

POOR DOCUMENT

AGENTS FOR THE HERALD.

TRAVELLING AGENTS.
Judson True, Charles O'Brien, Thomas Buchanan, S. H. Worman.
LOCAL AGENTS.
E. Vanward, St. Mary's Ferry;
J. Wilson, Marysville;
T. H. Albertson, Shogomooc;
G. M. Dykeman, Macquococ;
H. M. Stevens, Sarnia, G. C.;
Albert Bonn, Henry;
Robert Gray, Sarnia, G. C.;
G. A. Storr, Upper Managerville;
C. L. Harrison, Managerville;
R. McMinn, Stanley;
Rev. Mr. Harrison, Jacksonville.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

CHARLES H. LOGAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FREDERICTON, N.B., MARCH 16, 1882.

MARRIAGE LAWS.

Not having been favored by Rev. Dr. Kingston with a copy of his sermon for publication we have endeavored, by enquiries among the members of the Cathedral congregation, whether the report which currency was given in the *Herald* of Monday was based upon facts. We regret to say that the testimony we have received is unanimous in bearing out the statement published, with this qualification that the reverend gentleman confined himself to remarks from which the conclusion that all marriages solemnized in New Brunswick, without the consent of the Bishop are illegal, would of necessity be inferred, and did not himself put the necessary inferences into words. In one view of the case it is immaterial what opinion the gentleman may hold or preach. If his congregation are satisfied with him no one else has a right to complain so long as he keeps within the bounds of the recognized functions of a clergyman. But when he steps beyond these and proclaims notions which, if they are accepted, and they can only be a breach with the view of their being received, are calculated to destroy society and create ungodly unhappiness, his utterances become public property and should be dealt with accordingly. It is nothing more nor less than a piece of impertinence for any priest, clergyman, or minister of the gospel, to set himself above the law of the land; and if the gentleman in question does not know now, the sooner he learns the better, that there is no church establishment in this country, and the church canons have no force of law as respects the laity at least. These canons, indeed, form no part of the law of England, although they do furnish rules for the internal government of the church there; but they never had any force in Canada except so far as the clergy may be bound to obey them by virtue of their ordination vows. Therefore when the Legislature of New Brunswick has seen fit to declare that marriage licenses may be issued by the Lieutenant Governor, or that marriages may be solemnized after publication of banns, a law passed not to restrain legal marriages, but simply to prevent attempts to cast doubt upon the validity of marriages contracted under it. It is desirable to nip at the bud such pretensions as are made to put the clergy of any denomination above the law. The marriage relation is one upon which no difference of opinion on the question of validity can be for one moment tolerated, and the men who attempt to set up that only such and such marriages are valid, and others, authorized by the law of the land, are illegal, will find themselves swept away like chaff before the fierce breath of outraged public opinion. New Brunswick will be found a very poor soil into which to transplant the absurd notions of clerical supremacy which have taken root in England. The Anglican Church has a wide field before it in Canada, and may prove in the future a powerful factor for good in the building up of the nation; but it can accomplish nothing by arrogating to itself powers which are not even accorded to the establishment at home. We would do that church a very great injustice, however, if we closed this article without saying that the absurd pretensions which have been hinted at, rather than put forward, on the marriage question, do not meet with the approval of any large portion of its membership.

THE PETITVADIAIC BORE.

On account of what Provincial sin can it have been that retributive Providence permitted the noisy bully from Westmorland to inflict his presence upon the Assembly. A situation would have been as useful and would make a less disagreeable noise and could be shut off occasionally; but Mr. Hanington is so in love with the harsh roar of his own voice, so impressed with a consuming sense of his own ability, and of so violent and spasmodic a temper, that whether in the House or before sub-committees he is an unmanageable and unmitigated nuisance. He never leaves anything correctly, although if the length of his ears corresponded with the violence of his bray they would envelop the whole Parliament Building; and he is eternally growing red in the face, spitting, spluttering, howling and insulting every one within reach for no earthly reason whatever. If Westmorland has any regard for its own interests it will put an extinguisher on him at the next election. The only purpose he now serves is to bully those who oppose the Government and make every body uncomfortable. Yesterday while the Clerk of the Pleas Committee was in session this noisy fellow, overhearing part of a conversation between Mr. Blair and the editor of the *Herald*, belched forth a torrent of abuse upon this journal and newspaper men generally, whom he stated could be bought to do anything. Apart from the exquisite meanness which such eavesdropping displays, the shameful ignorance and boorishness manifested by the boast that "his ears are sharp enough to catch anything," Mr. Hanington has shown himself to be as small in the matter of magnanimity as he is large in stature and gigantic impudence and misrepresentation. We do not of course know how much Mr. Hanington has had to pay to secure the support of that small section of the press which approved of his base desertion of his party; but it becomes a man who sacrificed every particle of reputation he possessed for a seat in the Executive to talk about the corruptness of others. This insult to the press of New Brunswick shows the character of his mind and of the political company he has been in lately. But that this *Honorable* eavesdropper may not remain in doubt as to what Mr. Loggin said to Mr. Blair we will tell him. It was this: "When a forecastle member of the Government is cross-examining the Premier and trying to extort from him statements which will justify the administration of the patronage of his country, it is 'maintaining our institutions with a dignity becoming their importance' and no mistake." Perhaps we are too hard on the irrepressible member for Westmorland and ought to make allowance for the fact that his Premier adhered to the testimony he had given to Mr. Blair; and could not be made contradict himself even though Mr. Hanington employed the utmost of his ingenuity to trip him and snapped him up in his answers after the manner of a smart constable-lawyer.

The course taken by the Government before the Committee on the Clerk of the Pleas Office, is unwarranted by any precedent in Parliamentary practice. The very object of the Committee is to make an investigation, and to claim that the Government have a right to exclude evidence by the same strict rules as governs the trial of a criminal charged with stealing, or even that great weakness. If there is nothing to conceal why this forced application of the rules of *ad pre* trials? An honest Government would court the fullest enquiry.

MR. BLACK ON THE FINANCES.

We congratulate Mr. Black upon his admirable review of our Provincial finances. No gentleman in the Assembly stands higher in the respect of his fellow-representative, or is more worthy of it, than Mr. Black. Bringing to bear upon his Legislative duties the experience and prestige acquired in an honorable and successful business career, his opinions always carry great weight with them. Those who take an interest in local affairs will remember that for two sessions Mr. Black gave the Government an independent support; and the fact that he has taken a permanent place in opposition, is itself well calculated to arouse public attention. In his speech in reply to the Provincial Secretary, we have presented the ablest review of the financial situation that we have had for some time. It is the candid criticism of a business man whose position before the country is such that no one can charge him with being actuated by any motive other than an honest desire to discharge his duty as a representative. We have presented in his speech the unjustifiable fact that the public accounts of this Province submitted from year to year are worthless for the purpose of furnishing a correct statement of the finances of this Province. They are not only prepared in an unbusinesslike manner, but they are glaringly inaccurate. If any person has been under the impression that the accounts kept as set out in the Auditor's Report, he should discontinue his mind of the idea at once. Mr. Black showed very clearly that no one can form anything approaching a correct idea of the finances from that Report. But perhaps the most damaging fact brought to light is that, although the Government has been selling its lands and spending every dollar it could get from every quarter, the Province is to-day \$5,000,000 worse off than nothing, and with little or nothing accruing due in the way of revenue before the first day of July next. For the last month, and for the next three months, the Provincial expenditure will have to be met by borrowed money, and yet the accounts as they are presented from year to year show a surplus on hand, and the Provincial Secretary boasted of the surplus this year. It is an easy matter to have a surplus at any time if enough money can be borrowed; but there will come a time if things go on at the present rate, when that sort of thing will have to cease. Want of space prevents us from following the matter further, and we refer our readers to Mr. Black's speech for fuller information.

THE PROPOSED RAILWAY FACILITY BILL.

It is said in well-informed circles that the Local Government contemplate introducing a bill into the Legislature to grant a subsidy of \$3,000,000 to certain lines of railway. The *Herald*, while admitting the claims of certain localities to have railways built to them, is entirely opposed to any general subsidy Act until steps have been taken, by the reduction of expenditure on useless branches of the public service, to save enough money to pay the interest on the new loan. If such steps were taken then we would cheerfully advocate a Subsidy Act which would be of some use, but a subsidy of \$3,000,000 is of no use whatever. The roads which are expected to be built under this subsidy are principally the Miramichi Valley and the Central, neither of which can be constructed for less than \$8,000,000 a mile, and they both will probably cost a good deal more. Where, then, is the rest of the money to come from? It is plain to any one who has given the subject any consideration, that neither of these enterprises is of such a character that two-thirds the cost of them can be obtained from private subscriptions. If the proportion was reversed and the Government subsidy was two thirds the probable cost, the remaining one-third could, in the present easy money market, probably be obtained, but it is a mistake to expect more than this. The proposed bill is clearly a bid of the Government for popularity, and the House should vote it down. If the subsidy is put at five thousand or six thousand dollars a mile, and at the same time a measure is introduced to reduce the expenses of the Government, we would advocate it to the best of our ability.

THE P. B. AGAIN.

It was high tide in the Committee Room on Saturday morning and the bore was foaming. He assured his half-dozen auditors in hollow, melo-dramatic tones, that he was indifferent to the assaults of the *Herald*, and got off all the rest of the things which most men say when they are badly hit. We confess we did not expect to cut him quite so keenly. So phenomenal is his conceit that we thought our arrows, though sharp and pretty forcibly discharged, would scarcely break through the rhinoceros-like armor it afforded. But they found the weak place in it, and the defiant champion blubbers over his wounds like a soundly spanked youngster. He is probably in a suitable frame of mind now to receive some good advice, and so we commend two proverbs to his careful consideration: "Listeners never hear any good of themselves;" "Let children and fools beware of edge tools."

AN UNDERGROUND RIVER.

Meté Greene, not long since, while out with his cattle, made a most startling discovery, and one that may possibly take its place among the grand wonders of Idaho. He was riding along early in the morning on the divide between Indian creek and Snake river, when his horse sprang aside, reared and otherwise gave evidence of having seen or heard something unusual. The spot was on a little knoll, on the comb of the ridge, and Meté, who had almost been asleep, taking a sweep around with his eyes to learn the cause of his horse's behavior, finally rested his vision on what seemed to be a hole in the ground a few paces distant. Dismissing the horse, he soon looking into a funnel-shaped orifice fifteen or twenty feet deep by ten or twelve at its rim in diameter. At the bottom of this funnel—the soil giving out—there was a rift in the rock two or three feet in width by four or five in length, which seemed to open into the very bowels of the earth. Through this aperture came up from the depths below a terrible roaring, as of a leaping cataract, a mighty rush of the waters, tumbling over the rocks. The ground trembled and the subterranean noise continued uninterruptedly. Meté remained some time, and the longer he listened the more convinced he became that what he heard was running water; but how far down it was the stream he could not even conjecture—night have been a few feet of half way to China. And as the fissure was large enough to take him in should his foot slip or head swim, his observation was not an extended one. The principle thing he did while there was to listen low and strong and think loud—at a safe distance from the brink of the hole. Mr. Greene told us last week that a party of cattle men were prepared to make a thorough investigation of the discovery by letting one of their number down with ropes, with a view of utilizing the stream if possible, in watering stock during the winter months when the surface streams are all frozen up.

HORRIBLE MURDER OF A YOUNG SCHOOL-MISTRESS.

Miss Emma Numbers, 17 years old, a schoolmistress at Salem, Ind., was found murdered in the schoolhouse on the 28th February, by the scholars, who were first to arrive. A few miles east in Ohio is an immense forest that has long been the headquarters of a gang of cutthroats against whom the law has been powerless. It is believed that some of these desperadoes, finding the little school-teacher alone in the schoolhouse, assaulted her and then murdered her. Besides smashing her skull, the murderers hacked off one arm, cut out her tongue and pinned her to the floor with a dagger, which was driven through the neck. Large parties are searching for the murderers.

THE NEW RECORD OFFICE.

We publish in another column a letter from a correspondent on the subject of the proposed alteration in the County Court House. It is to be hoped that no unnecessary obstacle will be thrown in the way of so desirable a matter. The records of the County are unsafe where they now are; the office is absolutely unfit for the purpose for which it is used, and, at any rate, it must be removed because the Government want the ground it stands on. A new office must be built, and, as our correspondent asks, "Where is there a better place for it?" It is argued in the streets that the passage of the bill to authorize the proposed alterations will, in some imaginary way, interfere with some imaginary right possessed by the City. This is simply ridiculous. The Court has settled beyond a question that the market is a free one, subject to the power of the city to regulate it, and this power is of so little value that the City Council has not thought it advisable to exercise it. But, even if the market were of great value to the city, we cannot see that any harm would be done by setting apart one end of the building for the office, as abundant space would be left for the market. The opposition to the proposed change springs from some fancied slight which has been put upon the City Council by the County Council, and, on account of this, there are some gentlemen who, while admitting the need of a new Record Office and the suitability of the proposed location, are determined to oppose the bill.

GEORGE WASHINGTON REDIVIVUS.

It is a poor week for sensations which passes without the Hon. Attorney General posing as the incarnation of veracity. We have the most kindly feelings towards Mr. Fraser personally, but cannot help thinking that he is oversteering his course in these incessant protestations of his virtue. He is the "Billet Doy" of politics. "I am a virtuous gentleman" is the burden of all his utterances. Now, if the Attorney General is better than other men, that kindness of heart, which every one knows he possesses, should lead him to refrain from overwhelming his antagonists beneath the crushing weight of his spool's virtues; but, as he is quite like the rest of us, with his own share of weaknesses, he is simply abusing the standing he has before the country when he avails himself of it, to endeavor to blast the reputation of his opponents for truthfulness. He would preserve his own dignity very much better by admitting the possibility of his being in error sometimes. As it is, he is continually coming to the front, like the good little boy in the Sunday School book, with his "Mr. Speaker, I cannot tell a lie." Now, did it never strike the Attorney General, if he continually puts his word against that of other gentlemen who are known to be in every sense honorable and trustworthy, he himself may suffer? If he holds his own reputation so cheap that he will plunge it upon the most trifling occasions, he must not complain if the public come to regard it as of little value.

THE ONTARIO PAPERS ARE AFTER THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS.

The Ontario papers are after the Minister of Railways with a sharp stick for his conduct in the matter of the Ennary's Bar and Port Moody Contract. It has been shown beyond a doubt that the Minister has been guilty of a scandalous piece of jobbery which will cost the Dominion nearly \$300,000 and ought to cost the Cumberland knight his portfolio. The tender of Charlebois and McDonald, which was rejected, was regularly put in and the tenders were ready with their security; but the Minister without even the pretence of an excuse, awarded the contract to his friend Onderdonk, at the increase in price above mentioned. It will be difficult to convince those who are familiar with the record of the Minister of Railways that this violation of official decency has been committed without some consideration moving towards the party of which Sir Charles is so distinguished and so true a representative. In the light of such transactions as this we can all judge for ourselves of the singular facility of expression shown by his colleague the member for Colchester when he called him in days gone by "the high priest of corruption."

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WEALTHY AMERICANS.

The New York *Star* publishes the following account of wealthy Americans. It would probably be safe to discount the list fifty per cent: Before the war there were very few men in the United States worth over \$5,000,000. Most of Stewart's property was acquired during and since the war. Most of the men now worth ten millions were considered poor and honest twenty-five years ago. Today W. H. Vanderbilt has \$65,000,000 in United States bonds; and is reported to hold some \$30,000,000 in New York Central and Hudson River stock; \$50,000,000 more in other railroads in this and other States, and a vast amount of real estate in this city. His property cannot amount to less than \$200,000,000, and probably is nearer \$300,000,000 than the former sum. He is, without question, the richest man on the globe to-day. He could buy any of the Rothschilds, and still be the richest man in the world. And, unlike the rich men of England—the Dukes of Bedford, Westminster, Argill and Buccleugh, who inherited their great estates—Vanderbilt's property has been accumulated in two generations, and most of it within thirty years. The case stands without a parallel in history.

IT IS A SINGULAR LIST OF NAMES THAT FOLLOW THAT OF VANDERBILT IN THIS CATALOGUE.

We take such of his reputed valuation: Jay Gould, \$100,000,000; Mackay, \$50,000,000; Crocker, \$50,000,000; John Rockefeller, of the Standard Oil Company, \$40,000,000; C. P. Huntington, \$20,000,000; D. O. Mills, \$30,000,000; Senator Fair, \$30,000,000; ex-Governor Stanford, \$40,000,000; Russell Sage, \$15,000,000; J. R. Keen, \$15,000,000; S. J. Tilden, \$15,000,000; E. D. Morgan, \$10,000,000; Sam. Sloan, \$10,000,000; Commodore Garrison, \$10,000,000; Cyrus W. Field, \$10,000,000; Hugh J. Jewett, \$5,000,000; Sidney Dillon, \$5,000,000; David Dows, \$5,000,000; J. DeNevro, \$5,000,000; John W. Garrett, \$5,000,000; and W. W. Astor, \$5,000,000.

LET ME CONCLUDE WITH THE RECAL OF A FACT ILLUSTRATIVE OF A TRAIT CHARACTERISTIC OF FRANCE.

I am proud to number among my friends a brave house porter (concierge) and his wife, who always receives me pleasantly when I look in at their lodge to inquire if one of my friends, who is my employer, is at home. The other day I missed the good wife's face, and inquired of the husband where she was. He pointed to a small bedroom in the back of the lodge. "Sh!" he whispered, "another and child are well; it is a little girl and was born last night." I paid him my compliments and went my way. He seemed brim full of fatherly affection. A few days after, having occasion to call on my friend, I looked into the lodge and found the new mamma seated by the fire, pale but happy. I congratulated her on her daughter's arrival in the world. "Mercy," she said, "and what do you think of my happy family?" I looked, and in her lap lay an ugly pug-dog, harmoniously enjoying repose beside a huge Angola cat; while on the woman's shoulder perched a tame pigeon. "Yes, yes," I said, opening my eyes rather wildly, "that is all very fine, but where's your baby?" "The baby, Monsieur? Oh, we sent her to the country—out to nurse, you know?" "Yes, oh yes," added the father; "we sent her to nurse the fifth day after she was born. It's rather a goodish baby, I think."—*Boston Journal Paris Letter.*

BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of P. E. Island was held on Wednesday, 15th inst. It was fairly attended. After considerable discussion, the following resolution was carried unanimously:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting (should hereafter the Bank be in a position to declare a dividend) that a preferential dividend, equivalent to 5 per cent. interest, per annum on the sum advanced by each shareholder to enable the Bank to resume, shall be declared and paid to such stockholders before any other distribution of profits be made.

IT WAS FURTHER DECIDED THAT ALL THE SHAREHOLDERS SHOULD IMMEDIATELY, OR BEFORE THE 20th INST., PAY INTO THE BANK THE \$40 PER SHARE AGREED TO BE PAID IN BY THEM; AS, WITHOUT SUCH PAYMENT, IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE DIRECTORS TO JUDGE AS TO THE SAFETY OF RESUMPTION. ALL THE SPEAKERS AGREED AS TO THE URGENT NECESSITY OF SUCH IMMEDIATE PAYMENT, IT BEING DISTINCTLY UNDERSTOOD THAT, SHOULD THE BANK NOT RESUME BUSINESS, SUCH PAYMENT WOULD AT ONCE BE RETURNED. THE MEETING ADJOURNED UNTIL THURSDAY, THE 25th INST.

A YOUNG NEW YORK FARMER FELL IN LOVE WITH A PRETTY YOUNG WOMAN, WHO CAME TO MAKE A VISIT IN HIS TOWN, WHOOD AND WON HER, INSISTING UPON THE MARRIAGE AT ONCE, TO WHICH SHE CONSENTED. A NUMBER OF GUESTS WERE INVITED, THE TWO WERE MARRIED, ALL THE YOUNG MEN IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD INSISTING UPON KISSING THE BRIDE, WHICH MADE THE NEW BRIDEGROOM VERY INDIGNANT INDEED. SHE MADE HER ESCAPE AT ONCE INTO AN ADJOINING ROOM AND THE BRIDEGROOM HAD NOT BEEN SEEN HER SINCE, AT LEAST HE HAS NOT BEEN ABLE TO RECOGNIZE HER SINCE. IN FACT SHE WAS A SMOOTH-FACED BOY, AND THE COURTSHIP, WEDDING AND ALL WERE THE "MAKE-UP" OF WHICH HIS COMRADES WERE PLEASED TO CALL A PRACTICAL JOKE.

No one can say why he feels an aversion towards a man who parts his hair in the middle, but it is a solemn fact that such a man no sooner rises up in a ward caucus than fifty voices instantly call out, "Sit down, Smith!"