POOR COPY

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SILVER IN GLOUCESTER.

For some time past considerable excitement has existed in reference to the discoveries of rich silver ore in Gloucester County, and at the sale of mines and minerals in Fredericton in August last the large figure that was at once offered for the choice of the first square mile of the mining lands in Gloucester, ($3,450), at once drew attention to the minerals of that County. Previous to that time the Nigado Silver Mining Co. had been formed, and since then the Gloucester Silver Mining Co. has been organized and active explorations have been made, samples of the ore assayed proving to be very rich.

Since the first discovery of silver ore in Gloucester County there has been no doubt whatever as to the richness of the ore, but there was a doubt as to whether it existed in quantities sufficient to pay for working the veins discovered. Shafts were sunk and the veins explored to quite a distance, but still the workmen failed to find larger veins than those originally discovered. Quite recently an important discovery of ore has been made on Elm Tree River, which is about nine miles North of the Nigadoo and Gloucester Companies properties, and about twenty miles from Bathurst. The President of the Gloucester, R. R. Call, Esq., with other gentlemen proceeded to make an examination of the discovery. Elm Tree River empties into the Bay Chaleur, and where the ore was discovered is about three and a half miles from the line of the Intercolonial Railway. The strata of the rock runs north sixty degrees east, and the vein north forty five degrees west. The surface of the vein is on the north bank of the river, is nine feet wide and extends both up and down river for quite a distance. It crops out on the surface and rich specimens were chipped off with an hammer and brought to town. The vein dips north about fifteen degrees. All the old veins explored dipped more or less to the south. The vein is a crystallized quartz, and the walls and rocks of the surrounding country are old slate.

The right of locating the property was owned by six gentlemen—Messrs. Sam'l Adams, of Leadville, Colorado, John J. Adams, New York, R. R. Call, Newcastle, W. A. Hickson, Chatham, Wm. Muirhead, jr., and John Sadler, Chatham. Messrs. John & Robert Ellis of Bathurst, the discoverers, have now an interest in it.

Samples of the ore have been sent to the United States for assay, and the result of one lot of five hundred pounds is a yield of over one hundred dollars per ton, some samples yielding at the rate of from $175 to $200 per ton.

These gentlemen hold the right of locating two square miles in Gloucester and also two square miles in the adjoining county of Restigouche.

Mining matters in Gloucester have a decided upward tendency.

It does appear that notwithstanding the report of the professional gentlemen who have from time to time explored the Northern section of the Province, in some sections at least there are rich mineral deposits, which will yet prove mines of wealth to the fortunate possessors of the treasure-hidden locations, and which will at the same time, be the means of attracting the attention of gentlemen interested in mining operations in the neighboring Republic, which will undoubtedly lead to a more thorough exploration of a section of country which until very recently has been looked upon as possessing but little mineral wealth. We hope the operations now going on may prove highly remunerative to all who are in any way interested in them.

Lumber Shipments.

PORT OF CARAQUET.

The shipments of lumber from the Port of Caraquet during the season of 1881 were all made by Messrs. K. F. Burns & Co., of Bathurst. This firm loaded there 8 vessels of 3,653 tons, carrying 2,930,607 sup. ft. deals, 87,949 s. f. ends, 68,000 s. f. boards, 60,000 s. f. scantling, 110,000 staves, 4 tons birch timber. The Collector, to whom we are indebted for this information, states that with the exception of 40,000 sup. ft. of boards exported to the U. States, the shipments were all made to Gt. Britain.

PORT OF RICHIBUCTO.

Having failed to obtain from the Collector at Richibucto a statement of the lumber shipped from that port (which includes the outports of Buctouche and Cocaigne) during 1881, we condense the information from our Chatham contemporary. The shippers were:—Messrs. Geo. M'Leod, 15 vessels, 5804 tons; Ed. Walker, 6 vessels, 2,369 tons; J. & W. Brait, 6 vessels, 1953 tons; J.B. Wright, 5 do., 1790 tons; J. & F. Jardine, 2 do., 1613 tons; Doherty & Foley, 1 do., 809 tons; Smith & Barnes, 3 do., 1035 tons; B. H. Foley, 1 do., 320 tons; Longworth & Co., 1 do., 330 tons; A. Tait, 2 do., 669 tons; W. M'Nairn, 1 do., 279 tons; G. & J. Robertson, 1 do., 308 tons. Totals—44 vessels, 17,279 tons, 15,541,053 sp. ft. deals, scantling, ends and boards, and 59 tons timber, the latter shipped by Geo. M'Leod, Esq. The shipments last year amounted to 21,372,346 sup. ft. deals, etc., and 355 tons timber.

Christmas Decorations.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, RICHIBUCTO.

The church was tastefully decorated with evergreens and appropriate texts.

The music was of a joyful character, and well rendered by the choir, who had carefully practiced. In the evening about thirty of the sunday school scholars formed the choir, and sang sweetly a number of christmas carols and the usual chants with much taste and expression. The attendance, both morning and evening, was large. In the morning the text was Isaiah ix.,—6, 7. In the evening the Rector addressed the children on the Angel's Song. The most interesting part of the service was the part taken by the children; their sweet singing, the way they repeated the responses, their attention to the address, suggests the hope that this, the first service held for children in St. Mary's, will be followed by many others.

ST. MARY'S, DALHOUSIE.

Decorations somewhat as last year.

Around the Chancel arch is a text, red ground with white letters, "The Dayspring from on high hath visited us." The pillars of the rood-screen are trimmed with evergreens, the facings of the arches being covered with wreaths of fir, which lie along them, while the top of the screen is surmounted with a straight, heavy wreath. The centre of the screen, rising in triangular form, supports a cross in gold (a plain Latin cross.) Upon the sides of this triangular portion are the words, in white letters on red ground—"Emmanuel," "God with us." The lectern carries a white banner decorated with red borders. In the centre of the banner, also in red, is a "Fleur de lis," and near the lower corners, red stars. The slope of the lectern is covered with white wool, upon which is scattered carelessly sprigs of green and some red berries.

The Prayer desk is trimmed at each end and at the base with wreaths of evergreen.

Over the arches of windows of the nave and down their sides are heavy wreaths of fir, and between the windows about the nave, are the words, on white ground with colored letters, "His Name shall be—Wonderful, Counsellor, Mighty God, Everlasting Father, Prince of Peace."

The font is neatly trimmed with evergreen. Two beautiful banners hanging at the east end of the nave, and on either side of the Chancel arch, with a double triangle covered with evergreen beneath the west window, completed the decorations.

Immediately after midnight there was a celebration of the Holy Communion.

Brilliantly lighted, the Sanctuary looked beautiful, not needing any decorations in addition to the Altar Vestments and the ornaments that always are used on festivals.

At the midnight service and at the morning service the congregations were large.

At eleven a. m. Matins was said, followed by Holy Communion. The canticles and the Psalms were chanted. At the opening of the service, a Carol was sung by the scholars of the sunday school.

Hymns from Hymns Ancient and Modern, Nos. 59, 62 and 323, as also the Kyries and the Glorias in the Communion office were sung.

An appropriate sermon was preached by the Incumbent of the Parish, the Rev. E. P. Flewelling. The services were very heartily joined in by those present.

CHRIST CHURCH, CAMPBELLTON.

This pretty little church looked more than usually pretty in its quiet Church decorations.

All the windows are trimmed with wreathing of evergreen, which follow the lines of the arches and the casings at the sides. In both the east and west windows similar wreathing is carried about the gothic jambs and pillars supporting them.

The Sanctuary was made much brighter and more church-like by the Altar-Vestment, the gift of Mrs. Medley, then used for the first time.

The new organ was not completely set up, and there were many regrets that it could not be used at the services. Mr. Church Warden Murray kindly loaned his organ for the occasion.

Service was held at half past six. A large congregation was present and the service was very bright, the congregation joining heartily in the prayers and responses.

The Canticles were sung, as also Hyms 59, 60, and 27, from Hymns A. & M.

The sermon was from the text, "Rejoice and be exceeding glad," and was intended to set forth of what character the seasonable festivities should be.

ST. PETER'S, DERBY.

On entering the Church the eye is insensibly drawn towards the new brussels carpet—for the Chancel—of crimson, figured with black "fleur de lis" and crosses. The Reredos over the Altar is a conspicuous object richly illuminated in colors and gold. It is of a light drab and divided into three arched spaces by dark mahogany colored bands, the spaces between the arches being filled with circles containing quaterfoils of the same. The quaterfoils contain in symbol "Christ Jesus the Lord," and the lateral arches each a star in scarlet and gold and silver. The central space contains the sacred monogram in blue and scarlet, bearing upon its face a large gold cross. The lateral panels bear scrolls in blue and scarlet, charged with "He is our Peace," and "Prince of Peace," respectively in silver letters, the whole being wreathed in moss. The pulpit received more than its usual share of attention, being in addition to its wreaths of moss and hemlock, decorated with a new scarlet banner bearing in the form of a monogram Alpha & Omega, and St. George's cross in dark brown, blue, and gold, the border being of gold scalloped and edged with blue. Two scrolls in brown and red, charged with "Peace on earth" and "Good will to men," in white letters. In cedar on a white ground, around the main body of the building, is the text—"Of the increase of His government and peace, there shall be no end." All the windows and doors, as well as the various pieces of furniture, were wreathed in hemlock and moss, scarlet berries being freely used and appearing to much advantage against the dark green.

TRINITY CHURCH, BLACKVILLE.

This church is decorated with more than usual success and skill. The Holy Table and Sanctuary rail are beautifully wreathed in moss. The pulpit, lectern, prayer desk, and windows and doors are decorated with fir, and several appropriate texts set forth the teaching of the season, viz: "God is Love," over the chancel windows, "Behold thy King cometh," over the arch, and "He is our Peace," over the west door. Two scarlet shields against the east end bear scrolls charged with "God manifest in the flesh."

The Jeannette.

The fascinating interest in Arctic exploration has been suddenly revived by tidings from the shipwrecked crew of the Jeannette. This vessel, chartered by Mr. BENNETT, of the *Herald*, left San Francisco in July, 1879, fully equipped for the voyage. Its commander, Lieut. G. W. DELONG, was an enthusiast in Polar voyaging, and as far back as 1873 had served in the search for the Polaris. He knew well the route by Baffin's bay, and also that by Franz Josef land, north of Nova Zembla; but he preferred to strike out an original line; and passed through Behring Straits to Wrangel land or island. At the time of the Jeannette's departure it was believed that this land stretched right across the Polar sea and joined Greenland. It has since been found that it is only an insignificant island. The vessel was twice heard of *en route*, and then disappeared into the silent realm of the icy north. At first it was supposed that having made Wrangel Island, Captain DELONG had been forced back upon the American coast by ice, and there were reports of shipwrecked men having been seen near the mouth of the Mackenzie river. But here the crew's friends were found to be off the scent.

The first clue was afforded by Lieut. HOOGAARD, who was with the Intrepid NORDENSKJOLD in his north-east passage on the Vega. The walrus hunters had informed him that they saw the bodies of two Europeans on the north Siberian coast. A year and a half after the Jeannette's departure grave apprehensions were felt for her safety. Five expeditions were despatched from the United States, and one undertaken by a private Englishman, Mr. LEIGH SMITH, who undertook to explore Franz Josef land in his yacht. Of the United States vessels, the most important work was done by the Rodgers, whose commander ascertained that Wrangle land was by no means of the importance geographers imagined. This vessel is still there, it being the intention of Lieut. BERRY to continue the search along the coast of East Siberia. By this time he has probably learned the whole facts of the case. The Alliance was sent further north, in the expectation that Capt. DELONG might have coasted along the imaginary Wrangle land over the Pole to Greenland.

All suspense is now set at rest. The Governor of East Siberia has ascertained that the missing vessel was crushed in the ice towards the end of June, some distance north-west of the New Siberia Islands, and that two of the three boats reached the mainland, near the mouth of the Lena. There is every probability that the occupants of No. 2 boat are also safe. The generous hospitality of the Russian authorities is beyond praise, and we may be sure that these gallant men will spend a merry Christmas in dreary North Siberia. Almost simultaneously there comes a hope that Mr. LEIGH SMITH, with his little English yacht-crew, has also been seen, within a few months, by Norwegian whalers.

These latest events in the long record of daring adventure show clearly that no obstacles will long withstand human perseverance. There is no longer the old peril of entire loss in Arctic exploration; the routes, with their advantages and their risks, are now well mapped out, and the time cannot be far distant when the region about the Pole will be fully laid bare to the geographical explorer. It is something, at all events, to know that the hazards of Arctic voyaging are reduced almost to a minimum, and that our generation may reap the fruit of the bootless daring and self-sacrifice of the last two hundred years.—*Mail.*

Paris, December 27.—A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that to arrive at the mouth of the Lena the boats of the shipwrecked Jeannette must have passed between New Siberia and the land of Fadiescœ, which is inhabited only during the summer by nomads who arrive at the close of the winter in sleds drawn by dogs. Further on in her course was L'Ile Petit and the Island of Stolbaab. The distance is about 500 miles from the locality of the shipwreck to the mouth of the Lena. These mouths are situated in the most dreary and desolate part of the confines of Northern Siberia. The whole coast was last visited and described by Lt. P. Angou in 1823. Previous to that, the vast regions, occupying a distance of hundreds of miles along the coast, were explored in 1735, and 1736 by Lt. Proneschischeff, and at their furthest extremities by Lt. Demire Lapleff in 1739. The place where boat No. 1 landed is situated between the graves of Lieutenants Diemty and Lupef. The place where boat No. 3 landed is situated beyond the grave of Lt. Lassinus, who perished in 1736. From this point to Yakubsk the distance is more than 1,000 miles, through a desert country completely desolate of population.

A St. Petersburg despatch states that General Ignatieff has ordered two new expeditions from Yakutsh in search of the shipwrecked crew of the Jeannette, and has directed every available means to be employed to find boat number two. There will be no further news then from the Jeannette party themselves in less than three months, as the telegraph wire does not extend beyond Irkutsk. They will probably be in St. Petersburg by April, and in New York by May.

The Guiteau Trial.

On Friday last Mr. Corkhill gave notice that he had but one more witness to introduce on the part of the Government. In answer to a question, Mr. Scoville, the counsel for the defence, said that all the present week would probably be occupied in sur-rebuttal. Guiteau, on account of his insolence, has been placed in the dock, but still manages to openly insult all who differ with him as to his condition prior to the 2nd of July, and as an English paper puts it, remains master of the situation, trampling Judge, counsel, witnesses and jury under his feet. The London *Telegraph*, in a recent article on "the scandalous trial," shows how it is viewed across the Atlantic. That paper says:—

Upon this side of the Atlantic we have already had a surfeit of Gniteau, and are beginning to regard his trial as an astounding illustration of the inconceivable long-suffering and patience of the American people, and of their inability to manage a State prosecution. President Garfield was shot down on the 2d of July, and died on the 19th of September, and two months are allowed to intervene between the latter date and the commencement of the assassin's trial. When Mr. Percival was shot dead by Bellingham, the assassin was tried, sentenced to death, and hung within a week of his crime. Our fathers satisfied themselves that Bellingham was not so mad as to be unconscious of what he was doing, and rightly concluded that a trial long delayed and long protracted would be little in harmony, under such circumstances, with the public sentiment. If Guiteau had been put upon his trial within a few hours of the death of his distinguished victim, for which the doctors and immediate attendants of the stricken President must long have been prepared, the difficulties now experienced would probably not have arisen. Less than a week, doubtless, would have sufficed to show that no suspicion of insanity ever clung round the unhappy man until it was found convenient to advance it as a plea to exonerate him from the guilt of his monstrous crime. The culprit's bearing at the bar of justice has, indeed, satisfied all who have had patience to follow his profane maunderings that he is intoxicated with self-love, and eaten up with egotistical vanity; and, furthermore, that an opportunity of having his words reported in every American Journal, and even telegraphed to Europe, should no longer be afforded to him. When, we wonder, will our transatlantic kinsfolk grow weary of a trial which has already outraged our common humanity by giving an excuse for the unnecessary production in court of the dead President's perforated vertebra, and of the bullet which caused his death? Is it conceivable that any number of "specialists," or mad-doctors, engaged in closely watching every gesture of the assassin, and in hanging upon his every word, will throw one ray of valuable light upon the question whether he is so insane that his life ought to be spared? In such cases the verdict of mankind at large may more safely be trusted than that of a few jurymen, and undoubtedly the general voice demands that Guiteau should pay the full penalty of his dastardly and inhuman crime. The wretched culprit's bearing and demeanor since his trial commenced serve but to confirm the impression that, if he is spared from death on the presumed ground of his insanity, a great impulse will be given to the unrestrained indulgence of their passions by assassins who will hope to escape punishment on the same plea which had rescued Guiteau from the avenging halter. Probably every great criminal is more or less mad, but the safety of mankind demands that the hand of justice should not be staid for weeks and months in order that hypocrites may have opportunities of feigning insanity, and thus cheating the gallows.

It is stated that Mr. Scoville has got a new card to play which may help him a little in urging the plea of insanity. He has been informed that a medical practitioner in Illinois,—said to be an expert,— who has treated members of the Guiteau family, expresses his belief in the prisoner's insanity. This gentleman will of course be summoned to Washington, but his evidence will scarcely change the almost universal opinion that the assassin is morally and legally responsible for his crime.

It is said that the costs of prosecution, including the witness fees, will be in the vicinity of $200,000.

Prize Winners.

The *Freeman* publishes the following list of numbers which drew prizes in the Grand Lottery in aid of the erection of two Catholic Churches in Bathurst (Town and Village) which took place at Bathurst on the 19th, 20th and 21st inst:—

4529, Farm, T. Birmingham, Halifax.
15013, Brown Mare, Soeur du Sacre Coeur, Bathurst.
3945, Driving Sleigh, James Hayden, Pokemouche.
12038, Silver Mounted Harness, J. P. Ronayne, Montreal.
590, Milch Cow, Mary A. Delaney, Chatham.
7718, Cooking Stove, John Cole, Caraquet.
9313, Chest Tea, James English Nelson.
11855, Silver Watch, Joseph A. Melanson, Bathurst.
11048, Gold Chain, Rev. W. Varrily, Bathurst.
5590, Bronze Eight Day Clock, C. Baldwin, Charlestown, U. S.
1085, History of Canada, Bridget Mead, Boston.
5831, Barrel of Flour, T. Girouard, Quebec.
6252, Sheep No. 1, Charles Dumville, St. John.
8043, Child's Sleigh, Theophilus J. Doucet, Bathurst.
13026, Tea Table, Rev. P. Farrell, Patersville.
3740, String Bells, L. Wallace, Halifax.
1944, Pair Top Boots, Oliver E. Belleveau, Memramcook.
416, Gold Ring, Mrs. Ratican, Nelson.
12987, Twenty Dollars, Mrs. J. B. Richard, St. Louis, Kent Co.
8897, Ten Dollars, Peter Landry, Bathurst.
5923, Five Dollars, D. McKendrick, Campbellton.
1224, Five Dollars, Sister Martina, Halifax.
12589, One Dollar, Henry A. Melanson, Bathurst.
5662, One Dollar, Rev. T. F. Barry, Caraquet.
6331, One Dollar, Emma Canty, Tetagouche.
14584, One Dollar, Samuel Melanson, Bathurst.
8228, One Dollar, Maggie Power, St. Martins.
2030, One Dollar, John King, Douglastown.
14419, One Dollar, Rev. M. Joyce, Jacquet River.
15322, One Dollar, P. Morrison, Bathurst.
1245, One Dollar, M. J. Power, Halifax.
8395, One Dollar, Timothy Roy, Petit Rocher.
7714, Sheep No. 2, Mrs. Thomas Kearney, Bathurst.
6413, Sheep No. 3, Charles Devine, Dipper Harbor.
3766, Framed Oleograph of Leo XIII., Z. Leduc, Montreal.
13896, Picture Immaculate Conception, T. Leahy, jr., Bathurst.
13703, Clock, Wm. Booth, Montreal.
13730, Life and Letters of Lord McAulay, 2 vols., Frank Hebert, Montreal.
1833, Half Hours with Best Authors, 2 vols., Philip Tresnor, New York.
3805, Photographic View of Westminster Abbey, T. Crowley, Boston.
1133, Picture Ecce Homo, Sister Cleophas, Halifax.
7161, Picture Mater Doloroso, Lily McInerny, Nelson.
7387, Picture Italian Scenery, Eushere Sonier, Tracadie.
13583, Chromo Leo XIII, Nicholas McCarthy, Waterford, Ireland.
3902, Chromo Leo XIII., Mr. Currie, Stillwater.
3706, Chromo Leo XIII., Rev. P. Doyle, Summerside.
7583, Chromo Leo XIII, Mrs. Burgess, Grand Falls.
13266, Chromo Leo XIII., Lorge & Co., Montreal.
1342, Picture of Sacred Heart of Our Lord, Mary Walsh, Halifax.
13970, Picture of Sacred Heart of B. V. Mary, Ellen Nolan, Portland, Me.
11327, Picture of Sacred Heart of Our Lord, John J. Young, Tetagouche.
11148, Picture of Sac. Heart of B. V. Mary, Mrs. James Bassett, Balmoral.
11471, Picture of Robert Emmet, James Therriau, Caraquet.
10842, Picture of Father Matthew, Miss Power, Halifax.
101, Picture of Pius IX., Rev. C. Bernard, St. Hyacinthe.
2078, Picture Southern Beauty, J. A. Williston, Bay du Vin.
5545, Picture of Sacred Heart of B. V. Mary, James Fitzpatrick, Napan.
6211, Picture of Sacred Heart of B. V. Mary, Ed. Coote, Cambridgeport.
2513, Picture of Sacred Heart of B. V. Mary, David Kinsman, Halifax.
5668, Arabian Night's Entertainment, Rev. L. H. Pare, St. Laurent.

The World of Art.

Art has a large place and a great influence in the world, and it is an undeniable fact that progressive civilization may be gauged by the degree of attention paid to objects of refined beauty and pure, elevating loveliness. It is not many years since, that good pictures could only be afforded by the very rich, but now all this is changed, and works of art of real merit are within the ready means of all, and few homes there are in which are not to be found evidences of culture in the right direction.

Home should be and can be made the most desirable place for all members of the family, and not least among its attractions can the pictures with which it is adorned be regarded. Those of the rising generation, who are brought up under refined influences, will become our noblest men and women of the future. In no way can the attractiveness of home be increased so cheaply and effectively as by the addition of beautiful pictures. Pictures that but a few years since cost large sums of money may now be purchased for the veriest trifle, and if the least judgment is brought to bear in the selection, works of real merit may be had; or if the purchaser has no taste in such matters, all that is necessary is for him to be sure that he purchases the goods of a reliable house. In this connection it may be proper for us to mention the great Art Publishing firm of Messrs. George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine, who during the last year, have sold over ten millions of pictures. It is believed that they pay more for postage stamps than any other house, not only in this country, but in the world at large. During the year 1879 they paid for postage stamps over eighty-seven thousand dollars. During the year 1880 they paid over one hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars for postage stamps, and last year their postage bill will amount to about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Thus it will be seen that Messrs. Stinson and Co., pay at least the three hundredth part of all the postage collected by the United States government, and it should be remembered that we have nearly fifty thousand post-offices, and ten thousand newspapers. While such great sums are paid for postage, the fact should not be lost sight of that only the smaller packages are sent by mail, all large orders being sent by express or freight.

From the above some idea of the immense business can be formed. Their trade extends all over the civilized world, though of course America comes in for the lion's share. Messrs. Stinson & Co., are not behind the times in properly understanding the great power of the judicious use of printer's ink, and in this connection we wish to state that in less than a dozen years past they have expended for newspaper advertising over three hundred thousand dollars. Enterprise, industry, and good judgment will accomplish great things, and in the success of this great Art Publishing House we have a striking example of that fact, and now they may, we feel sure, fairly claim to stand at the head of the art publishing business in this country.

We have lately received four elegant steel engravings, published by Messrs. Stinson & Co., and a dozen beautiful chromo flower panels; all are fine works of art, and do credit to the publishers. The steel engravings are very large—size of each 30 by 40 inches, The plates were engraved in London by well-known English masters of art, and cost, when they came into the owner's hands in Portland, custom duties paid, some thirty-two thousand dollars. These engravings are of the class that sell in Europe for three guineas per copy, which is over fifteen dollars. To engrave a single plate of this size and description of workmanship, requires the labor of a most skillful artist from one year to two years, and often longer. These elegant engravings are entitled "Choosing the Wedding Gown," "The Prayer for Health," "Tending Goats," and "The Highland Hearth."

It is believed, and generally conceded, that these engravings make up the finest and most elegant set of works of high art ever brought out by American publishers. American homes should be made beautiful by refined works of art, and prices for really good and meritorious pictures are now so low that there can be no excuse for the walls to remain gloomy, unadorned, and cheerless. American homes should be made beautiful, and the tendency of this will be to make more refined and beautiful the lives of all dwellers therein.

Diphtheria and the Schools.

It is well known to all who take the trouble to keep themselves well informed on the subject, that in Nova Scotia and other places that have been afflicted with diphtheria to an alarming extent, the measures adopted to stamp out the disease do not include among them the closing of the schools. Quarantining has been proved to be the most effectual method. Where this is done the closing of the schools is unnecessary, but where it is not enforced there is, when the schools are closed, greater freedom of association between the children of homes unvisited by the scourge with others in whose homes it has made its appearance, and the danger of spreading the disease is thereby greatly increased. The Trustees of Newcastle,—among whom is a gentleman who stands well in the medical profession—had this matter under consideration, and they arrived at the conclusion that no good could possibly result by closing the schools, while on the other hand much harm might be done. The matter assumed a very serious aspect in Nova Scotia until the medical fraternity found it necessary to take the matter in hand. Did they suggest that the schools should be closed? They did not. They drew up a petition to Parliament, asking for the power to deal with diphtheria as with small pox and other infectious diseases, knowing that isolation would be more likely to secure the result aimed at than by closing the schools, and allowing the children more time to associate with each other.

If the Trustees of the Chatham schools are really of the opinion that good will result from closing the schools on account of diphtheria, they will of course continue as they have begun—but if the schools are opened at the close of the holidays we shall take it to mean that better counsels have prevailed, and that they do not endorse the opinions so pettishly expressed by the Grit oracle of Chatham. We shall see.

The Skating Rink.

Work has commenced at the skating rink in Newcastle. The site is a good one, on the low land in rear of the English Church, in the field purchased from Alex. McCullam, Esq., the entrance being from Jane street. A small brook runs through this field. Men were last week at work sinking posts, upon which the structure will be erected.

The skating rink will be eighty-five feet in diameter, sixteen sided, with a dome from the centre of sixteen feet diameter, the summit of the dome being twenty-nine feet from the ground, with a flag-pole from its centre of twenty five feet. This dome will be octagonal in shape, and principally of glass. The main building will have a flat mansard roof, gravelled, posts being 13½ feet. The dressing rooms and entrance in front of main building will be in all 10x30 feet, 10 feet post. The band stand will be situated in the dome, from eight to ten feet from the ground. In the rear of the skating rink will be the curling rink 145x47 feet, 10 feet post, and in the angle between the two rinks will be a room for the curlers 10x12 feet. All around the two rinks there will be a platform of five feet wide, making a promenade of about 200 yards in length.

Mr. James Troy has the contract to put up these buildings and provide all material. The skating rink is to be completed, weather permitting, by the middle of January, the curling rink may or may not be completed this season, but the contractor intends having the contract completed as early as possible.

New Senators.

The following appointments to the Senate are published.

Thomas McKay, ex-M. P., to succeed Senator McLellan;

D. McInnis, M. P., of British Columbia, to succeed Senator Cornwall;

Donald McInnis, of Hamilton, to succeed the late Senator Bull;

Alexander Ogilvie, of Montreal, to succeed the late Senator Penny.

Personal.

During Christmas Week Capt. Babbit and lady, of St. John, paid a visit to their friends in Miramichi.

Mrs. Morrison, of St. Thomas, Exeter, England, (sister of Mrs. Medley, wife of His Lordship the Metropolitan,) died recently.

We understand that Robert T. Clinch, Esq., has received a cable message from Rev. Francis Partridge, who is now in England, which in effect announces that Mr. Partridge will accept the position to which he has been called by St. George's Church, Halifax. The departure of Mr. Partridge will be a very grave loss to the Diocese of Fredericton. He possesses three eminent qualifications for the duties of the ministry. First, ability; second, a knowledge of the necessities and needs of the church in a new country, and lastly, high scholarship, in which we doubt if he had any superior in this Province—at least among the ministers of his own Church. These, added to the earnestness and faithfulness of the devoted minister, have conspicuously marked Mr. Partridge among his fellow Churchmen.

It is stated that Rev. Mr. Pentreath is about to leave Moncton.—*Globe*.

John H. Murray, the well known Circus proprietor, is dead, aged 52.

The Rev. E. P. Flewelling, of Dalhousie, has been ordained a Priest.

J. B. Snowball, Esq., has left for England with the intention of returning some time in February.

The Rev. C. S. Wells and lady, of Campbellton, were in town on Monday, after having spent a week very pleasantly among friends in this quarter. They returned home by the express on Tuesday morning.

Hon. M. Adams left Newcastle on Tuesday morning for a trip over the Grand Southern. R. Marshall, Esq., of St. John, who had been visiting in Chatham and T. F. Gillespie, Esq., accompanied him.

Mr. Harvey Phinney, of Sackville, formerly one of the most esteemed of our townsmen, was in town last week. He is interested in the sale of a new patented soft coal base burner, "The Denmark," an American patent, the right to manufacture being held by Messrs. E. Cogswell & Co., of Sackville. It is handsome in appearance and seems to be better adapted to a country, where soft coal can always be got, than the hard coal base burners. One can be seen in operation at Mr. J. H. Phinney's tinshop in Newcastle, and one in the tinshop of Mr. H. P. Marquis, Chatham.

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY. — The father and mother of Hon. Robert Marshall, of this city, celebrated the fifty-fifth anniversary of their marriage at their residence, Chatham, yesterday. There was a happy meeting of the members of the family, and during the day many friends called and paid their respects to the venerable couple. They are both enjoying good health for their time of life and have every prospect that other anniversaries may yet be recorded for them.—*News.*

We were pleased last week to receive a call from our esteemed friend Adam Ferguson, Esq., of Athol House, Campbellton.

Christmas Remembrances.

The Rev. Thos. Pierce was presented by his friends in the Methodist congregation with a handsome Dressing Case and pair of Kid Mittens.

The Methodist Minister at Tabusintac, the Rev. Mr. Ellis, has been presented by his friends in that locality, with a Sleigh Robe and set of Shaft Bells.

The Rev. E. R. Curry (Baptist) has received from his friends on the River a fine Fur Cap, Shaving Case and other articles.

Mrs. W. C. Anslow, who has for so long a period acted as organist in connection with the Methodist Church, was on Christmas Eve presented by a few of her friends in the congregation with a handsome Silver Cake Basket, and granite ironware teapot, with electro-plated mountings.

The persons whose names are here mentioned, must indeed feel grateful to their friends for these tokens of their esteem and friendship. If there have been similar presentations in other parts of the North, we shall be pleased to be put in possession of the facts.

S. R. Foster & Son's Nail, Tack and Spike Works.

This important industry now employs from 35 to 40 hands, and the factory is kept running constantly throughout the summer and winter on full time. There are 30 machines on the premises, and some 320 kinds of nails and tacks are made. Messrs. Foster and Son's is the only manufactory of the kind this side of Montreal, and it is the third largest in the Dominion. They have recently added a 50dy nail machine for making sheathing nails and spikes. The capacity of this factory for nails is 18,000 kegs per annum, consuming some 900 tons of plate iron, all of which is made at J. Harris & Co's rolling mills on the Straight Shore. Tacks, brads and shoe nails, of almost infinite variety, are made here, and find a ready market all over the Dominion. Messrs. Foster & Son state that trade is improving with them, and all their products are finding ready sale.

Recent Publications.

ST. NICHOLAS for January has been received. It is an excellent number and its table of contents enumerates a long list of interesting reading matter, most of the articles being illustrated. Published by the Century Publishing Company, Union Square, New York, at $3.00 per year.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for December has also been received. Contents—"The Fixed Period; A Few French Novels; The Adventures of a War Correspondent; Decoys and Decoying; The Boers at Home, Jottings from the Transvaal; The Secret of the Stradivarius; Words of Wisdom from Goethe; The Canonisation of Cobden; Index."

The periodicals reprinted by THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO. (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: THE LONDON QUARTERLY, EDINBURGH, WESTMINSTER, AND BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS, AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. Price $4 a year for any one, or only $15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

Boys Lost.

On Thursday, three boys, Berryman Baker, Thos. Matheson, and J. Donovan, went out to the woods back of Ryan's Meadows, some three or four miles from town, for the purpose of shooting rabbits. They wandered away a considerable distance, and as evening drew on came to the conclusion that they were lost—and they were. They did the best possible thing under the circumstances—built a fire, and camped for the night. Two parties went out in search, and one of the parties, on arriving at the Meadows, fired a gun, which was heard by the boys, who answered by firing one of their guns. Two of these in search went off in the direction of the shot, and two remained at the Meadows. They travelled in some two or three miles, firing shots and receiving similar signals in return, and finally came upon the boys about ten p. m., who having no provisions except a half dozen cakes, had cooked a rabbit and demolished it, without any complaints as to the absence of seasoning. The next time they go hunting we advise them to take some provisions with them.

Dalhousie.

A friend kindly sends the following:

On the evening of St. Stephen's day, the teachers and scholars of St. Mary's Church Sunday School were invited to the Rectory. At half past five, twenty-six children sat down to table and enjoyed the good things provided for them by Mrs. Flewelling. Later, the teachers and some friends sat down with the host and hostess to tea. After tea music and games made time pass pleasantly. Before separating, each of the scholars received a small present provided for them by Mr. and Mrs. Flewelling.

At half past eight the little people left for their homes, feeling thoroughly pleased with the evenings entertainment.

New Factory.

The erection of the new works at Mortimer, Kent Co., for the manufacture of the extract of hemlock bark has been going on for some time under the mechanical superintendance of Mr. George Brown of this town. We understand that the carpenters' and blacksmiths' shops and offices were completed before Christmas and the men given a week's holiday. The erection of the main building was to be commenced yesterday, and a large force of men are at work. The works are to be 130 feet long by 76 feet wide, comprising Bark Mill, Leach and Furnace House and Engine Room, and will be in operation next season. Already large quantities of bark is being made ready and will be hauled in as the hauling is favorable. The works are being erected for the Messrs. Miller, the enterprising owners of the Extract Works in Derby.

Week of Prayer.

The first of a series of meetings here in connection with the week of prayer was held in the Methodist church on Monday evening, the service being participated in by the Rev. Thos. Pierce, pastor of the Church, the Rev. E. R. Curry, (Baptist) and the Rev. C. S. Wells, of Campbellton. The second meeting was held in the Baptist church last evening, when the two first named clergymen delivered addresses. This (Wednesday) evening there will be a union service in the Methodist church, commencing at 7.30. It is a matter of deep regret that the Rev. Wm. Aitken is absent from these services, having been detained at Toronto, where he is now slowly recovering from an attack of diphtheria.

Annual School Meeting.

The attention of the ratepayers of Newcastle is called to the notice of the Trustees of Schools, announcing the annual school meeting, which takes place a week from to-morrow, in the Temperance Hall, at 10 a. m. As there is to be a reorganization of the teaching staff, a matter which will come up for consideration, we hope to see a good attendance on the occasion.

The Smelt Trade.

The majority of our fish shippers will be heavy losers by the recent mild weather, which extended to New York, where the weather was warm and summer-like. The dealers in that city had large stocks of smelts on hand, and when the change came they had to sell off at any price, the sales going down as low as a cent and a half in some instances. This is indeed bad news for all engaged in the business.

Wanted.

As will be seen by advertisement from the Secretary of School Trustees, janitors are required for four of the Schools in the District. Tenders are receivable until Monday next, the 9th inst.

☞ Remember the Davidson Auction on Thursday, 12th inst.

General Brevities.

Four engineers on the Mexican Central Railway, were killed by Apaches on the 26th ult.

The School of Military Instruction for the Maritime Provinces open at St. John to-day.

The Dominion Parliament is summoned to meet for the despatch of business on the 9th of February.

The N. Y. *Herald* prints a list of nearly a thousand names of lives lost at the Vienna theatre fire. No Americans appear among them.

The iron foundry of Messrs. Caffrey & Nelson, New Glasgow, was totally destroyed by fire on Christmas Day. The loss is estimated at $13,000. Insurance, $6,000. The firm will immediately rebuild.

The new steamer for the International S. S. Co.,—the "State of Maine,"—has been towed from Bath to Portland Maine, where her machinery will be placed in position. She will be ready about the 1st of May next.

The Temperance Colonization Society have made application to the Government for two million acres of land in the North-West for the establishment of a temperance colony. The Rev. Dr. Potts and the Rev. Dr. Sutherland are interested in the scheme.

The Reformed Episcopal Church has been in existence eight years, beginning with nine clergymen, including Bishop Cummins, and 20 laymen. It now has 110 clergymen and about 7,000 communicants. It has church property valued at $915,000, exclusive of encumbrances.

Troop & Son, on behalf of the owners of the Low Wood, Messrs. Isaac Burpee, John Tucker and other friends, presented Mrs. Frederick James on Christmas Day with a purse of $350, because of the bravery and heroism displayed by her son, who lost his life while endeavoring to save the crew of the Bend Or.

A new Presbyterian church is approaching completion at Portage la Prairie, Manitoba. It is a frame building 70 feet long by 40 wide, with a basement under the whole. The height of the ceiling in the auditory room is 26 feet. The sitting capacity is calculated for 650 persons. The entire building will be warmed with hot air.

Married.

At the Manse, Kingston, Kent County, on Tuesday the 13th inst., by the Rev. M.