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THE HERALD.  
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PULPIT AND PEW.

It appears to be the opinion of some observers, whose views from time to time find expression in the public press, that the christian-pulpit of to-day is not competent to instruct the pew. The contention is made that, intellectually, the pastors of our churches have not kept pace with the increased intelligence of the people. It is pointed out that within the last quarter of a century the educational advantages of the people have been vastly augmented, and that our churches to-day are filled with well-informed and keenly critical auditors, while the occupants of the pulpit, as a rule, are men of indifferent education and inferior ability.

That there is, so far as New Brunswick is concerned, much force in this view will hardly be disputed by candid minds. The church audience of to-day is not the church audience of twenty-five years ago. It is immeasurably superior in knowledge, in breadth of religious charity, and in critical acumen. Sermons which suited our forefathers would not be listened to now with patience. They may have had the spiritual essence but they had not the requisite literary finish nor accuracy of expression. Doubtless it may be said that the gospel message does not depend for its authority, nor for its efficacy, upon the rules of grammar and composition. Nevertheless, human nature is human nature and careless words are as offensive to the cultured mind as notes of discord are to the ear of the musician. It is as impossible to vest mediocrity with authority, as it is to make the coarsest reverence the less. A man will not consent to be taught by one whom he knows to be more ignorant than himself, and when to ignorance there is added the assurance that small mistakes are none, the result is repulsion, weariness and inattention. The only reason that some preachers are listened to at all is the transcendent importance of the subject of which they speak, and the eagerness of men to learn something of the awful mystery of life and death. No doubt in the gospel field as in others, humble instruments are chosen at times for great ends. This, however, is not the rule. If the instrument be truly chosen it will be adequate to its mission. The man who thinks he is called upon to preach to his fellowmen is apt to be the victim of a vigorous imagination. The voice of vanity, ambition, or selfishness is mistaken for the voice of God. The instrument is not chosen of God but chooses itself and obeys its own volition.

There should be more exposition and less exhortation from the pulpit. The fact should be recognized, for a fact it is, that a large proportion of the people who attend our protestant churches are not absolutely convinced of the truth of christianity. They are in a strait betwixt two opinions. They are in doubt as to the fundamental principles of the gospel. They have been more or less affected by the free thought of the age. For dogmas and ecclesiastical forms and traditions, no matter by whom presented or by what authorities fortified, they emphatically decline to believe in the orthodox hell, because they cannot worship a God who is less just and less merciful than men. At the same time they are anxiously watching for a light to illumine the darkness—thoughtfully groping around for solid ground. It is useless to endeavor to influence such people by mere fervency of exhortation. What they want to be satisfied of is the authenticity of the message—the fundamental facts upon which an appeal may properly be based. Few men are wicked enough to set their wills in opposition to what they distinctly recognize to be the will of God. The need is not that they should be exhorted to refrain from opposition to the will of God, but that they should be informed intelligently of what that will consists.

No doubt one obstacle to improvement in the class of men who fill our pulpits is the question of salary. It is unreasonable, perhaps, to expect that the brightest minds will be attracted to a profession in many ways so arduous, unless the material inducements are reasonably strong. It is only one pastor in ten who will find employment in the city churches. The other nine must labor in the country where advancement is slow and the remuneration limited. On the whole the need seems to be that the preachers should have better pay and the people better preachers.

**PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS.**  
On account of the trade question dominating all others in the politics of the United States, the attitude of possible candidates for the presidency in 1892 is of more than passing interest to Canadians. Mr. Harrison, who is seeking re-nomination, is an out and out McKinleyite, while Mr. Blaine is a reciprocalist. His position is further defined by a Washington despatch to the Boston Journal, which gives himself for authority. He stated, it appears, that if offered the nomination by the republican convention, he would not refuse it, but undertake the campaign and do the best he could to secure a party success on a reasonable platform. When asked to define what he meant by a "reasonable platform," he said, "moderate tariff and reciprocity." We will now understand that should the republican convention nominate Mr. Harrison, continuation of the high tariff will be the policy of the party before the country. Mr. Blaine is chosen, it will mean a guarded retreat from that position. The democrats, we already know, are committed to a general reform in the direction of lower duties. Thus, as far as these are concerned, we have the three degrees of comparison in the grammar of protection.—Montreal Star.

**EDITORIAL NOTES.**  
BARON O'DELL.—The Sun and Herald support the stand taken by THE HERALD in reference to senator O'Dell. The Sun rather thinks that the baron's land should be appropriated by act of parliament as is done in the case of land required for railways and other public works. The Reporter moves that a petition be circulated asking that the baron be removed and a representative man appointed in his place. Both of these suggestions have their merits; in the meantime there is no question as to what the assessors of Fredericton should do. They can bring the baron up with a round turn, and they owe it to the public to lose no time about it.

**A RUSTIC BOSWELL.**  
One of the wonders of the age is the country correspondent. He is an emotional being and his soul revels in emotional things. To-day it is a funeral that harrows up his drooping spirit; tomorrow he will be thrown into an ecstasy of joy over the arrival of a calf with five legs. But occasionally the country scribe collides with an item of such colossal magnitude that his powers of language attain sublime heights. He is vexed at the poverty of Noah Webster; he chafes at common words and common thoughts; he scuds along like a disembodied spirit before a gale of words all too feeble to keep pace with his soaring mind.

One of life's concentrated moments appears to have come last week to the Debec correspondent of the Woodstock press. The Rev. William Dobson, it seems, lectured before the docile Debecians on the subject of "education." Mr. Dobson is an impressive speaker; his learning is profound; his logic is platonic; he has many spectacular points, and he would be apt to be especially spectacular at Debec.

The correspondent starts out by saying that the lecture was "eloquent and logical," and that "with much force and clearness Mr. Dobson pointed out to his hearers the most subtle fountains and greatest hot beds of Pantheism, Agnosticism and Materialism." The sight of Mr. Dobson, pointing upon his light elastic toes, pointing with bony finger at a "subtle fountain" of Pantheism as it gurgled forth from the hill sides of Debec must have been a solemn one. As he revels with the rabe of rhetoric amid the noxious weeds of Agnosticism the scene is becoming tragic. Yet who can withhold the tear of pity as we behold poor unsuspecting Materialism cut down by the merciless Debecian host in all its youthful freshness? And how unexpectably sad and tragic must all these things have been when done on such a "subtle hotbed" of Pantheism as that of Debec.

And then our Boswell proceeds: "The interpretation of God by nature or nature's laws is not the duty of the common school." Certainly not, and if anybody thinks it is let him say so now or forever hold his peace. "To the church and home should be given the entire religious instruction of the young people. If the parent is wrong let the child also be wrong, because the parent alone is responsible to God for his religious bias." Precisely. Or in other words "if the parent is a thief let the child also be a thief, because the parent alone is responsible to God for his moral bias." How majestic the Debecian dogma! How perfectly "logical" in the concluding assertion! Agnosticism in the mind of its guilty pleasures and "subtle fountains" at Debec must have shrieked in wild despair.

"He treated the science of education according to the ideas of the great Prussian authority, Rosenkranz." Alas poor Rosenkranz! to conquer Prussia and then receive their quietus at Debec! "His remarks were on a whole universal, elevated and commanding, commensurate with the highest aspirations of our nature, reaching forward into a boundless eternity." Of course they were. They must have been "on a whole universal," a "remark" that was only "on a half universal" would not have been remarkable at all. It would have been repudiated by Debec. A remark which was not wholly universal and did not "reach forward to a boundless eternity" in an "elevated and commanding" way, would have been unworthy of Debec and Dobson. It must have been "commensurate with our highest aspirations" or it would only have reached forward to an eternity that was "bounded," and how could it have been "on a whole universal" if it was not "on a half universal" as well? "Professing himself to be a philosopher, he would only have been commensurate with our highest eternity and reaching forward to a subtle fountain of universal aspiration," which would be "antagonistic to the eternal fitness of things."

Arma virumque cano, o pharibus unum, sic semper tyrannus. Great is Debec and Boswell is his prophet.

**A REFORMER IN TROUBLE.**  
Dark days appear to have fallen upon the Rev. Sam Small. His Utah Methodist university scheme, in the interest of which he has professed to be laboring, has been no longer available as a means of connecting with the cash books of the credulous. He has been charged by the directors with embezzling the funds of the institution, and rather than face the music has resigned. In Toronto a suit has been brought against him by a jeweler for defrauding him of his pay. About five years ago he was implicated in another transaction in the jewellery line, from which he emerged with a somewhat tarnished reputation.

Sam Small is not an important man but he is big enough to supply a lesson which it would seem cannot be too often conveyed to well-meaning gentlemen in Fredericton as well as elsewhere. There is no more efficacious species of fraud than that which masquerades in the name of religion and temperance on the public platform. The travelling evangelist or temperance orator is sometimes a hypocrite and a fraud who trades upon the religious and moral sentiment of the people from mercenary motives. It is especially the case that many of our best citizens are too prone to be victimized by this form of deception. Let a man but profess to be a reformed drunkard or a converted horse-thief and he will find thousands of people to contenance his schemes and part with their money at his demand. He will be embraced as a prodigal son. He will be permitted to occupy our pulpits and indulge in the coarse jokes which he has learned in the bar-room. He will be received into our best families and those who harbor him will, in what they conceive to be the interests of religion and morality, submit to his extortions in silence.

Sam Small appears to be a case in point. He is a man of very ordinary ability and of very gross taste. Yet he managed to take some thousands of dollars out of this province a few months ago, to which the good people of Fredericton cheerfully contributed their quota. There is no more insidious agent of evil than frauds of this description. They bring not only the people who patronize them, but the sacred things they profess to speak for, into ridicule and contempt. It is humiliating to think that our citizens can be so easily imposed upon by every specious prodigal who comes along. They have, however, always provided rich game for such adventurers in the past and, perhaps, will continue to do so in the future.

The Marquis of Lorne recently contributed an article on Canada and the United States to the North American Review, and he has written a story which is to be published in the New York Press. His lordship is a very commonplace writer, and his poems, essays and tales would be promptly consigned to the waste basket if it were not for the position of the writer. Any sort of literary wares bearing his name are sure of ready acceptance in the United States. English publishers are not so ready to accept dull productions because their author is a lord.—Chatham World.

**WHERE PROTECTION FAILS TO PROTECT.**

One of the prime fallacies of protection is that one country can by a high tariff make itself rich at the expense of others. There is opposed to this principle the mysterious and complex law of compensation, the meaning of which is that human ingenuity and selfishness will in the end be met and overthrown by the application of natural law. It is coming to be understood that natural laws are not merely physical; that there are natural laws that govern trade and the relations of men with each other as presently, though not in all cases as promptly, as the law of gravitation governs the flow of rivers to the sea. Men see every day the operation of this law of compensation, in some cases clearly, in others as through a glass darkly. Some of its processes as they act upon human affairs are manifest; others are so complex as to be almost if not quite incapable of lucid analysis.

One effect of the law of compensation as applied to protection is that in proportion as the protected country enriches itself at the expense of its neighbor it deprives itself of a good customer. If the United States, for instance, will buy nothing from Canada, our people will be less able to buy from the United States. They will be to some extent, also, less disposed to buy from the United States, though generally it is true that trade knows no law but individual self interest. The most important effect of protection, perhaps, is that it forces trade from its natural channels and raises the cost of protected articles, whether imported or manufactured within the protected state, up to the level of the tariff. That level is an artificial one, but to the people who have to buy it is a very practical one. Another effect is that it breeds commercial combines, which, for the most part, could not exist without protection, whereby the few are enriched at the expense of the many. Another effect is that it is impossible to so frame a system of protection that it will bear, as all laws should, upon all the people equally. Still another effect is that when the people are taxed by protection for the support of the national services they do not realize to what extent they are taxed; hence they are not deeply concerned as to how those taxes are applied, and thus a government may plunge into the most reckless extravagance and the people are not conscious of the evil that is being done to them and their successors. The only equitable mode of taxation is direct taxation, by which the tax-payer knows and feels from year to year what he is paying, and is therefore enabled to closely scrutinize the acts by which his tax-bill is affected.

It is contended that protection tends to keep within the protected country money which would otherwise go abroad and that the state is thus made wealthier. This view is not a tenable one, but even if it were, the wealth of a country and the prosperity of a country are not synonymous terms. The most of a nation's wealth is not its financial wealth, but the utilization of that wealth. Wealth which is locked up in vaults or safes is of little value to the community; a people is prosperous commercially speaking in proportion to the rapidity and universality with which its wealth circulates. The rapidity with which money circulates is an accurate measure of the business of the community and of the employment of its labor. When the people experience "hard times" they are simply confronted with the fact that their wealth of trade depression, the money which should be in the hands of the many who work or wish to work, is in the hands of the few to whom the wage-earner is subjected. Protection hinders the free and equal natural circulation of money, exports from the wage-earner a tax upon the necessities of life, and distributes among the few the benefits which belong to the many.

There are signs that the reign of protection on this continent is about to be terminated. One of these signs is the powerful uprising among the people of the United States against a tariff reform. Another is the agitation for reciprocity which has spread itself with greater or less force, throughout all American countries, north as well as south. A third sign is that the nations of Europe are manifestly a disposition no longer to submit without retaliation to the trade restrictions placed upon them by the United States. The commercial treaty which is now being promoted, between Germany and Austria-Hungary, is its ulterior consequences, bids fair to become a matter of the greatest concern to the people of the United States and Canada. It is announced that Germany and Austria-Hungary have invited Italy, Switzerland and Belgium to join in a convention at Vienna for the avowed purpose of forming a coalition of the central European states against protectionist countries. Should the designs of the convention become operative, the consequences to the United States and Canada can hardly fall to be a lesson to our tariff-tinkers which they will have to heed.

**CANADA STEPS FORWARD.**  
(Montreal Star).  
Foreign nations are waking up to the fact that the dominion of Canada is fast rising to the position of a power that will have to be reckoned with in the commerce of the world. The "dogged" "snow" treated with something bordering on contempt by European nations and voted slow, behind the age and so forth by Americans, have somewhat suddenly dispelled those illusions. But now there is an extraordinary development of Canadian enterprise being more thoroughly appreciated than at San Francisco, where the world-wide importance of the Canadian route to the east, recently demonstrated by the voyage of the new steamship "Empress of India," is regarded as the opening of a new era in mercantile annals. Canada is no longer despised, nor is a whisper now heard of her slowness, and as for her being behind the age, the reluctant confession is made that not only is she abreast of the time, but in a position to command a future, the greatness of which can only be dimly outlined.

It is not surprising, therefore, that those among our neighbors who realize the magnitude of the new Canada should cast about them for means of meeting the new conditions it has created. It is, perhaps, only natural that their first efforts should be somewhat crude and a little hysterical. Thus the San Francisco Call echoes the cry of the New York Sun for severe restrictions on Canadian railways entering the United States. "Powerful influence," says the Sun, "are concentrating the most valuable and profitable part of the transcontinental trade in the hands of Canadians. Powerful Canadian vessels are scouring the ports of the Pacific Ocean and presently in the nature of things they will deprive San Francisco of its import trade. Merchandise bound for eastern markets cannot seek San Francisco because the transcontinental lines cannot carry it to its destination in competition with their Canadian rivals."

All this is true, but it is not all the truth. It is, however, that geo-

graphically and economically Canada possesses advantages which no laws that the United States can devise or enforce could possibly overcome. Furthermore, the success of the Canadian system, as the Sun will shortly see, does not depend by any means on any action the United States may take. Such rivalry as may exist between the two countries in matters of transportation is merely incidental to that greater rivalry which arises from the fact that the Canadian route is inevitably bound to become the great channel of trade and traffic between Europe and Asia. It is this prospect of a world-embracing commerce, not the petty rivalries over freight rates, which fills the vision of the northern colossus, whose grasp on three continents appears to have dimmed the sages of New York and San Francisco.

**THE COST OF LEGISLATION.**

One of the chief objections to Canada's system of government is its cost. No one can visit Ottawa without being struck with the array of prosperous officials filling every nook and corner of the stately buildings that surround parliament square. Our respect for their numbers is only limited by a consideration of the still greater array of hungry ones clamoring to fill their shoes. All over the Dominion our public offices are maintained on the same grand scale, the salaries in many cases are excessive and the staff of officials more numerous than the nation needs. The cost of legislation in Canada is also excessive and more adapted to one of the great powers than to a dependency of five million of people. All told, we have over 700 law-makers grinding out legislation every year in the federal and provincial legislatures. In the same proportion, the United States would have about 9,000 and Great Britain nearly 5,000. At Ottawa we have 215 members of the Commons and 80 of the Senate, or 295 in all as compared with the 410 in Congress who have twelve times as many people to look after. Beyond granting divorces it has been asked what service does the Senate perform to the community? Sir John Macdonald has a poor opinion of its value as an organic part of the machine, for he fills it with dilapidated politicians and never by any chance allows it to originate measures of importance. Some of these days, says the Toronto Globe, the people will expect to look after their clothes are too big for them and demand a sweeping reduction of the whole apparatus of government. As a first step they could do better than extinguish the Senate, which absorbs a quarter of a million of public money a year, and then consider an adequate return for it.

**Y. M. C. A. ORGANIZED.**

Mr. Gorton's Efforts Crowned with Success.  
There was a very large gathering of influential citizens at the temperance hall on Monday evening, for the purpose of organizing a Y.M.C.A., or rather to reorganize one upon the ruins of two others. A committee was named to look after the matter of constitution, etc., made their report, and the constitution as thus proposed was adopted with slight alterations. A board of directors was elected, consisting of the following gentlemen:—Episcopal—Edwin Martin, John Bebbington and A. A. Sterling. Presbyterian—Mr. Pittblado, R. Blackmer and A. Kelly. Baptist—A. F. Randolph, J. W. McCready and W. G. Clark. Methodist—J. J. Weddall, Charles A. Sampson and Martin Lement. Free Baptist—Rev. Dr. McLeod, Wm. Kinghorn and Elzer Boone. Governor-General's gold medal for their services was made by Mr. Gorton that the maritime convention is to be held in Toronto, commencing August 6th, and he hoped that this association would in any way clear to send a good representative to that convention.

After a vote of thanks to the temperance society for the use of the hall, the meeting adjourned.  
On Tuesday Mr. Gorton went to Marysville but not meeting with as much encouragement as could be desired, he will not start a branch there just now.

**New Brunswick University.**  
The following complete list of University medals, scholarship and prize-winners was announced yesterday.  
Campbell prize for senior classics—Miss Henry, St. Stephen.  
Scholarship, \$50, for junior science, J. Stead, St. John.  
Scholarship, \$50, for sophomore English, Miss Cameron, Fredericton.  
Scholarship, \$50, for freshman classics, McKean, Northumberland.  
Hazen prize for freshmen, English, Miss Shaw, St. John.

General's silver medal, freshmen class, Dickerson, Carleton county.  
Upon the expiration of the present term prof. Hyde's connection with the university ceased, and prof. Stockley returns to his old post. Prof. Strong has accepted an appointment in the Collegiate school, Montreal, at a salary, it is said, of \$1400 a year, with the opportunity of promotion into McGill college.

**A Mile in a Day.**

A most successful exhibition of the road-making machine, for which Albert Palmer, M.P.P. for Queens, is agent, was given at Douglas on Thursday. By the use of the machine, three miles of road were made at a cost of about \$20 that under the old system would have cost an outlay of probably \$100. The ground was not so extensive favorable for work owing to the frost in some places, and the men employed were new at the business. It is clear that the machine will make, under favorable conditions, a mile of first-class road in a day. Supervisor Fred Dunphy, Norman Hallett and Joseph Hawkins were present at the test and expressed their great satisfaction. The machine has been purchased by the members for York to be paid for out of the by-road fund.

**THE CHILIAN STRIFE.**

President Balmaceda has rejected the demands of the delegates from the congressional insurgent parties who have been trying to come to some understanding with the president by which the civil war might be ended. It is now probable the struggle will be renewed and fought out until one side or the other is utterly crushed. President Balmaceda has given notice of the withdrawal of bank notes, and the president will take place at the rate of 10 per cent. monthly.

**NIPPED IN THE BUD.**

From official sources it is learned that on April 30 a conspiracy was discovered in San Jose, Costa Rica, to overthrow President Rodriguez. The government received permission from the permanent council to suspend the constitution, and the conspirators were captured. Everything is now quiet. From other sources it is learned that the revolutionists attacked the barracks in San Jose, but were repulsed, five being killed.

Alward, the man shot at Woodstock, is recovering.

**ROUND THE WORLD.**

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

The excavation at Brooklyn for a statue to Henry Ward Beecher has commenced. The Bank of England has advanced its rate of discount from 3 1/2 to 4 per cent. Money 3 per cent.  
Ex-Queen Natalie declines to leave Serbia, in spite of the threat that the government will forcibly expel her.  
A Sofia despatch says a strong shock of earthquake was experienced there on Monday. No damage was done.  
The will of the late Mrs. W. A. Osborn of New York leaves \$150,000 to Yale College among other large bequests.  
Emperor William of Germany and the Empress will reside during the summer in the new palace near Potsdam.  
Lord Salisbury has assented to a short extension of the modus vivendi with Portugal, relating to South Africa.  
Manufacturers of Brussels will wait on King Leopold and urge him to accede to the demands of strikers for universal suffrage. The Clacksonian candidate, Mr. Logan, was on Friday elected for south Leicester-shire by a majority of 489. This is a clear gain.

In a speech at Bonn, Germany, the Emperor justified students' duels, saying that they were largely misunderstood to the public.  
The Princess Bismarck is seriously ill with asthma. She finds great difficulty in breathing and has frequent fainting attacks.  
The Chilian troops have violated the territory of the Argentine province of San de la Frontera. An investigation is in progress.

The recent experiments made by the United States government in nickel steel plate armor have been favorable and satisfactory.  
The census in France shows an increase in population of 108,000 yearly as compared with an increase of 435,000 yearly in Germany.

The Times in an editorial on the Behring sea correspondence says secretary Blaine's important concessions make possible arbitration.  
Sir Charles Tupper has been appointed the Canadian delegate to the International postal convention to be held in Vienna next month.  
It is rumored that the Manitoba government supporters in several outside constituencies are canvassing, indicating an early dissolution.

Arbor day in Manitoba on Thursday was the hottest of the season, the thermometer making 93 in the shade, with a hot, southerly wind blowing.  
All the compositors in Vienna have struck. The managers of the printing establishments refuse the demands of the compositors for nine hours a day.

It is officially announced that the American consuls' certificate will no longer be required on packages imported into the United States whose value does not exceed \$50.00.  
Mr. Goehen, chancellor of the British exchequer, informed a deputation that government could not see its way clear to granting a penny postage rate to all parts of the empire.

The Italian government is about to address a circular to the European powers submitting the conduct of the United States government in the New Orleans affair to their judgment.  
The Dominion government has decided not to enforce, until July 1st, the new postage rates, but to continue their own Canadian newspapers mailed from the office of publication to subscribers in England.

Duchess Caroline of Schleswig Holstein, a relative of the Emperor, has left her husband, Duke Frederick. The duchess claims that the Duke has been intimate with one of the ladies of the court.  
A despatch from Rome says: It is stated here that Signor P. Corte, the Italian consul at New Orleans has been recalled, and that Signor Poma will go to that city to take charge of Italy's affairs there.

Much excitement was caused at Valparaiso on Saturday last by an attempt to assassinate the leading members of the cabinet. The persons engaged in the plot threw a bomb at the intended victims in the street.  
Passengers who arrived at Halifax from Jamaica on Saturday report that a terrible drought prevails in the Cove Valley district of St. Ann's and that the people have to carry water for domestic purposes a distance of ten miles.

A despatch from Victoria, B. C., warns those contemplating going to the Pacific coast that there are hundreds of idle men including mechanics, in every town from Portland to Vancouver and Victoria unable to obtain work of any kind.  
The Customs department, it has transpired, refused the application of Toronto Hebrews who wanted to import unevented bread for the Passover feast free of duty. The department decided that the importation must be taxed 20 per cent ad valorem.

The miners and others who to the number of about 100,000 are now on strike in Belgium for fewer hours of labor and for electoral reform, have, through their central organizations, demanded that the dock laborers of Antwerp shall boycott the coal laden steamships which are expected to arrive at that port shortly with the English and German coal.  
Twenty-six members of the House of Commons have been attacked with influenza. Lord Knutsford has been ordered a complete rest, being threatened with influenza. Business in the war offices is hampered by the absence of officials. In Liverpool the epidemic is spreading rapidly. The disease has appeared in Dublin and among the prisoners at Tullamore jail.

The announcement that the Allan and Dominion Lines had refused to carry the mails to Great Britain by their fast steamers Parisian and Vancouver at the same rates as are paid to New York vessels, 50 cents per pound, is quickly followed by the intimation that the two companies have reconsidered their decision. The postmaster-general has received a communication from the two companies to the effect that their refusal in the first instance was the result of misapprehension. This means that for the present Canada will have fortnightly a direct service.  
The memorial recently presented to the Pope in the name of all the United States emigration committees begs the protection of the Holy Father for the 400,000 to 500,000 Catholics who annually emigrate. The memorial is also signed by a representative of Canada and contains statistics of a very pessimistic character. Leo XIII. accepted the memorial and promised to give the matter special attention. One reason urged why national bishops should be appointed for America to look after the emigrants from different nationalities is that Irish bishops in the United States only nominate Irish priests, who do not know the languages spoken by immigrants. The result of this is that Catholic immigrants lose their religious faith. The statistics communicated to the Holy See prove these two points.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**SEEDS SEEDS.**

Timothy Seed,  
Northern Red Clover Seed,  
Long Late Clover Seed,  
Seed Oats, White and Black,  
Turnip Seed,  
Also a large assortment of

**GARDEN SEEDS,**

Mixed Feed,  
Shorts and Middlings,  
G. T. WHELPLEY,  
310 Queen St. Fredericton.

**FEED, - SEEDS,**

**FERTILIZERS.**  
Just Received, a choice lot of Feed, Seeds, and Fertilizers, consisting of  
CHOICE CANADIAN TIMOTHY SEED,  
NORTHERN RED CLOVER SEED,  
ALISKE CLOVER SEED,  
RED TOP GRASS SEED,  
CANADIAN VETCHES SEED RYE,  
SEED BARLEY,  
CARLETON COUNTY SEED BUCKWHEAT,  
P. E. I. SEED WHEAT,  
GREEN SEED PEAS,  
CANADIAN FIELD PEAS,  
LARGE POTATO PEAS,  
PURPLETOP TURNIP SEED,  
BRADLEY'S X. L. PHOSPHATE and POTATO MANURE,  
LIME, LAND and CALCINED PLASTER

ALWAYS IN STOCK:  
Hay, Oats and Feed.  
Hard and Soft Coal.  
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES, CAMPBELL ST., Above City Hall.

**JAS. TIBBITS.**

**W. E. SEERY,**

Merchant Tailor,  
Has Just Received a splendid new stock of  
**CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,**  
Spring Overcoating,  
Suits, and Trousers, and Trousers, and Trousers, and Trousers,  
Which he is prepared to MAKE UP in the  
LATEST and MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES  
AT MODERATE PRICES.  
WILMOT'S AVE.

**FIRE, LIFE, AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.**

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The above Companies are represented in Fredericton by  
**FRANK I. MORRISON,**  
Office, Opposite Post Office.

**FRANK I. MORRISON, AGENT.**

**WILLIAM ROSSBOROUGH, MASON, Plasterer, - and - Bricklayer,**

SHORE ST., NEAR GAS WORKS, FREDERICTON, N. B.  
Jobbing a specialty.  
Workmanship first-class.  
Prices satisfactory.

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New Brunswick Foundry and Machine Shop.

**Buckeye Automatic Cut Off Engines,**

**DUNBAR IMPROVED SHINGLE MILLS**

Improved Rotary Saw Mills, Mill Machinery, Enclosed Gear  
Mowers, Ithaca Horse-rakes, 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**  
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,  
ALL WIDTHS.

**DEVER BROS.**

Over \$30,000 paid for losses in York County in 1886.

**FRANK I. MORRISON, AGENT.**

**WILLIAM ROSSBOROUGH, MASON, Plasterer, - and - Bricklayer,**

SHORE ST., NEAR GAS WORKS, FREDERICTON, N. B.  
Jobbing a specialty.  
Workmanship first-class.  
Prices satisfactory.

**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.**