

# POOR DOCUMENT

**AGENTS WANTED**  
in all parts of the Province to canvass for  
the WEEKLY HERALD. Liberal com-  
mission given. A few good men will be  
given regular employment on salary. Ap-  
ply at the Herald Office, Queen Street,  
Fredericton.

**WEEKLY HERALD.**  
CHARLES H. LUGRIN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
FREDERICTON, JANUARY 7, 1882.

**THE LOCAL ELECTIONS.**  
Although the local elections must come  
on next summer very little attention is  
paid to them generally speaking, especially  
when compared with the interest  
manifested in the Dominion election,  
which ought not to come on before 1883,  
in the ordinary course of events. Indi-  
cations are not wanting that in New  
Brunswick, as in the upper Provinces, the  
local elections will be run upon the same  
lines as those for the greater legislative  
body. At the last Sunbury election the  
course taken by the Local Government  
has made opposition to them in that  
county, to say the least, synonymous  
with opposition to the Federal Adminis-  
tration, and judging from the tactics of  
the Sun it would seem that in St. John  
the fact that an M. P. P. is a prominent  
Liberal is, of itself, sufficient to lead one  
wing of the supporters of the Local Gov-  
ernment to denounce him. We refer to  
the course of the Sun towards Mr. Elder,  
whom it some time ago assailed on the  
ground that large expenditures had been  
made on roads near the city, alleging that  
these ought to have been made in back  
settlements; and disregarding the fact  
that Mr. Elder's share of the responsibility  
for the expenditure of the by-road  
money was no greater than that of his  
colleagues. Lately the Sun has called  
upon the electors of St. John to mark Mr.  
Elder's course in desiring to discuss the  
union of St. John and Portland, and to  
promote the settlement of the wild lands  
in Restigouche County, either by the Gov-  
ernment or an association, which would  
act as an honorary Colonization Society;  
and lastly, it attacks him for a remark on  
an educational paper, favoring compulsory  
education, to the effect that the writer's  
views were logical, so long as the State pro-  
vided the educational bill of fare. Peo-  
ple at a distance who know of the excel-  
lent standing and usefulness of Mr. Elder  
in the House of Assembly, and are aware  
that there is no person whose advocacy  
of a measure would count for more than  
his, naturally enquire what all this means,  
seeing the Sun and the Telegraph have  
supported the Local Government. We  
have heard a rumor that a stockholder in  
the Sun would like Mr. Elder's place, and  
hence the hostility of that journal; but if  
this is not so, and Mr. Elder resigned only  
for attack simply because he is a promi-  
nent Liberal, who must be killed politi-  
cally, if possible, the result may be that  
party lines will be very sharply defined  
next summer, and many who now sup-  
port the Local Government, or at least  
are not actually opposed to it, may find  
themselves compelled to give their ad-  
herence to the local opposition. If this  
issue is forced upon the people by the  
Sun, and those whom it represents, they  
must not complain if they find them-  
selves "hoist with their own petard."

So far as Mr. Elder is concerned he is  
probably abundantly well able to take  
care of himself, and if he offers as a can-  
didate again will no doubt be returned.  
He would be greatly missed from the  
Legislature, where he has shown a  
talent for the handling of public ques-  
tions as rare as his method of discussing  
them is forcible. The interest which  
he has taken in the settlement of the  
country and in promoting its prosperity  
is vastly in excess of that evinced by his  
assailants. There is no man in public  
life to-day who has done more than he to  
advance those measures and enterprises  
which are calculated to build up the  
Province.

One frequently hears in Fredericton  
gentlemen of excellent business standing  
and of good reputation for a thoughtful  
consideration of public affairs express  
openly their views in favor of the annex-  
ation of New Brunswick to the United  
States. Those who do so are neither few  
in number nor unimportant, nor are they  
confined to one political party, and it is  
worth while to enquire into the reason for  
their approval of so radical a change in  
the political condition of the country.  
Certainly there are two things which it  
does not originate from. It comes neither  
from an admiration of a republican form  
of government as our neighbors en-  
joy it, nor from a dislike to the principles  
upon which our own constitution is based.  
Probably there are none of them who do  
not admit that we have a large personal  
liberty and a more democratic form of  
government than the people of the United  
States, notwithstanding the fact that we  
maintain some of the forms of royalty.  
The desire for a change arises, we think,  
from two grounds. First and principally  
from a feeling of disappointment at the  
result of Confederation. The people of  
this Province were promised no increase  
of taxation, that the trade of the West  
should build up its seaports and lead to  
the establishment of mills and factories  
on every stream which intersects our  
land. How little these promises have  
been fulfilled every one knows. The rate  
of taxation has been enormously in-

creased. The bright visions of the future  
have been dissipated one by one, and the  
present seems barren of hope, so far as  
any share in the progress of the western  
part of the Dominion is concerned. This  
need not have been so if those to whom  
the people confided their destiny had not  
preferred the easy enjoyment of office to  
the arduous keeping of good faith. But  
as it is so, it does not rest in the mouth  
of the men who are responsible for it to  
charge those with treason or disloyalty  
who look favorably upon a political con-  
nection with our prosperous neighbors.  
It is they who have betrayed us who are  
disloyal. A second reason for the growth  
of this sentiment is that the connection  
between Great Britain and Canada is of a  
character which cannot much longer con-  
tinue without a change of some sort, and  
annexation to the United States is one of  
the first methods which suggest them-  
selves in which the great question, of  
what the future of Canada shall be, can  
most readily be solved.  
It is possible to work out the future of  
Canada without resort to this step, and we  
do not for a moment admit that it  
would at all be a desirable step for the  
Dominion as a whole, but we do maintain  
that the relations between New Brunswick  
and the rest of the Dominion under Tory  
rule are not calculated to promote a feel-  
ing of content with their position on the  
part of the people of this Province. Just  
as long as our people bear a heavy burden  
of taxation and receive no compensatory  
benefits, just so long will the annexation  
sentiment grow. It is useless to deny its  
existence. Wisdom dictates that its pre-  
sence should be admitted and its causes  
removed.

**THE INCREASE OF TAXATION.**  
In 1874 the Mackenzie Government,  
which had just assumed control of public  
affairs, found that to meet the obligations  
of the Dominion it was necessary to add  
2 1/2 per cent. to the unenumerated tariff  
list, raising it from 15 to 17 1/2 per cent.  
This action was unopposed by the Con-  
servative leaders, who from the moment  
they lost power in 1873 until they re-  
gained it in 1878 set themselves  
up as the champions of low taxation.  
The expenditure under the Conservative  
rule had increased by leaps and bounds.  
Under Mr. Mackenzie's rule the rapid in-  
crease was checked, and his last year of  
office showed an outlay but little in ex-  
cess of that which had been made five  
years before by the Conservatives. Nev-  
ertheless the Conservative leaders de-  
clared against the amount expended by  
the Liberals, and assured the country that  
increased expenditure was unnecessary.  
Sir S. L. Tilley, who had been Finance  
Minister, and therefore was in a position  
to speak with a knowledge of the matter,  
told the people of St. John when he was  
seeking their suffrages that twenty-two  
and a half million dollars was ample for  
the purposes of the country. He said  
most emphatically that the assertions of  
the Liberals that the Conservatives had  
placed in power would increase the tax-  
ation were untrue; that it was their pur-  
pose to readjust the taxation without in-  
creasing it. Sir Charles Tupper, speaking  
in the House of Commons in 1878, said  
there was no question of increased tax-  
ation before the people, that the Conser-  
vatives had governed the country before  
for less money than Mr. Mackenzie had  
spent, and were prepared to do it again.  
Sir John Macdonald, speaking at Toronto,  
used language to the same effect, and his  
telegram to Mr. Boyd, of St. John, stating  
that he did not propose to increase, but  
merely to readjust the tariff, is well re-  
membered. We have at hand the words  
of the Conservative leaders, and will  
quote them if anybody wishes us to do so,  
to prove that the speeches we attribute  
to them were made. Here, then, was a  
very distinct and emphatic pledge that  
the Conservative party, if placed in power,  
would not only not increase the taxes,  
but would carry on the Government of  
the country for about \$22,500,000 against  
\$23,500,000 required by Mr. Mackenzie.

We ask the people of the country to  
compare the pledges thus given with the  
present Government's taxation and ex-  
penditure.  
The expenditure for the year ended  
June 30, 1880, the first year of their new  
term of office during which they had  
complete control, was not \$22,500,000, but  
nearly twenty-five millions—\$24,850,000.  
The expenditure for the year ended  
June 30, 1881, was not \$22,500,000, but  
more than twenty-five and a half mil-  
lions—\$25,579,000. The estimate for the  
current year, to end June 30, 1882, is  
not \$22,500,000, but \$26,500,000 and there  
are supplementary estimates to come  
which warrant us in estimating the total  
expenditure at \$27,000,000. Now let the  
people look upon these two statements  
for the three years during which the  
present Government have had control of  
the finances:

PERFORMANCE.	PERFORMANCE.
The sums for which the Conservative leaders said they were prepared to carry on the Government:	Expenditures of the same Conservative leaders:
1878-80... \$22,500,000	1878-80... \$24,850,000
1880-81... 22,500,000	1880-81... 25,579,000
1881-82... 22,500,000	1881-82... 27,000,000
	\$67,500,000
Conservative Promise.....	\$77,429,000
Conservative Performance.....	77,429,000
Difference (in round numbers).....	\$10,000,000

These figures place the leaders of the

Government in one of two positions.  
Either they were grossly dishonest when  
they told the people in 1878 that about  
twenty-two and a half millions were suffi-  
cient for the public service, and thus ob-  
tained the confidence of the people by  
arrant knavery, or during their three  
years of office they have wickedly squan-  
dered ten millions of dollars of the  
people's money. There is no escape from  
the dilemma. They and their friends can  
take either horn of it.—*Halifax Chronicle.*  
**PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S APPOINT-  
MENTS.**  
The President has been slow in making  
his selections because he is careful for  
the public service. It should be noticed  
that he has made no Cabinet changes  
which were not forced on him. He  
desired Mr. James to remain in the Post  
Office at least until the close of the fiscal  
year, but Mr. James had business engage-  
ments which began with the new year.  
Mr. MacVeagh abandoned the Attorney  
Generalship, Mr. Windom laid down the  
Treasury in haste to secure his seat in  
the United States Senate, and Mr. Blaine  
it is understood, early gave notice that he  
meant to retire. The growth of a few  
"soreheads" and disappointed republic-  
an politicians that the "Garfield  
Cabinet is disappearing" is therefore  
without foundation. Those members of  
the Garfield Cabinet who have been re-  
placed left Mr. Arthur at their own de-  
sire and demand. As the Cabinet has  
been so far changed by the action of  
those who have retired that it is no longer  
a homogeneous body, probably there will  
be still other changes in the course of  
time. But the President is in no haste,  
and so far he has not asked for any  
resignations.

A few bitterly disappointed politicians  
swear that all the new members of the  
Cabinet belong to the Arthur wing of the  
party, but why should they not? The  
Cabinet are the confidential advisers of  
the President. Being forced by the  
action of Garfield's own friends to select  
their successors it was impossible for him  
to do otherwise than choose for him-  
self, and that he should choose wisely  
and call to him men in whose capacity  
and honesty the country has confidence  
is all that the public requires. The Gar-  
field people here rode a very high horse  
while they were in power. They had  
made up their minds to a long lease of  
office, and they began by making them-  
selves very disagreeable to the out-  
rigger wing of the party. The few faction  
leaders who grumble forget that if a President  
even more strenuously than they did the  
democrats. They came in as civil ser-  
vice reformers, but at once began to turn  
out important officers and put their own  
men in these places. Mr. Arthur, with  
out any flourish, has turned out nobody,  
not even the Garfield Cabinet. Before  
the Garfield administration was a month  
old it turned out the entirely competent  
Collector of New York and nominated a  
"Garfield man" in his place. President  
Arthur has made no such arbitrary or  
merely political changes at all, and it is  
greatly to his credit that he has not. So  
far as really important places go he has  
made no appointments except to fill  
vacancies, and all these appointments  
have been such as to meet the general  
public approval. The few faction lead-  
ers who grumble forget that if a President  
selects honest and capable men for office,  
the people who want the public business  
efficiently and honestly conducted do  
not care a pin whether these men belong  
to one or the other wing of a party which  
has as many factions in the different  
States as it has over-ambitious men who  
want to use the party to get office for  
themselves. When these grumblers drag  
in the name of General Grant it is, as a  
republican here to-day remarked, "simply  
an indignity," because, he added, "there  
is not one of them who would not have  
voted for General Grant if he had been  
nominated at Chicago, and there is not  
the least evidence that General Grant is  
interfering in any way whatever with ap-  
pointments. President Arthur is his  
own man, and he does not belong to the  
men who sneer at him to find fault with  
anything he has done."

It is worthy of notice that so far, of  
all the evil prognostications and rumors  
industriously set afloat from here connect-  
ing third and fourth rate, or, in some  
cases, improper persons with Cabinet or  
other positions—rumors plainly put out  
by people who hoped to see the President  
fail of his duty to his country—every one  
has proved false. Mr. Emory Storms, it  
was persistently given out, was certain  
to be Attorney General, but Mr. Brewster  
is the man and a very different kind of  
man. Mr. Chancey Filley was undoubt-  
edly, said these evil prophets, to be  
Postmaster General, but the President  
names Mr. Howe. Mr. Boutwell, the  
gossips all said, was to have the supreme  
Judgeship, and they held up their hands  
in horror, but Judge Gray is nominated.  
—*N. Y. Herald.*

A London paper says: "The expense  
which has to be incurred by a Lord Mayor  
of London is now so great that we are not  
likely ever again to see a man allow him-  
self to be elected twice to fill the position,  
even if the lively desire to confer that  
honor upon him. Sir Francis Truscott's  
year of office cost him \$20,000 over and  
above the £10,000 allowed by the Corpora-  
tion for expenses, and Mr. McArthur's  
outlay will amount to much less."  
Subscribe for the WEEKLY HERALD.

**PERSONAL AND OTHER NEWS.**  
The name of Thoreau has become  
extinct in this country, it is said, by the  
recent death at Bangor, of Miss Maria  
Thoreau, an aunt of the late Henry D.  
Thoreau, who was the last male descen-  
dant of a large family.  
The annual dinner of the Dominion  
Commercial Travellers' Association took  
place on Dec. 28th last, in the Windsor  
Hotel, Montreal, and was largely attended  
by members of the society, leading mer-  
chants of the city and representative men.  
Mrs. Albiani is expected at Berlin  
shortly. She will remain about six  
weeks and perform at the Imperial  
Opera House. The *Bourne Courier*  
states that she will receive 4,000 marks a  
night.  
During the past year 1,900,000,000 gal-  
lons of water were pumped by the  
Toronto, Ont., water works engines at the  
engine house. The revenue yielded was  
\$130,332.  
The death is announced of Mr. C. T.  
Palgrave, type founder, at the age of  
eighty-two.  
Mrs. Cruz, living at Florence, Los  
Angeles County, California, was delivered  
on Dec. 28th last of six perfectly formed  
female children—the most remarkable  
instance of the kind ever known in the  
State. The St. John Sun makes all the  
comment necessary in this truly remark-  
able event by placing it under a caption  
which quotes the words of the "Judge"  
in "The Danites"—"This glorious cli-  
mate of California."  
Daniel Webster, who is believed to be  
the oldest person in Philadelphia, died  
on Dec. 25th at the age of 105 years. He  
was born in Hartford county, Maryland,  
in June, 1776, and was owned by Col.  
Webster, who was killed in the year  
1812.  
The *Moncton Times* gives the following  
extract from a recent private letter from  
a Nova Scotian at St. John's, Nfld.:  
"Yesterday and to-day they have been  
trying our new locomotive, and certainly  
I have not often seen anything quite as  
laughable as to watch the poor natives  
who have never seen one before. They  
stand a good distance from the track,  
afraid the engine any minute will run  
roaring after them."  
The outbreak of small-pox in Sydney,  
N. S. W., is more serious than anticipated.  
Several deaths have occurred since the  
departure of the last mail. One hun-  
dred and twenty cases of small-pox are  
reported in New York the last week in  
December against 67 in the same time  
the year before. The deaths in Chicago  
from small-pox numbered 27. It is believed  
the epidemic is at its worst now.

The Emperor of Brazil sent some toys  
to the two grandchildren of Victor Hugo  
on the occasion of New Year.  
Hon. Mr. Mackenzie will address his  
constituents in Lambton on the 5th  
January.  
The Paris *Figaro* and the *Gaulois* are  
now publishing novels by English writers.  
Rev. Mr. Spurgeon has returned to  
London.  
The Empress Eugenie lately fell down  
stairs at her residence in London, and  
received a severe shock to the system.  
She is unable to leave the house. Queen  
Victoria has made daily inquiries about  
her, and has taken a special journey to  
London to visit the invalid.  
Hon. Judge Robinson, of British Colum-  
bia, is dead, aged 41.  
The Empress Eugenie has assumed the  
permanent title of "Countess de Pierra-  
fonds, relic of his late Majesty Napoleon  
III."

The decision of Mr. Justice Weldon in  
Lizzie Robinson's case has produced a  
painful impression upon the minds of  
those who have heard of it. A most extra-  
ordinary state of things will come to  
pass if a defendant having a right to give  
testimony in the inferior court can remain  
away from the trial and yet avoid the  
penalty by a simple affidavit denying the  
charge. The law which authorized a  
defendant to give testimony in cases  
punishable upon summary conviction  
contemplated that the evidence would  
be given in the ordinary way and the  
witness be subjected to cross-examination.  
An order nisi is only granted when the  
judge thinks the ground taken is one  
which renders the conviction bad. In  
the case in question the defendant had  
an opportunity of denying her guilt before  
the Police Magistrate; but did not do so,  
because as her counsel stated, he did not  
wish her to undergo a cross-examination.  
If the good law that a defendant may  
adopt this course and then apply to the  
Supreme Court to vacate the conviction  
the sooner it is known the better. It has  
been freely stated upon the street that  
representations will shortly be made to  
Ottawa upon the subject of the adminis-  
tration of the Canada Temperance Act  
in this Province.

The question of annexation is ex-  
citing the people of Toronto. Not the  
annexation of the United States to  
Canada or vice versa; but of the outlying  
districts which geographically form part  
of the city. This is a move in the right  
direction. Cities that are geographically  
one should be united for all purposes.  
—What is a Syndicate? The Sun has  
discovered one which has invested \$25,  
000 in Winnipeg.

**CITY COUNCIL.**  
**PREPARING FOR THE COMING ELECTIONS—  
WHERE ARE THE CITY ACCOUNTS?—A GEN-  
ERAL OUTCRY, BUT NO ACTION.**  
The regular meeting—and the last also  
before the Mayor's and Aldermanic elections  
—of the City Council was held Tuesday evening  
in the Council Chamber, City Hall, Mayor  
Fisher in the chair. There was a full Board.  
After routine the Auditor's Report was  
read. It recommended the payment of sundry  
bills in the various departments, as fol-  
lows:  
Fire Department.....\$46.48  
Contingent Account..... 43.30  
City Hall..... 6.00  
Checks were issued in payment of the same  
as usual.  
When the items in the Fire Department had  
been read, Ald. Farrell arose and said, very  
blandly:  
"I would like to enquire if any of these ac-  
counts have been before the Committee?"  
Ald. Wilson (shortly)—None.  
Ald. Farrell (naively)—Might I enquire  
why?  
Ald. Wilson (gruffly)—The Committee was  
not called together.  
Ald. Farrell (pertinently)—I would like  
him then to explain why.  
His Worship (soothingly)—The Auditor  
has certified to them all as correct.  
Ald. Farrell was satisfied, and said he did  
not want to make any disturbance.  
David Currier asked for relief from taxes.  
Margaret Kiefer's petition about water  
flowing in on her property was sent to the  
Roads Committee.  
Sturgis A. Thomas asked for relief from  
taxes—Granted.  
Ald. Wilson moved, and it was seconded,  
that the motion of last Council to the effect  
that Isaac Burden received 10 per cent. from  
date on all back taxes collected by him for  
the years 1878, 1879 and 1880, be rescinded;  
and that he receive instead 10 per cent. on  
all taxes collected by him while he was col-  
lector—Carried.  
Joseph Coombs, sexton of the Cathedral,  
was paid \$1 for ringing the bell on the oc-  
casion of President Garfield's funeral.  
Ald. Burchill, from the Road Committee,  
reported that they have not received tenders  
for a sufficient quantity of building stone,  
but as it is not necessary that all should be  
delivered during the winter, they believe  
they will be able to procure them at a fair  
price, 60 cents a perch to be paid; that in  
regard to Ryan's claim for damages to his  
bricks, they are satisfied that the easiest and  
fairest way to settle the claim is to pay \$75  
damages claimed by Ryan, on his giving a  
receipt to be drawn by the City Clerk, for  
all damages now caused or that may here-  
after arise to him in this connection; and  
that they had contracted at 40 cents per  
cubic foot for macadamizing purposes.—  
Adopted.  
Ald. Burchill also reported from the com-  
mittee appointed to devise a simple means of  
taking a vote of the citizens at the ensuing  
Aldermanic election, on the advisability of  
the City, and the delay was unfair to them. Steps  
should be at once taken to find out why the  
accounts are not now in the hands of the  
people, and some reliable information got as  
when they will be.  
Ald. Farrell then sat down, apparently  
much relieved, and Ald. Moore announced  
a meek and subdued manner, that the ac-  
counts would soon be in the hands of the  
people.  
There was a call, in which the Council  
resolved themselves by doing the most mat-  
ter-of-fact thing they could. They paid some  
bills or ordered them to be paid. The police  
were paid; the city teamster was remuner-  
ated; Overseer Mitchell received his stipend  
for looking after those tanks which gave such  
dissatisfaction, and the hay and straw the  
city horses consumed during the past month  
were paid for. Ald. Wilson, to create a  
diversion, reported verbally from the Fire  
Committee, that they had fully considered the  
matter of repairing the Alexandria, and had  
concluded to let Messrs. McFarlane, Thomp-  
son & Anderson do the repairs, which are  
now going on under the superintendence of  
Engineer White. A check was ordered to  
be issued to renew the insurance on the Ex-  
hibition Building.  
Then that printing contract broke out in a  
fresh spot. Ald. Simmons was taken with it  
this time. Wearied with discussion, and  
perhaps fearing another outbreak of the  
slumbering volcano on which they rested,  
Ald. Moore made a very quiet and inoffensive  
motion to adjourn, which is always in order;  
but Ald. Simmons jumped up and said that  
before that was put he thought that a  
special committee should be appointed to  
look after the printing of the accounts, as it  
was important that they should be in the  
hands of the electors before the election. He  
moved for a special committee.  
Ald. Wheeler said the Printing Committee  
was looking after them now, and the printer  
said they would be out in the proper time.  
There was a delay, as he did not get them  
as early as they did last year.  
Ald. Simmons—it would be well to under-  
stand what is meant by proper time.  
Ald. Moore—the printer has pledged his  
word that they will be out in time for the  
election. I presume also for the Mayor's  
election.  
Ald. Simmons said he still thought there  
should be a special committee.  
Ald. Farrell said that before going for a  
special committee he would like to ask his  
colleagues, Ald. Hall, for an explanation, and  
had got so far with his remarks that it was  
evident he wanted to find out something  
about Ald. Hall's alleged connection with a  
certain printing establishment, when His  
Worship, who had got tired and uneasy, re-  
minded them that Ald. Simmons' motion was  
unseconded.  
Ald. Farrell said he had promised to make  
a motion, but had forgotten to do so. If it  
was all the same to the Board he would omit  
it.  
No seconder could be found for Ald. Sim-  
mons' motion, Ald. Moore pressed his motion  
to adjourn and it was carried.  
Thus ended the last meeting of this Council,  
and that printing contract, so far as it is  
concerned. The proceedings in regard to it  
remind one of a king of France, who, on a  
certain occasion, it is alleged, marched his  
forces up a hill and then marched them down  
again.

portance the Council had on hand, and the  
score or so of interested spectators who had  
gathered there on account of war and  
rumors of war, regarded the members of the  
Board with considerable interest in a brief  
silence that followed. They expected some-  
thing rich, rare and racy about "that print-  
ing contract," and it came, but not exactly  
from the quarter everyone predicted it would.  
Ald. Farrell started to speak, and was re-  
minded by His Worship that there was no  
motion before the Board. Ald. Farrell said  
he would make a few remarks and then move.  
He then gathered his robes around him, and  
rising to his feet, wanted to know what state  
the accounts were in, how far advanced they  
were towards being published, and asked the  
Chairman of the Printing Committee for  
some information on the subject.  
Ald. Wheeler said that he had done all he  
could do; they are in the printer's hands.  
"I am not printing them," he said with a  
snap like a jack-knife shutting up, and sat  
down.  
This last was regarded as by many as a re-  
ply to the *Capital*, which gave Ald. Wheeler  
the credit of wishing himself a printing  
machine. But Ald. Farrell did not stop to  
consider this point. Gathering up more ad-  
ditional force and dignity, he poured the  
contents of his wrath on the devoted heads of  
the Printing Committee and its chairman.  
This reply of Ald. Wheeler's he held was not  
satisfactory to him or to the people. He  
perhaps had a right to the contract. No  
reflections should be cast on him because he  
had not appliances equal in sufficiency to  
the others who had tendered; he deserved  
credit and encouragement for the plucky  
start he had made in business and to get  
along. But he (Ald. Farrell) most strongly  
disapproved of the delay in publishing the  
accounts. Heretofore the accounts had been  
in the hands of the people before the election  
came off, as they should be, for what other  
means than these accounts have the public  
of finding out what their representatives in  
the Council are doing. This is unfair to  
both the people and the other members of the  
Board. It deprives the people of one of their  
best advantages. If there had been any mal-  
administration, they could find it out in the  
accounts, and can judge the aldermen for  
themselves when they come back for re-  
election.

A voice at the Board—Hear! hear!  
The Committee, continued Ald. Farrell,  
without heeding the interruption, is respon-  
sible. For two months the publication of  
the accounts has been hanging, and to-day  
we do not know whether they will be pub-  
lished in two months more or in twelve.  
They could get no satisfaction. Ald.  
Wheeler's answer was not a satisfactory one  
to the people or the Board. Before it had  
been a matter of pride with the Aldermen  
(Ald. Farrell being intoned his voice with  
conscious rectitude and dignity) that they  
could take the accounts around before the  
election and show what they had been do-  
ing; and the delay was unfair to them. Steps  
should be at once taken to find out why the  
accounts are not now in the hands of the  
people, and some reliable information got as  
when they will be.  
Ald. Farrell then sat down, apparently  
much relieved, and Ald. Moore announced  
a meek and subdued manner, that the ac-  
counts would soon be in the hands of the  
people.

There was a call, in which the Council  
resolved themselves by doing the most mat-  
ter-of-fact thing they could. They paid some  
bills or ordered them to be paid. The police  
were paid; the city teamster was remuner-  
ated; Overseer Mitchell received his stipend  
for looking after those tanks which gave such  
dissatisfaction, and the hay and straw the  
city horses consumed during the past month  
were paid for. Ald. Wilson, to create a  
diversion, reported verbally from the Fire  
Committee, that they had fully considered the  
matter of repairing the Alexandria, and had  
concluded to let Messrs. McFarlane, Thomp-  
son & Anderson do the repairs, which are  
now going on under the superintendence of  
Engineer White. A check was ordered to  
be issued to renew the insurance on the Ex-  
hibition Building.  
Then that printing contract broke out in a  
fresh spot. Ald. Simmons was taken with it  
this time. Wearied with discussion, and  
perhaps fearing another outbreak of the  
slumbering volcano on which they rested,  
Ald. Moore made a very quiet and inoffensive  
motion to adjourn, which is always in order;  
but Ald. Simmons jumped up and said that  
before that was put he thought that a  
special committee should be appointed to  
look after the printing of the accounts, as it  
was important that they should be in the  
hands of the electors before the election. He  
moved for a special committee.  
Ald. Wheeler said the Printing Committee  
was looking after them now, and the printer  
said they would be out in the proper time.  
There was a delay, as he did not get them  
as early as they did last year.  
Ald. Simmons—it would be well to under-  
stand what is meant by proper time.  
Ald. Moore—the printer has pledged his  
word that they will be out in time for the  
election. I presume also for the Mayor's  
election.  
Ald. Simmons said he still thought there  
should be a special committee.  
Ald. Farrell said that before going for a  
special committee he would like to ask his  
colleagues, Ald. Hall, for an explanation, and  
had got so far with his remarks that it was  
evident he wanted to find out something  
about Ald. Hall's alleged connection with a  
certain printing establishment, when His  
Worship, who had got tired and uneasy, re-  
minded them that Ald. Simmons' motion was  
unseconded.  
Ald. Farrell said he had promised to make  
a motion, but had forgotten to do so. If it  
was all the same to the Board he would omit  
it.  
No seconder could be found for Ald. Sim-  
mons' motion, Ald. Moore pressed his motion  
to adjourn and it was carried.  
Thus ended the last meeting of this Council,  
and that printing contract, so far as it is  
concerned. The proceedings in regard to it  
remind one of a king of France, who, on a  
certain occasion, it is alleged, marched his  
forces up a hill and then marched them down  
again.