

POOR DOCUMENT

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

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Profits of the Syndicate.

No better proof of the position taken from the first by the Reform party as to the outrageous character of the Pacific Syndicate bargain could well be given than the sale of 5,000,000 acres of the Syndicate lands en bloc to a corporation at \$3 per acre. As we have pointed out, the *Globe* strenuously contended that the estimate of the Government of \$1 per acre was absurdly low, and that at the very least they were worth double that amount, and in all probability much more. It must be remembered that according to the terms of the contract the Syndicate select the choicest land of the North-West. Every acre, therefore, of the 25,000,000 granted to them and counted as \$25,000,000 cash will be worth fully as much as the 5,000,000 just disposed of. Taking this as a basis, we can begin to form some idea of the amount recklessly flung away by Sir John Macdonald in his consummation of this disastrous bargain.

Mr. Sanford Fleming's estimate of the cost of the entire work was \$34,119,000. This included the \$3,119,000 spent in preliminary surveys. The Government estimate of the portions under contract and completed when the bargain was made was \$32,250,000, which deducted from \$31,000,000, leaves \$48,750,000 as the expenditure entailed upon the Syndicate for the completion of the road. How does the other side of the account stand in the light of the revelations as to the real value of the Syndicate lands furnished by the five million acre transaction?

The Syndicate receive \$25,000,000 cash and 25,000,000 acres, worth \$2 per acre, or \$75,000,000—in all \$100,000,000! This gives them a clear profit of cent. per cent., or \$50,000,000 on the building of the road! "But," it may be replied by some of the Tory apologists, "you forget that the company is bound to work the road, and it is probable that for some years they will lose heavily on that portion of their contract." How bound? What guarantee have the public that the Syndicate will not sell their lands, pocket their \$50,000,000 profit, and step out, leaving a very badly constructed road on the hands of the Government? Nothing—absolutely nothing, except the miserable insufficient deposit of a million dollars, which they could well afford to sacrifice. Having \$50,000,000 in hand, made in the course of a few years, they might not improbably refuse to risk its loss in running the road at a yearly sacrifice. The possibility of such a result was plainly foreseen, and the Government warned that the deposit was altogether inadequate to the magnitude of the interests at stake. On the 21st December, 1880, the *Globe* said:

There is nothing whatever in the bargain except the deposit of the nominal sum of \$1,000,000 to prevent the Syndicate from ceasing work as soon as it has built the 900 miles of the plain line, and has received from the Government in money and land the proposed \$35,000 per mile, which is more than three times the sum it is necessary to grant in order to get that portion of the line built. Having built this 900 miles the Syndicate might transfer to some neutral Company the right to some neutral Company of land it would have earned, and might refuse to go on further with the contract."

The first step towards such a consummation has been taken. The Syndicate, by handing over their land to a neutral company, lose the hold of the country upon them, and diminish the guarantee for the fulfilment of their contract to the million dollars in the Dominion treasury. Our article continued as follows:

"The money subsidy for the plains section of 900 miles is \$10,000 per mile. The pattern set for the Syndicate to achieve is the Union Pacific as first constructed, when that road stood in the nature of a revelation to all the world in respect to its never before or since equalled business. If the Union Pacific is followed closely, the road across the plains need cost the Syndicate but very little more than the money subsidy of \$15,000 a mile. The land subsidy of 11,500,000 acres would be almost clear profit. By dropping the contract when the 900 miles was completed the Syndicate could deprive us of the land, and at the same time could enhance the value of its American land."

It has turned out exactly as we forecasted with regard to the style in which the road is being built. The construction is of the worst possible description, the ties being simply laid on the sod, the embankments filled in with mud, and no trouble being taken to secure the requisite drainage. Ten thousand dollars per mile is an outside figure for railroad construction after the fashion in which the Canadian Pacific line is being built, and the Union Pacific is no longer the startling example of how badly a railroad can be laid. It has been fairly eclipsed in execrable and unsafe construction by the work of the Syndicate.

The present Government have given the Syndicate one hundred millions of money to less than fifty millions of work, and have no security for getting that fifty expended, nor for the road being run

after it is built. Will the people of Canada entrust a Government guilty of such an act of the first by the Reform party as to the outrageous character of the Pacific Syndicate bargain could well be given than the sale of 5,000,000 acres of the Syndicate lands en bloc to a corporation at \$3 per acre. As we have pointed out, the *Globe* strenuously contended that the estimate of the Government of \$1 per acre was absurdly low, and that at the very least they were worth double that amount, and in all probability much more. It must be remembered that according to the terms of the contract the Syndicate select the choicest land of the North-West. Every acre, therefore, of the 25,000,000 granted to them and counted as \$25,000,000 cash will be worth fully as much as the 5,000,000 just disposed of. Taking this as a basis, we can begin to form some idea of the amount recklessly flung away by Sir John Macdonald in his consummation of this disastrous bargain.

The Business Outlook.

Montreal, June 5.—In the meeting of the Bank of Montreal, Mr. Smithers, in his remarks to the shareholders, rather surprised some of his hearers by putting before them an exhibit of the facts concerning the financial prosperity of the country as they really exist. He was exceedingly impressive in his method of presenting his points, and his remarks appeared to carry conviction. They were received with a silence that at least indicated that fact. He believed that banking was in a condition that warranted some attention from them. The increase of deposits in all the banks was two and a half millions, and one and a half millions in circulation. The total amount of discounts in the country amounted to \$176,000,000, an increase of \$35,000,000 from the year 1881. The largest figures previously reached were \$160,000,000 in 1875, thus showing that the expansion was now even greater than it had ever been before. He was well aware that they were under exceptional circumstances today, but it was well to look into their position. In some warning words he recapitulated the dangers and disasters of the past. He did not wish to be called an alarmist, nor would he say that he saw trouble in the distance; but it was well to look the danger, if any, in the face. Banks could not go on expanding in the way they were doing for ever. Trade was not as satisfactory as it might be. There were now in operation fifteen cotton mills and four in construction. Exports had fallen off, and manufacturers had been overdone. It is quite possible that railway building might be pushed beyond the wants of the country. He showed that in the United States the railways had found that to be true. The Canada Pacific Road with its heavy Government subsidies must, however, go on to completion notwithstanding what might happen to minor roads. The emigration flowing into Manitoba was largely in excess of the most sanguine expectations, and the immigrants carried into that country about \$9 per capita while besides this capital went into that country from other quarters, and that place must play a large part in the future of the country. But an increase of our exports is absolutely necessary. A good harvest would do much to stare off trouble, and he had heard from some parts of the United States that there might be looked for a fair harvest at least. As to the Pacific bonds, about three millions had been placed. They were negotiating a very large sale of lands at present, and if this were carried out successfully they would be much nearer the placing of the whole of the Canada Pacific bonds than they have ever been previously.

It is little wonder that bankers are finding out the unsatisfactory state of trade just now. Quebec now complains that there were not more than two hundred vessels in the spring fleet for their port, whereas former years often brought five hundred or more. So far as Montreal is concerned the actual figures speak for themselves. The number of vessels from sea to June 3, 1882, was 55, of which 9 were sailers, against 93 vessels to the same date in 1881 and 104 in 1880. If these figures continue for the balance of the year the exports for out-cargoes are likely to show even a greater falling off than is apparent now. It is no wonder that bankers and far-seeing merchants advise the taking in of all commercial business.

HE WAS GOING TO SLEEP WITH GOD.—Sometimes I believe the little ones say the best things after all. I know a little family in Detroit who are heartbroken and sad this Saturday night. There were three last Saturday, but to-day only two are left. The tie that bound them more closely than that which the clergyman drew has lately been loosened, and the light of their countenances went out with the red winter sun only the other night. The father is a railroad man, whose duties call him away from home nearly three-fourths of the time. It was his habit whenever he was about to start for home to telegraph his wife apprising her of the fact. In these telegrams he never failed to mention the name of the little four-year-old, and the despatches usually read as follows: "Tell Arthur I shall sleep with him to-night." The baby boy was very proud of these telegrams, which his mother would read over to him, and he considered the "telegrams" a great institution. The other night when the fever had done its work, and the mother was sobbing out her anguish, the little one turned calmly in his bed, and said: "Don't cry, mama; I shall sleep with Dad, 'oo know. Send Dad a telegraph, and tell Him I shall sleep with Him to-night." But the message went straight up there without the clicking of wires or the rustle of wings.

A Review of the Situation.

London, June 5.—A Constantinople correspondent writes May 26th.—The Sultan's indignation against England and France for sending ironclads to Alexandria is only equalled by the indignation which he has expressed against joint interference in Egyptian affairs has been received at Paris and London. The Sultan yesterday informed the English and French Ambassadors that as the alleged necessity for the presence of the English and French fleets in Egyptian waters had now disappeared, His Majesty hoped that the order would be at once given for their recall. The Khedive, on the other hand, desires the fleets to remain until a definite settlement has been reached, and until he is master in his own house.

The difference of opinion between the Sultan and Khedive has disturbed the good relations that existed between them for a few weeks ago. The Cabinet Council at Yildiz Kiosk, are daily discussing who shall be his successor, the Sultan's favorite project being to have Egypt governed on the model of Lebanon, that is, with a Governor-General appointed every five years. The Sultan feels convinced that the real Egyptian question has not yet begun, and the present moment is only the lull before the storm. His Majesty is also convinced that Egypt will forever cease to be even a nominal portion of the Ottoman Empire unless the Turkish ironclads go wherever the English and French ironclads go, and unless the land operations be confined exclusively to Turkish troops. It is now unquestionable that the appearance of a spark of genuine national feeling and patriotism in Egypt has been manifested by the fact that the Egyptian Parliament has ceased to be the mere tool of Arab, who now appears in his true colors as a Tartar instead of a Washington or Cromwell, and has caused great alarm and consternation in Yildiz Kiosk. Consequently, instructions have been sent to Sadullah Bey, Turkish Ambassador at Berlin, to point out to Bismarck this new movement to monarchical institutions, and also to lay before the Chancellor in the fullest and most forcible manner that unless the Egyptian question be settled by the Sultan, acting alone and in his sovereign capacity, there is no longer a guarantee for the fulfilment of the obligations of treaties between European nations. This unprecedented interference of England and France in Egypt is a direct violation not only of treaties with the Ottoman Empire, but also, it is contended, of the imperial firmans relating to the imperial firmans relating to the Sultan's private secretaries stated that if England were wise she would, owing to her altered position among the nations, take Holland as her model in all international concerns.

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A Review of the Situation.

London, June 5.—A Constantinople correspondent writes May 26th.—The Sultan's indignation against England and France for sending ironclads to Alexandria is only equalled by the indignation which he has expressed against joint interference in Egyptian affairs has been received at Paris and London. The Sultan yesterday informed the English and French Ambassadors that as the alleged necessity for the presence of the English and French fleets in Egyptian waters had now disappeared, His Majesty hoped that the order would be at once given for their recall. The Khedive, on the other hand, desires the fleets to remain until a definite settlement has been reached, and until he is master in his own house.

The difference of opinion between the Sultan and Khedive has disturbed the good relations that existed between them for a few weeks ago. The Cabinet Council at Yildiz Kiosk, are daily discussing who shall be his successor, the Sultan's favorite project being to have Egypt governed on the model of Lebanon, that is, with a Governor-General appointed every five years. The Sultan feels convinced that the real Egyptian question has not yet begun, and the present moment is only the lull before the storm. His Majesty is also convinced that Egypt will forever cease to be even a nominal portion of the Ottoman Empire unless the Turkish ironclads go wherever the English and French ironclads go, and unless the land operations be confined exclusively to Turkish troops. It is now unquestionable that the appearance of a spark of genuine national feeling and patriotism in Egypt has been manifested by the fact that the Egyptian Parliament has ceased to be the mere tool of Arab, who now appears in his true colors as a Tartar instead of a Washington or Cromwell, and has caused great alarm and consternation in Yildiz Kiosk. Consequently, instructions have been sent to Sadullah Bey, Turkish Ambassador at Berlin, to point out to Bismarck this new movement to monarchical institutions, and also to lay before the Chancellor in the fullest and most forcible manner that unless the Egyptian question be settled by the Sultan, acting alone and in his sovereign capacity, there is no longer a guarantee for the fulfilment of the obligations of treaties between European nations. This unprecedented interference of England and France in Egypt is a direct violation not only of treaties with the Ottoman Empire, but also, it is contended, of the imperial firmans relating to the imperial firmans relating to the Sultan's private secretaries stated that if England were wise she would, owing to her altered position among the nations, take Holland as her model in all international concerns.

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POOR DOCUMENT

THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LEBLANC, EDITOR
FREDERICTON, N. B., JUNE 19, 1892

THE LOCAL CONTEXT.

A correspondent writing from Keswick, says that we ought not to object to Mr. Wetmore promising to give the Government a liberal support, because this same Government has always liberally supported him and his friends. We can assure our friend that we do not object to Mr. Wetmore supporting the Government; our objection simply goes to the electors supporting Mr. Wetmore, so long as he takes the position he does in politics. The Herald confesses to a most kindly feeling for Mr. Wetmore, but it cannot approve of his candidature, because, as we have already said, it represents ultra Toryism and clique government. His own personal record is not doubt very good, and he comes of a respectable family, one which has enjoyed government favor for many years. The people in the country look upon him as representing the principles of Toryism, the Toryism, and the circumstances under which he has taken the field corroborate this opinion. He has pledged himself to do all in his power to maintain the Tory clique which has managed to secure control of the local Government, and under whose baneful administration provincial affairs have been going steadily from bad to worse. He is pledged to sustain a leader who lays down, as the first plank in his platform, that it is right that the Province should be governed by Westmorland. If Mr. Huntington is returned it will be because of the French vote in Westmorland; so that if he is allowed to work his sweet will, and Mr. Wetmore promises, if elected, to help him, then New Brunswick will, so long as Mr. Huntington can hold the reins of power, be governed in accordance with the wishes of the French Tories of Westmorland. Sir John Macdonald threatens Ontario that he will control that Province by the French vote in Quebec; and our premier, with characteristic presumption, signifies the beginning of his brief reign by a boast that by the votes of his French supporters in Westmorland he proposes to control New Brunswick. We are in favor of fair play to the French people; they never have had it, and they have been shamelessly insulted by this Government, which ignored their representatives for the sake of getting a possible rival out of Mr. Lindsay's way. But while we entertain these views, we object to any Government the premier of which asserts it to be the right of a couple of thousand Frenchmen to have a preponderant influence in the Executive. The people of York County will not franchise themselves by returning men who have pledged themselves to submit to this domination; and Messrs. Wetmore and Estabrook have done so. As Mr. Colter himself has pursued a very extraordinary course. The people generally were disposed to let him hold the office of Chief Commissioner as long as the Government kept together, and he should have been content with that; but now that he has undertaken to say to the electors that they must accept Mr. Wetmore, he has raised a feeling of opposition which he will find it hard to overcome. Two candidates were in the field pledged to give the Government a liberal support, and three others who have as yet not declared themselves in opposition. Under these circumstances the question may well be asked, why does Mr. Colter single out Mr. Wetmore, and insist that the electors shall take him?

In 1878 Mr. Colter was elected because the people were opposed to the combination of which Mr. Wetmore is a representative. Are we to understand by this new alliance, which he has formed, that he too has come under the control of the clique. If so, then he should be defeated. Additional probability is given to this suggestion by the fact that these allies are canvassing for Mr. Fraser wherever they go. It has been stated that Mr. Colter was made Chief Commissioner solely in order that he might use the influence of the office in aiding Mr. Fraser in his effort to supplant Mr. Pickard; and while we were unwilling to believe this, giving Mr. Colter credit for more manliness, he himself, by his open advocacy of Mr. Fraser's claim to the seat in Parliament, forces us to the conclusion that the statement is correct. To what extent the Ottawa Tories have pushed their interference in local affairs no one can tell. We see it cropping up anew every day. Mr. Wadsworth used to be a loud advocate of Provincial rights; but of a sudden he became dumb, and behold in a few days a new Judgeship was created for him. Mr. Fraser is ordered out of local politics and into the Dominion arena solely against his will. The local elections are held back so as to aid the Tories in capturing New Brunswick; and the departments are distributed with the same object.

The people of New Brunswick must arise in their might and crush this hydra-headed Toryism. The country is not safe in which it has the semblance of life. Have the people struggled in vain in days gone by? Have the battles for responsible government been fought to no purpose? Are the local affairs of this Province, the control of which is given to the people of the Province by an Act of Parliament, to be administered in obedience

to a Tory premier in Ottawa, who is maintained in his position by the votes of the Quebec Tories? Let the people of York County, as they answered the questions put them by Wilnot and Fisher in days past, by a grand assertion of their right of self government, freedom from clique and outside domination.

THE CLIQUE FOOT.

The *Maritime Farmer* would chiefly and contentedly identify by Julius L. Inches, Secretary for Agriculture, published with his full knowledge and approval the following paragraph: "The Minister of the Normal School, we understand, is making himself particularly busy in the present election contest. We are told that he has taken the position of Sir Leonard Tilley and the Dominion Government; and he never loses an opportunity of expressing his abhorrence to the Liberal Government, and his devotion to the Tories." Mr. Fraser, the Local Government, who are his masters, against Mr. Wetmore, the *Maritime Farmer*; and, in fact, against anybody who is opposed to Mr. Fraser's candidature. The *Maritime Farmer* is, in fact, a Tory paper, and its editor, Mr. Crockett, is, in fact, a Tory politician. The only respectable politicians in the country. We are also informed that a few days ago he delivered a tirade from a platform in the Normal School against the Dominion Government; and that when one of the Student-Teachers wrote on a blackboard the words "Harsh for Tilley," the Principal grew furious, and is described as having turned him with rage. Now, if Mr. Crockett is not guilty of these things, as we believe he is—he can give his denial in the paper under his control, and which he has the credit of editing. But we may tell him in advance that his political attitude has become so public already, that a denial will have no effect, whatever. We do not propose to let the matter drop here, and if Mr. Crockett has any regard for the permanency of his position, he will take our advice and attend to his official duties.

It is difficult to find words to express the indignation which this unvarnished and unprecedented attack has called forth in this city. The question is on every lip—Is Julius L. Inches to govern this Province, or have not the people still something to say? Does this one man so control the Government of this country that at his word a valued public servant is to be dismissed? If it has come to this pass, and the claim of absolute power is so unblushingly put forward that it must be based upon a knowledge that he holds the Local Government in his hands, then it is more than time that the people of New Brunswick asserted their dignity and hurled the dictator from power. The cloven foot is at last visible; the mask is dropped; the usurper is revealed. All that was ever said or written in respect to clique domination is more than proved by this unblushing assertion of a right to control the powers vested in the Lieutenant-Governor's Council. The time has come when such arrogance as this will be tolerated in New Brunswick. The electors everywhere will repel this brazen presumption with the contempt and indignation which it deserves. While we feel every sympathy for Mr. Crockett, who has been so richly and falsely assailed, against whose administration of his official duties not one word can be said, whose record as a man and a citizen is nearly better than that of any of his slanderers and whose retirement from the educational service of New Brunswick would be a Provincial loss, we are more concerned with the spirit which prompts the *Farmer's* attack. As the public well know, personal spite is at the foundation of it, and the chief wire-puller of the clique has determined from motives which will not bear the light of day, to bring about his dismissal from office. For this purpose he deliberately coins, or causes to be coined, falsehoods of a most outrageous character, and then with profound impudence threatens to dismiss from office the gentleman whom he has slandered.

Let our readers, let the people of New Brunswick everywhere, understand the full significance of this threat. It proves that the whole power of the local Government is to be brought to bear to crush the Liberal party. New Brunswick has no longer a government of its own; but is ruled from Ottawa. The Herald sounded the note of alarm long ago, and it is not our fault if the people are taken by surprise. Every power which the local government can bring to bear will be used to elect Tory candidates for Parliament. Are the people prepared for this, or will they not assert that the interference of the Federal Government with the affairs of this province must be stopped at once and forever? But the most astonishing part of the pretensions of Mr. Inches is that he will dismiss Mr. Crockett for having spoken against Mr. Wetmore and the *Maritime Farmer*. Has it come to this that he can bring out a candidate and threaten with dismissal every government officer who does not accept him. Truly the Secretary for Agriculture is stepping outside of his commission. Perhaps it would be as well for him to have a care for himself. It is by no means settled who is to have the power of dismissing officials in New Brunswick, or who is to be dismissed; but this we do know that there is a power in this land greater than the clique, and on the 22nd of this month it will make itself felt.

Is New Brunswick to be ruled by one man? If so let the people know it, and let us do away with the three of elections, abolish the Legislature,

and the Lieutenant Governor admit, and the Secretary for Agriculture in government House, with respect to the same communication with Ottawa. Truly we are fast coming to this, when an inferior officer in a department claims the right to strike down a valuable public servant for the crime of speaking against a paper which, that officer controls.

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Q.—What is the platform of the Opposition in local politics? A.—It signifies more money for the people who need it most and less spent in the useless trappings of imitation state ostentation, and the abolition of the office of the Secretary for Agriculture. Q.—What is the platform of the Opposition in local politics? A.—It signifies more money for the people who need it most and less spent in the useless trappings of imitation state ostentation, and the abolition of the office of the Secretary for Agriculture. Q.—What is the platform of the Opposition in local politics? A.—It signifies more money for the people who need it most and less spent in the useless trappings of imitation state ostentation, and the abolition of the office of the Secretary for Agriculture.

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THE NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.

Our advices from the country continue to be most favorable. Mr. Pickard's friends are rallying to his support in a manner which will ensure his election by a noble majority. He has held many meetings, and has discussed the various public questions which are before the people with a great deal of ability, and what is better has carried conviction to the minds of many who were in doubt before. The more the record of the Tory Government is canvassed the more discreditable it appears, and their last game of forcing Mr. Fraser into the field is everywhere received with expressions of indignation. The people of York have been educated to take charge of their own representations, and they who think otherwise will learn, when the votes are counted, what a mistake they have made. A gentleman who has just returned from the country districts, says that in local politics things all point to Mr. Blair leading the poll, with Mr. Thompson second, Mr. Colter third, and Mr. Wilson fourth. It is conceded on all sides, except the clique, that if another pronounced Opposition man were in the field his return would be as nearly certain as the result of any election can be before the votes are counted. There is a strong Opposition feeling all over the County, and we regret there is not an opportunity for it to make itself manifest by returning a full ticket. GERRYMANDER.—Fearing our numerous readers may not understand the word "Gerrymander," which we now hear so often spoken, we give its definition from Webster's dictionary, the only dictionary we believe, in which it is found:—"Gerrymander, to divide a state into local districts for the choice of representatives, in a way which is *unusual and unfair*, with a view to give a political party an advantage over its opponents." The italics are ours. Such has been done in Ontario. Read Mr. Tilley's speech at Rosignouche the other day and see how near New Brunswick escaped in some of her Liberal localities.

THE OPPOSITION PLATFORM.

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AT HIS OLD GAME.

Sir Leonard Tilley went up to Queen's County the other day to tell the people that his manna and the policy he advocates is what they are languishing for. We can imagine we hear the great N.P. (non-performance) knight talk to the electors of Chipman. His famous Keswick speech re-vamped would do admirably for the occasion. "Return Samuel Leonard Peters and the trains of the Central Railway will go thundering by your doors leaving a barrel of flour at this man's door and a barrel of meal at that." It was by such a string as this that the great Non-Performer beguiled the people of Keswick in 1865. But the people of Queen's know what his promises are worth, and they will show him on the twelfth that he has endeavored to play upon the credulity of the public once too often. Queen's is Liberal to the core and instead of endeavoring to convert it to Toryism Sir Leonard had better set himself to work to justify his having thus pictured his native province as a bankrupt and a pauper province. A FAMILY QUARREL.—Two highly respected representatives of the opposing Tory factions, grew so warm in a discussion of the respective merits of "the clique" and the party, on Queen street, Friday, that Sergeant Vandine had to interfere to prevent a resort to the manly art.

OUR CONCLUSION.

What Government pledged Canada to the construction of the Pacific Railway? The Tory Government, which agreed to build the line in ten years in order to force British Columbia to enter Confederation. Did they make any effort to carry out this bargain? No. Yes, they promised to give a contract to Sir Hugh Allen, a Tory, to build the line. He gave the Tory leaders over \$3,000,000 to buy votes with. What was the result of this? The crime against public morality having been detected the criminals were hurried from power. What was the policy of the Liberals in the construction of this Railway? To build it as rapidly as the circumstances of the country would permit. About what will it cost in money to build these portions of the Pacific Railway to be built by the Company? About \$22,000,000. How much cash does the Government give the Company? \$23,000,000. Does it give anything else? Yes! Exemption from taxation. Yes! Exemption from duties on imports used in the construction of the road. Then the Government gave the Company more than enough money to build the road, besides a vast land grant and valuable franchises? Yes! And they have also at the bidding of the Company endeavored to control the Legislatures of the Provinces. Was any other offer made the Government? Yes! A Canadian Syndicate offered to build the road for less money; less land, and without any special privileges, exemptions or monopolies. Did the Government refuse to accept the lower offer? Yes! I do not know; those who know who they stood by Sir Hugh Allen must judge for themselves. Who imposed a duty on breadstuffs? The Tories. Who pay it? The people of the Maritime Provinces. How much do they pay? \$47,460 a year. What has it been during the four years of Tory rule? \$1,124,210 a year. Did New Brunswick pay more or less money into the Dominion Treasury last year than she received? \$650,000 more. Where is the enormous sum spent? In maintaining an extravagant staff of officials and in paying for the development of the West. Does New Brunswick receive any benefit from the West? Not a dollar; but on the other hand is injured by it. What is the policy of the Liberals as to breadstuffs? That they should come in duty free. What is their policy as to fuel? That it should be duty free. What in respect to the clothing used by the poor? That it shall be made as cheap as possible. What is their policy as to farming and lumbering? That these shall be fostered and encouraged instead of being taxed to the utmost as they are by the Tories.

THE NEW ISSUE.

That "Whom the Gods destroy they first make mad," has passed into a proverb, and its truth seems to be exemplified by the reckless manner in which the Tory clique have forced the issue at the ensuing local election. We can call the public to bear witness that those who favor the Local Opposition have in all they have said or done in this conflict, endeavored to stand upon a broad platform. Although they were confident that one hidden hand manipulated all the wires in obedience to Ottawa dictation, they contented themselves with combating the principle involved in this domination of the central Government over the local affairs of the Province, and did not descend to discuss the personal aspect of the case. This, however, is now forced upon them. The dictator of the Tory party has had the hardihood to assert his presumptuous claims to control the local executive, and this plain issue is presented to the people of this Province—Is Julius L. Inches to be your master? Here is a man, receiving a salary of some \$400 a year to carry on the correspondence between the Board of Agriculture and the County Societies, who asserts in his paper that he will strike down the chief of the educational staff in the Province. And why? The reason given, although it is a false one, is that Mr. Crockett opposes, among other things, the *Maritime Farmer*. Can the intention and determination of the clique be more fully disclosed? We call upon the people everywhere to assert their constitutional right to be governed only by the men whom they themselves select and to crush the power of the Tory dictator. The Tories themselves have forced this issue upon it. Let it be fairly met and firmly answered.

WHAT'S IN THE WIND?

"What's in the wind?" A boy's will is a wind's will, said the sweet singer of Cambridge; but he did not have any reference to election times. Then the winds will sometimes run counter to the wishes of the boys. At any rate the boys who are so industriously getting out flags for Mr. Fraser think so. First they put out two banners, one over the local affairs of the Province, and the other over the local affairs of the Province, and did not descend to discuss the personal aspect of the case. This, however, is now forced upon them. The dictator of the Tory party has had the hardihood to assert his presumptuous claims to control the local executive, and this plain issue is presented to the people of this Province—Is Julius L. Inches to be your master? Here is a man, receiving a salary of some \$400 a year to carry on the correspondence between the Board of Agriculture and the County Societies, who asserts in his paper that he will strike down the chief of the educational staff in the Province. And why? The reason given, although it is a false one, is that Mr. Crockett opposes, among other things, the *Maritime Farmer*. Can the intention and determination of the clique be more fully disclosed? We call upon the people everywhere to assert their constitutional right to be governed only by the men whom they themselves select and to crush the power of the Tory dictator. The Tories themselves have forced this issue upon it. Let it be fairly met and firmly answered.

WHY THEY SHOULD ELECT HIM?

Mr. Fraser endeavors to tell the people of New Brunswick that they should elect him. It was because York needed a man who could battle for her rights upon the floors of Parliament, and for this duty, he, John James Fraser, was in his own opinion emphatically the man. Mr. Fraser seems to lose in the country that native bashfulness which his weekly organ says prevents him telling of his wonderful success when in town; just as he gains that confidence in his own abilities, which "deserts him" when he is confronted by his adversaries in the Assembly. Those who have heard him do battle for his own administration will agree with us that it was a most watery conflict which he waged. How grandly his lachrymose protestations of honesty would sound in Parliament. Mr. Pickard makes no claim to be an orator, but we are confident that a country people, who have heard them both, will pronounce him quite as fluent and quite as easily followed as the ex-Attorney General. But Mr. Fraser wants to go to Ottawa to do battle for our rights. He has been at Ottawa before, and then he was backed by the whole Local Legislature, and we know that sort of battle he did then. They were brave men, were Mr. Fraser and his colleague in the Assembly Room here. The chandeliers used to shake with their frantic eloquence; but when they got to Ottawa all was changed. Mr. Wadsworth was told to run home and get ready for the new County Court, and "friend John" was told to "hide his time" until the sign came for a Supreme Court judgeship. The Province was betrayed in the Parliamentary matter, was deceived in reference to the Eastern Extension claims, and yet Mr. Fraser was its champion then. What right has he to ask the people to believe he will do any better for them in a new capacity? York County has wanted a new bridge across the river St. John at Fredericton; but Mr. Fraser, though he had the power to get it, did not do so. The only point in which his friends will admit he is weak is in what they call "back bone"; and yet he wants to be again chosen as a champion. It is well known that he seeks retirement from public life; and a man who goes to Parliament looking out for an office for himself cannot have much time or inclination to fight the battles of his constituents, especially as he is sure to come into antagonism with the powers that be in Ontario.

THE NEW ISSUE.

That "Whom the Gods destroy they first make mad," has passed into a proverb, and its truth seems to be exemplified by the reckless manner in which the Tory clique have forced the issue at the ensuing local election. We can call the public to bear witness that those who favor the Local Opposition have in all they have said or done in this conflict, endeavored to stand upon a broad platform. Although they were confident that one hidden hand manipulated all the wires in obedience to Ottawa dictation, they contented themselves with combating the principle involved in this domination of the central Government over the local affairs of the Province, and did not descend to discuss the personal aspect of the case. This, however, is now forced upon them. The dictator of the Tory party has had the hardihood to assert his presumptuous claims to control the local executive, and this plain issue is presented to the people of this Province—Is Julius L. Inches to be your master? Here is a man, receiving a salary of some \$400 a year to carry on the correspondence between the Board of Agriculture and the County Societies, who asserts in his paper that he will strike down the chief of the educational staff in the Province. And why? The reason given, although it is a false one, is that Mr. Crockett opposes, among other things, the *Maritime Farmer*. Can the intention and determination of the clique be more fully disclosed? We call upon the people everywhere to assert their constitutional right to be governed only by the men whom they themselves select and to crush the power of the Tory dictator. The Tories themselves have forced this issue upon it. Let it be fairly met and firmly answered.

POOR DOCUMENT

The Church and the Salvation Army.

It seems possible that some sort of alliance may be arrived at between the Church and the Salvation Army. You must not confound the latter with those so-called "revivals" which are worked up by men like Moody and Sankey. These, whatever their well-intentioned promoters may think, absolutely mean nothing. The preachers come, create a little excitement, go away, and are forgotten. But the Salvation Army is a movement which I am very certain means to be permanent and widespread. The promoter, who calls himself the "General," is a man named Booth, who was a preacher in Northampton. From his appearance and the intonation of his voice one would take him to be an American. He is a man of about 55 years of age, of great eloquence and singular power of illustration. His wife and children are also preachers. He, with his majors, captains, lieutenants, sergeants, corporals and privates, male and female, aims at influencing that vast stratum in our great cities of work people, artisans, dock-laborers and the like, who simply have no kind of religion at all. The Church of England works among them, helps them, relieves the suffering, but cannot always touch the strong and healthy. More than that, these people have unfortunately conceived a great dislike for religion in all its forms. As regards the Nonconformist bodies, they have never attempted, so far as I know, to make any impression upon this great body of people, although some sects, as for instance, the Primitive Methodists and the Plymouth Brethren, are recruiting from social strata, not much above the lowest. The preachers of the Army are all total abstinence men and women. They give themselves up entirely to the work. Their pay is not more than enough to find them in the bare necessities of life, and they have in the daily exercise of their calling to endure kicks, brickbats and buffings, which may well remind them of the early churches. The organization has now two newspapers, the chief one the *War Cry*, with a circulation of 150,000 a week, published at one-half penny. It has offices and quarters in almost every town in the Kingdom; and its processions of singing men and women, who on every Sunday, march through the most squalid courts and dens of the towns, are now as familiar as the march of the local volunteer regiment. If the Church of England can see any way of working with "General" Booth, there can be no doubt it will be means of enlarging the religious force of the country in a way which has never before been possible. I think so much of this movement that I do not hesitate to predict for it even a greater future in this country than the movement begun by John Wesley. It seems the best chance that the Church has had for a long time of effecting permanent good.—*Toronto Globe.*

Lots of Fun in Him.

One of the members of the Methodist Conference held in Detroit was out for a walk at an early hour one morning, and encountered a strapping big fellow who was drawing a wagon to a blacksmith's shop. "Catch hold here and help me down to the shop with this wagon and I'll buy the whiskey," called the big fellow. "I never drink," solemnly replied the good man. "Well, you can take a cigar." "I never smoke." The man dropped the wagon tongue, looked hard at the member, and asked: "Don't you chew?" "No, sir," was the decided reply. "You must get mighty lonesome," mused the teamster. "I guess I'm all right; I feel all right." "I bet you even that I can lay you on your back," said the teamster. "I never bet," said the clergyman. "Come, now, let's warm up a little." "I'm in a hurry." "Well, let's take each other down for fun, then. You are as big as I am, and I'll give you the under hold." "I never have fun," solemnly replied the member. "Well, I'm going to tackle you, anyhow. Here we go!" The teamster slid up and endeavored to get a back hold, but he had only just commenced the fun when he was lifted clear of the grass and slammed against a tree box with such force that he gasped half a dozen times before he could catch his breath. "Now you keep away from me," exclaimed the minister, picking up his cane. "Beat me if I don't," replied the teamster, as he edged off. "What's the use in lying and saying you didn't have any fun in you, when you are chock full of it? You wanted to break my back, didn't you?" Carlyle was disappointed at times, notably to two American enthusiasts, who tell the tale with unction to this day. The two hero worshippers started for Cheyne-row, and pushing open the gate, of the favored house, marched to the door and knock. Who should open the door but the hero himself looking very stony. "Oh, Mr. Carlyle," burst out one of the ladies, "we have come all the way from America to see you." "Did you, my dear?" said Carlyle; "well, all I can say is that I am sorry for you." And with that he shut the door in their faces.

Jacob Schmidt's Troubles.

"So you jumped into the river to drown yourself?" queried his honor, as Jacob Schmidt was passed out. "Well, I had some troubles mit my wife." "Suppose you do. Is that any reason why you should march down to the wharf and fling yourself into our drinking water? What's the matter with your wife?" "She fight me all der time. Shudge, if you only knew how dot woman uses me you would pity me." "Why don't you send her off?" "She won't go. Ven I tells her to clear out, she says hi, hi, hi, and she don't go." "Then why don't you leave?" "She won't let me. Ven I walks off she prings me pack." "You shouldn't have married such a woman!" "Dot vasso, but I couldn't help it. She seemed so funny and so good and so like an angel dot I was sold out. Shudge, I wish I was dead!" "Poo! you're all right. I shall fine you \$3 for jumping into the river and causing an excitement, and if you go home and ask your wife to forgive you I guess everything will be lovely." "Vheli, I pays dot fine, and goes home, but shall be dead to-morrow." "I wouldn't. Spring is just opening, and in thirty days the bluebirds will sing, the robins whistle, and every soda fountain in town will be on the push." "Dot was all right, Shudge, but if I was in Heaven I was all O. K. without soda water. Good-by, efty pody—I vhas gone oop der spot before to-morrow."

The largest bell in the world is the great bell of Moscow at the foot of the Kremlin. Its circumference at the bottom is nearly 68 feet, and its height 21 feet. In its narrowest part it is 23 inches thick, and its weight has been computed at 443,772 lbs. It has never been hung, and was probably cast on the spot where it now stands. A piece of the bell is broken off. The fracture is supposed to have been occasioned by water having been thrown upon it when heated by the building erected over it, being on fire.

New Brunswick RAILWAY COMPANY. SUMMER TIME TABLE.

BEHAVING THURSDAY, June 1st, Trains will run as follows:
8.15 A. M. Passenger Train leaves Woodstock for Grand Falls and Edmundston.
2.05 P. M. Passenger Train leaves Woodstock for Grand Falls and Edmundston.
4.50 P. M. Passenger Train leaves Woodstock for Grand Falls and Edmundston.
4.00 A. M. Passenger Train leaves Presque Isle for Woodstock and Gibson.
2.00 P. M. Passenger Train leaves Edmundston, 1.00 p. m., Grand Falls, for Woodstock, Presque Isle and Gibson.
Train arrives at Grand Falls at 9.20 p. m., where passengers for points south will call next morning. Passengers from Edmundston and Grand Falls for points south of Woodstock, remain all morning at Anostock, or will be carried to Fort Fairfield free, where good hotel accommodation can be procured.
Freight Trains will run daily between all stations, leaving Gibson 6.00 a. m., Woodstock 10.30 a. m., Presque Isle 6.00 a. m., and between all stations, immediate connection is made at Woodstock with trains of the New Brunswick & Canada Railway to and from Boston, Portland, Bangor, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, St. John and all points East, West and South, and in connection with trains to and from St. John, and with Union Line Steamboats.
Freight to be forwarded from Gibson by the 6.00 a. m. Train must be delivered at the Freight House at or before 4.00 p. m., the previous day.
Return Tickets for one and one-half of the regular fare for sale at all Ticket Offices.
Tickets for sale in St. John, at St. John & Maine Railway Ticket Office; by H. Chubb & Co., and by the Union Line Steam boats at their Office and on the boats.
ALFRED REELEY, Master of Transportation, Gibson, May 30, 1882.

Just Received.

- 1 case Horn & Rubber Dressing Combs;
- 5 gross Tooth Brushes (English manufacture);
- 5 gross Davidson's Rubber Nipples;
- 5 gross Alcock's and Seabury & Johnson's Porous Plasters;
- 18 dozen Wade & Butcher's Razors;
- 1 gross Parker's Tar Soap;
- 1 barrel Peppermint Lozenges;
- For the low, Wholesale and Retail at

Geo. H. Davis' Drug Store,

Cor. Queen and Regent Streets, FREDERICTON.

Cabinet Organs.

4 MORE magnificent Cabinet Organs received to-day at LEMONT'S Variety Store. Sell for cash or on installment. May 12

A. L. BELYEA, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CONVEYANCER, &c. &c.

AGENT for the Agricultural Implements Company, of Waterbury, Vt.
Accounts collected. Loans negotiated.
OFFICE—COR. QUEEN & CARLTON STREETS, Opposite new Post Office, FREDERICTON, N. B. May 11—w 8 moe

GREGORY & BLAIR, BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS AT-LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, FREDERICTON.

EDD. E. GREGG ANDREW G. BLAIR

ORGAN. ORGANS.

Just received direct from the Manufactory
TWO SUPERIOR CABINET ORGANS
WILCOX & WHITE, MAKERS.
Which will be sold cheap for cash or approved paper.
12-17-81 JOHN RICHARDS & SON, FREDERICTON

Marble Works.

MONUMENTS, TABLETS, HEADSTONES—Granite and Freestone.
In all its branches, as cheap as anywhere in the Province.
Material and Workmanship guaranteed.
JUST BELOW NORMAL SCHOOL, QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON. JOHN MOORE 2-12-81

DIPHTHERIA!

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many a life. Do not delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

PARSON'S PURGATIVE PILLS make New Rich Blood, and will completely cleanse the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

Make Hens Lay!

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Cavity Condition Powder is absolutely pure and (unusually) valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder. Dose one (containing) to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

FISH.

JUST RECEIVED A SUPERIOR LOT OF Fresh Salmon, SEA SHAD, Halibut and Lobsters.
A good variety of FISH SMOKED, PICKLED, AND DRY FISH ALWAYS ON HAND.
Orders filled promptly and delivered free of charge.
THEODOR P. NOBLE, Basement City Hall, P. ton, June 10, 1882.—d-w

SEEDS. SEEDS.

CABBAGE, LEEK, BEET, SAGE, PUMPKIN, TURNIP, ONION, CUCUMBER, CARROT, RADISH, SWEET MARJORAM, SQUASH, ASPARAGUS, OF all varieties, put up by JARDINE & CO. TIMOTHY, RED AND ALBINO CLOVER SEED.
18 Tons Cumberland, Bradley and Neeley's Superphosphates at G. T. WHELPLEY'S, Under the Barker House, May 10—Farmer 3 ins.

SUPERPHOSPHATE.

18 Tons Cumberland, Bradley and Neeley's Superphosphates at G. T. WHELPLEY'S, Under the Barker House, May 10—Farmer 3 ins.

BABY SWINGS. BABY SWINGS.

Very nice at LEMONT'S Variety Store, May 8

HO! HO!!

A LARGE line of Children's Cabs and Perambulators for rent, call or inquire at LEMONT'S VARIETY STORE.
BABY'S CHAIR ROCKERS & DEXTER HORSES
May 8 at LEMONT'S Variety Store.
Farmers Attention.
CHURNS, Butter Tubs, Butter Ladders, Butter Trays and batter Prints in great variety at LEMONT'S Variety Store.
GREEN WINDOW SHADES.
Just in stock, 1 dozen different styles, at LEMONT'S Variety Store, June 2

FALL & WINTER IMPORTATIONS.

NEW GOODS
FRESH STOCK. LOW PRICES.

THOS. W. SMITH & SON

are now prepared to meet the wants of their numerous customers.

Clothing Department

A LARGE LINE OF CHINCHILLA BEAVERS, In Blue, Brown and Black. PLAIN BEAVERS, In Black, Blue and Brown.

PRIME WEST OF ENGLAND PILOT CLOTHS.

A Superior Line of GERMAN OVER COATINGS; also a well assorted stock of SPRING AND FALL OVERCOATINGS.

IN SUITINGS:

English Suitings, Scotch Suitings, Irish Suitings, French Suitings, German Suitings, Canadian Suitings and Domestic Suitings.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Tweed Water-Proof Overcoats, Cassimeres, Jackets, in new and nobby patterns.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUS, &c., in great abundance.

Our Boot & Shoe DEPARTMENT

is now filled up. In ready-made we have an immense assortment, from the leading Canadian houses. Mr. WILLIAM TUPES, will endeavor to meet the wants of all with good workmanship and a first-class fit. Our stock is now open for public inspection. Drop in and see us.

NEW BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY.

McFARLANE, THOMPSON & ANDERSON are now manufacturing and have for sale at their Foundry, KING ST. FREDERICTON

First Prize Hay Presses,

COOKING STOVES, in all sizes.

CYLINDER STOVES, with Russia and Common Iron Tops, for wood burning.

WROUGHT IRON WOOD FURNACES

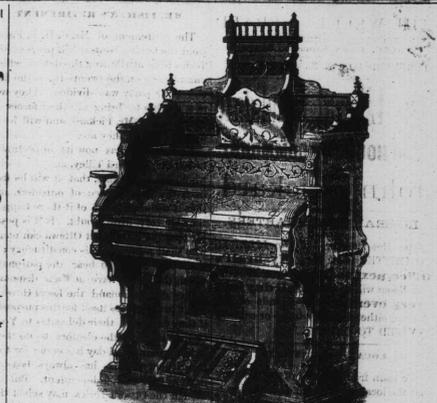
MADE TO ORDER.

COAL. COAL.

Landing per Rail this week another ca 90 for sale cheap from cars or shed. JOHN RICHARDS & SON, 12-17-81

SUPERIOR SOF COAL.

For sale cheap from cars or shed. JOHN RICHARDS & SON, 12-17-81



CHEAPEST ORGANS For the Money in Fredericton or New Brunswick. LEMONT & SONS. Fredericton, June 12, 1882.

NEW BOOK STORE.

Our Motto—"Best Goods for the Least Money." McMURRAY & FENETY. SCHOOL BOOKS RECEIVED

Very Cheap

22 Bales of ROOM PA... Direct from the Manufacturer.

MAPS, GLOBES, NOTE PAPER, FOOLSCAP, LEGAL CAP, ENVELOPES

Wholesale or Retail. Call and see THEM.

ORGANS

For Sale or Hire on easy terms. Any one wishing an Organ would do well to call and see our Organs and Prices, Terms, etc., before purchasing.

We have sold a large number of the above patterns, which have given the best of satisfaction, as our testimonials will show.

McMURRAY & FENETY. IRON. OAKUM. BOILER PLATES.

RECEIVED AND IN STOCK, EX. BARQUE "PARAMATTA" AND S. S. "HIBERNIAN" AND "CASPIAN"—17 1/2 Bars Red-hot and Spoke Iron; 500 Bundles Plate and Hoops, various sizes and gauges; 210 Bundles Navy and Head-stocked OAKUM; 318 Bundles No. 25, 22, 20, 18 and 16 Sheet Iron; 18 SHEET IRON; 3 Cases GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.

I. & F. BURPEE & CO.

230 BOILER PLATES, Best R. B. R. R., and Lowmoor; Boiler Tubes and Rivets; 471 Bales, Sheet Steel; 211 Sheet Iron Plates; 4 Bales, Tee Cast Steel; 37 Bales, and 15 Bars Mounted Machine Steel. TO ARRIVE PER "PHOENIX," FROM ANTWERP; 15 Cases SHEET ZINC, Nos. 6 to 10.

Sled Shoeteel.

Sheet Zinc. Sheet Iron.

GIBSON LEATHER CO., Manufacturers of all descriptions of Patent & Enamelled Leathers FOR SHOE & CARRIAGE PURPOSES. —ALSO— WAXED SPLITS HARNESS AND UPHOLSTERING LEATHER. GIBSON, N. B., (Opposite Fredericton).

Boy's Carts. Wheelbarrows.

A LARGE assortment of Boy's Carts, Wheelbarrows and Wagons at LEMONT'S Variety Store, May 8

Milk Pans, Crocks.

4,680 PIECES Milk Pans, Butter Crocks, Preserve Jars and Flower Pots, very low, at wholesale and retail, at LEMONT'S Variety Store, May 8

POOR DOCUMENT

THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LEONARD, Editor and Proprietor.
FREDERICTON, N. B., JUNE 16, 1892.

The Liberal Candidate FOR HOUSE OF COMMONS: John Pickard.

LIBERAL HEADQUARTERS.
The Headquarters of the LIBERAL COMMITTEE is at Mr. Myhrall's Office, next to the Queen Hotel. The Room will be open all day and every evening, and friends of Mr. Pickard either from the town or country INVITED TO CALL.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

We learn from all parts of the Province that the local government as reconstructed is unpopular to a most extraordinary degree. The local elections are of course to a great extent dwarfed by the greater contest, nevertheless there is a great deal of quiet interest taken in them. If the elections terminate, as we have every reason to expect they will, Mr. Hanington will find himself in a ridiculously small minority. There is a good deal of sober common sense in the country and it repudiates the shuffle by which the Tory clique hoped to keep the patronage for a little while longer in their hands. It will not permit the men who were dragged out of political oblivion by Mr. Fraser to control the country because he has chosen to hand them the reins of power. It recognizes no testamentary power in a retiring premier and does not propose to permit him to make any use of his legacies in the premiership of the Province. The men who now lead the local government were the weakest men in the Assembly. They are men who have been swayed by every political breeze, who unitedly did not have a single follower in the late House and whose names carry no influence whatever in the country. At the mention of Mr. Hanington's name no recollection of anything approaching statesmanship is aroused. The public know him as a man who made himself offensive to everyone whom he was in the Assembly before 1874, and who was soundly rebuffed by the present Judge King and his late colleague Mr. Fraser for his unavailability, boorishness and ignorance. The debate of the years 1871-74 furnish choice reading, that is if one is interested in reading of political monstrosities, and they give the character of Mr. Hanington as painted by the men who have since headed him in the premiership. According to this picture he is the incarnation of falsehood, duplicity, conceit and ignorance. These words seem strong, and we do not say that they are not stronger than we would ourselves use, but they are the character of Premier Hanington, as depicted by Ex-Attorney General King and Ex-Attorney General Fraser. We have had better opportunities for watching him during the late House, and we know that his record is barren of anything except bullying and impudence. Neither intellectually or morally is he the man to lead a Government. We do not mean that he is a stupid or an immoral man. He is neither; but he possesses neither the tact, nor the talent, which make a man a leader. He has not even a reputation for consistency to fall back upon. The people know all these things and are neither disposed to treat his Premiership as a huge joke. We have seen what the Premier is like, now what about his colleagues. First we have Mr. Landry, a very respectable sort of a man, but one who unfortunately became entangled in the wretched compromise of 1878. We admit, however, that he is the least objectionable of all the members left of the old Government. Then there is Mr. Adams. He rather glories in the adroitness of the compromise by which he got into power, and although he has a good deal of personal strength in his own County, he is in such bad odor in the rest of the Province that how to get rid of him was one of the problems which worried Mr. Fraser in the last year of his leadership. It is scarcely worth while to discuss Messrs. McLeod, Marshall and Perley. Neither of them stand any chance of gracing the next Assembly. Mr. Crawford's health has prevented him from acquiring much hold of public confidence, and Mr. Colter, though respectable enough, is untried and without influence outside of York County. Such a Government is necessarily fated to fall to pieces, and the electors of the river counties do not propose to help keep it together. We regret very much that in this County four pronounced Opposition candidates are not in the field. They would have carried everything before them. As it is however we call upon the electors to place the men, who have declared themselves opposed to the administration, high at the head of the Poll. In the next Legislature Messrs. Blair and Thompson will hold a commanding position.

The St. John medical men held a meeting on Wednesday to provide arrangements for the meeting of the New Brunswick Medical Society in that city on July 3rd.

MR. FISHER'S RETIREMENT.

The retirement of Mr. C. H. B. Fisher from the Ottawa contest will prevent the Tories from attributing the defeat, which awaits them on the twentieth, to the fact that their party was divided. They will now be able to bring all their forces to bear against Mr. Pickard, and will learn just how strong they are.

York County has now its opportunity to tell Sir Leonard Tilley, and the Tories whom he represents, that it will be free from the interference of outsiders, and that it will avail itself of it there happily remains very little doubt. It is possible that the Cabinet at Ottawa can name who shall represent this constituency; if they can bring to bear the patronage which the party have at their disposal; if they can command the Local Government to prostitute itself for this purpose; if they can send their delegates to York County to order the electors to do their bidding, then a sad day has come for this constituency, which has always boasted itself as free and independent. But although the Ottawa Tories may select the man whom they wish elected; although they may bait the hook which they offer him with a tempting judgment; although they may control the appointments to public departments, and although their delegate may force from the field any candidate on their side who interferes with their plans, there their power ends. The great heart of the constituency is free; the honest freeholders of York will neither be coerced, driven or deceived to forsake their old-time allegiance to Liberal ideas, to abandon the man who has proved himself firm in his adherence to the grand principles of self-government and equal rights, and accept another, who has forsaken his party, changed his political creed, given the lie to his whole record of nearly a quarter of a century for the sake of winning favor of the men who have the disposal of the office he covets.

Of Mr. Fisher we have nothing to say just now, except that we congratulate him upon his alliance with the men who have heaped the utmost contempt upon him. We congratulate his party also upon the manner in which their leader has left them. The gentlemen who would stand by him, although in the face of inevitable defeat, most surely feel pleased with the position in which they now find themselves.

The news that Mr. Fisher was out of the field does not affect the plans of the Liberals in the least; neither does it lessen their confidence in the result of the election. They know that the sentiment of the people of this country is Liberal. The progress of Mr. Pickard and his agents has everywhere been attended by a success which is really remarkable. The people will not submit to the rule of the titled Tories of Ottawa; but on the twentieth of the present month will join with their brethren all over the Dominion in striking a grand blow for the maintenance of a Government of the people, by the people and for the people.

DOMINION DAY.

If the attendance of the people from the country at nomination in this city is any index of the state of public feeling, then Mr. Pickard is to be congratulated upon his prospects of success. Nearly every man in town to attend the nomination, and a great many came in to hear speeches, was a supporter of Mr. Pickard, and each brought excellent reports from the localities in which they lived. The Fraser party were in a very small minority. From every quarter comes the cheering news. We believe that the Liberals are about to achieve a victory all over Canada. Ontario telegrams announce that the Tories in that Province are demoralized and admit their defeat, but hope still to keep in power by the French vote. From Quebec we hear that there is every prospect of large Liberal gains. Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Manitoba will be redeemed, and New Brunswick will continue the banner Province.

ALL GOES WELL.
Send the glad news all over the constituencies.

OUR CATECHISM.

Was New Brunswick betrayed, and if so, when?
Yes; at Confederation.
Who betrayed her?
Samuel Leonard Tilley.
What has the country paid as the price of his betrayal?
Over a half million dollars every year into the treasury more than she has received.

What is the reward of Tilley's betrayal?
A title for himself, and \$30,000 a year for himself and family.
Who pays the \$30,000 a year?
The people.
What people?
Chiefly those who live by their earnings from day to day.
Does the tariff increase the cost of getting out lumber?
Yes; about 60 cents a thousand.
How much then is the lumber trade of the St. John river taxed unnecessarily by the Tories?
Over \$100,000 a year.
How is this \$100,000 a year paid?
It comes out of the earnings of the men who work in the woods, and the farmer who sells produce to the operator.
Does the tariff add to the price of lumber?
Not one cent.
Then is the \$100,000 lost to the people of the St. John valley?
Yes; absolutely and irrevocably lost.
Does anybody get the benefit of it?
Yes; a few manufacturers who were able to make large profits under the Liberals, and can now double them by reason of this and similar contributions.

Then their chief interest outside of farming, of New Brunswick, is 'taxed' for the benefit of a few persons outside of the Province?
Yes; and Sir Leonard Tilley has promised the manufacturers that if he is returned he will tax this interest still more.
What do these manufacturers do in return?
They subscribe money to the Tory election funds.
Do they do anything else?
They carry their enormous fortunes out of the country, or else join with the Tories in trying to get up an aristocracy to govern Canada.
Which manufacturers make the most money out of the tariff?
The cotton and sugar lords.
How much do the former make?
About 50 per cent. every year on their investment.
How much did the latter clear last year?
Three or four millions of dollars.
Did sugar cost less or more than it could have been imported for?
It cost over \$5,000,000 more.
How much of this did the refiners get?
About \$1,500,000.
Is this all their profit?
No, this only their profit over and above what the refiners in the United States make.
Then this is the amount which the Tories present the sugar refiners every year?
They do not actually present it themselves; but they compel the people to do it. The people pay it, the refiners get it, and the Tory leaders get a percentage for election purposes.

Is the customs tariff properly an issue in the Dominion election?
It is; but it is to a limited extent only. Do the Liberals favor free trade?
Most of them favor free trade in principle; but many who will vote for Mr. Blake and his supporters believe in an equitable system of protection.
Is the question of free trade involved in the election?
It cannot be, because free trade is an impossibility in Canada.
Why is it impossible?
Because the Tories have made it necessary that the people should be taxed at the rate of seven dollars for each man, woman and child to maintain the public service, and the greater part of this tax is paid in duties on imported goods.
What are the principal imports of Canada?
Manufactured goods.
Then the manufacturers of Canada must always have the protection of a high duty?
Yes; for many years at least.
How then is the tariff involved in the election?
In two ways. First, the Tory tariff is taking about \$5,000,000 a year more from the people than is required to meet the expense of government; and secondly, certain lines of manufactures are unduly protected at the expense of the desirables.
But is not a surplus of revenue obtainable?
No. Every dollar paid in taxes is a dollar diverted from the legitimate business of the country, or taken from the income of some man who has all he can do to feed and clothe his family.
What is the duty of a Government when the revenue produces a surplus?
To reduce taxation.
Will the Tories reduce taxation?
No; they have promised the manufacturers to increase it.
What is the policy of the Liberals in respect to taxation?
To require the people to pay no more than is necessary and to make every man pay his just proportion, according to his means.
As there must be protection to manu-

factures, in order that enough revenue may be raised, what is the Liberal policy in respect to it?
To give fair play to all industries.
Are the farmers protected by the Tory tariff?
No. The Finance Minister said he could not protect them, so he taxed them instead.
Is lumbering protected by the Tory system?
No; and the Finance Minister excused himself for taxing it heavily by representing it as a "waning industry."
Then the chief industries of the country are not protected by the so-called National Policy?
They are not, but are crippled by it.
How can a policy be national which cripples the chief industries of the country?
It cannot be and is not. The so-called National Policy is simply a device for laying tribute upon the poor for the benefit of the rich.
But is not Canada more prosperous now than it was in 1878?
Yes; business is better all over the world, and there has been a great demand abroad for lumber and farm produce.
Then the prosperity of Canada is due to the export of unprotected articles?
Yes. It is all due to the two industries which were selected by the Finance Minister to be taxed.
What effect has the tariff had upon this enhanced prosperity?
It has diverted a portion of the profits, which the foreign trade realized, into the public treasury, where it was not needed, and a still larger portion into the coffers of the monopolists who are sustained by the unjust Tory tariff.

THE OUTLOOK.
We publish elsewhere an extract from the Toronto World, independent in politics, which will give some idea of how the wind is setting in Ontario. The outlook is extremely bright for the triumph of the liberal party all over the Dominion. We do not of course expect a majority in Quebec, but we do look for such a triumph in the other provinces that the vote of the French blens will be neutralized, and the government of this Dominion in the interests of the people be secured once more.
The electors of New Brunswick will not forget their duty in this crisis. It is to vote against:
Unjust taxation.
The oppression of the poor.
Monopolies.
Plunder of the public chest.
Centralization of power.
It is to vote to condemn—
The men who were bought by Sir Hugh Allen.
The men who mortgaged Canada to a foreign syndicate.
The men who are handing the West to the control of a titled aristocracy.
The men who gave Onderdonk \$300,000. The men who have taxed the people millions of dollars too much every year that their pet manufacturers may become rich.
A vote for a Liberal candidate means a vote for—
Reduced taxation.
Cheap living.
Economic expenditure.
The maintenance of provincial rights.
Free breadstuffs.
Free fuel.
Cheaper clothing for the poor.
The equalization of the public burdens so that the rich shall pay their share.
Pure government.
Equal rights.
The freedom of the people from the tyranny either of rich men or political wirepullers.
A vote for a Tory candidate is a vote to place New Brunswick under the heel of the French Tories.
Let the people arise and assert their right to rule themselves.

A SAMPLE.
Sir Charles Tupper told his constituents the other day that Mr. Gibson sent a confidential agent to Sir Leonard Tilley to ascertain if the offer of the second syndicate would be accepted, before he paid in his deposit. We knew the statement was false when we read it; but before we had time to refer to it Mr. George McLeod confronted Sir Leonard himself with it, and out of the mouth of the Finance Minister proved that the Minister of Railways had uttered a falsehood. It is told of the late Rev. Dr. Tupper that once, when driving through the country with Charles, they came to a bridge. The old gentleman got out of the carriage and walked over the bridge. "What did you do that for, father?" asked the future High Priest of Corruption. "Because, my son, I am afraid to drive across a bridge with such an awful liar as you are." How well the High Priest has fulfilled the promises of his early years.

MR. FISHER.—If Mr. Fisher had contented himself with retiring the public generally would have been willing to have let him alone in the political oblivion which he has selected for himself. But since he has gone stumping York County for the man for whom he had no words too hard only a day or two ago, and whose supporters abused him in the most violent fashion, he draws public attention to himself, and invites comments by no means complimentary.

THE LOCAL.

As the time draws near the interest in the local elections increases. We have encouraging news from every section. The people are tired of being governed by "the clique," and have made up their minds to try and hold the reins awhile themselves. The localities from which we have the best opportunities of getting information are St. John, Queen's, Sunbury and York. There are twelve Opposition candidates in these constituencies, namely, Elder, Ritchie, McCallan, Alward, Ellis, Quinton, Palmer, Hetherington, Sterling, Glazier, Blair and Thompson. These will all be elected, and they will form of themselves an opposition strong enough to turn the Westmorland Government on. But they will have twelve more to help them in their laudable work, and some to spare besides. Under these circumstances it is gratifying to know that Messrs. Blair and Thompson are today the most popular of all the candidates for the Assembly in York County. Let every elector give them a vote. Even those who feel bound to give Mr. Colter a chance to hold his office cannot well decline to support Mr. Blair, who has proved himself so well able to discharge the duties of a legislator, or Mr. Thompson, whose honest, sterling words, and thorough independence win him a place in every man's esteem. The electors may depend upon it that in these gentlemen they will have representatives who will stand up for pure government and the interests of York. There was no man in the late Assembly who did more for Fredericton on the Capital question than Mr. Blair. He sacrificed himself for his constituency. He held the Government in his hand. At his word they would have been swept from power. But he would not speak the word. He would not keep the capital question in abeyance for an hour. The defeat of the Government meant delay; and delay would have been dangerous. Mr. Blair did what was right. He sacrificed himself for his constituents. True, he only did what was right; but York wants men who can be counted upon to do what is right. It is a fact which cannot be denied that it was Mr. Blair who approached Mr. Fraser with offers of assistance to secure the capital for Fredericton, and that until he had done so Mr. Fraser was paralyzed. It is a fact that through that crisis Mr. Thompson worked manfully for Fredericton, supporting his leader in the resolve to sink party claims and the certainty of office, rather than imperil the future of Fredericton. These men are worthy of your votes. Give them a generous support.

THE LOCAL ELECTIONS.
Do the electors wish to know what the financial condition of the Province is? Then let them vote for men whose interest it will be to show to the public the actual state of affairs. Do they desire to have the business of the Province conducted on a scale in proportion to the revenue? Then they will sustain the men who have come forward as the champions of reform. Do they want pure government? Then they will return the men who came out in square opposition to clique rule.
More is involved in the local elections than a mere question of men. Personal sympathy and friendship ought not to be the ruling principles in the choice of a candidate to vote for. The supporters of the local Government are making a strong canvass on personal grounds. They say, "Colter and Wetmore are both good fellows. Give them a vote." But they do not say, "Blair and Thompson are good fellows; vote for them." This is not the way they run an election on personal grounds. If they secure their own men they are not voting for the people. The "good fellow" argument is only good on their side. Now, Colter and Wetmore are no doubt good fellows; but so are all the nine candidates—real decent fellows, every man of them, against whose public or private record not a word of anything disgraceful can truly be said. This being the case the "good fellow" argument falls to the ground, and the electors have a right to ask, and they are asking, what principles these candidates represent. We have at the beginning of this article indicated a few of the principles which are involved in the candidature of those who are opposed to the present Government, and we ask the electors, not only of York, but of the other counties as well, to say by their votes whether they are or are not in favor of these principles. Remember, every vote cast for a supporter of the local Government is a vote to perpetuate misrule and gross abuse of the public patronage.

WHAT WE WERE TO HAVE HAD.—Mr. Fraser was to have told all about the judgment, but he has not done so yet. The Capital was to have annihilated the Herald on the clique question; but it has not done so yet.
And our same contemporary was to rip up the local opposition platform; but it has not done so yet.

RANK TORYISM.—Mr. Fraser told the people of Kewswick Ridge last Monday night that the people of York had no right to expect any expenditure of public money unless they returned a man pledged to support the Government.
Out upon such outrageous doctrine!

What Tuesday's Vote will Mean.

Never in the history of Canada were the electors called upon to deposit a more important vote than that which they will give on Tuesday next. What does this vote mean?
A vote for the Liberal candidate is a vote for Reform and Progress. It means a vote to end the frightful extravagance which the Tories maintain at Ottawa.
It means a vote to dislodge from office the men who are filling the departments with their relations at large salaries with little to do.
It means a vote to emancipate Canada from the dominion of an aristocracy which is being driven from the old world.
If the electors wish to see established in Canada a titled aristocracy, who will control the west, which the people have paid for, let them vote for the Tory candidates.
If they wish to be taxed to the uttermost, let them vote for Tory candidates.
Sir Leonard Tilley says that protection is a good thing, for it makes a few rich men who, by their outlay, will maintain the poor. When the Finance Minister was plain S. L. Tilley, and went to St. John to make his fortune, "a few men maintaining the poor" was not his ideal of a State. Then he used to talk of a country of freemen, where all were equal, and no man depended upon the bounty of his neighbor. But his title, and the \$20,000 a year of tax money which he and his family receive, and the influx of real lords into the West have changed his mind, and now he rejoices in a possible return of Canada to a sort of feudal system. From being the people's man, he has become a rank Tory, and sets up as an aristocrat, telling the people that it is better that a few men should be rich than they may maintain the poor.
Let the electors of New Brunswick, who understand what the oppression of sham aristocracy means, kill the pretension of these Tories, whose heads have been turned by their titles and their large salaries. This is the people's country, and a vote on Tuesday for a Liberal candidate will mean that it is to continue to be the people's country.
A vote for a Liberal on Tuesday is a vote for the rights of the laboring man.
A vote for the rights of the farmer.
A vote for the rights of the mechanic.
There is little enough at the best of times to recompense the man who toils all day for wages. There is little enough to reward the farmer for his patient tilling of the soil.
But a vote for a Tory candidate on Tuesday is a vote to lessen even that little; to place upon the man who labors for his daily bread even heavier burdens than those he now bears.

TORY FACTS.
A plan which the Tories are adopting to make a break in the ranks of Mr. Pickard's supporters is to represent that certain men of influence, who are warm friends of Mr. Pickard, are working for Mr. Fraser. Among others, whose names have been handled in this way, is Hon. A. F. Randolph, Manager of the Peoples' Bank. Mr. Randolph is not and never was a partisan, nevertheless his excellent business standing and great influence make his support very valuable to any candidate. The moral weight which the co-operation of such men gives to a party is very great, and Mr. Fraser's canvassers have freely used his name as that of one prominent gentleman who openly proved of their candidate's desertion of his old principles and his old friends, and his alliance with a party to which he has always been opposed. An inspection of Mr. Fraser's nomination paper will show how unwarranted this use of Mr. Randolph's name has been. His name appears there as one of the persons nominating Mr. Pickard.
We have selected this as one instance. Many others might be given. We recall an instance just now where the Tory agents were busily spreading word that an influential family in one of the interior settlements of the county had gone in a body for Mr. Fraser. This report coming to the knowledge of the head of the family, he asked Mr. Pickard to call and presented him with a paper signed by all his family and several others, who openly proved their warm support. When the Tories resort to this disgraceful system of misrepresentation it shows that they find themselves driven into a pretty tight place.

A CONTRAST.
The policy of the Liberals is to reduce the taxes of the people.
The policy of the Tories is to increase it.
The policy of the Liberals is to equalize taxation, making each man pay according to his means.
The policy of the Tories is to make the poor man pay more taxes in proportion than the rich.
The policy of the Liberals is to give all industries an equal chance.
The policy of the Tories is to pamper a few select manufacturers.
The motto of the Liberals is Canada for the Canadians. The motto of the Tories is Canada for foreign monopolists.
The policy of the Liberals is to make the great west a country for the common people.
The policy of the Tories is to hand it over to an aristocracy.

POOR DOCUMENT

The policy of the Liberals is to maintain the constitutional rights of the Provinces.

The policy of the Tories is to centre all power at Ottawa.

The policy of the Liberals is to permit the people of the several Provinces to manage their own affairs.

The policy of the Tories is to govern Canada, even down to the smallest local affairs, by the vote of the Quebec Tories.

The record of the Liberals is an honest administration of affairs.

The record of the Tories is one of disgraceful corruption.

Let the electors of New Brunswick compare the two pictures, and vote for the candidates who represent the one which is most in accordance with British justice, fair play to all, and the future welfare of their country.

AN OUTRAGEOUS CLAIM.

The proposition made by Mr. Fraser at Keswick Bridge, that York County could not expect anything from the Government until it returned members pledged to support the administration, is not new. It has been preached by the Queen's and Sunbury Tories for the last twelve months, and practised by the Tories in the local Government for the past four years. But it is a poor argument to rely upon. In the first place, it is an outrage upon public decency for any administration to claim that it has a right to use the public money for the benefit of its friends alone. In the second place, it is an argument which cuts both ways. The indications all point to Mr. Blake being premier of Canada at an early day. Then, if Mr. Fraser's doctrine is correct, what is the use of voting for a Tory? According to his own showing Mr. Fraser will be without influence in the next Parliament. But we do not believe in any such unconstitutional doctrine. The money collected from the people belongs to the people, not to the Government of the day, and should be expended for the benefit of the people, not for the gratification of the party in power. It is a weak argument which Mr. Fraser has used, but it is calculated to set people thinking. They are even now asking themselves if it is possible that the Tories claim a right to tax the people to the utmost limit, and that the taxes after they are collected, are to be expended on strict party lines. This bold claim has been put forward by Mr. Fraser, and the electors should repudiate it without delay.

THE RECONCILIATION.

It is currently reported that an understanding was arrived at between Sir Leonard Tilley, Senator Odell, and Mr. C. H. B. Fisher, that, if the Dominion Government stands, Mr. Odell is to be the next Governor of New Brunswick, and Mr. Fisher to take his place in the Senate. Will the Reporter tell us if the report is correct?

MR. FISHER.

The Reporter complains that we have not done Mr. Fisher justice. Probably we have not. It is well nigh impossible to do Mr. Fisher justice, the fact being that he has not done justice to himself.

FEDERATION DISTRICT.—The annual meeting of the Federation District of the Methodist Church of Canada will be held at Marysville, Tuesday, the twentieth inst. The ministers will be located as follows: H. J. Clarke, John Robinson, J. S. Allen, J. Libby, John Goldsmith, Fred Black, Mrs. Ramay, Mr. King, Geo. Foster, Jas. Crisp, A. Rowley, R. S. Crisp, John Gibson, F. Harrison, Jas. King, H. Penna and wife, Mrs. John Gibson, E. C. Turner, A. Gibson, Jr., Edwin Mills, A. Gibson, W. W. Colpitts, do, W. R. Peppers, do, W. R. Knight, do, A. E. LePage, do, A. B. Shrewsbury, do, E. Evans, do, J. W. Wadman, do.

The arrangements for public meetings are as follows: On Wednesday, June 21st, Prof. Sterne will give an organ recital, assisted by his choir, in the interests of the Superannuated Fund. Short addresses will be delivered by the Chairman of the District and the Rev. R. S. Crisp. On Thursday the Rev. A. B. Shrewsbury will preach a 8 p. m.

THE RECONCILIATION.—Sir Leonard came to Fredericton; so did Mr. Fisher; so did Mr. Fraser; and they met; and they parted; and Mr. Fisher said he would think it over, and he did think it over, and he retired and he called it "an honorable reconciliation." "Ye gods and little fishes!" Where does the honor come in?

Mr. Fisher stated publicly in an office in this city yesterday that if Sir Leonard Tilley had not come to Fredericton there would have been no reconciliation. Where does the "honor" come in?

Mr. Fisher will keep his engagements in the country and work in Mr. Fraser's interests. We suggest that he carry the late issues of the Reporter with him to read to the electors what he thinks of Mr. Fraser, and also the late issues of the Farmer to show what Mr. Fraser thinks of him.

"An honorable reconciliation." Sir Leonard Tilley said in the train as he came from St. John, speaking of Mr. Fisher, "He must retire." Evidently Sir Leonard looked upon this as a matter of obedience to the sovereign mandate of the Ottawa Tories. "A reconciliation" forthwith. Why the Tories themselves laugh at the phrase.

LOCAL NEWS.

A SHIP OF RAIR.—The watering cart was out last evening.

DISCOUNT DAY.—Wednesday, July 10, is the last day for discount on taxes.

LOVE'S LABOR LOST.—An organ grinder grinding before the Parish Church.

THE DEVELS.—Connor's and Conliff's and Steven's drives were at Presquille Island Monday.

ANNIVERSARY.—Saturday last was the 37th anniversary of the Metropolitan arrival in this city.

PLATE GLASS.—Mr. E. H. Wilmot received plate glass today for his Queen street building.

WIMBLEDON TEAM.—Sergt. Smith of this city is the only New Brunswicker on the Wimbledon team this year.

NOMINATION.—Today being nomination day for the Assembly a goodly amount of speech making may be expected.

MESSRS. BLAIR AND THOMPSON were in town Tuesday. They find the current of popular feeling setting strongly in their favor.

AMERICAN POSTAGE STAMPS.—Any person wishing to obtain American postage stamps can procure them from Mr. E. A. Vavasour.

ACADEMY COLLEGE.—The late Rev. Dr. Cramp left to the Library of Acadia College 100 volumes of very choice and valuable works.

NO MEETING.—Mr. C. H. B. Fisher invited the public to meet him in City Hall Monday evening, but did not put in an appearance himself.

THE REV. MR. MORRIS'S residence since the fire is in the dwelling house on Westmorland street, next adjoining the Parish Church.

QUERY.—Could the retired candidate, while in the field, have been styled a "fisher of men"? If so, what sort of a "catch" did he make?

ACCIDENT.—Last evening about seven o'clock a St. John man named Henderson was arrested on Regent st. He was drunk and accordingly very noisy.

ACCIDENT.—Tuesday afternoon a tree was being felled in front of the Parliament Building, when it caught and broke the telephone wire leading to Sheriff Temple's house.

NEW ORGAN.—The congregation of the Episcopal Church, St. Mary's, have had a new organ placed in their church. It was used Sunday evening for the first time.

TRAIT "ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING."—A person who was present at that meeting at Stanley which Mr. Fraser was too modest to tell about, says that there was just seven persons there.

RETURNING OFFICERS.—When the agent of a candidate interferes and attempts to influence the Sheriff in the appointment of Returning officers, it is carrying things with rather too high a hand.

UNPLEASANT.—At the lower end of the Cathedral grounds there is a compost heap from which a very unpleasant odor arises. It would be well if the person having charge would see to its removal.

FIREIGHT.—The "Florenceville" brought down a large quantity of freight Monday. Part of it consisted of fifty barrels of extract, the production of Shaw Brothers' establishment. The "Florenceville" brings fifty barrels each trip.

SAYS THE "CAPITAL."—Every advertisement is supporting Mr. Picked. What has the galleant Captain turned another? Wait a little longer, brother. Tuesday night will be soon enough to stop over.

THE RECONCILIATION.—Alexander McKinnon, of Magaquadivic, Y. C., lost his two barns, with their contents, by fire on Tuesday. His loss is about \$300. He had no insurance. He thinks the cause was a tobacco pipe.

POLICE NEWS.—In the Police Court yesterday Edward Bolton was fined \$5, for assault on Robert Hamilton, Frank Padlock, a St. John boy was charged with drunkenness. He just arrived by boat yesterday and said it was the first time he had ever had anything like this happen. He was let off.

NEW GASHOLDERS.—The Federation Gas Light Company received today for the Union Line steamer, a new gasholder. It consists of four cast iron columns, and a number of iron plates. The castings are a splendid specimen of workmanship. They were made by W. O. Holmes & Co., of Haddesfield, England.

COMMITTEE MEETING.—Mr. Picked's committee held a well attended meeting Tuesday night. A great many people were present from the country. Stirring speeches were delivered by Mr. Picked and others and the meeting separated with the determination to succeed and with every assurance of success.

THE BAZAAR.—The Baptist bazaar was concluded last evening. The attendance was not so large yesterday as the day previous, there being only 650 tickets sold to 1030 Tuesday. The affair as a whole was a success, the amount of money exceeding what was expected. Nearly all the articles were disposed of. The Federation Brass Band furnished excellent music.

DOUBTERS CONFERRED.—At the recent closing exercises of Mount Allison College, Sackville, the honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Rev. George S. Milligan; that of D. D. upon Revs. J. McMurray and Howard Sprague. Dr. Sprague will, it is said, be stationed in this city. Our Methodist friends are to be congratulated upon obtaining such an able and eloquent preacher.

PERSONAL.—Mr. J. P. Tuck, the photographer, is in town.

Mr. W. Murphy, son of the late Dr. Murphy, died yesterday at Williamsburg, N. Y.

Rev. Canon Brigstocke and Mr. Sears were in town last evening.

Rev. Dr. Kingdon leaves to-day for Portland, Me. He will not be back before July.

Jas Sharkey arrived home last evening by the western train.

PERSONAL.—The Rev. Dr. Kingdon arrived home Monday from his trip to Quebec.

Senator O'Dell was in town Monday.

E. A. McKay, 83, of the University, received a telegram Monday night to the effect that his brother of his had died. He leaves for his home in New Brunswick today with the sympathy of those students and friends.

A STRIKE FOR LIBERTY.—Carroll and a comrade who were put in the Lock-up on Saturday evening for being drunk, regained their liberty during the night. Another man, who was also locked up on a similar offence, but who declined to leave his quarters until he had first deposited \$5 as a guarantee that he would come back, informed the police that the Lock-up was broken into from the outside by some persons, who used a crowbar to get the door open. Carroll and his comrade belong to the vicinity of Saint John.

ACCIDENT AT THE RACE COURSE.—Tuesday evening about seven o'clock, a four year old Morris colt, owned by George Morecraft, while being driven by James Perry at the race course, ran away. After a few springs the horse brought the sulky in contact with the fence when Perry was thrown from his seat, cut severely on his head and his collar bone broken. The horse ran to one gate where he was struck by pieces against the posts, and running back up the track was only caught with difficulty. Mr. Hagerman at once took Perry to Dr. Brown's where his injuries were attended to.

ST. ANN'S ROWING CLUB.—A meeting of St. Ann's Rowing Club was held Monday evening in the Queen Hotel. The club have decided to have a grand moonlight excursion and display of fireworks on Friday, 30th June. The David Weston is to be chartered and will go down river about twenty miles. The committee are as follows: To see after boat, etc., O. Beckwith, Capt. Leigh and Wm. Fenety. Refreshment, T. G. Loggie and E. A. Vavasour. Band, Chas. Thomas, A. G. Beckwith and R. M. Jack. Printing, Wm. Fenety and G. P. Fisher. There was a large number present at the meeting, there being five new members. The club are determined to bring boating to the front this season.

THE PROTEST.—The ground of the protest against Mr. Fraser's nomination is as follows:—The election law provides that a candidate may be nominated by twenty-five electors by the production to the returning officer of "a writing in the form of Schedule F, under their hands." Schedule F gives the form of nomination, and directs that the signatories shall have the "residence and additions" of the signers. In Mr. Fraser's paper the names are in the handwriting of the persons signing but the handwriting and additions are all in one handwriting, and were evidently interlined afterwards. The question therefore arises whether this is such a signing in the presence of a witness as complies with the provisions of the law.

NOV DISCOURAGED.—A visit to Todd's Foundry, on King street, shows that the district is not so plucky as it is supposed to be. Mr. Todd is not wrong when he said, on the night of the fire that though his loss was heavy his business would go on as usual. Mr. Todd is now busily engaged in getting up his stock of stores for the fall trade; but is still doing something in ploughs, although the greater part of the trade in that line of goods is over for the present season. He is also doing a good deal of iron work. Todd's Foundry is compact and very serviceable establishment, well supplied with machinery suitable for general foundry work. He has excellent facilities for steaming wood which is to be bent, and does most of the work of this description for several of the leading carriage makers in the city. Mr. Todd says that the demand for his ploughs is increasing every season.

SUPREMACY COURT.—Trinity Term of the Supreme Court opened Tuesday, all the Judges being present. The following papers were made up: 1st. Mr. Picked vs. Armstrong et al. Mr. Jordan to move for judgment as in case of a nonsuit. 2nd. Macdonald vs. Potts. Mr. Strudde to move to set aside judgment of Judge King. 3rd. Forbes vs. Lawlor. Mr. Tuck to move for new trial. 4th. Doe ex dem Rankin vs. Andrews. Mr. G. B. Seely to move for new trial. 5th. Sheehy vs. Milliken. Mr. Vanwart to show cause. Jones, assignee, vs. Milliken et al. The like. Fogarty et al vs. Milliken et al. The like. Morral vs. Bricdeau. Mr. Davidson. The like.

Tory Yarns.

From a short telegram to the Sun in reference to the nomination here, we select the following deliberative utterances: 1st. Mr. Picked was nominated by James Tibbits and about forty others, mostly citizens of Fredericton with a few from the adjoining country districts. The truth is that on Mr. Picked's proper nomination paper there were fifty-two names, twenty-eight of which were of persons from the country. 2nd. Mr. Fraser was nominated by Mr. Close and 150 others representing every parish and ward in the county and city, men of intelligence, wealth and standing. The truth is that upon Mr. Fraser's proper nomination paper, if he had one, there are not half one hundred and fifty names, and of those whose names are there scarcely one is known outside of his own neighborhood. 3rd. Mr. Gregory complied with the Returning Officer's statement that Mr. Fraser's nomination paper was correct. The truth is that Mr. Gregory did nothing of the sort. 4th. That there was not a cheer from Mr. Picked's friends. The truth is that there was a cheer from his arrival and a ringing one during his speech. 5th. It follows some staff about a two thirds vote for Mr. Fraser. His prospects in Stanley, says the correspondent, exceed his utmost expectation. Then he must expect precious little, for Stanley is sure two thirds for Picked.

About ten o'clock, Tuesday, people began to gather in large numbers at the Liberal Committee rooms. They were chiefly persons from the country, and many of them were men of extensive influence, who have proved a power in previous election contests. Mr. Picked was expected at any moment and as the time slipped away without his coming, the crowd grew quite impatient. Shortly after twelve o'clock he arrived from Stanley, and was received by a hearty

ROUD OF CHEERS.

His friends gathered around him and assured him of their confidence in his success, while he, on his part, told of the grand reception he had met at Stanley, a place which his opponents have chosen to call one of their strongholds. Mr. Picked, having signed his nomination, it was handed to the Sheriff, with the deposit of \$200, as required by law. He is nominated by the following gentlemen: James Love, Thos. Jones, Jeremiah Heron, Chas. H. Loggin, Arthur Limerick, P. A. Logan, A. J. Martin, S. S. Peters, W. H. White, J. Henry Thorne, T. N. Barpee, Moses White, Robt. Sutherland, Robt. Richards, Judah Hammond, E. S. Hammond, L. McElbion, Walter McFarlane, John B. Grieres, George Greenleigh, R. A. Estey, David Pugh, G. L. Pugh, W. H. Quinn, R. Woodpepper, Moses McNally, T. Donohoe, John Flanagan, Jeffrey Yerra, G. W. Foster, D. Foreman, S. M. White, Geo. Walker, Jonathan Hawkins, Robert Winters, W. O. Holmes, A. McKenna, J. W. G. Matthews, W. A. Quinn, J. E. Colter.

Mr. Fraser's nomination and deposit were also handed in. His nomination paper is signed by: Benjamin Close, John Palmer, Henry S. Strang, Alex. Mitchell, John O'Humphries, Wm. Fenety, W. H. Lawrence, David Cropley, Henry Richmond, and others.

On an inspection of this paper it appears that the residences and occupations of the nominators, was not written in their own handwriting; but were filed in afterwards by some person. A protest was thereupon filed by Messrs Myhrall and Gregory, as nominators of Mr. Picked, against the reception of the nomination, and afterwards Mr. Gregory demanded that the Sheriff should declare Mr. Picked elected. This the Sheriff declined to do, saying that he must take the papers as he finds what they purport to be, and the hour of two having come, he declared the nomination closed. Mr. Black then, on behalf of Mr. Fraser, demanded a poll, which was granted.

Mr. Picked then moved forward and made a few remarks. He said that fourteen years ago he had been returned to Parliament without opposition and served the country to the best of his ability ever since. In 1878 he was opposed by Mr. Fisher in an honorable contest. Every man had a right to his own opinion, and Mr. Fisher had a right to oppose him if he chose. To-day he found himself opposed by his former friend, John James Fraser. The battle would be fought out openly, and if elected he would promise the people to do everything which lay in his power to advance the best interests of the country. Mr. Picked's short speech was received with ringing cheers. About two hundred people were present, of whom five-sixths were supporters of Mr. Picked. Mr. Fraser was not present, nor was Mr. Fisher.

Nomination at St. Andrews.

(Special to THE HERALD.)

ST. ANDREWS, June 13.

There was a large gathering at the Court House here this afternoon. Messrs. Gillmer and Stevenson were nominated, and both made speeches. There is great enthusiasm for Gillmer and all indications point to a great Liberal victory.

Putting on the Screws.

Mr. Harry Beckwith is agent of the N. B. and N. S. Land Company. He is also Sergeant-at-Arms in the Assembly. He has issued the following circular to persons indebted to the Company:

LAND COMPANY'S OFFICE, Fredericton, June 9, 1882.

DEAR SIR,—You are of course aware that you will be called upon on the 20th of this month to elect a member to represent York County in the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa; and the candidates in the field are John Picked and Ron. John J. Fraser. Fraser, I consider, will be the best man to represent us at Ottawa, and I beg that you will give him your votes and support. As this is the first request I have made of you in this line I trust you will grant it, and vote for Fraser.

I remain yours truly,

HARRY BECKWITH.

We wonder what the stockholders of the company will say to this sort of pressure being brought to bear upon their customers. It has come to a pretty pass when the Ledgers of an English corporation are used to intimidate the electors of York County. It is a little the coolest piece of business we have had for some time. "Fraser is the best man to represent us," says Mr. Beckwith, writing from the Land Company's. Who are "us"? The Land Company? Surely not. The Tory clique, of which Mr. Beckwith is a conspicuous attaché is Mr. Beckwith's "us"; but their day is nearly ended.

RETURNED TO ST. JOHN.—The Minister of Finance returned to St. John on Monday morning's train.

THE BICYCLE.—The bicycles attract a good deal of attention.

Excellent reports continue to be received from all parts of the country. Mr. Picked meets with splendid reception and reports that he feels assured that the people have not lost confidence in him.

In Sunbury Mr. Barpee has been pursuing a very successful canvass. He will increase his majority of 1878. In the western part of the county, which is the stronghold of the Perley party, he bids fair to take at least a half vote, and his strength in Burton and Sunbury is much greater than at the last election. His friends feel confident of success.

Mr. Irvine and the Liberal party generally are hard at work in Carleton. They will carry the day.

We do not hear much from Victoria and cannot at present say just how matters stand.

The Liberals of Queen's feel stronger every day. The only question discussed is how much Mr. King's majority will be.

Our articles from St. John are to the effect that the election of Messrs. Burpee and Weldon is conceded by those best able to judge. Some of Sir Leonard Tilley's supporters admit that the majority of the people were against him when the canvass began, but say that they expect by good generalship to come out with a majority in their favor. On the other hand, Mr. McLeod is gaining in popularity. His speeches stamp him as a man fitted to adorn a legislative assembly, and the Liberals quite sanguine that they can return home with a respectable majority.

We have information from a highly respectable and trustworthy source that Mr. Wood cannot possibly defeat Sir Albert Smith in Westmorland.

From Ontario we gather that the fight will be very fierce, but that the Liberals on the whole will carry the Province, with a number of seats to spare.

The outlook generally all over the Dominion is exceedingly favorable to the success of the Liberals and the overthrow of the Tory administration, with all its jobbery, monopolies, extravagance and unjust legislation. The Ontario Liberals have thrown themselves into the struggle with the determination to conquer, notwithstanding the gerrymander outrage; and judging from the constant acclamations they are receiving, and from the extraordinary course which the premier is pursuing, it would appear that they will be able to command success.

Mr. Lindsay's card to the electors of Carleton is somewhat singular. He declares that it will be his "care to make the tax upon the necessities of life as light as possible"; that he will oppose monopoly or the protection of one industry to the prejudice of others; and he will not support any Government which does not meet his views on these points. For a candidate brought out by the Tory party, Mr. Lindsay's views are rather striking and show that the whole tenor of his public sentiment in Carleton, both Liberal and Tory, is adverse to the taxation policy of the Government.

Mr. Irvine speaks in his card with no uncertain sound. He announces himself as opposed to the best tariff and speaks out manfully for the farmers of New Brunswick.

WESTMORLAND.—We are in receipt of information from a trustworthy source, that the election of Sir Albert Smith is certain. The information comes direct from the Tory camp.

VICTORIA.—Hon. John Costigan was not opposed.

NORTHWESTERN.—Hon. Peter Mitchell was not opposed.

QUEBEC.—The following constituencies returned Tories by acclamation: Ottawa County, Temiscouata, Dorchester, Argenteuil, Bonaventure, Bagot, Frontenac, Laval, Beauharnois and Two Mountains.

ONTARIO.—In South Lanark Hagerat, Tory, was elected by acclamation. Sir John has been nominated for both Lennox and Carleton. He will certainly be defeated in the former, and stands a good chance of being left out in the latter.

RESTIGOUCHE.—Three Tories and one Liberal are in the field.

GLoucester.—Two Tories and one Liberal are candidates.

SUNBURY.—The proceedings at the nomination were spirited. The fight is going to be keen, but Mr. Burpee is sure to win. The people can judge for themselves between the candidates, which of the two would cut the best figure in Parliament. The Perley party came to the polls with a lot of noisy fellows, well primed with liquor. These made a great deal of noise and interrupted Mr. Burpee very often; but this sort of demonstration is well understood in Sunbury and has a reactionary effect.

How to Vote.

Electors must bear in mind that at the Dominion election the voting is by a ballot paper furnished by the returning officer. The form of the ballot paper to be used in York County is as follows:

ELECTION FOR THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF YORK COUNTY, JUNE 20th, 1882.

FRASER, I. John J., of Fredericton, County of York, Barrister.

PICKARD, II. John, of Fredericton, County of York, Merchant.

X

[Cut this out, take it into the poll booth and mark your ballot as this is marked.]

The cross upon the above form will not be upon the paper handed the elector by the Returning officer, but is placed there by us to show how a ballot should be marked. Every ballot paper marked as the above form is marked is a vote for Mr. Picked. The elector must not cross off any name. He must simply put a cross before the name of the man he wishes to vote for, and make no other mark upon the paper.

Having marked the ballot, fold it up, put it in an envelope and give it to the Returning officer. If the elector spoils a ballot paper, or marks it improperly, he should not destroy it, but give it back to the Returning officer who will give him another.

If the elector cannot read or is unable to mark his paper himself, the Returning officer must assist him in the presence of the sworn agents of the candidates. These rules apply to every County. The important thing for the elector to remember is that he is to put a cross opposite the name of the candidate he wishes to vote for.

The Baptist Bazaar.

The Baptist bazaar opened Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the Exhibition Palace, with a large attendance. The ladies have used their best efforts to make the place attractive, and have succeeded admirably. The building is beautifully decorated with banners, mottoes, and evergreens, which presents one of the finest appearances ever witnessed in the city. The centre of the building is occupied by the fancy table, which is placed in a large square at the entrance, and is supplied with everything the heart can wish for in that line. The work of the finest we have ever seen for sale, and does the ladies in charge the greatest credit. It is presided over by Mrs. G. McNally, Mrs. W. Wheeler, Mrs. Dr. Band, Mrs. Dr. Currie, Mrs. A. F. Randolph and Mrs. Asa Coy. Directly behind this is a large triangular table, devoted to the showing and sale of aprons and dolls. This is presided over by a number of young ladies of the church. On the left of the entrance is the magic lake, which always attracts the attention and money of the younger attendants. Directly opposite the lake, on the right of the entrance, is still another attraction for the children in the shape of a swing, and this is kept on the move all the afternoon. A little further up, on the same side, is the ice cream stall, which is run by eight or ten of the young ladies of the church. The ice cream is from Rabbit Bros' confectionary, and has received no little attention during the day. Still further up on the same side is the refreshment stand, which is presided over by Mrs. E. McNally, and this section of the building received its quota of visitors, who went away satisfied that they had spent their money well. In a side room, on the right of the building, is something that is not always shown at bazaar—a display of dissolving views—presided over by Messrs J. Babbitt and Wheeler. Numbers availed themselves of this rare opportunity of seeing many things that were useful as well as amusing to them. The soda water fountain was well patronized, and is positioned on the right of the dais. A very important feature in the building is a large and handsome display of flowers from Mr. Babbington's gardens, and many were the purchasers at this table, which is on the left of the dais. The children made use of their time by selling bouquets all over the building, and one can hardly resist complying with requests of the little ones to buy a bunch. The tea tables were the most attractive feature of the evening, and numbers appeared there appreciating with the many good things provided for them by the ladies, who are noted for their ability to cater to the tastes of the "hungry man from Harlem." In the evening the Fredericton Brass Band furnished music, which served to enliven the proceedings.

Destructive Fire in Montreal.

(Special to THE HERALD.)

MONTEAL, June 14.

The most destructive fire ever occurred in Montreal took place to-night. It started in the bookbinding establishment of Robert Miller & Son, in the heart of the city. The fire soon spread through twenty streams of water were played on the buildings but they had no more effect on the flames than if they were in the stations. The principal losses are as follows: Miller & Son, \$150,000; Greenfield, Son & Co., \$350,000; McIntyre & French, \$400,000; William Clendinning, on stock, \$500,000, and on block, \$500,000. All are covered on about two-thirds in the Commercial Union, North British, Phoenix, Scotch Union, Lancashire, British American, Western, Royal Canadian, Citizens and Sun Insurance offices. The block was the finest in the city. Loss nearly \$200,000, covered by insurance.

Wallace Ross and the Regatta.

(Special to THE HERALD.)

WINNIPEG, June 14.

Loss protests against postponing the race, as desired by Hanlan, for two weeks. The race must be rowed on July 3rd according to terms and if another. The has to be decided upon it will be an after consideration. The regatta committee telegraphed Hanlan accordingly.

DANVILLE, Va., June 11.

Reports from Patrick County show that the people are actually starving for want of meat or flour, the total failure of last year's crop having impoverished the people. Many have already died. The region is almost inaccessible, but a relief measure has been taken.

Riots in Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, June 11.

Serious riots broke out, to-day, between hostile natives and Europeans, during which several persons were killed and wounded and a number of houses destroyed. Later, a riotous demonstration took place before the French Consulate, to which several of those mortally wounded at the outbreak of the riots were conveyed. The English Consul was severely hurt, receiving a gunshot wound. An engineer of the British man-of-war Superb was killed. The disturbances continued for five hours, when a body of military appeared and dispersed the rioters.

LATER.—The Greek Consul and Italian Vice-Consul were also severely wounded. The British man-of-war Superb will arrive in port during the night and land 200 men to protect the British Consulate. Boats will be sent to take on board all British subjects who desire to leave Alexandria. The killed in the riots are estimated at 29 people.

Great age carries with it a certain respectability whether it attaches to a person or a thing. This is seen particularly in the case of Johnson's *Asiatic Lieutenant*, which is the most singular internal and external remedy ever discovered. It ought to be kept in every house.

If farmers and others continue to buy dust and ashes put up in big packs and sold for condition powders it won't be our fault. We have exposed the swindle time and time again. *Sheridan's* founders are the only kind we know of worth carrying home.

POOR DOCUMENT

Garibaldi

General Garibaldi was born at Nice, on the 22nd of July, 1807, and so was in his 75th year at the time of his death. His parents were respectable, but not rich. His father owned a trading vessel, and had been all his life engaged in maritime pursuits. It was therefore quite natural that young Garibaldi should have early developed a taste for a seafaring life. In one of his voyages in 1830, in the first ship which he commanded, *Nuestra Signora della Grazia* he fell in with a young Ligurian, one of the passengers, whose account of the plans and aspirations of the Italian patriots fanned to a flame his innate love of Italy. From that time forward his deliverance became the settled purpose of his life. Two or three years later he became acquainted with Mazzini, and the leaders of the Italian liberal movement. Taking part in a futile insurrectionary outbreak at Genoa, he was compelled to save himself by fleeing in the disguise of a peasant to Marseilles. After a stay of several months in Marseilles Garibaldi resumed his sea-faring life, and after several other voyages sailed for Rio Janeiro. While engaged in some mercantile business in Rio Janeiro his liberal sympathies were aroused by the arrival of Tambari, who had been sent as prisoner from Rio Grande. Having thus learned for the first time of the struggle in which the little republic of Uruguay was engaged against Rosas, the Dictator of Buenos Ayres, Garibaldi proffered his services to the former, and by dint of his wonderful military talents soon raised himself to the supreme command of both naval and military operations. In an engagement at sea in the course of this war Garibaldi received his first wound, a severe one from a bullet in the neck. This led to his capture and imprisonment at Montevideo, where, in consequence of an attempt to escape, he was beaten and otherwise cruelly maltreated. After being set at liberty he again fought for Rio Grande, and at the head of an Italian legion of 800 men was in the battle of Salto Sant Antonio.

When in 1848 the war broke out between Austria and the Liberals of Italy, Garibaldi hastened home to cast his sword into the balance. For four or five weeks the patriot troops under his leadership defied the power of France, and kept his immense armies at bay. When his little army was at length crushed by overwhelming numbers, Garibaldi marched out of Rome as the French troops poured into it. He afterwards revisited America, and had for a time the command of a South American trading vessel. He was also for a time a manufacturer of soap and candles on Staten Island. After the peace of Villafranca, so helpful and yet so bitterly disappointing to the Italian Liberals in 1859, the sword of the patriot volunteers did not long remain in its scabbard. A series of insurrections having broken out in Palermo against the odious rule of the Neapolitan Bourbon, Ferdinand II., Garibaldi hastened to the aid of the insurgents. Setting sail from Genoa with 1,070 volunteers he landed at Marsala in Sicily in May, 1860, in sight and partially under fire of the Neapolitan fleet. Within a fortnight his little force had routed an army of 3,600 Neapolitan troops at Calatufimi, and had gallantly fought its way, after a desperate conflict, into Palermo. In less than four months Garibaldi's rapidly increasing army defeated a Royalist army of nearly three times their numbers at Melazzo, captured the garrison at Messina, crossed over to Calabria, and commenced that memorable campaign which ended with his triumphant entry into Naples, not as a conqueror, but as a welcome liberator of his fellow-countrymen from their long and grinding oppression. A few weeks afterwards he, after a hard fought battle, inflicting a final defeat upon the King's forces on the Volturno, the result of the battle being announced in his laconic telegram, "Complete victory along the entire line." Shortly after he resigned the command into the hands of King Victor Emmanuel, whom he saluted as "King of Italy," and in whose name but against whose expressed wish, if not secret will, the war had been begun. The King and Count Cavour, however dismayed at a war carried on in the name of Italy against a friendly Power, were not slow to improve the situation when once the diplomatic knot was so unconsciously cut for them. Garibaldi, however, absolutely declined all distinctions and rewards, refusing to be reconciled to the man who had sold Nice to Napoleon, and bidding farewell to his gallant compatriots, retired once more to his home on the rock of Caprea, as poor in purse as when he left it.

Garibaldi's next movement was less fortunate. His disastrous and perhaps ill-advised attempt to work for the Hungarians the same deliverance he had wrought for the people of Naples and Sicily ended in the sad affair of Aspromonte, where his little force was compelled to surrender to a strong body of royal troops and he himself was severely wounded by a rifle bullet in the ankle. Meanwhile Cavour's strategy was again successful. A repetition of the same tactics which united Lombardy and the duchies of Tuscany, Parma, and Modena to Sardinia and laid the foundation of a united Italy, were again resorted to by the far-seeing diplomat to complete the

At the Inauguration of the Bodies of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, the evidence of Lieutenant Gretoux, of the 12th Royal Dragoons, was of such an extraordinary sort as thoroughly to justify the remarks passed at the time on his conduct. He admitted he saw the struggle from about three hundred yards off and thought it merely horrid. He was walking on the same side of the road as the assassins and their victims, but had to turn round to call one of his dogs which was "very delicate and nervous and always running away." When he looked again there was one of the men apart from the others, striking another man and pushing him down. He thought it was rather a brutal thing to knock two men down for that way. He looked round to see if there was anybody about that they might co-operate in catching the fellows. He saw a laboring man behind him and observed that it looked like a bad business—a self-evident proposition in which the other coincided. They then went up to the bodies, when the laboring man said, "This looks like murder"; the Dragoon, replying "Yes," and adding suggestively, "We had better give information to the police." The laboring man thought so, too, but didn't do any more than the Dragoon. The former walked away, and the latter, seeing an Engineer, tackled him in like manner, and the two walked towards the park gate, where they met two constables, who said it was no business of theirs. Instead of taking their numbers, this blundering Dragoon thought it quite natural, and did not blame them, because two brother officers of his have shot told him that his "story looked a little hoak." A little further on they met a mounted policeman, and told their tale to him, passing on towards the barracks instead of guiding him to the spot. He had no idea who the victims were; never went to see; never left anyone with the dying men.

One (Mr. Burke) seemed to be dead, but the other (Lord Frederick Cavendish) was all over dirt, and I did not think he was dead. When I saw him lying on the road covered with dirt and I thought he was one of the men who had attacked this gentleman, and that the gentleman had shot him. Every one I told the story to paid no attention to it.

A Juror—Having regard to the condition in which the gentlemen were, did it not strike you that they might have been of some assistance to them in staunching a wound and perhaps saving a life?

Witness—I was so startled that I candidly confess I did not know what to do. Juror—You simply passed by? Witness—I went to get assistance as soon as I could, and to give information to the coroner. As regards this gentleman, who some say thought ought to have stopped, it is right to say that presence of mind is not given to everybody. Some men will act promptly and energetically where others will not. I do not think there is any great blame to be attached, seeing the extraordinary nature of the thing. The gentlemen could not get anyone to believe him, and he could not know what to believe himself.

A Juror—Do I understand you to say that you thought the person in the road was one of the persons who attacked and murdered Mr. Burke?

Witness—He was so dirty that as he lay there I thought he was one of the men who attacked the gentleman.

Another Juror—The only thing the witness could do, as he could not do anything himself at the moment, was to go where help could be got.

Witness—I was so horrified. I assure you that I did the best I could.

A Juror—The laboring man came up to you at the angle of the road did it never occur to you that with the assistance of the engineer you should try to follow in the direction of the car?

Witness—They went so quickly there was nothing of the car to be seen when we came to the bodies.

A Juror—Are you able to say it was a hack car?

Witness—Yes; I looked for the number, but could not see it.

The Attorney General—The car was out of sight when you saw the bodies? Yes.

A Juror—Did you see the color of the car?

Witness—No; I think the horses was bay.

Juror—Did they wear slouched hats?

Witness—I only noticed the driver, who wore a slouched hat. The others wore ordinary Jerry hats.

Among the Washington young men who move in the extremely select circle of the army and navy, it is highly improper to attend a concert or theatre with one's fiancée, without the chaperonage of man or maiden aunt. A ride alone, or even the presence of a third person, is not to be spoken of, and young men find their maidens well guarded. But one evening the mother was too ill to go to the play, and a young woman for once consented to go alone with the man to whom she was engaged. Speaking of it afterwards, she said, "I suffered agony all the time for fear we should meet somebody we knew, and I never felt so common in all my life."

Salmon are reported scarce at the North Shore.

A Strange Witness

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TO THE ELECTORS

County of York, Sunbury County

GENTLEMEN:—In a few days you will be called upon to elect a person to represent you in the House of Commons. This call has been made upon you, and you are now called upon to elect a person to represent you in the House of Commons. The Government of the Dominion of Canada has precipitated a dissolution in the House of Commons one year before the term had legally expired. You are thus a member to represent your interests in Parliament for the next term. Under these circumstances I have accepted of the solicitation of many of your number to again offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages.

My record for the past fifteen years before you, I think I can confidently appeal to you, and I have faithfully and honestly, as far as my humble abilities would admit, endeavored to do my duty to my constituents in supporting such measures as I conceived would result in good to the country, and opposing all legislation that would, in my opinion, be detrimental to the welfare of the Dominion at large, especially to New Brunswick, and particularly to the County of Sunbury, of which I had the honor to represent.

Since you last elected me a new Government has been formed, and a new fiscal policy inaugurated, by which large sums have been imposed, in the interest of a few, already wealthy manufacturers, and opposing all legislation that would, in my opinion, be detrimental to the welfare of the Dominion at large, especially to New Brunswick, and particularly to the County of Sunbury, of which I had the honor to represent.

It is not believed that absolute Free Trade is possible, as a certain amount must be annually raised, by custom duties, to pay the interest on the public debt, and to meet the current expenses of the Government.

I believe it is wise and politic to adopt such necessary tariff as to encourage such manufactures as can profitably be built up in the Dominion, but strongly object to the creation of monopolies and restrictions, whereby a few are benefited at the expense of the many.

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POOR DOCUMENT

SELECT STORY.

The Purple Scar.

"The next time Gus Rybolt is brought before me for some of his numerous misdemeanors I will sentence him heavily." And Judge Johnson stirred his tea vigorously, while a deep wrinkle grew between his fine iron-gray brows, under which glowed his keen, earnest eyes.

His little daughter Janie lingered to pour his second cup of tea. She was very fond of waiting on papa, for Janie, though only twelve years old was the old Judge's house-keeper, her mother having died two years previously.

"Who pays his fines—for you often speak of his arrests, papa?"

"His brother Warren, who is as fine a young man as the town contains. I cannot understand Gus; he is handsome, bright and might be most anything he chose. He'll end at the gallows yet."

"Oh, papa?"

But reckless, wild Gus Rybolt, was soon forgotten when the parlor was reached, and Janie sat down to her piano.

A servant entered an hour later and handed the Judge a telegram.

"Uncle Rube is dying and has sent for me."

"Dying! Uncle?"

"Yes; are you afraid to remain with the servant and Mrs. Smith? I feel uneasy owing to that money. I ought to have put it in the bank, but have been overworked with work and business. Too bad!" muttered the Judge a trifle anxiously, glancing at his little daughter dubiously.

"Oh, no, papa, I am not afraid. Poor Uncle Rube! you had better start at once. Don't worry about me; Mrs. Smith sleeps in the next room, remember."

But the judge did worry and fret, not only over the danger of his daughter and his money, but blamed himself severely for his carelessness.

Even among his graver fears for his brother, the thought of thieves and burglars haunted him.

"I ought to be ashamed of myself to leave so much money in the house even for a day, for the place is so isolated, the servants such arant cowards, and cousin Sallie such a weak help. Only Janie's brave little heart to be depended on. Heaven bless the child. Now what can be the matter with Rube I cannot imagine; he was well enough last week."

Mrs. Sallie Smith, a forty-second cousin occupied the room on the right of Janie's, of the judge's, and a confirmed invalid, while the one on the left was her father's and in it the iron safe that contained the money referred to.

"I am afraid I am a bit nervous," mused Janie looking around her chamber with a shudder. "The servants are quite away off, and Sallie takes so much laudanum she would never waken. I wonder if I would feel safer with the money under my pillow."

And foolish little Janie, having the combination of the safe, went to it, opened it, and took out the roll of bills.

"Oh, he," said a soft voice behind her, that is exactly what I want; I had no idea you would be so accommodating. Don't scream on your life."

And the bold fellow actually laughed as he seized her wrist.

Janie did not cry out. She gave him a sudden, startled indignation look, and bending her head, buried her white, strong teeth in the exposed wrist of the hand that held her captive.

"You little tiger-cat," he cried in a rage and intense suffering. "Let go or I will kill you."

But while the sharp pain had unmanned him, with the other hand she thrust the roll of money in the safe and sprung the lock.

"Now," said she, triumphant, "get it if you can, but—oh, Gus Rybolt, I know you."

"You—no you don't—ah, well, you will tell your precious father before another day closes. Come, hand over the cash; I want to have some chances of getting away."

"No, you cannot have the money. Oh, Gus Rybolt, remember your sainted mother, your good brother; what will they think now? How can you be so wicked?"

"I have no time for nonsense. Hand over the cash, or I'll—" and the click of a revolver hammer sounded.

Janie's eyes flashed in scorn.

"You harm a helpless little girl! You, who always boasted of bravery! For shame, Gus Rybolt; you are a coward! But in a gentler tone—"If you will make me a promise I will also make you one, and keep mine as long as you do yours, if you will leave me now and become a better boy an honest, honorable one—I will never tell."

The temptation to persist in his undertaking was great, but down in the wicked, dare-devil Gus Rybolt's heart there was a tender spot, which beautiful Jane Johnson had held ever since she was a mite of a child, and he had taken care of her at school.

Harm her! He wouldn't have harmed a hair of her head to save his own life, and she knew it.

"You cannot have the money, but won't you accept the promise—won't you make the compact?"

"Yes," he said at last, in a husky, strained voice. "Heaven bless you, Janie."

Johnson, and may Heaven help me!" and he was gone.

And Janie, with eyes full of tears, slipped into bed, and after a long time fell soundly asleep.

But wasn't the old judge furious when he came home.

"An abominable practical joke," he fumed. "There was Rube as well as I am and very much surprised to see me. I only wish I knew who did it."

"Why, papa," laughed Janie, "you ought to be thankful that Uncle Rube is well and not dying, as you thought. How can you feel so provoked and angry? I am so glad that it was not true."

The next morning Gus Rybolt had disappeared.

Ten years later Janie Johnson was a lovely, stately woman. The radiant promise of early girlhood was more than fulfilled, while the brave, tender heart was unchanged.

The wife of the Governor was receiving, and her rooms were filled with distinguished guests. The last comer was a man of thirty, of commanding presence, whose grave and noble face made him seem somewhat older. After paying his respects to the hostess, he made his way slowly forward and was met by many smiles and greetings. He was evidently a great favorite in society.

"Oh, there is General Rybolt, who has refused the Austrian mission, papa says, because he has another and a better mission among the poor of New York. You know him by reputation, dear; but very few know the half of the good and great things he is doing with his wealth and talents."

The speaker was the Governor's own daughter.

Janie Johnson then turned her lovely hazel eyes carelessly towards the person pointed out—looked one instant coolly upon him, and her face underwent a sudden, strange change.

"How marvelous are Thy ways, O God!" she breathed.

Slowly yet steadily he found his way towards her.

Her face was no longer pale, but flushed, and upraised eyes showed pleased recognition.

His first words were: "I have kept my promise; have you kept yours?"

"Yes, oh, yes," she breathed, then added, "thank Heaven!" to which he gave a low "amen."

To say the old judge was astonished is putting it mildly. To find in the eminent editor and reformer his old—as he supposed—incorrigible Gus Rybolt, utterly unrepentant. To an old friend he said confidentially:

"Yes, the boy has turned out a trump, and the wonder of it is Janie thinks so, too." And he laughed.

And Janie never told of her robber, yet she kisses sometimes a purple scar on her husband's wrist.

"It was the beginning of a new life," she says, "the beautiful new life of an honest man."

A Bootless Errand.

A good story is told of Peragallo, one of the managers of the Society of Authors and Composers, who died but a little while ago.

Once upon a time a dramatist, since become famous, called upon him and announced:

"Well, old fellow, I'm going to read my new piece to Dejazot."

"Delighted to hear it! Wish you luck!"

"Thanks. Here is the notice to be on hand, you see, but I'm in a fix. Look at my boots. I couldn't venture to show myself before the company with such boots as those."

"You are right. Here are twenty-five francs to get a new pair with."

The author receives the money gratefully and hurries away.

A little while later Peragallo finds a parcel in a chair, opens it and discovers a pair of new boots. The author had changed his footgear on the stairway, so as to touch the managers' heart.

Presently the author comes hurrying back. "I say, Peragallo, did I leave a parcel here?"

"There it is, my son. And the next time you come to me for a loan, you'll come on a bootless errand?"

A story of a button: "Rosaland, my dear, said her mother, who was sweeping the front hall, 'does this button belong to your father's overcoat?' 'Oh, dear, no, ma! It comes from George's overcoat. Isn't it splendid?' 'I don't see anything splendid about it.' 'Oh, why, ma! If you were only young and such a nice young man as George should—should—' 'Well, I will not have any more such works in this house. I've no objection to a little moderate hugging, but young men can't hug their buttons off in my hall, not much.' And Rosaland went to her boudoir to indulge in a weep.

A sceptic at a social party engrossed general attention by an effort to prove that human beings have no souls. Seeing the company staring at him in wonder and silence, he finally said to a lady: "What do you think of my argument, madam?" She promptly replied, "It appears to me, sir, that you have been employing a good deal of talent to prove yourself a beast." There was both wit and wisdom in the lady's reply, for if man be not immortal, what is he more than a beast?

The Baby's Photograph.

They were getting the baby's picture taken, and while the operator was manipulating the impression among his chemicals the baby's attendants were waiting in an ante room discussing the probability of the artist doing full justice to his subject; there was a baby to begin with—the brightest, sweetest, handsomest baby in the world—its father and mother very young and very proud of baby; its grandmother, who never took her eyes from its angelic countenance, its uncles, and aunts and cousins, and several unrelated personages, to whom the great privilege of seeing baby have its picture taken was vouchsafed. When the photograph man came out of his den very much smirched, with a piece of black glass in his hand, with several spots on it intended for eyes, nose and mouth and a pudgy outline of round cheeks, each one gazed at it with awe and admiration.

"So like the little darling!"

"The sweetest thing I ever saw."

"Isn't it perfectly wonderful, his very expression—so wise and—and—sensible!"

"One dozen, cabinet size!" said the young father in a business-like tone. He could have hugged the photographer, the baby and the company; he was so happy and proud; but a man does not like to express all he thinks, so he kept within bounds.

Then they squeezed the baby several hundred times, put on his cloak and mittens and a comforter, and more comforters, and an Afghan and leggins, and when he looked like a little Esquimaux they all fled after him, one with his carriage cushions, another carrying his toys, and all the rest with some badge of loyalty that belonged to him. And who seeing them, could help saying, "If I love, love, love that makes the world round?"

The Present Outlook.

The signs that a reaction has set in in Ontario in favor of Blake and the Liberal party are at the present moment unmistakable to anyone occupying the mid ground between the two contending forces. The World records this fact as a matter of news, born out by the evidence received from many quarters.

It is a fact unquestioned and unquestionable that the enthusiasm which greeted Sir John and his lieutenants in the combat of 1878 has been transferred to his opponents in the present election.

It is a fact that the conservative candidates in many constituencies which they accounted safe at the prorogation of parliament are calling for outside help to carry them through the contest.

It is a fact that Sir John has been thrown back on resources he hoped not to have required, among them a personal tour through the doubtful constituencies, an urgent call to the manufacturers for assistance and the appointment of an additional representative of the Irish Catholics to his cabinet.

It is a fact that the betting men—those to whom an election contest affords simply an opportunity for gambling—are raking their money evenly on a liberal victory.

It is a fact that pronounced conservatives, well informed as to the progress of the contest, concede that Sir John's majority will be found largely reduced on the 20th of June.

It is a fact that many manufacturers and mechanics depending upon them, disregarding the loose and unauthorized diatribe of the *Globe* regarding the National Policy, and believing the duty on coal and bread stuffs to be mere excrescences upon an otherwise truly national policy, are throwing in their sympathies and their assistance with the Liberal party, on the strength of Mr. Blake's declaration of policy on that subject.—*Toronto World*.

THE CONTEST AT OTTAWA.

Taking the Capital as a criterion of popular opinion throughout the country, it must be evident to the shallowest comprehension that the present electoral contest must result disastrously to the ministry. With one exception Ottawa has always returned Conservative representatives to Parliament, but now all the indications point to the return of two Liberals. The reason for the change of sentiment here is undoubtedly the action of the government with reference to the excessive taxation on the necessities of life, the dismemberment of Ontario, the disallowance of provincial rights in legislation, and the gerrymander.—*Free Press*.

The highest monolith is the obelisk at Karnak, in Egypt. Karnak is on the east side of the Nile, near Luxor, and occupies a part of the site of ancient Thebes. The obelisk is ascribed to Hatsau, sister of Pharo Thothmes III, who reigned about 1600 B. C. Its whole length is 122 feet, its weight 400 tons. Its height without pedestal is 108 feet 10 inches. The height of the obelisk in Central Park, New York without pedestal is 68 feet 11 inches, its weight about 168 tons.

The English press does not regard with favor the tone of Secretary Frelinghuysen's despatch to Earl Granville regarding the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The *Standard* sums up the situation by declaring that the treaty has been made and ought to be kept.

CITY DIRECTORY.

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, Sunday 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, Sunday excepted.

New Brunswick Railway.—Trains leave Fredericton daily (Sundays excepted) at 7.45 a. m. for Woodstock, Arctostock, Caribou, 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 (Sunday excepted); and arrives at St. John at 6.15 p. m.

The Halifax and Quebec express leaves St. John at 1.30 p. m.; and arrives at St. John at 6.15 p. m.

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.

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 Scurry streets, at the Auditor General's Office, the Queen Hotel, the Barker House, the W. U. Telegraph Office, the Brayley House, and Long's Hotel. These boxes are served as follows: At 6.30 a. m., and in the afternoon, office boxes at 12.30; the Auditor's office box at 12.30; Queen Hotel 12.35; Barker House 12.35; Brayley House 12.50; Long's Hotel 12.55; W. U. Telegraph Office 1.00.

The mail for England, via New York, is made up on Tuesday of each week at 8.30 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 on Tuesday (Sunday excepted) from 10 a. m. until 4 p. m.

SOZETTES.

Church of England Temperance Society.—Patron, His Lordship the Metropolitan; Secretary, Rev. G. G. Roberts; Secretary, G. Douglas Hazen.

St. Ann's Lodge, U. T. A. No. 106.—Geo. J. Bliss, President; J. T. Horseman, Secretary. Meets every second Thursday in the Reform Club Rooms, Queen Street.

Women's Christian Temperance Union.—Mrs. Bessie Mann, 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. Mackay; R. S., G. G. Roberts; Secretary, G. G. Douglas Hazen. 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. Albertson; Cor. Secretary, E. C. O'Connell; M. D. D. Secretary, J. E. O'Connell. Meets every Tuesday evening at 7.30, and on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

Royal Arcanum, Fredericton Council, No. 101.—W. J. C. Crawford, 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, \$3,000.

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

American Legion of Honor.—Fredericton Council, No. 214.—Herbert G. Green, Commander; C. A. Sampson, Secretary. Meets in Fisher's Building, on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at 8 p. m. Insures from \$500 to \$5,000.

Horn Circle, Maple Leaf Council, No. 28.—John J. Weddall, Leader; G. E. Coulthard, 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. Laurin, F. Z.; R. M. Pinder, H.; N. Campbell, J.; A. A. Street, P. P. Sorbie, E. Regular Convocation third Wednesday in every month in Mason Hall, Carleton Street.

Alexandria Lodge, F. and A. M.—Alfred Seely, W. M.; Edgar Hanson, Secretary. Meets in the Orange Hall, Queen Street, west end, on the first Friday in every month.

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. Parker, Secretary. Meets in the Orange Hall on the first Monday in every month.

TEA. TEA.

FORBY packages CHOICE TEAS. Large assortment. First Class Groceries.

May 10 G. T. WHELFLEYS, Under the Barker House.

Cook Ranges and Stoves.

Just received from Hamilton, Ontario 24 Cook Ranges and Stoves; 6 doz. Tea Kettles, assorted; 6 doz. Pots, assorted; 6 doz. Spiders, assorted.

For sale by JAMES S. NEILL.

Iron, Steel, Cable Chain, Etc.

Just received per Steamship "Hibernia" from Liverpool via Halifax.

24 TONS Bar Iron; 100 tons Steel and Steel Sheet; 100 tons Galvanized Sheet; 1 case Cable Chain; 10 doz. Galvanized Buckets; 1 case Cutlery; Table Knives and Forks; Carving Knives; Pincers; Pocket Knives; 1 case Pad Locks; 1 case File; (Berthel's).

For sale Wholesale and Retail. JAMES S. NEILL.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Weekly Edition of the HERALD will be issued on

EVERY THURSDAY,

at four o'clock in the afternoon. It will be a quarto, that is, an eight page paper, and will be printed upon a sheet 31x46 inches in size. It will be

LARGER THAN ANY OTHER SHEET PUBLISHED IN FREDERICTON,

and the equal in size of any paper published in the Maritime Provinces. It will be emphatically

THE FAMILY PAPER OF THE PROVINCE

Something that every one, rich or poor, wants. It will give all the news of the week, both home and foreign, up to the hour of going to press, in fresh, readable style. To ensure this the services of competent correspondents have been secured who are to send any late news by telegram.

NO OTHER WEEKLY PAPER IN THE PROVINCE GIVES TELEGRAPHIC NEWS REGULARLY ON THE DAY OF PUBLICATION:

The HERALD will do this, because its aim is to be

THE BEST FAMILY PAPER IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

I believe a first-class family paper will pay, and I am going to try the experiment.

The WEEKLY HERALD will always contain a good story, will tell all about the news of the religious world, will give the CHURCH APPOINTMENTS for the next Sunday and the ensuing week, and have an

Agricultural Department,

in which it will endeavor to give its country readers valuable information relating to the Farm. In this latter respect it will aim at being an agricultural newspaper.

New Features will be introduced which Experience may show are Desirable.

REMEMBER THE HERALD is the only paper in Fredericton which has upon its staff

A CITY EDITOR, WHOSE TIME WILL BE EXCLUSIVELY DEVOTED TO LOCAL NEWS.

It is the ONLY PAPER IN FREDERICTON having a corps of correspondents who are instructed to send in

LATE NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

IT IS THE ONLY PAPER IN FREDERICTON ESPOUSING THE LIBERAL CAUSE IN POLITICS.

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

CHAS. H. LUGRIN Editor and Proprietor,

Fredericton December 5 1881.