

POOR DOCUMENT

POETRY.

THE THREE ROSES.

Three roses grew on the road,
Three roses very sweet,
One braided her hair, one touched her mood,
And one lay at her feet.
And one was passionate Desire—
She left it where it grew;
And one was Love, and so it grew,
She passed to note its hue.
And one was Trust—the stepped aside,
It fell beneath her tread,
She thought the tender flower had died,
But Trust is never dead.
Three roses grew on bush and brier,
When next she passed that way:
She gathered Love, and so it grew,
And Trust were here for aye.
—Boston Journal.

Two Ghost Stories.

(From Belgravia.)

In the *St. James' Chronicle* for 1762 we find a strange story of an apparition being the means of revealing a murder, and bringing the guilty parties to the fatal tree at Tyburn. The narrative is said to have been found among the legal papers of a counsel of the Middle Temple, then recently deceased.

In the year 1658 a young gentleman of the west country, named Stobbins, came to London, and soon after, as ill luck would have it, he wedded a wife of Wapping, the youngest daughter of a Mrs. Alcauld; and in the space of fifteen months the providence of God sent them a daughter, which (sic) was left under the care of a grandmother, the husband and his wife returning to their house in the country.

In 1675 when the daughter was six years old, Mrs. Alcauld died, and the child was sent home and remained there till 1679, when a Mrs. Mylstra, her maternal aunt, having greatly increased her means, forsook the canal and low habitations of Wapping, came into a polite part of the town, took a house among the people of quality and set up for a woman of fashion, and thither did she invite the Stobbins and their daughter to spend the winter with her. Among the visitors was her husband's brother, who had the title or rank of captain, and it was seen to have been a bully and a gauster—a "bloody" in a flowing wig and lace coat—and there was another relation who practiced as an apothecary.

All these five persons dined together on the birth-day of the little girl Stobbins, when a terrible catastrophe occurred. In the spirit of play, it was presumed, she took up a sword that was in the room, and pointing it at Mr. Stobbins, cried, "Stick him! stick him!"

"What!" said he, "would you stab your father?"

"You are not my father, but Captain Mylstra is."
Her father, upon this, boxed her ears, and she immediately ran through the body by the captain. Down he dropped, and then his wife, her sister, and the apothecary all trampled upon him till he was quite dead, and in turning him secretly, gave out that he had returned to the west country. Time passed on, and though his wife were as free as an insect, she sent her daughter to a school, and he was heard of no more for a time. His daughter was sent to a distant school, and her mother, who pretended to go disinterested, was sent to a village a few miles out of town, where the captain had a pretty little box for his convenience.

A memory of the terrible scene she had witnessed haunted the daughter; she had nightly dreams and frights, to the terror of a young lady who slept with her, and she always alleged that a spectre haunted her, a spectre visible to her only, and on these occasions she would exclaim, with every manifestation of horror:

"There is a spirit in the room! It is Mr. Stobbins's spirit! Oh, how terrible it looks!"

These appearances, and her paroxysms, led to an enquiry before a justice of the peace, and without any warning given, the whole of the guilty parties were apprehended and committed to the gate-house, tried at the Old Bailey, and condemned, to the entire satisfaction of the country, the court and all present.

After this Stobbins's troubled spirit appeared no more. Mrs. Mylstra was hanged and her body was thrown into the gully-hole near her own house in Wapping; Mrs. Stobbins was strangled and burned. The captain and the apothecary were hanged at Tyburn, and the latter was anatomised. And so ended this tragedy.

Another remarkable detection of murder, though the alleged appearance of a ghost, occurred in 1724.

A farmer, returning homeward from Southern market, in Warwickshire, disappeared by the way. Next day a man presented himself at the farmhouse, and asked of the wife if her husband had come back.

"No," she replied, "and I am under the utmost anxiety and terror."

"Your terror," said he, "cannot surpass mine; for last night as I lay in bed, quite awake, the apparition of your husband appeared to me. He showed me several ghastly stabs in his body, which is now lying in a marble pit!"

The pit was searched, the corpse was found, and the stabs, which in number and position, answered in every way to the description given by the ghost-seer, to whom the spectre had named a cer-

tain man as the culprit; and this person was committed to prison and brought to trial at Warwick for the crime before a jury and the Lord Chief Justice Sir Robert (afterwards Lord) Raymond, who was succeeded in 1733 by Sir Philip Yorke. The jury would speedily have brought in a verdict of guilty; but he checked them by saying:

"Gentlemen, you lay more stress on the allegation of this apparition than they will bear. I cannot give credit to these stories. We are now in a court of law, and must determine according to it, and I know not of any law that will admit of the testimony of an apparition, nor yet if it did, doth the ghost appear to give evidence? Or, if he did, 'call the ghost!'"

The farmer's spirit being thrice summoned in vain, Sir Robert again addressed the jury on the hitherto unblemished character of the man accused, and stoutly asserted a belief in his perfect innocence; adding, "I do strongly suspect that the gentleman who saw the apparition is himself the murderer, and knew all about the stabs and the marble-pit without any supernatural assistance; hence I deem myself justified in committing him to close custody till further inquiry is made."

The result of these was, that on searching his house, sufficient proofs of his guilt were found; he confessed his crime, and was executed at the next assizes.

RESTORATION OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.—Rauf Pusha, the Turkish governor of Jerusalem, so the *London Telegraph* is informed, has recently received imperative orders from Sultan Hamid to resume the work of restoration of Solomon's Temple begun under the reign of Abdul Aziz, but discontinued some five years ago. "The Pasha has also been instructed," it says, "to clear the great square fronting the temple of all rubbish and rank vegetation with which it is at present encumbered. In this square stands the famous Mosque of Omar, which derives a revenue of some \$75,000 a year from a pilgrim contributions and other sources. Hitherto the greater part of this sum found its way to Stambul. The Sultan, however, has decreed that henceforth it shall be applied to defraying the expenses of the works above alluded to, the present resumption of which, as well as their original inception, is due in reality to suggestions made at different times to the Ottoman authorities by the Jews of the Austrian Empire, and Francis Joseph during his visit to the Holy Land, shortly after the accession of Abdul Aziz to the throne; and it was the recent passage of the Archduke Rudolph to Jaffa that suggested a fresh impetus to the inter-upted enterprise. Not only was the Commander of the Faithful signified it to be his sovereign will that the work should be carried out without further delay, but two officials of the Sublime Court, Serail and Raif Effendi, have already left Constantinople for Jerusalem with instructions to take possession on their arrival for ensuring the literal fulfilment of His Majesty's decree. The gratitude of Christians and Jews alike is due to Abdul Hamid for lending his high authority to so generous and enlightening an undertaking."

HOW AN ACTRESS "MAKES UP."
The actress who thought herself too pale for a party of pleasure, would only put on a little rouge and then rub it nearly all off again, says the *London World*. A dust of rose-pink powder would complete the effect. Whereas in the evening she must go through an elaborate process. First the skin of the face must be delicately coated all over with vaseline. Upon that is rubbed in a coat of pink *crème de Imperatrice*. Then comes the tug of war—the rouge; and only a clever woman ever really knows where to put it. If it is put in the right place, the more rouge the better. Actresses who appear most delicately and slightly got up, looked from the front, put on masses of rouge; but they know well where it should go, and how perfectly it must be shaded off. Over that comes any quantity of Fay's rose powder; and then the eyebrows and eyes must be pencilled. And this has to be done with the touch of an artist. These pencillings are not merely to produce additional beauty, but to give expression and character to the face. The skilled actress knows how much lies in all these details. She will play no tricks with her art; and though her natural complexion may be as lovely as a peach-bloom, she will not make the vain attempt to exhibit it upon the stage. There is nothing meretricious in this. Acting like all other arts, is essentially unreal. It is studied from nature, but it becomes art by being removed into the ideal. The actor is for the time not himself, but something entirely different; he is representing; and the greater the illusion the better the art. An actress is justified in making herself beautiful by false means as much as an artist is justified in laying colors on his canvas. She, having an art, and using its materials for a distant purpose, suffers no degradation from the falseness which is inevitable to circumstances. Only an amateur, devoid of artistic feeling, not yet possessed by the devil of the stage, would despise the rouge pot. The question becomes a very different one when the lady whom we love, and the girl

whom we fancy genuine, carry these deceptions into daily life. Of course if we are content to accept a woman off the stage, as well as on it, for what she looks, not for what she really is, then all is well. But, though art is a glorious thing in its place, and seduce well enough on occasion, most of us have a not unnatural preference for the beauty which is fresh and home grown.

TICKET SCALPING.

A bill in regard to the "scalping" of railroad tickets is again before the Dominion Parliament, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, the member who introduced both it and the bill of last year, recently explained his measure for the scalping of the "ticket scalpers." He says it is more extensive in its provisions than that of last session, and contains one provision which, while it will render it more acceptable to the public, will hardly be received with enthusiasm by the railway companies. After declaring that no one shall sell railway tickets save those appointed by the companies or by the Minister of Railways, the bill provides that the railways should be bound to redeem all unused tickets, and in the case of partially used tickets to refund the amount charged for the distance not travelled.

The *Toronto Telegram* says of this bill, that it seems to be a reasonable proposition that railway companies should redeem unused railway tickets, and refund the amount charged for the distance not travelled on partially used tickets. It ought to be sufficient that a person pay for the number of miles he has been carried. If the railway companies would adopt this rule it would put an end to scalping, which they affect to abhor so much. A passenger who could not conclude his journey would prefer to take his ticket to the railway office and have it redeemed, or the unused portion of it, to taking it to a scalper's office and haggling over the amount to be paid. Nobody wants to be carried for a greater distance than his ticket entitles him to be carried. On the other hand, he should not be made to pay for railway transportation which he does not get. The purchase of unused or partially used tickets by the railways would be a death blow to railway scalping. As long as the railways refuse to agree to this, scalping will continue and will be quite justifiable.

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ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.
FREDERICTON RAILWAY.—Trains for St. John leave the Station, on York street, daily at 7 A. M. and 2.15 P. M.; and arrive from St. John at 11.45 A. M. and 7.45 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted.
Trains for Fredericton Junction, Saint Stephen, Bangor, and all points West, leave Fredericton at 9.15 A. M., and arrive from the same points at 4.40 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

New Brunswick Railway.—Trains leave Gibson daily (Sundays excepted) at 7.45 A. M. for Woodstock, Arcootook, Carleton, Grand Falls, and Edmundston; and arrive from those points at 4.30 P. M. Passengers for St. Leonard and Edmundston remain over night at Grand Falls.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.—The Halifax express leaves St. John at 8 A. M. daily (Sundays excepted); and arrives at St. John at 8.25 P. M.
The Halifax and Quebec express leaves St. John at 7.30 P. M.; and arrives at 7.35 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

THE POST OFFICE.

The Post Office is situated in the Square on the corner of Queen and Carleton streets. The General Delivery, Stamp, and Registry Offices are open from 7 A. M. until 8.30 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted). Box holders have access to their boxes until 9.30 P. M. The Money Order Office is open from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. Letter Boxes are located as follows:—Near the corner of Waterloo Row and Sunbury streets, at the Auditor General's Office, the Queen Hotel, the Barker House, the W. U. Telegraph Office, the Breyler House, and Long's Hotel. These boxes are served as follows: At 6.30 A. M. and in the afternoon, the Waterloo Row boxes at 12.30; the Auditor's office box at 12.30; Queen Hotel 12.35; Barker House 12.40; Breyler House 12.45; Long's Hotel 12.50; W. U. Telegraph Office 1.00. The mail for England, via New York, is made up on Tuesday of each week at 8.20 A. M., and via Halifax on every Friday at 1.40 P. M.

THE CITY OFFICES
are on the ground floor of the City Hall. They are open daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

THE COUNTY OFFICES.

The Office of the Registrar of Deeds is on the corner of King and St. John streets. Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
The Secretary-Treasurer of York County is on Carleton street, near Queen.
The Clerk of the Peace on Queen street, opposite Phoenix Square.
The Sheriff on Queen street, near St. John.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

A. F. Randolph, Chairman; C. A. Sampson, Secretary.
Meets at their room, on the Office's Square, on the last Saturday of every month.

SOCIETIES.

Church of England Temperance Society.—Patron, His Lordship the Metropolitan; President, Rev. G. G. Roberts; Secretary, G. Douglas Hazen.
St. Ann's Lodge, U. T. A., No. 166.—Geo. I. Bliss, President; J. T. Horseman, Secretary.
Meets every second Thursday in the Reform Club Room, Queen Street.

Women's Christian Temperance Union.—Mrs. Steadman, President; Mrs. Sampson, Secretary.
Meets every Wednesday at 4 P. M., at its rooms in Reform Club building.

St. Dunstan's Total Abstinence Society.—President, James E. Barry; Secretary, F. McGoldrick.
Meetings are held weekly in their Hall on Regent Street, on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

York Division S. of T.—W. P., R. H. Mackey; R. S., A. G. Jarvis.
Meetings are held weekly in the Temperance Hall on York Street, on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

Reform Club.—President, George J. Bliss; Secretary, Richard H. Phillips.
Meetings are held in their rooms on Queen Street, on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month.

Young Men's Christian Association.—President, G. F. Atherton; Sec. Secretary, J. E. Coulthard, M. D.
Meets every Tuesday evening at 7.30, and on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

Royal Arcanum, Fredericton Council, No. 62.—W. J. Crowdon, Regent; G. E. Coulthard, Secretary.
Meets at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms the second and last Tuesday in each month, at 8 P. M. Limit of insurance, \$5,000.

Royal Arcanum, Lorne Council, No. 486.—Regent, G. S. Peters; Secretary, E. S. Waycott.

American Legion of Honor.—Fredericton Council, No. 274.—Herbert C. Creed, Commander; C. A. Sampson, Secretary. Meets in Fisher's Building, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month, at 8 P. M. Limit of insurance, \$5,000.

Home Circle, Maple Leaf Council, No. 29.—John J. Weddall, Leader; G. E. Coulthard, Secretary.
Meets on the first and third Thursday in every month, in Y. M. C. A. Rooms. Insures from \$200 to \$5,000.

Fredericton Historical Society.—George E. Fenety, President; A. Archer, Secretary.
Regular meetings on the second Thursday in January, April, July and October in each year.

Hiram Lodge, No. 6, F. & A. M.—Harry Beckwith, W. M.; T. G. Loggie, Secretary.
Meets in Masonic Hall, Carleton Street, first Thursday in every month.

Fredericton Royal Arch Chapter, No. 77, Reg. G. R. A. Chapter of Scotland.—G. D. Loggie, F. Z.; R. M. Plender, H.; N. Campbell, J. A. F. Street, P. F. Scobie, E.
Regular Convocation third Wednesday in every month in Mason Hall, Carleton Street.

Alexandria Lodge, F. & A. M.—Alfred Seely, W. M.; Edgar Hanson, Secretary.
Meets first Tuesday in each month in Haines' Hall, St. Mary's Ferry.

Victoria Lodge, No. 13, I. O. F.—W. A. Quinn, N. G. G. John Withrow, Secretary.
Meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, in the Lodge Room, Edgecombe's Block, York Street.

Grand Lodge, L. O. A.—William Wilson, Grand Master, Fredericton.
Graham Lodge, L. O. A., No. 20.—W. Wilson, Master, Joseph Walker, Secretary.
Meets in the Orange Hall, Queen Street, west end, on the first Friday in every month.

Walker Lodge, L. O. A., No. 35.—H. S. Curran, Master; Geo. S. Parker, Secretary.
Meets in the Orange Hall on the first Monday in every month.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Weekly Edition of the Herald will be issued on

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All subscriptions before January 1st good until December 1st, 1882.

CHAS. H. LUGRIN Editor and Proprietor.

Fredericton December 5 1881.