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THE HERALD.

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AND STILL THEY COME.

If the number of election petitions filed within the last two weeks against members elect for the dominion parliament, is any indication of the number of by-elections that will have to be run this year, the government might as well bring on a general appeal to the people at once. Over sixty petitions have been filed up to date, in which liberals and conservatives are proceeded against in about equal numbers. One side is therefore as blamable as the other for this miserable business.

In New Brunswick, however, the onus of instituting these proceedings must be placed upon the conservatives. They petitioned against Mr. King and Mr. Gillmon before any conservative candidate had been attacked except Mr. Burns, of Gloucester, whose antagonist is not a liberal. No doubt this will lead to further reprisals on the part of the liberals upon Mr. Foster in Kings.

If anything was required to demonstrate the wisdom of Mr. Blair's much maligned [illegible] fusion into which the country will be thrown during the next twelve months, by reason of these petitions, will supply the most ample proof. The present dominion election law is all wrong and should be repealed without delay. It is calculated to drive decent men out of politics and to induce the thick-skinned gentry who remain to reimburse themselves by questionable means for the persecution they have undergone. There are too many influences already dominant in Canada by which the free voice of the people is stifled and their independence undermined. The exercise of the franchise has already been brought into much contempt. For what reason do the people of Canada go to the polls if the verdict they give is to be of no effect? If the verdict has been a purchased one it has been purchased in most cases at public auction, and what guarantee is there that it will not be purchased again. It is unfortunately the case that too many of the electors are open to ulterior and improper influences. But this state of affairs will not be remedied by protests which can only result in more litigation, more elections, and more corruption. There are countries in the world whose politics are even more corrupt than those of Canada, but there is no where to be found such a monument of concentrated imbecillity as the Canadian election law.

PURITAN POMPOSITY.

The unanimous voice of the press in condemnation of the recent expulsion of a student from the Normal school shows that the day of tyranny in the schoolroom has gone by. It is only about twenty years since teachers were permitted to indulge their passion for vengeace, or wreak their ill-humor, by beating their pupils with clubs and whips at their own sweet will. The curiculum was that of the cudgel. Public sentiment at last came to be sufficiently educated to declare against the enforcing of discipline by brute force, and who will say that the change has not been for the better? The schools of the past generation for efficiency and order cannot be compared with those of the present.

And now, public sentiment seems to have advanced a stage further. It declares that no pupil shall be subject to the shame and disgrace which attach to public expulsion upon any except the most clearly justifiable grounds. It realizes that the consequences which attach to an act of this kind are beyond the control of their author, and nothing but the most vital necessity can excuse such a punishment. It recognizes that no one has a right to be victimized to satisfy the fanciful needs of society, but that he should be dealt with by constituted authority purely and simply according to his just deserts. He should not be made an example of because some canting moralist, eager to show his authority, affects to think that he is contaminating somebody. As a matter of fact in this case nobody believes that anybody was contaminated. The moral nature that could be contaminated by such means is too guileless, too verdant for any practical purposes in this life.

The Woodstock Press has some sensible remarks on the subject. "The offence may have been a big one," says brother Holyoke, "but the remedy which does not effect a remedy is too severe. Whatever the rule or the penalty, none can be justified for driving a young man out of the country under any such circumstances. The public will be more disgusted with young Mr. Creed and old Mr. Creed too, than with the young man who was expelled, unless something further can be shown against him."

We publish to-day a communication from superintendent Crockett, in which he defends Mr. Creed from the attacks made upon him in the press. It may be that some of the comments upon Mr. Creed's action have been too severe. He has to some extent been made the scapegoat of his unpopularity. Mr. Crockett is of opinion that the ingredients of the young man Tessio were not those of which a fit instructor of youth could be made. We would like to have Mr. Crockett's opinion as to whether the ingredients of Mr. Creed are happily compounded in this respect. We recall the fact that Mr. Crockett himself once said in public of that gentleman: "Mr. Creed is not only peculiar; he is peculiarly peculiar!"

As to the communication, we gladly publish it. It is to be regretted in Mr. Creed's interest that the statement which Mr. Crockett makes, though not entirely conclusive as to the facts, was not made before. The general feeling in the community is that the proceeding by which young Tessio was made an outcast and an exile were hastily taken; that he should have been admonished as to the consequences that would follow the repetition of his acts instead of being turned adrift with a blasted reputation. It is the unanimous testimony of those who knew Tessio that he was not a vicious character, and the sense of contrition and shame which he showed after his punishment establishes the correctness of this opinion beyond all question. The fact that the lad had neither parents nor guardians in this country was a powerful plea for mercy.

We are prepared to admit that Mr. Creed acted from a sense of duty in the matter and had Mr. Crockett's statement been made earlier he would doubtless have escaped much of the harsh comment made upon him.

ENGLAND AND ITALY.

The cable brings the report, apparently reliable, that England has concluded an alliance with Italy, the basis of the agreement being that in the event of a general European war Italy will place her fleet at the disposal of England while England will engage to protect the coast of Italy from the operations of any hostile power.

On paper the land and naval forces of Italy make an imposing show. There is no doubt that the navy if properly manned and officered would, vessel for vessel, be able to hold its own with any maritime power except England. The army of Italy comprise about a million of men but it is questionable whether over one third of these troops would be serviceable against a civilized foe.

The great difficulty about Italy's position, however, is the ruinous state of her finances, which renders it not only exceedingly doubtful whether she could meet the expenses of a campaign, but whether she will long be able to maintain her military services on their present peace footing.

It appears that one-third of the entire revenue of the country goes to pay the national debt, of which the interest amounts to about $110,000,000. In 1861, immediately after her constitution, Italy owed but $600,000,000, in 1890 the debt had swollen to $2,600,000,000; and adding together the debts of the state, the provinces, the communes, and the individuals, we find that Italy is indebted to almost $4,000,000,000.

The "denunciation" of the commercial treaties between France and Italy by Signor Depretis, and their subsequent breaking up by Signor Crispi, has struck a heavy blow, for the present at least, [illegible] Agriculture is also drying up, slowly but surely. Accordingly the sons of Italy, like the sons of Ireland, are flying away to strange lands, and seeking in the pampas of Brazil, in the busy streets of New York, or the sands of Africa, those means of living which are denied them at home.

The new premier in the meantime promises an "economic recuperation," which it is to be hoped he will be able to bring about.

GREAT MILITARY CAPTAINS.

By the common consent of civilized mankind, Marshall Von Moltke will rank as the greatest general of the age. By some he will be classed with the most renowned military captains of ancient and modern times—Alexander, Hannibal, Cæsar, Frederick the Great and Napoleon Bonaparte. Others will place him by the side of such illustrious warriors of the second class, as Marlborough, Saxe and Wellington.

There is no fixed standard by which true greatness of any description can be accurately determined, least of all military greatness. The chief ingredient of all renown, and more especially of martial renown, is success. Military failures may be grand; they can never be glorious. The conditions under which, and the means by which, the wonderful achievements of war have been accomplished require to be considered if we would ascertain their true value.

There can be little doubt that many names have been made famous by accident or through the exertions of other men. Too much prominence in many cases has been given to the general and not enough to the soldier in the ranks. The secret of Napoleon Bonaparte's military prowess appears to be comprised of two elements—his rapidity of movement and the fanatical devotion of his soldiers. On many occasions when the battle hung for hours in the balance it was only the matchless enthusiasm of his troops that finally won the day. The battle of Trafalgar, with which the name of Nelson will be linked as long as time shall endure, was not won by Nelson but by the bravery and skill of British seamen. There was no wind on that day by which scientific evolutions could be brought to bear; the ships drifted one by one into the fight and selected their opponents; after the first gun was fired it was immaterial to the final issue whether Nelson was dead or alive on board the "Victory."

Wellington's strength as a general lay in his caution. He seldom fought on the offensive and left nothing to chance. It was chiefly the marvellous courage and endurance of the British soldier that made Wellington famous.

Judged by the poverty of his resources the greatest captain of modern times was Frederick of Prussia; by the vastness of his conquest, and the number of his victories it was Napoleon, but as a strategist and organizer of armies no name in the annals of civilized warfare takes precedence of Marshal Von Moltke. Other men have had far more ambition and energy for conquest; none have exhibited a patriotism more sincere nor a genius for strategy more exalted. He had the power of planning a campaign so that he could name the pivotal points in time and place to a nicety at which the struggle would be determined. He could not have done this had not the military system of the German empire been organized with marvellous exactness. Of that system Marshall Von Moltke was not alone the embodiment; he was its author and creator.

BISMARK.

An exchange in commenting upon the career of Bismark says that every year he lingers on the scene diminishes the proportions of his grave-stone.

Undoubtedly the fame of many men is heightened by the position they occupy. Rutherford B. Hayes as president of the United States filled a large space in the public eye. His insignificance was not discovered until he went into the chicken business. Napoleon at Vienna was a vastly greater man in popular estimation than Napoleon at St. Helena. Tallyrand the diplomat was absolutely extinguished in Tallyrand the exile. But for the stirring scenes in which he took a part his name would have disappeared from the pages of history. So, with Bismark the despotic chancellor. Though an unquestionably great man, it may be his misfortune to outlive his fame. But for his tyrannical abuse of the power he once possessed he would never have been reduced to his present unenviable position. Future generations, however, will accord to him the tribute of having been the chief instrument under Providence of welding into solid unity that marvel of the nineteenth century, the great German empire.

FREDERICTON'S RECORD.

The city of Moncton has had a number of serious business failures this week, which moves THE HERALD to say a good word for the business men of Fredericton. Probably no city in Canada can exhibit a record so clear in this respect as Fredericton. Business here in all branches is conducted on a prudent, conservative basis, and failures are almost unknown. The average commercial traveller would rather sell $100 worth of goods in Fredericton than thrice that amount in some of the other cities in the maritime provinces. He knows that our merchants are in the habit of paying for what they buy and keeping their engagements honorably. This is a creditable record for a town where the opportunities for amassing wealth have, as yet, been so limited.

PARNELL'S FOLLOWING.

All reports tend to confirm the opinion that Parnell has ceased to be a factor of importance in Irish politics. The Irish are a generous race and, except under extreme provocation, will not desert a friend. It is to this characteristic of the nation that Parnell owes whatever supporters he still has after the miserable exhibition he has made of his selfishness, and his betrayal of the cause of home rule on the eve of victory. But the indications supplied by the English press point clearly to the conclusion that the reign of Parnell is over. It is said that there are only two cities in Ireland where the ex-dictator's friends are in a majority. One is Dublin, where the Freeman's Journal exercises a great influence, and which has always been the head-quarters of the extremists in Irish politics. The other is Thurles where Archbishop Croke, Parnell's most powerful opponent with the people at large, is personally unpopular. Everywhere else it is said Parnell has a little mob of loafers ready to shout, fight and take his money, but the great mass of voters are emphatically against him. His abandonment of evicted tenants and refusal to supply them with the funds of the league, of which he still controls over $180,000, was all that was necessary to make his treachery and selfishness recognized by all and to sink him in the estimation of all thinking Irishmen beyond redemption. His alliance with the conservatives will probably result in the loss of several seats in Ireland by the liberals. Mr. Gladstone, however, is reported to be confident, in fact jubilant at the prospect of an early appeal to the people.

GREAT CITIES OF THE FUTURE.

Telegraph.

Mr. Van Horne, one of the greatest railway men of the world, has ventured the prediction that in the not distant future Chicago will be the foremost city of the United States and Winnipeg the first in importance of Canadian cities. This opinion is eminently flattering to the two western centres, and is not without a fair foundation in reason. Both cities are the principal trade centres of very extensive and fertile regions of country, and each is already the focus of a large number of converging railways. Chicago has already a vast population and immense wealth. Winnipeg starts in the race 50 years later, but stands to gain rapidly by the overflow of population northward when the western states and territories have filled up. It is far north for a great city, but not so far as St. Petersburg which already has nearly a million inhabitants. In the fertility of the country surrounding it the prairie city of Canada has an immense advantage over the Russian capital. But there are long strides to be taken before the city of 30,000 can reach the million mark, or even pass Toronto and Montreal in the race for first position in Canada.

THE LOYALISTS.

James Hannay's paper in the New England magazine on the subject of the Loyalists will be a revelation to the American reader. It is a most valuable production from a literary as well as an historical point of view. Mr. Hannay is one of the brightest journalists in the province, but historical writing is his forte and in this field he has no equal in Canada for rigid impartiality and lucid and orderly presentation of facts. Many historians write as though they thought the details which they had to deal with were already familiar to their readers and they were at liberty to omit whatever would interfere with the literary style and swing of their work. Many historians, too, are so hopelessly prejudiced in favor or against the cause or individual under consideration, that their writings are valueless for historical purposes. This is especially true of American historians. Mr. Hannay's paper, though it does not exceed the bounds of an ordinary magazine article, is a mine of information respecting the Loyalists and cannot fail to produce a great effect upon its American readers.

PARLIAMENT.

The parliament of Canada was opened with fully the usual amount of ceremony on Thursday, at Ottawa. His excellency's speech was singularly barren of interesting topics, referring only to the reciprocity conference at Washington in October next, to the extension for this year of the modus vivendi and to measures relating to the cattle trade, the revision of the vice-admiralty practice, the criminal code and a few other bills of minor moment. The address in reply was moved by Mr. Hazen, whose maiden effort was warmly received. The opposition leaders are in good spirits and will force the fighting. At their first caucus over ninety members were present—which would seem to promise a breezy session.

THE CENSUS OF MAINE.

The total population of Maine as returned by the present census is 661,086, while the population in 1880 was 648,936, showing an increase during the decade of 12,150, or 1.87 per cent. Of the ten counties in the state seven show a decrease. The largest percentages of decrease being 14.49, in Waldo, and 11.38 in Lincoln counties. Aroostook county shows the largest increase, the numerical increase in that county being 7,889, and the percentage of increase of 18.92 per cent. Twenty-six cities and towns show a population in 1890 of 4,000 and over.

New Brunswick will be grieviously disappointed if it does not make a better showing than Maine, despite the exodus.

AN ANALYSIS of the profession or callings of the members of the Canadian house of commons gives the following results: Lawyers, 58; farmers, 37; merchants, 34; doctors, 21; gentlemen, 13; journalists, 9; millers, 2; coal mine managers, 2; machinist, 1; distiller, 1; manufacturers, 7; lumbermen, 6; railway employe, 1; contractors, 2; banker, 1; shipowner, 1; provincial land surveyor, 1; notaries, 4.

OUR genial friend of the Chatham Advance takes occasion this week to steal no less than three editorials from THE HERALD. We have no objection to this provided the editor of the Advance would only write a few editorials sufficiently good for THE HERALD to steal.

A Talented Imposter.

Sheriff Longfellow, of Washington county, Me., was in Fredericton this week endeavoring to procure information as to the antecedents of one Charles Champion, formerly a private in the Infantry school here, but who has of late, it appears, been cutting up a variety of shines over the border. Champion assumed the name of DeCourcy and represented that he belonged to an English family of eminence. He married an American girl about three years ago and has now two children. From all accounts he has been playing the game of imposter with considerable success, since he left Fredericton four years ago. In February last he was arrested for forgery and other misdeeds and is now on trial at Machias, Me. It was to secure information respecting DeCourcy's identity and his life when in this city that sheriff Longfellow came to Fredericton

LIKE ST. CATHERINE OF SIENNA.

Are Mrs. McCabe's Blood Red Scars due to God's Grace or Scarlet Fever.

Devout Catholics in St. Paul, Minn., (and St. Paul has many devout Catholics) are much interested in the strange marks visible on the hands and feet of Mrs. McCabe, who lives four miles from Newport.

She is, according to the statement current, the wife of a farmer, and a rigorously pious woman. She has been for many years in the habit of making protracted fasts and performing other acts of penance.

When the McCabes came to St. Paul, Mrs. McCabe refused to visit or be visited for the first year. She invariably denied herself to callers, and spent most of her time in prayer. Later, however, she relaxed somewhat of her rigid self-dicipline, and some of the church's most faithful followers imbued with deep admiration for the piety of their neighbor, visited her frequently. Thus it was learned that Mrs. McCabe was scarred on her hands and feet with the marks of the crucifixion in precisely the same manner as was the martyr, St. Catherine of Sienna, 600 years ago.

Mrs. Mc Cabe explains the blood-red marks on her hands and feet by saying that three years ago, when she was sick with scarlet fever, the marks appeared gradually, growing plainer day by day until they assumed the vivid color of the present. She has also a red scar directly over her heart, in which detail her case further corresponds with her predecessor. The bearer of the scars believes that they were inflicted to show that God had heard her prayer. Scepics suggest that the scars are simply traces of the scarlet fever, a disease capable of strange vagaries, but the majority of the religious attach a deeper significane to these singular markings.

NEW MUSIC AND THE MANDOLIN.

(Boston Post.)

That music is in a measure the sport of fashion is illustrated by the history of the guitar. In the sixteenth century it was the favorite, the reigning instrument. It was a member of the orchestra of the first opera and the first oratorio. Poems were written in its honor. So common was its use in France and Spain that even its name, an name of eastern origin, entered into the proverbs and slang of each country. The ingenious Hamilton mentions it respectfully in the "Memoirs of Grammont." Le Sage speaks of a woman so beautiful that all the guitars of the province had been scraped in her praise. In the time of the Directory, when it was the mode to ape the Greeks, the guitar was fashioned in the lyre's form. From 1800 even to 1840 arrangements from operas and chamber music and symphonies for this instrument were numberless.

But the pianoforte, in a certain sense a less truly musical instrument than the guitar, drove all before it. Wires tuned by the tuner and struck by hammers gained the battle over wires picked by the fingers or the plectrum. The guitar was voted to be an unfit instrument for a man and to-day it is too often remembered in connection with that hideous literature known as "Floral Keepsakes," the engravings of which represented scantily dressed ladies with abnormally large eyes toying with this instrument; or a swarthy pirate in melting mood wooed to its strains a reluctant maiden. And the guitar became a symbol of effeminacy though curiously its poor relation—the banjo—was always free from this reproach.

Of late years ever-changing fashion has smiled again upon guitar and mandolin, and the study of these instruments is even encouraged. And with reason; for such venerable and musical instruments should not be neglected.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

Lucy Hopper gives some interesting information regarding early marriages among the crowned heads. Queen Victoria was married when she was not quite twenty-one, and the Prince of Wales espoused the charming Princess Alexandria before he was twenty two. The Emperor of Austria took to wife the radiant Elizabeth of Bavaria when he was not yet twenty-four. The present Czar of Russia was twenty-one when he gave his hand to Dagmar of Denmark, who was two years his junior. King Humbert of Italy was twenty-four at the time of his marriage to the fair Marguerite of Savoy, then a girl of seventeen. The present King and Queen of the Belgians were the one eighteen and the latter seventeen at the time of their wedding. And the late King of Spain, Alphonso XII., was very little older when he formed his brief bright union with his charming cousin Mercedes. He was only twenty two when he married his second wife, the present Queen Regent. And it was at the same age that the present Emperor of Germany was united to Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein Augustenburg. The unfortunate Prince Rudolph of Austria was twenty-three at the date of his ill-starred union to the Princess Stephanie of Belgium.

FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY.

FOR MAY, 1891.

A new and admirable portrait of the Hon. James G. Blaine appears on the front page of FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY for May, which contains a notable illustrated article by T. C. Crawford, the well-known Washington correspondent, setting forth officially Secretary Blaine's views, labors and plans upon the great subject of commercial Reciprocity between the United States and Latin America. A new serial story entitled "John Maggs, Barbarian," by Scott Campbell, begins in this number of the magazine, which also contains amongst its numerous illustrated articles: "Going Abroad," by Frederick S. Daniel; "A May Day in Japan," by Norma Lorimer; "The Bamboo," by P. Hordern; "The Sandwich Islands and their Volcanoes," by Edward Spring; "The Wonderful Fireboat New Yorker," by Frederick M. Dey; "A Robin Paper," by Nelly Hart Woodworth; "Elephant sport in Ceylon," by MacMahon Challinor; and "The Ocean Telegraph Cables of the World," together with several short stories and poems by Joel Benton, Douglas Sladen, and others.

FREAK OF NATURE.

(Aroostock Republican.)

One of the most curious freaks of nature ever born in this vicinity is now in the possession of Bert Hammand and may be seen at the store. It is in the shape of a small pig, possessing eight legs, four ears, and from the shoulders down, two separate bodies, with but one head. The two bodies are attached to each other at the breasts, and at the point of junction there are two fore feet, the other two fore feet being attached to the back a trifle below the neck. The four hind feet are in their respective location. Two of the four ears are situated in the usual place while the other two are attached to the top of head. Each member, head and bodies, are well proportioned and of the ordinary size. This strange freak, which was one of a litter of nine (the rest being like the ordinary animal) was born last Thursday, and after living a day was killed by its mother, and has since been preserved in a glass jar of alcohol.

ROUND THE WORLD.

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

It is stated that the New Orleans District Attorney's report shows that all the Italians lynched by the mob voted at the last election, which practically made them United States citizens.

County Warden Flanagan of the North Shore leads them all in the big colt line. He has one sired by the government percheron, Prefere, that is only one year and eleven months old and weighs 1,525 lbs.

Letha Watts, the most notorious woman in Kansas City, with a long record of shooting and cutting, was shot and severely wounded by Dr. James Brownlee while beating Mrs. Brownlee with a base ball bat.

Lorenzo Coleman, the insane son of a well-to-do farmer near Stubenvelle, Ohio, shot his mother and sister and the hired man, because he thought the shooting would reduce the price of coffee. The maniac is in custody.

A dispatch to the N. Y. Herald from Poriau-Prince says it is believed that the Haytien government has refused to lease to the U. S. the coaling station at Mole St. Nicholas, negotiations for which have been in progress for some time.

A four-year-old son of Edward Rider, of Gardiner, Me., while at play a few days ago, plunged his hand into a pail of boiling water. The hand was scalded to a blister and pieces of flesh fell from the bones. It is doubtful if he regains the use of his hand.

About ten days ago Mrs. Albert Martell, of the Martell hotel, Arichat, gave birth to twin girls. She was married in January, 1886, since which time, five years and three months, she has been the mother of seven children. Mrs. Martell only weighs one hundred pounds.

A young man named George Stark, died at Anderson, Ind., a few nights ago, in horrible agony. The excessive use of cigarettes caused his death. A short time after death his body turned a livid green. Physicians claim that death was due to arsenical and nicotine poison.

A Halifax despatch says that Piggott (or Ploget), who sold $40,000 worth of cattle belonging to his employer in Texas and skipped to Canada, as reported the other day, has been arrested there. Only $400 were found on him. The woman in the case was not with him, but is said to be in Montreal.

A young man named Chales Barber, of East Settlement Que., who was recently discharged from the Protestant hospital for the insane, committed suicide on Wednesday. He took out a flat-bottomed boat, and after divesting himself of a portion of his clothing, rowed out into the middle of the river and threw himself in.

The British consul at Delagoa Bay reports a brutal assault made by a Portugese officer upon two officers of the British South African company named Hawley and Colquhoun. Hawley suffered internal injuries and is unconscious. The officer who made the assault has not been arrested. The lives of the British residents are unsafe.

In swearing in the Quebec police force on Tuesday, Recorder Dery took advantage of the opportunity to give them some good sound advice. He urged them to stop fast driving in the streets by any means in their power, even to striking the horses with their clubs. He also denounced the sale of liquor without a licence or after lawful hours, and asked the police to put that down too.

R. P. Hutchinson, "Old Hutch," is missing from Chicago. He bought a ticket to Florida and is supposed to have laft the city. His son, Charles L. Hutchinson, president of the Corn Exchange Bank' says his father has been mentally unsound two years. Mr. Hutchinson's liabilities are placed from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000. His friends are satisfied his assets will more than meet the obligations.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is making preparations for the summer travel, which the officials say will be the biggest on record from present indications. Seven sleepers have been sent to Vancouver for the passengers from the Empress of India. Two monster excursions are already being arranged for American tourists over all the line to the Pacific. These are to be followed by smaller parties later in the season.

G. D. Libby of Gardiner, while at Cobboossee pond, recently captured an enormous mud turtle which weighed nearly 150 pounds. He shot at the turtle while in the water, stunning it, and then rowing alongside, he lifted the animal out of the water with a boat hook and gave him the contents of the other barrel. The claws were as large as a man's hand and its head as large as that of a good sized baby. He pulled the turtle to the shore and will save the shell for his cabinet of curiosities.

John Devine, a lineman while removing dead telephone wires at New York on Tuesday received an electric shock and fell to the pavement. His scull was fractured and he was killed. Thomes Mc Maney, who was on the same pole sustained a slight shock. He hastened down to help Devine, touched a wire at the foot of the pole, received a severe shock, was hurled some distance and made unconscious for several minutes. Two horses were also severely shocked by treading on the wires.

Sir James Ferguson, under foreign secretary, stated in the House of Commons yesterday the Portuguese government had not yet accepted the convention regarding South Africa, but instead had sent counter proposals, which were now being discussed. Lord Randolph Churchill has gone to Mashonaland in the interest of a syndicate composed of Col. North, Lord Brassy, Cecil Rhodes and two others. Letters from him are to be printed in London. For this work and his influence he gets £5,000 and pays his own expenses.

A burglar entered the store of John Manders, of Maberly. He was heard shortly after he entered. J. Manders and his brother, Charles, found some money taken. They awoke up the village residents and took after him, catching him, got the money in his possession. They brought him to the station and left him in charge of constable Kerry, who sent him to Perth by the first train. When Charles Manders took after him first, the tramp looked back and seeing him fired three shots at him. This is the same fellow that, in company with another, entered the same store last fall and escaped.

Despatches from Corfu report an outbreak of Greeks against the Jews. The Greeks recently spread a report that the Jews murdered a Christian girl for the feast of the Passover, a child's body being found in the Jewish quarter, though the body was identified as that of a daughter of a leading Jew. The Jews declared the Greeks murdered the child as an excuse for rioting and plunder. The excitement became so great that 6000 Jews were compelled to close their shops and the government put a military cordon around the Jewish quarters, in spite of this the Greeks built a bonfire in the square, in which they declared the Jews should be burned. Before the rioters could carry out their intentions they were dispersed by the troops, although not before many Jews had been beaten and injured.

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CHOICE CANADIAN TIMOTHY SEED,
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CANADIAN VITCHES' SEED RYE,
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CARLETON COUNTY SEED BUCKWHEAT,
P.E. I. SEED WHEAT,
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CANADIAN FIELD PEAS,
LARGE POTATO PEAS,
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BRADLEY'S X. L. PHOSPHATE and POTATO MANURE,
LIME, LAND and CALCINED PLASTER
ALWAYS IN STORE:
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OFICE AND WAREROOMS, } CAMPBELL ST., Above City Hall.
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Has Just Received a splendid new stock of
CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,
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The Rates are as Low as any, and special advantages are given to the best class of business. Farmers and others having Detached Buildings can insure against loss by Fire and Lightning for three years at very low rates.
Over $36,000 paid for losses in York County in 1886.
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MASON,
Plasterer, - and - Bricklayer,
SHORE ST., NEAR GAS WORKS,
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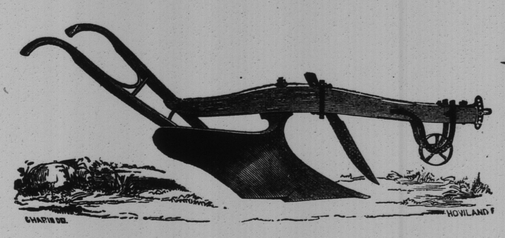
JOBBING a specialty.
Workmanship first-class.
Prices satisfactory

GRAND DISPLAY
—OF—
ART GOODS
—AT—
JOHN J. WEDDALL'S.
New Brunswick Foundry and Machine Shop.



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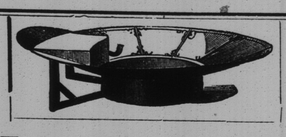
DUNBAR IMPROVED SHINGLE MILLS
Improved Rotary Saw Mills, Mill Mchinery, Enclosed Gear Mowers, Ithaca Horserakes, Stoves and Furnaces, Railway Castings.
One 50 Horse-power Buckeye Engine on Hand.
One Rotary Saw Mill in hand.

212. CURTAINS. 212.
White and Cream Lace Curtains,
Curtain Nets, Blind Nets,
Lambrequins, Jute and Damask Curtain material,
Cretonne and Art Muslin, in new designs and colorings,
QUILTS.
White Honeycomb Quilts, White Marsella Quilts, White Quilts, with colored borders,
Fancy colored Quilts,
--ALSO--
Toilet covers, Table covers, fancy and plain, Table Napkins, in White, Colored and White, and Cream with colored borders.
JOHN HASLIN.

DEVER BROS.
OPENED THIS DAY,
NEW - WOOL - CARPETS
—AND—
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
ALL WIDTHS.
DEVER BROS.



Keep Clean.
Bath Tubs, $3.25, $4.50, $6.00.
Parlour Suites, $33.00 to $100.00.
Bedroom Sett, a beauty, at $20.00.
and a handsome assortment of
Decorated Linen Blinds with Spring Rollers.
LEMONT & SONS.