

THE HERALD  
IS PUBLISHED  
EVERY SATURDAY,  
CORNER QUEEN AND ROBERT STREETS,  
BY  
THE HERALD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO.  
FREDERICTON, DECEMBER 29, 1890.  
A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL  
1891.

The world is moving so rapidly now-a-days, so much is crowded into a twelve-month, so complete are our means of intercommunication, that to say of the year now drawing to a close, that it has been eventful in the highest degree, is only to express in other words the fact that it is the latest year. At the close of 1891 we will probably look back and refer to it as the most eventful of modern times. But accustomed though we are to see the months, as they go by, crowded with happenings, of such apparent moment that it seems as if each of them would require a page of history to itself, we must concede to 1890 pre-eminence as a sensational year. It is impossible, of course, to look upon it with the eye of an historian. We are too near the events to be able to take a comprehensive view of them; it is much too soon to pretend to judge of their relative importance.

The year has been one of intense political activity, although the salient events may not be very numerous. In Germany the influence of the young emperor has been felt to an unexpected degree. The critics, who fancied they saw in him an ill-balanced youth, seeking to escape, by meaningless activity, the tortures of chronic carache, have been compelled to recognize that he represents a policy, the prime factors in which are the betterment of the German people and the exercise of German influence in behalf of peace and the advancement of the common interests of humanity. The friendship, which has been so strongly commended between Germany and Great Britain during the year must prove of incalculable benefit. We are beginning now to understand what the resignation of Bismarck implies. It marked the end of the old order of things, the birth of a new Germany that recognized other agencies than "blood and iron" in the development of national greatness. This resignation is perhaps, of all the single events of the year, the most conspicuous.

The partition of Africa will mark the beginning of a new era for the dark continent. It is important in many respects. It makes the British Empire, Germany, France and Portugal all continents, and hence increases the probability of friction between them; but at the same time by giving them a community of interest in many important ways will do much to develop a spirit of mutual concession. An illustration of the difficulties which in this new condition of things in Africa may give rise is illustrated by the dispute between England and Portugal during the year. This on at least two occasions reached an acute stage and at the present writing is still unsettled. It is not improbable that England would have exercised strong armed pressure upon Portugal if Germany had not interceded, representing that in the interests of European peace the Portuguese monarchy ought not to be brought into contempt at home. A strong republican spirit is at work in the Iberian peninsula and the German court felt that if it took form in the shape of a revolution in Portugal, as would have been almost certain had that kingdom been humiliated by England, the result would have been very far-reaching, and by no means confined to the country where it originated.

Undoubtedly the most prominent figure in British politics during the year has been Parnell, but the associations in connection with his name have been otherwise than pleasant. Early in the year the commission appointed to examine into the charges made by The Times, reported, exonerating him from complicity in the crimes with which his name had been connected, but scarcely had he become a measure restored to his previous high estate in public estimation, when rumors began to be circulated as to the outcome of the O'Shea divorce case. What this proved to be we all know only too well. It is impossible to regard these disclosures in regard to Parnell as other than most important in their bearing upon politics in the United Kingdom. For the rest, there have been considerable activity in political circles in England, with strong liberal gains until recently.

The relations of England with France, arising out of the Newfoundland matter; with the United States, arising out of the Behring sea dispute; with Venezuela, arising out of the boundary question, have kept the diplomats of the mother country very busy. Some of the questions remain open, but there is no reason to anticipate any other than a peaceful solution of them. Those people who fancied that they could see the dawn of a period, when British influence would be restricted, can find food for much thought in the events of 1890. It is safe to say that at no time in its history have the relations of the empire been so widespread as during this year, and the signs of the times are that they will go on broadening.

In the United States the year was marked by two events of especial importance politically. One of these was the meeting of the Pan-American congress, and although the immediate results of this have not been very marked, it will doubtless be found to be the beginning of very much closer relations between the nations of the western continent. Coming on the heels of this conference was Mr. Blaine's arrival in favor of reciprocity, then came the triumph of the extreme protectionists by the passage of the McKinley bill; then their defeat at the November elections. These events of themselves are sufficient to give importance to 1890.

The year has witnessed a decided improvement in the relations of Russia, Germany, Austria, France and Italy; so that the danger of an outbreak in Europe appears, at least, to be generally diminished. In short, speaking in general terms, the influence of the year has been on the whole of a pacific tendency.

In political circles within the Dominion nothing very much out of the common has occurred. Perhaps never before have the resources of Canada and its probable future status among the nations been more discussed than during 1890. Both by those who advocate close commercial relations with the United States and those who believe these to be non-essential to the full development of our commerce and our national advantages, have great possibilities of our country been proclaimed. Never before in any one year, one might almost say in any half dozen years, has as much been done towards giving the world a due appreciation of what Canada may become.

Provincially we have had a very lively year in politics. A general election in

January, a stormy legislative session, a keen election in Victoria, in the early autumn and a fierce contest in York later on kept the politicians pretty busy, and now that it is all over and past one is tempted to wonder what it was all about. The year has been singularly unfavorable for farming in this province, perhaps more so than any experienced in a long time. A wet seed time and a wet harvest produced their natural effects and the granaries of our farmers never were as short of first-class stores as now. An abundant hay crop in part makes up for this shortage, but, taking it all in all, New Brunswick farmers will look back to the experiences of 1890 as something they do not wish to see repeated.

Throughout the north temperate zone generally the year was unpropitious for agriculture. The best authorities agree that the wheat supply of the world is not sufficient to meet the usual rate of consumption until the next harvest; the corn crop is short; the oat crop almost a failure; the potato crop in many places nearly valueless. If it were not for the perfected means of communication, which we enjoy, whereby one locality can readily give up its surplus to another less favorably situated, there would be an immense amount of suffering in civilized countries. As it is, the consumption of the coarser grains will have to be very largely resorted to in Europe especially. A few such years as 1890 were, in agricultural point of view, would lead to widespread disaster.

1890 has been marked by an unusual number of disasters. In this respect it has a very dismal record. Accidents by land and by sea; by fire, by water, by every conceivable means; floods in Europe and in China; earthquakes in divers places; terrific tornadoes, horrible railway collisions; the list is wearying in its length and horrifying in its ghastliness. The public have grown terribly familiar with the stories of disaster, and look for them regularly as a part of their daily bill of fare. A feature of the year has been the presence of countless icebergs in the North Atlantic. If the suggestions of some scientists are well-founded, possibly all the events of 1890 this is the most important in its significance. A leading geologist of Great Britain declared a few years ago that the breaking away of the ice-barrier on the east of Greenland about twenty years ago was the greatest event of modern times, and the breaking up process seems to be continuing.

Space forbids any attempt to describe the triumphs of natural science during the year. They have been many and great, so many and so great that some slight indication has been afforded of the progress which is in store for the race. But of them all the achievement, which will be remembered longest by itself and make it one long to be remembered, is that of Dr. Koch, whose remedy for consumption appears like the dawn of a new era for the human race.

If we may believe the intelligence received from St. Louis, the year 1890 was nothing less than a great triumph, nothing less than the successful accomplishment of aerial navigation; but on the question we shall see what we shall see.

#### ABOUT MORTGAGES.

The Telegraph, referring to the Canadian census, expresses a regret that the returns will not include a statement of mortgage indebtedness, in order that a correct idea may be formed of the wealth of the country. The information the Telegraph wants would not help it to ascertain what it seeks to know. It would be a great mistake to suppose that the wealth of St. John, for example, is only to be got at by subtracting the mortgages from the total valuation. The distribution of wealth might, to a certain extent, be got at in that way; but the actual wealth is what would be shown by the gross valuation. If A has \$100,000 worth of land, and B has \$50,000 in money, they two have \$150,000. Now if B lends A the \$50,000 on mortgage, A has the \$50,000 in cash, and a \$50,000 interest remaining in his hand, and B has a \$50,000 interest on the land—total \$150,000. But if, in order to get at the wealth of the community, we must subtract the value of the mortgage from the land, A will have \$50,000 only, and B nothing. Unless the census undertook to give the value of personally as well as real estate, any attempt to arrive at the real wealth of the country by subtracting the mortgages from the value of the land would be misleading. And it does not make any difference whether the mortgages are held in or out of the country, the land is here, and a foreign mortgagee's interest in it ought to be taken into account equally with the interest of any other foreigner in real estate. It may be asked: Is it not misleading to represent the wealth of a country as say, \$500,000,000, the value of its real estate, when in fact it is mortgaged for \$300,000,000? Not at all, for two reasons. First, the real estate is in the country, though three-fifths of its value may be vested in others than the occupiers, and secondly it does not follow that the occupiers have no personal property to represent the amount of the mortgages. There may be reasons why it is desirable to have a census of mortgages; but the same would probably apply to a census of indebtedness generally, which would be well nigh useless for economic purposes. If every man in the country were to make a statement of what he owes the result would be startling, and terribly misleading unless we kept in mind that if every man would make a statement of what is owing to him the total would be practically the same. The debts and credits would about balance each other. Therefore in seeking to estimate the wealth of a country we ought to drop out of consideration the indebtedness of the people, whether secured by mortgage or unsecured.

**SITTING BURLIN'S GHOST.**—The latest manifestation with which the Indian commissioners in the United States have to deal. His bullship will be harder to handle than ever. He is alleged to have taken the form of a white figure, with the head of the Indians towards "the bad lands." A part of the "Messiah" prophecy was the resurrection of the dead, and if Sitting Bull's followers can make it appear that their late leader has fulfilled the prediction, we may look out for a big demonstration.

**THE BEHRING SEA CONTROVERSY HANGS FIRE.** It is alleged that the president and the secretary of state do not agree as to the line to be taken. Mr. Blaine, it is alleged, wants the question decided on broad international principles. Mr. Harrison wants the narrow partisan view of the case to be presented. Speculation is rife as to what the outcome will be, and those who profess to know say that the only possible result is the resignation of Mr. Blaine; but all this must be taken with many grains of salt.

**W. H. BOYCE,** who set out on his mission to England on Friday, takes with him the best wishes of all our people, who recognize in his appointment the selection of the right man for a task requiring character, knowledge and tact. Mr. Boyce knows the province very well, and is satisfied that for a large class of very desirable English people it is admirably adapted.

In the fifty years of his life in this city, John Edgcombe probably did as much for any one man to promote its prosperity. His enterprise was untiring and disinterested, of which he certainly had more than his share, served only to stimulate him to fresh effort. The example of the deceased gentleman is one that may be well imitated. It proves that honest industry is a sure passport to success. This is an old saying, but will bear repeating especially when there is so excellent an example to point to.

It is alleged, on what seems to be good authority, that parliament will not meet until after March 4th. The reason for so late a day being set, is said to be that the government wants to see what recommendations the president of the United States will make in regard to the McKinley bill when that bill comes on for consideration. It is doubtful, this, although from present indications the session will be somewhat later than usual, being inclined to believe that the government wishes to be able to make some definite announcement in regard to the negotiations on foot with the West Indies.

"ADVERTISE FOR AN EDUCATED, respectable man to work for \$10 a week, and see what a number of applications you will have to-morrow morning." So writes Joe Howard in the New York Press, a strong protectionist paper. If there are hosts of educated, respectable men in the United States who are anxious for the chance to earn \$10 a week, what are we to think about the economic condition of the country? Of course it does not do to charge this altogether to protection; but the failure of protection as an economic cure-all, is very clearly demonstrated by it.

The overwhelming defeat of Scully, the Parnellite candidate in Kilkenny, and though failures are reported, in at least one case, is not to be taken as an indication of the attitude likely to be assumed by the Irish people in regard to the late home rule leader. Parnell has made the not uncommon mistake of fancying himself greater than the cause he represented; but the day has gone by when personal loyalty to an individual takes the first place in political affairs. It is still a potent factor, but others are more potent. Parnell's career is drawing to a close, and he is a very old man. The outlook for home rule is very dark.

**THE KOCH CURE** for tuberculosis is being subjected to a vigorous investigation, and though failures are reported, in at least one case death being admitted to be due to the use of the lymph, on the whole the results appear very favorable. Dr. Koch does not claim as much as some of his admirers, and hence he has been charged with failure, in not accomplishing what he never professed to be able to do. The experiments now being tried in Berlin, London, New York, Montreal, Paris, Chicago and elsewhere, whereby every variety of condition will be presented, ought to settle the value of the remedy.

Very many people were shocked through the whole length and breadth of their ideas of propriety by Sam Small's preaching. Without discussing whether there is anything absolutely wrong about it, we may question the wisdom of his being asked to preach to congregations who are unaccustomed to such exhibitions. His strong point, said one of his hearers, is that he makes people laugh at things they have been accustomed to regard with reverence. Perhaps this criticism does not do him full justice, but there is a great deal in it. As a lecturer he is very forceful, and his peculiar characteristics do not seem so much out of place on a lecture platform.

The meetings which have been held in London and New York, to protest against Russia's treatment of the Jews, has excited the ire of the czar, who declares that he will regard as an insult any attempt to approach him that may be made by delegates on the subject. Probably the delegates will stay at home; but surely something has been accomplished when resolutions passed by a comparatively few people in this city, have resulted in the time when the most constitutional monarch would disregard such things in their own country, nor their influence crosses oceans and international boundaries, penetrating even to the closely guarded presence of the most absolute ruler in the world.

A man named Eyrand and a woman named Bompard were recently tried in Paris for murder; both acknowledged the commission of the crime, but the woman claimed that she had been hypnotized by Eyrand, and was therefore not responsible. Testimony was taken upon this point, and what seems like proof was given of the possibility of a person being thus controlled. The defence was of no avail. Eyrand was sentenced to the guillotine and the woman to twenty years imprisonment. The extraordinary feature of the case—the only one that lifts it above the dead level of ordinary crime, is the novel line of defence. We may be sure that we are not heard of instances of hypnotism and crime. A physician of standing swore that he had hypnotized a man, handed him an empty pistol, told him to shoot an imaginary person, that the subject had done so and afterward exhibited all the indications which would be expected from a person who had committed murder.

**CHRISTMAS EVERGREENS.**—Those who are interested in the evergreens with which English homes are decorated at Christmas time, would do well to visit the Cathedral, where a variety of holly, laurel, laurestina, and ivy are to be seen. These were sent out to the Metropolitan from England, and are beautiful specimens of their several varieties.

**XMAS SERVICES.**—The principal churches on Christmas day were rendered bright with decorations of spruce, holly, and mistletoe, the latter being rare. The services of song were well rendered. Most of the churches will hold services of song to-morrow (Sunday).

**SOCIAL AT FRENCH VILLAGE.**—On Friday evening last a social was held in the school room at French Village. A musical and program was rendered by local amateurs, and an auction, followed by a dance, wound up a very pleasant evening's enjoyment.

**SECURITY OF OATS.**—Local dealers in hay and straw report a scarcity of the latter on Wednesday, and consignments from the country brought 50 cents per bushel on that day. Local lumbermen have been obliged to order most of their supply from Ontario.

**WATER MAIN SERVICES.**—The custom of observing the old year out and the new year in will be observed at the Cathedral and at the Methodist church on Wednesday evening next, when the usual water night services will be held.

**WOLVES.**—Wolves have made their appearance along the banks of the upper St. John, and have begun to trouble some of the settlers. They are said to be following the deer which are plentiful this year.

**THE MARYVILLE RINK.**—The opening of the rink on Christmas day at Maryville, attracted a large number of visitors. Many drove over from this city and enjoyed a good afternoon's sport.

### CANADIAN NEWS.

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

Patrick Mack, a middle aged man, employed at the Central Bowden gold mines, Halifax fell out of a wagon while driving, Monday, and broke his neck, dying instantly.

Two more patients were inoculated at the Montreal general hospital with Koch's lymph Tuesday. Of the other patients operated on, only a portion are showing satisfactory reactionary symptoms.

A man named Red, belonging to Hantsport, while intoxicated, got on a wrong train on the Windsor & Annapolis railway Tuesday, and fell off going over an embankment. He is probably fatally injured.

The Stanley's main steam pipe gave out a few days ago. The accident is nothing serious, but it will be three or four days to repair the damage. It is said the mails to P. E. Island have been ordered via the cape.

The government has declined to grant the request of the Ontario and Quebec Indians to revert to the system which permitted them to elect their own chiefs, on the ground that the Indian advancement act is working satisfactorily.

A man named Proctor placed a lot of obstructions on the C. P. R. track between Rat Portage and Roseland, with the intention of wrecking a train. The man, who worked on the section had been discharged and was unable to get his pay and committed the act in revenge.

John Lamouth, manufacturer of threshing machines, on Mill's street Ottawa has made an assignment of his estate with liabilities of \$67,000. The Masson manufacturing Co., Oshawa, is a creditor for \$6,383; Frost & Wood, Smith's Falls, \$4,000; Ontario Bolt Co., Toronto, \$1,348.

The military on the Halifax station are to be supplied with a new rifle at an early date, according to information received by the authorities. The rifle to be served is known as the Magazine rifle. This arm has been considerably improved since its first issue. The rifle will be supplied with a long sword bayonet. It will be sighted to 1,900 yards.

Poultry seems to be very scarce in the provincial market and to be in good demand. Why it is so scarce our day is explained. The country stores are buying in the fowls and sending them to other towns. One of the merchants of Harvey Station has shipped about one thousand lbs. of turkeys alone and another has sent five hundred to Calais parties.

Four more bodies have been recovered from the wreckage of the disaster at Canard's wharf at Halifax. Three of our day are covered are those of Hiram Wis, Cornelius Hayes, John Kelly, John Brown, Michael Power and William Dinn. The divers are now searching for the body of Nicholas Baldwin. The coroner's jury Tuesday night returned a verdict of accidental death; they neither condemned nor exonerated the owners of the wharf.

Dr. Bourinot, who returned to Ottawa on Saturday from Montreal, where he had been attending a committee meeting of the Royal Society, states that at the next meeting to be held in that city on the 1st May, 1891, his representation of American scientists and litterateurs is expected. Dr. Bourinot purposes going to Washington next week and on his return to Ottawa will be able to say something of the disposition of Americans toward the Royal Society.

The connecting rod on the Quebec express broke near Moncton, Wednesday, making the train several hours late. Driver Jim Nairn was sitting in the cab at the time and his first intimation of the accident was when the broken rod struck the seat which he occupied and jerked him against the roof of the cab. Nairn took his narrow escape coolly and seemingly as a matter of course. A similar accident happened to the locomotive which brought Laurier and Davies to Halifax.

Michael Dumont, nephew of the celebrated Gabriel Dumont, was fatally stabbed at Neche, N. D., last Saturday night before midnight. Dumont only lived about an hour after the stabbing. The murderer is at a hotel, he and Nicholas Dumont got into a dispute over an old matter of three years' standing. When Damm struck Dumont the latter retaliated and Damm pulled his knife and with an upward movement stabbed Dumont in the groin. Damm was taken into custody, and confined in Pembina goal.

Through the joint action of the Presbyterian, Methodist and other churches, there has been set on foot an extensive movement for taking the sense of the people of Canada upon a question of prohibition. Over 30,000 petitions for total prohibition will be circulated, and all church members and adherents of the churches over 16 years of age will be liberty to sign them. It is expected about a million signatures will be attached to the petition. This is the most extensive movement of this nature that has yet been inaugurated in Canada.

The great agricultural demonstration at the parliament buildings Quebec, Wednesday night, was attended by the Lieut-Governor, cardinal, protestant bishop, the cabinet and distinguished members of the press. It was a grand affair. Illuminations and torch-light processions blazed throughout the city. Gold, silver and bronze medals were presented for the best farms in the province. Cardinal Taschereau made a speech, in which he referred to his ancestor, Louis Herbert, one of the first Canadian settlers, who, he was proud to say, was one of the first to live on the produce of his farm. Mgr. Laval founded a university at St. Joachim for the teaching of agriculture. The cardinal regretted the emigration of French Canadians to the United States, but remarked that fifty-three new parishes had been opened up in this archdiocese since he had charge of it.

Henry Sharples, an Englishman by birth, committed suicide in Levi Freeman's house on the Marsh street, St. John, Tuesday evening. He had been living with Freeman about a month, being for some time previous located in the United States. After going to St. John, Sharples secured employment in the cotton factory, but he occupied a portion of his time, too, in despondency, and parading with the Salvation army, of which organization he was a member. Sharples was about the house as usual, but in the afternoon Mrs. Freeman went to town. When she returned she discovered Sharples' body suspended by a rope from a cross bar in a room at the back of the house. The unfortunate man had taken a couple of edgings from a pile in the room and placing them crosswise from the pile to support his body had formed a kind of scaffold. The noose he made from a piece of rope, and, having fastened it around his neck he apparently had carefully lowered his body and drawn his legs up off the floor, for the scaffold was not more than four feet high. In this manner he slowly strangled to death. When discovered the body was cold and the man had doubtless been dead some time. Assistance was summoned and the body removed to the dead house, where an inquest was held. Sharples was a man of 40 years of age.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

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

Dutch cattle can now be imported freely into the United Kingdom. Mrs. Hollenbeck widow of the Los Angeles capitalist, has given half a million dollars for a home for poor women and homeless in that city.

It has been discovered that the McKinley laws as it appears on the books contains a misplaced parenthesis. Those members who depended on the measure for re-election accuse it of misplaced confidence.

A despatch from Pernambuco says the Hamburg ship Abussa collided with and sank the British ship Talokdar, bound from Calcutta for London. The captain and 22 members of the crew of the Talokdar were drowned.

A cow club is in existence in Iron Mountain, Mich. Each cow owner, on joining, pays seventy-five cents for every cow in his possession. When a member's cow dies an assessment is levied, and the owner of the dead cow receives forty dollars.

In the skating race for the mile and a half championship of England Tuesday, Smart won in 4 mins. 52 1/2 secs. See was second and Kent third. The American amateur champion, Jos. Donoghue, of Newburgh, N. Y., skated the same course in faster time than Smart.

Miss Ida Laycock, the teacher of district 34, five miles northwest of Longmont, was stabbed four times by Bert Myers, one of her pupils. The wounds will probably prove fatal. The cause of the stabbing is said to be the objection to the discipline of the school and a desire to rule the teacher.

An explosion of gas took place Monday in the Albion theatre at Hartlepool, Eng. The building was wrecked and several employes were injured. The explosion occurred shortly before the opening of the theatre for the evening's performance. If it had happened a little later great loss of life would probably have resulted.

Fairfield, Freestone county, is stricken with a mysterious disease. The governor was appealed to Monday by telegraph for medical aid. The sickness broke out suddenly, and out of 13 cases 11 deaths have occurred. It baffles medical skill and kills in a few hours. State health officer Rutherford will at once investigate the disease.

Two carters who claimed to have been attacked by masked men and compelled to drive to Phoenix park, where the copies of the inexpressible with which their wagons were loaded were destroyed, have been arrested and committed to trial. Their story is believed to be an invention and the charge is made that they were bribed to destroy the papers.

Three tramps have been lynched near Huntington, Oregon, on the Oregon Short Line, by railway men. The tramps were taken to a place called State head, Idaho. They were put off by a brakeman but afterwards got on the train and overpowered the brakeman, whom they threw under the train. Both of the man's legs were broken and he died soon afterwards.

A royal decree, issued at Madrid Wednesday, allows the customs officer to appoint a commission to take steps to bring about a series of reforms in the commercial treaties now existing between Spain and other countries. The object of the government in making this new departure is to strengthen its electoral influence by promptly applying a policy of protection to the country and possibly to its colonies.

A fire Monday night in Doggett Block, Haverhill, Mass., damaged the stock of merchants to the extent of \$20,000. The Haverhill Daily Evening Bulletin, Brickett and Poor, lawyers, E. S. Adams, insurance, W. H. Bates, insurance, the co-operative bank, W. F. Smith, broker, Fred Adams, insurance, and others suffered damages from smoke and water. The total loss is \$25,000 to \$30,000; all covered by insurance.

Mrs. Nellie Peasey, was hanged Tuesday in England for the murder of Mrs. Hogg and her baby. Mrs. Hogg was a wife of a London porter. The crowd outside the prison walls set up a loud cheer when the black flag, showing that the woman was hanging on the scaffold, was hanging on the prison flagstaff. During the night the unfortunate woman was quiet and resigned and for several hours prayed with the prison chaplain. To the latter she confessed that the sentence passed upon her was a just one, though she said that the evidence upon which she was convicted was false.

The British press, even at that section opposed to the government, has shown no alarm whatever over the announcement that president Harrison proposed to recommend to congress that provision be made for a vigorous policy in Behring Sea next season. In official circles no credence is given to the report, as it is felt that the president would not be so foolish as to provoke a war with Great Britain, in the face of Lord Salisbury's emphatic assurance that the United States would have to take the full consequences of any molestation of British vessels in the pursuit of their lawful callings on the high seas.

H. M. S. Magnet left Portsmouth Tuesday for the coast of Galway. The Magnet is loaded with meal and potatoes with a quantity of government stores of all descriptions. This cargo is one of a series sent by the government to relieve the distress of the famishing inhabitants of certain sections of Ireland. Three other British gunboats, the Sea Horse, Bertram and Grappler, which have engaged in similar work for some time past, have been ordered to continue this duty for three months longer, when it is hoped there will be no further necessity for rendering assistance along the coast.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**AXES. AXES.**  
JUST RECEIVED:  
10 DOZ. Blinshorn's Axes; 10 doz. Fowler's Axes; 10 doz. Black Prince Axes; 3 doz. Lead Pipes; 10 doz. Brass Knives; 1 doz. 1 1/2 lb. Lead; 8 arbor stoves for coal; 10 Cooking Stoves, various sizes; 1 doz. Hair chairs; and for sale by  
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Geo. A. HUGHES, B.A. Jno. W. WETMORE, B.A.  
**HUGHES & WETMORE,**  
Attorneys and Solicitors,  
NOTARIES, CONVEYANCERS, &c.  
OFFICES: WILKIE BUILDING, Fredericton, N.B.  
Opp. Normal School, QUEEN ST.

**Steel Sinks.**  
JUST RECEIVED:  
12 STEEL SINKS, almost indestructible. Best Sink ever made. For sale by  
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

**Bells. Bells.**  
JUST RECEIVED. - 1st of Sleigh Bells, various sizes and styles. We have a special Bell (all sizes) made and Bell which we are offering remarkably low in price.  
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

**Ready Mixed Paints.**  
14 GALLONS READY MIXED PAINTS in one gallon tin cans; 12 gallons Light Oil Finish; 12 gallons Light Oak Varnish. Just received and for sale by  
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

**Notice to Farmers.**  
THE undersigned, who intends proceeding to England as Special Emigration Agent on behalf of the New Brunswick Government, to lay the most direct route from England to the province, who has proposed emigrating, will receive special attention from the Government, from owners of farms who may wish to sell. Full particulars required with usual fee for order and advertisement in my register.  
WM. H. BOYCE, Real Estate Agent, Fredericton.  
3 lbs.

**Just Stored:**  
**PURE CANADIAN LARD**  
in Tubs and Cases of 5 lb. and 3 lb. tins (very choice).

**Pork & Beans, New Codfish, CANNED SALMON,**  
Queen and B. A. Brands.

**Armour's Canned Beef**  
Lemon and Citron Peels,  
Spices of all kinds,  
and a full line of  
**GENERAL GROCERIES**  
FOR SALE LOW.

**A. F. RANDOLPH & SON**  
Nov. 22.  
City Dwelling and Lot  
FOR SALE.

THESE subscribers are authorized to dispose of private sale the Dwelling House and Lot on Brunswick Street, City, belonging to the estate of the late George Thompson.  
For terms and other particulars apply to  
BLAIR & BARRY, Barristers,  
Fredericton, Sept. 11th, 1890.

**Notice of Assignment.**  
NOTICE is hereby given that CHARLES E. SMITH, of the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, Lumberman, has this day executed a deed of Assignment to me, the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of his creditors, and that the said deed now lies at the Office of BLAIR & BARRY, in the City of Fredericton, for inspection and signature. Creditors desiring to participate in the distribution of the trust estate are required by the said Deed of Assignment to execute the same within sixty days from the date thereof. Dated this 15th day of September, A. D. 1890.  
J. H. BARRY, Trustee.

**Stop and Read!**  
This fall's announcement. Between Yanwart's and M. Estey's Grocery Stores, Queen St., you will find the Cheapest and Best Tailor in the City.

I have always on hand a Choice Selection of Tweed and Overcoatings, all of which will be made up at a small profit.  
Call and examine my stock before placing your orders elsewhere.

**JOSEPH WALKER,**  
Practical Tailor,  
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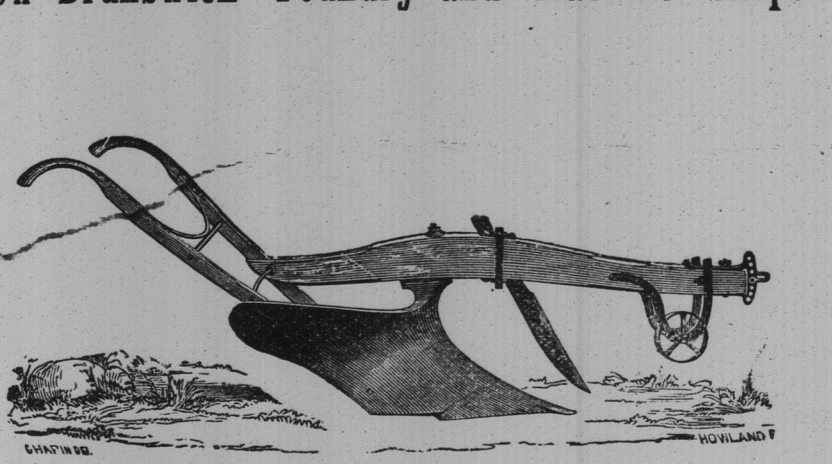
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