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LA NEIGE.

We have no doubt but that the readers of the HERALD will be much pleased to learn that we have received the manuscript of an original story, with the above heading written expressly for the HERALD by Mrs. Beatrice McGowan, the first instalment of which will be given next week.

Weekly Herald.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 18.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

New York has a city debt of $123,450,775.42.

A telephone may now be made with a piece of common thread.

Lieutenant Patrick MacMahon, son of President MacMahon, is about to pay a visit to Ireland.

The Assembly has been dissolved, and the writs are made returnable in the latter part of June.

The Lieutenant Governor has proclaimed Friday, 24th May, the Queen's birth-day, a public holiday.

Batteries, gun-boats, drill volunteers, etc., are the topics of the hour, also the Martial Jones, Minister of the Militia.

The House Committee on Education and labor has agreed to a tax of $100 on each Chinese immigrant to the United States.

Irish regiments are being withdrawn from Ireland, and those composed of Englishmen are taking their places. So it is rumored.

It is gratifying to note that the Portland Police Court had very little business to transact this week. The report from Tuesday until Friday being *nil*.

Gen. O'Neil who, it was said, was to lead the Fenians in alliance with Russia against Canada, has been dead for a considerable number of months. How is that?

We would call the attention of the Portland Town Council to the dangerous state of the railing on the Black Spring Road. If it is not repaired immediately serious accidents may be looked for.

P. A. Landry, Esq., Warden of the County of Westmoreland, will be a candidate for the representation of that County in the Assembly. Mr. Landry's election, under present circumstances, is certain. It is said that Mr. E. J. Smith will not offer again.

Mr. Gladstone has written to the Secretary of the Irish Closing Association that the progress of the Irish Sunday-closing Bill involves many consideration of the utmost importance, which establish a claim on the support of the prudent and impartial men on the English side.

The next meeting of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of New Brunswick will be held in Woodstock, Carleton Co., in June or July. The different Temperance Societies of the Province should be well represented at the Convention. It is possible that delegates may also be present from the Catholic T. A. Union of Prince Edward Island.

The *Westminister Gazette* of April 20th, quotes from *John Bull* a statement to the effect that over one hundred members of the congregation of St. Bartholomew's Church, Brighton, had joined the Catholic Church during the previous fortnight. They had followed the example set them by two of the curates of that Church, Messrs. Greene and Fletcher, a short time before.

Speaking of the murder of Lord Leitrim, in the City Hall, Glasgow, Mr. O'Donnell, M. P., said it was quite possible that he had fallen not by any of the residents of Donegal, but by the sons of those whom Lord Leitrim had sent to an early grave, or whom he had consigned to sorrow and shame in the early years of his landlordism. He mentioned that there were circumstances to show that the killing was done by some one from America, and that it was unfair to charge the assassination on the peasantry of Donegal.

It is evident that the inner features of Quebec politics are not fully understood outside of that province. We notice, for example, that Mr. Joly is receiving an ovation in some of the most Catholic districts in Quebec. The joy and enthusiasm with which this Protestant leader is received by the French of Quebec seems to show that there is more independence of thought among the people than was generally believed. The French papers note the facts with satisfaction, and the English papers express gratification on another account.—*Telegraph.*

Our contemporary has evidently misunderstood the Catholic elections of Quebec [illegible] rather late in the day to [illegible] to the bi[illegible] shown that [illegible] country [illegible]

"You m[illegible]

that looks first to a man's religious belief and afterwards to his qualifications for office. For years a Catholic constituency has returned Mr. Joly, a Hugenot, but withal, a gentlemen of ability, liberality and honor. In doing so the Catholics of Quebec did not imagine that they were doing something which many Protestant constitutencies persistently refuse to do. Although the Roman Catholics of St. John City and County form a powerful minority, we await the result of the coming election with much anxiety.

Kearney, the International agent, whose speech was recently noticed in these columns, appears not to have been entirely satisfied with the result. He had the boldness to call on Archbishop Almeny to request him to pay attention to Church matters and them alone, leaving the great living issues of the day to be dealt with by Kearney and his friends. In answer to Kearney's expostulation, the Archbishop is reported in the San Francisco *News Letter* to have made the following capital little speech:

"Mr. Kearney, I understand that you wish me to mind my own business. Very good; perhaps you know what my business is better than I do. But Mr. Kearney, there is only one gentleman who is at present authorized to show me how to mind my business, and that is the Pope of Rome. Perhaps, Mr. Kearney, if you will write to him, he will transfer that power to you. And now let me tell you a little story, Mr. Kearney. I have lived here a great many years, and I know the temper of the people of California pretty well; and a long time ago, before you had come to America, I went to bed one night leaving everything going on in the city as usual. Well, Mr. Kearney, after a comfortable night's rest, I arose and looked out of the window, and there in the street was a poor fellow hanging by his neck, quite dead, suspended from a lamp-post. He was a poor fellow who did not know how to mind his own business, Mr. Kearney, and that was all. You mind your business well, Mr. Kearney, and I will mind mine. Good morning." Exit deputation.

How the face and mien of the reigning Pope, Leo XIII., impresses the beholder who sees him, even in a picture, we can gather from the following, taken from the columns of a non-Catholic journal:—

It is no exaggeration to say that Pecci's head is by far the most impressive in this gallery. There are sterner heads, heads more severely intellectual, or austerely grand or cast perhaps in finer diplomatic mould, but for supreme kindness and benevolence, and a certain beaming gentle grace, no face in the gallery of cardinals can approach it.

A FINE FACE AND HEAD.

Like that of Pio Nono, it is a countenance that wins at once and finds immediately the way to the scrutinizer's heart. At the same time it is stronger in its intellectual quality than was that of the dead Pope, and particularly conspicious in the manifestation of sound sense and clear judgment.

The new Pope is evidently a tall man, rather spare in build, but, nevertheless, of strong, wiry physique. His presence is most commanding. His head is very large and thoroughly Italian. It differs from the good-natured roundness of Pio Nono's by its greater length and the sharper outlines which it reaches toward the chin. The forehead is massive, high and rather straight, and is especially striking from the great width, indicative of intellectual strength. The thin hair that streaks it is evidently of silver hue. The eyebrows are dark and heavy, and of perfect arch, and the eyes are singularly mild and soft, and, at the same time, penetrating and searching. The large well-defined nose is characteristic in shape, but with wide nostrils, that are credited by physiognomists with leonine qualities. The mouth is large and eloquent of benevolence, and the head now slants down sharply to a chin clearly chiseled to express much decision of character. The face is quite as striking in its way as the late Pope's but the pre-eminent characteristics would seem to be benevolence, open-heartedness, judgment and strength of character. The severe expression in the faces of some of the other cardinals in this volume, like that of Hohenlohe, for instance, is altogether missing. There is also a pleasing absence in this facial guide to character of anything like narrowness, bigotry or fanaticism, but the harmonious and happy effect of the whole bespeaks the moderation of a serene mind that is evidently not to be swayed by passion but only by calm and safe reasoning.

IN CARDINAL'S ROBES.

In the present likeness Pecci wears the cardinal's mozetta, showing under his left arm the sleeves of the surplice underneath and the pectoral cross. On his right hand he wears the archiepiscopal ring, and in the left hand he gracefully holds a scroll. The hands are of full size and rather fleshy.

HIS HANDWRITING.

Underneath the photograph and at the end of the volume the Holy Father's autograph may be scanned by those believing in the significance of chirography. In any case his handwriting would be peculiar enough to excite interest even if it were not that of the Pope. It is exceedingly small and of very careful, laborious construction, as though each of the infinitesimal characters were formed with the most painstaking care. In its airy delicacy it resembles a lady's hand, but the mosaic elaboration of every stroke has something highly scholastic about it. Under his diminutive signature the Pope leaves half an inch of vacant space, and then completes it by five dashes growing successively smaller and smaller.

A Padua publisher is to send to the Exhibition an edition of Dante scarcely larger than the thumbnail, and intended for a watch chain appendage. The letters are so small as to resemble grains of sand, and fact, of course, can decipher them with a magnifying glass. It being impossible to distribute the copies after the edition had been worked off, it was determined to the foundry. This Dante in a nutshell will be bound in red velvet, with silver clasps.

THE SHEDIAC HORROR.

One the most remarkable murders of modern times is now being investigated at Shediac. On the night of 12th and 13th of Oct. last, Timothy McCarthy, a liquor dealer of Moncton, was seen for the last time in Shediac. From that time until last Saturday afternoon, when the body of the unfortunate man was found floating in the Scadouc river by Damien LeBlanc and Philippe Voutour, no one could say positively that Timothy McCarthy was living or dead. The finding of the body has set at rest the theories of those who, perhaps, until that occurred were under the impression that McCarthy had, for a variety of reasons, which they very plausibly stated as all-sufficient to account for his absence, left his home, his family and a large amount of money and property to seek abroad that peace which they claim, was denied him in the bosom of his family. These thearists must now feel that they have been completely stultified by the appearance of the body floating in the waters of the Scadouc only a short distance from the place where the girl Annie Parker, the principal witness against the Osborne family, stated in her evidence at the former investigation it might be looked for. It appears that the same parties who were so greatly in favor of the theory that McCarthy had left the Province of his own free-will, until the finding of the body occurred, are now as persistent in setting up a new theory to account for the appearance of the murdered man's remains. It is darkly hinted that McCarthy was drowned, that no blow was struck in the bar-room of the Osborne's or any other place in Shediac on the fatal night of Oct. 12th, but that the unfortunate man wandered to the R. R. Bridge and fell into the river. Or it may be according to the theorists aforesaid, that the girl Parker was the real culprit herself, that she may have thrown McCarthy from the Bridge into the river, while he was under the influence of intoxicating liquors. But, unfortunately for the theorists, certain hard facts already positively made known, go to show that this theory like all the others so industriously set up, must in the end be also abandoned. While the whole facts in the case must be waited for with patience until the investigation and the trial that will follow at the Circuit Court in July take place, it may not be out of place to call the attention of our readers to a case that is destined to become memorable in the annals of crime. The girl Parker, it will be remembered, swore positively that the watch, money and coat were taken from the body of the murdered man after the fatal blow was struck by Harry Osborne. When the body appeared in the Scadouc it was found covered in part with the coat that the witness said was taken from it by the Osbornes. A watch was also found. Money, was discovered, a very considerable sum, too, on the remains identified as those of McCarthy. A rope similar to that which the Parker girl swore was attached to the stone used to sink the body, is said to have been found a fortnight ago or more, near the place where the body was discovered. It is to be hoped that this rope has been preserved as it may form a very important and necessary link in the chain of evidence that will now surely formed. While there are some things in the former testimony of Annie Parker which the finding of the body clothed as it was, would appear to flatly contradict, there are others which are fully confirmed by this latest phase of the Moncton mystery. From all that has yet transpired it may be looked upon as certain that many strong developments may be looked forward to in the course of the next week and at the trial in July. Public opinion seems to be much divided as to the guilt or innocence of the Osbornes, many believing that they will be found innocent and the Parker girl will be forced to admit that she has been all along shielding the really guilty. New testimony may be brought forward to clear up an affair that has been rendered even more mysterious by the finding of the body and the contradiction that it has given rise to. Before the end has been reached many things that now appear mysterious and strange will, doubtless, be made plain and intelligent by the law-officers of the Crown, who are manifesting the utmost ardor in looking to the interests of all concerned in the case. We may add a word here on the importance of the mission of the press. Had it not been for the intelligence and enterprise displayed by our contemporary the Moncton *Times* one of the most mysterious murders that has ever occured in this or any other country would in all probability have been allowed to go unpunished. The efforts of the *Times*, when it stood almost alone in the opinion that McCarthy was murdered, are worthy of great praise.

Language of the Hair.

All our features have their language—eyes, nose and mouth. And now some one discovers that even the hair has its own suggestions.

Straight, lanky, string looking hair indicates weakness and cowardice.

Curly hair denotes a quick temper.

Frizzy hair sat on one's head as if each individual hair was ready to fight its neighbor, denotes coarseness.

Black hair denotes persistent resolution in accomplishing an object—also a strong predisposition to revenge wrong and insults, real or fancied.

Brown hair denotes fondness for life, friendly disposition, ambition, earnestness of purpose, capacity for business, reliability in friendship in proportion as the hair is fine.

Very fine hair indicates an even disposition, readiness to forgive, with a desire to add to the happiness of others.

Persons with fine light brown or auburn hair, inclined to curl or frizz, are quick tempered, and are given to resentment and revenge.

Light brown hair, inclined to redness, with a freckled skin, is a certain indication of deceit, treachery, and disposition to do something mean by a friend who can no longer be used to advantage.

All of which may be news to fortune tellers.

MR. MARSHALL'S FIGURES.

It will be remembered that Mr. R. Marshall, the representative of the City in the late Assembly brought up the question of taxation in the House, when his Bill relating to the County School Fund was under discussion. During the course of the debate Mr. Marshall submitted an extract of the apportionment of the Saint John County School Fund, term by term, from 30th April, 1874, to 30th October, 1877, inclusive, for Parish, Town and City. This document was official, as it had been furnished by the head of the Educational Department of the Province. This paper gives full details of the school fund for each year, from 1874 till 30th April, 1877, inclusive. The whole amount collected during the four years, ending 31st October, 1877, was $69,039,96, of which amount the city of Saint John received as follows:—

Year ending 31st Oct., '74, - -	$9.135.76
" " " " '75, - -	8,818.68
" " " " '76, - -	8,199.88
" " " " '77, - -	7,950.01
	$34,104.33
Add 10 per cent as provided in the Schools bill, - - -	3,410.43
	$37,514.75
Of the $69,039.96 the City of Saint John paid 74 per cent. or, - - -	$51,089.56
And was therefore taxed in the four years, in excess of the amount received, - -	$13,574,80
Being an average for each year of - - - -	$3,393,00

In his argument Mr. Marshall held that for the year ending 31st October, 1877, the rate-payers of the City of St. John, has paid in excess of the amount received by the respective schools in the city, $3,222.05, while the average for the four years, calculated from the figures of the statement to which he had referred, from the Education office, dated 13th March, '78 was $3,393.70. Mr. Marshall also pointed out that the City and County of St. John enjoyed the altogether exceptional position of having distinct local autonomy for the City of Saint John, the Town of Portland, and the Parish of Simonds, St. Martins, Lancaster and Musquash, through the Common Council of St. John, the Town Council of Portland and the Municipality of St. John.

Mr. Marshall then went on to show that the whole population of the county of St. John, exclusive of the city, was 23,315, and this population at the rate of fifteen cents per head would yield the sum of $34,497.87. He thought the taxpayers of the city and county of St. John would feel pleased if the Legislature considered this matter favorably, as they could not help but feel chagrined at the result of a system of taxation that had in four years taken $13,574.80 from the rate-payers of the city, for the county school fund, more than the amount received from the fund by the schools within the city limits. From what he had said, it appeared that each of the inhabitants of the city of St. John paid fifteen cents per head towards the maintainence of the schools of the comparatively wealthy corporations and parishes outside the city. Our readers will see by the foregoing abstract of Mr. Marshall's statement that the ground was well taken, and that the working of the system of taxation now followed here, places the city in an unfavorable position, as compared with the other corporate bodies interested. During the debate ex-Attorney General King admitted that Mr. Marshall had certainly maintained his position, and no doubt his figures were correct, and that he showed how the city paid out more for school purposes than was received in return. The Hon. Mr. King argued that in the end the matter would right itself as Mr. Marshall's figures went to show that every succeeding year, as the schools outside the city became better organized the amount received by them from the city grew less He remarked that he was hardly prepared to hear that the Debenture liability of the city was about $2,300,000, and that the debt of Portland and the outside parishes was so small. This city debt would be large even for a province, and the figures would certainly have the effect of causing the rate-payers to reflect that the debt was a grave responsibility, and it would be well to go no further in that direction. Hon. Mr. King intimated that Mr. Marshall could hardly expect his bill to pass, as its principle was one that would have a disintegrating effect upon the Law. We hope the Hon. Mr. King did not mean by this that even an injustice would be permitted rather than amend the law, which he acknowledged was like other laws, not perfect. As Mr. Marshall remarked it was not fair to tell a city rising from her ashes, that because she showed an undaunted spirit she should not ask relief from a manifest injustice inflicted on her by the School Law.

THE LATE WM. J. CRIMMEN, D. C. L.

The death of Mr. Wm. J. Crimmen, D. C. L., to which we referred briefly last week, was the occasion for a genuine manifestation of the esteem in which the lamented deceased was held by all with whom he came in contact. In Montreal, where Mr. Crimmen had resided for some time, those who were in a position to judge of his general worth were prompt in placing upon record their estimation of their really talented and extraordinarily gifted friend and companion. The law students of Montreal, the member of St. Michael's T. A. B. Society Chatham, passed resolutions appropriate to the occasion. We have much pleasure in inserting in the HERALD the following expression of the grief of the professors of St. Patrick's Academy, Montreal, on the death of their confrere and friend. Mr. T.J. Anderson, mentioned in the resolutions formerly resided in St. John.

At a meeting of the Professors of St. Patrick's Academy, Montreal, held on the 8th instant, anent the accidental death of Wm. J. Crimmen, who is said to have fallen through the G. T. R. iron bridge on the canal, Prof. McKay, Principal of the Academy, was called to the chair, and the following resolutions passed:—

Moved by J, T. Anderson seconded by Octave Pelletire, and resolved,—"That the Principal and Professors of St. Patrick's Academy have heard with the deepest regret of the mysterious death of their late associate and fellow-teacher, W. J. Crimmen, and deplore with unfeigned sorrow his untimely end."

Moved by J. J. Kelly, seconded by Chas. Smith, and resolved,—"That his fellow-teachers, as a mark of respect and sympathy, attend in a body and accompany as mourners the funeral cortege of their lamented friend, which takes place this evening at half-past seven, from the Hotel Dieu to the Bonaventure Depot."

Moved by A. Keegan, seconded by P. J. Fitzpatrck, and resolved,—"That his fellow-professors tender to the widowed mother and family of the deceased their deepest sympathy and condolence in their sad and melancholy bereavement."

Moved by P. E Poupart and unanimous-seconded, and resolved,—"That a copy of these resolutions be inserted in the city and New Brunswick papers, and also transmitted by the Secretary of this meeting to the family of the deceased."

The body reached Chatham, on Thursday week. At the Chatham Junction it was met by numerous friends of the family and some of the principal citizens of the town. On Friday morning a solemn High Mass of requiem was celebrated by his Lordship Bishop Rogers, assisted by Rev. Thos. Bannon, as Deacon, and Rev. Michael Joyce, as Sub-Deacon. The choir on the occasion was composed of pupils of St. Michael's College, of which Mr. Crimmen was formerly a student. Bishop Rogers briefly and feelingly addressed the congregation, giving an account of the last moments of the lamented deceased. The interment took place at St. Michael's Cemetry, on Friday afternoon. The legal and medical professions were well represented. The pall-bearers were R. F. Quigley, Esq., St. John, Simon Nealis, jr., Richard Adams, Thomas Harrington, James Townley and R. A. Lawlor. Rt. Rev. Dr. Rogers, assisted by Rev. Messrs. Bannon and Joyce performed the services at the grave. Seldom has a man so young in years died in New Brunswick leaving behind him a reputation and a name so distinguished as that of the brilliant, eloquent, learned friend, whose early death so many deplore.

GENERAL NEWS.

The wife of John Bright died of Apoplexy on Monday.

600 persons were killed by a recent earthquake in Venezuela.

Dominion gunboats have been put in order for service on upper lakes.

Leverier, the deceased astronomer, is to have a monument erected to his memory.

Mr. Gunn has been nominated by the Reformers of Kingston, to oppose Sir John A. McDonald in the coming struggle.

A terrible explosion occurred at the ammunition factory in Rue Berenza, Paris, on Tuesday. Many lives were lost.

Trickett will not leave Australia for a race, but challenges any man in the world to row him a race there for £1000 a side, giving £150 for expenses.

Dr. Isaac Butt has been asked at a meeting of the Home Rulers, held on Saturday, to reconsider his decision of retiring from the leadership of the party.

An attempt to assassinate Emperor William was made last Saturday afternoon, in Berlin, by a man named Hoedel. None of the shots fired took effect. Hoedel was arrested.

M. Jôly declared at a meeting at Deschambault that he was aware that he ran a risk of being beaten in Lotbiniere, and that if he lost his election he would at once retire into private life.

The Hanlan-Plaisted race at Toronto on Wednesday, resulted in the defeat of the latter. Time 13.40. The first half mile was rowed in the remarkably quick time of two minutes and forty-nine seconds

In view of the decision of the German Emperor to exclude from the German Fine Art section of the Exhibition any picture recalling the war of 1870, the French Government has resolved to exclude French pictures commemorating that war.

The Duke of Edinburgh, married to a daughter of the Czar, is a strong pro-Russian. In order to relieve the equivocal position in which he found himself his ship the Sultan has been detached from the Mediterranean Squadron and attached to the Channel. In the event of war that ship will be, it is said, employed in coast defence at home. The Duke will thus be removed from the actual scene of the conflict.

A Vienna correspondent draws attention to the awkward position of the Russians. They are confronted at Constantinople by an army superior to anything the Turks ever concentrated at one point throughout the war, numbering 70,000. The Mussulman insurrection appears to be growing serious. It involves not only the whole of the northern half of the Rhodope Range, but according to one account is spreading to the Balkans. The insurgents are endeavouring to gain strategic points in a way that shows the existence of a directing head.

We regret to have to record the death of one of the physically greatest men of the age Mr Banting. The deceased gentleman succumbed to the combined influences of obesity and years. He was eighty-five years old, and enormously stout; in fact, since the days of Lambert no one has been found so fat as he. As a rule, Mr. Banting eschewed all sorts of meat, restricting himself to a modest pie and a pint of Bass' ale. His diet seemed to agree with him. At any rate, he turned undertaker, and as such made a large fortune. That however, will avail him little, now that he in turn has himself been overtaken. His pamphlet published some twelve or fifteen years ago, on how to prevent corpulency by a dietetic regimen, attracted much attention at the time.

THE TERRIBLE DEED OF AN INFURIATED FATHER.

TRIPLE MURDER HIS INTENTION.

A Home Filled with Dead and Dying Children.

AUGUSTA, ME., May 11.—A most brutal and horrible murder—almost a triple murder—occurred in this city to-day, which for brutality and fiendishness can hardly be equalled in the annals of crime. Jason R. Scribner, a man about thirty-six years of age, living some three miles north of the city proper, on the road leading to Sidney, during a fit of madness, attacked his wife and children, in the kitchen of his dwelling, with a spade, almost instantly killing one, a little girl three years old, and mortally wounding the others, a baby girl about a year old, and a boy five years old. After he had struck the children, the mother, who had previously been attacked by the husband, caught up her baby and fled from the house, followed by the inhuman husband and father, who ran down through a field near by, where he cut his own throat with a razor,

ALMOST SEVERING THE WINDPIPE.

Officers were immediately called, and he was taken to the jail in the city. After his arrest he seemed to show some sorrow for the terrible tragedy he had perpetrated. He is a man above the medium height, florid complexion, and possessed a fiery temper. He was formerly an inveterat drunkard, but for the past two years has not tasted liquor. During this time he has shown symptoms of ugliness in threatening to kill his wife, to shoot the children and to burn the church and school-houses, and has refused to work or do anything for the support of his family, whom the city has aided during the past winter. The place and house show evident signs of poverty and neglect. The windows are partly boarded where the glass had been destroyed. The rooms are poorly and even meanly furnished, and everything points to utter neglect and lack of care on his part. His poor wife and the neighbors declare that

HE IS NOT INSANE,

but that his act is the result of an extremely ugly and vicious temper. The little girl, who received the first blow from the enraged father, and who died in less than two hours after, was a bright, pretty little girl, of three years. The baby, about a year old, is quite badly injured, and cannot, the physicians say, recover. The boy, Ernest, five years old, suffered a fracture of the skull, and will die before morning. Another boy, aged ten, escaped and ran to the neighbors to give the alarm. While our representative was at the house learning the particulars of the sad affair, the oldest child, a boy of about twelve years, returned home from a neighboring town where he had been at work for some days.

THE MEETING BETWEEN THE BOY AND HIS MOTHER

beggars description, and was so affecting as to draw tears from the eyes of the few persons present. The scene is one of sadness. In nearly every room in the house lies a dead or dying child. The poor heart-broken mother, who has cared for and protected her children and suffered so much at the hands of her brutal husband, is a kind, pleasant-appearing woman, respected by the neighbors and friends. She has the heartfelt sympathies of the entire community in her home of sorrow. Scribner now lies in a weak and exhausted condition at the jail. The physicians assert, however, that there is

A SLIGHT CHANCE OF HIS RECOVERY.

It is an extremely delicate case. He is conscious and seems to realize the magnitude of his crime. As soon as possible he will be arraigned before a justice on the plea of insanity, and probably sent to the insane hospital. Public opinion is very strong against him, a majority of the people contending that he is not insane, but is, instead, ugly and unfeeling, and deserving of the extreme penalty of his horrible crime. If he survives he will spend the remainder of his days in close confinement, either in the insane hospital or the State Prison.—*Boston Globe.*

ELECTION CARDS.

To the Electors of the City and County of St. John.

GENTLEMEN:—

At the request of many of my friends I shall be a Candidate at the coming election for representatives to the General Assembly of this Province, and would most respectfully solicit your support.

ASAPH G. BLAKSLEE.

may11

To the Electors of the City and County of St. John.

GENTLEMEN,

At the ensuing general election, I shall be a Candidate for the representation of the City and County of St. John in the General Assembly.

Respectfully asking the favor of your support,

I am yours faithfully,

DAVID McLELLAN.

To the Electors of the City and County of St. John.

GENTLEMEN:—

Having been solicited by a very generous requisition to offer myself as a Candidate in the approaching election for the Local Legislature, I have decided to do so. If elected it shall be my aim to serve you faithfully.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES I. FELLOWS.

To the Electors of the City of St. John

GENTLEMEN,

I respectfully offer myself as a Candidate for the honor of representing you in the General Assembly of this Province.

Should you favor me with a majority of your votes I shall, without regard to political parties or considerations, use my best judgment to advance the interests of this City, and the Province generally.

Yours truly,

CHAS. A. EVERETT.

may11

To the Electors of the City and County of Saint John.

GENTLEMEN.—

I hereby inform you that at the urgent solicitation of a large number of Electors I shall be a candidate at the approaching Election of persons to represent you in the General Assembly of the Province. Should you honor me by selecting me as one of your representatives, I shall endeavor to be worthy of your confidence.

Respectfully soliciting your support, gentlemen, I am,

Your obedient servant,

R. J. RITCHIE.

To the Electors of the City of Saint John.

GENTLEMEN:—

As you will be shortly called upon to select members to represent you for the next four years, I respectfully offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages. I assure you that I am fully sensible of the high honor that has been done me, in selecting me as one of the representatives of the large and growing commercial city, and I trust my conduct in the Legislature has been such as to justify you in giving me your support, in the approaching contest. Should I be elected, I will endeavour, by every means in my power, to show myself worthy of the honor of being one of your rapresentatives.

I have the honor to remain,

Faithfully your obedient servant

apr20 ROBERT MARSHALL.

To the Electors of the City and County of St. John.

GENTLEMEN,—The term for which you elected me, with others to represent you and guard your interests in the Provincial Legislature, having about expired, and a General Provincial Election being at hand, I respectfully solicit a renewal of your confidence. I trust that on a general survey of my course in the Assembly you will not find it difficult to grant me your suffrages again. I may have made mistakes now and then, for I cannot claim to be perfect; but I have endeavored to serve you faithfully and well.

I have labored with all the energy I could command to purge our Provincial system of all obstructions to course of good government. I have been and still am an earnest advocate of keeping well within the public income.

I have contended and shall still contend strenuously for as economical a management of Provincial affairs as was or will be consistent with efficiency of administration.

I regard it of great importance that members of the Local Government should have no connection with companies of any sort having claims upon or transactions with that Government, that no ground even of suspicion of wrong doing on their part, in relation to such companies or their projects, may be afforded.

I trust, gentlemen, you will render me the justice of believing that in all my actions as your representative I have exercised my best judgment, and done what has seemed to me to be the best for the public interest.

I place myself again in your hands, anticipating a renewal of your generous confidence.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

may 11 EDWARD WILLIS.

To the Electors of the City and County of St. John.

GENTLEMEN,—

At the approaching election of members to serve in the General Assembly of this province, I shall again be a candidate for your suffrages.

My views on matters within the sphere of the Local Legislature, and my votes and acts as your representative, are so well known, that it is needless for me now to recapitulate them. You are the best and the only constitutional judges of the way in which I have attended to the various matters entrusted to my care, as well as of the manner in which I have fulfilled the pledges made by me at the time of my election. If you are satisfied with my conduct in these respects, I trust I may receive from you, at the polls, a renewal expression of your confidence.

As between the Government and the Opposition in what I may by anticipation call the late House of Assembly, I felt that the best interests of the country and my pledges to you were alike involved in my hearty support of the Executive. Should I again be elected, I shall feel it my duty to assist the Government of the day in passing all good measures, while I shall deem it no less incumbent upon me to oppose all legislation which I may regard as adverse to the best interests of the constituency and of the country.

It is my belief that the independence, utility and influence of the Local Legislatures can be best maintained by excluding from the local sphere questions relating exclusively to Dominion politics. It would be with deep regret that I should see any other course forced upon this province.

The revenue of the Province, under good management, can be made sufficient to uphold the public credit and maintain the public services. It will be my aim, if elected, to endeavor to conserve our financial condition and to provide that the moneys appropriated for public works and other public services, shall be so expended as to do the greatest possible amount of good. In these expenditures, besides public works, properly so called, I include all monies granted for the laudable purpose of advancing the great interests of Agriculture and Manufactures, in so far as this can be done by Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, and otherwise.

While the debts and expenditures of cities and other municipalities, for whatever purpose contracted or made, are primarily matters of only local concern, they nevertheless affect the general credit and interests of the country. I, therefore, regard it as one of the most important duties of legislators to scrutinize very carefully all measures brought before them, imposing burdens upon the tax payers, and to sanction only such as are absolutely necessary in the public interest.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your faithful servant

WILLIAM ELDER.

St. John, May 7, 1878. may11

JAMES CAMPBELL,

Plumber & Gas-Fitter,

has removed to his shop, Hunter's Building,

NO. 86 PRINCESS STREET,

where all orders entrusted to him will receive immediate attention. may18