whether the new law was applicable to them or not. If the judges of the supreme court of this province should be of opinion that sound principles of legal construction justified the application of the new rules to the cases pending, they would not apply them, otherwise, they would not. Could any legislation be less objectionable than that? We fail to see how it could be, and we affirm, without fear of successful contradiction, that ninety-nine out of every hundred laws that are passed, regulating the trial of actions of all kinds and proceedings generally, both civil and criminal, in the courts throughout the British Empire, are left precisely in the same way. It may serve the purpose of an unscrupulous opposition which has failed to weaken or discredit the government upon its administrative record to excite public prejudice on a question which only lawyers understand; but we doubt if the people of this country will be found transferring their political allegiance to the St. John sectionists unless some better cause is assigned.

We have now furnished our readers with a full statement of the objections to the so-called "whitewash bill." If this is a "whitewash bill" then every public man in Canada has had a James in legislation of the same kind, and the statute book of every province of the Dominion is full of them. But what must be worse, "blackwash bills" are equally numerous. Men who have been arranged before the criminal courts, upon charges in which their liberty and even their life has been at stake, have been tried and condemned under laws regulating criminal procedure passed subsequent to their commission of crime, and even after their arrest and imprisonment. It might almost be sup-

posed that the obvious enormity of such laws would have occurred to some of the upright men, whose pious souls are filled with horror in view of the new election act. To the less virtuous persons, who make up the majority of mankind, it would not seem any more heinous or disreputable or more injurious to the public welfare to try out an election petition under a law passed since the election, than to try an indictment for murder under a law passed after the crime of murder had been committed.

AS YOU WERE!

The presiding genius of Canadian politics, if there is one, has given the word of command: "As you were!" and the ranks have fallen into much the same position as they were before the order to vote was uttered. New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec have followed each other in quabbling a new lease of power to their respective ministers, and so far as any one can see, the political situation in this country shows not the least sign of variation. The conclusion, which the historian who writes about these things a good many years from now, would draw from this is that though we are a much governed people, we are well governed and perfectly content with the ministers who have the directing of our political destinies. When these distracting and troublesome years become "the good old days, when I was a boy," the then rising politicians, who scramble for power and office, will be told that they ought to emulate the harmony of 1880, that halcyon year when Macdonald and Mercier and Mowat and Blair and Fielding and the rest of them ruled the land, when the people were so content with the existing order of things that opposition was crushed almost out of a likeness to itself. If we could only project ourselves four-score years ahead, so as to get a look back at ourselves, what a blissful and happy political era it would appear to be. And any way, what's the matter with looking at it that way now? The people run this country and it is good philosophy for the minority to put up with what the majority decides.

We have lately been informed upon the best of authority, no less than that of the opposition press and leaders, that the world has rarely witnessed more corrupt, imbecile, tyrannical, do-nothing, extravagant, slow-going and reckless administration of affairs, than Canada has been groaning under. These qualities have not, perhaps, been all assigned to any one particular administration, but have been distributed between Ottawa and the provincial capitals with a lavish and impartial hand. The people have been on the point of "rising in their might"—the opposition always expect the people to rise in their might. They have risen; but alas, they have sat down again. For a plundered, ground-down and badly ruled people they are in a state of marvellous content. Perhaps it is a lethargy which is akin to death; but probably it is because the existing governments sit them pretty well—quite as well as the rule of the opposition would.

At the same time, no one who notes the signs of the times can deceive himself into the belief that the smooth and monotonous course in which Canadian politics are flowing will long continue. The era is one of complete underdevelopment, and the work upon public opinion, the effect of which may not be immediate, but will be great when they begin to manifest themselves. Canada is upon the threshold of new conditions. Possibly a dim consciousness of this renders the public mind averse to respond to the minor issues in which attempts have been made to interest it.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Methodist conference, which has been in session during the past week, has brought together in this city an assembly of able and practical men, such as would do honor to any denomination. Among the various Christian bodies none is more advanced and progressive than the Methodist church. It is a many-sided institution, with a wonderful faculty of adapting itself to the wants of a young and growing country. Within its ranks one can find almost every grade of work and workers, from the rule and simple services, the plain and homely ministrations of the new and isolated settlements, to the stately ceremonial, and polished, finished pulpits of the cities; but everywhere and at all times it is the same in its comparative indifference to non-essentials and its persistent demand for personal godliness. It is the aim of Methodism to make the basis upon which it rests as broad as the needs of the human heart. In its inception the movement, out of which the Methodist church has grown, was not an attempt to found a new sect, nor to propagate any new belief; but simply to revive what was lethargic, to awaken what was dormant. Whether the movement gained or lost by the erection of a new church organization is not a subject which can profitably be discussed. The fact remains that in organized Methodism the cause of religion, moral and social reform, even civilization itself find one of their ablest exponents. Admirably adapted by its constitution to pioneer work as well as to hold fast ground already won, the Methodist church possesses potentials unsurpassed in their scope and variety. It is a giant force working for the right. The statement is made that Methodism can rightly claim more adherents in North America than any other church, not even excluding the Roman Catholics; in what is technically known as membership it takes a place behind one or more other denominations. This is a wonderful position to be attained by an institution, whose founder has only been in his grave a few years more than a century, and gives some measure by which we may forecast the splendor of its future.

In electing the Rev. Howard Sprague, D.D., to the office of president, the conference has given a fitting recognition of the attainments and ability of one of its brightest ornaments. A scholarly gentleman, there is scarcely a station in life which he is not fitted to adorn. During the last few years his health has not been as robust as his friends could wish, or as to enable him to do continuously the high class of work of which he is capable. We hope that his health may be fully restored.

If the rumored changes in the New Brunswick railway time table are to be made, this city will have good grounds for serious complaint, and no time ought to be lost in giving an expression of opinion upon the point. It is alleged that the first train from St. John will arrive here at 1:15 standard; that is to say we will get no St. John mail until three o'clock. The next train will arrive at a little before eight o'clock, and will bring in the St. John and the western mail. We do not know that these changes are to be made; but there is a report current to that effect, and as the changes, whatever they are, will take place very soon, there is no time for delay in protesting against an arrangement which will be very unjust to this city and the public at large.

The Acadian Recorder wants the confederation broken up and a maritime union formed. There was likewise a small boy once, who cried for the moon.

The presence of such vast quantities of ice in the North Atlantic Ocean, as is reported this year, is said to indicate a very open winter in Polar regions, and experienced navigators agree that the conditions for reaching very high latitudes will probably be found more favorable now than at any previous period in the history of Atlantic exploration. A very interesting circumstance in this connection was the recent finding of a pair of trousers on the coast of Greenland, which from the brand upon them were known to have been a part of the stores of the Jeannette, which vessel was lost north of Siberia. These trousers must have been carried by a current very near to the pole, and where they went it is reasonable to suppose something else might go. At least so thinks Nansen, a Swedish explorer, who proposes to go through Behring Strait and as far as he can steam and then let the current take him where it will. Like most explorers he believes in the open Polar sea, and hopes the late comparatively mild seasons have opened a way through the ice barrier surrounding it.

Some body has been enlightening the St. John Sun on York politics, alleging that Messrs. A. Gibson, J. Walter McKelvie, Willard Kitchen and George Colter are to be the next opposition ticket. To use the New York State expression about General Hancock, here we have four good men each weighing well, perhaps they do not average two hundred and fifty pounds, but they certainly more than make up in common sense for any deficiency in that respect, and we are satisfied that the use of their names by the Sun is utterly without warrant.

A meeting of the provincial farmers' association will be held in Woodstock beginning on July 3rd and continuing for three days. Prof. J. W. Robertson, of Ottawa, whose scholarly and practical lectures are so well received wherever he goes, will be present and deliver several addresses. It is desirable that the attendance at these meetings should be as large as possible, because very important subjects are brought up for discussion, upon which it is desirable there should be the fullest possible expression of opinion by practical men.

It is said that the British government is about to trade of the little island of Heligoland, in the North Sea, for some territory, which Germany claims in Africa; whereas some of the English papers are very indignant. The disintegration of the Empire has begun, they say. Well, it does not follow that because a man shaves he proposes to cut his throat. The British government, upon which it is desirable there should be the fullest possible expression of opinion by practical men.

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A good deal of fun has been poked at the Canadian royal society lately; but the doings of that body ought not to disturb anybody. So that your work brings in the shekels, my boy, you can afford to let other people have the fun of tying the alphabet to the end of their names. The good opinion of the fellow who decides whether your work is worth anything, and orders the check to be made out, is what you want.

PATTI has lost her voice and the Jersey Lily is very sick. So the newspapers say, but nobody seems to believe it. "Only an advertisement," says the wise, and that will ever be. When the perennial Patti has been teaching the latest operatic airs to the young Cherubim and the Lily has achieved a never-fading bloom, some people will be looking to see them around on another farewell tour. Life is short but art is long.

PROFESSOR ROBERTSON and Mr. Chénais have begun their summer tour through Canada and will present the claims and possibilities of whym to the people. This is a capital move on the principle of the giving credit to whom it is due, it ought to be mentioned that the Hon. Mr. Carling, minister of agriculture, is entitled to the credit for the activity shown by his department in this and other lines.

"I never felt better in my life!" says Mr. Tallon, the defeated leader of the Quebec opposition. Mr. Mercer the successful provincial premier is credited with a similar observation. This seems to prove how near skin an pleasure and pain. When the whipper and the whispee are both tickled to death, who shall say which he would rather be?

It is not easy to understand how the proposed world's fair at Chicago in 1892 can be a success. The time for preparation is very short, and there are things to be done in order to make such an undertaking what it ought to be that money and enterprise alone cannot accomplish. Time is needed and even in Chicago there are only twelve months in a year.

It is alleged that the British government proposes, in case France will not accept a pecuniary compensation for the surrender of her claims in Newfoundland, to give formal notice of the abrogation of the treaty of Utrecht, upon which those claims are based, and at once open negotiation for a new treaty. And in the meantime: What?

"A TABLE OF PRECEDENTS" is good. Now will the Gleaser tell us what a table of precedents is, out of which it thinks bishops and archbishops should be wiped? York counts has furnished a president of two of a wiping out character, but we were not aware that they had been tabulated.

The Canadian Pacific.

The Canadian Pacific is making a strong bid for the patronage of the traveling and pleasure seeking public, and at the same time doing a good thing for the Dominion by issuing pamphlets and folders descriptive of their line and the cities and popular resorts reached by it. These are very finely got up, and being handsomely illustrated would not be out of place on any table in the land. Dr. McNeill, of Montreal, the enterprising general manager of the line, will not doubt be glad to send them to persons desiring them. These admirable advertisements are in keeping with the whole management of that great railway, which in all its appointments, as well as in its magnitude, stands in the very front rank of American roads. It is the only unique position of being the only railway opening a line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, for though the fiction of a lease is employed in one or two cases, the Canadian Pacific really begins at St. John and ends at Vancouver. It is a wonderful road managed with signal ability, and is gaining an enviable reputation for safety, comfort and speed. Every improved device to ensure either of the supreme requisites of travel is employed by the company.

CANADIAN NEWS.

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

A Pictou jury after being out two days have brought in a true bill against James McLeod for poisoning his wife.

There are only three places in Canada where the primrose violet is to be found. St. Andrews is one of the three places.

The government dredge New Dominion, having received her new boiler and coaled up, will go up river for the season's work at Oranmore.

Mrs. Amable Legere, whose father, Augustine Leblanc, was born on the ship which conveyed the ex-patriated Acadians from Grand Pre, N. S., died at Barachois, N. B., last Friday, aged 101.

Ripe wild strawberries, picked in Milltown Tuesday morning have been sent to the Courier office by E. H. Barter. The climate of Milltown seems to be slightly ahead of that of other portions of the province.

Frank Tone, visiting relatives in Toronto Tuesday morning before daylight wandered into a King street subway and drowned himself in a pool of water four inches in depth. Monetary losses had affected his brain.

The Algonquin hotel at St. Andrews, is to be opened on the 28th. The proprietors have carpenters at work enlarging the dining room, and are making preparations for a larger number of visitors than last year.

The dry dock for torpedo boats being completed in Halifax dock yard is nearly completed. It is 250 feet long, 60 feet wide built of concrete and the main portion covered by an iron roof. Two torpedo boats are now on their way from England to be used on that station.

David Maxwell, C. E., and staff, are completing the survey of the St. Stephen and Milltown R. R. It starts near the residence of E. Broad, St. Stephen, passes up near Duncan Tremble's house, crosses diagonally E. F. Todd's field, and thence along Bog street to the river near the upper bridge.

It is rumored that Hon. T. W. Anglin, an ex-speaker of the house of commons is to receive a permanent appointment in Ontario from the Mowat government. Mr. Anglin was for many years a prominent figure in political circles in New Brunswick and he has yet many friends and admirers.

Forty-six of the fifty four acts passed by the Manitoba Legislature at its last session have been allowed by the federal government. Among the eight which have been reserved the two most important ones are the act abolishing state-aided separate schools and the act providing English shall be the official language of the province of Manitoba.

The steamer "Harlaw" has arrived at Halifax. After going north from St. George's Bay, Nfld., she landed her goods there on the return trip, the customs embargo being removed. The "Harlaw" was her first destination at Flower's Cove, the people there living on dead seals. Captain Farquhar temporarily supplied their wants.

The Courier says that Jean Louis Robichaud of Pokemouche, is at the Bathurst jail for having killed the dog of a man of the name of Ferguson. Robichaud was before magistrate James Hayden, and Robichaud was condemned to pay \$100 with costs, being sent to jail in default of payment. N. A. Landry has applied for a writ of habeas corpus, and hopes to set him free.

All the express trains on the I. C. R. make good time under the summer time table. The Quebec express makes the run between Moncton and Campbellton, 185 miles, in 5 hours. Out of this there is a stop of 5 minutes at Newcastle for change of engines, and there is another detention of 10 minutes at the station, so that the actual running time for the 185 miles is about 4 hours 50 minutes, making it within a fraction of 38 miles an hour.

The Canadian Pacific will be in full possession of the New Brunswick system on and after July 1st, and has also leased the Montreal and St. John system from St. John to John, of Russell Sage, who purchased it two years ago, it being at the time bankrupt. F. W. Cran, now general manager of the New Brunswick system, will, it is said, be the general superintendent of all the Canadian Pacific system in Maine and in the provinces, with a salary of \$8,000 per year.

An accident of a very serious character occurred at Geo. Towse's mill on the Aboussahong road, near Sackville. Robt. Reid, the 13-year-old son of Frank Reid, of Midgie, was fishing around the water wheel, when another young lad who was one of the latter, son of Mr. Towse, is said to have gone into the mill and pulled the lever which starts the water pouring over the wheel. The Reid boy was thrown on the wheel, where his jaw was shattered to pieces, some of his ribs broken, and other injuries sustained. Dr. Treuman is in attendance, but there is small hope for the boy's recovery.

Professor Wiggins has got another scare for the public. He says Southern Europe, especially Italy, will be visited with disastrous earthquakes this summer, owing to the peculiar conjunction of the planets. The atmospheric conditions, he adds, will be favorable to the spread of cholera, and the disease will probably reach this country. The professor has given the ministry the benefit of the information, and he hopes that precautionary measures be adopted without delay. Documentary proof shows that he informed the authorities that the "grippe" epidemic would extend over both continents.

Lieut-General R. G. A. Laard, C. B., a gentleman well known to Canadian military men, and who has been employed for five years, having vacated the appointment of brigadier-general, Aldershot, on April 30, 1885, has been placed on the retired list, although with regard to age he might have remained until July, 1894. Lieut-General Laard has held various appointments, the principal of which have been D. A. G. C. Crimea, brigadier major at Dublin and in China, assistant inspector of volunteers, assistant military secretary, Nova Scotia, the command of the militia in Alberta and the command of a brigade at Aldershot.

Among the patients at the general public hospital, St. John, is a bright little girl of about 12 years of age. The natural beauty of her face was marred by an ugly growth over one of her eyes. Her parents are poor and unable to secure for her proper medical care. While walking along one of the principal streets, not long since, she was stopped by a citizen, a stranger to her, who asked her many questions about her eye. She told him all she knew, and then gave him her address. He spoke to Dr. Bruce about the case and asked him to do for her whatever was necessary. The child's eye was carefully examined and it was found that it was diseased and must be taken out. The operation was performed and then the doctor hunted up the gentleman and told him what had been done. He at once gave orders that a glass eye of the finest make be procured for her. The little girl delights to tell her story and her face lights up as she concludes by saying she never knew John A. rebbild before he got her stopped here on the street.

FOREIGN NEWS.

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

There is no longer any doubt that Mrs. Langtry is seriously ill. She has discharged her entire company.

Prof. Hutchinson, a balloonist while making an ascension in the outskirts of Knoxville, Tenn., fell from a height of about seventy-five feet. He was picked up for dead, but revived. The doctors say he will not recover.

O'Donovan Rossa's New York friends have decided to raise enough money to send him back to the old country and place him above want for the rest of his life. His time of banishment, twenty years, will soon expire.

A special from Tacoma says that George Francis Train will start about Sept. 1 for another trip around the world, accompanied by editor Bodegahug of The Tacoma Ledger and a party of friends. He expects to make the circle of the globe in fifty days.

A balloon has been seen drifting about in Georgia since Saturday. Some memoranda which fell from it and were picked up stated that it is Professor Walker's balloon from Dayton, G. The occupants had lost their ballast, and were drifting suffering from cold.

In the case of Henry McBride, the hotel waiter who was killed in a brutal prize fight with Frank Larue, another waiter, at San Francisco, the coroner's jury returned a verdict of manslaughter with murder. Larue and several other persons connected with the fight are under arrest.

Five tons of nitro-glycerine exploded at the works, four miles east of Findlay, Ohio. Despatches from all points in Northern Ohio show that the shock was felt for forty miles in every direction, and was generally thought to be an earthquake. It was distinctly perceptible in Toledo. No lives lost.

Shaw Bros., at Grand Lake stream, Me., have 13,000 cords of bark ready for use at their tannery, which is the largest in the world. Six thousand cords are used each year on 400 hides of leather are turned out each day. Sixteen scows, carrying 25 cords of bark, are used in transporting the material, and one steamer takes charge of four scows at a trip.

The St. James Gazette says a complete set of the proofs of Henry M. Stanley's forthcoming work, "The Darkest Africa" were obtained in a mysterious manner by some person, who offered copies to one English paper and to two papers published in the colonies. The offer was accepted and publication only prevented by a warning circular, issued by the publishers of the book.

A census enumerator at Richmond, Va., has found a colored woman named Martha Grey who has had 37 children since 1868. She has given birth to triplets six times, to twins six times, and to seven others singly. The negroes in Battleboro township, North Carolina, have a mortal fear of census men, and whenever the latter appear the former rush for the woods, despite all the efforts to allay their fears.

Services at the Methodist church in Fort Dodge, La., were interrupted by the sudden prostration of the entire choir by a mysterious illness. The singers were conveyed to the open air, where some of them revived. Others are still confined to their beds. All exhibited symptoms of poisoning. The church was profusely decorated with flowers, and it is supposed their overpowering odor was responsible for the sudden illness of the choir.

A diabolical plot was discovered last night, to burn down the tenement house, No. 177 Eldridge street, N. Y. The janitor when making his rounds late in the night, discovered that the floor had been saturated with kerosene. A large pile of rags, soaked in the same liquid, were found in the closet which contains the gas meters, and it is believed they were put there to cause an explosion of gas. The police are investigating. The work was done by seven persons residing in the house, and had the plan of firing the building been successful, it is more than likely many lives would have been lost.

The Archduchess Valeria publicly renounced all claims to the throne of Austria in order that she might marry the man of her choice. The ceremony of renunciation took place in the Imperial council chamber. It was an affecting as well as an impressive scene. The archduchess, having made her formal declaration, which was duly attested and proclaimed, turned to the emperor and said a loving husband would make a true woman happier than a thousand thrones. The emperor took his daughter in his arms and all present were deeply touched.

The Jamaica exhibition, which is to be opened by Prince George of Wales about Christmas, bids fair to be a very great success. Our North American squadron is then to be at Kingston, as well as a United States squadron, and also several ships of war belonging to France, Germany, Russia, Denmark and Italy. The Americans intend to be large exhibitors. This exhibition, of which Sir Henry Blake is the original promoter, is exciting enthusiastic interest in Jamaica, and it seems likely to be of great and lasting benefit to the island by encouraging the development of natural industries and natural resources, which have been comparatively neglected since the days of the old West India "interest" by the emancipation of the slaves.

Much alarm is occasioned by the continued spread of the cholera at Puebla de Rugat Spain. The authorities are making strong efforts to stamp out the disease, but so far they have been unsuccessful, and new cases are reported daily. Thursday there were four deaths from the disease, and nine new cases were reported. The doctors at Puebla de Rugat are greatly overworked and the authorities have telegraphed to Valencia asking that physicians strong efforts to stamp out the disease, but so far they have been unsuccessful, and new cases are reported daily.

The supply of drugs is running short, and the town officials have also telegraphed for a fresh supply from Valencia. The total number of cases thus far reported is 91. One of the persons who fled from the town for safety has died from the disease at Albalá.

Great fears are entertained for the safety of St. Paul's Cathedral in consequence of the new underground railway to be constructed within a few hundred yards of the building. Christopher Wren left a memorandum to the effect the foundations were not so good as he could wish, consequently, it is feared that the vibrations caused by the trains will endanger the dome, even if the preliminary works do not imperil the entire fabric. The promoter of the line says that the underground railway near Westminster Abbey is not felt; I am informed on the best authority that, in reality, the trains shake the building considerably, but the foundations being exceedingly good, therefore no damage is done. Different conditions exist at St. Paul's. Water courses render the ground uncertain and as the Cathedral stands higher than the surrounding localities some shifting of the soil, in digging out for the railway, is inevitable. The Dean and the chaplains are in a state of great alarm, and will endeavor to induce the House of Lords to throw out the bill authorizing the line.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Manure Forks.

24 BUNDLES MANURE FORKS; four, five and six tines; long and short handles.

R. Chestnut & Sons

FOR SALE—A fine MOCKING BIRD, Spangled Singer. Apply at HALL'S BOOK STORE, Fredericton, N. B.

LIMERICK & DUNCAN, TINSMITHS, GASFITTERS AND PLUMBERS, YORK ST., FREDERICTON, N. B.

DESIRES to inform the public in general that they have purchased the business of A. Limerick & Co., and are prepared to do all manner of the above work intrusted to them.

JOHN R. LIMERICK, GEORGE N. DUNCAN. Telephone 160. Fredericton, May 1, 1890.

Fresh GARDEN, FIELD, and FLOWER SEEDS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received his usual large supply of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds for the season of 1890, including ORNAMENTS, MILK PAIS and PANS, which are selling cheaper than the cheapest.

Beans, Peas, Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, Onions.

Yellow Dutch Onion Sets.

REMEMBER THE OLD STAND. GEO. H. DAVIS, Druggist and Seedsman, CORNER QUEEN AND REGENT STS., FREDERICTON.

G. T. WHELPLEY, JUST RECEIVED, 500 Bushel TIMOTHY SEED, 1 Ton CLOVER SEED, SEED OATS, FEEDING OATS.

ALWAYS IN STOCK: Flour, Cornmeal, Pork, &c.

A FRESH LOT OF Christo, Brown & Co's BISCUIT, SOCIAL TEA BISCUIT, SODA BISCUIT in 2 and 3 lb. Boxes, GRAHAM WAFERS, MACCARONI, &c.

TO ARRIVE, 3 Cars Ontario Seed Oats, 1 Car Bran and Middlings.

G. T. WHELPLEY, 610 QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.

NEW GOODS. JUST RECEIVED FOR THE SUMMER TRADE, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES', GENTS', MISSES', BOYS', CHILDREN'S, YOUTHS'

Boots, Shoes & Slippers.

We would Call Especial Attention to our immense Stock and Great Variety of GENTS' Fine Lace Boots AND ALSO LADIES' FINE BUTTON BOOTS From \$1 to \$6 a Pair.

Have you seen our \$1.00 Ladies' India Kid Button Boots. They are a Great Bargain.

A. LOTTIMER, 210 Queen St., Fredericton. Telephone 118.

JOHN J. WEDDALL.

204 QUEEN STREET.

We are Showing Magnificent Lines of

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