

POOR DOCUMENT

AGENTS FOR THE HERALD.
TRAVELLING AGENTS.
Judson Tru, Charles O'Brien, Thomas Buchanan,
S. H. Worsman.
LOCAL AGENTS.
R. Yarnard, St. Mary's Ferry;
J. Gibson, Marvillville;
T. H. Albertson, Shogomoo;
E. J. P. Ryan, Madawaska;
H. M. Stevens, Somerville, C. C.;
Albert Bacon, Grand Falls;
Herbert Gray, Bath, C. C.;
G. A. Stortie, Upper Manserville;
C. H. Harrison, Manserville;
R. McMillin, Stanley;
Rev. Mr. Harrison, Jacksonville.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.
CHARLES H. LORREN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FREDERICTON, N. B., FEBRUARY 25, 1882.

The Herald was issued early on Friday morning in order that our citizens might read in a paper of their own the first published account of the complimentary reception tendered to the members of the Legislature. It seemed to us that it would have been unfortunate if at a time when the eyes of the Province were turned upon our city, Frederictonians would have to wait until the arrival of the St. John papers for an account of this festive occasion. We are glad to say that our efforts to keep abreast of the times were responded to liberally by the people.

THE SAINT JOHN RIVER.

Nearly five million acres on the head of the St. John are in the State of Maine, and are owned by private parties, chiefly by residents in Bangor. These lands embrace by far the best timbered country on the St. John river. The southern part of the St. John, as far up as the Nashwaak as Stanley, is nearly all destroyed. From the mouth of the Keswick to Woodstock there is yet much good hemlock on graded lands. The quality of the wood here is generally good, as it grows on good soil, frequently a soft granite rock. Hemlock from the Grand Lake and other sections of the lands comprised in the sandstone area, is usually very shaly. With the exception of this hemlock belt, valuable soft wood trees, with the exception of cedar, are nowhere abundant on any of the branches of the St. John situated in New Brunswick, the Nashwaak excepted. It is evident from this that the mills in St. John must depend chiefly on the territory of the United States for their supply of soft wood lumber. These lands in the State of Maine are in the hands of persons who know the value of wood, and who will increase the stumpage rate as the price of deals increases.

Last year one English concern on the St. John paid in stumpage, chiefly to Bangor landholders, \$35,000. Thus, all that St. John can get from the timber on the American lands on the St. John is the sawing and freighting of the same. Formerly it had the supplying of the majority of the lumbermen on the river. This supplies now come from the United States and the Province of Quebec. This fact has caused the Province to own a considerable quantity of timber lands on the head of the St. John, and as the rate of stumpage charged on logs growing on this territory is so moderate, the cheaper they can get this out an haul it the better it will be for the inhabitants of St. John.

The Quebec territory, above referred to, is nearly all situated north of the terminus of the New Brunswick Railway at Edmononton, and all the supplies required by the lumbermen have to be hauled by teams. Were the New Brunswick Railway connected with the Intercolonial, the log hauler would be saved the cost of unloading his supplies from a Montreal to St. John, and from the latter city more than two hundred miles up the river St. John. Indeed, as matters now stand, supplies are hauled by teams from River du Loup. This extra charge has to be paid by the log hauler, thereby requiring the St. John or Fredericton dealer to pay a consequently increased price for the logs which he buys.

Looking at this alarming state of affairs as regards the St. John river, it is very evident that we must look to some other source of labor as a means of subsistence than that which has been heretofore provided by the manufacture of pine timber and spruce deals; and it will be well if all can be led to see this necessity before our timber supply is entirely exhausted. Changes of business in a country must be made gradually, no country ever having been known to pass suddenly from one line of business to another, entirely new to the inhabitants.

As a great alleviation to the income losses arising from the decrease of our timber, and consequent increase in price, the cultivation of the soil of our fertile lands presents itself to us. We say of our fertile lands, as we are well aware that, for years past, we have been settling lands which never should have been settled, and have been expending provincial money on roads which never should have been constructed.

To increased and improved husbandry therefore we must naturally look since the capital required in this business is small, the profits certain and the benefits permanent.

The Saint John river from Fredericton up to and above the Grand Falls offers excellent soil, and into this territory we should try to bring skilled labor and capital, more especially into the settled country where a European settler will be much more at home, and where his knowledge of scientific farming will be much more beneficial than were he to go into the woods to clear a farm for himself, this we hold is much better done by

our own young men who know all about it. In order, however, to obtain an increase of population from abroad, we must circulate correct information about our country and its advantages. We have no printed information regarding the fertile lands of New Brunswick with the exception of the little pamphlet by Prof. Johnston published many years since. We can with confidence assert that we have on the upper St. John as good high land as free from stone as can be found anywhere in Eastern America, it is also convenient to rail ways as well as to the sea. It is a very certain matter that the more food we grow for our own use the more money we can retain among us. Now we have in the upper part of our Province a million or more of acres of excellent land yet in a state of nature. Will this produce an abundant supply of food? We know that it will. It is therefore the duty of the Government to bring this fact prominently before the people by a proper description of the same, and in every possible way to urge upon our people the benefits offered to them by our own country, and also to try to attract others from abroad.

THE STOCK FARM.

Public opinion would have sustained Mr. Blair if he had gone very much further than he did in his condemnation of the course of the Government in establishing a stock farm. Two considerations are involved in this question. One being whether it was good policy to establish the farm under any circumstances; the other whether the Government were justified in committing the Province to so large an expenditure, without having first asked and obtained a vote of the House to authorize it. Whatever doubt may exist upon the first point there can be none whatever upon the second. It was a most unwarrantable assumption of the functions of the Legislature for the Government of its own mere motion to devote public money to unauthorized purposes, and not only this but to place a permanent burden upon the revenues of the country. The executive of the Province are simply trustees of the public money, and they have no more right to use a dollar of it without a vote of the House, except in the special cases coming within the operation of the emergency act, than any stranger has. This point ought to be distinctly borne in mind, while we are considering how to maintain our institutions "with a dignity becoming their importance." The members of the Government are simply trustees for the public, and the Assembly is paramount. Every member of the House, whether he represents a small county or a large one, whether he is known for his reticence on the floors of the House or the vehemence and verbosity of his oratory, whatever his character as a legislator may be, has a right to be consulted before the public money is expended, and it is the constitutional duty of the Government to consult him. It would be well if the House would assert itself with a dignity becoming its importance, and prevent a repetition of such unauthorized expenditures. During the time that Mr. King led the Government this cause was adopted in the public works department, times without number. The Legislature condemned the office; but the people did not; and when the remnants of the administration were dragged together by Mr. Fraser and patched up, so as to hold together during three sessions, we were promised that the sins for which Mr. King had been condemned, and his colleagues with him, would not be repeated. But the promise has been violated, and we should be glad to see some declaration on the part of the people's representatives that such things would be no longer tolerated.

As to the advisability of establishing a Government Stock farm under any circumstances, while admitting that there is room for a difference of opinion, we are satisfied that the policy is a mistaken one. A number of gentlemen have engaged in the raising of pure bred stock, but none of them have found it profitable, so far as we have been able to learn; while we know of one farmer who has found himself compelled to slaughter his pure bred short-horn for beef, because there was no sale for them in the country. We have known instances of the pure bred sheep being sold to drovers from the United States, because there was no market for them here; and this at a time when the Government was importing animals of no better class. A pen of sheep, from one of the flocks to which we now refer, took the first prize at the Maine State Fair; yet similar animals found their way from the same farm to the shambles in Massachusetts; while the Government, with a Board of Agriculture, a Secretary for Agriculture, and a President for Agriculture, and no end of humbugs about agriculture, in the shape of references to the bleak eyes of barn-yards and acreoles, and such like, were sending to England, at large expense, to buy improved sheep to put on a farm of their own. Not one farmer in five favored the Stock farm; not one in fifty will be benefited by it; and not one in all the forty-five thousand who till the fields of the Province was constitutionally consulted as to whether he desired it.

THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

The Capital opposes the Bill which is to be introduced into Parliament to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister. We are unable to discover in its article upon the subject any reason why the bill should not pass and become law. Generalities about the "experience of countries where the marriage laws have been relaxed" prove nothing. There is nothing morally wrong in a man marrying the sister of his deceased wife. It is often against no law, natural, human or divine. It violates no social relation. The state under which such marriages have been held to be unlawful was passed in the reign of Henry VIII, and we question if the student of history would recommend the men and women of the nineteenth century to look to those days for examples of morality in any department of social life. We think those persons who use the argument drawn from what laxity of morals exists in the United States, which we deny is as great as is represented, confound the results of too easily obtained divorces with the effects of any want of restriction upon marriage. But a great deal too much is said about the immorality of our neighbors, especially by those who know very little about them. The peculiarity of American life is, that what is bad in it asserts itself with a prominence which is not observable elsewhere; and while we admit that there is a great deal of social wickedness in the United States, we believe that, in this respect, it will compare favorably with any European country, even with Great Britain.

Never judge a man by his clothes. His tailor may have a suit against him.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT.

The defection of Mr. Elder from the ranks of the Government's supporters is the most interesting event which has occurred in local politics for some time. Mr. Elder has long been a tower of strength to the local Government. During the administration of Mr. King he was a most powerful ally of that gentleman, who recognized very fully the value of his support and was by no means backward in admitting how much he owed to the influence and ability of the representative of the City and County of St. John. Since the scandalous compromise of 1878 Mr. Elder's position towards the administration has been one rather of toleration than of active support; although we believe the attitude which we assumed did more than anything else to sustain Mr. Fraser and his colleagues during the assaults which have been made during the past three years by the party led by Mr. Blair. As we pointed out some weeks ago a determined effort was begun by a St. John paper, which appears to be the organ of the local Government, to decry Mr. Elder and lessen his influence in the County. We intimated then that it would be difficult for him to remain very much longer in the political company which he was associated with, but we did not expect that the Government was so near at hand. The Government seemed in a hurry to complete what the Sun had begun; and by making an important appointment without consulting him and in direct opposition to his wishes, to show the electors that he was absolutely without influence. Under these circumstances no other course was open to him than to go into opposition. He could not maintain his self-respect and act with the men who had been at so much pains to bring him into contempt, that they violated one of the unwritten, but most wholesome, laws of representative government, namely, that the people should, through their representatives, be consulted in the making of all important appointments. A constituency elects its representatives for some purpose; and if it be not among other things that they may have some one whose advice it shall be the duty of the Government to seek in the nomination of persons to fill public offices to which grave responsibilities are attached, than we do not know what it is. Mr. Elder would have been very direct in his duty to the people of the Province if he had failed at this time to accept of the most unpalatable terms the rights of the people's representatives. His alliance with the Opposition will give that body greater strength and influence in the country, and will contribute very much towards its speedy change in the administration of affairs.

Mr. McLellan will pursue the same course as Mr. Elder. Those who know him will not be surprised at this. He is generally regarded as a decidedly independent man; not given to fault-finding if he is treated properly, but quite able and ready to take his own part if occasion requires it. We are surprised that the Government felt they could afford to treat him in so cavalier a fashion. His influence in St. John is an important factor in politics; and we can only account for the course that they have taken on the supposition that they were impelled to it by some influence outside of local politics. The Government will find that they have reckoned without their host. With Messrs. Elder and McLellan in opposition the complexion of the Assembly becomes changed, so much so that we should not be surprised to see a vote of want of confidence carried during the present session. At any rate one is safe in concluding that the reign of the Incapables is almost over. The electors are waiting to give them the coup de grace.

MR. LYNOTT OPENS THE BALL.

Mr. Lynott was very severe, in a mild way, upon the press, in moving the address to lay. The member for Charlotte has very little to complain of from the press, who have invariably treated him with the utmost courtesy and kindness. We wish to add that he is very much astray when he says the press or any portion of it have belittled the significance of the speech and the reply, and he is equally wide of the facts when he says those meaningless formalities are the outgrowth of anything in the Constitution of this Province. The Constitution of this Province is not quite fifteen years old, and there is nothing in it which has any reference to a throne or Her Majesty's Ministers. Mr. Fraser and his colleagues are not Ministers of the Crown. They are simply the executive of the Province and are not constitutionally nor in any way their claim to be, the advisers of the Lieutenant Governor. The latter case knocked all that sort of thing out of time. As for belittling the speech and the reply that were both unnecessary and impossible. Mr. Lynott's complaint is however entirely in accordance with what we have said in the speech about maintaining certain institutions "with a dignity becoming their importance."

The greatest work of fiction of modern times is the Capital's account of the Ball dress. It is a piece of impudence to publish a description of a lady's costume after she has requested that it be omitted, and a double impudence to describe her as attired in a dress which she did not wear.

Notes and Notions.

It was kind in John McCann, Merchant of Fredericton, and Wm. S. Gorney, of the same place, to certify that the Scott Act was a failure here. Now, will somebody please certify when John McCann was an hotelier and became a merchant, and who Wm. S. Gorney is?

The military joker of the Sun had better read up his Queen's Regulations. One often hears of "the benefit of clergy" for one about to be executed. A Canadian soldier has just died in England who had the benefit of it, when taken by the Russians as a spy. They were about to execute him, when it suddenly occurred to them that his heavy white locks marked him as a high priest and they spared him.

We regret to see that the Metropolitan of Canada has taken the position upon this question which he has. He has the undoubted right to use the utmost of his great influence to prevent the passage of this bill, and to call upon his clergy to employ all their efforts in the same direction; but, if the bill becomes law, we think that he should accept it as such. In matters purely relating to Church government the people of Canada have no disposition to interfere with the laws which any denomination of Christians may make for their internal government; but they will scarcely tolerate in any Church, however ancient, or presided over by however distinguished a scholar and exemplary christian, any attempt to hamper the working of an Act of Parliament and provoke social dissensions, by proclaiming that unlawful which the people, by their representatives, have constitutionally enacted.

Great are the virtues of soft soap, but it is a mistake to apply it too thickly or unskillfully. The Capital rather distinguishes itself in this respect in its first attempt to deal with any matter of present interest in local politics. After telling Mr. Elder and Mr. McLellan what very nice people they are it assures the former gentleman that he "is sure to take high official position in the near future." By a good boy, says the Capital, don't get cross because you have had your face slapped and you shall have a sugar plum by and by. Having delivered itself of this transparent nonsense our contemporary makes an onslaught upon Mr. Blair, whom it charges with having made a variety of boasts which have not been fulfilled. Mr. Blair did say at the last election that the Government would be defeated, and it was so utterly demoralized that Mr. Fraser surrendered at discretion to his old-time opponents and has been content to remain a figure-head on an Executive in which Messrs. Hannington, Landry and Adams are the ruling spirits. Mr. Blair has also said that if the Government escaped defeat during the existence of the present House it certainly would resign when the next appeal to the people was had; but he has not "from week to week, and month to month, for told the early downfall of the Government." The Capital has made this statement, but it cannot produce a word of evidence in support of it. It has simply resorted to its old role of misrepresentation.

Our contemporary does us too much honor in suggesting that anything which has appeared in the Herald was written or inspired by the Leader of the Opposition. On the contrary it will be the humble duty and most gratifying pleasure of the Herald to inspire the Leader of the Opposition. Our contemporary will have quite as much to say as it can attend to mind its own business and leave the authorship or the inspiration of the Herald's articles severely alone.

THE CENTRAL RAILWAY.

To the Editor of the Evening Herald.
Dear Sir, I have noticed from time to time, with pleasure, your advocacy of the claim of Queen's and Sunbury Counties to be placed upon an equal footing with other counties in New Brunswick, in the matter of railway accommodation. You said some time when it will be highly appreciated by the people of both these counties. I am somewhat surprised that any one can be found in your city who is disposed to obstruct the building of this Central road, more especially since it has been found of late that there is a disposition on the part of the friends of the Central, in my opinion it would be difficult to name any project which carried to completion, would, in conjunction with a Bridge which must follow, be of greater benefit to Fredericton than the one referred to.

It would certainly make Fredericton one of the principal, if not the principal, Railway centres in the Province. It would bring to your city the additional trade of some thousands of persons from whom you are now cut off. It would also attract a large and ever increasing trade in fresh fish from the North Shore, and would give you the Grand Lake coal at greatly reduced, and also reduce materially the cost of Nova Scotia coal, if your people prefer it. It would afford to the farmers of Carleton, York, Sunbury, and Queen's, one of the very best markets in the Province for the surplus crop of hay, oats and other farm produce, so much needed in such a way. Queen's—Messrs. Simon, McLod, Bart Lynch, and H. Paxon Baird. King's—John McLachlan, W. B. Belyea and John McCaffrey. Wellington—W. H. Everett, Robert Bailey, Patrick McKennon.

It does appear to me, Mr. Editor, that any disinterested person who will look at the map of our Province, will be forced to conclude that our present lines of railway, skirting as they do the borders of the Province, will never do much toward developing the country. However well they may answer

THE CENTRAL RAILWAY.

To the Editor of the Evening Herald.
Sir, the correspondent of the Sun newspaper, in its issue of the 10th inst, who signs himself "Elector," professing to advocate the claims of the Central Railroad, makes substantially the following statements:—
"First. That no Government would for a moment entertain the proposal of giving aid to any public work in a constituency whose representatives do not support said Government."
"Second. That, in order to get such aid from the present Government for the Central Railroad the representatives of Queen's and Sunbury should support the Government; and he calls upon the electors of those constituencies to pledge the candidates at the next general election to support the powers that be; and, furthermore, he attributes the failure of the proposed road to the opposition of the representatives of these counties to the Government."

Now, sir, I disagree with "Elector" as to his facts and conclusions, and I deprecate the political immorality which permeates every line of his communication. In the very first sentence of his communication he writes rather in the interest of the Government, or some persons who intend at the next election to be candidates supporting the Government, than in the interest of the Central Railroad, and he proposes to promote his covert end by distorting the facts of the case and dangling a bait before the eyes of the unwary electors, to induce them to support his political friends, and threaten those who choose to take a different course.

Is it not a fact that the present local Government have up to this time given this road the cold shoulder?
At the very last session of our local Legislature Mr. Butler moved a resolution in the interest of the Central Railroad, and only one member of the Government besides Mr. Perley could be induced to support it, and only nine members in all voted for it; and yet the members for Queen's and Sunbury were hearty supporters of the Government. (It was after Mr. Covert's death.)

Has "Elector" forgotten that one of the first applications under the late Sobushy Act was made by Alexander Gibson, Esq., who was President of a Company formed for the purpose of building the said road, and who were admittedly able, as they were anxious, to build it? And that the present local Government refused to enter into a contract to pay them the subsidy, which they were authorized by law to do, although they have since given a subsidy to Railroads of less than one-half the amount of the said contract?

Is it not surprising that, after such neglect of our interests by the Government, they continued and persistent opposition to the interests of a large portion of the electors of the Central Railway, any one of their representatives should support a Government which still refuses to give them even-handed justice?
And yet "Elector" counsels the contrary of that district of country to pledge the candidates of those counties at the next election to support this Government—this Government hostile to their interests—under the pains and penalties of withholding from the local Government the just share of the public money, of which the Government are only the guardians. "Elector" seems to think that the provincial revenues are put in charge of the Government of the day for the purpose of purchasing perpetual support for themselves.

I have, it is true, seen a communication in the Sun, a few days ago, purporting to be signed by a Sheffield farmer, who insinuates that some local politicians preaching the same immoral political doctrine; and however individual members may act or say I do not believe that such is the principle upon which railway accommodation. You aid comes at a time when it will be highly appreciated by the people of both these counties. I am somewhat surprised that any one can be found in your city who is disposed to obstruct the building of this Central road, more especially since it has been found of late that there is a disposition on the part of the friends of the Central, in my opinion it would be difficult to name any project which carried to completion, would, in conjunction with a Bridge which must follow, be of greater benefit to Fredericton than the one referred to.

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the purpose of through traffic something more is required to perfect our system, and that will be best supplied by the construction of a Central and Miramichi Valley Railway combined. PROGRESS.

WOODSTOCK NOTES.

THE WEATHER.—The recent stormy weather has made business very dull for a week or more. The roads had been so cut up and slushy that those hauling cordwood and other heavy loads were compelled to lay up. Now it seems as though we will have another less of winter weather, and an opportunity to finish hauling.
TEMPERANCE.—The temperance meeting on Thursday evening in the Methodist church was well attended, and the sentiment expressed seemed to indicate that temperance principles are not dead yet. The Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist ministers were present and took part in the speaking. Jas. Watts and W. T. Drysdale, Esq., delivered short addresses. To-night the members of the Reform Club Lodge, I. O. G. T., held a concert in their hall. The exercises consisted of readings, recitations, etc., besides music.

BAZAAR.—The bazaar held in the Town Hall on Wednesday and Thursday evenings by the congregation of the Catholic church was a decided success. The tables were well supplied and arranged, and the patronage was fully up to anticipations. All the articles brought handsome prizes. Several articles were disposed of by lottery. Mrs. W. Loane and W. W. Hay, Esq., were the fortunate winners of two handsome sofa cushions. Professor Barry's orchestra furnished the music for the occasion.

POST OFFICE.—The Dominion Government has at last purchased a site for the long-promised new post office, about which we have heard so much for some time. The lot, for which the money was paid over, and the deed taken, is located on the corner of Main and Richmond streets, nearly opposite the Town Hall. It is 55 feet on Maine and 90 feet on Richmond—a rather small area for such an important building. Probably the Government could not well afford to buy a larger lot at the same rate, as it is said a round price was given for this.

WEDDING CHURCH.—The most interesting social event of the season took place last Wednesday morning, the occasion being the marriage of Dr. Frank Nevers of Hartland, to Miss Bessie Phillips of Woodstock. The solemn ceremony that made "these twain one flesh" was performed by Rev. Thomas Neales, A. M., in the Parish Church. The groom was attended by J. R. Tompkins of Florenceville, and the bridegroom was welcomed by Miss Minnie Connell of Woodstock. The church was well filled, and it is needless to say that the bride looked beautiful, and the gallant groom appeared at his best. The dresses of the ladies of the bridal party were very beautiful, and the whole scene was a pleasing one.

Last Tuesday evening Dr. Nevers was given a complimentary supper at the Gibson House.
FIN.—On the 11th inst. Mr. Matthew McCaffrey of Charlotte, Wilmet Parish, had his house completely destroyed by fire. Mr. McCaffrey had her feet and legs frozen to her knees. Her child also suffered from the frost. Besides the personal injury sustained the loss to the family is a severe one. There was no insurance.

BAZAAR AND SUPPER.—The fancy sale and supper of St. Gertrude's Church was held in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening last. The attendance was large, the display of fancy articles rich and varied, the supper excellent, and the hall beautifully decorated.

COMPLIMENTARY.—Mr. J. G. Gannon of Saint Stephen was tendered a complimentary supper at the new Gibson House last Tuesday evening, on his first visit to Woodstock since his election to the Mayoralty.
JOTTINGS.—The second Skating Carnival is advertised to take in the Rink on Tuesday evening. Rev. W. H. Warren, the Financial Agent of the Baptist Convention, has been in town for the past few days. He delivered a lecture in connection with his mission work on last Monday evening. Rev. Geo. Seeley, Pastor of the Albert Street Baptist Church, has been in Albert County for a fortnight. It is rumored that he will probably receive a call from a Church there.

WOODSTOCK, Feb. 20.
CONCERT.—A grand concert was held in Kearney's Hall, Florenceville, on Saturday evening last. The entertainment was got up to raise money for the purchase of an organ for the hall, and thanks to Mr. Charles Kearney, who was principally instrumental in arranging it, the affair was a success in every way. Among the singers Miss Chapman, sister of the Rev. Father Chapman, of Johnville, was perhaps the most accomplished, but all the parts were well taken and the large audience was well pleased. About \$50 was realized.

DONATIONS.—Rev. G. N. Ballentine was unceremoniously visited by a number of his friends on Saturday last, and to his surprise was presented with a purse of \$25. As this was a genuine old-time donation it was greatly appreciated by the recipient. Rev. Jas. McCaffrey, pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, is to be presented this week with a handsome fur coat and set of sleigh robes by some of the ladies of his church.
FIN.—The Town was aroused on Sunday afternoon by an alarm of fire. The engine was soon run out and proceeded to Messrs. Bourne's Wood Factory and Grist Mill, from which smoke was issuing. The engine was soon at work, and the fire, which had originated in a sawdust heap, quickly subdued. Little damage was done.

CIVIC.—Elections for Mayor and Town Councilors comes off on the 8th March. Three candidates for Councilors are up for each ward. Queen's—Messrs. Simon, McLod, Bart Lynch, and H. Paxon Baird. King's—John McLachlan, W. B. Belyea and John McCaffrey. Wellington—W. H. Everett, Robert Bailey, Patrick McKennon.
FIN.—The Catholic bazaar netted about \$350. Mr. W. Seges, formerly of Fredericton, has opened a shop for the manufacture of furniture, and is carrying on quite an extensive business. The site for the new Post Office cost \$2,000. The Free Baptists will hold a supper and fancy sale on Wednesday evening, the whole affair to be managed by the young folks.