

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 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.

ALL GOES WELL.
for freedom from unjust taxation, from the tyranny of monopolists, from corruption in high places.

ALL GOES WELL.
for the cause of the people against their tyrants.

ALL GOES WELL.
for self government and equal rights.

Let the Liberals of New Brunswick rally, that the proud position which the Province holds may be sustained with honor.

A HOMEY VIEW OF IT.—Said a well-to-do farmer as he set his name to Mr. Pickard's nomination paper, "I have not taken much interest in politics of late years; but I have learned so much about the manner in which this country is being abused by the Tories, that I felt it was time for all the old Liberals to come to the front and work for the man who represents honest Government." This sentiment is gaining ground all over the country. The Tories boast that they can buy, debauch, or coerce any constituency to do their bidding; but they will find their mistake. The people are aroused, and they will not submit to the tyranny of the titled Tories of Ottawa.

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 doing it for the good of the Province. 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

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 LAMOR LOOT.—An organ grinder grinding before the Parish Church.

THE DEVELS.—Conor's and Coniff's and Steven's drives were at Presquille Island Monday.

ANNIVERSARY.—Saturday last was the 37th anniversary of the Metropolitan's 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?

ARREST.—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 seen 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. Pickard. What has the galleant Captain urned another success? Wait a little longer, brother. Tuesday night will be soon enough to stop over.

FINE AT MAGAZINATY.—Alexander McKinnon, of Magazadavie, 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. Pickard's committee held a well attended meeting Tuesday night. A great many people were present from the country. Stirring speeches were delivered by Mr. Pickard 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.

DROGERS CONFERRING.—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 BRISTOCKE and Mr. Sears were in town last evening.

REV. DR. KINGDON leaves today 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. McKEAY, 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 broke 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 taken to 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 Jana. 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 DISCOURAGEMENT.—A visit to Todd's Foundry, on King street, shows that the district is not so blacky as is reported by some persons. A protest was thereupon made upon the pickety proprietor who was 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 a 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.

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PERSONAL.

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. Pickard 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. Pickard, 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:—

Jas Tibbitts, James Love, Thomas 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. McGibbon, Walter McFarlane, John B. Grieres, George Greenough, R. A. Estey, David Pugh, G. L. Pugh, W. H. Quinn, J. B. Goodspeed, Moses McNally, T. Donohoe, John Flanagan, Jeffrey Yerra, G. W. G. Foster, D. Foreman, S. M. White, Geo. Walker, Jonathan Hawkins, Robert Winters, W. O. Holmes, J. McKenna, J. W. Mathews, W. A. Quinn, J. B. Colter.

MR. FRASER'S nomination and deposit were also handed in. His nomination paper is signed by—

Benjamin Close, James Henry, John Palmer, Henry S. Strang, James Collier, J. W. G. Foster, Fred Bird, Alex. Mitchell, Robt. Macklin, J. B. Goodspeed, W. H. Lawrence, David Cropley, Henry Richmond, and others.

ON AN INSPECTION of this paper it appears that the residences and addresses of the nominators, was not written in their own handwriting; but were filed in afterwards by some person. A protest was thereupon made upon the pickety proprietor who was 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 a 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.

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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 my 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 oonly upon him, and her face underwent a sudden, strange change.

"It is—yes, it must be Gus Rybolt! 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 these."

"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?"

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, Sundays excepted.

New Brunswick Railway.—Trains leave Fredericton daily (Sundays excepted) at 7.45 a. m. for Woodstock, Arnsbrook, Carleton Place, 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.

INTERCITY 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. The Money Order Office is open from 10 a. m. until 4 p. m. Letter Boxes are located as follows:—Near the corner of Waterloo Row and 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, the Waterloo Row boxes at 12.30 p. m. and the Auditor's office box at 12.30 p. m.; 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.

SOCIETIES.

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. Roberts. 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. 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.

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

Fredericton Royal Arch Chapter, No. 77.—Reg. G. R. A. Chapter of Scotland.—G. D. Laurin, F. Z.; R. M. Pinder, H.; N. Campbell, I.; A. A. Street, P. P.; S. E. 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 first Tuesday in each month in Haines' Hall, St. Mary's Ferry.

Victoria Lodge, No. 13 I. O. O. F.—J. D. Fowler, N. G.; J. F. Richards, Rec. Secretary. Meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, in the Lodge Room, Edgcombe's Block, York Street.

Grand Lodge, L. O. A.—William Wilson, Grand Master, Fredericton.

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

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

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Weekly Edition of the HERALD will be issued on

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

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

A CITY EDITOR, WHOSE TIME WILL BE EXCLUSIVELY DEVOTED TO

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

CHAS. H. LUGRIN Editor and Proprietor, Fredericton December 5 1881.