

sole proprietor and editor. Its career ended in 1875. Mr. Lawson's editorials were of an independent character, and were often devoted to the exposure of local abuses—rather a thankless undertaking in a small city or town—and one that did not always meet with that appreciation which his good intentions deserved. A few editors of his stamp are much needed.

In 1844 Mr. James Hogg became the champion of the liberal party, and the result was the issue of the *New Brunswick Reporter*, which was ably edited by that gentleman until death released him from his editorial cares. No doubt, under his management, this sheet was a powerful aid to the liberal party in York County. After his death, his son, Thomas, assumed the responsibilities of editor and proprietor, and report says that he had the good luck of always being on the side of the winning party. One thing, however, can be safely said of him: he was a credit both to the profession and to the editorial corps. On his death the establishment reverted to his widow. The *Reporter* is now issued under the practical management of Mr. A. Lipsett.

In 1845 the *Loyalist*, a conservative sheet, and a violent opponent of the liberal party, made its appearance in Fredericton, under the control of Messrs. Doak and Hill, Mr. Hill being editor and Mr. J. G. Lorimer sub-editor. Mr. Hill's effusions, it is said, were of a cast that would scarcely be tolerated at the present day, being harsh and often abusive—they possessed considerable force, but very little refinement. The liberals, however, whose unselfish love had urged them to immolate themselves for the weal of the down-trodden people, were not to be crushed by such writers as Mr. Hill. But, poor men, their success had caused them much suffering, being obliged ever since to carry about all the public offices—the treasury included—on their devoted shoulders. Owing to some libellous remarks which appeared in the columns of the *Loyalist* against L. A. Wilmot, Esq., then a prominent member of the Legislature, its editor was arrested and incarcerated for a short time, giving that gentleman to understand that there was a limit even to the freedom of the press when not used in a right direction. This weekly, after a short and boisterous career, passed into oblivion.

In 1861 the *Philanthropist*—C. W. C. Lugrin, publisher, Mr. J. Johnson, editor—made its advent as the organ of the temperance body of New Brunswick. Its editorials were in-

tended to destroy the traffic in intoxicating drinks, and denounced the rumsellers as a godless and god-forsaken set. It became extinct at the end of eighteen months. There was too much cold water thrown upon it by those who should have been its warmest supporters.

The year 1863 gave birth to the *Colonial Farmer*, C. S. Lugrin, editor and proprietor, which still continues to flourish under the patronage of its rustic friends and others. Its columns have always been zealously devoted to the agricultural interest of the province, and, it is said, with good effect. While it still holds fast to its "first love," the assistant editor, C. H. Lugrin, has deemed it his duty to look—just a little—after the political welfare of its rural supporters; believing, perhaps, that they, too, are entitled to a share of that "golden fruit," after which so many of our city and town people are constantly seeking. Geo. K. Lugrin, jr., is now the proprietor of this sheet.

In 1865, the *Herald*, independent in politics, was published by Mr. C. S. Lugrin. It passed away in 1867.

In 1872 the *Express*, a tri-weekly, also independent, was issued by Lugrin & Son. Being "too independent to live long," it died in 1874.

In 1874 a literary sheet, loyally called the *Union Jack*, came forth to astonish the natives, Mr. T. Miller, proprietor. Having published two numbers, the proprietor appears to have thought he had done enough for the literary world, and—sold out. C.

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THE ATTENTION of printers is called to the page advertisement of *Anglo-American Roller Composition*. The only excuse we have to offer for being agent for this article is, that for years we tried the several kinds of patent compositions and have had a "heart-scalding" with them all, besides being completely discouraged at witnessing the enormous waste attendant on working them up once or twice. The last kind we tried was the Anglo-American (three years ago) and as long as it is kept up to its present standard we must acknowledge that we have no ambition to try any other kind. There is no trouble with it if the directions, which are very simple, are followed out strictly. There are no boxes or barrels of old compo., that would not recast, to be seen around the offices where the A.-A. is used, for there seems to be no end to its recasting qualities, although we suppose, it must wear out some time. All those who have given the Anglo-American a fair trial, will use no other.