

ELECTION RUMORS.

The conservative papers say that the premier declines to be interviewed on the subject of a dissolution. This clearly indicates that such a step is seriously contemplated. It is also stated that the government printing office at Ottawa is preparing the ballots and other papers necessary for an election. A report from Montreal says the date of the coming contest will be some day during the second week in March. The reasons why a dissolution may be anticipated are, among others, that it is necessary for the government to take some action in regard to the Manitoba school act. If this is allowed, the government may have to reckon upon a large defection among their Roman Catholic supporters in Ontario; if it is disallowed a strong outcry will be made by the protestant supporters of the government. The government majorities in Ontario at the last election were very narrow, and a few votes changed from one side to the other would have radically altered the political complexion of parliament. Hence the importance of an election being held before a decision has to be come to in this matter.

A second disturbing element in the political atmosphere is the Langlois-McGreavy scandal in Quebec, and the quarrel between Sir Hector and Sir A. Caron, arising out of it. When parliament meets this is sure to be investigated and the disclosures cannot fail to be prejudicial to the administration.

A third reason may be found in the uncertainty as to the results of the census. If these are disappointing, if they do not show as much progress in the decade as ought to be manifest, if the policy of the government has been the success it is claimed to be, the effect will be to cause a reaction against the administration.

A fourth reason may be that in the natural order of things a period of depression, comparative at least, may be expected to ensue upon the stimulus given to business by the first effects of the protective tariff, the building of the Canadian Pacific railway and the outlay of large sums by the federal government in the subsidizing of local railways. The country at large is experiencing more or less of the effects of this depression now, and the government is evidently in a position to offer a new policy, which will promise immediate results. Efforts have been made to extend Canadian commerce in South America and the West Indies, but the government is not able to assure parliament that these have been successful. It is evident that the government is wealthy friends in Ontario, the men who supply the sinews of war for a campaign, are not willing that Sir John shall come out with reciprocity as a platform. Previous to his having consulted with them, the government press gave many very plain intimations that negotiations with Washington were on foot; now they tell us there is nothing in such tales.

In addition to all these reasons, it is alleged, with a strong semblance of authority, that Mr. Blaine has intimated his willingness to adjust all questions in dispute between the United States and Canada upon the basis of reciprocity and that the British government favors such a settlement. It may be perfectly true that no diplomatic overtures have been made to this effect. It is certainly true, but persons in a position to know insist that informal suggestions have been made. Neither the United States nor the imperial government would be willing to commit itself to a proposition of this kind without first ascertaining how it would be received. If this report is correct, one can readily see why Sir John Macdonald desires to have an appeal to the country before the pressure from London is strong enough to force him to break with his protectionist allies.

Such are some of the causes which lead the public to regard an election as very probable. The Herald gives them as they get them. Its readers can judge their probability as well as it can. More than twelve years have passed since the conservatives came into power, and no one who understands the A B C of politics, need be told that after so long a tenure of office, almost any political developments may be looked for.

THE QUESTION AT ISSUE.

If an election is brought on at once by the Federal government, it is of the utmost importance to the country at large that the issue shall be plainly defined. Sir John Macdonald's recent statement at Toronto that trade with the United States can be extended without interfering with the present trade policy of his government sounds very much like the key to the campaign wherein an attempt will be made to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds. Such a contest would be very unsatisfactory. The Premier also told his hearers that reciprocity is annexation and annexation is treason. Taking the two statements together we may anticipate an appeal to the country on the loyalty cry with a sop to such conservatives as favor better trade relations in the shape of a promise to the effect above stated. This position ought to deceive no one. It is nothing more or less than a determination to maintain the existing policy and a continuation of strife and friction between two countries, which ought to work together in perfect harmony. The declaration of Sir John no longer leaves it open for the conservatives to claim to be ready for closer trade relations whenever the Washington authorities are willing to discuss the subject. He has told us that the only issue of such a discussion is treason. He ought to go on and explain against whom will be the treason. Not against England, for it is well known that the imperial government is content that her colonies shall make such commercial agreements with the other countries as will advance their best interests. The United Kingdom justifies its appellation of a nation of shopkeepers in this, that it recognizes that in proportion as the colonies strengthen and grow wealthy the better customers they will be for the products of British industry. Not treason against the people of Canada, for it is not open to question that a broad reciprocity treaty would promote the welfare of this country as nothing else can promote it. Treason, it may be against the men who now dispense the public patronage and those who are waxing wealthy by reason of the heavy protection afforded them by the tariff; but is yet to be proved that Canadians owe these any allegiance. When protection was proposed its champion said, "If it is prejudicial to British connection, then so much the worse for British connection;" and now that protection has been tried and failed, except in benefiting the few at the expense of the many, a new step is pulled out on the

political hurdy-grudy and we hear about loyalty and treason and all such rubbish as those indulge in who are at a loss for solid argument. Sir John's declaration, puts him completely out of court as an alleged friend of reciprocity. It seems therefore to be the duty of all those, who think a new departure in our trade relations with our neighbors to be essential to the full and speedy development of Canada, to get ready to make their opinions felt. The very large majority of the people of New Brunswick favor reciprocity and the representation of this province in a new parliament ought to reflect that opinion.

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITY.

The activity in the religious world at the present time is surprising; the best minds of the orthodox school are meeting the assaults of recognized creeds and the result is a free discussion, which cannot be said to do good. Every week witnesses the publication of one or more books or review articles dealing with some phase of religious belief, or some historical statement accepted by the church. One who reads with discrimination what is said on both sides will come to the conclusion that the last word has been said by neither and that the discussion has not yet passed the outskirts of a vast realm of investigation. To the majority of people inquiries into the authority of the Scriptures and the obligatory character of church creeds appears extremely hateful, and in fact it would probably be unprofitable for most people to attempt to follow such discussions. Persons not accustomed to thinking closely are apt to mistake the character of a point at issue. For instance, if one should say: "I do not believe in miracles, for I think that every established case of so-called miraculous manifestations of power is due to the exercise of natural forces with which the great majority of men are unfamiliar," many persons who set him down at once as an infidel, who would strike at the very foundations of christianity. Yet such a conclusion might be quite unwarranted. When a thoughtful man seeks to inquire into the truth of statements bearing upon religion and then to find the explanation of them, he is very likely to be met with denunciations because he will not repeat, parrot-like, a formula of words and accept it as explanatory of the most difficult questions. That is undoubtedly the easiest way out of an embarrassing enquiry; but it is a dishonest way. The best minds of the orthodox school ask this no longer of persons, who express doubts; but seek to meet them upon their own ground. They know that if orthodoxy will not stand the test of investigation it will fall to the ground. They ought not to be afraid of investigation, and that of the severest and most critical kind, and they ought not to take refuge in anathemas when their arguments are exhausted. A recent writer of this school discusses the efficacy of prayer. He asks those who object to it, on the ground that the laws of nature are inviolable, what proof they have that the answering of prayer is not in accordance with a natural law. There are people who will be shocked at such a suggestion, but the writer in question is of the highest orthodox type. The realm of the miraculous is in proportion to the ignorance of the observer. Flammarion, the great French astronomer, discussing quite another subject, says that on the planet Venus it is improbable that snow can form. Therefore if an observer on Venus looking at the earth through a telescope should see a large part of the surface become white in winter, as we can see Mars become white, he would be utterly at a loss to account for this, one of the simplest and most familiar phenomena. To him it would be miraculous in the sense that he would be unable to account for it. We are surrounded in this world with manifestations of power. From generation to generation we are extending our knowledge of the laws which govern them, thus narrowing the limit of the miraculous, using the word in its popular sense. In the arena, where our emotions play a part, investigation will be slow and difficult. There the difficulty of precision in regard to facts meets us, somewhat as it does in the patient's statements. It meets a physician in diagnosing a disease from the patient's statements. It only very much more so; but this is no reason why the investigation ought not to go on. Perhaps they are happier, who are able by the short cut of faith to reach points which research can only attain after toil and disappointment; but they ought not to conclude that their less fortunately constituted brothers are any the less doing the work of the Divine Ruler, and any the less sure of receiving the reward of faithful service.

APPLICATION has been made to the Dominion government for aid to certain Canadians who went to Dakota, and being disappointed with the country want to come back and settle in the Northwest. The government, it is said, has promised to consider the matter. This is a funny sort of business. Probably there are a number of people in other parts of the United States, who have not been successful and would be glad to come home and make a fresh start, and it will be difficult to convince their friends that, if assisted passages are to be offered to the disappointed Dakotans, they ought to be withheld from the others. All the same we would be glad to see the people who have failed in Dakota come to Canada and improve their circumstances.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD says that he has reliable information to the effect that some of the features of the McKinley bill, which are most hostile to Canadian interests, were placed in it by the advice of Canadians, who said that it was "only necessary to put on the screws tightly to force Canada into annexation." It is not necessary to enquire into the reliability of Sir John's informants, seeing that Sir John himself, after handling Sir Hugh Allen's money, stood up in parliament and dramatically said: "These hands are clean," and later, when the assurance was needed for election purposes in St. John, sent down the famous dispatch that there would be "no increase only a readjustment" of the tariff.

AN OFFICER, who commanded a New York regiment in the war of the rebellion, says that the best soldiers he ever saw, were the best soldiers he ever saw, they would be jolly and hearty under fatigue and hardships, which completely demoralized their comrades. And yet he had no favor to say of Canada, and he had no favor to say of the Canadian soldiers who were in the front everywhere. Give them to the front everywhere. Give them to the front everywhere. Give them to the front everywhere.

SAYS the Bangor Commercial: "Sixteen farmers in an Aroostook town have divided \$10,000 between them, for potatoes sold in addition to what they sold to the starch factories and what they wanted for their own use." Give us reciprocity and the case of these sixteen farmers in Aroostook may be repeated many times in New Brunswick.

THE man who tells you that our manufacturers cannot hold their own in competition with those of the United States is a disloyal to his country. Our cotton factories will not be swamped by any more than the Maine factories are swamped by their opening night Friday Feb. 6th.

RECENT DEATHS.

The Rev. Thomas Hartin, late rector of the parish of Canterbury who departed this life the 21st inst., was one of the pioneer clergymen of New Brunswick. He built two churches in the parish, but owing to the handsomely the early settlers had to undergo, had to draw heavily upon his own resources to complete them. He was for 33 consecutive years a school trustee, and for thirty two years active service in the ministry of his pastoral charge. During his whole life he was devoted to the church. He leaves six sons and two daughters to mourn their loss.

On Sunday last Capt. J. A. Lyons died at his residence on Charlotte street. He deceased who was 57 years of age, but for some time past suffered from consumption. He was a native of Westfield Kings Co., and for many years was engaged in the milling business. He built and owned the tug Xiphias, and was well known on the river. He leaves a wife, son, and two daughters. The funeral which took place on Wednesday last was attended by a numerous circle of friends, and a large number of persons were present. He was interred in the rural cemetery.

The death is announced of John H. Downing, which occurred at Marysville on Monday. Deceased who was on the 65th year of his age was born in Lepeur, New Brunswick, and was for many years in the employ of Alexander Gibson. He was said to be a very experienced millman, and a skilful mechanic. He is mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends, and in him Mr. Gibson has lost a trustworthy employee.

Miss Amelia Beckwith of Kingsclere, sister to John A. Beckwith, died on Saturday the 25th inst. In the eighty-ninth year of her age. Deceased who was well known and highly respected in the community in which she lived, lived and died a consistent member of the English church. The funeral service took place at Kingsclere on Tuesday last, the Rev. Canon G. G. G. officiating. The remains were brought to town, and interred in the old burying ground.

Charles Edwin Fletcher, whose death occurred at his late residence near Nashua, N.H., was well known and highly respected. He had not been well for some time, having had several attacks of a paralytic nature during the last two years. On the morning of January 17th he seemed to be fairly recovered, but on the following day he was found in the water in the body of his own house, and it was supposed that he had committed suicide. Circumstances attending the case, however, have caused suspicion, and the coroner's jury ordered that the viscera be sent to Toronto for analysis.

A French Canadian farmer of St. Denis County, three sons, two of whom were of \$5,000, of a well-dressed confidence man of his own nationality whose acquaintance he made on the train between Levis and Sherbrooke, and who induced him to go to New York, where he was cheated out of his money.

A serious and nearly fatal accident occurred at the Brock, Ont., woolen mills Monday morning. William Galbraith, while starting some part of the machinery, was caught in the belting and had the skin escape from instant death. A narrow escape from instant death. The machinery was plainly seen by myself and it rose and exploded in the tube.

By an explosion of fire damp in the mammoth shaft of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, at Scottsdale, Pa., on Tuesday, 130 miners were killed and a number seriously injured. The explosion, it is supposed, was the result of the ignition of a mine of oil lamp. The after damp which followed the explosion suffocated nearly every workman. The persons not killed are in such a critical condition that their deaths are momentarily expected.

Up to this writing 100 bodies have been recovered—all without signs of life. The only man who escaped from the mine was mine boss Eaton. It is estimated that 60 families are left penniless by the disaster. The mine is on fire, and it is feared the bodies not recovered will be cremated.

Mrs. Anna McKinney, a patient in St. Joseph's hospital here at Omaha Nebraska is affected with a remarkable ailment which causes her to be possessed with a temperature that is startling. The western medical journals teem with learned discussions of her case such is the interest she is causing. After about eight weeks study she was taken sick with peritonitis. During her illness she was attended by Prof. Byron D. Earl, Dr. Salisbury, Dr. Danforth, and several other physicians. Most of the time she was at the hospital for women and children at West Adams and Parina streets. She was ill for a period of nine weeks. During that illness she developed a temperature which utterly baffled the physicians. The temperature was taken by a thermometer that had been thoroughly tested for correctness. Frequently the mercury was pushed up as high as 115 degrees Fahrenheit.

A storm which set in at New York late Sunday night last, and continued until noon Monday was the severest experienced in the way of cutting off communication with the outside world since the great blizzard of March, 1888. Telephone, telegraph, electric light and fire alarm wires are down in all directions. Only New York, New Jersey and Long Island report a similar state of affairs. Several narrow escapes are recorded in the upper part of New York city. The streets are covered with wires and fallen poles. The whole story of destruction will not be known, although it is believed no human lives have been lost. The storm reached New York about 11 o'clock Saturday night in the shape of rain, which changed to sleet and snow at midnight. It is thought the storm did not intend more than 100 miles inland. About six inches of snow fell, and it was of the icy clinging kind that fastened itself to everything. It loaded trees until they were shorn of their branches or fell prostrate, with their trunks snapped off as though they had been mere twigs, and clung to the electric wires until they gave way under the pressure and broke in all directions, or until, the poles on which they were strung, breaking under the enormous weight fell across streets and against houses, blocking all traffic on the former and threatening destruction to the latter and their inmates. A partial list can only be given of the accidents caused by the storm. At 9 o'clock Sunday morning seven huge telegraph poles on Fourth avenue, between the 121st and 125th streets, were broken off close to the ground, falling with a great crash into the cut of the New York Central railroad, effectually blocking the track. Fortunately no train was passing at the time, but the train for Peekskill which left at 9 o'clock had a narrow escape. It was nearly two hours before the wreckage was cleared away and traffic and the road was resumed. Several poles fell against the Union Square hotel, doing some little damage to the building. The entire line of poles on the west side of Park avenue from 50th street to 78th street went down, encumbering both street and sidewalk. The poles on 125th street between 1st and 3rd avenues and between 9th and 10th avenues are down. The debris blocked the 125th street cable road for several hours. At an early hour Monday morning a telegraph wire broke in front of No. 115 Chambers street and fell across an electric light wire, and received its current. The wire fell on the horses of an 8th avenue car and the deadly current killed one of them. Two or three fires were caused by the broken electric light wires but were extinguished with trifling damage.

CANADIAN NEWS.

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

A. C. P. R. brakeman at Winnipeg, named Andrew Reznicek, has fallen here to £10,000 by the death of a relative in the old country.

Sir Charles Tupper is coming to Canada in reference to the live stock shipment question and the Pilmoss agitation. He is furnished with the views of the imperial government in the matter.

Gen. Herbert will hold a grand review of the district troops on May 24, to which the troops from sister cities will be probably invited. The general will himself superintend all the arrangements.

The government has decided to increase the capacity of the government carriage factory at Quebec. New machinery has been secured to enable the manufacture of Martini Henry ammunition in Canada.

It will be satisfactory to electricians and contractors, as well as corporations and persons using electric lights, to learn that legislation will be introduced in the Dominion parliament next session, establishing an official standard of electric lighting.

According to the Railroad Gazette there were 22 miles of railway built in New Brunswick last year. This was on the Temiscouata and Tobique Valley railways. The whole mileage constructed in Canada last year, was 640 miles.

An accident in the Rathburn company's saw shop yard at Deseronto, Ont., Monday morning, resulted in the death of one man and injuring four others. It was caused by a car of lumber falling which was being loaded for the dry kiln.

Travelers journeying over the St. Stephen branch of the C. P. R. report the line. One day last week five deer were seen bounding across the track and into the woods, apparently alarmed at the rumbling of the train.

The body of Robert Wilson, a South Devonshire farmer, was found in the water in the body of his own house, and it was supposed that he had committed suicide. Circumstances attending the case, however, have caused suspicion, and the coroner's jury ordered that the viscera be sent to Toronto for analysis.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

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

Charles Bradlaugh, member of Parliament for Northampton who has been for some time past, died at 6 o'clock Friday morning.

The Common Council of the city of Cincinnati, O., has passed an ordinance making it a misdemeanor to give public exhibitions of mesmerism and hypnotism.

Mrs. Hannah Riodan, a widow, was murdered by her dissolute nephew, Thomas Clark, in New York Tuesday. The woman's throat was cut from ear to ear.

In a collision between trains on the Northern Pacific railroad Sunday afternoon H. H. Evans, Detroit, Mich., N. D., was killed and eight persons were badly injured.

Advices from Moscow, on the Red sea, state that a terrific storm, followed by floods, caused enormous damage there. Over 100 persons lost their lives during the storm.

The British authorities have been advised of renewed activity in the ranks of the dynamite party in America, who are said to be actively preparing to resume operations.

At San Marcos, Tex., Monday George H. Snyder, one of the wealthiest citizens of the place and agent for the southern agricultural works of Atlantic, Ga., shot and killed his wife.

Admiral Latorre, of the Chilean navy, who is noted as the capturer of the Peruvian ironclad "Huascar," in the war between Chile and Peru, has been sent by President Balmaceda to Europe to supervise the building of warships for that country.

Spain has accepted the proposal of the United States for the negotiation at Washington of a reciprocity treaty relative to American trade with Cuba. In political circles it is said the only difficulty in the way of formulating and adopting such a treaty, appears to be the American infeasibility on the tobacco question.

A skirmish took place Monday at Bordeaux France, between a number of French and German sailors. Knives were drawn and two Germans were seriously wounded and taken to the hospital. Several Germans and Frenchmen were slightly wounded. One Frenchman was arrested. It is expected one of the Germans will die.

Stipendiary Magistrate Chesley, of Lunenburg court, committed for trial at the supreme bar, Captain Jas. Seaboyer, of the schr. "Blizzard" on a charge of feloniously setting fire and destroying his vessel. The schooner was owned by A. J. Wolfe of Lunenburg and together with her cargo was insured for \$14,000. Assistance was offered Capt. Seaboyer to take his leaking vessel into Shelburne, which was not seventy miles off, but this he refused. He asked to be taken off, and before leaving he and the mate are charged with having set the schooner on fire. The prosecution is at the instance of the insurance companies.

THE MANXVILLE RISK.—This risk will be open for the remainder of the season every Wednesday, when ten cents will be the charge for admission in future. There was a good attendance on Wednesday last, the ice was in good condition, and a good time was participated in by all.

DEATHS.

At Nashua Village, January 17th, 1891, Charles Edwin Fletcher, aged seventy-one years, leaving a widow, three sons, two daughters and two grandchildren.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Shovels, Shovels.

JUST RECEIVED:  
10 D OZ. steel snow shovels smooth back  
And for sale by  
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Trustees Sale.

THE trustees of the estate of GILBERT HAY, WAKIL, deceased, offer for sale that Lot of land belonging to the said estate, situate at Frederickton, in the County of Queens, together with the stone thereon and a well, and thereon, if not sold by private sale before TUESDAY, the 26th day of February, 1891, the said property will be sold at Public Auction. Dated the 26th day of December, 1890.

CHAS. PHEASANT, Trustees.  
DELLA HAYWARD, Trustees.

The above Sale is Postponed till MONDAY, the 16th day of February, 1891.

City Dwelling and Lot FOR SALE.

THE subscribers are authorized to dispose at 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 Queens, has assigned to the undersigned, in full satisfaction of a debt of \$100,000, all his real and personal estate, situate in the County of Queens, in the City of Fredericton, together with the stock in the City of Fredericton, for the purpose of satisfying the said debt. Creditors desiring to participate in the distribution of the trust estate are required by the said Deed of Assignment to present their claims within ninety days from the date thereof. Dated this 10th day of December, A. D. 1890.

J. H. BARRY, Trustee.

Geo. A. HUGHES, B.A. Jno. W. WETMORE, B.A.

HUGHES & WETMORE,

Attorneys and Solicitors,  
NOTARIES, CONVEYANCERS, &c.

WILKINS BUILDING, Fredericton, N.B.

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.

Stop and Read!

This fall's announcement. Between Vanwart's and Mr. 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,  
QUEEN ST., FREDERICTON.

WILLIAM ROSSBOROUGH,

MASON,  
Plasterer, - and - Bricklayer,  
SHORE ST., NEAR GAS WORKS,  
FREDERICTON, N. B.

WORKING A SPECIALTY.  
Workmanship first-class.  
Prices satisfactory.

Extra Value

TABLE LINENS,

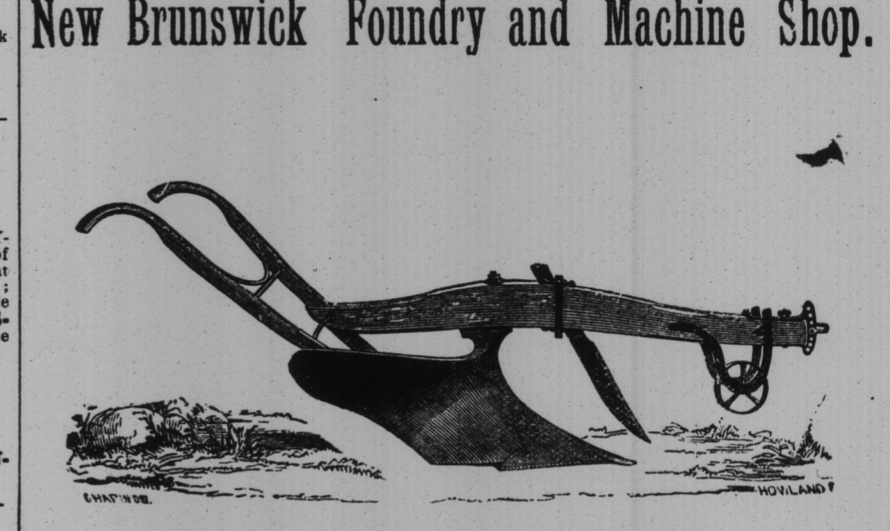
Napkins, Deoyles,  
Towels, Towellings,

SHEETING COTTONS,  
Pillow Cottons, Etc.

JOHN J. WEDDALL,

Jan. 17, 1891.

New Brunswick Foundry and Machine Shop.



McFARLANE, THOMPSON & ANDERSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Buckeye Automatic Cut Off Engines,

CELEBRATED

DUNBAR IMPROVED SHINGLE MILLS.

Improved Rotary Saw Mills, Mill Machinery, Enclosed Gear

Mowers, Itchae Horserakes, Stoves and Furnaces,

Railway Castings.

One 50 Horse-power Buckeye Engine on Hand.

One Rotary Saw Mill on hand.

FLANNELS.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE IN THE FOLLOWING MAKES, VIZ:

White Flannel, Red Flannel,  
Grey Flannel, Blue Flannel,

Fancy FLANNELS

Opera Flannel, Jersey Flannel,  
Dutch Flannel, Tennis Flannel,  
Homespun Flannel.

Comfortables - Grey, White, and Colored.  
Blankets - Horse Blankets, Etc.

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