

# POOR DOCUMENT

## THE WEEKLY HERALD.

VOL. 1.—NO. 4.

FREDERICTON, N. B. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1881.

\$1.00 A YEAR.

### THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW.

NEW YEAR'S EVE AT MIDNIGHT.

Hourly, and bent as a well strung bow,  
The Old Year is retreating;  
Fading away from Present to Past,  
With the seconds quickly fleeting.

Stern and cold is his furrowed face,  
And white locks floating 'er it.  
A fiery eye, deep set in the head,  
That gleams like the light of a meteor red,  
Piercing a path before it;

But the eye alone bespeaks the will,  
The resolute spirit that burneth still,  
For his step is slow and weary,  
Already the voices sing in the air,  
Droning and low, like the notes of despair—  
A chorus wiled and dreary—

Hark the Old Year's slowly dying,  
To the music of the bells,  
Dying, dying—slowly dying  
In two solemn mournful knells.

Knell the first—we're backward gazing  
To our child's happy prime—  
Happy thoughts! so brightly blazing  
Through the blinding mists of time.

Knell the second. Then knell the second  
Loudly breaks upon the ears;  
And with knell the third is reckoned  
Dreams of ripe, maturer years;

Dreams of life and dreams of action,  
Thoughts of battling with the world,  
Strife of man with man, and faction—  
Burning thoughts all wildly whirled.

Four and five—the strokes keep pealing—  
Six and seven, nine and ten,  
Calmer thought and better feeling  
To the world and fellow men.

Stroke eleven—aged—wary—  
Going like the sad Old Year—  
Face all wrinkles—eyes dull, heavy—  
Thoughts devoid of youth and cheer.

Stroke the twelfth!—a mournful sound—  
Dies the man as dies the year,  
Each has run his weary round,  
Each is laid upon his bier.

When the bells had ceased their ringing,  
Stopped the mournful chorus singing  
Of the dying year and man;  
Through the air came loudly pealing  
Clanging joy bells—hope revealing—  
And 'twas thus they ran:

Happy New Year send thee greeting,  
Smiling like the rosy morn;  
Hail the New Year, meet the greeting,  
Hail the Year that's newly born.

Faith looks outward from his bosom,  
Hope sits smiling in his eyes—  
Faith to do and hope to conquer—  
Reach and grasp the Heaven-seated prize.

Gone the Old Year and forgotten,  
Laid by in the past to rust;  
Let the past be all forgotten,  
In the New Year put thy trust;

Died thy past life with the Old Year;  
Start again a life that's new;  
Start out with the hope to conquer,  
Strive on with the faith to do.

Happy, happy, be thy New Year;  
Happy, happy, be thy life,  
Modelled new with the New Year,  
Free from vice and hate and strife;

Filled with holier thoughts, and actions  
Loud proclaiming better ways;  
Peace and holy, pure contentment  
Close around thy later days.

Greet the New Year! Greet the New Year,  
Smiling like the rosy morn;  
Hail the New Year, meet the greeting,  
Hail the Year that's newly born.

Man to man should send a greeting;  
Man should hold the greeting dear,  
Meet the greeting, give the greeting  
Of the bright and glad New Year.

Happy New Year, happy New Year,  
Happy New Year unto all!  
Greatest blessings, richest treasures,  
In the New Year on us fall.

Ceased the bells again their ringing,  
Ceased the joyous chorus singing,  
Ceased the chorus of the bells,  
Hope to conquer—faith to do—  
Thrilled through all my veins anew  
With the stopping of the bells.  
Fredericton, Jan. 1, 1882.

Those who pass from Kensington northward through Palace Gardens find themselves on a private road on which are some of the finest mansions in London. Conspicuous among these is Baron Reuter's with its four towers, to one of which the telegraph wires converge, and it is the Baron's favorite amusement to take a guest up to his telegraph room and ask him from what part of the world he would like to get a message. But near the Kensington gate is a red brick house, a couple of stories high, with a little green in front, and a billiard room at the side, and here it was that Thackeray (who built the house) out of the profits of his American lectures lived the last peaceful and easy years of his life. From him it passed into the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Bravo, the step father and mother of the young baronet so mysteriously poisoned a few years ago near London.

It is spoken of as a wonderful thing that the person who transports the mail from Verennes to Addison, Vt., is a woman. Just as if transporting males were not women's work from time immemorial—Lancelotti Courier.

The question as to who shall be Speaker of the House has to be settled after every marriage.

### THE DIVINE PLAN FOR DESTROYING SIN.

A SERMON BY  
REV. F. D. CRAWLEY,  
PASTOR OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

"Who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works."—Titus ii, 14.

The self-devotion of Christ effects man's deliverance from sin—God has revealed his purpose to overthrow the dominion of sin. His nature insures the fulfillment of that purpose, for "God is light, and in Him is no darkness at all." Light scatters darkness. God antagonizes sin, and employs all wise and holy methods to do away with its power. The words just read disclose the great divine plan for overcoming the power and the love of sin, in the hearts and lives of men. Christ gives himself for us, and expects by that giving of himself to "redeem us from all iniquity, and to purify unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works." Let us inquire how this self-devotion of Christ is effective to this great end. We know that his giving of himself for us involved his earthly career, that wondrous life and death, which have found a place among the great facts of reliable history. How does this part of his giving of himself to us operate as a means for making men righteous? It is thus effective—

I. Because it reveals the true nature of sin. The necessity for such a revelation is apparent. Those in peril need to know their danger, that they may promptly avail themselves of the means of escape placed within their reach; and we know that sin distorts, blunts, stupefies in such sort that a clear, unmistakable, startling, awakening revelation of its real nature becomes a prime necessity in any effective scheme of deliverance. Christ's life and death, we claim, became such a revelation. I. By placing righteousness incarnated in a human life, in vivid contrast to human sinfulness. Here, among sinful men, is lived out a life radiant with the beauty of a stainless righteousness. The ideal human life is realized, so that all may gaze upon it, and see what it is like. Now, how will this operate? What will the effect be upon those to whom the vision comes? The amateur in art or music fancies, perhaps, that he has witnessed of an unusual degree of talent and skill, and his fond friends, who know a great deal less about the matter than does he, by their indiscriminate praise, confirm him in his good opinion of his own power, but, by and by, he stands before the masterpiece of a Raffello or a Guido, or Liszt, entranced, and to the melodies discoursed by a king in the realms of music, and then goes to his home and puts his colored out of sight, and hangs his harp upon the willows—and why? Simply, because the disclosure of artistic perfection in another has become to him the most convincing revelation possible, of his own great deficiencies and terrible lack of skill and power. And the same principle finds illustration on the moral plane. Have you never known what it is to go out of the presence of certain men who were living, truer, nobler lives than yours, feeling as never before the folly and meanness of your life? Or, in reading the biographies of the great souls that have passed through this world like pillars of fire, filled with great, unselfish ambitions for God's glory and the best interests of humanity, have you not realized the smallness, the weakness and the selfishness of the average life? Now, this principle which has so large and effective an operation in the relations of men with men, finds its grandest, its perfect illustration in the influence of Jesus. That was the flawless life. We look upon it, and begin to understand what that great, sunlight word, *righteousness*, means—a tangible, active, positive goodness, that passes through terrific trial, scatheless, and without even the smell of fire clinging to it. But can we thus see what righteousness means without, at the same time, learning what sin is? We gaze upon that perfect life, and we see what God would have human life to be, his great ideal for each man; but can we see this clearly without apprehending, as never before, how miserably we have failed of God's great, beautiful thought for us? The holy life of Christ lived out under earthly conditions, and among men, reveals to men what righteousness is, and what human life ought to be, and so discloses the meanness, the hatefulness, the deformity of the evil thing which has made human life what it is.

2. Again, this part of Christ's giving of himself is a disclosure of the nature of sin, by becoming the occasion for sin to manifest its active hostility to goodness revealed in its fairest and most attractive form. The unexpectably sad and significant fact stands on record, that when truth and purity became incarnate upon the earth, and stood forth in divine beauty among men, men, because of the sin of their heart, refused to welcome it, turned their backs upon it, persisted in murdering it, reviled and maligned it and persecuted it to the death. The hunted life of Christ, and the murder of

Calvary, speak forth sin's hatred of holiness, and the awful, degrading, blinding control that it is possible for sin to acquire over human hearts. The reception which transcendent moral loveliness, in the person of Christ, met with at the hands of men, stamps sin as it exists, concrete and terrible, in our nature, with the stigma of an eternal disgrace. And this dreadful capacity for antagonizing holiness is an unvarying characteristic of the unweaned man, as is proven by the opposition that the Christlike and true has ever had to contend with.

"By the light of burning martyr fire Christ's blessing fell I track,  
Telling up new Christs ever with the cross that turns not back."

"The carnal mind is enmity against God." Says Carlyle, should Christ appear among men to-day, with his uncompromising goodness, the spirits of 1830 years ago would revive, and the cry would be, "Away with him to Newgate, and hang him!"

II. But this result of Christ's earthly career is the necessary first step to the greater work effected by this giving of himself for us. The man who has been with Christ long enough to learn the utter hatefulness and deformity of sin, and to be filled with a glorious discontent and a noble self-loathing because of the place that sin has had in his heart and life, that man has been with Christ long enough to learn the grander truth that the attitude of this high and holy life toward him is one of friendliness and good will. He comes to understand that the words of John, descriptive of Christ as the one "full of grace and truth," express that which is truest, deepest, most essential in Christ's relation to men. He realizes that our righteous Lord came, not to condemn men, not to judge men, but to save men, and that in the moment he decides that sin and his soul shall be henceforth two separate things, that he will antagonize sin and do his best to overcome its power, in that moment Christ is at his side, panoplied with all divine grace and help to pour his strength and his sympathy into his soul, and making him to be more than conqueror in the struggle that ensues. He recognizes in Christ the incarnation of the divine and spiritual forces in the universe that make for righteousness, and through Christ learns that they stand linked with him in friendly and all-effective alliance in the fight with sin. And as there thus dawned upon his life the sunshine, the inspiration, and the hope, born of the conviction that the divine attitude toward him is one of peace and good will, there springs up within his soul a feeling of grateful love to God his Father, and to the Christ Saviour, and grateful love speedily shapes itself into, is but another name for trust, confidence, faith, and when faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, loving obedient faith, has been once established in any human soul, then the problem of that soul's salvation is practically solved. For, faith is the great comprehensive, up-building principle in human character. Men become like men in which they have faith. If the object that calls forth the most intense activities of their nature be low, unworthy, then will they become degraded in character and life. On the other hand, if be lofty and true, their whole existence will be lifted up to a higher plane. The hand accomplished itself to the object to be grasped. If that be small, narrow, meagre, the hand contracts; if it be ample and generous proportions, the hand expands, in order to take it in. So it is with the soul's grip of faith. Now, is it not plain what the result must be, when the soul comes to take as the object of its humble, obedient faith the Lord Jesus Christ, the ideal of perfect character, in whom every true and noble thing finds its home? Can there be any doubt as to what the result must be when Christ, the righteous one, becomes the lawgiver, the guide, the king of the entire life? In such companionship of trust, in such exalted intimacy, the soul's future of righteousness, and consequent blessedness, is fully assured.

Thus, we see that Christ's giving of himself, as fulfilled in part in his earthly career, becomes the means for redeeming men from sin, by (1) disclosing the meanness and hatefulness of sin; and (2) by inspiring an admiring, adoring love for, and a humble obedient faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, as the ideal of perfect character, as the Master and the restorer of the lost art of right living.

III. These words cannot fail to suggest that large and wealthy life that Christ is living out now in the behalf of men. We have not seen the last of our Lord, when his pierced and broken body is laid within the tomb, a few hours later, and he rises, victor over death, a few days later, and he stands upon the mountain slope, beneath the opening heavens, the light of the new eternity kindling upon his brow, but ere he passes into the ineffable glory of the divine presence, he leaves with his disciples, such words as these, "Behold, all power has been given unto me in heaven and upon earth," "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." An incarnate Christ, that was the central fact of the first century. A risen and loving Christ

still dwelling among men, haunting the earth with upward spiritual energies; that is the great vital truth of this 19th century—Christ is here. Here, in the lives which he is transforming, day by day, into his likeness; here, in the conflicting currents of thought; here, in the like movement of national life. Living out his life, with its infinite resources, in the behalf of men, still, as of old, in the plenitude of his divine, self-abandoning love, giving himself, giving himself for us. And so will he continue himself for us and to us, until his work is accomplished, and his hungry heart satisfied. A hungry Christ, who can fathom the depths of such a conception, what a certain prophesy of joy it holds for the individual Christian. Not much in his case, now, he thinks in his restless dissatisfaction, with which his righteous Lord can be satisfied. But, Christ will give himself to us in all saving, transforming influences, until by and by, we shall stand established in the divine life, without spot or stain of sin, and Christ as he looks upon us shall be satisfied.

And every man that hath this hope in him, purifieth himself, even as He is pure.

A satisfied Christ, what a prophesy of hope for the world, still so largely under the power of the wicked one, and full of the dark places of cruelty. He will continue to give himself to us and for our race, until the world shall be full of the glory of God, and the sovereignty of righteousness.

"Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, for as much as ye know, that your labor is not in vain in the Lord." Out of these thoughts there springs another of deep significance for Christian workers. When the problem was to save men from sin—the plan adopted was, which we have seen, self-sacrifice, self-surrender. God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten son. Christ so loved, as cheerfully, voluntarily to give himself for us. Our Lord calls us to a high and sacred fellowship with him in his work for men. I am in the light of the world," we hear him say, and we behold his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father, but from the central source of this radiance there come the words, "Ye are the light of the world." Again, "the Father hath sent me into the world," and our hearts recognize the divine dignity of the great Messenger from God to men, and in the very great words, he has linked his hands to ours, and placed us at his side, "Even so send I you." Then, since we are to be, in our measure, the Christ and Saviours of men, must we not honor in the spirit a method of our work, this eternal law of self-sacrifice, which finds its grandest illustration in the life of Christ; giving ourselves, in the truest, deepest sense possible, for others. May his spirit be ours, who "though he was rich, for our sakes became poor, that we, through his poverty, might be made rich." "Who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works."

SUNDAY SERVICES.

FREDERICTON.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Fredericton, Metropolitan of Canada, Rt. Rev. J. Medley, D. D.; Bishop Coadjutor, Rt. Rev. H. T. Kingdon, D. D.; sub-dean, Rev. F. H. Alexander. Services on Sunday—Celebration of the Holy Communion, 8 a. m.; Morning service, 11 a. m.; Evening service, 6.30 p. m. There will be service this evening at the Cathedral at 11 o'clock.

CHRIST CHURCH (St. Ann's)—Rev. G. C. Roberts, rector. Morning service at 11 a. m.; celebration of the Holy Communion at 11 a. m.; evening service 8.45 p. m. The sermon at both services will be by the rector. Sabbath school at 2.15 p. m., at the Madras School Room.

ST. DUNSTON'S CHURCH.—Rev. J. C. McDevitt, Parish Priest; Rev. C. Frechillas, Curate. Sunday services—Low Mass at 9 a. m.; High Mass, at 11 a. m.; Vespers, at 3 p. m.; Sabbath school at 2 p. m. The Ladies Branch of the St. Vincent de Paul Society meets in St. Dunstan's Hall immediately after Vespers. The male branch of the Society at 6.30 in the same place. Masses will be said every day during the week at 7.30 a. m.

METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. E. Evans, Pastor; Rev. L. W. Wadman, Assistant. Morning service at 11 a. m.; sermon by the Rev. Mr. Black; Evening service at 6.30; sermon by Rev. Mr. Wadman. Sabbath School at 2.15 p. m. The pastor conducts a Bible Class at 2 p. m. During the week there will be prayer meetings on Monday and Friday evenings at 7.30.

The usual Watch Night services this evening, when the Rev. A. J. Mowatt will preach.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. A. J. Mowatt, pastor. Morning service at 11. Evening service at 6.30; sermon by the pastor at both services. Sabbath school at 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 7.30.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—F. D. Crawley, pastor. Morning service at 11 a. m., sermon by the pastor. Evening service at 6.30, sermon by the pastor. Sabbath school at 2.15 p. m. Week night social services on Monday and Friday evenings at 7.30. Prayer meeting every Sabbath morning at 9.30.

First Baptist Church.—Rev. J. McLeod, Pastor. Prayer meeting at 2.30. Morning

service at 11 a. m., sermon by the pastor. Subject "Consecration." Evening service at 6.30, sermon by the pastor, subject, "Prospect." Sabbath school at 2 p. m. Prayer meeting will be held on Wednesday at 7.30.

MARSHVILLE.

METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. W. Brewer, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 6.30 p. m. Week services every evening at 7 o'clock. Rev. J. Sellers will preach in the morning, and the Rev. Mr. Blaisdell in the evening.

ST. MARY'S.

Services in St. Mary's Church, Rev. William Jaffray, rector, will be held to-morrow at 11 a. m.

UNION SERVICES FOR THE WEEK OF FEBRUARY, 1882.

As has been the custom in former years the Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist and Free Baptist churches will observe the week of prayer from Jan. 2nd to Jan. 8th by holding union services at half past seven o'clock, on each week-day evening, and at 8 o'clock on the evening of Sunday, January 8th. The following is the programme:—

On Monday evening, in the vestry of the Baptist church, conducted by Rev. Mr. McLeod.

Tuesday evening, vestry of Free Baptist church, conducted by Rev. Mr. Mowatt.

Wednesday evening, vestry of the Presbyterian church, conducted by Rev. Mr. Mowatt.

Thursday evening, vestry of Baptist church, conducted by Rev. Mr. Evans.

Saturday evening, vestry of Free Baptist church, conducted by Rev. Mr. Mowatt.

Sunday evening, vestry of Methodist church, conducted by Rev. Mr. McLeod.

January 1, Sunday.—Subject for Discourse, "Renewed Consecration."

January 2, Monday.—Thanksgiving for the blessings, temporal and spiritual, of the past year, and prayer for their continuance.—Ps. ciii. 1-10; xxvii. 1-10.

January 3, Tuesday.—Humiliation and confession on account of individual, social and national sins.—Ps. li. 1-13; Joel iii. 12-18.

January 4, Wednesday.—Prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit.—John iii. 1-5.

January 5, Thursday.—Prayer for the young and all agencies for the universal prevalence of peace and righteousness.—Heb. xii. 1-4.

January 6, Friday.—Prayer for Christian Missions, the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, and the conversion of the world.—Dan. vii. 13, 14, 18; Acts i. 4-8; Jer. xxxi. 33, 34.

Church News.

Bishop Duhamel, of the Roman Catholic Church, on the eve of his setting out from Ottawa for Rome, was presented with an address by the students of Ottawa College.

The Presbyterian Church in Ireland has lost two leading and able men in the deaths of Rev. Dr. Henry, long time President of Queen's College, Belfast, and Rev. James G. Robb, of Galway, a famous debater.

Ahmed Tewfik Effendi, the Turkish Ulema, who was condemned to death by the Sultan, for assisting in translating the Book of Common Prayer into his native tongue, has been received into the Anglican Church of St. Paul's, London.

The Woman's Auxiliary to the Episcopal Board of Missions (American), organized in 1871, raised a grand total of \$143,695 for home and foreign missions last year; and in the ten years has raised \$789,195. These figures give no idea of the Christian service rendered by the missionaries, or of the wide-reaching influence of the society.

The English Church Missionary Society reports that on the Niger tribe after tribes are ready to receive teachers. On the Delta of the Niger the people by hundreds are throwing away their idols, and the churches are thronged every Lord's day; while the famous old temple at Bonny, stuffed with human skulls, is going to ruin.

A decree has been issued exempting Chinese converts to Christianity from all levies for idolatrous worship, processions or theatrical performances.

The revisors of the German standard translation of the Bible are completing their work on the Old Testament and are making negotiations for its printing.

The Methodist Mission at Foochow, in China, has purchased a substantial and handsome bank building for an Anglo-American college. The price was \$40,000, of which Ahok, a Chinaman, gave \$10,000.

Among the Presbyterian churches of Chicago a system of visiting has been set on foot. On appointed evenings two clergymen and two elders from different churches visit a certain church, the congregation of which has previous notification. The visiting brethren offer prayers and deliver addresses. The meetings are edifying or otherwise, according to the men who do the visiting and praying and speaking. While the plan is a new thing,

some of the most popular ministers are willing to do their share of the visiting and the work consequent upon it. But these are the very men who are generally so busy that they cannot devote their time to this sort of thing. So they gradually drop out and leave the work to the dull men whom nobody cares to hear. The dull men are the ones who have plenty of time on their hands, and some of them are much more glad to have the opportunity to speak than the church people are to listen to them. This plan of special visitation has been tried in most of the large cities, but in a majority of instances with uniform results. It is not likely to be attended with great or permanent success.

There is about to be submitted to the French Chambers a proposition to secularize the property of the religious bodies and separate Church from State. In other words, it is proposed to take fifty-four millions of francs per annum from the clerical party. The annual budget provides for the payment of the salaries of 87 Archbishops and Bishops, 11 Canons of the first class, 192 Vicars-General, 500 Canons of Cathedrals, 68 archpriests, 595 cures of the first class, 2,791 cures of the second class, 31,247 officiating priests, 9,469 vicars, 9 chaplains of the Paris comtes, 1 chaplain at Versailles, and 3 secretaries of the Algerian Bishops. In all, 45,198 members of the Catholic clergy who live on the bounty of the State. Besides this number, there are a few Jews and Protestants who receive their salaries from the same source. Should the proposed law be passed it would mean, in any case, utter ruin to the 31,000 priests of the country parishes. Those who dwell in the cities may be able to obtain the means of living from their congregations.

In Japan the Buddhists are becoming alarmed at the spread of the Christian religion, and have attempted to bring business methods to bear on it in such a way as to prevent it from making converts of their followers. They now lend money to persons who want to engage in business, the loan being conditioned on the borrower remaining a Buddhist. The effect is reported as being somewhat similar to that of the enterprising Sunday School superintendents in this country who give children chromos and other valuable merchandise as inducements to come to Sunday school.

THE FRENCH CROWN JEWELS.

The Crown jewels of France consist in part of objects which have no artistic value, and of jewels which are classed as "objects of art," or which have some historical associations. The latter comprise a collection of foreign orders conferred on French sovereigns, and valued at \$40,000; a watch presented to Louis XIV. by the Dey of Algiers, valued at \$600; the diamond brooch made at a time when diamonds were first cut, valued at \$15,000; and a sword with the hilt mounted in diamonds, and a very fine specimen of French jewelry, valued at \$50,000. These articles are to be retained for the Apollo gallery in the Louvre. The celebrated diamond known as the "Regent," which is the largest in the world, and which was at one time valued at £100,000 to £200,000, is also to be kept, it being doubtful whether it would now fetch more than £25,000 or £30,000. The other diamonds and precious stones, which are worth about \$2,500,000, have no historical value, and are to be sold. Most of the jewels were re-cut for the Empress Eugenie, several of them being broken up for a belt of diamonds which the Empress, much struck by an imitation one she had seen worn at one of the theatres, determined to have made. This diamond belt, though it produced so bad an effect that the Empress wore it only once, is alone estimated to be worth £35,000.

HE USED TO BE A BOY HIMSELF.—The other day a show came to Little Rock and was shamefully imposed upon by Uncle Ison. While standing near the tent he saw a crowd of low-spirited boys grieving on account of financial depression.

"Does yer youngsters wanten go to der show?" he asked.

"The boys responded in noisy chorus." "Well, come on, den, I waster be a child myself an' mukke de most of men, I hain't forgot it. Count dese boys," he added, addressing the doorkeeper.

The man began counting and by the time the boys had passed in Ison was walking around, talking to acquaintances from the plantations.

"Here," said the showman, "give me twenty tickets."

"What for? Does yer think me a lottery agent?"

"You passed in twenty boys, and I want the tickets or the money."

"I down owe yer no tickets, and I down owe yer no money. I didn't tell you ter pass de boys in. I said count 'em. Use always heard that showmen is good on rithmetics, an' I wanted ter satisfy myself. Yer say dat dar was twenty boys. I down spute yer word, case I ain't no mathematician. Sposen I take a lot of boys ter de cashier 'em a bank an' axen him fur to count 'em, does dat signify dat de cashier is gwine ter pass 'em into de money room? No, sah. Go back ter yer tent; I see a crowd goin' in."

The showman, remembering that he had left the entrance unguarded, turned, and Ison walked away.

# POOR DOCUMENT

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

**WEEKLY HERALD.**  
CHARLES H. LUDWIN, Editor and Proprietor.  
FREDERICTON, DECEMBER 31, 1881.  
THE CITY TORIES AND MR. PICKARD.

The Reporter says that the reason it  
decided the paper read by Mr. Pickard at  
the Court House in 1878 was because "it  
was ridiculous that such a document  
should be read at a meeting of Mr. Tilley's  
political and non-political friends." The  
visit of the Finance Minister was a  
political one. He came here ostensibly to  
see what the people needed and to gauge  
the public sentiment. It was eminently  
fitting that such a document should be  
read, and if proof were wanting we find  
it in the fact that the Tory organs to-day  
claim that the very question urged by  
Mr. Pickard should receive the attention  
of the people of the Maritime Provinces  
irrespective of party. We only published  
the conclusion portion of Mr. Pickard's  
paper; but for the benefit of the  
Reporter, which now only thinks it was  
ridiculous, and of the Capital, which  
snears at it for a wonderful paper, we  
republish it all, and preface it by saying  
that Mr. Pickard did not request us to do  
so but we give it because it is timely,  
and deals with the matter of greatest  
present moment to the people of this  
Province:

Thomas Temple, Esq., High Sheriff of York  
County.

Dear Sir—We have learned with pleasure  
that Sir Leonard Tilley, C. B., K. C. M. G.,  
will shortly visit our city, and at the same  
time give us an opportunity of hearing him  
explain the benefits of the Intercolonial  
Railway, and the reasons for the tariff on  
the Province of New Brunswick. Previous  
to our entering into Confederation a number  
of prominent men, urged the building of the  
Intercolonial railway by the valley of the  
St. John River, via Fredericton, to the City  
of St. John, making that harbor the terminus  
of the great commercial highway to the At-  
lantic seaboard, and we are happy to know  
that the Hon. S. L. Tilley of that day saw  
the necessity of such a highway, uniting our  
commercial men in the West with those in  
the East, and there making a bond far  
stronger and more conducive to the best  
interests of the Dominion of Canada than  
any political combination can be. We failed  
in getting the Intercolonial railroad as pro-  
posed; but the Province of New Brunswick,  
deeming it of vital importance that the road  
above referred to should be built, gave to a  
Company, known as the New Brunswick  
Railway Company, ten thousand acres of  
our best timber and farming land per mile  
in order to have this road built. As you  
are aware such a road has been completed  
within seventy miles of the seaboard of the  
present Intercolonial railroad. If we had  
this link of seventy miles built, our city  
would be some two hundred and twenty  
miles nearer Montreal than we are to-day by  
the Intercolonial railroad; and by crossing  
the St. Lawrence at near Quebec, and taking  
the Quebec and Occidental railroad, as  
part of the great commercial highway  
for the transportation of the produce of the  
western part of our Dominion to the seaboard  
at the City of St. John, we would then  
make a further saving of some fifty miles  
more, or between 270 and 290 miles, sufficient  
to warrant us in asking the Government and  
Parliament of Canada to build the link that  
is wanting, and purchase the lands and rail-  
road from the New Brunswick Railway Com-  
pany, at a fair and reasonable rate, and  
make it one of the shortest railroads, and the  
natural outlet for the Dominion, and at the  
same time to hand back the lands to the  
Provincial Government for actual settlement  
or otherwise. We were pleased to notice a  
paragraph from the Toronto Mail to this  
effect: "The verdict of the English Agricul-  
tural Commissioners, who recently visited  
Manitoba, was to the effect that the splendid  
prairie lands can only be developed by pro-  
viding railway facilities for settlers. This  
duty rests with the Government and it is being  
faithfully fulfilled. But closely allied with  
this is the question of providing the short-  
est and cheapest route to the Eastern  
Provinces and ports of shipment to European  
markets." You see, sir, that they saw the  
necessity of such a highway as we have  
referred to, as of paramount importance to  
our welfare. Also one of our prominent  
Judges has seen the great necessity of such  
a road. He took the occasion to speak of  
such a highway, while addressing a Grand  
Jury at St. Andrews, a short time since.  
The road he referred to was one running  
partly through the United States, but what  
we want is, if we are to have a National  
Policy of our own, let us by all means have  
a National Commercial Highway, and one  
by which without lock or key we can pass  
boundaries in our country, a highway extend-  
ing from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.  
We know of no greater compliment that we  
can pay Sir Leonard on his visit to our city  
than to present the following resolution, and  
at the same time it will answer in part the  
problem put forth in the Globe newspaper of  
St. John, "what shall we do to be saved?"  
Then follows the resolution which we  
have already published which was as  
follows:

Sir Leonard Tilley, K. C. B., Esq., &c., &c.,  
Dear Sir—We, the citizens of Fredericton  
deem of vital importance in the interest of  
New Brunswick and of the Dominion of

Canada, that a railroad connecting the Inter-  
colonial Railroad with the New Brunswick  
Railway Company's Road at Edmundston,  
in the County of Madawaska, in the Province  
of New Brunswick, forming one continuous  
commercial line of railway from the chief  
cities of the western part of the Dominion to  
the Atlantic seaboard at the City of St. John,  
via Fredericton, making St. John harbor one  
of the chief points of shipment for the Domi-  
nion.

And at the same time we beg your Honor  
to bring this subject under the notice of the  
Government in which you have the honor of  
holding a most prominent position, explain-  
ing to them the necessity of such a road, en-  
abling us down by the sea to enjoy reciprocity  
of trade with our neighbors in the west.

This is what the Reporter calls "ridic-  
ulous" and the Capital, with fine sar-  
casm, "wonderful." It would never have  
done to have reminded Sir Leonard, as  
he came blushing with his new honors,  
that once upon a time he had promised  
us that the great commercial highway  
should pass our doors, and bound himself  
to secure it by the strongest pledges a  
politician could give.

**FAIR PLAY FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.**

There has been a great deal of talk in  
the Tory papers about compelling the  
Syndicate to choose St. John or Halifax  
as a winter port; but this, it strikes us,  
will be an extremely difficult thing to do.  
A bargain is a bargain, and it was no part  
of the contract that this company should  
make their own terminus at a Cana-  
dian port. The rights of the east were  
absolutely ignored in the matter. British  
Columbia, with its 15,000 white popula-  
tion, was consulted at every turn, and  
although everything it asked was not  
granted, a very great deal was; but no  
one who had any voice in the final order-  
ing of things had a word to say for these  
eastern provinces. It was sufficient for  
the Tory administration that there were  
some three quarters of a million people  
down here to pay taxes. It requires no  
statesmanship to see that the talk about  
these provinces standing in the same re-  
lation to the Northwest as the Eastern  
States do to the Western States, had no  
foundation outside of the imagination of  
a politician anxious to persuade the peo-  
ple to put him where he could get a good  
office. There were those who hoped that  
the Intercolonial Railway, to secure which  
more than any other consideration, led  
the people to adopt Confederation, and  
the shorter commercial line up the St.  
John valley might help overcome the dis-  
advantages of our geographical position.

As yet little effort appears to have been  
made to realize these hopes; but it ap-  
pears not unreasonable to claim that  
something might be done, even at this  
late hour. Without discussing the Inter-  
colonial, and the use it could be put to  
let us direct our attention to the St. John  
valley. The agricultural capabilities of  
this section, its "possible egg trade," as  
the Sun sneeringly puts it, are very large.  
There must be in the river Counties fully  
5,000,000 acres of arable land of good  
quality, which, if all were cultivated, would  
sustain a population of a million peo-  
ple, according to the general average of  
the number of acres of cultivated land  
to each inhabitant in countries possessing  
a climate similar to New Brunswick.  
These six million acres would produce  
enormous quantities of produce, for which  
there would be a ready market in Euro-  
pe, the West Indies, the New England  
States, and South America. Besides this,  
there are in the same section, some three  
or four millions of acres of timber land,  
while upon nearly every acre of uncultured  
arable land there are hard wood trees  
which are beginning to have a real com-  
mercial importance. Is there no way of  
developing these great resources? Was  
the ingenuity of our representatives ex-  
hausted in inventing excuses for building  
the Intercolonial Railway in the wrong  
place? It seems to us that there has  
been most culpable negligence on the part  
of those who professed to represent this  
Province in the administration during  
the years of prosperity, when the great  
demand abroad for the staple products of  
Canada gave us an overflowing treasury.  
There is not a shadow of a reason why  
this whole section of country should not  
equal in wealth and business activity any  
part of the Dominion; but it will not un-  
less the men who have broken their prom-  
ises so often are driven from power by a  
justly indignant people, and a Maritime  
Provinces policy asserted by men who will  
stand by it. This Province must assert  
its rights, must demand fair play, must  
refuse to acknowledge as its representa-  
tives men who will say all is well when all  
is far from well, and in whose eyes a com-  
fortable salary is equivalent to universal  
prosperity.

**THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.**

The Parliament of Canada is called to-  
gether for the transaction of business on  
the 9th of February. A great deal of  
interest will be taken in the ensuing ses-  
sion, because of the very general opinion  
that a general election will follow it.  
Consequently there will be a good deal  
of talking to the country; and even if  
there should be no great amount of im-  
portant legislation, the session will not  
probably be either short or uneventful.

The Dominion authorities seem to  
have been a little deaf in the seizure of  
the Pullman cars and papers. The books of  
the Company show that the Govern-  
ment claim only amounts to \$200.

The Reporter asks us "How near we  
wish to approach free trade?" The ques-  
tion is a fair one, and although we think  
our friend might have found the answer  
in the prospectus which he has studied so  
earnestly, we will endeavor to give him a  
full reply. We wish to approach free  
trade as close as is possible in view of the  
fact that a certain sum of money must be  
raised every year to defray the expenses  
of government and for the interest on the  
debt; and we also wish to have the tariff  
so altered that it will give our people the  
utmost freedom in buying what they need,  
possible under a protective tariff. Every  
customs tariff is in a certain degree "pro-  
tective." If five per cent. must be paid  
in duties on all manufactured goods im-  
ported, then home manufactures have a  
protection of five per cent.; if thirty-five  
per cent. is the tariff, they have the bene-  
fit of thirty-five per cent. as a protection.  
In Canada two questions present them-  
selves. The first is, how much money  
must we raise annually? After making  
allowance for the internal revenue the  
Finance Minister must determine what  
proportion the balance of the amount  
needed bears to the probable importation  
of foreign goods, and that proportion  
gives the basis of the customs tariff. The  
second question is, how much each of the  
different lines of imported goods shall  
pay off this balance? and it is in this  
question is answered that the principles  
of free trade and protection can be  
applied. "The free traders say apportion  
your tariff so that the burden will fall  
upon those best able to bear it, the great  
staple industries of the country be un-  
hindered, and the people generally en-  
abled to get a dollar's worth for a dollar.  
The protectionists say impose your taxes  
so that the few wealthy men who have  
money to invest in factories may get  
large enough dividends to tempt them to  
use their means in that way, even al-  
though, to do this, all the chief industries  
of the country are handicapped, and the  
poor bear a heavier burden than the rich.  
Strip protection of the disguised under  
which it masquerades and it is nothing  
more nor less than this.

The New York protectionists have been  
holding conventions and passing resolu-  
tions. They disagree on every point but  
one, and that is that there is not enough  
protection. These gentlemen will be  
satisfied with nothing less than the ab-  
solute prohibition of the importation of  
manufactured articles, and if this were  
granted then they would probably ask for  
a bonus. How long the people of the  
United States propose to let wealthy com-  
binations of capitalists ride rough shod  
over them we cannot, of course, foretell;  
but the industrial are decidedly in favor  
of a new order of things. The people are  
beginning to understand that they do  
not, and never did, need a protective  
tariff, excepting for the purpose of rais-  
ing a revenue large enough to meet the  
enormous expenses incident to the war.  
They see now that the wealth of the coun-  
try increases day by day, not because of  
the Chinese wall set up against foreign  
manufactures, but because millions of  
busy hands are at work developing the  
natural resources of the country and pro-  
ducing articles which, though unprotected,  
find a great market abroad. They see  
also that, at the present rate at which  
the national debt is being extinguished, in  
a few years it will be impossible to main-  
tain a protective tariff, for the reason that  
it will yield very much more money than  
the Washington Government will know  
what to do with. As we have already  
stated in the Herald, no lesser authority  
than the President recommends that the  
internal revenue be abolished. This, of  
course, is not a tax in the way of protec-  
tion, but it goes towards cheapening the  
cost of those articles to which it has refer-  
ence. It is objected that this tax must  
be continued if the enormous pension  
roll is to be paid; but the expenditure  
on this account must shortly begin to  
decrease, while the outlay on interest ac-  
count is becoming less all the time. The  
protectionists are watching the signs of  
the times closely, they see in the near  
future the return to a simple revenue  
tariff, and hence the commotion in their  
ranks; but if one can judge anything by  
newspaper reports, they have rather lost  
than gained by their latest demonstra-  
tions.

It is reported from Ottawa that the  
Dominion Government is in treaty with  
the Canada Pacific Railway Company for  
the construction of the railway on Van-  
couver Island. There are fewer people on  
the whole island than in a single parish of  
York County; but everything they want  
seems to be granted in some shape or  
another. They made up their minds that  
they would have a railway on the island,  
and they will get it. Now it seems to us  
that the Maritime Province people will  
have to take a leaf out of the book of  
their far western neighbors. As they talked  
secession, so we will have to talk  
"disintegration," as the Maritime Farmer  
puts it. Parliament is to meet very soon,  
and we will be curious enough to see how  
many of our Tory M. P.'s will re-echo the  
noisy threats which the Tory press have  
devised in over the subject of the Atlan-  
tic terminus. But something must be  
done for these Provinces. If they have  
any resources, if they have any advan-  
tages from their geographical position,  
these should be made the most of in order  
that the country may enjoy anything like  
its due measure of prosperity. The C. P.

Railway Company will seek what terminus  
they see fit, and if Portland or Boston are  
the ports from which it is most advantage-  
ous to ship goods, the traffic of the road  
will go to them in spite of all the legis-  
lation which ingenuity can now devise.  
The people should accept it as a foregone  
conclusion that just as the St. John Valley  
was sold in the matter of the Intercolo-  
nial, so the Provinces of Nova Scotia and  
New Brunswick have been betrayed in this  
Pacific Railway business. They must be  
prepared to demand something in lieu  
of the off-promised benefits which they  
now see are beyond their reach, having  
first learned what is best calculated  
to meet their pressing requirements.

Evans has shown that the Irish agi-  
tation is more than a conflict of decide  
who shall own the soil or what shall be  
the respective rights of landlords and  
tenants. The source of the discontent is  
more deeply seated than this, and while  
all right-thinking men must sympathize  
with Mr. Gladstone and admire the  
courage with which he grasped the Irish  
problem, it is impossible to avoid the con-  
clusion that his policy has not as yet pro-  
duced the results expected of it. Mr.  
Gladstone, no doubt, fully appreciates  
this fact, and will grapple with it, but the  
question arises: How? It is evident the  
British Government cannot much longer  
continue to hold the people down by the  
bayonet. Rightly or wrongly, public  
sentiment in England will not permit  
this, neither can the Government afford,  
in view of the position it has taken on  
behalf of oppressed people elsewhere, to  
act the part of oppressor itself, for the  
working out of the Coercion Act is op-  
pression, however much it may be just-  
ified by a reference to the vested inter-  
ests of the minority of the people of Ire-  
land or those of the Empire at large.  
That the British Government must main-  
tain its supremacy in both islands is be-  
yond a question, and no doubt it is strong  
enough to crush all overt opposition,  
and restore an apparent tranquility; but  
between this and the perfect community  
of interests which exists in the two other  
kingdoms there is a gulf so deep as to be  
almost unathomable. The only solu-  
tion of the difficulty seems to be to grant  
to the Irish what they have claimed for  
a long time—Home Rule, and we judge  
from one Mr. Gladstone's speeches that  
he is fully prepared to do so.

**PLUNDERING THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.**

Not only are public lands of the Domi-  
nion in the North-West mismanaged in a  
most scandalous manner, but they are  
being given away at a fearful sacrifice to  
the friends and supporters of the govern-  
ment. The Emerson Gateway Express  
draws attention to this wholesale public  
robbery, carried on with the connivance  
of the government. "The land that is  
disappearing from the government market  
in the North-West," says our contem-  
porary, "in a surreptitious manner, is not  
measured by the acre, or by the quarter  
section, but by the thousand of acres, in  
fact, by the township. Members of the  
government themselves, favorite friends  
and certain speculators, under some pre-  
text or other, are continually obtaining  
large tracts of choice land and our rich  
inheritor is fast disappearing, even be-  
fore the 'harm of the first low wash of the  
sea waves' of immigration is heard."

Meantime the land agents and clerks  
are becoming rapidly rich in mysterious  
ways, and the Express scouts the idea, as  
well it may, that their wealth is the re-  
sult of saving their salaries. Instances of  
the way the lands are being gobbled up  
are given. Mr. Donville, of King's, makes  
a sweep down upon the North-West lands,  
and upon leaving his friends informs them  
that he has purchased several thousand  
acres of government land. A lawyer  
from St. John, N. B., comes up with a  
loud sounding colony scheme, and is al-  
lotted two whole townships in the choice  
east part of the Turtle Mountain district.  
There are scores of such cases happening  
every week. The locus in quo of this  
business is not Winnipeg, but Ottawa. In  
the Department of the Interior all this  
precious knavery is carried on, and the  
worst of it, that it is accelerating with  
such force that in a very short time there  
will be no government land worth having  
in the North-West short of the Peace  
River.

This whole system of land plunder is  
having the direct effect of retarding set-  
tlement. And, while the government is  
thus ruining the prospects of the country,  
the Syndicate is imitating the bad ex-  
ample. The paper above quoted says it is  
well known that they are selling small  
tracts to favorites without exacting settle-  
ment. Their conditions will only be im-  
posed upon the actual settler. One of  
the directors actually stated a short time  
ago, that the company would make a  
very large amount of money by cancell-  
ling lands, the occupants of which had  
failed to fulfil the strict letter of their  
contracts! No wonder the people of  
Manitoba want to get control of the pro-  
vincial domain, and we shall not be as-  
tonished should the agitation now begin-  
ning against this policy of plunder lead to  
startling and radical results.—Ottawa Free  
Press.

The report that the Pacific Railway  
Company had purchased the Quebec,  
Montreal, Ottawa, and Occidental Rail-  
way was at least premature, and it is now  
proposed by the Quebec Government to  
dispose of the road by tender.

A careful analysis of the statistics of  
any country will show that the national  
wealth doubles in about every thirty years,  
that is to say, that the average profit on  
all investments is in the neighborhood  
of about three per cent. per annum. We  
are informed, however, that certain indus-  
tries in Canada pay a profit of fifty per  
cent., and that they are enabled to do so  
by reason of the protective tariff imposed  
by the Tory Government; that is to say,  
that a million dollars invested in a pro-  
tected industry will yield as much profit  
as sixteen millions invested in the ordi-  
nary business of the country. The pro-  
portion which the protected industries  
bear to the others is very small. Notwith-  
standing in order to maintain their divi-  
dends at these enormous rates, the great  
body of the people, not one in a hundred  
of whom have a dollar to invest in fac-  
tories, are taxed at a rate which compels  
them to pay at the rate of about thirty  
per cent. more than is necessary to meet  
the financial engagements of the matter.  
It is neither here nor there in this matter  
whether the Government have or have  
not made a good use of the surplus; but  
we may say in passing that the way some  
of their organs boast of the fact it has  
been legitimately used, one would imagine  
that somebody expected it would be  
stolen.

Maritime Province Journals supporting  
the Government are a tight place. After  
boasting of the wonderful things that  
would result from the construction of  
the Pacific Railway in bringing the  
traffic of the North West to St. John and  
Halifax, they are now forced to admit  
that the chances are strongly in favor of  
Portland, Boston and New York becom-  
ing the termini of the great Canadian  
highway. They are therefore calling  
lustily for a united effort to compel the  
Syndicate to bring the trade to Canadian  
seaport cities. It is plain, however, that  
they are doomed to disappointment. The  
Syndicate will go where suits them best  
and where they can make most money.  
They are more American than Canadian  
in their interests and connections and  
thoroughly independent of the Govern-  
ment on the point that gives our contem-  
poraries so much uneasiness. The dis-  
sipation of this terminus delusion is an-  
other bitter awakening to the treachery  
and feebleness of Tory rule, which the  
Maritime Provinces have to experience.  
—Ottawa Free Press.

Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, the arctic explorer  
died suddenly yesterday morning from  
heart disease. On Monday he left the  
Sinclair House, his residence, and visited  
Major J. B. Fassett, at 422 West Fifty-  
seventh street. He was not well, and at  
Major Fassett's request determined to  
remain until he recovered. On Friday  
night he was in excellent spirits and  
said he would go home in the morning.  
At midnight he went to bed, apparently  
in better health than he had enjoyed for  
weeks. At 5 o'clock yesterday morning  
Major Fassett was aroused by the hard  
breathing of his guest, whose room was  
near his own. He went in and found  
Dr. Hayes insensible. A physician was  
summoned, but could do nothing. Dr.  
Austin Flint was called in consultation.  
Dr. Hayes died at 10 a. m., surrounded  
by his friends, whom he was not able to  
recognize.

Dr. Hayes was born on March 25, 1832,  
in Chester County, Pennsylvania. His  
father was a native of England. The son  
was graduated in medicine at the Uni-  
versity of Pennsylvania in 1853. In the  
fall of that year he accompanied Dr.  
Kane's expedition to the Arctic regions,  
returning in 1855. He believed that there  
was an open polar sea around the north  
pole, and endeavored to raise an expedi-  
tion for its exploration. Money was  
provided by Mr. Henry Grinnell, the  
American Geographical and Statistical  
Society, Sir Roderick I. Murchison, and  
several members of the Royal Geographi-  
cal Society. The steamer United States  
133 tons, was chartered, and set sail  
from Boston in July, 1860. On this ex-  
pedition Dr. Hayes reached land in lat.  
81° 37' north. He went by way of  
Smith's Sound, and tra lled much of the  
party endured many hardships, and Dr.  
Hayes' feet and face were frostbitten. In  
1869 he visited Greenland, and explored  
the southern coast of the peninsula in  
company with Bradford, the artist, who  
had chartered the steamer Panther for  
this purpose. He unsuccessfully applied  
for command of the expedition of 1875,  
which was led by Francis Hall.

In the civil war Dr. Hayes was a  
medical officer in the United States ser-  
vice, and afterward surgeon of volun-  
teers. He built and commanded the  
army hospital at West Philadelphia.  
Since 1865 his residence has been in  
New York city. He was elected mem-  
ber of Assembly in 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879  
and 1880, representing the Republican  
Seventh Assembly District. Last fall he  
was nominated, but did not run. In  
service on committees and on the floor of  
the assembly he had much to do with  
charter legislation for this city, and with  
legislation on the canals.

Dr. Hayes was a member of the Geo-  
graphical Society of this city. He is the  
author of "An Antarctic Boat Journey,"  
"An Open Polar Sea," "Cast Away in a  
Cloud," "A Land of Desolation," and  
"Pictures of Arctic Travel." He re-  
ceived gold medals from the Royal Geo-  
graphical Society of London and the  
Paris Geographical Society.—N. Y. Sun.

## Notes and Notions.

—The Halifax Herald wants capital-  
ists to invest in an organ factory and  
promises them 20 per cent. dividends.

—Two things appear odd about this:  
first that capitalists need to be coaxed to  
earn 20 per cent. and second that the  
people should be taxed to pay such  
enormous dividends.

—The Tariff caused the good times so  
the Tories say, therefore if this unfavor-  
able weather for business continues the  
Finance Minister will have to impose  
some more taxes to compensate for it.

—The Ottawa Free Press wants to know  
how Mr. James Donville, M. P., and Mr.  
John Costigan, M. P., have become  
possessed of large tracts of land in the  
North-West. The country would like to  
be enlightened upon the subject, because  
if there is any mysterious way, known  
only to the faithful, by which allotments  
of land in the North-West can be ob-  
tained without money and without price,  
the sooner it is explained the better.

—Upper province papers discuss the  
winter port question; but for the most  
part accept it as a foregone conclusion  
that the Maritime Provinces went have it.

—The papers of the North-West  
promise lively times ahead, if the Govern-  
ment or the Syndicate shall attempt  
to dispose any of the settlers who  
have occupied lands within the limits of  
the Railway reserve.

—The Nihilists have burned Cronstadt,  
or rather Cronstadt has been burned and  
the Nihilists are blamed for it.

—The merchants of Edmonton, N. W.  
T., have resolved to close their stores on  
Sunday.

—A new French-Canadian colonization  
company has been started. They will  
begin operations by establishing a colony  
near Lake Megantic.

—The Edmonton Bulletin speaks out  
in meeting after this fashion: "Nothing  
has been done in the way of lumbering  
this fall yet, as every one is waiting the  
arrival of the timber inspector, not  
knowing what Ottawa lunacy he may be  
commissioned to carry out."

—Two French plays are being prepared  
in Montreal. One is "a Sunday morning  
in Parliament" by Lewis Frechette and  
the other "a double blunder" by F. G.  
Marchand, M. P. P.

—The Government of France pays over  
\$1,000,000 annually to the clergy of all  
denominations.

—A trip of inspection over the Grand  
Southern Railway will be made this day  
week. The train will make the trip  
from St. John to St. Stephen and return  
the same day.

—Mr. Blaine's "vigorous foreign policy"  
has left his successor in office several  
very unpleasant things to manage.

—The Russian police have discovered  
another plot to kill the Czar, or at least  
they say they have, which amounts to  
pretext much the same thing to the  
person whom they arrest on suspicion.

—Nova Scotia Sugar Refinery stock has  
fallen from 100 to 45 per cent.

—An international standard of time for  
telegraphic, railway, shipping, and sci-  
entific purposes is proposed, and will likely  
be adopted. Greenwich time will probably  
be chosen, and the time balls all over  
the world be dropped at the same hour.

—The English Privy Council has de-  
cided that the Ontario Legislature has  
the right to impose conditions upon fire  
insurance companies doing business in  
that Province.

—The City Auditor of Newark embe-  
zled \$125,000, and a wrong complaint  
against himself, and then went to gaol.

—At Warsaw, Poland, while high mass  
was being celebrated on Christmas day,  
a man was arrested for picking pockets.  
He cried "fre!" Immediately a panic  
broke out, which resulted in the death of  
sixty persons.

—Longfellow wants all the little Uni-  
versities in the United States wiped out,  
and two or three great well-endowed national  
institutions substituted.

—Americans desiring aristocratic titles  
may be pleased to know that they are  
for sale, and at what prices. The figures  
are given by Chambers' Journal, and  
there is an agent in London who con-  
ducts the business. A choice of three  
Spanish orders, conferring the title of  
Count, is offered for \$10,000, the only  
qualification necessary on the part of the  
purchaser being "an eminent standing  
in his own country." It may be pre-  
sumed that the inquiry on that point is  
not severe. The Sultan of Turkey will  
make you a Chevalier for \$125. You may  
become an Earl, of the sort created by  
the little republic of San Marino, by pay-  
ing \$3,750, or a Baron for \$884. Secular  
dignities by the Pope are represented by  
the Journal to be in the market. To  
become a Count from this source costs  
\$5,000. It is also said that in Russia,  
Portugal, and the German States, though  
the Governments do not barter away  
titles directly, the roundabout payment  
of fees to officials will produce satisfac-  
tory results.

—A Chicago drummer fell through a  
bridge at Des Moines and broke his leg  
while trying to flirt with a calico dress  
hung on a clothes-line. Even the masher  
has his hour for sorrow.

# POOR DOCUMENT

## THE OLD SERGEANT.

"He had been lying very still for the past hour, and the weary nurse dozed and nodded—struggled to keep awake and dozed again—and finally slept in her chair.

Then the old clock began calling: "Tick! tack! tick! tack!"

The sleeping man moved uneasily, and the thin, bony hand on the coverlet was lifted as if to protest.

"Tick, tack! Tick, tack!" called the clock in louder tones.

The sick man opened his eyes and stared about him in surprise. His hair was thin and gray, his face wasted and pale, and death had stolen silently in as he slept and placed its seal on his brow.

"You were a soldier!" said the clock.

"Aye! that I was!" responded the old man as he gathered sudden strength and half rose up. "Company G. fall in! Right dress! Front! Attention to roll-call! Adams, Ansil, Artman, Averill, Allport, Amundson—"

"They do not answer," said the clock as the sergeant passed.

"No; they lie buried in the trenches at Manassas!" solemnly answered the old man. "Barnard, Baxter, Buchanan, Burton, Bloom—"

"I do not hear their voices," said the clock.

"I had forgotten—they died at Fair Oaks!" whispered the sergeant. "Carter, Claxton, Coleman, Curtis—"

"And what of them?"

"We laid them side by side in the same grave at Malvern Hill. Davis, Denton, Dougherty, Danforth—"

"Absent without leave," said the clock.

"Absent forever!" answered the sergeant. "The green fields at Sharpsburg drank their life blood. Enright, Eberman, Eckhoff—"

"On guard," said the clock.

"Then the dead guard the dead!" whispered the soldier. I saw them lying stark and stiff on the field at Spottsylvania. Fenton, Fairfax, Forbes, Foster—"

"Dead!" said the clock.

"Dead!" answered the sergeant. "Graham, Gorman, Gosport—"

"Where?" queried the clock.

"In the thickets of the sombre Wilderness! Hurlburt, Hill, Hanford, Hanover, Halman, Harker, Hooper, Henderson—"

"And those, too!"

"Aye! They answered no more to roll call after Gettysburg!"

"Your lines are but the shadows of the dead!" said the clock. "The dead and buried can make no answer. Under the trees at Chancellorsville—under the sod at Fredericksburg—in the meadows around Winchester—no roll-call can awaken them!"

"Ingalls, Irving, Isham," called the sergeant.

"Dead at Kernstown!" answered the clock.

"James, Justin, Jordan."

"They sleep at Petersburg!"

"Lampton, Ladue, Larkin, Levering, Lammie—"

"Call no more! Only when the angels call the roll of the unnumbered dead at the last great day will the dust answer! You alone are left!"

The sergeant fell back on his pillow and the shadows marched by the right flank into the darkness of midnight. The nurse started up with a shiver, looked at the clock, and then walked softly to the bedside and whispered:

"Sert, Grim! It is time!"

"It is past time!" whispered the clock.

"Sert, Grim, awake!"

"It was the last roll-call," said the clock, "and he has answered to his name at the gate of eternity."

THE ONLY SATISFACTION.—Last summer as a Northern man who was looking up land in Alabama was riding along the highway he met a father and son riding at a furious gallop and both armed with shooting guns. They drew up as they reached him, and the old man called out:

"Say, stranger, have you met a young man and a girl riding the same mule and humping along as if Satan was after them?"

"No."

"Well, my daughter has eloped with Bill Gordon, and Sam and me are trying to get within shooting distance before the knot is tied."

"Ah! Why, that couple were being married in Blankville as I came through there an hour ago."

"Did the gal have on a blue waist?"

"Yes."

"And was it a cream mule?"

"Yes."

"And was it a tall fellow with a skeered look?"

"That was them, stranger, and I'm much obliged. Sam, we're too late to stop 'em, and the only satisfaction we kin git is to let our hosses jog along into town and shoot the preacher arter we git thar?"

Human flesh is heir to 2,400 different diseases. Take your choice.—*Detroit Free Press*. One small, inconsequential meal, if you please.—*New Haven Register*.

There are 194 drummers in the army. None of them pay a license.—*N. O. Picayune*.

## MARK TWAIN ON THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

At the Montreal banquet in his honor, Mark Twain closed his speech in the following fashion: Now, where certain of the guests are French gentlemen, the propriety will be recognized of my giving a portion of my speech in that beautiful language, in order that I may be partly understood. I speak French with timidity. (Cheers.) I do not speak French except when excited. (Laughter.) When using that language I have often noticed that I never have been mistaken for a Frenchman, except, perhaps, by horses or something of that kind, not man. (Cheers.) No human being or any of that kind would do so. I had hoped that a mere construction—I mean with English words—would be sufficient. But that is not the case. It would not work. I tried it. When I was in Quebec I called at a house to see a gentleman. I was met at the door by a girl who said, "What would Monsieur?" I said, "Monsieur so-and-so is he with himself?" She did not understand, and I said, "Is it that he is not returned of his house to merchant-dise." (Laughter.) And she did not seem to understand that and I said, "Will he desolate himself when he finds his friend American has arrived, and he not with himself to shake him on the hand." (Laughter and loud applause.) Well, she did not even understand that, and I do not know why she did not. She lost her temper. Some one called "Qui est le?" and she said "Je ne l'ai vu auparavant!" And she shut the door. Well, now, that remark greatly surprised me that she had never seen me before, but I suppose she was right. But, as I said before, I will close this oration with a few sentiments in the French language. I have not ornamented them. I have not burdened them with flowers of eloquence, because I hold that the literature is best which is characterized by an attainable height. [Mr. Clemens here spoke a few words in the French language ending with the expression "Plaise a la cour."] "Plaise a la cour," that is a mighty excellent phrase. I got it in the court room, in Justice Johnson's Court, where they were trying a case in seven languages. (Laughter and applause.) It was about eleven cords of wood to see what it would come to. If there had been 1,000 cords of that wood, they would not have been enough languages to try that case. When I heard the expression, "Plaise a la cour," I supposed it meant "Come out and take a drink." I suppose it was not so, because I found it was the only one went out. But it is a lovely phrase. If you cannot say anything else you can say "Plaise a la cour," you are saying something. If it was all like that I would talk it. Speaking French strains me more than you can possibly imagine, and I shall have to drop it. I thank you for your indulgence, and I thank you for sparing my life after this execrable exhibition of that admirable language. And I will thank you all again by simply saying "Plaise a la cour."

Prospectus of the "Herald."

I offer THE HERALD to the public, believing that a journal, liberal in its opinions, independent in its tone, and prompt in the matter of news, will be well received.

THE HERALD will give prominence to local news, and by having upon its staff an experienced city editor, who will devote his whole time to the local work, it will be able to give a complete and reliable report of the events which happen in Fredericton and vicinity.

In the selection of general news, regard will be had to those subjects in which readers of the HERALD can be reasonably expected to take an interest. Such news will be given in condensed, terse form, so that much will be compressed into a small space. No effort will be spared to make this journal, as nearly as possible, a complete record of current events.

Long editorials will be discarded as a rule, and in this department the subjects dealt with will be those of a present interest and which have some bearing upon the affairs of the people of Canada.

In politics the HERALD will be LIBERAL. Canada is essentially democratic in sentiment. Their manner of living, their education, the example set them by their fathers, are such that self-government and equal rights must ever be the birthright of Canadians. It follows therefore that anything in the political constitution which impairs the exercise of the functions of government by the people, any system of administration which favors monopolies, or has a tendency to exalt one class above another, are antagonistic to public sentiment and the best interests of the country. An important epoch in the history of this country is not far distant. Changes in the political status of the Dominion may be brought forward to deal with practically at any time. THE HERALD will enter upon the discussion of such subjects as these with a determination to consider them from a Canadian

standpoint, and to favor and advocate anything calculated to advance the material interests of the people.

In discussing the political issues now before the people, this journal will act in sympathy with Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition in Parliament.

The people of Canada cannot view with indifference the enormous expense attendant upon the administration of government. This is entirely out of proportion to the wealth and population of the Dominion, and as in a new country, seeking to build itself up by attracting immigration, it is all important that the rate of taxation should be kept low, the HERALD will join hands with those who advocate a reduction in the cost of government. The expense of administration and the large debt of the Dominion compel the imposition of a customs tariff, which, in order that sufficient revenue may be raised, must bear so large a proportion to the foreign trade of the Dominion as to be necessarily "protective." The so-called "National Policy" is simply the outcome of past and present extravagance, and cannot be justified by reference to any principle other than that, that the country ought to meet its engagements as they fall due. The people not being willing to have resort to direct taxation, it follows, as a matter of course, that whatever party is in power will be compelled to continue a high tariff. Nevertheless such alterations ought to be made in details as will make the burden of taxation bear as lightly as possible upon the staple industries of the country and the laboring classes. The nearer we can approach to free trade the better, in view as well as of the interests of our own people as of the relations in which the Dominion stands towards the other parts of the Empire and the United States.

Upon the Temperance question the HERALD will occupy no uncertain position; but will give its assistance to any well devised attempt, either by legislation or otherwise, to suppress the use and traffic in intoxicating liquors.

The HERALD will endeavor to keep its readers informed as to the progress of thought in the domain of religion and philosophy, without occupying any extreme or partisan position: neither publishing anything merely because it is novel, nor omitting to do so because it assails some generally recognized opinion.

The clergymen resident in the city will be requested to favor the readers of the HERALD by permitting the occasional publication in *extenso* of sermons by them.

A special effort will be made to keep a record of what is transpiring in the religious world. No prominence will be given to any one denomination over another, but it will be our constant aim in the matter of news to treat all classes, creeds and sects with even-handed justice.

THE HERALD will devote considerable attention in its tri-weekly issues to City matters, and it invites any of the ratepayers who may desire to do so, to employ its columns for the expression of their views on civic questions, (with these conditions, that public men must be dealt with solely in their public capacity, and that all correspondence must be short, to the point, and deal with facts.)

Correspondence upon all subjects of public interest is invited upon the same conditions.

The Saturday edition of the HERALD will not be a simple reproduction of the tri-weekly editions. It will be made up by selecting the articles in those editions of most interest to the public generally, as well outside as within the city. In addition to this, the local and foreign news will be brought down to the hour of going to press, and in this respect the HERALD will stand alone among the weekly newspapers of New Brunswick. It will also contain all the Church announcements for the next Sunday and the ensuing week, and such other features as may suggest themselves as calculated to make it a welcome visitor in every home, not only in this city, but along the valley of the Saint John. There is a field here for the right kind of a weekly paper, and the HERALD proposes to try and occupy it.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The Tri-weekly, by mail postage free, or delivered to subscribers in Fredericton and St. Mary's,.....\$3.00 per an.

The Weekly,.....1.00 "

Both editions,.....3.50 "

Single copies of either edition 2 cents, either at the office or from newsboys in Fredericton, Woodstock and on all lines of railway in Western New Brunswick.

CHAS. H. LUGRIN,  
Editor and Proprietor.

## LOOK HERE

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Christmas Presents  
IN  
FURNITURE

AND  
Fancy Cabinet Ware.

J. Adams',  
County Court House Square, Fredericton, N. B.

Folding Chairs, Bible Stands, Music Racks, Flower Stands, Children's Chairs and Sofas, Rocking-Horses, Toilet Cases, Book Shelves, Paper Racks, Slipper Racks, Etc.

REMEMBER THE PLACE:  
COURT HOUSE SQUARE.

12-3-81  
J. ADAMS.

ESTABLISHED 1860—

Geo. H. Davis,  
DRUGGIST.

Cor. Queen & Regent Streets,  
FREDERICTON,

Has just received his usual Fall stock of  
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

The largest stock of Patent Medicines in the city, which are offered at lower prices than any house in the trade.

DYE STUFFS OF ALL KINDS.

The finest stock of  
Hair, Tooth, Nail and Clothes Brushes  
to be found in the city, and at Lowest Prices.

All kinds of PERFUMES, HAIR OILS and POMADES.

Also in stock, a large lot of CHEAP PERFUMERY, for the wholesale trade, which I can sell lower than the lowest.

15,000 Prime Havana Cigars,  
10,000 DOMESTIC CIGARS,  
—10,000 CIGARETTES.—

FANCY GOODS, including Purse, Wallets, Pocket Books, Cigar Cases and Holders, Briar and Shagham Pipes, Toilet Sets, etc.

All the fine brands of SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCO.

Xmas Cards in great variety.  
GEO. H. DAVIS,  
NO. 1, COY'S BLOCK,  
Cor. Queen & Regent Streets, Fredericton.  
12-3-81

1881. WINTER 1881  
AT THE

Model Warehouse.

- 250 lbs. White Pigeon Flour;
  - 125 " Golden Star Flour;
  - 125 " Ocean Flour;
  - 125 " Glady Flour;
  - 125 " Palmerston Flour;
  - 100 lbs. Waverley Flour;
  - 100 " Wild Rose Flour;
  - 100 " Amazon Flour;
  - 125 " Orion;
  - 125 " White Cloud;
  - 125 " Cornmeal;
  - 100 " Large Shellbark Herring;
  - 50 " Bay Herring;
  - 200 half lbs. Bay Herring;
  - 25 " No. 1 Mess Shad;
  - 100 qt. Medium Codfish;
  - 50 lbs. Barbados Molasses;
  - 50 " Amber Syrup;
  - 50 " Granulated Sugar;
  - 50 " London C. Sugar;
  - 25 " Dried Apples;
  - 150 " Mess Pork;
  - 25 " Beans;
  - 200 half chests English Tea;
  - 50 boxes Challenge Tobacco;
  - 50 boxes Pilot Tobacco;
  - 50 caddies Sailor's Solace Tobacco;
  - 50 " Bird's Eye Tobacco;
  - 50 " Little Sergeant Tobacco;
  - 100 lbs. Lard;
  - 50 sacks Rice;
  - 100 kegs Soda;
  - 40 cases Matches;
  - 50 boxes Pepper;
  - 25 " Ginger;
  - 50 doz. Pails;
  - 100 " Brooms;
  - 25 lbs. Soda Biscuit;
  - 15 boxes Soda Biscuit;
  - 50 " Sugar Biscuit;
  - 25 cases Starch;
  - 100 boxes Gull's best Soap;
  - 25 " Candles;
  - 50 " Cream Tartar;
  - 2000 sacks Coarse Salt;
  - 200 " Fine Salt;
  - 100 boxes Layer Raisins;
  - 50 " Loose Muscatel Raisins.
- These goods will be sold at the lowest market rates.
- 12-7-81 JAMES HODGE.

GIBSON LEATHER CO.,  
Manufacturers of all descriptions of

Patent & Enamelled Leathers  
FOR SHOE & CARRIAGE PURPOSES.

—ALSO—  
WAXED SPLITS  
HARNES AND UPHOLSTERING LEATHER.

GIBSON, N. B. (Opposite Fredericton.)

## NEW BOOK STORE.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED OUR STOCK OF

Stationery and Fancy Goods,  
FOR THE

HOLIDAY TRADE,

And we cordially invite a personal inspection of the same before purchasing. We have on hand a very large stock of

FINE LEATHER GOODS,

COMPRISING  
POCKET BOOKS, BILL BOOKS, TOILET CASES,  
JEWEL CASES, WORK BOXES, MUSIC ROLLS, CIGAR CASES, PORTFOLIOS,

Letter and Card Cases, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes,  
ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS, SCRAP ALBUMS  
We have a fine assortment of  
Walnut Work Boxes and Writing Desks.

DOLLS. We have a large number of DOLLS, ranging in price from one cent to twenty-five dollars.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

We have this season the LARGEST STOCK and the GREATEST VARIETY of CHRISTMAS CARDS ever brought to this city. Personally selected from the best makers in English, French, German and American cards, which are now selling very low, wholesale or retail. Call and see them.

McMURRAY & FENETY,  
SPECIAL NOTICE

FOR—

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEARS.

12 Splendid Presents for my Customers!

I take this opportunity of thanking my Customers for past favors and would call special attention to my extensive stock, including many

NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS

Just opened, from London, New York and Montreal; and beg to announce that from the 28th of November, till 31st December, I shall present to every one purchasing goods to the amount of \$5.00, and every additional \$5.00, a ticket, giving the holder's chance to draw one of the following gifts. Or any one wishing to participate in the drawing and purchasing to the amount of \$1.00 can do so by paying 50 cents for a ticket. All orders by mail will receive prompt attention. All goods warranted as represented.

- LIST OF PRESENTS.
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 Ladies' Gold Hunting Watch, value.....\$40.00 | 1 Silver-Plated Card Basket, value.....\$5.00 |
| 1 Gent's Silver                                 | 1 Set, Walnut Writing Desk, ".....5.00        |
| 1 Silver-Plated Chain and Locket, ".....15.00   | 1 Black Walnut Writing Desk, ".....5.00       |
| 1 Silver-Plated Chain and Locket, ".....15.00   | 1 Pair Handmade Vases, ".....3.00             |
| 1 Silver-Plated Chain and Locket, ".....15.00   | 1 Pair Silver-Plated Tea Spoons, ".....2.00   |
| 1 Silver-Plated Chain and Locket, ".....15.00   | 1 30-Hour Striking Parlor Clock, ".....7.00   |

The Drawing will take place on January 2nd, 1882, under the management of the following gentlemen, who have kindly consented to take charge, viz., Alderman Burchill, Messrs. N. Campbell and T. Stanger. Any one drawing one of the above can exchange for other goods of equal value.

My stock is complete in the following lines, and prices as low as any city in the Dominion, and I invite all to inspect it before making their holiday purchases.

Gold, Silver & Nickle Watches,  
RICH GOLD AND PLATED JEWELRY,  
SILVER, CELLULOID AND JET JEWELRY,  
ELEGANT SILVER-PLATED WARE,  
SOLID SILVER WARE, PARIAN & DRESDEN WARE

WEDGEWOOD AND BOHEMIAN WARE  
LAVA AND JAPANESE WARE, VELVET AND CARVED FRAMES AND  
EASELS, CABINET GOODS, CLOCKS, SPECTACLES AND  
EYEGLASSES, SMOKERS' COMFORTS.

A Splendid Line of Xmas Cards  
SELLING VERY LOW.

I shall issue a complete Catalogue in a few days, when all the different lines will be enumerated.

REMEMBER THE STORE.

S. F. SHUTE,  
SHARKEY'S NEW BLOCK, QUEEN STREET

Chas. H. Lugrin  
Barrister-at-Law,  
Office - - "Herald" Building,  
QUEEN ST., BELOW REGENT,  
FREDERICTON N. B.

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

GEO. P. GIBSON, ANDREW G. BLAIR.

# POOR DOCUMENT

## The "Weekly Herald"

FOR 1882.

An Extraordinary Offer to New Subscribers.

Every new Subscriber to the

## Weekly Herald

who sends his address direct to the publishing office, with \$1.00,

will receive the paper to the end of 1882.

We throw in the time between the present date and the end of the present year.

We hope all our friends who take an interest in the circulation of THE HERALD will call the attention of their neighbors to this

Extraordinary Offer!

NOTE THIS—The larger our subscribers an advertising patronage the better the paper will be made.

Address,

**CHARLES H. LUGRIN,**

HERALD OFFICE,

Queen Street, below Regent, Fredericton, N. B.

AGENTS WANTED

in all parts of the Province to canvass for the WEEKLY HERALD. Liberal commission given. A few good men will be given regular employment on salary. Apply at the Herald Office, Queen Street, Fredericton.

WEEKLY HERALD.

CHARLES H. LUGRIN, Editor and Proprietor.

FREDERICTON, DECEMBER 31, 1881.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL.

YORK COUNTY'S CLAIM FOR A BRIDGE.

We observe that the Government has asked for tenders for the construction of a highway bridge across the St. John River at Andover. There is a railway bridge there now, to which the Province, if we are not mistaken, gave a subsidy in land. There is also a highway bridge at Woodstock which has cost the Province something like \$40,000. There is also a suspension bridge at Grand Falls, constructed at an expense of over \$60,000, and last, but by no means least, there is also a suspension bridge at St. John, for which \$80,000 of the people's money was paid out at one time, and large sums have annually to be spent for repairs. One by one these bridges, excepting the Railway bridge, have been built or paid for by the Province, and now we find Andover, a little village of some three or four hundred population, is to have a bridge built for its accommodation, for the object of the bridge can only be to secure to the people of the west side of the river the trade of the eastern side. Against all this we have not a word to say. If the Province could afford it, we would like to see every important hamlet along the river a fine bridge spanning the stream, and we are rather disposed to envy the Counties whose representatives are able to procure them such favorable treatment. But we are not a little surprised that at Fredericton, the Capital of the Province, and where more people and teams daily cross the river than at all the points above-named put together, not a single step has been taken towards the erection of a bridge, and we greatly mistake the temper of the people if this does not become a burning question at the next election.

THE YEAR 1881.

The year which is closing will fill an important chapter in the history of these times. In the United Kingdom the passage of the Irish Land Act, with the consequences following in its train, will influence the whole future of the Empire. The power of the British aristocracy has received a staggering blow. The show of resistance made by the House of Lords only serves to show the real weakness of that body, and how completely it feels itself to be at the mercy of the popular will. The progress of reform in the mother country will be all the more rapid because of the events which have transpired during 1881. Perhaps the crowning event of the year was the complete reconciliation between the two great English speaking nations—Great Britain and the United States. During the long weary weeks of Garfield's illness, the hearts of the two great peoples beat as one, and when at last the hero gave up his fight with death, both nations mourned him with equal grief. It is worthy of note, in passing, that President Arthur, who ordered the salute to the British flag at Yorktown, is a representative of that wing of the Republican party which has always been loudest in its denunciation of England. The two great nations are once again in all that make an alliance worthy of the name, and the words of mutual love which were spoken around the bedside of the dying President are a stronger bond of union than a thousand treaties signed, sealed and delivered in the most solemn fashion of diplomatists.

1881 witnessed the birth, death and burial of a sickly infant, known as "Fair Trade," in England, and in the United States has seen the rapid growth of a determined hostility to the protection of a few capitalists at the expense of the poorer classes.

The events of the past year will have a most potent influence over the affairs of the United States. President Arthur's message to Congress was the first of that body for fully a quarter of a century which contained no special reference to the South, from which we may infer that the unseemly dissensions in political parties over Southern questions are at an end, and that the two great divisions of the Union will work together hereafter with greater harmony.

It is premature to express any opinion as to the effect the construction of the Panama Canal, begun this year, and the interference of the United States in the affairs of the South American Republics, will have upon the international relations of our neighbors, except to say that they indicate a determination to make the influence of the Washington Government felt abroad in a different manner than heretofore.

On the continent of Europe the year has been marked by the growth of democratic sentiments. The troublesome Eastern question threatened to re-assert itself in consequence of the successful attempt of France to occupy Tunis. A great war seemed at one time imminent, and how it was avoided will not be thoroughly understood for the next generation. The ways of European diplomacy were just finding out, until the men who plan and control the affairs of the nations pass away and their private correspondence is brought to light by their heirs.

In Canada the year witnessed the ratification of the Canada Pacific Railway contract, an event of itself grave enough to mark the year for a generation. The Canada-Brazil Steamship line has been fully organized, and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick capitalists are endeavoring to secure regular steam communication with Europe. Nothing of special note has occurred in the political world of Canada, if we except Mr. Blake's visit to the Maritime Provinces and the excitement it caused in Government circles.

The year on the whole has been fairly prosperous. The trade of the country has increased in proportion as the results of the hard times abroad have passed away. Emigration is beginning to find its way into our new territories, and although down here by the sea we do not notice any especial improvement, the condition of Canada upon the whole is better than it was a year ago, in spite of the unwelcome fiscal policy of the Government. The Dominion possesses vast resources, and has a future which not even the folly of time-serving politicians can altogether mar.

The Reporter still insists that the discussion of the winter port question three years ago was a question of politics, and cites Mr. Rainsford as the authority for the statement that it was ungentlemanly, undignified and insulting to ask Sir Leonard Tilley to give the matter his consideration. As we despair of getting our contemporary to admit that if the question is non-political now, it must have been non-political then, we will for argument's sake admit that he is correct, and that the question is a political one, so political, indeed, as to make its suggestion to the Finance Minister "an insult." In order that our contemporary may find no cause whatever of complaint, we will admit that the desire to secure the terminus of the Canada Pacific Railway for St. John was at that time the great point of difference between Sir Leonard Tilley and Mr. Pickard, and the latter was endeavoring to secure from the former some declaration which would bind him, if such a thing is possible, to assist in any attempt to bring the produce of the West down the St. John Valley. We do not say that these things are so; but in order that we may get on some ground with the Reporter, we will assume that they are. This enables us to "place" Sir Leonard Tilley in 1878 on the winter port question. He was, if not actively opposed to it, at least entirely indifferent about it, according to his staunch supporter, and we confess that the events which have transpired since rather substantiate the Reporter's view, and show that Sir Leonard's position in the Government, or before his native Province, would have been very uncomfortable if his Fredericton friends had not warded off the onslaught of Mr. Pickard. Now we will let some other friends of Sir Leonard's tell what they think of the "political" issue between Mr. Pickard and the Finance Minister. Says the Sun: "Canadians will not contentance for one moment any movement to build up foreign ports at their expense. There is no consideration under heaven which can move the people of Canada from this determination." Says the Halifax Herald, speaking of the proposal to make Portland the winter port: "Such conduct cannot be tolerated." Says the News: "The people of the Maritime Provinces should stand shoulder to shoulder manfully in behalf of the national winter terminus." Says Mr. James Donville, M. P.: "The subject is too important to the Province to permit me silently to acquiesce in a movement of the Syndicate to make Portland or Boston the winter port of the Canada Pacific Railway." Says the Farmer: "It will have a disastrous effect on the Union," if the winter terminus is at an American city. Says the Reporter: "The people must arouse themselves and do something." How akin all this is to what Mr. Pickard pronounced three years ago. Said he: "Let us by all means have a National Commercial Highway, and one by which without lock or key we can pass boundaries in our own country—a highway extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean." Readers of the Tory press will notice that not one of these journals suggests that the Minister of Finance who represents St. John, and who promised such great things for the St. John Valley, should be appealed to in this crisis. They probably recognize the fact that in view of his past record, it would be worse than useless to seek assistance at his hands. We think we have clearly demonstrated that on this "political" question the Tory press are upon the same side now that Mr. Pickard was three years ago, and is still; and in reply to our contemporary who asks why we published Mr. Pickard's paper, we reply—For the purpose of showing this fact.

The Tory press outside of this city for the most part claim that the winter port should not be considered a party question. We readily grant that in the effort to secure a share of the trade of the North-west, people should unite without regard to their political opinions; but it must not be forgotten that the leader of the New Brunswick Tories gained his present position by promising that his whole influence should be given in favor of such public works as would give the Maritime Provinces the control of the carrying trade of Canada, and that he has signally failed to make his word good. If he had done the things he pledged himself to, his friends would have made that fact their rallying cry. They cannot, therefore, logically escape bearing the responsibility for the great disappointment which the Province has experienced at his hands. There is a great difference between a united effort to secure commercial advantages and a determination to punish the men who have betrayed our country. The former is not a party question—the latter is, though it should not be.

The Boston Herald speaking of the Iowa Free Trade Convention says: "The Iowa free trade convention was outspoken to a degree. Its delegates knew what they wanted, and were not afraid to say for it. Their platform might have been condensed into a word—justice. This is what they demanded. They were willing to pay all the taxes which were required to sustain the operations of the government, but they were not willing to be any longer taxed to support those who made the sorry pretence of being the special representatives of American industry. To the assertion of the protectionists, that duties in tariff are calculated to disturb business, and to unsettle public confidence, they made the admirable reply that the business of this country can never clear itself from disturbing influences until it is wholly divested of artificial props, and rests upon the bed-rock of free and unrestricted trade. When this foundation has been reached, when the control has been wholly taken from the hands of Congress, the business interests of the country will not suffer consequence of any political agitation. The resolutions adopted by the Iowa convention do not ask for immediate free trade; its members were satisfied to give the protectionists the time needed to take in and adjust their interests to their new conditions. But ultimate free trade, through the gradual but continuous reduction of duties, was distinctly set forth as the end to be kept in view. It is a single convention; but, now that the agitation has begun, it would be hard to define the limits of its extension. The significance of the movement lies in the fact that there are five persons in this country who would be benefited by free trade to one who is now benefited by protection. Once across the fire to a sense of their requirements, and the single opponent will soon have to give way. What has been done in the state of Iowa can be done in more than a dozen of the great states in the South and West, and the entire country will be broken up on the free trade issue. What makes the work a relatively easy one, is that the sentiment put forth is an essentially American one, being neither more nor less than the right of every citizen engaged in a legitimate business to buy and sell where he pleases, without let or hindrance."

The proportion between those who are protected in Canada and those who are not is nearer as 1 to 20 than as 1 to 5, while the money invested in the taxed industries is a hundred fold greater than what is invested in those which are indirectly subsidized. Take "the waning industry" of lumbering for an example. We venture to say that more capital is invested, more men employed, more people fed and clothed directly out of the lumber business of this Province alone, than there are directly and indirectly out of all the protected industries of the Dominion. When the great body of the people realize that by the Tory taxation policy they are annually defrauded of a part of their earnings for the purpose of swelling the income of a few rich men who are not satisfied with the dividends which the business of the country can afford to pay, they will not be slow to shake the incubus off them.

—George J. Raymond, a Woodstock boy, and a prosperous Boston merchant, gave away on Christmas day thousands of presents to the boys and girls. The distribution took place in Pemberton Square, which was packed for hours with an excited crowd of youngsters.

The Confederate bonds question may give some little trouble to the United States after all. The bonds were secured by the hypothecation of a large quantity of cotton, which the United States Government seized and appropriated to its own use. This cotton never belonged to the Administration of the Confederacy, either as private individuals or as a Government, had the ownership and control of it. Under these circumstances they pledged it in order to raise money, and the lien of the bondholders upon the cotton would not seem to be altered because they accepted a bond of a de facto Government as an evidence of the debt, even although the Government failed to maintain itself against the armies of the North.

Notes and Notions.

—Sunday is New Year's day.

—What's your good resolution?

—How long will you keep it?

—Bet you a big apple you won't keep it a week.

—The violets are in bloom at Ottawa.

—An ice famine is anticipated in the United States.

—King Louis, of Bavaria, has disappeared and no one knows where he has gone to. This is the second time he has hidden away from his friends.

—Puck's astronomer says that if the fixed stars are suns, the shooting stars are 'darters.'

—The Boston Herald defines protected manufacturers as people "who receive large gratuities made up out of the taxes of the people."

—Statistics show that the United States is becoming richer at the rate of \$2,000,000 a day. From some very elaborate statistics, compiled by an American writer, we learn that Great Britain grows richer at the rate of \$1,000,000,000 a year. The average annual income in the United States and England is the same, \$162. It follows that the English are more economical than the Americans.

—Sir Hector Langevin is to be dined in Quebec to-morrow night.

—No doubt the Minister of Public Works deserves the compliment from his supporters; but what a shrewd, sleek politician he is, and what an enjoyable snubbing he gave the Tories when he was here.

—The Capitalist's St. John correspondent, speaking of the new surprised male choir of St. Paul's (Valley) Church, asks: "Will the boys' voices possess sufficient strength to send their notes through the long-drawn aisle?" There is a certain familiar quotation from Gray's Elegy about the "long-drawn aisle and fretted vault," to which, perhaps, the "long-drawn" of the Capitalist may be a covert allusion. Aureole, aureole—long-drawn, long-drawn—as the Capitalist proceeds the public grows more mixed and mystified.

—The annual meeting of the Council of the Dominion Temperance Alliance will be held at Ottawa, on the 16th and 16th days of February next.

—There is a split among the Mormons. The dissenters are opposed to polygamy and tithes.

—Developments in West Northumberland show that the small Tory majority was only obtained by wholesale intimidation and considerable bribery.

—De Ponsomby Tompkins says he is not lax, but has an aesthetic love of physical calm.

PERSONAL AND OTHER NEWS.

This is how near the Ottawa Free Press came to it without hitting it.—Arthur Wolverson has been committed for bigamy at St. John, N. B.

Charles E. Furlong, recently acquitted of embezzling a Bank of B. N. A. check, has gone to the United States.

Mr. Walter Shanly is the Engineer-in-Chief for the St. Lawrence railway tunnel, under contract to a Syndicate of Montreal and New York men.

It is reported that Mrs. Langtry receives \$500 weekly at the Haymarket, London.

The Hon. B. Maxwell, son of the late Lord Herries, a Roman Catholic peer, lately married in London Miss Joseph of Philadelphia. Mr. Maxwell and his brother have large ranches in the West.

London papers say that Lady Hill-Trevor's jewelry was worth nearly \$300,000. It was taken, evidently, by some one acquainted with the house, and two servants have been arrested on suspicion.

When Mr. Goldwin Smith last returned from England, he announced that he should never return, but he is back again. He has comfortable private means. His father was a leading practitioner in medicine and surgery at Windsor, and helped to bring into the world most of the young ladies and gentlemen around the royal borough. The son went to Eton and then to Oxford, where he became a Fellow of University College, while Dean Stanley, also a Fellow, was tutor. A fastidious, dyspeptic, and fine classical scholar was Goldwin Smith's reputation in college.

A memorial chapel on the site of the Ring Theatre will do no harm, but fire-proof theatres in Vienna would be better.

There isn't a great craving for any more information about Gaithean than we are now getting, but it would be interesting

to have the names of the gushers who wrote him letters and send him Christmas cards. They are the same sort of people as make Elder Waite's possible. Marshal Henry appears to regard Mrs. Scoville as a feminine crank, with a strong resemblance to her brother. If she can find amusement in the tirades of that phenomenal criminal, the marshal's opinion would seem to be justified.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE CONSTITUTION ADOPTED AND OFFICERS AND COUNCIL ELECTED.

At the preliminary meeting held on the 22nd inst. through the efforts of Mr. J. T. Balmer, of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, there were some valuable suggestions thrown out and many hearty promises of help made by persons perfectly competent to fulfill them.

Mr. Geo. E. Fenestry made a suggestion in regard to setting and making more generally known the true homestead of Benedict Arnold in Fredericton. He mentioned the fact, that near Government House there is an old burial ground where the Indian interred their dead two hundred years ago, and said he could put his hand on much information bearing on the boundary question.

Dr. T. H. Rand said there was in the Educational office a complete record of children old enough to go to school, with their names and ages, extending some years back, which would be found invaluable. He also told a rather amusing story of what a narrow escape the public documents and records of Nova Scotia had from being lost to that Province forever. They were actually sold by an official in whose charge they were to a firm in Boston as old paper at the rate of two cents a pound, and the fact was only discovered when the greater part of them were in a ship ready for transportation. They were taken back again, however, and the province saved from a great historical loss.

Mr. Fenestry enquired if any one present could give him any information in regard to the portrait of Lord Sheffield which hung in the Council Room. He had made some enquiries and no one seemed to know anything about it.

Mr. Beek said that Mr. J. W. Lawrence, of St. John, had written him to make some similar enquiries about the portrait, and he had diligently searched the records, but could find no mention of it other than that of an appropriation in 1808 for the payment of the balance due on the picture. He could discover no record as to when it had come into the hands of the Province, or how. The gentleman he is, and what an enjoyable snubbing he gave the Tories when he was here.

Mr. Beek, who is Secretary of the Legislative Library here, expressed himself as opposed to such an amalgamation as Mr. Balmer had mentioned. They had, he said, found the same difficulty here in regard to members taking out books, and related with certain dry humor the combination of circumstances under which books went out and never came back. As a case in point he told about a book which had been out for 21 years and 9 months and only came back the other day.

Mr. C. H. Lugin made some suggestions in regard to the history of the valley of the River St. John, which might be divided into three periods:—1. The Acadian occupation of the Valley; 2. The settlement of Sheffield and Maugeville; and 3. when Philip Livingston, Joseph Murray and Robert Ogley came here from New York, settled on the present site of Fredericton and divided it into blocks. These were events of much interest, and in connection with them might be taken also the history of the attempted foundation of the Town of Newton, on the present site of Gibson; the Loyalist occupation of the Valley; the settlement of Sheffield and Maugeville; and 3. when Philip Livingston, Joseph Murray and Robert Ogley came here from New York, settled on the present site of Fredericton and divided it into blocks. 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# POOR DOCUMENT

## LOCAL NEWS.

**THE CITY COUNCIL** meets on Tuesday next.

**MONDAY** being a public holiday the Evening Herald will not be issued on that day.

**A HANDSOME SUM**—The subscription raised by our citizens for Mrs. Nicholson has reached the handsome sum of \$170.

**JAMES BARRETT**, of Doaktown, was taken to St. John on Friday to be placed in the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

**CONFIRMATION SERVICE**—The Bishop Co-adjutor holds a Confirmation Service in St. Mary's Church on January 6th inst.

**NO SNOW**—A good many lumbermen have returned from the woods, being unable to carry on work on account of the absence of snow.

**THE ASSOCIATED ALUMNI**—The semi-annual meeting of the Associated Alumni of the University of New Brunswick will be held in St. John on January 5th.

**NEW ST. PETER'S**—Two sets of plans for the new Presbyterian Church, one more expensive than the other, are shortly to be submitted to a meeting of the congregation.

**THE SEMI-ANNUAL ELECTION** of officers for the W. C. T. U. Union takes place next Wednesday. A large attendance is requested, as matters of importance will be brought before the meeting.

**THE MAYORALTY**—Dr. Brown has come out as a candidate for the Mayoralty. J. H. Phair has also signified his intention of becoming a candidate. Mayor Fisher will also be in the field again. The election will be held on Monday, January 5th.

**A MAN NAMED DUNLOP**, of Caverhill, while coming down on the river yesterday with a wagon load of butter, worth \$200, broke through the ice opposite Burden Wheeler's, and lost his horse, wagon and load.

**MRS. WM. BLANEY**, who lives about two miles below Gibson, gathered several quarts of cranberries from a cranberry bog at the back of the house Thursday—something unheard of in the history of this part of the Province.

**SHAK THIEVING**—The work of petty pilfering from unprotected clothes lines goes on unchecked, it would seem. Mr. H. Macroy, of Charlotte street, had his lines robbed this week. The work, it is said, is principally accomplished by a woman.

**THE CURLEWS AND THE ENGINE**—It appears that the Chairman of the Fire Committee did not refuse the Curling Club the use of the engine to flood their rink, but declined to bear the responsibility of letting them have it in view of the present prevalence of snow, and the probable event of anything happening to the engine in case of fire.

**ENTERTAINMENT IN LOWER MARGVILLE**—A very pleasant social entertainment was held by the pupils of Mr. Thurlit's school, District No. 2, Central Margville, in the Hall, Lower Margville, last evening. The performance embraced recitations, dialogues, music, etc., and all spent a most enjoyable time. There was a large gathering, and there would have been a still larger one had the going been better.

**TEA MEETING AND LECTURE**—A pleasant time was had in connection with the Methodist Church, Nashua Village, on Wednesday, in the shape of a tea meeting and lecture in aid of the repairing fund of the church. The tea meeting opened at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and was very well attended. An abundance of edibles was provided, and were fully discussed by those present. In the evening W. Wilson, Esq., lectured on the subject of "Thought," to a good audience. A handsome sum was realized.

**UNSATISFACTORY TRADE**—On Tuesday last a farmer made a "hoss trade" with a well-known horse dealer. As the farmer said, the dealer warranted him "Sound, kind and true in every way." He was a four-year-old and sound in more senses than one. When put in harness on Regent street he kicked and kept on kicking until the farmer was convinced he was sound upon the kick. He kicked over the traces, then out of the shaft, and had settled down to kick himself out of the harness, when he was secured and led into the barn. There was lots of fun for the bystanders for a little while, but none for the farmer, who spent the rest of the day in looking up the dealer.

**EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT**—The Chief Superintendent, Dr. Rand, and the Inspectors of Schools were in conference on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The following Inspectors were present—Philip Cox, Esq., A. B., V. A. Landry, Esq., D. P. Wetmore, Esq., W. G. Gaunce, Esq., A. B. George Smith, Esq., A. B., Eldon Mullin, Esq., A. B., and L. B. Oakes, Esq., A. B. The meeting was of a very profitable and satisfactory character. Careful comparisons were made respecting the Superior allowance examinations, and the ranking of the Schools in the different Inspectorial districts. The results of the present method of distributing the Superior allowance are so satisfactory that the Inspectors recommended the distribution of the Grammar School grants in the same way.

**METHODIST S. S. FESTIVAL**—The annual festival of the Methodist Sunday School in this city was held in the vestry of the church Thursday evening. The school was out in full force, and the large room filled with happy children presented an animated and pleasant picture. The tables were most beautifully supplied, so much so indeed that after every one had taken supper there was a large amount of the choicest food left, which will be distributed among the poor of the congregation. Short addresses were made to the children by the Rev. Messrs. Evans, Brewer, Allan and Waldman. Mr. Macpherson, the Superintendent, and Dr. Atherton, the Superintendent of the school, as well as a trio by Jessie Hogg, Fannie Lemont and Jennie Logan, and a solo by little Lily Hogg. The children were encouraged to play and enjoy themselves, and if the noise was at times so loud that those who tried to speak could hardly make themselves heard, there was a good deal of heart music in it. The festival began at 5 p. m., and closed at 8:30, so that the little ones were all able to be at home in good time. Every one enjoyed themselves, even those who had to attend on the children and every one knows that is not easy work.

## MARION E. WARREN.

**HER LATEST OPERATION IN THE SWINDLING LINE.**

The Philadelphia papers are giving some prominence to the swindling operations of Mrs. Marion L. Dow, the "only lady broker in Philadelphia." Certain facts point to the conclusion that Mrs. Marion L. Dow and Mrs. Marion E. Warren are one and the same beyond a reasonable doubt. Mrs. Warren is a New Brunswicker, a native of Sunbury County, comes of a respectable family, and is sometimes called Minnie. Her career has been a checked and a shady one. Six years ago she worked a very nice little game on a well-known broker in St. John, and was tried for forgery and acquitted. Last year it transpired that she had raked in \$40,000 or \$50,000 in New York, by a swindling scheme called the "Ladies Stock and Mining Exchange." She got out of this trouble so nicely that she could not be found when wanted. Mrs. Warren is a widow of attractive and striking appearance and good address, and the unsophisticated fall an easy prey to her persuasive wiles. Last week the little game she had been running in Philadelphia was uncovered by the police, and the Philadelphia papers give the following account of her mode of operation: "Mrs. Dow's offices at Nos. 1,105 and 1,107 Girard street, were furnished in sumptuous style, and equipped with all the requirements of a large brokerage business. A woman was employed especially to record the operations of the 'Ladies Stock and Mining Exchange.' A telephone and telegraph instrument and telegraph call box was among the contrivances which the establishment was supplied. The patrons of Mrs. Dow—many of the middle class to the rich and most fashionable—were ladies dealing with her from Reading, Haverhill, Washington, Baltimore, and Washington. She received their orders and deposits for 30 days and assumed all risk and gave a guarantee for the full amount to the operator. As a commission on these dealings she pocketed one-half the profits. Her transactions sometimes amounted to 1,000 shares a day. A wealthy lady, who owned a large tract of land, claims to be a loser to the extent of \$8,000. A lady in Wilmington, Del. invested \$2,000, and lost it all. A woman from Philadelphia, who had lost all, a working woman not only invested all her own savings, but borrowed \$2,000. It is all gone now, she believes. 'Why,' said Mrs. Dow herself the other day, 'I have thousands of dollars for my clients, and I have lost thousands myself.' When arrested, Mrs. Dow had just got into a carriage with a man named Latouche, who assists in conducting the business. The woman did not attempt to resist and made no display of feeling. Latouche, who wears a style of dress and conspicuous moustache would mark him in a throng, became very abusive to Mrs. Dow's lawyer. Mrs. Dow declined to make any statement.

Mrs. Dow or Mrs. Warren was arrested last week, on a charge of swindling, on an application for her discharge from custody, made affidavit that she is a married woman, that she could not make a legal contract, or be legally arrested on a capias. Judge Fell granted a writ on the plaintiff to show cause why defendant should not be admitted to common bail and the capias issued in the case quashed.

In "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," it will be seen at a glance, Mrs. Dow or Warren properly, excels. This Mrs. Dow ordered some goods from St. John books, which were to be put up for her, and she would call for them in St. John. She asked afterward that they sent her, which was not done. Very recently two trunks of stuff came by train from Mrs. Warren and were left at her home here; and in the latter part of last week one of her brothers received a telegram from her to go on to Philadelphia at once, and on Monday morning last he went.

**WHAT THE POLICE HAVE BEEN DOING.**—Donald McKenzie was picked up about midnight on Wednesday in the entrance hall to Schley's photograph salon on Queen street, by the police. He was drunk and was lodged in the lock-up. McKenzie had been doing some work for Mr. Cropley, the Capital, and had been in the habit of going into the shop early in the morning. Various articles were missing, and Sergeant Woodward found one of them—an album—on him when arrested. He returned this to Mr. Cropley, and it then transpired that there was another and still more valuable book missing. McKenzie denied all knowledge of it, but eventually confessed that he had given it to a man named Gaynor. "William Gaynor" asked the sergeant, with a brightening smile. "Yes," said McKenzie. "That's another 'wanted' man," said the sergeant. McKenzie told there he could find, and the sergeant despatched officers Christie and Boone in search of Gaynor. They found their man at the old place on Regent street, next to John Moore's hotel. He had, however, closed up the front, and had an entrance in the rear, which was got at by going through Moore's yard, then through a small hole in the fence, and thence into the house. The police found that he had three rigged out a small bar, fitted with three or four jugs and half a dozen bottles—this with exception—that some drunkenness is apparent. This evil is not so prevalent as in the days anterior to the Scott Act, but it is too much so for us to claim that the Act is enforced as it should be. A few (generally young fellows) showed signs of intoxication on the Sabbath, while a larger number of persons staggered along the streets under the influence of liquor. Two boats at fieldwork occurred to-day, in one of which one of the principals had his right thumb chawed off.

It was expected that the Skating Rink would be opened to-day, but, unfortunately, the Manager could not get it flooded properly on Saturday, and as a consequence it had not the proper surface to-day. In this connection, a little ill feeling has arisen. The Manager of the rink, as a last resort, on Saturday evening asked for the steam fire engine, to pump in water. The Fire Committee gave consent, the Captain and several members of the company likewise, but on the objection of some other the project was abandoned. The excellent condition of the ice on the river, however, has given every one a chance to try their mettle, and great numbers have availed themselves of the opportunity.

What little driving there is, is about equally divided between wheels and runners, with very bad results for either. Result—a very discouraging day for the lively stable keepers.

**GRAFTON**—The bridge which crosses the river here has been in one respect an injury to the lively little village opposite Woodstock. Since the bridge has been opened to traffic the people have gradually got into the

## EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE OF N. B.

The Executive Committee of the Educational Institute of New Brunswick met at the Normal School on Wednesday evening last and on the following morning, for the purpose of making arrangements for the next annual meeting.

There were present the Chief Superintendent, Mr. Principal Crockett, Inspectors Landry, Mullin and Wetmore, Messrs. D. P. Chisholm, E. T. Miller, G. R. Parkin, Thomas Stottard, and the Secretary Treasurer, Mr. H. C. Crockett. It would be premature to publish at present the programme as agreed upon; but among the subjects selected for papers and discussion were these—"Physical Education—its place and scope in public school work"; "How to ensure success in teaching writing"; "On the method of teaching the first steps in reading suggested in the course be justified by principles and by experience"; "Lessons on minerals, plants, life and animals"; "The organization of ungraded schools with a view to giving the best effect to the course of instruction," etc. "The History and capabilities of this Province," is another subject on which the Institute resolved to invite W. Lawrence, of St. John, to deliver an address on it. A resolution also passed, urging upon the Government the propriety of making an appropriation to enable a committee of the Institute to take steps to illustrate the educational progress of the Province at the exhibition in St. John in 1883. The Institute (Provincial) is to meet in Fredericton on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of July, 1882.

## WOODSTOCK NEWS.

**WOODSTOCK, Dec. 28, 1881.**

**REPORTS**—The mild weather we have been blessed with recently has been very unfavorable to our ordinary winter industries, but for those dealing in potatoes it has been all that could be desired. Full advantage has been taken of the mildness of the weather lately to move in and ship off potatoes. Large quantities of pressed hay are also being sent away. G. R. Ketchum, Esq., of Upper Woodstock, and Messrs. Lamb and Graham, of Woodstock, have been most of their articles sent to the American market. The hay is bought in at \$10 per ton and the potatoes at 80 cents per bushel.

**FESTIVAL**—The annual festival of the Methodist Sunday school took place this evening in the basement of the church. The ornamentation of the basement with evergreen, etc., was as elaborate as usual, and gave the room quite a sylvan appearance. The attendance was large of both children and adults. Before the luncheon was spread a very interesting though short literary programme was carried out. Miss Johnson, of Truro, sang a solo assisted in the chorus by our best basso singer, Mr. Robt. Smith, in a way that elicited much commendation. The luncheon was excellent, and received ample justice. During the evening the following persons received presents: Mr. Holder, assistant superintendent, a large book; Mrs. Thomas Harrison, a piece of silver plate from her class; Miss Lulu Baird, the organist, a silver spoon holder from the school; and Nettie Harrison and Isabel Watts, book prizes for constant attendance. Mr. James Watts, Esq., superintendent of the school presided.

**TROTTERS**—On Monday there was some trotting on the ice. There were six or eight races, all of which showed considerable speed. H. A. Connelly and Mr. W. B. Belyea's steeds seemed to be the swiftest and best trained.

At Waterville it is reported that about 100 horses were met on the ice race courses there, which was in excellent condition. Some of the horses performed very creditably, especially one belonging to Charles Birmingham.

**IRISH**—On Friday evening the pupils of the Upper Woodstock school held a very successful concert. A Christmas tree with the literary entertainment connected with it, at Centreville, brought in \$20 or \$30. Various articles were missed, and Sergeant Woodward found one of them—an album—on him when arrested. He returned this to Mr. Cropley, and it then transpired that there was another and still more valuable book missing. McKenzie denied all knowledge of it, but eventually confessed that he had given it to a man named Gaynor. "William Gaynor" asked the sergeant, with a brightening smile. "Yes," said McKenzie. "That's another 'wanted' man," said the sergeant. McKenzie told there he could find, and the sergeant despatched officers Christie and Boone in search of Gaynor. They found their man at the old place on Regent street, next to John Moore's hotel. He had, however, closed up the front, and had an entrance in the rear, which was got at by going through Moore's yard, then through a small hole in the fence, and thence into the house. The police found that he had three rigged out a small bar, fitted with three or four jugs and half a dozen bottles—this with exception—that some drunkenness is apparent. This evil is not so prevalent as in the days anterior to the Scott Act, but it is too much so for us to claim that the Act is enforced as it should be. A few (generally young fellows) showed signs of intoxication on the Sabbath, while a larger number of persons staggered along the streets under the influence of liquor. Two boats at fieldwork occurred to-day, in one of which one of the principals had his right thumb chawed off.

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What little driving there is, is about equally divided between wheels and runners, with very bad results for either. Result—a very discouraging day for the lively stable keepers.

**GRAFTON**—The bridge which crosses the river here has been in one respect an injury to the lively little village opposite Woodstock. Since the bridge has been opened to traffic the people have gradually got into the

habit of doing their shopping in town, and as a result the storekeeping there has been killed outright. But Grafton can justly be proud of the largest carriage factory in the three up-river counties. D. A. Grant, Esq., has been in the business for some time and has been continually extending his industry.

Mr. Atherton, of Fredericton, entered into partnership with Mr. Grant last fall, and the business since then has been still further enlarged. The only fault to be found at all is that Mr. Atherton himself has not yet taken up his permanent abode here. His son is book-keeper for the firm, and by his prompt and pleasing manner of doing business has already won the friendship of a large circle.

**CONCERT**—On Saturday evening a Concert was given in the Hall at Grafton, by the pupils of the school there. The entertainment was well attended and quite interesting. About \$15 were realized, which will go towards getting some school apparatus.

**FIRE**—On Friday last an old and unoccupied dwelling, situated about five miles above Woodstock, owned by Mr. Eddy Britain, was destroyed by fire. Loss probably \$200. No insurance.

**ACCIDENT**—On Sabbath, while Mrs. S. T. Golding was leaving her residence to attend a funeral, she fell on the icy sidewalk and broke one of her arms.

**SPRAY FROM GRAND FALLS.**—Christmas has come and gone, and we believe it has been the merriest and happiest Christmas, to a large majority at least, for many years. For the last ten days the stores have been crowded, and the proprietors and clerks have had more than they could do, often being obliged to go without dinner in order to wait upon their customers. One firm here took in \$500 in cash last week, besides what they booked—pretty good for Grand Falls.

**POLITICAL**—Some of the youth of the town were in high glee a few days ago, while witnessing a free fight in T. B. Serway's store. The combatants were T. B. Serway, Severin Vassau, on the one side, and the illustrious Sipsie Ann and her daughter on the other, the latter claiming that Severin had set fire to her (Sipsie's) house. As handles, curry combs, weights, in fact any and everything "gettable," were pretty freely used. Finally Tom and Severin came off conquerors, and drove their opponents from the store.

**A COMEUPPANCE TRICK**—Charles Holland and Maxime Serot, two of the "hang-on's" in this place, went down on the new and beautiful picnic grounds adjoining the Narrows grounds, which were cleared up last week, by some of our young men, and cut and hauled away some of the prettiest trees there for fire-wood, leaving the chips and brush on the grounds. I give the names of these creatures, because I believe that the perpetrators of all such mean tricks should be made known, and with your permission I will publish in the columns of THE HERALD the names of those who by deceptions or otherwise only the name of the "hang-on's" in this place.

**SNOW**—There is very little of it here at present, not enough to make good roads for the lumbermen. There is only about six inches in the clearing and not so much in the woods.

**PERSONAL**—The Rev. Mr. Allard, pastor of a French Protestant church in Quebec, is here spending his Christmas holidays. He is the guest of Robert Kertson, Esq. It is understood that he has converted Miss Underwood to the missionary work, and that she will accompany him on his return to Quebec.

Next week I will tell you about our school, and how they are run, and also what the N. P. has done for Grand Falls, and how some of the public money that comes from the Dominion chest is spent through our N. P. representatives. He has helped his place wonderfully with his N. P., over the left.

Yours, St. Elixo.  
Grand Falls, Dec. 27, 1881.

**A GAG FOR GETTAL**—Washington, D. C., Dec. 25.—Guilford was visited at the jail to-day, and was found to be in "excellent spirits," at least he so asserted. Notwithstanding the crushing weight of evidence, which, day after day, was piled up by the prosecution last week, and which finally drove the prisoner to the extremely of declaring, "I am now and have been, since the 2nd of July, as sane as any man, but when I shot the President, and four weeks prior to the act, I was insane," he still clings defiantly to the belief that the jury will believe his bold assertion that "his free agency was destroyed," and will acquit him. Col. Corkhill received to-day, by express from Kansas, a package which was found to contain a very ingeniously devised gag for "Mr. Guiteau," which was made from a corn cob. The prosecuting attorney declared he will to-morrow insist upon having Guiteau removed to the prisoner's dock if he undertakes to renew the tirade of abuse with which he has regaled the court since the opening of the trial, and especially during the past week. Mr. Scoville has been engaged for some days in the preparation of his closing argument for the defence, which will be an elaborate and exhaustive review of the voluminous evidence given upon the trial, and will probably consume two days in the delivery. He was also in receipt of several express packages to-day. One of them contained a miniature globe, with Guiteau suspended upon it. Another mysterious parcel containing a number of liver pills, labelled "Wholesale advice for Guiteau."

Base ball seems to be of ancient origin, for we read that Rebecca went down to the well with a pitcher and caught Isaac. —Boston Commercial Bulletin.

We have known the strongest kind of a friendship with a green to be broken the moment his customer discovered that he was only receiving fourteen ounces to the pound.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

**To-Day's Despatches.**

**Mail Car for the Night Train.** (Special to THE HERALD.)

St. John, Dec. 31. P. O. Inspector McMillan has received instructions that the long looked for postal car will be attached to the western night train from St. John on Monday evening next in charge of a mail clerk.

**The Newsboys' Banquet.** (Special to THE HERALD.)

St. John, Dec. 31. The Newsboys' Banquet, given by the Ladies' Union to-day, in Donville's Building, was attended by 150 boys. A large number of prominent citizens were present, and speeches were made by Mayor Jones and Hon. John Boyd.

**Dynamite Explosion at St. Stephen.** (Special to THE HERALD.)

MULLEN, N. B., Dec. 31. Two serious accidents occurred at the cotton mill this morning. Patrick McDermot, of St. Stephen, was badly injured by a premature explosion of a dynamite blast. The blast struck him in the forehead, fracturing the skull. He is now unconscious, but his recovery is doubtful. Hiram Miner, of Calais, had his leg and foot badly mutilated by a heavy stick of timber falling from a car.

**Arrived too late to be Hanged.** (Special to THE HERALD.)

SMITHVILLE, Ia., Dec. 31. E. Bellon, one of the colored men sentenced to be hanged in Mansfield, yesterday, who broke jail here Tuesday night, was captured by three colored men twenty-five miles below here, and brought in at noon yesterday badly wounded. A special last night says he was not hanged, as he arrived too late, the Governor having fixed the hour between twelve and two. Another day will be fixed. Two other escaped murderers, John Mobile and Paul Pringle, have not yet been recaptured.

**Panama Canal.** (Special to THE HERALD.)

LONDON, Dec. 31. The News, discussing Panama Canal enterprise says:—It may be hoped that a protectorate in which Europe could not acquire for the capture of Arequipa, Peru, has been contemplated. The outrages in Warsaw last Sunday were pre-arranged. An alarm of fire was raised simultaneously in four quarters. The Russian expedition to take scientific observations at the mouth of the Lena during 1882 and 1883 started yesterday.

**Rescued at Sea.** (Special to THE HERALD.)

ST. JOHN, Dec. 30. A despatch from Portland, Me., says that the British bark "Flora" has landed the crew of the bark "Margaret," which was abandoned November 27th, on a voyage from Miramichi to Irving, Scotland. The crew were on the wreck five days before being rescued, and endured much suffering.

**Heard from at Last.** (Special to THE HERALD.)

ST. JOHN, Dec. 30. The bark "Fannie M.," owned by Vaughn Bros., Wm. Canney and Capt. Stockton, of St. John, which has been missing for 90 days, on a voyage from Liverpool to Baltimore, and had been given up for lost, is reported one hundred miles below Baltimore. It is believed the crew has undergone great privation.

**The Billiard Match.** (Special to THE HERALD.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 30. The following is the score in the great billiard match last evening, between Sexton and Schaefer for \$5,000—Sexton, 600; high rest runs, 77, 28, 19, 19. Schaefer, 578; high rest runs, 23, 23, 21, 20. Many thousands of dollars changed hands on the result. A return match is talked of.

**Another Embezzler.** (Special to THE HERALD.)

KNOX, Ky., Dec. 30. Herman Willing, ex-treasurer of Lee County, Kentucky, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for embezzlement of the county funds to the amount of \$10,000.

**Suffocated with Gas.** (Special to THE HERALD.)

ST. JOHN, Dec. 28.—This morning at eleven o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clarke and Miss Farnsworth, a maiden lady of Boston who is living with them, were found in a state of stupefaction from gas poisoning, in Mr. Clarke's house, on Pitt street.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarke are now much better and are able to talk, but Miss Farnsworth has been unconscious ever since, and is not likely to recover. Dr. Earle, Berryman and Walker have been in constant attendance, but prescribe as the only remedy plenty of fresh air.

No gas is used in the house, and the accident was probably occasioned by gas breaking in through the main in the street and penetrating the loose earth and foundation of the house into the cellar.

Dr. Earle says that if the parties had been discovered half an hour later they would have been dead. There is much excitement over the affair, and Pitt street is thronged with people.

The Gas Company have bored and traced a leak to the street in front of the Clarke, dwelling and are now trying to shut it off. Several breaks of this kind have occurred lately, and the Gas Company are censured for not replacing worn out pipes.

ST. JOHN, Dec. 30. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke and Miss Farnsworth, the victims of the late gas poisoning accident on Pitt street, have entirely recovered from the effects of the gas under careful medical care.

## Steamer Ashore.

HALIFAX, Dec. 30.

The Allan Line steamer "Moravian," from Portland for Liverpool, via Halifax, went ashore at Mud Island, one of the Tuquets, at 9.30 this morning, in a heavy gale. She lies in a dangerous position, her forward compartments being full of water. The cargo is being thrown over. She will probably break up with the first heavy blow. The passengers and crew are safe, and arrangements are being made to land them in case of a blow. The "Moravian" is an iron screw steamer, 2,013 tons register, 500 horse power, built in 1884. The Government steamer "Newfield" and Allan steamer "Newfoundland" left this evening to render assistance.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29. Mr. Brewster, the newly appointed Attorney General, in a letter to George Bliss, Special Attorney in the Star Route case, says: "These prosecutions must be earnestly pressed. The trial must be prompt and the cases well prepared. The utmost penny lawlessly received and taken from the treasury must be recovered. I have received word that my duty will require me to take an active part in the trial in the court, and I propose to be with you and in person lead in the prosecution for the United States."

LONDON, Dec. 30. The remains of George Edmund Street, R. A., the eminent architect, recently deceased, were to-day interred in Westminster Abbey. Dean Bradley performed the funeral service.

**Condemned from our Exchanges.**

At Christiansburg, Penn., early yesterday morning, the west bound freight on the Pennsylvania Railroad broke loose and another train ran into it. A smash-up ensued and two men were burned to death and two or three injured badly, beyond recovery. Another man is missing.

Advices received at the Post Office Department, Washington, from Postmasters, show an alarming prevalence of small pox cases from all sections of the country.

At Rogers, Ark., on Friday night last Esion Bion was shot and killed by his wife, while asleep in bed. She committed suicide. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of G. Angelo, of Milwaukee, for forgetting to a large amount. It is believed his crimes extend over several years.

Willis Hockaday, a colored barber, has been arrested at Louisville, Ky., for the murder of the Gibbons children and Miss Thomas last Friday night.

Yers, via Lisbon, despatch announces that the expedition organizing at Valparaiso for the capture of Arequipa, Peru, has been contemplated. The outrages in Warsaw last Sunday were pre-arranged. An alarm of fire was raised simultaneously in four quarters. The Russian expedition to take scientific observations at the mouth of the Lena during 1882 and 1883 started yesterday.

The London Post Mall Gazette believes it to be substantially true that the Government has divided the disturbed localities of Ireland into five or six districts, each under a superior magistrate acting without previous superior sanction, and having entire control of the troops and police.

**The Bing Theatre Disaster.** (Special to THE HERALD.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 28. The Herald prints a list of nearly 1,000 names of lives lost at the Vienna theatre disaster. No Americans appear on the list.

**Death of a Circus Man.** (Special to THE HERALD.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 28. John H. Murray, the circus proprietor, died yesterday, aged 56.

NEW YORK'S EVE.—The watchnight service commences in the Methodist Church at 10:30 on Saturday evening. The Rev. A. J. Morant preaches. A service will be held in the Cathedral on the same evening, commencing at 11 o'clock.

QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY.—A number of young gentlemen hold quadrille assemblies in the Masonic Hall on Friday evenings. They are well attended and very pleasant affairs, the last one being particularly successful.

**CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.**—If there is a branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Fredericton, we think it would perform a beneficial action in looking after some of the cattle that come into the city. One of several head which came in on Tuesday night had one of its horns and a fore foot connected in a painful manner by a piece of rope. By the action of the animal one could see that it was held in an uncomfortable and painful, if not actually cruel, position by the rope.

**MARRIAGES.**

In this city, on Wednesday, 21st inst., by Rev. A. J. Morant, Miss Hamilton to Miss Janie Pierey, of Mansfield Station.

**DEATHS.**

At Queensbury, York Co., after a short illness, on the 21st of December, LAWRENCE LESTER, aged 82 years, leaving an aged widow, three sons and two daughters, with numerous relatives and friends to mourn their loss. "He died in peace."

**THE COUNTY MARKET.**

The following were the prices ruling in the County Market during the past week and on Saturday:

Beef, per lb.	05	00
Lamb, "	05	00
Mutton, per lb.	05	00
Turkey, per lb.	10	00
Chickens, per lb.	03	00
Geese, each.	50	00
Partridge, per pair.	05	00
Duck, per pair.	04	00
Butter, roll, per lb.	018	00
Butter, stick, per lb.	017	00
Lard, per lb.	014	00
Eggs, per dozen.	14	00
Potatoes, per bushel.	180	00
Carrots, per bushel.	070	00
Onions, per bushel.	068	00
Hay, per ton.	800	00
Straw, per ton.	400	00
Butter, per cwt.	150	00
Pork, per lb.	008	00
Hams, per lb.	008	00
Shoulders, per lb.	008	00
Stocks, per pair.	030	00
Hides, per lb.	007	00

# POOR DOCUMENT

## THE JEANNETTE EXPEDITION.

(From the N. Y. Herald.)

In 1878, the steam yacht Pandora, then returned from a brief but successful Arctic voyage, under the command of Capt. Loring, was purchased by Mr. Bennett and sent to San Francisco, to be fitted out for an expedition in search of the North Pole. One year later she was ready for sea, and on the 8th of July, 1879, she sailed out of the Golden Gate, attended by a great number of small boats bearing various committees and delegates of citizens and the honest good-will of the American people. Her Commander, Lieut. G. W. DeLong, had already seen service in the Arctic, whither he went in 1873, in the Junia, to search for the survivors of the ill-fated Polar. The Junia reached Upernivik, the most northern settlement in Greenland, but was unable to progress any further, so he organized and commanded an expedition in a small steam launch and proceeded northward. Here he fell under the fascinating influence of the northern Sphinx, like Franklin and so many other famous explorers who have essayed a solution of its mystery. There is a legend of the south that whoever drinks the water of the Rio Grande will return again to life before he dies, and there is another not phrased, but as truthful, that one who beholds the eternal ice will return again to look at it. Lieutenant DeLong was selected for the command of his rare fitness for such a work. A man of magnificent physique, iron will and perfect knowledge of the problems to be solved by the successful issue of such a journey, he was fitted in all ways for the task. Although he had investigated the Baffin's Bay route and was informed, from personal conversation with Weyprecht and Payer, of the advantages and disadvantages of the Franz Josef route, he preferred to try to reach the supreme spot by an untried way, and so selected the route via Behring Street. In the adoption of this route he was influenced by a number of considerations. In the first place it was the cherished theory of Petermann's that Wrangell Land was a continuation or extension of Greenland, reaching across the Polar basin, and one not without foundation in the analogies of physical geography. The faith once reposed in an open Polar sea had waned, and it was the conviction of scientific minds that if the Pole was to be reached it would only be done alighting. Now the character of the ice about Wrangell Land was such that it presented less difficulties than the fields about Smith's Sound or Franz Josef Land, and this was a powerful inducement to attempt the journey by that route. When DeLong left civilization it was supposed, of course, that Wrangell Land was a considerable territory, but last summer Lieut. Berry, in the Rodgers, proved it to be an insignificant island, and this discovery disconcerted all the theories that had been formed as to her whereabouts. Some scientific men supposed that, having sighted Wrangell Land, the Jeannette was driven in the ice pack away to the eastward and forced down on the American coast, and when this theory was subject of moot, the report, brought to America by a San Francisco whaler, that a party of white men were making their way down the Mackenzie River, seemed to prove the validity of the theory, for it was at once concluded that the white men could be no other than a remnant of the Jeannette's crew. It was objected that these men might be survivors of the wrecked whaler, or Mount Wallaston or Vigilant, but the answer was made that it was highly improbable that ordinary sailors would select such a scientific method of release, and with some show of validity it was said that when whalers are wrecked they remain wherever they land, and wait for help rather than fight their way out over a country where death lurks at every step to gather them in. There was gradually forming conviction that these white men, who were reported as ascending the Mackenzie River, were none other than the survivors of the Jeannette, when Lieut. Hoegaard, of the Danish navy and one of Nordenskjöld's companions on the memorable passage of the Vega, started the world with the information that the Smoyedes, itinerant along the Northern Siberian coast in the neighborhood of the mouth of the Yenisei River, had reported to the Norwegian whaler hunters that they had found the bodies of two Europeans on the coast during their summer march. This news completely upset the theory, which even the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain did not disdain to entertain, and with such force as to suggest that the government instruct the Hudson's Bay Fur Company to make a search along the Mackenzie River.

All the ascertained facts about the Arctic currents in the vicinity of Wrangell Island were against the conclusion that the Jeannette, when ice-bound, was forced to the eastward, but still it was admitted that such might be the case. When, however, Lieut. Hoegaard made his statements the rational theory that she had been forced westward again assumed away, and it now finds demonstration in the facts reported by cable.

### LAST ACCOUNTS.

Since the Jeannette left San Francisco in July, 1879, she has been heard of but twice and then through the Herald correspondent on board, who wrote long and interesting letters from Iliouliouk station, in the harbor of Oonakka, and St. Lawrence Bay, detailing the doings of the

party up to August 27. In September of the same year it was reported that the Jeannette had been seen in Kotzebue Sound, but this was denied later in the year. In 1880, according to Danish authority a steamer's smoke was seen near the mouth of the Lena River by the Yakuts living there, but in the transmission of this story from tribe to tribe, from the mouth of the Lena west to the Kara Sea, where the walrus hunters heard it, it was no doubt somewhat damaged. Some said that the story was one concerning the Vega, and that the report was an old one, originating with the natives who had not been in communication with Nordenkjöld, but who had seen his vessel pass.

IKORUSS, Dec. 10.—5.55 p. m.—The Governor of Iakoutsk writes that on the 14th of September three natives of Hagan Oulouss de Ziganee at Cape Barhay, 140 versts north of Cape Bikoff, discovered a large boat with eleven survivors from the shipwrecked steamer "Jeannette." They had suffered greatly. The Adjunct of Chief of the District was immediately charged to proceed with a doctor and medicines to succor the survivors at Iakoutsk and to search for the rest of the shipwrecked crew. Five hundred rubles have been assigned to meet the most urgent expenses. The engineer, Melville, has sent three identical telegrams—one addressed to the London office of the Herald, one to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, and the third to the Minister of the United States at St. Petersburg. The poor fellows have lost everything. Engineer Melville says that the "Jeannette" was caught and crushed by the ice on the 23rd of June, in latitude 77 degrees north and 157 degrees east longitude. The survivors of the "Jeannette" left in three boats. Fifty miles from the mouth of the Lena they lost sight of each other during a violent gale and dense fog. Boat No. 3, under command of Engineer Melville, reached the eastern mouth of the Lena on the 29th of September and was stopped by icebergs near to the hamlet of Idolaciro Idolator on the 20th of October. There also arrived at Bolongga boat No. 1, with the sailors, Nindermann and Nora. They brought the information that Lieutenant De Long, Dr. Ambler and a dozen other survivors had landed at the northern mouth of the Lena, where they are at present in a most distressing state, many having their limbs frozen. An expedition was immediately sent from Bolongga to make diligent search for the unfortunates, who are in danger of death. No news has as yet been received of boat No. 2. In the communication addressed to Mr. Bennett, Melville adds a request that money should be sent immediately per telegraph to Iakoutsk and Irkutsk. Will you urgently request that 6,000 rubles be transmitted immediately to the Governor of Iakoutsk for researches for the dead and assistance and care, as well as for the return and conveyance of the shipwrecked men to the house of the Governor. There is a surgeon, who will bestow upon them all possible care.

(Signed),  
FRASER PEDACHENKO,  
Counter-signtory by Minister of the Interior Obreskoff.

INSUFFICIENT CLOTHING FOR WINTER.

There are at the present time numberless children and young girls to be met with who are not sufficiently dressed for the present season. You can see it by their faces, that they suffer, although, perhaps, they would not own it themselves.

The want of smoothness and moisture in the skin, the hectic spot on the cheek, the narrow compressed chest, the sharp breath, the dull eyes, the wan cheeks—all show that there is not enough warmth in the blood to keep up vitality, and that they are insufficiently clothed.

You see short skirts on children, allowing the air to go up their tender limbs. A jacket is believed all that is needed when these children pass from an overheated house to the cold atmosphere without, and that is not sufficient for their protection. Many mothers leave the chest of their little ones unprotected. It would be far better to send very young children more out in the winter than keep them in-doors and be afraid to let them be in the cool air. If properly clothed, the youngest baby will be the healthiest for inhaling fresh air.

There is a kind of children's clothing which we would highly recommend for outdoor wear. Knitted or crocheted worsted clothing. We do not see why frocks and dresses should not be worn of it. It is elastic, ventilates the body, will not conduct away the heat from the body and is pliable. Nothing can be better for children, and it allows them free movement.

The hygiene of clothing is as yet little understood, but the time is approaching when it will be, and when we shall know that the texture of the material may either make it a bad or good heat conductor, and, consequently, a fit or unfit substance to wear in winter weather.

Nothing is for children more necessary than that the trunk of the body should be well protected; the arms and legs from the knee downward, will be warm if the trunk of the body is thoroughly covered and warmed. There is no necessity to have ugly garments on the contrary, these knitted coverings can be

made of the prettiest colors and of nice clinging shapes.

Let us warn mothers against having no skirts for young children, or perhaps only one for the outer dress. A double or treble skirt, even if short, will not allow the wind or cold to play round the trunk of the body, and it is that which must be kept warm, especially in girls. Boys would do very well, till they are six or seven years old, to keep up the thick pleated short skirt, of the Scottish Highlander, in their outer garment. Made of plaid material, it is pretty and exceedingly warm-giving.

See with what easy grace a well-clad woman, girl or child bears the wintry weather and freely breathes the exhilarating air!

How they enjoy it, and how, instead of shivering with cold, their blood is warmed and bounds in their veins, tingling their cheeks with a beautiful faint red, and not discoloring their lips with that bluish color, which bespeaks a defective circulation.

Three layers of clothing are needed in winter, and if these are to carry out a thorough heating system, they should be of different textures. It is almost a crime to allow children, and young girls insufficiently dressed to go out from rooms, kept by far too hot, into an atmosphere which must be a sudden and severe shock to them.—Food and Health.

TO THE POLE BY BALLOON.

Commander Cheyne starts for Montreal to-morrow, by invitation of Sir John Macdonald and Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, to interest the Canadian public in his scheme for reaching the North Pole by a balloon expedition. Mr. Tilley is already a member of the London committee which is getting subscriptions. Com. Cheyne said yesterday:

"The idea is that it shall be an Anglo-American expedition, to be fitted out by popular subscription. It will require \$80,000 to fit it out, and \$40,000 is to be raised in each country. I shall be in Canada until January 20, and in my absence the interests of the expedition here will be looked after by Mr. Henry Walter Grinnell, who will be the secretary of the committee that is being gotten up in New York. The Hon. John Davidson has formed a committee in Elizabeth, N. J. It is my intention to form similar committees in the principal cities of the country in connection with my lecturing tour. The ship of the expedition is to be called the Grinnell, after Mr. Grinnell's father, the celebrated patron of Arctic exploration. Lieut. Schwatka has arranged to accompany the expedition, provided he can obtain the consent of the Government. The three balloons, which will cost \$20,000, will be made in England and will be shipped in this country. New York will be the starting point of the expedition, and we expect to leave in June next. We shall go to St. Patrick's Bay, where, Capt. Nares found an immense bed of the coalying on the surface. We shall build a house directly upon the coal. We shall put up apparatus and manufacture hydrogen gas for the balloons. The place is six miles from Cape Nares's ship, the Discovery, wintered in 1875-6, and is 496 miles from the pole. When we get the right wind, it will take us eighteen or twenty-four hours to reach the pole."

Commander Cheyne says that the experience of the Jeannette is only another confirmation of the fact that it is impossible to reach the pole by means of vessels. In his opinion the region of the pole is an archipelago bound in a solid ice pack, presenting no opening for navigation. Each balloon will be provided with a sledge, boat, and provisions for fifty-one days, and will reel out telegraph wire as it travels, keeping in communication with the main station. If during the stay of the party at the pole the gas should escape so as seriously to impair the levity of the balloon, the gas of one can be used to inflate fully the two others. The balloons will be weighted so as to travel low, and Commander Cheyne is confident that he can land within ten miles of the pole. He anticipates no difficulty from cold during the balloon voyage, which is to take place in June of the summer after the expedition sails. "The occupants of the balloons," said Mr. Cheyne, "will have to work with their coats off to keep cool."

The expedition will be composed of seventeen men, who will be joined by three Esquimaux at Greenland. Orders have already been sent from Denmark to Greenland, directing the authorities there to aid the expedition in every way possible.—N. Y. Sun, Dec. 22.

HAD A HALUCINATION.—They were sitting beside the grate when all at once she looked up and said:

"Richard, do you believe that people ever labor under hallucination?"

"Of course they do," he replied.

"It was just reading of a husband who went to bed supposing he had \$20 in his wallet, but on awaking in the morning there was but \$18. He at once charged his wife with robbing him, and a separation resulted. Wasn't it awful?"

"Yes, rather."

"If you should suspect me of getting up in the night and going to your wallet that would be awful, too, wouldn't it?"

"Not any too awful, for I haven't had a cent in it since I can remember," he said as he turned to his paper.

That was all she wanted to know. She got up that night and went through the hind pocket of his pants, and next morning he had a hallucination that he was \$4 short.

## CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

at Lemont's Variety Store.

We are now opening goods direct from France, Germany, Austria, England and the United States. Our stock embraces the largest collection of goods we have ever shown.

**BOHEMIAN VASES,**  
Toilet Sets, Water Sets, Lustre Vases, Crystal Flower Sets, Card Receivers, Pewter Sets, Ladies' Toilet Sets, Flower Tubes, Saxons, French and English China and Porcelain Individual Cups and Saucers, Glass Sets, Tea-sets, Tea Sets, Fruit Dishes, Fancy Plates, Flasks, Flower Pots, etc., etc.

**Fancy Goods in Great Variety.**  
Useful and Ornamental Articles.  
Dolls, Dolls, Dolls, Dressed and Undressed.  
A large display of KERSENE LAMPS.  
CHANDLERS, LANTERNS of all kinds.

**CHINA AND CHINA TABLEWARE, GLASSWARE.**  
For table use, in great abundance.  
Two large showrooms, 90 feet long, filled with

**Furniture,**  
or Parlor, Sitting Room, Bedrooms, Dining Room and Kitchen.

**MATRASSES AND LOOKING GLASSES.**  
Tinware, Painted Toilet Sets, Bird Cases, Coal Scuttles, etc. Knives and Forks, Spoons, Sets of Cutlery, and Platedware, Boys' and Girls' Sleds, Boys' Girls', and W. W. C. S. Moonshine and Snowshoes.

**CHRISTMAS CARDS**  
A number of MINX MUFFS, TIPPETS and BOAS for sale at very low prices.

**5 NEW CABINET ORGANS,**  
**2 NEW PIANOS,**  
**FOR CHRISTMAS SALE.**

We shall have our 5, 10 and 25 cent counters. All our goods will be sold at low prices, taking quality of goods into consideration.

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**  
Thanking our customers for the past, we ask a continuance of their custom.

**LEMONT & SONS.**  
First Class Gasfitting and Plumbing ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscribers beg leave to call the attention of the public to the fact that they have a shop on York Street where they are prepared to do anything in the above branches; also that they have a large assortment of Gas, Steam and Water Pipes and Fittings ranging from 1 inch upwards; and also that they have men perfectly competent to do any work entrusted to them.

**TINSMITHING.**  
We have on hand a full assortment of Tinware, including the best French and Japanese Ware, of both Canadian and American manufacture. Also, a full line of Seamed Tinware of our own manufacture. In fact, everything found in a Tin Shop.

**STOVES.**  
Nassau Cook, Waterloo Cook, Star Cook and Waterloo Cook, with Patent Fire King Ovens, Close Stoves for Coal and Wood, Ranges for Coal and Wood.  
A large stock of Stove Pipe and Elbows.

**PEEP AND PEEP FITTINGS, DRIVE WELL PUMPS AND BLACK AND GALVANIZED PIPE.**  
Well Drilling done to order, and satisfaction guaranteed.

**HOT AIR FURNACES & REGISTERS.**  
Furnace Fitting promptly attended to.

**Fancy Spice Boxes & Wire Pot Cleaners.**  
Just Received: A large lot of Patent Walnut and Rubber Weather Strips for Doors and Windows. Excludes the cold, wind, snow and dust. Call and see it. Just the thing wanted.

Give us a call when you want anything in the above branches. No putting off for a month. What we promise we perform.  
Prices as low as any one else in the business.  
**A. LIMERICK & CO.,**  
dec 2  
York Street, Fredericton.

**Babbitt's**  
**JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT**  
**CHRISTMAS, 1881.**

**NEW CHRISTMAS GOODS AT BABBITT'S**  
Gold and Silver Watches;  
Gold and Silver Necklets;  
Gold and Silver Lockets;  
Elegant Gold Sets of Jewelry;  
Fine Gold Chains;  
Sleeve Buttons and Studs;  
Gem Rings, Gem's Signet Rings;  
Fruit Knives, Pencil Cases.

**SILVERWARE.**  
Tea Sets, Butter Coolers;  
Pickle Jars, Card Receivers;  
Jewel Stands, Toilet Sets;  
Vases, Parian Ware.

**FANCY GOODS,**  
CLOCKS IN GREAT VARIETY.

**Spectacles. Eye Glasses.**  
N. B.—No Lottery in connection with this business. Every purchaser will receive value for his money at the time of purchasing. No Tickets issued.

**JOHN BABBITT,**  
Opposite Post Office, - - - Queen Street

## IRON. OAKUM. BOILER PLATES.

RECEIVED AND IN STORE, EX BARQUE "PARAMATTA," AND S. S. "HIBERNIAN" AND "CASPIAN"—17,700 Bars Rolled and Spoke Iron; 500 Bundles Flatting and Hoops, various sizes and gauges; 20 Bundles Navy and Hand-picked OAKUM; 20 Bundles No. 20, 22, 24 and 26, 300 Sheets, Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18 SHEET IRON; 3 Cases GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.

**I. & F. BURPEE & CO.**  
230 BOILER PLATES, Best B.B., R.B.R., and Lowmoor; Boiler Tubes and Rivets: 47 Bbls. Sled Shoe Steel; 100 Sled Shoe Plates; 4 Bbls. Toe Calk Steel; 50 Bbls. and 15 Bars Round Machine Steel, 15-18 to 3 inch.  
TO ARRIVE PER "PHENIX," FROM ANTWERP: 15 Cases SHEET ZINC, Nos. 6 to 10.

**Sled Shoe Steel.**

**Sheet Zinc. Sheet Iron.**

**Samuel Owen. T. G. O'Connor,**  
IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN

**HOUSE FOR CHEAP GOODS.**

**TRUNKS**  
At Manufacturers' Prices, (Munroe's Make.)

**Clothing, Cheaper than my Neighbors.**

This is the house where PEDLERS ought to buy.

**Bargains in all lines of Dry Goods.**

**NO CREDIT. NO BOOKS.**  
I buy for cash and sell on tick to no one.

**Golden Fleece.**

**New Fall Goods**

**87 Packages now Opened,**  
COMPRISING IN PART

WHITE AND GREY BLANKETS, CAMP BLANKETING, GREY AND WHITE FLANNELS, LADIES' MANTLE CLOTHS, (A very large stock, all colors and qualities.) LADIES' FURS, LINEN GOODS, (In Table Damasks, Napkins and Towels.) BERLIN GOODS, (In Cloths, Jackets, &c., &c.)

MORNING GOODS; FRENCH MERINOES, CASHMERE, COBURGS AND LUSTRES, LARGE STOCK OF WINCEYS, (Good values.) COLORED DRESS GOODS

**3-BUSHEL GRAIN BAGS**  
and a general assortment.

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**  
PRICES MODERATE.

**John McDonald**  
**NEW**  
**Dry Goods store**

The Subscriber has rented the store lately occupied by

**P. McPeake, Esq., Wilmet's Block.**

Where he will keep on hand a well assorted Stock of

**Staple & Fancy Dry Goods**

Prices as low as any in the trade.

**JOHN McDONALD.**  
**JOHN BABBITT,**  
**Watchmaker and Jeweller,**  
DEALER IN SILVERWARE, SPECTACLES, &c.  
OPP. NEW POST OFFICE,  
FREDERICTON, N. B.

Particular attention given to Watch Repairing.  
dec 5

**George C. Hunt,**  
**Druggist & Apothecary.**  
ESTABLISHED 1852.

**KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND**  
A Full Line of PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,  
A Full Line of GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES,  
A Full Line of DYE STUFFS AND DRY-SALTERIES,  
A Full Line of TOOTH, HAIR, NAIL AND CLOTHES BRUSHES,  
A Full Line of CHOICE ENGLISH and FRENCH PERFUMES,  
A Full Line of CHEAP PERFUMERY for Pedlars and Country Stores,  
A Full Line of GENUINE HAVANNA CIGARS,  
A Full Line of CHEAP CIGARS for Pedlars and Country Stores.

A Full Line of CIGAR CASES, MEERSHAUM & BRIAR PIPES, CIGAR HOLDERS and Tobaccoists' Goods Generally.

A Full Line of WALLETTS, POCKET BOOKS & PURSES,  
A Full Line of FANCY AND SEASONABLE GOODS for the Holidays.

A Full Line of XMAS GOODS.

The stock is at present very complete, and is being constantly renewed in wholesale or retail quantities at Lowest Cash Prices.

**GEORGE C. HUNT,**  
Sterling's Brick Building,  
Queen Street,  
Fredericton.  
dec 5



# POOR DOCUMENT

## POETRY.

**POPPING CORN.**  
(Not new but reasonable.)  
And there they sat a-popping corn,  
John Stiles and Susan Cutter;  
John Stiles as stout as any ox,  
And Susan fat as butter.  
And there they sat and shelled the corn,  
And raked and stirred the fire,  
And talked of different kind of ears,  
And hitched their chairs up higher.  
Then Susan she the popper shook,  
The John he shook the popper,  
Till both their faces grew as red  
As succopann made of copper.  
And then they shelled and popped and ate,  
All kinds of fun a-popper;  
And he haw-hawed at her remarks,  
And she laughed at his joking.  
And still they popped, and still they ate—  
John's mouth was like a popper;  
And she stirred the fire and sprinkled salt,  
And shook and shook the popper.  
The clock struck nine, the clock struck ten,  
And still the corn kept popping;  
It struck eleven, then struck twelve,  
And still no sign of stopping.  
And John he ate, and Susan she thought:  
The corn did pop and patter,  
Till John cried out: "The corn's a-fire!  
Why, Susan! what's the matter!"  
Said she: "John Stiles, it's one o'clock!  
You'll die of indigestion!  
I'm tired of all this popping corn!  
Why don't you pop the question!"

## SELECT STORY.

### LUCY WINTON'S TRUST.

A NEW YEAR'S STORY.

Lucy Winton had been left an orphan when quite a baby, and lived with her Aunt Hester very happily. She supported herself by taking in various kinds of needle-work, and though she had to work very hard for the weekly sum that her earnings amounted to, still her life with Aunt Hester was a very contented one; for she knew, and often thought, with a smile to herself, that she should not have to work so long; at least, she hoped not.

It was New Year's Eve, and nearly dark. Aunt Hester was out, and would not be home for some hours yet; and Lucy, having finished her work, rose from her chair at the window, and opening the door looked along the street both ways as far as she could, but with a disappointed air, for she evidently expected some one, she returned to her cosy little parlor.

She was just stirring the fire, though it hardly needed it, it was so bright, when the sound of the little garden gate opening caught her quick ears, and she ran to the door.

"Oh, Tom!" she cried, seeing a young man when she opened it, "why didn't you come before? I've been all alone ever so long; Aunt Hester won't be in till seven."

She closed the door and led the way to the cheerful little apartment she had just left.

Tom Harding had been paying his attentions to Lucy for some months past, and now they were engaged, with Aunt Hester's full approval.

Tom was a steady and honest-hearted young man, but of course he was not faultless. He possessed one great defect of character, which occasioned kind Aunt Hester much concern, and troubled Lucy besides, would she but have owned it. This was a habit he had of never keeping long in one situation, or to any one thing, however good it was. He was constantly thinking he could do better, and throwing up good employment for what often proved to be no better than that he had.

Many a young man of his acquaintance, with but half his skill as a workman, seemed to get on where he did not; and though he noticed this, he failed to see the cause of his want of success, for he was truly industrious, and never shunned work, he well knew.

Tom was a tall, strong young fellow, and very proud of him Lucy was, as he stood stroking her glossy brown hair—evidently full of thought.

"Tom, dear, has anything happened to trouble you?" asked Lucy, glancing up into his face.

"Trouble me? Why, what's put that into your wise head, I should like to know?"

"Ah! it's no use trying to deceive me, Tom," answered Lucy with an anxious look in her eyes. "Come tell me what it is."

"Why, what sharp eyes you've got, said Tom fondly; but he looked rather nervous too, and was silent for a short time; then he said, "You see, Lu, I didn't just want to tell you what you've almost found out, till after New Year's was past and gone, it'll seem to spoil it like."

Lucy did not interrupt him, but waited patiently for what he was about to tell her.

"Well, Lu, dear," Tom continued, "I haven't been making way of late as I could wish; and I heard of Tom Baker getting on at a splendid rate, by all accounts; and he sent a message, advising me to be a sensible fellow, and come out too, and saying that there's plenty of work he could put in my way if I was only there."

"I turned the subject over in my mind for some time, and at last I determined to go. I saw in the papers that a ship was to sail shortly, and I went and took my passage in her then and there. She starts next Wednesday."

"I didn't tell you before, because I felt that if I did, you might tempt me to alter my mind, and I'm quite sure it's for the best. I'm anxious to have a home to offer you, Lucy, and a fair prospect of comfort in it."

Poor Lucy's heart was very heavy. In the first place the news of Tom's sudden decision was a great shock to her; and then she did not regard the project quite in the same or in so hopeful a light as he did. She wished with all her heart that he had never thought of going away.

"You don't like the idea of my going, Lucy," he said, as she remained silent.

"Of course I don't, Tom," she answered.

"No, I mean apart from my going away from you; you don't think it a good plan."

"No, answered Lucy, "if you will not mind my saying so, I think it would have been better if you had stayed here and gone on steadily with the old work. But you know best, dear; and I can't bear to think of you crossing the sea."

She ended by giving way to uncontrollable tears.

But there was no trace on Lucy's face when Aunt Hester came in a little later on, though she saw that something had occurred to disturb them both, and inquired what it was.

"Ah!" she said, when she had heard about Tom, "a rolling stone, a rolling stone, I fear. Stay in England if you take my advice, and make the best of what you've got, instead of going so far after what you're not sure of."

Aunt Hester would not let them be dull, though they might have cause to be so. It was New Year's Eve, she said, when it was every one's duty to be cheerful in spite of circumstances; and she bustled about to get the tea ready; after which they all assisted in decking the small parlor with New Year's garlands.

Even in the knowledge of what was to take place on the following week, the time passed away very peacefully and happily, and the day that was to witness Tom's departure drew on apace.

Lucy tried to keep a good heart, and succeeded very well, till just the last good-bye came to be said, and when she utterly broke down. This need not be wondered at, for Tom was to be absent an indefinite period.

But Tom once gone, she did not sit sorrowing uselessly, but set about her usual tasks with a brave determination to make the best of circumstances, and be the cheerful companion she had always been to Aunt Hester. And the remembrance of the many kind, loving speeches that Tom had spoken to her just at the last, helped her wonderfully to be hopeful and happy.

She did wish that Tom was a trifle more settled; but he was so good and steady in other ways, that she hoped he would come to see his falling in a proper light.

How Lucy longed for the first letter from Tom! She would be poor to tell it. It came, sooner than she expected, bringing news of his safety and progress, and it comforted her greatly. It was so satisfactory that she even began to think perhaps Tom had acted wisely.

He spoke so confidently of his prospects, that she felt fresh heart to work in his absence, and in the intervals between other duties wrought cheerfully at her wedding outfit.

Tom had been away more than a year when the letters, which had come often and regularly, came no longer, and Lucy grew anxious.

Her cheeks paled, and her eyes became less bright; all her old fears returned, when months went by and still no word arrived from Tom. Several of her young friends told her that Tom had found another to suit his fancy over the sea. "Out of sight, out of mind, you know Lucy," they said. "He would not be the first young man who had acted so."

But Lucy paid little heed to these suggestions; she loved Tom too well to mistrust him so soon; and if he should not return for years to come she would never doubt his truth to her.

On the day that Ellen French and Mary Carver were married, there was a little bitterness to Lucy in the reflection that they had both become engaged after her, and now she was left alone with no knowledge of where Tom was, or when she should see or hear from him, though she felt confident that she should do both, if he lived.

The two young men to whom Ellen and Mary were united had not half the opportunities that had fallen to Tom. Not formerly, and were not such good workmen either, only they applied themselves steadily to the duties of their position, when he would have tried some new thing. Aunt Hester grieved much for Lucy when she marked how she quietly fretted for news of Tom, and saw her face getting paler and thinner.

Once or twice she spoke of him to her niece in rather severe terms; but dearly as Lucy loved and respected her aunt, she would not hear anything said in his disparagement.

It was New Year's Eve again, the third since the one Tom had spent with them. It was a painful time to Lucy now, though she was always outwardly as cheerful as possible for Aunt Hester's sake, and she took care that all the work should be finished early and put away, and their little home bright and clean, and a little home trim.

It was a very different New Year's Eve to the one Tom had spent with them; the snow was lying thick on the ground, and it was bitterly cold.

Aunt Hester and Lucy had declined an invitation to dinner on the following day, for Lucy did not care for company, and Aunt Hester always preferred her own home on New Year's day.

So Lucy and she had got in all the necessary provisions, besides the New Year luxuries, not forgetting the holly and mistletoe, though Tom was not there to admire the taste which Lucy displayed in their arrangement on the walls.

Ten o'clock had struck, and Aunt Hester and Lucy were sitting by the cozy fire and having a quiet chat, while Lucy was tucking some clean lace in her dress in readiness to go to church in the morning, when they were startled by a heavy step outside, and a knock at the door. Both went in company to see who it was.

The tall figure of a man stood before them when they opened the door, his coat and hat white with snow.

For an instant Lucy's face was as white as paper; then she stepped forward, and Lucy stood regarding him, for the small lamp Aunt Hester held gave but a dim light; then with a glad cry of "Oh Tom!" she ran into his arms.

They were soon seated round the fire in the parlor—the happiest, merriest little party imaginable.

"And now, Tom dear," said Lucy, when she had partly recovered from her joyful surprise, and could find words to question him. "Why have you been so long without writing?"

"So long without writing!" echoed Tom innocently; "Why, I've written up to the last. You see I thought I was coming home a little sooner than I did; I meant to take you by surprise, and I did not write by that mail—the only one I missed."

"I haven't had any letters for nearly a year, Tom," said Lucy; "that's why I got so anxious."

Tom looked very grave.

"There must be some reason for that," he said; "I'll find it out."

But he never did discover why the letters never came to Lucy's hand, and it mattered very little now that she knew he had written so regularly as at first.

"Lucy," said Tom, at last, "would you like to know the fortune I've made?"

Lucy smiled with her eyes full of happy tears.

"Yes, Tom," she answered, "but I am too glad to have you back again to care or think much about that just yet."

"The fact is," said Tom, "I've made no fortune, and nothing like one; but I've saved enough to get a comfortable home with, and shall have some left to put by for a rainy day."

"And do you know, Lucy," he went on very seriously, "I think I found out, when I went away, why I didn't get on as I might have done. I didn't settle to work properly; and now I see my fault I hope I shall alter it. Any one that can't get on here won't do any good going abroad, that's my opinion. I've done nothing while I've been away that I couldn't have done, and done better, had I stayed at home; that is, if I'd applied myself as I did out there. But now I mean to get a good situation in England, and stick to my work, whatever it is, and see what I can do."

"That is just my thought," said Aunt Hester, smiling; "you know that good old proverb, 'A rolling stone gathers no moss.' You have been a rolling stone hitherto, though I hope you are one no longer."

You may be sure that Lucy, Tom and Aunt Hester spent a very happy New Year, one which they never forgot. There was so much to be thankful for. It was late when they parted for the night, when Lucy reached her room and thought over the joyful one which she hoped a few more weeks would bring about, she could not feel happy and grateful enough that she had never doubted God's good Providence, and that her love had been strong enough to enable her to trust Tom all along, though she had many temptations to do otherwise.

As usual—the commercial traveller of a Philadelphia house, while in Tennessee, approached a stranger as the train was about to start, and said:

"Are you going on this train?"

"I am."

"Have you any baggage?"

"No."

"Well, my friend, you can do me a favor, and it won't cost you anything. You see, I've two rousing big trunks, and they always make me pay extra for one of them. You can get one checked on your ticket, and we'll exchange them. See?"

"Yes, I see; but I haven't any ticket."

"But I thought you said you were going on this train?"

"So I am. I am the conductor."

"Oh!"

He paid extra, as usual.

It is useless for physicians to argue against short-sleeved dresses. The Constitution of the United States says: "The right to bear arms shall not be interfered with."

If the Baroness Burdett-Coutts survives her marriage ten years she will have paid, without interest, \$3,750,000 for a husband, taking her loss consequent on marriage at \$75,000 a year—an expensive luxury, but she could afford it.

**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 Gibson daily (Sundays excepted) at 7.45 A. M. for Woodstock, Aroostook, Carleton, Grand Falls, and Edmundston; and arrive from those points at 4.30 P. M. Passengers to Grand Falls remain over night at Aroostook.

**INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.**—The Halifax express leaves St. John at 8 A. M. daily (Sunday excepted); and arrives at St. John at 8.25 P. M.

The Halifax and Quebec express leaves St. John at 7.30 P. M.; and arrives at 7.35 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

**THE POST OFFICE.**

The Post Office is situated in the Square on the corner of Queen and Carleton streets. The General Delivery, Stamp, and Registry Offices are open from 7 A. M. until 8.30 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted). Box holders have access to their boxes until 9.30 P. M. The Money Order Office is open from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. Letter boxes are located as follows:—Near the corner of Waterloo Row and Sunbury streets, at the Auditor General's Office, the Queen Hotel, the Barker House, the W. U. Telegraph Office, the Brayley House, and the Long's Hotel 12.45; 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 daily (Sunday excepted) from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

**THE COUNTY OFFICES.**

The Office of the Registrar of Deeds is on the corner of King and St. John streets. Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

The Secretary-Treasurer of York County is on Carleton street, near Queen.

The Clerk of the Peace on Queen street, opposite Phoenix Square.

The Sheriff on Queen street, near St. John.

**SOCIETIES.**

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

St. Ann's Lodge, U. T. A., No. 166.—Geo. J. Bliss, President; G. D. Hazen, Secretary. Meets every second Thursday in the Reform Club Rooms, Queen Street.

Women's Christian Temperance Union.—Mrs. A. F. Randolph, 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, Seymour Nealis. Meetings are held weekly in their Hall on Regent Street, on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

York Division S. of T.—W. T. John Andrew Blair; R. S. Samuel Mackey. Meetings are held weekly in the Temperance Hall, on York Street, on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

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

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

Victoria Lodge, No. 13, L. O. O. F.—C. F. Moorehouse, N. S.; John Black, R. S. Meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, in the Lodge Room, Edgecombe's Block, York Street.

Royal Arcanum, Fredericton Council, No. 105.—G. W. Fenwick, Regent; G. E. Conithard, 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.

American Legion of Honor.—Fredericton Council, No. 374.—Matthew Tennant, 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.

Home Circle, Maple Leaf Council, No. 26.—John J. Weddall, Leader; G. E. Conithard, Secretary. Meets on the first and third Thursday in every month, in Y. M. C. A. Rooms. Insures from \$500 to \$5,000.

Alexandria Lodge, F. and A. M.—Daniel Doherty, W. M.; Edgar Hanson, Secretary. Meets first Tuesday in each month in Hain's Hall, St. Mary's Ferry.

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 Tuesday in every month.

Walker Lodge, L. O. A., No. 35.—John B. Grives, Master; H. S. Carmon, Secretary. Meets in the Orange Hall on the first Monday in every month.

**BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.**

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

## THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Weekly Edition of the HERALD will be issued on

### EVERY SATURDAY,

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

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

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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.

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

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## Agricultural Department,

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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

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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.