

THE HERALD

VOL. VI., NO. 5.

FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1895.

\$1.00 PER YEAR

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been refitted and painted in the most attractive style. AN ELEGANT GENTLEMEN'S PARLOR, OFFICE, and BEAUTIFUL BREAKFAST ROOM on Ground Floor. PERFECT VENTILATION, FRESH AIR, THROUGHOUT; LARGE and AIRY BED ROOMS; COMMODIOUS BATH ROOMS and CLOSETS on each floor; and is capable of accommodating ONE HUNDRED GUESTS. It is rapidly growing in popular favor, and is today one of the LEADING, as well as the MOST COMFORTABLE HOTELS IN THE PROVINCE.

The Table is always supplied with every delicacy available. The Cooking is highly commended, and the 25-Cent Breakfasts are over ready to oblige. There are two of the largest and most conveniently placed SAMPLE ROOMS in Canada, having street entrances and also connecting with Hotel 20th.

HORSES and CARRIAGES of every style are to be had at the LIVERY STABLE of the Proprietor, immediately adjacent to the Hotel.

The "QUEEN" is centrally located, directly opposite the Government Buildings, within a minute's walk of the Parliament Buildings, County Registrar Office and Cashier's Office, and is a FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP IN CONNECTION.

GEO. A. HUGHES,

Attorney and Solicitor,

NOTARY, CONVEYANCER, &c.

OFFICE: HELPLEY BUILDING, Fredericton, N. B., QUEEN ST.

WILLIAM WILSON,

Attorney-at-Law,

SOLICITOR AND CONVEYANCER

Offices: Carleton St., East Side, Fredericton, N. B.

H. P. RAINFORD,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

GEO. L. WILSON,

Barrister, Notary Public, etc.

Office next door below J. J. Weddalls, Queen St. Fredericton, N. B.

WESLEY VANWART,

Barrister.

Office: Queen Street, OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL, Fredericton, May 21, 1894.

B. H. TORRENS, M. D. M.

DENTIST,

Office and Residence, Saunders Building, Queen Hotel, Fredericton, N. B.

DR. R. MCLEARN,

Office and Residence, Corner Queen and Regent Sts. Office Hours, 10 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M., 6 to 8 P. M. Telephone, 65. Fredericton, May 21, 1894.

FOUNDED A. D. 1710. THE OLDEST PAPER IN THE PROVINCE. LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE SUN,

Published Daily, by mail, \$6 a year. Daily and Sunday, by mail, \$8 a year. The Weekly, \$1 a year.

THE SUNDAY SUN,

Is the Greatest Sunday Newspaper in the World. Price 5c. a copy, by mail, \$2 a year. Address The Sun, New York.

STEAMSHIPS.

ALLAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

From Liverpool. From Halifax.

11 Nov. LAURENTIAN	8 Dec.
18 Nov. " " "	15 Dec.
25 Nov. " " "	22 Dec.
2 Dec. " " "	29 Dec.
9 Dec. " " "	5 Jan.
16 Dec. " " "	12 Jan.
23 Dec. " " "	19 Jan.
30 Dec. " " "	26 Jan.
6 Jan. " " "	2 Feb.
13 Jan. " " "	6 Feb.
20 Jan. " " "	13 Feb.
27 Jan. " " "	20 Feb.
3 Feb. " " "	27 Feb.
10 Feb. " " "	6 Mar.
17 Feb. " " "	13 Mar.
24 Feb. " " "	20 Mar.
3 Mar. " " "	27 Mar.

Storage Tickets issued to and from the principal ports of Great Britain and the Continent at cheap rates.

RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

ATLANTIC DIVISION.

TO BOSTON, &c. THE SHORT LINE TO MONTREAL, &c.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS.

In Effect Oct. 1st, 1894.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

8.00 A. M. - Week day for St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrew, Hinton, Woodstock, and points North, via Woodstock and points West and South.
8.00 A. M. - Week day for Woodstock and points North, via Hinton.
10.15 A. M. - Week day for Fredericton Junction, St. John and points East.
2.30 P. M. - Week day for Fredericton Junction and St. John, Yarmouth, Montreal and the West, via the Short Line.

For Stations, Tickets or further information apply to

WM. THOMSON & Co., Agents,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Apple Pears.

Just Received by Rail: 16 BOXES Apple Pears, Improved King, 400 lbs. net, the business right every time, for sale by the dozen.

FINE OVERCOATINGS

Latest Cloth for Suitings.

GUNN,

THE TAILOR,

Guarantees good fit, and first-class materials in his MAKE UP.

Come in and see my Cloths and hand pan prices. It will pay you to do so.

NEXT BELOW C. P. R. OFFICE.

M. S. H.

New Stock Wall Paper.

In lots and at prices to satisfy all.

ALSO A LOT OF American Ingrain Papers, With Borders To Match.

HALL'S BOOK STORE.

The First of American Newspapers, CHARLES A. DANA, Editor, The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit, these first, last and all the time, forever.

Daily, by mail, \$6 a year. Daily and Sunday, by mail, \$8 a year. The Weekly, \$1 a year.

THE SUNDAY SUN,

Is the Greatest Sunday Newspaper in the World. Price 5c. a copy, by mail, \$2 a year. Address The Sun, New York.

STEAMSHIPS.

ALLAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

From Liverpool. From Halifax.

11 Nov. LAURENTIAN	8 Dec.
18 Nov. " " "	15 Dec.
25 Nov. " " "	22 Dec.
2 Dec. " " "	29 Dec.
9 Dec. " " "	5 Jan.
16 Dec. " " "	12 Jan.
23 Dec. " " "	19 Jan.
30 Dec. " " "	26 Jan.
6 Jan. " " "	2 Feb.
13 Jan. " " "	6 Feb.
20 Jan. " " "	13 Feb.
27 Jan. " " "	20 Feb.
3 Feb. " " "	27 Feb.
10 Feb. " " "	6 Mar.
17 Feb. " " "	13 Mar.
24 Feb. " " "	20 Mar.
3 Mar. " " "	27 Mar.

Storage Tickets issued to and from the principal ports of Great Britain and the Continent at cheap rates.

RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

ATLANTIC DIVISION.

TO BOSTON, &c. THE SHORT LINE TO MONTREAL, &c.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS.

In Effect Oct. 1st, 1894.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

8.00 A. M. - Week day for St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrew, Hinton, Woodstock, and points North, via Woodstock and points West and South.
8.00 A. M. - Week day for Woodstock and points North, via Hinton.
10.15 A. M. - Week day for Fredericton Junction, St. John and points East.
2.30 P. M. - Week day for Fredericton Junction and St. John, Yarmouth, Montreal and the West, via the Short Line.

For Stations, Tickets or further information apply to

WM. THOMSON & Co., Agents,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Apple Pears.

Just Received by Rail: 16 BOXES Apple Pears, Improved King, 400 lbs. net, the business right every time, for sale by the dozen.

Are you WEAK? NERVOUS? TIRED? SLEEPLESS? PALE? BLOODLESS? THIN? DYSPYPTIC? you need

A COURSE OF HAWKER'S Nerve and Stomach TONIC.

It makes weak nerves strong, promotes sound, refreshing sleep, aids digestion, restores lost appetite, is a perfect blood and flesh builder, restores the bloom of health.

All Druggists sell it. 50c. a Bottle. Six for \$2.50. Made only by Hawker Medicine Co. Ltd., St. John, N. B.

W. E. SEERY,

Merchant Tailor,

Has Just Received a splendid new stock of CLOTHS AND TWEEDS, COMPRISING Fall Overcoating, Suitings, and Trouserings,

Which he is prepared to MAKE UP in the LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES AT MODERATE PRICES.

W. E. SEERY, WILMOT'S AVE.

HAVING A Farm, A Garden, A Village Lot, A Home in the City or Village or Country

Or Expecting to Have One, ... IT WILL ... PAY YOU WELL.

To secure the valuable Help, the Best Information, the Thousands of Plans, Practical, Useful Hints and Suggestions given in the

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

All prepared by thoroughly Experienced, Intelligent men, who know well what they talk and write about.

Nine Hundred Engravings in each volume, being clearly the understanding, a great variety of Labor Saving, Labor-Helping Plans and Contrivances, Illustrations of Animals, Plants, Buildings, etc. which help and convenience them. It is of great value for Old and Young, Farmers, Planting, Pictures for Old and Young, etc., etc.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE for anyone to connect these many hints and suggestions, each one of which, is worth many times the small cost of this Journal for a whole year, only \$7.50, postpaid. Sample Copy Free on Application, Address,

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,

52 and 54 Lafayette Place, New York.

INSTANT CROCKERY MENDER.

Mends Solid as a Rock.

WINTERING CABBAGE.

Cabbage will endure a good deal of freezing without injury, especially if it is not handled when in a frozen condition. Hence, it may be left standing until winter is about to set in. In buying it should not be covered too deep. For family use, a convenient method is to take one or more barrels and dig a hole so that the barrel will be about half buried in the earth. The soil should be heaped up over the barrel as much as possible. The cabbage are trimmed of all outside leaves and packed in the barrels as tightly as possible; the mouth of the barrel is filled with some straw or leaves and covered with a board or some old carpet. The cabbage may be taken out at any time all winter unfrozen and in good condition. If the outside heads are frozen one layer deeper in the frozen tank, and later in the season the frozen ones will be found to have thawed out and to be unharmed. Cabbage to be preserved for marketing in spring may be pulled and laid on top of each side in rows, and a furrow plowed from each side upon the inverted plants. The work may be finished with a shovel. The plants should only have the heads covered, the roots projecting into the air. In this way they will keep perfectly until winter weather.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

JOHN E. SANSON and Robert S. Sanson, of Stanley, in the County of York, Lumber Manufacturers, being business under the name and style of J. E. & R. S. Sanson, have this day assigned their estate and effects to the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of their creditors. The trust deed is on my office, Queen Street, Fredericton, for inspection and signature. By the terms of said deed, persons wishing to participate, must execute the same within ninety days from the date hereof. Fredericton, July 24, 1894.

FRANK I. MORRISON, Trustee of Estate of J. E. & R. S. Sanson

Apple Pears.

Just Received by Rail: 16 BOXES Apple Pears, Improved King, 400 lbs. net, the business right every time, for sale by the dozen.

THE CARRIER'S ADDRESS

TO THE PATRONS OF "THE HERALD."

We sing you a song of the glad New Year, Its mirth and happiness, love and cheer, Good luck to all, and in your joy Please, don't forget the Carrier Boy.

In Canada We're glad to say We've nothing now to fear, At peace and rest, With plenty bread, Does greet the glad New Year With thankful hearts, To do our parts And make our motherland Blost and renowned, A nation crowned, By freedom pure and grand.

"Lord" Aberdeen Who serves the Queen, A visit paid to us— The people wild, From man to child, Did make an awful fuss; Banquets and balls, And great and small Formed into solid lines; The men ablaze, With grand displays, And wit and mirth and wine.

But sadder things, The cable brings; Our true and trusted chief John Thompson, dead; We turn our heads, And spend in tears our grief; And nearer home We sigh and moan For many a vanished face, No more to cheer The coming year, In its old accustomed place.

A generous man Has given land, At the upper end of town, Where we can stray At close of day, And sit in quiet down; And Wilmet Park, Where couples stray, Perpetuates the name Of one grown old, With name enrolled Upon the lists of fame.

And so, good bye, away I fly, But you need never fear, I'll come again through snow and rain To visit you next year.

THE FARMER'S COLUMN.

Something of Interest For the Men Who Till the Soil.

Selected milk cows at the Maine experimental station were fed two rations which differed widely in the amount of protein contained. W. H. Jordan (N. 93) reports that in both the timothy hay was the same and the weights of the grain equal, but in one ration the grain consisted of equal weights of corn meal, gluten and oatmeal, while in the others it was all corn meal. The digestible material furnished was practically the same in both rations, though the proportion of digestible protein was nearly twice as great in the mixed grain ration as in the corn meal ration.

The general appearance of the cows showed less thrift while being fed the corn meal ration, though the body weight did not vary greatly. The nitrogenous ration produced from one-fifth to one-third more milk than the corn meal, and this milk was generally richer in solids by 30 to 40 per cent. The ration fed seemed to have little effect upon the composition of the milk solids.

Throughout the experiment the proportion of fat steadily increased without regard to what the cows were fed, and evidence was furnished in support of the claim that by changing the food of cows, more butter fat will be produced without an accompanying increased production of the other milk solids. Hence the most profitable food for butter production will also be the most profitable for the cheese maker or the milk farmer. The chemical tests did not show any appreciable difference in the butter made from the two rations. Corn meal need the addition of more nitrogenous material to make it a useful food for dairy cows.

THE FARMER'S COLUMN.

Something of Interest For the Men Who Till the Soil.

lies as russets may, if in good order, be placed directly in barrels and not again handled until ripe in March or April. It is best to place other varieties in basket boxes or upon hanging shelves and then not more than five or six deep, so that they may be looked over occasionally and the damaged or decayed ones removed.

If the cellar is naturally dry, causing the fruit to shrivel, then place near to or directly upon the cellar bottom, where it is, of course, cooler and more moist. However, if damp and liable to cause mold and decay, then remove them as far as possible from the floor, as the dryest atmosphere rises to the ceiling. During the winter if an apple shows the earliest signs of decay remove it and at once use it in any available manner desired.

THE FARMER'S COLUMN.

Something of Interest For the Men Who Till the Soil.

A big toy maker in London received some time back an order from the late Czar of Russia. It is common talk that this homely man was the biggest of all the family who annually gather under the family roof at Fredericton. Few people know, however, how strong was his love for a plaything. He had in his collection some of the prettiest models of ironclads imaginable. One of them cost over \$2,000. There is another in solid silver, and a superb wooden model of a full rigged ship which would be a dream of delight to the doll boy. His last purchase was a model of an Atlantic steamer. It is a great piece of work, the ship being a yard long and perfect in all details. The precise cost of this model was \$1,100.

THE FARMER'S COLUMN.

Something of Interest For the Men Who Till the Soil.

All the toys at the Windsor castle—and they are many—it is said that the Queen is most fond of a beautiful working model of the heavens. This ingenious piece of mechanism shows the whole of our system, with the celestial poles and the sun. There is a tiny model of the moon, which revolves about the earth and all the planets, with their satellites, and are properly represented. For a study of astronomy, and for a right understanding of the celestial globe, there could be nothing finer than this model. It shows our earth turning upon its own axis and moving round the sun. It gives a perfect idea of the relative positions of the primary planets, and it is worked by a clock work arrangement which is the perfection of ingenuity.

THE FARMER'S COLUMN.

Something of Interest For the Men Who Till the Soil.

The Duke of York is yet boyish enough to collect stamps, and has perhaps the best collection owned by any amateur in the kingdom. He has recently spent some hundreds of pounds adding to this, but it is not his only weakness. He has also developed a great taste for sculling about in a toy boat on the lake by the rotunda of Sandringham.

THE FARMER'S COLUMN.

Something of Interest For the Men Who Till the Soil.

In Munich they show you now with a special pride the lake upon which the late King of Bavaria used to be drawn about in a boat towed by swans. Dressed cap-die as Lobengrin, this—in some ways—remarkable man spent many hours of the day apling the knight of the swan, and really deluded himself into the belief that he was a person of heroic virtue. When this vagary wearied him, and the winter days were long and dull, he would get him into the country and these fish through the hills in a sledge of gold, all lit up with electric lamps, and so seriously fashioned that the people who saw it believed that a heavenly apparition had been vouchsafed to them. This impression the madman loved to cherish, and he would always be the hour of midnight for his exercise, and rarely re-

THE FARMER'S COLUMN.

Something of Interest For the Men Who Till the Soil.

turning before 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning.

In Vienna there is a Minister, standing high in the confidence of the Kaiser, Francis Joseph, who devotes the whole of his spare time to a room full of toy trains. Many of these were made in London, and especially so for this eccentric old fellow, who has enough mimic stages to rival those of the real thing, and whenever a new piece is produced at any of the theatres in the city the Minister immediately puts it on one of his little stages, and has a set of characters cut out of paper with which to play it. He works the whole things himself, and being an admirable mimic, he is the source of great amusement to his friends, who know that on every other point he is one of the sanest men in the empire.

THE FARMER'S COLUMN.

Something of Interest For the Men Who Till the Soil.

The German Emperor's toys are almost as numerous as his uniforms. He possesses a beautiful working model of a railway, with engines, cars, points, signals and stations. This he works extensively for the amusement of his children, in reality for his own amusement. He has also purchased for his nursery one of the finest collections of toy soldiers in the world. So well are his toys supplied with the use of machinery, that he can launch the ammunition wagons, tents and fortresses, and the whole of a great room in the palace at Berlin can be covered with them, and all mimic battle fought on a European scale. But perhaps the Emperor's favorite toys are his little steam launches, which he possesses a surprising number. He has recently given an order to a Thames builder to make him a little electric launch which, when finished, will be as pretty as any toy in the kingdom. It is scarce the size of a skiff, yet it is shaped like a regular steamer, and to be so arranged that His Majesty, sitting in the stern, can be his own skipper and steersman.—Cassell's Saturday Journal.

THE FARMER'S COLUMN.

Something of Interest For the Men Who Till the Soil.

A STRONG COMPANY.

It has been generally understood for some time past that some change was being made in the control of the Toronto Empire, and in Saturday's paper announcement was made that a syndicate of wealthy and influential men had secured a controlling interest, with the intention of taking an active part in its publication and management. The syndicate is composed of: W. R. Brock, Esq., of W. R. Brock & Co., President Canadian General Electric Co.; Hon. Senator Sanford, President Sanford Manufacturing Co.; Hon. Sir Frank Smith, Vice-President Dominion Bank; Thos. Long, Esq., President Great Northern Transit Co.; Col. John Davidson, of Davidson & Hay, Vice-President Bank of Commerce; Waring Kennedy, Esq., of Sanson, Kennedy & Co., Mayor of Toronto; H. Cargill, M. P. of Cargill; A. F. Gault, of Gault Bros., Montreal, President Dominion Cotton Mills Co.; D. Morrison, of D. Morrison, Sons & Co., Montreal; R. A. Lucas, of Lucas, Steele & Bristol, Hamilton; Frank J. Phillips, President Cobban Manufacturing Co. and Consolidated Plate Glass Co.; James Murray, Esq., St. Catharines; Frank Turner, C. E., Toronto; H. J. Scott, Q. C., Toronto; D. Creighton, Publisher, Toronto. This is undoubtedly the strongest syndicate ever formed in connection with a paper in Canada. It will be noticed that while all are warm supporters of the Conservative party and policy, the majority are men closely identified with the business interests of the country, and they announce that, while as heartily as ever supporting the Conservative Government, and having a free hand in political matters, it is their intention to make Ontario a business man's as well as a political paper.—Adv.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S WOES.

How Politics and Mercantile Affairs are Run.

Review of the Condition of Affairs in the Ancient Colony, Which Have Culminated in Distress and Ruin.

Newfoundland has just been visited by a wave of commercial disaster, one so extensive in its scope and crushing in its force that its effects will be felt for the next twenty years. Indeed, it is doubtful if like cases in any other part of the world ever produced such ruinous results, for it is only in small isolated countries like this, devoid of the opportunities, if it had the will, to accomplish any substantial recuperation, that a financial cyclone has power to work its full consequences. The blow fell on Monday morning, December 10. It was almost totally unexpected. The only two banks doing business in the island failed, five of the largest fish-handling firms went down with them, the whole trade of the city was paralyzed, and the whole people of the colony reduced to seemingly hopeless beggary. Scarcely a gleam of light yet shows through the gloom, and though some prospects remain of the banks paying a dividend on its notes when its assets are realized, still this is comparatively poor satisfaction for the hungry thousands who see a cold, cheerless winter before them, without any prospect of employment, and who do not possess a dollar in the world. The causes of this collapse are not alone commercial; they are largely political, and the elements of racial and class wars also combine to make up the

NEWFOUNDLAND'S WOES.

How Politics and Mercantile Affairs are Run.

Review of the Condition of Affairs in the Ancient Colony, Which Have Culminated in Distress and Ruin.

Beginning of the Trouble.

Far back in the past, 200 years ago, the merchant adventurers of the west of England, hearing of the treasures of fish that swarmed around "the new island," laid the foundations of the edifice that crumbled into atoms on black Monday. They fitted out vessels for the fishery and supplied the crews with all things needful, taking the produce of the voyage on the return to repay themselves for the venture. They threw and made fortunes, and their successors followed in their footsteps. Gradually the centre of the trade shifted to the island itself. The fishermen settled there by degree, the coast became populated, and the enterprising merchants established branch houses there, sending over young men to manage them, who, when they acquired a fortune, retired to the "Old Country" to spend their declining years comfortably, being succeeded in their turn by still younger generations. During all this time they never lost their hold on the fisheries. And so the system continued, with but slight improvements, down to the present day. The merchant, having the capital, embarked it in the fishery. The fishermen came to him in the spring obtaining supplies of food, salt for curing the fish, appliances for catching it, schooners and equipment, and in exchange for the fish grounds to start a harvest from the ocean. Returning in the autumn; they turned over their catch to the merchant, and he, after paying himself, squared accounts. The merchant, being it is said in favor, took all the risks of the voyage. He often advanced money to the fishermen, and as some of his "dealers"—as the fishermen are termed—were unsuccessful, he charged all a liberal advance on cash prices to recoup himself.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S WOES.

How Politics and Mercantile Affairs are Run.

Review of the Condition of Affairs in the Ancient Colony, Which Have Culminated in Distress and Ruin.

For His Outlay and Risk.

Half a century ago he added from 50 to 150 per cent. At present, owing to competition of middlemen, new firms, progressive ideas of the people, etc., these figures are reduced to about one-third. Then a few good years of fishery sufficed to enable a merchant to retire with thousands; now a couple of bad ones make him a public defaulter. But all through this long series of years the relations between merchant and fishermen—domination on the one side, dependence on the other—were preserved. The fisherman, once in the merchant's power, was never able to get out of it. Did he have a successful year, his credit balance was carried on to meet a possible bad one. Was he unfortunate this season, the merchant generously allowed him another year's supplies, increased the percentage of charges thereon, and when the unfortunate fisherman was so involved that the prospect of his repaying was questionable, the merchant seized his vessel and fishing establishment, and turned him adrift on the world penniless.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S WOES.

How Politics and Mercantile Affairs are Run.

Review of the Condition of Affairs in the Ancient Colony, Which Have Culminated in Distress and Ruin.

For His Outlay and Risk.

In 1861 England granted Newfoundland responsible government and home rule. This right, long battled for in St. John's, the capital of the island, where education has obtained a footing, and the establishment of various trades had emancipated a part of the people from mercantile control, speedily became a most potent weapon in the hands of the holy party masters. Voting was done openly; it was known to all whom every man voted for, and therefore the mercantile candidates was invariably elected. Pocket boroughs were thus created, controlled by particular firms, who returned their men as easily as did the estates nobles of England a little earlier in the century. Only six years ago was public sentiment educated enough to

NEWFOUNDLAND'S WOES.

How Politics and Mercantile Affairs are Run.

Review of the Condition of Affairs in the Ancient Colony, Which Have Culminated in Distress and Ruin.

For His Outlay and Risk.

Secret voting was established and the people were given a silent and deadly weapon. They used it as might be expected. For the first time in their lives they were the equals of the merchants. At the polls they voted down the mercantile candidates wherever they found them. Out of the thirty-six seats the merchants only gained seven; their opponents, led by Sir William Whiteway, having the remaining twenty-nine.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S WOES.

How Politics and Mercantile Affairs are Run.

Review of the Condition of Affairs in the Ancient Colony, Which Have Culminated in Distress and Ruin.

For His Outlay and Risk.

This leader was pledged to a policy of progress and development of the internal resources, and incidentally to giving every man unlimited labor at \$1.25 per day, a heavenly prospect to one who had labored for years at a daily wage of 50 to 60 cents. Needless to say, the \$1.25 per day was never obtained—although the promise of it proved a successful election ticket. No purpose was served when the contract was won. During a previous accidental lease of power Whiteway had inaugurated this progressive policy by arranging for the construction of a railway to Havre de Grace, the second city, distant eighty-three miles. The contract was given to an enterprising Yankee who built a few miles, swindled the shareholders, fled the colony, and then decamped, leaving as a legacy an unfinished road, an interminable lawsuit, and a damage claim for her commercial and political disaster.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S WOES.

How Politics and Mercantile Affairs are Run.

Review of the Condition of Affairs in the Ancient Colony, Which Have Culminated in Distress and Ruin.

For His Outlay and Risk.

For her commercial and political disaster appeared by the reversal of Newfoundland's trade to a Crown colony, the giving up of her charter and agreeing to be ruled by a committee of experts from Great Britain. Constitutional government, so it is commonly argued, has proved a failure here. We are unfit to govern ourselves. The merchants, on the one hand, are ruined by the exposure of their criminality with private money; the Whiteways, on the other hand, have been so culpable with public funds. Between them they have ruined the country, impoverished the people, depleted the revenues, increased the taxation, tarnished our honor, imperilled our credit, and left us in a position from which nothing can extricate us but the calm, unbiased, disinterested administration of a commission of experts who are not influenced by the enervating necessities and exigencies of party politics, but will work for the public good and that alone.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S WOES.

How Politics and Mercantile Affairs are Run.

Review of the Condition of Affairs in the Ancient Colony, Which Have Culminated in Distress and Ruin.

For His Outlay and Risk.

Yes, said the old man, I have always found it best to pay cash. I have paid cash for everything I've got but my wife. I got her for nothing, and she's the best thing I ever got.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S WOES.

How Politics and Mercantile Affairs are Run.

Review of the Condition of Affairs in the Ancient Colony, Which Have Culminated in Distress and Ruin.

For His Outlay and Risk.

Several Notes from St. John's.

The merchants tried to negotiate an outstanding loan, but failed, and then the commercial crash came and the credit of the colony went down with the reputation and the business of the merchants themselves. Such is the political phase of the situation. Here is the commercial. For years past, the fisheries have been poor. Competition has been too keen, the French, by their bounty system, under-sold in the foreign markets, the development of people's ideas there disinclines them to continue the condition of servitude, and natural discontent has been begotten. They threw and made fortunes, and their successors followed in their footsteps. Gradually the centre of the trade shifted to the island itself. The fishermen settled there by degree, the coast became populated, and the enterprising merchants established branch houses there, sending over young men to manage them, who, when they acquired a fortune, retired to the "Old Country" to spend their declining years comfortably, being succeeded in their turn by still younger generations. During all this time they never lost their hold on the fisheries. And so the system continued, with but slight improvements, down to the present day. The merchant, having the capital, embarked it in the fishery. The fishermen came to him in the spring obtaining supplies of food, salt for curing the fish, appliances for catching it, schooners and equipment, and in exchange for the fish grounds to start a harvest from the ocean. Returning in the autumn; they turned over their catch to the merchant, and he, after paying himself, squared accounts. The merchant, being it is said in favor, took all the risks of the voyage. He often advanced money to the fishermen, and as some of his "dealers"—as the fishermen are termed—were unsuccessful, he charged all a liberal advance on cash prices to recoup himself.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S WOES.

How Politics and Mercantile Affairs are Run.

Review of the Condition of Affairs in the Ancient Colony, Which Have Culminated in Distress and Ruin.

For His Outlay and Risk.

Several Notes from St. John's.

The merchants tried to negotiate an outstanding loan, but failed, and then the commercial crash came and the credit of the colony went down with the reputation and the business of the merchants themselves. Such is the political phase of the situation. Here is the commercial. For years past, the fisheries have been poor. Competition has been too keen, the French, by their bounty system, under-sold in the foreign markets, the development of people's ideas there disinclines them to continue the condition of servitude, and natural discontent has been begotten. They threw and made fortunes, and their successors followed in their footsteps. Gradually the centre of the trade shifted to the island itself. The fishermen settled there by degree, the coast became populated, and the enterprising merchants established branch houses there, sending over young men to manage them, who, when they acquired a fortune, retired to the "Old Country" to spend their declining years comfortably, being succeeded in their turn by still younger generations. During all this time they never lost their hold on the fisheries. And so the system continued, with but slight improvements, down to the present day. The merchant, having the capital, embarked it in the fishery. The fishermen came to him in the spring obtaining supplies of food, salt for curing the fish, appliances for catching it, schooners and equipment, and in exchange for the fish grounds to start a harvest from the ocean. Returning in the autumn; they turned over their catch to the merchant, and he, after paying himself, squared accounts. The merchant, being it is said in favor, took all the risks of the voyage. He often advanced money to the fishermen, and as some of his "dealers"—as the fishermen are termed—were unsuccessful, he charged all a liberal advance on cash prices to recoup himself.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S WOES.

How Politics and Mercantile Affairs are Run.

Review of the Condition of Affairs in the Ancient Colony, Which Have Culminated in Distress and Ruin.

For His Outlay and Risk.

Several Notes from St. John's.

The merchants tried to negotiate an outstanding loan, but failed, and then the commercial crash came and the credit of the colony went down with the reputation and the business of the merchants themselves. Such is the political phase of the situation. Here is the commercial. For years past, the fisheries have been poor. Competition has been too keen, the French, by their bounty system, under-sold in the foreign markets, the development of people's ideas there disinclines them to continue the condition of servitude, and natural discontent has been begotten. They threw and made fortunes, and their successors followed in their footsteps. Gradually the centre of the trade shifted to the island itself. The fishermen settled there by degree, the coast became populated, and the enterprising merchants established branch houses there, sending over young men to manage them, who, when they acquired a fortune, retired to the "Old Country" to spend their declining years comfortably, being succeeded in their turn by still younger generations. During all this time they never lost their hold on the fisheries. And so the system continued, with but slight improvements, down to the present day. The merchant, having the capital, embarked it in the fishery. The fishermen came to him in the spring obtaining supplies of food, salt for curing the fish, appliances for catching it, schooners and equipment, and in exchange for the fish grounds to start a harvest from the ocean. Returning in the autumn; they turned over their catch to the merchant, and he, after paying himself, squared accounts. The merchant, being it is said in favor, took all the risks of the voyage. He often advanced money to the fishermen, and as some of his "dealers"—as the fishermen are termed—were unsuccessful, he charged all a liberal advance on cash prices to recoup himself.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S WOES.

How Politics and Mercantile Affairs are Run.

Review of the Condition of Affairs in the Ancient Colony, Which Have Culminated in Distress and Ruin.

For His Outlay and Risk.

Several Notes from St. John's.

The merchants tried to negotiate an outstanding loan, but failed, and then the commercial crash came and the credit of the colony went down with the reputation and the business of the merchants themselves. Such is the political phase of the situation. Here is the commercial. For years past, the fisheries have been poor. Competition has been too keen, the French, by their bounty system, under-sold in the foreign markets, the development of people's ideas there disinclines them to continue the condition of servitude, and natural discontent has been begotten. They threw and made fortunes, and their successors followed in their footsteps. Gradually the centre of the trade shifted to the island itself. The fishermen settled there by degree, the coast became populated, and the enterprising merchants established branch houses there, sending over young men to manage them, who, when they acquired a fortune, retired to the "Old Country" to spend their declining years comfortably, being succeeded in their turn by still younger generations. During all this time they never lost their hold on the fisheries. And so the system continued, with but slight improvements, down to the present day. The merchant, having the capital, embarked it in the fishery. The fishermen came to him in the spring obtaining supplies of food, salt for curing the fish, appliances for catching it, schooners and equipment, and in exchange for the fish grounds to start a harvest from the ocean. Returning in the autumn; they turned over their catch to the merchant, and he, after paying himself, squared accounts. The merchant, being it is said in favor, took all the risks of the voyage. He often advanced money to the fishermen, and as some of his "dealers"—as the fishermen are termed—were unsuccessful, he charged all a liberal advance on cash prices to recoup himself.