

# POOR DOCUMENT

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### A SERMON

PREACHED BY REV. W. W. BREWER IN THE METHODIST CHURCH, PENNING, ON SUNDAY, APRIL 16TH, 1882.

"For the love of Christ constraineth us because we thus judge, and if one died for all, then were all dead."—Cor. v. 14.

"Knowing therefore the terror of the Lord, we persuade men; but we are made manifest unto God; and I trust also are made manifest in your consciences."—Cor. v. 11.

Religion is needed for the soul, the same as food and air for the body, or facts and education for the mind. Religion regarded from a human standpoint partakes of human differences, and for this reason the human world is not a grand uniformity. Methods of thinking, judging and worshipping differ. The religious thinking of to-day is very different from that of a century ago. Each age, feeling the needs of its own peculiar character, helped itself out of the treasury of truth only to such thoughts as contributed to its ruling idea. In this we see the hand of God. The Divine Spirit caused such truths to prevail as would best serve the passing moral condition of mankind. Time was, when the supreme motive of manifest religion was fear. The retributive idea held the foreground in men's conceptions of the divine nature. The thunder was voiced vengeance, the lightning was leaping wrath. The majesty, power, the repaying vengeance, were more apparent than the mercy, the love, the blessing. In one roll of thunder men were pleased to see more divine meaning than in months of sunlight; and it was well; for the strong animal man needed stern moral checks. Fear was a benefactor, the missionary of the merciful God, wielding a flaming sword at the gates of licentiousness. But now—like a long procession, the Christian world is coming up out of the night of fear, hastening from its indistinctness and shapes of terror to the sunlight of God's love with its clearness of vision and angels of hope. In the text we have one, yes, the grandest incentive to good and holy life. But not the only motive. Paul had just said, "Knowing the terror of the Lord, we persuade men." "We must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ." The terror of the Lord was invoked to help restrain, and yet against this phenomenon come the words, "There is the fulfilling of the law." "The love of Christ constraineth us." This we perceive that the world of moral motives is as large and rich as the world of physical beauty, and if a single heart cannot build its home by every beautiful vale, but must go from many to the one, so in the world of morals—the heart must retreat from the whole universe, to take refuge in a part. Am I wrong in saying that to the city of God there are many paths—paths for different centuries, different meridians and different individuals? There was something in the times of Calvin, Luther and Wesley and even later down that made the motive of punishment to be very influential for good. To acquire whether any other motive would have done as good service would be about like the inquiry whether some other method of heat and light might not have been resorted to by the Creator that would have made our existing sun unnecessary. It is certain that the "terror of the Lord" wielded a mighty influence on past centuries, and the same impulse has come and is sphereing itself in our moral heavens, viz., "the constraining love of Christ." Did I call this a new impulse? This needs qualifying. It is a new impulse, as a grand controlling power, but old as eternity in being. Love and only love is the primal expression of all things, the whole pressure of the divine economy towards love. This is the first and great commandment.—"That ye love one another." It is the gospel of creation, the blue arch of the sky folding over the earth like the curtains of an infant's bed, the morning with its breezy freshness and the resurrection feeling it awakens in the soul, the noon with its broad and dazzling glories resting on the world till it becomes drowsy with excess of light, the evening with its stealing shadows, the night with its roof of stars—all in expressive language telling us of love. This love, new to us as saving force, has eternity in its heart, the great sea will lose its swell and rhythm, the stars will fade, the sun himself shall die, and nature sink in years. But thou shalt flourish in immortal youth. Unhurt amidst the war of elements, the wreck of matter and the crash of worlds." Without hesitation, I say justice has not been done to this affectional force in our religion. Men have been taught to fear God, not to love him, to see him in the earthquake and the storm, in the deluge and ten plagues, in terrible calamities and the stalking spectre of pestilence. God has been painted as a dreadful eye, piercing through the darkness to spy out the sins of men who must meek and skulk about the world, or as a naked bony arm, uplifted to crush his children down with horrid squelch to an eternal hell. Terrible this, yet true. We think God for a change. The primal idea is

coming back to us. Motives come and go along with the coming and going of new times and new men. The old ones do not become false but they fail to move men. In the childhood of some of you here to-day it was customary to frighten children into virtue. But Christian children of to-day are led to the sunlight, and hope-hued paths of virtue, by being shown the lovely side of Christianity. Music, books, Christmas festivals, tender Sunday-school teachers and a thousand intentions of love draw their spirits up to God. This new motive is rising sun-like upon our world. He that was "shifted up" is constraining men, and poor fallen humanity shall soon seek God—not because there is a devil and hell—but because there is a God and heaven. Yet do not forget this, that however any class or age may rise above the influence of the penalty of sin, yet punishment will remain a perpetual fact in the economy of grace—the dark cloud will rise or fall according to the quality of humanity. We have a good idea taken of what I mean in our military laws. When war clouds arise it is necessary for the government to repeat the law that treason is death. Yet this law might be repealed, were it not for a low form of patriotism possible here and then. The true man lives above it, ignores it, forgets it; his love of country constrains him. We read of mercenary Persian troops, behind whom drivers went with large whips, and victory came not from love of country but from fear of scourge. But let soldiers be true, noble, heroic, as is the case with our army, then the flag overhead with its red, white and blue shall carry in its waving folds a grand incentive, its threads become the threads of life, and its red the blood of men's hearts. Is Christianity less noble than patriotism? Shall its impulse be a scourge, or the holy principle of love? The banner of Stratton is grander than any that ever waved over bloody battles; its lustrous folds rustle in winds of immortality; it is the flag of the great Fatherland where there are no tears, no sorrow, pain or death. Surely under its snowy and heavenly azure soldiers in this noble battle-field need no impulse but the love of their passion-filled hearts. "Perfect love casteth out fear." Paul, John, Fenelon, Madam Guyon and the Wesleys are of this school of thinkers. What is true of a mind is true of an age. I dare believe that this age shall become emancipated of this one idea, and almost forgetting the gloomy hell draw all its power and inspiration from a vision of Christ and His love. The world is coming to this. The great loving spirit of Christ is developing in the hearts of men. In an age that loves the poor, that governs its children by love instead of torture, that enthrones kindness in public schools and even in jails, an age that will build homes for the poor drunkard, for the lame, the friendless, fallen and infirm; in an age that has done a thousand times more than this—it can hardly be expected that the pulpits ignoring this grand uprising of tenderness, will daily point to the horrors of perdition while the very earth is being enchanted by the vision of love. Oh, what a sad betrayal this would be of the pulpit's trust! This great Book of Gospels says that "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son." It says "God is love." Verily, friends, this New Testament is a love-book, a song about the heart of God. It declares that "ye are not come unto a mountain that might not be touched, and that burned with fire, nor unto terrible blackness, and darkness and tempest," so terrible that Moses said "I exceedingly quake and fear," but ye are come to Mount Zion and unto the city of the living God. These words spoken to Christians do, nevertheless, an ounce to all the ruling principles of the Gospel. Its great spectacle is not a Sinai, thunder-riven, lightning-wreathed and crowned with garlands of twisted fire, but Mount Zion, streaming with light, vocal with song crowned with eternal love. God has given to us Bethlehem, Gethsemane, Calvary, Olivet. Let us enjoy to the full this wondrous love. Happy are we if we have come upon an age that will take up this dominant impulse of Christianity. Keep to the front, and lift to the highest the love of Christ. Love! love! O, the music of the word! Can you tell me all it means? I say love is favor. I diminish the thing I attempt to define. I call it mercy. I have torn into two syllables that which was greater in one. I call it life, but feel it something more. I have closed my eyes and set my fancy adreaming, if maybe I could catch some vision in the clouds which might help me to tell men what love is. I have seen nothing. I have called to mind all ancient and modern exhortations of filial, paternal, fraternal love, and they all pale in sight of Calvary, and are but shadowy glimmerings of the love of Jesus to our sin-cursed world. Who can tell us all about the love of Christ? Let an archangel try—his voice would falter and his language fail. His love is mightier than the hurricane, more tender than the zephyr, endless as the years of the Eternal, deep as the plummet of God, full as the brimming sea, free as the smiles of sun-

mer, and exhaustless as the well-springs of eternity.

"O, for this love let rocks and hills Their lasting silence break, And all harmonious human tongues The Savior's praises speak."

The love of Christ is constraining the nations. His love words to men, whispered in vales of Olivet more than eighteen centuries ago now reverberate in the spicy groves of India, in the idolatrous cities of China, along the banks of the Amazon and the Nile, in the polished courts of Europe, and all over the broad continent given to us. And unlike all other echoes, every tone is louder than the preceding one. The whisper has swelled into a shout, the shout has loudened into thunder, and the thunder has so deepened, and is so deepening that soon men shall hear little else save this love-shout of the Redeemer. Thank God the eternal love, like a great gulf stream of holy influence is flowing through the frozen ocean of our lives, bringing summer and song and all the fragrance of the tropics in its train. Upon islands belted with ice, along shores white with the frozen surf of sin, against those huge embankments of winter, still, aye! existing. Against all that is icy, and cold, and petrified in our hearts, it invokes the current of this celestial love.

How often that mighty river, with wider, deeper, grander sweep and flow pour upon us the full tide of thy talent and immeasurable heart until our hearts are melted and mingled in thy fervid stream. "The love of Christ constraineth us." Friends, I have found the golden cord that will lead from the darkness into light. Upon now the light breaks forth, and a voice all compass and love says to me, to you, to all, "If ye love me, keep my commandments."

Annual Educational Services IN THE METHODIST CHURCH—SERMON BY REV. W. W. BREWER—ADDRESS BY THE REV. JOHN READ.

\*The annual educational services were held in the Methodist Church Sunday morning and evening. In the morning the Rev. W. W. Brewer, preached the annual sermon, taking for his text the 10th and 11th verses of the 2nd chapter of Proverbs.

"When wisdom entereth into thine heart, and wisdom is pleasant unto thee, discretion shall preserve thee, understanding shall keep thee."

Education, said the Rev. gentleman in opening his discourse, had become a theme so trite, that he feared the mere mention of it would cause a lack of interest which was usually shown by the congregation; but all world agree with him that no age is so ignorant as the present, and that the teacher is a general and outlines his position on a blackboard. One of his chief weapons is a piece of chalk. The schools of a nation are its centres of power—it thought producers and brain developers—and sustains the dignity of the family. The earliest education is, of course, that of the family. The schools of the priesthood came next in order, for in the early ages the schools were chiefly ecclesiastical. The Protestant Reformation introduced the idea of educating the masses of the people, and Martin Luther laid the foundation of the school system of Germany, where the poorest child receives the best education of the country. Our own system is, perhaps, not as perfect. No nation is safe where the masses of the people are uneducated, and this may be the cause of part of the troubles in Ireland to-day. Ignorance is the mother of superstition and great many other evils. Superstition precludes investigation, and where there is no investigation there is no progress. Despotism and tyranny alone exist where the people are illiterate, and do not understand their own rights. Education and liberty go hand in hand. Rome was once free and great, and from Gaul and Britain to the remotest plains of Asia her conquering legions marched. She was then educated. Eloquence lingered upon her lips and her poetry dropped as softly as the kisses of love. National liberty has kept pace with national education. Educated John Hampden raised his voice alone against the royal right of taxation, and at his voice ten thousand swords flashed into the air and ten thousand men said, "We will have our rights." The signers of the Declaration of Independence were classical scholars and educated men. The decree has gone forth that man shall be educated and enlightened and it shall not be revoked. Vain is everything else; they shall be swept away. Our public schools are a centre of intellectual sunlight; and they are shedding these rays of light upon thousands of young minds and giving them knowledge to act well such part as may become their station in life. It becomes our citizens to guard well their interests—to guard well this light and lighthouse. They should resent anything that would tamper or interfere with it or any use that it might be put to for the purpose of securing political or ecclesiastical ends. Then came the view of the moral power of our schools and under this point there was much angry discussion. He had read the school law and the course of instruction carefully, and he could say that our public schools were backward of national strength. They are not sectarian or denominational, but give a high code of morality and a proper reverence for things holy. The Lord's prayer is heard in our schools. You, as a protestant, would not like to have your children go to a school taught by a Roman Catholic, and of course you cannot expect that they would like to have their

children taught by a Protestant teacher, where he would receive a training in the principles of that religion. The Rev. gentleman then paid a tribute to our public schools, coupling with it a graceful and complimentary reference to the ability and care of the teachers, and said that the school system was an essential to and the preserver of the knowledge, respect and intellectualty of the country. Speaking with regard to the Methodist Church he said her best time was given to a good education of a college was needed. It was necessary that they should keep up with the times and the advance of science and knowledge, in order that the church might obtain any advantage to be derived from them. Great advantages had been made lately, and Christianity and knowledge should always go hand in hand. To do this the ministers of the church must have an acquaintance with and discipline in the ways of knowledge, and the church which has no educational institution must send their young men to those of some other denomination, and in the next generation they will find that their children have gone over to that faith, as a result. The fact that the church has no educational institution which has no educational institution must send their young men to those of some other denomination, and in the next generation they will find that their children have gone over to that faith, as a result. The fact that the church has no educational institution which has no educational institution must send their young men to those of some other denomination, and in the next generation they will find that their children have gone over to that faith, as a result. 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# POOR DOCUMENT

## Killed by a Gamecock.

AN INFANT IN LONDON SPURRED TO DEATH BY A VICIOUS ROOSTER.

Mr. George Collier held an enquiry yesterday at the Vestry Hall, Cable street, St. George's-in-the-East, as to the death of Eliza Andrews, aged one year and nine months, daughter of parents living at No. 10 Samuel street, St. George's. Catherine Andrews, the mother, said the deceased was a fine, healthy child. Witness kept fowls. Last Friday three weeks the deceased was playing outside the yard door when the witness heard a great noise, and on going outside she found the child lying on the ground with a gamecock standing at her head, in the act of pecking her. The bird had already pecked or spurred her in two places on the head, and the blood was flowing from both wounds. Could not say whether the cock had used his beak or spurs. On the following Wednesday witness was hanging out some clothes, when the deceased fell off the chair on to the flagstones and injured her head. Witness then took the child to a doctor, who prescribed for it. It died on Tuesday morning. Dr. Reigate said he was called in to see the child on Monday, shortly before midnight, when it had just recovered from a fit. On examining the head he found above the forehead an orifice nearly closed. He also noticed a scar on the left temple. The orifice led to a deeper cavity, out of which witness took some matter. Death was due to an abscess on the brain set up by injuries caused by the bird. The fall had nothing to do with the death. A similar case occurred in the same street a short time back, and the child died from lockjaw. Witness was told that the child was wearing a red frock at the time the bird attacked her. The coroner said gamecocks had a great antipathy to flaming colors, and he had frequently seen them attack old ladies who were dressed in such. They were very powerful birds, and nature had provided them with formidable weapons of attack. Dr. Reigate said he was of opinion that the wound on the head was inflicted by the bird's beak, and the one on its temple by its spur. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from an abscess on the brain, produced by injuries inflicted by a certain gamecock, and the jurors added that the death was caused by misadventure.

**GUITEAU'S LAST CHANCE GONE.**—A petition is being circulated at Boston in the name of the President, asking that in the name of psychological science the execution of Guiteau be stayed. It is understood that the petition is receiving many signatures. It says for more than twenty years Guiteau has been hopelessly insane. This is the concurrent verdict of leading authorities, and under a right management of the case these opinions could have been formally brought before the court, and would radically have changed the character and probably also the issue of the trial. The petitioners hold that no asylum would have refused admission to Guiteau when his friends endeavored to have him put there, and probably none would have discharged him. If the petition is granted, the petitioners further ask appointment of a commission of authorities who did not testify at the trial to examine into the mental condition of the prisoner.

It is stated positively that the four judges held a consultation lasting several hours on Saturday, summing up the arguments of counsel, in a most searching examination of authorities, and a rigorous analysis of every point made. The judges were in thorough harmony in reaching a decision, not for a moment differing in the general steps by which the decision was reached, although each had individual opinions on various points of law and their application. The decision will be announced on the 22nd inst. It affirms the sentence of the court below and overrules the exceptions. This disposes of Guiteau's last chance. He will be hanged on June 30th.

**THIRTEEN YEARS WITHOUT SLEEP.**—Thos. McElreath, of Marlboro, N. Y., whose case attracted wide attention three years ago because he said he had not slept a w... in ten years, is still living without sleep. He says he has not closed his eyes in sleep for three years, and indeed that he has not slept at all for thirteen years. His neighbors say that they have been at his house at all hours of the day and night, and have invariably seen him alert and wide awake. He is a member of the Presbyterian church of that place, and his word is trusted by all who know him. He is in good health and weighs over 200 pounds. He is over 70, and does not work, except on small jobs about the house. He says he "takes no comfort at all" in life, but he has given up taking all medicine, and waits "for the coming of the Lord."

The magnificent lace worn at the Duke of Albany's wedding by the Princess Beatrice has a strange history. Her Royal Highness was, in girlish curiosity, a few years ago turning out an old cabinet in the Queen's apartments, and came on a parcel of extremely old laces. Among them was the suite in which she appeared on Thursday, on being repaired and cleaned, it proved to be almost priceless; connoisseurs say it is worth £30,000. It was lately presented to the Princess by Her Majesty.

## An Honest Man.

One day in the years ago a stranger arrived at Doeborn, and enquired for a citizen commonly known as Uncle Ike. The old man was soon found in a grocery, and after the usual "how-do-do" the stranger said: "Do I address Uncle Ike Barlow?" "You dew," was the reply. "Well, my name is Thornburn, of Ann Arbor." "Ann ar?" "They tell me that you are a good horse trader." "Well, I do make a trade now and then. What ye got?" "I've got a horse I brought along on purpose to trade with you. Let us first understand each other. You are a member of the church, is it?" "Y-es, I expect I be." "Then, of course, I shall expect you to be honest with me. I've been looking at your old nag over there by the post. How old is he?" "That 'ere hoss," slowly replied Uncle Ike, as he puckered his lips and squinted his left eye—"let's see! Well, now, I quite forget whether he's nine or ten years old, but we'll say ten." "Uncle Ike, isn't that horse all of twenty years old? Come, now, as a member of the church, give me an honest answer." "Look a-here mister," said the old man, after a strong gaze at the stranger, "I never trade hosses but one way." "How's that?" "When I'm buying of a horse I'm a purty good member of the church. When I'm a-sellin' of a hoss I reckon on skippin' about two prayer meetings. When I'm a tradin' hosses then I calculate on backslidin' altogether for a hull month, or until I know the victim won't begin no lawsuit. Now, stranger, that's me, and if you have come here to trade hosses don't reckon that Mathew, Mark, Luke or John ever writ a line advisin' a church member to come right down and give away the ring-bones on his own anamle!"

**THE RICHEST CITY IN THE WORLD.**—Frankfort-on-the-Main, containing a population of 100,000, is said to be the richest of its size in the whole world. If its wealth were equally divided among its inhabitants every man, woman and child would have, it is said 20,000 marks, or some \$4,000 apiece. There are, as may be supposed, many poor people in the town, but the citizens are, as a whole in unusually comfortable circumstances—more so, probably, than the citizens of any other capital in Germany or Europe. It is said that there are 100 Frankforters worth from \$4,000,000 to \$7,000,000 each, and 250 who are worth \$3,000,000, and upward. The city is one of the great banking centres of the globe. Its aggregate banking capital is estimated at \$25,000,000,000, more than one-fourth of which the famous Rothschild, whose original and parent house is there, owns and controls. The annual transactions in bills of exchange are in excess of \$100,000,000.

An astonishing scene took place a few days ago at a funeral in a parish in one of the Scotch border counties. A procession was slowly winding its way along the road to the churchyard, when two other parties were seen approaching from different directions. Almost at the same moment, the respective drivers made a "spurt," each wishing to get first to the ground, so that the hearses and coaches actually reached at the gate at a gallop, the mourners appearing to participate in the excitement. After the first interment, the friends in the procession produced Glenlivet, and drank to "the health" of their departed friend! Altogether, it was an episode of "sixty years since," and a little more.

A Wicklow friend sends me the following incredible advertisement from a local Parnellite print; it shows what the petty traders in the villages and towns suffer from the prevailing tyranny and terrorism—James Mythen, tailor. Oulart, having *conformed* in every way to the wishes of the public, begs to inform his friends and the public that he humbly apologises for having let any of his family go contrary to their wishes. He also begs to state that, having made peace with all his friends, he will be all right in future. It seems the son of this apologetic tailor was guilty of the high crime and misdemeanor of mending an Emmergency man's coat!

A colored preacher of a Baptist church in Louisville, Ky., preached an eloquent sermon last Sunday. At the conclusion half the congregation began shouting, and great religious excitement prevailed, in which one woman jumped upon a seat and began shouting, "Come to Jesus," "Take me to Jesus," and exhorting very wildly, when she suddenly fell to the floor and expired. Confusion and fright followed, the colored folks rushing from the church in great disorder.

An elaborately wrought casket, thought to be as old as the sixth century before Christ, with seven subjects engraved upon it, has been unearthed by Mr. Stillman in an old shop in Zante, where it had been sold as old metal, and is awakening the greatest interest in Athens.

Princess Helene, Prince Leopold's bride, is said to excel all other European princesses in grace and symmetry of shape.

## 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 Pedlers and Country Stores.**  
A Full Line of  
**GENUINE HAVANNA CIGARS.**  
A Full Line of  
**CHEAP CIGARS for Pedlers and Country Stores.**  
A Full Line of  
**CIGAR CASES, MEERSHAUM & BRIAR PIPES, CIGAR HOLDERS and Tobacconists' Goods Generally.**  
A Full Line of  
**WALLETS, 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.

## Joseph G. Gill

begs leave to inform the public that he has on sale two hundred tons of

**HARD AND SOFT COAL**  
EGG COAL  
CHESTNUT COAL  
GRAND LAKE COAL  
BLACKSMITH COAL.

A large quantity of LITTLEGLACESOFT COAL, a First Class Article. Poreale low.

ALSO ON HAND:  
**A Large Stock of Stoves,** including  
E. & C. Gurney & Co's Celebrated Self Feeders.

Also: COOKING STOVES in all sizes.  
Remember the Place:  
FRENCH SQUARE, FREDERICTON, N. B.

J. G. GILL,  
Agent.

## 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 Suits of Jewelry;  
Fine Gold Chains;  
Silver Buttons and Studs;  
Gem Rings, Gems and Signet Rings;  
Fruit Knives, Pencil Cases.

**SILVERWARE**  
Tea Sets, Butter Castles;  
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

## Manure Forks, Hoes, Etc.

Just received from the famous A. S. Whiting Manufacturing Company  
Hoes, Riveted and Socket;  
Manure Forks, four, five and six Prong;  
Manure Fork Handles;  
Hay Forks, two and three Prong;  
Scythes and Scythe Stones;  
Scythe Stalks;  
Spading Forks;  
Fistula Forks;  
Hay Fork Handles;  
Manure Fork Ferrules;  
Hay Fork Ferrules, &c., &c.

The above goods will be sold low, wholesale and retail.  
Z. R. EVERETT,  
April 12

## Just Received.

1 case Horn & Rubber Dressing Combs;  
5 gross Tooth Brushes (English manufacture);  
5 gross Davidson's Rubber Nipples;  
5 gross Alcock's and Seabury & Johnson's Porous Plasters;  
18 dozen Wado & Butcher's Razors;  
4 gross Packer's Tar Soap;  
1-barrel Peppermint Lozenges;

For sale low, Wholesale and Retail at

**Geo. H. Davis' Drug Store,**  
Cor. Queen and Regent Streets,  
FREDERICTON.

## Golden Fleece.

New Fall Goods

87 Packages now Opened,

COMPRISING IN PART

WHITE AND GREY BLANKETS,  
CAMP BLANKETING,  
GREY AND WHITE FLANNELS,  
LADIES' MANTLES,  
LADIES' MANTLE CLOTHS,  
LADIES' FURS,  
LINEN GOODS,  
FRENCH MERINOS, CASHMERE,  
CORDEURS AND LUSTRES,  
LARGE STOCK OF WINCEYS,  
(Good values),  
COLORED DRESS GOODS  
(In Cloths, Jackets, &c., &c.)  
BERLIN GOODS,  
MOURNING GOODS:  
FRENCH MERINOS, CASHMERE,  
CORDEURS AND LUSTRES,  
LARGE STOCK OF WINCEYS,  
(Good values),  
COLORED DRESS GOODS  
and a general assortment.

3-BUSHEL GRAIN BAGS  
and a general assortment.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.  
PRICES MODERATE.

## John McDonald

British House,

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CARPETS, CARPETS,  
CARPETS.

Brussels,  
Tapestry,  
Wool,  
Union,  
Hemp,

Hearth Rugs, Door Mats and Sheepskin Mats.

JOHN McDONALD  
QUEEN STREET.

## Cooper & Pinder,

Carriage & Sleigh Makers,  
KING STREET, - - - NEAR YORK,  
FREDERICTON, N. B.

This is the best place in the city to buy  
SLEIGHS, FUNGS and SLEDS

**REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.**  
If you want a First Class Sleigh this winter leave in your order early.

**First Come First Served.**  
We guarantee to give satisfaction in all cases.

**Mixed Paints ready for Use.**  
Twenty different Colors, in all sized Tins, from one One Pound to One Gallon.

24 cases of the above just received from Boston and Montreal. For sale wholesale and retail by  
JAMES S. NEILL  
April 21

## CARPETS

IN  
Brussels, Tapestries, Wool, Union,  
Dutch and Hemp.

MATTINGS--COCOA and NAPIER.

OILCLOTHS-- English and Canadian.

DOOR MATS--Cocoa, Lapland, Tapistry & Velvet.

## HASSOCKS.

Just Received.

John J. Weddall,  
(Successor to the late Thos. Logan),  
OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL.

## NEW BOOK STORE.

Our Motto--"Best Goods for the Least Money."  
McMURRAY & FENETY.

SCHOOL JUST RECEIVED

BOOKS 22 Bales

Very Cheap ROOM PAPER

MAPS Direct

and from the

GLOBES at Manufacture.

Lowest Rates. New

NOTE PAPER, DESIGNS

FOOLSCAP, and

LEGAL CAP, will be sold low

and ENVELOPES, Call and see

Wholesale or Retail. THEM.

## ORGANS

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

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

## McMURRAY & FENETY.

IRON. OAKUM.

BOILER PLATES.

RECEIVED AND IN STORE, EX BARQUE "PARAMAITA" AND S. S. "HIBERNIAN" AND "CASHMAN"---17 1/2 Bars Rolled and Spike Iron; 200 Bundles Flat and Hoops, various sizes and gauges; 20 Bundles Navy and Iron-ROCKET OAKUM; 30 Bundles No. 20, 22, 24 and 26; 200 Sheets No. 16, 12, 14, 16, and 18 SHEET IRON; 3 Cases GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.

I. & F. BURPEE & CO.  
200 BOILER PLATES, Best B. B. B. B. and Lowmoor; Boiler Tubes and Rivets; 471 Bds. Sheet Steel; 18 Steel Flat Plates; 47 Bds. Top Calk Sheet; 17 Bds. and 10 Bars Mounted Machine Steel; 15-18 to 3 inch.

TO ARRIVE PER "PHOENIX," FROM ANTIWERP: 15 Cases SHEET ZINC, Nos. 6 to 10.

## Sled Shoe Steel.

Sheet Zinc. Sheet Iron.

SEEDS. SEEDS. ELM TREE

**Silver Mining Company.**  
A Splendid Chance for Investment.

WE have been appointed Agents for the sale of Stock in the above Company. Shares are \$5 each, and for the purpose of developing the Mine immediately, we are authorized to dispose of \$5 Shares for \$2. Edward Jack, Esq., of this Mine speaks very highly as to the extent of this Mine, and five experienced men from New York and Boston pronounce the Gloucester County, N. B. Mine is situated in Gloucester County, N. B. We have Stock Certificates ready for issue. Prospectus and other information at our office.

JOHN RICHARDS & SON,  
Fredericton, April 5, 1883.

BABY SWINGS. BABY SWINGS.  
Very nice at LEMONT'S Variety Store.  
May 8

# POOR DOCUMENT

## THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LEWIS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
FREDERICTON, N. B., MAY 25, 1882.

### The Liberal Committee

will meet at the Rooms over the HERALD Office this evening at 8 o'clock.

### THE SITUATION.

Mr. Fisher has gone to the country and has begun his canvass. We understand that he declines to submit his claims to a convention. The tri-weekly organ of the Tories has worked itself up in a fine frenzy over the situation and we confess being amused a little over its distress. But yesterday and Mr. Fraser could sweep the constituency; to day the man whom they affected to despise and intended to ignore, to-wit, Mr. C. H. B. Fisher, has brought about "a crisis," as our contemporary puts it. The result of the Liberal Conservatives, as they call themselves, against the domination of the Tories has brought confusion into the ranks of the party of which Mr. Fraser is the head and front.

On the other hand, Mr. Pickard is receiving from every side assurances of hearty support. His friends, and they are neither few nor unimportant, never were so enthusiastic in his behalf; and while they recognize the wisdom of not underrating the strength of those against whom they have to contend, they go forward to the fight full of the courage which comes from, and is of itself, an assurance of success.

Our advice from Sunbury are most encouraging. Mr. Burpee has been welcomed home from Ottawa by hundreds of his friends whose number is no wise diminished from what it was in 1878, while reports are to be relied upon there is a want of harmony in the ranks of the Tories there.

In Queens Mr. King will probably meet little difficulty in defeating Mr. Peters. Without having any disposition to rate the last named gentleman below his real value, we are satisfied that the people of Queens would make a great mistake to replace Mr. King by him. Apart from the principles which the two candidates represent, Mr. King has proved himself so excellent a member of the Legislature that he deserves well of his constituents.

In St. John the campaign opened by a vigorous meeting on Saturday night. The prospects of the Liberals are very bright and they express confidence that they can carry the three seats, not with ease of course, but by respectable majorities.

Carleton County is safe for the Liberals. We learn from several sources that Mr. Haddow is gaining strength in Restigouche and that his re-election seems now to be sure. Mr. Gillmore will face all comers in Charlotte with splendid chances of success, and in Westmorland Sir Albert Smith's supporters feel confident that they can return him. From the other Counties we have nothing very definite to report as yet. Mr. Adams is our authority for saying that Mr. Mitchell will undoubtedly contest Northumberland and that he himself has no aspirations to a seat in the Commons. Mr. Snowball, we are told, feels quite able to take care of himself even against the redoubtable ex-Minister of Marine.

All over the Province the prospects of the Liberals are bright, and the people may rest assured that the Tory boat that they would carry the majority of the constituencies will fall a long way short of being realized. We do not believe that the Liberals will lose a single seat which they now hold in New Brunswick.

THE EXECUTIVE MUDDLE.

Among other things which are disturbing the usually placid and serene surface of the Executive pool is a breeze which blows over the vacant chairs in the Legislative Council. Messrs. Fraser and Wedderburn having promised the seats to certain of their thick and thin supporters are very anxious before they resign to carry out their promises. On the other hand, the fragment which will remain when the Attorney General and Provincial Secretary have resigned, seriously object to so much ammunition being wasted before the battle. It is even said that the whole cabinet may go to pieces upon this question. Whatever may be done we submit that the claims of York County ought not to be overlooked, and there is one gentleman who, by common consent, is entitled to the position at the hands of the present Executive. Mr. It will be interesting to observe whether Mr. Fraser will stand by his friend who has spared neither time, influence nor money to strengthen him politically, without as yet receiving the slightest acknowledgment.

Another source of trouble is Mr. Hanington. He wants to be Attorney General, but of the nine members of the Executive he is the only one of that opinion. If Mr. Landry could only be got out of the way something might be done, but he is probably the best man of the lot, and he does not propose to give up. Hon. Mr. Young went to St. John yesterday morning to see if some solution of the difficulty could not be discovered there. He probably came as he went. It is within the range of possibility that the Remnant may patch up something which will last over the elections, but that they can form a Government which will stand for any time is out of the question. The correct thing for the Remnant to do would be to resign with their leader; but they never did the correct thing yet and we do not expect it now.

### ALL GOES WELL.

The Moncton Tory, we beg pardon, Liberal Conservative daily, objects to our statement that whatever increase has taken place in manufacturing since 1878 is not greater than would have occurred if there had been no attempt to establish a system of protection, and it cites the new Moncton industries in support of its objection. A portion of Canada lies outside the town of Moncton, and we would remind our contemporary that the gross aggregate of the products of the manufacturers of Canada is something between two hundred and three hundred millions of dollars; compared to which the total value of the whole output of the Moncton protected factories is but a drop in the bucket. Our Liberal Conservative friend distinguishes equally omits to say that we expressly exempted the cotton and sugar industries from the application of the observation with which it thinks fault.

### The Government and Mr. Blair.

That a journalist should acknowledge an error is so utterly beyond the comprehension of the *Capitalist* that it devotes half a column to the fact that the HERALD corrected its statement as to the offer of the Attorney Generalship to Mr. Blair. The opportunity to say some ugly things about the HERALD, of course, could not be overlooked; but we would suggest that the *Capitalist* might have made the most of it without in its turn publishing what is ought to be corrected, if it had any decency left. This paragraph from the article in question is untrue:—

"He (Mr. Blair) told a leading member of the Government yesterday that it was not fair either to himself or to the Government; and that the editor of the HERALD would have to correct it in his paper this morning."

Mr. Blair in a conversation with Attorney General McLeod said, simply, that the HERALD had not represented the matter exactly as it occurred, and that Mr. Lugrin would correct it the next day. As a matter of fact Mr. Blair did not ask the correction to be made. He did not have an opportunity of doing so; because the editor of the HERALD, having learned early on Monday morning that members of the Government had denied the statement in question, went himself to Mr. Blair, and having ascertained exactly what had taken place, made the correction of his own accord. But, after all is said, how far astray was our first statement? It cannot be truthfully denied that a member of the Executive stated to the editor of the HERALD, on two occasions, that it would be necessary to offer the Attorney Generalship to Mr. Blair, and, expressing a friendly feeling for him, asked whether it was likely that he would accept the office. It cannot be truthfully denied that this same member of the Government saw another friend of Mr. Blair, and consulted with him as to the probability of Mr. Blair's accepting the office. Neither can it be truthfully denied that the same member of the Government afterwards saw Mr. Blair and talked the situation over with him, and although he did not go to the extent of saying that the portfolio was awaiting his acceptance, he approached as nearly as he could to such a proposition without committing himself. Mr. Blair not being prepared to entertain any proposition the matter then dropped. Now, we admit that Mr. Blair has a right to be a little resentful, and having some little regard for the truth, did not hesitate to acknowledge our error; but we ask any one who knows the ways of politicians if the facts above detailed do not come as near an actual offer as politicians ever do?

Mr. FRASER opposed the party led by Sir Leonard Tilley at the time of Confederation. He was as loud as any one in his condemnation of the Pacific Scandal; he voted against protection in 1878. To-day he comes out as the champion of Sir Leonard Tilley in York County. What was the title of his conversation and what the means of it? Can it be that he was convinced that Tory rule was beneficial because under it millions of acres of land and millions of dollars in money were given unnecessarily to the Canada Pacific Railway Company? Did he become enamored of Sir Leonard in his role of the father of monopoly? Have the beauties of Endorkey drawn him with their resistless power? What a chance he has to rise and explain. No man ever had more occasions to do so, and rarely has any one so poor a prospect of making a satisfactory explanation. As Mr. Pickard goes about amongst his friends they ask him, "Why does Mr. Fraser oppose you now? He always was your friend. It is only the other day that he worked warmly on your behalf. What has come over him?" We ourselves asked that question of the great Tory luminary in St. John, and the answer was that we knew already. So we thought. The answer is that Mr. Fraser has been led to go back upon his record and to oppose the man to whom, more than to anyone else, he owes his political existence, by the promise of a judgeship, if the Government is sustained, or its equivalent if they are defeated.

NOT TORIES, IF YOU PLEASE.

The Moncton Times denies that Mr. Josiah Wood has been nominated. "Mr. Wood was nominated by the Liberal Conservatives," says our contemporary. We are told that "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet," and by a purity of reasoning we may conclude that a Tory by any other name would be a Tory. So if our Moncton contemporary would rather be called a Liberal-Conservative, we suppose that the least we can do is to please him. But is he not rather going back on his friends? Sir John, the head front and brains of the party, is not simply a Tory, but a Tory of Tories, by his own admission. In York County Mr. C. H. B. Fisher was grievously "cut upon" by the men the Times delights to honor, because he insisted upon being a Liberal-Conservative and not a Tory. The Quebec friends of our contemporary are Tories and glory in being Tories. Therefore we ought to be excused for having applied the name to the members of the same party in Westmorland. The name Liberal-Conservative is not a bad one for the party; for they have been extremely liberal with the people's money, and being conservative in the matter of pap and patronage.

### PATCHWORK.

We read every now and then of a wonderful patchwork quilt made by this or that old lady, and in common with the rest of our common humanity we marvel at its astonishing construction. Patchwork is not uncommon in politics; but somehow the stitches never hold very strongly and it becomes necessary to keep mending and mending every little while, until at last the whole fabric falls to pieces. We have had a sample of this sort of work in our local Government during the last eight or ten years, until at last a state of things has been reached when the last possible mending has been done. If it gives way once more there is an end of it. And it is sure to give way. No man seriously believes that the Government as reconstructed can hold together any longer than until the elections are over. We have a combination with which neither Messrs. Elder and Blair, and their large and influential following, have any sympathy. Indeed, it is impossible that these gentlemen can be in sympathy with an administration so extensively Tory in its composition. We do not dignify the fact in York County that Mr. Colter has been strengthened by his appointment to the office of the Board of Works; but the consideration arises whether it is likely that he will be able to hold the office after the elections if he is returned, or whether he will not find himself compelled to give way to admit in his place a stronger man, that is, a man who can command more support in the new House. But while Mr. Colter is thus strengthened in York, it is no reason to regard the existing arrangement as other than temporary. A Government which Mr. Hanington is the leader, and of which Messrs. Adams and Landry are the chief strength, cannot hope to maintain itself in popular favor. It was admitted on every hand that Mr. Fraser was the sole support of the administration in his time, and now that he is gone, those whom he has left behind have neither inherited his influence nor formed an alliance in York with those whom he left there. With Mr. Blair and Mr. Thompson in the Assembly the interests of York will be well guarded and a leading position in the administration of affairs during the next four years assured to her beyond a question.

THE LOCAL CONTEST IN SUNBURY.

Some of the people of Sunbury express surprise that Mr. W. E. Perley did not receive the Chief Commissionership in the new deal. They say that some explanation is needed to show why an old and tried member of the Executive should be set aside and a gentleman of very slight legislative experience taken into the Government to fill the office which he had the best right to. The explanation is not hard to find. The object in giving York a portfolio was twofold. First it was hoped thereby to strengthen Mr. Fraser in his approaching conflict with Mr. Pickard, and secondly it is intended if possible to make a combination which will defeat Mr. Blair. But it is asked why Mr. Perley's claims should be overlooked for any such reasons as these. He was supposed to be a strong man both in the House and the country; at least he was so represented to be by his friends, but the fact is that he was shorn of whatever influence he possessed when Mr. Fraser gave notice that he was about to resign. A king has arisen which not only does not know Joseph, but has not the slightest intimation of becoming acquainted with him, and it is on the cards that even if Mr. Perley succeeds in getting back to the House, he will receive an intimation that his room is very much better than his company in the Executive Chamber. The days of Mr. Perley's power are over, whether Mr. Hanington succeeds in keeping his Government together or not. The people of Sunbury are beginning to realize this, and will give the honorable gentleman his political coup de grace. Messrs. Sterling and Glazier, wherever they go, meet with the strongest evidence that the people have grown tired of the one-man rule in local politics which has prevailed in Sunbury; and the strong proof that his influence in the Government is gone, which is given by the ignoring of Mr. Perley's claims to a department, renders his defeat almost a foregone conclusion.

We do not hear very much about Mr. White. He continues to canvass, we believe; and it is said that he entertains hopes of being chosen by the Tory Convention as the candidate for the Commons as a sort of compromise between the friends of Messrs. Wilnot and Perley. That Mr. White will be defeated in the local contest is conceded by almost every one who is cognizant of the state of public opinion in Sunbury.

A FEW FACTS FOR THE ELECTORS.

The taxes paid by the people of Canada in 1878 amounted to a little over \$22,000,000. This year they will exceed \$33,000,000.

To make the rich manufacturer richer the people are paying over \$10,000,000 a year directly into the treasury more than the Minister of Finance said was needed to meet the expenses of the Dominion; and in addition they are paying fully an equal sum in the enhanced price of manufactured articles; that is to say, the N. P. is costing the people of Canada over \$20,000,000 a year.

Of this immense sum the farmers pay the largest proportion and receive in return absolutely nothing.

The rate of unnecessary taxation, direct and indirect, upon the people of Canada is fully \$2 per week to every family in the Dominion.

In addition to saddling the country with this monstrous burden the Tories have done their best to make it perpetual by multiplying offices and increasing salaries. Take one instance out of many, that of the County Court Judgeship for Mr. Wedderburn, an appointment which was entirely uncalled for, but which was given to reward Mr. Wedderburn for his subservience to the Ottawa Government, while he was professing to discharge his duties in the local Government.

The Tories have engrained upon the western portion of the Dominion all the evils of European landlordism. They have spent millions of dollars and pledged the country to the expenditure of millions more, to build up a great country on the prairies, the whole trade of which they hand over by Act of Parliament to the foreign syndicate which is constructing the Pacific Railway.

The Tory Minister of Railways, of his own motion and without a shadow of a reason, gave to A. Onderdonk & Co. less than \$200,000 of the people's money. Here is a sum nearly equal to the whole 80 cents per head subsidy for this Province willfully thrown away.

These are only a few of the facts which the Tory candidates will have to justify.

It was reported in the street yesterday that Mr. Fraser had retired from the Dominion contest. Tracing the report to its source we learned that there was this much foundation for it, that Mr. Fraser had stated that he would not engage in a triangular conflict, and if Mr. Fisher did not retire he would not be a candidate. It now remains to be seen whether Mr. Fraser or Mr. Fisher has the most back bone.

THE LOCAL SITUATION.

The local political situation is decidedly mixed. It was expected by the friends of the Government that Mr. Landry would receive the nomination for Westmorland, and this would smooth the way for Mr. Hanington to accept the Attorney Generalship and, temporarily at least, reconstruct the administration. But Mr. Wood was chosen by the Sackville Convention, and this brings the two Westmorland members of the Executive, not exactly into antagonism with each other, but into a position very much like it. Mr. Landry, of course, will object to giving up his portfolio of Public Works. He can claim that he least of all the members of the Executive was subjected to adverse criticism during his official life, and that there can be no reason why he should step down and out in order that his effervescent colleague should gratify his ambition. There is also an indisposition in Government circles to give Mr. Hanington the Attorney Generalship under any circumstances. Though a man of fair abilities he is essentially weak, and his instincts are such that he would inevitably fall as a leader of a party. There is little doubt that a reconstruction would be attempted by taking in Mr. Blair, if there was any use in making such an effort; but this, of course, cannot be for a moment considered possible. If nothing else prevented, the position which he (Mr. Blair) has taken upon the question of reconstruction would effectually operate against his entrance into the present administration. A few days must determine what course will be adopted. The country has a right to expect that the remnant of the Executive which will remain after Mr. Fraser and Mr. Wedderburn have left it, if they intend to try and hold office, will reorganize upon some basis; and that there will not be a repetition of the tactics of last election when a broken down Executive went to the polls. Let the men who have held the reins of power during the last four years either resign or form a square front, and meet the electors upon the record of those years. It is in every way undesirable, in the interests of good government, that some temporary make shift should be resorted to for present purposes, with a view to a further reconstruction after the elections.

### THE DISSOLUTION.

At the prorogation of Parliament on Wednesday, the Governor General announced that Parliament would be dissolved at an early day; and it is generally expected in political circles that the *Gazette* on Saturday will contain the proclamation. The elections will be held probably on the 21st June.

The following is the paragraph in the speech referring to the dissolution:—

I hereby congratulate you on the rapid and successful development of our manufacturing, agricultural and other industries. I am, however, advised that their progress would be still greater were it not that capitalists hesitate to embark their means in undertakings which would be injured, if not destroyed, by a change in the trade and fiscal policy adopted by you in 1878. In order, therefore, to give the people, without further delay, an opportunity of expressing their deliberate opinion on this Policy and at the same time to bring into operation the measure for the readjustment of the Representation in the House of Commons, it is my intention to cause this Parliament to be dissolved at an early day.

In this paragraph the white feather is clearly shown. The Tories are afraid to treat their boasted policy to another year's trial. They admit here officially what they have denied unofficially times without number, namely, that the monied men of the country have no faith in the policy of protection. In effect we are told that if the absurd policy is continued for another year the people will so thoroughly appreciate its fallacies that they will consign it and its originators to oblivion. In the face of this declaration from the throne that, in the opinion of the taxonomists themselves, their policy has failed to inspire public confidence, it is to be hoped that the little Tory organs which have sounded forth the praises of the N. P. and insisted that the people were unanimous, or nearly so, in its favor, will have the decency to keep within the bounds of truth. No other possible explanation can be given of the course which has been adopted than that it is inspired by a fear of the effects of delay. Politicians do not court the risk and worry of a general election, especially so soon after the inauguration of a new policy, the effects of which, if for the good of the country, ought to be much more beneficial a year from now than they are now. The gerrymandering bill is of itself a confession of weakness, such as no Government ever made before.

Dr. Dow has announced his intention of being a candidate at the local elections. The doctor's many friends will regret that, in his present precarious state of health, he has decided upon this course.

We have the authority of Mr. C. H. B. Fisher for stating that he will be a candidate at the election for Parliament, no matter who else may be in the field.

The Government received a complete vote of want of confidence at the Agricultural Board on Tuesday. The resolution is published elsewhere.

THE QUEEN'S COUNTY TORIES, at their convention yesterday, nominated S. I. Peters for the House of Commons, and T. H. Pearson and Reed Slipp for the local. The Liberals are jubilant over these nominations and feel confident of victory. A correspondent comments on the nomination elsewhere.

MR. JOHN COSTIGAN has been appointed Minister of Inland Revenue. We tender Mr. Costigan our warmest congratulations upon this long deferred act of justice towards him. The appointment creates no little speculation as to what other changes it signifies.

# POOR DOCUMENT

## THE RECONSTRUCTION.

The past week has been a troubled one in Government circles. The reconstruction is essentially temporary. There is no element of stability or permanence in it. Mr. McLeod is not a strong man in St. John, and will probably be defeated at the election. Mr. Colter, if he is returned, will have no following. Both gentlemen are highly respectable, and personally we congratulate them upon their new positions. There is no reason why the keenness of political conflict should in any way interfere with personal friendship, and although we shall feel bound to oppose the Government as reconstructed, we do not feel called upon to get the department we would not move one step in that direction. Nevertheless we intend to oppose the Government when Mr. Colter is a member of it, just as we have opposed it while Mr. Fraser was a member. Our opposition is not to Mr. Colter personally any more than it was to Mr. Fraser personally. As to York County it will have a department in any Government which can be formed, and in the new deal which is certain to come sooner or later it will be represented, if not by Mr. Colter in the department of Public Works, possibly by a stronger man in another office.

## THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILORS.

The appointment of Mr. Randolph to a seat in the Legislative Council is one of the very good things which the local Government has done. We are glad that a gentleman, standing so high in public esteem and possessed of so much intelligence and business capacity, has seen his way clear to accepting a seat in the Council. Mr. G. F. Hill is a gentleman for whom we entertain every respect and he will make a very good Councilor. The same may be said of Mr. Beveridge, who takes his father's position. Of Mr. Richard personally we know nothing; but we think that if the French population was to be given a representative, and they are entitled to more than one, Mr. Theriault or Mr. Johnson would have been chosen. Mr. Richard may be in every way fitted for the position, but the fact that he has had no political experience, and has never been considered a representative man, detracts from the merit of his appointment.

## The "Reporter" on the Situation.

The Reporter, the staunch supporter of Sir Leonard Tilley, is naturally indignant at the manner in which Mr. C. H. B. Fisher and his associates have been used in the matter of the seat in Parliament for York County. Among other things it says:

"Mr. Fraser really intends running for Ottawa, it is plain to be seen that the idea is to try to choke off Mr. Fisher, (the only man who could be found at the last election to face Mr. Pickard), and to pave the way for the better securing of a Judgeship. This may be a very lofty, high-minded sort of thing to do, but we have great faith in the feeling of honest fair play, which we believe characterizes our people, and if we are not greatly mistaken Mr. Fraser, if he believes upon this course, will find that he has a hard road to hoe. He will also find that a contest for the Commons is an entirely different thing from a local contest.

In another place the Reporter announces that Mr. Fisher will commence to hold public meetings immediately after the dissolution of Parliament. This is Mr. Fisher's answer to the report which the ultra Tory clique have been circulating to the effect that Mr. Fisher was only waiting to be "induced" to retire.

The Sun says "The Fredericton Herald will now be obliged to prevent York County from having the Board of Works." The Sun may have the right to "authoritatively arrange and announce" to the electors of York what they must do in matters political; but the Herald does not claim that it is able to prevent York County from having the Board of Works. Mr. Colter has not yet been sworn in we know; but as yet the Government have shown no disposition to consult us about his appointment, and we beg to assure the Sun that if we could prevent him from getting the department we would not move one step in that direction. Nevertheless we intend to oppose the Government when Mr. Colter is a member of it, just as we have opposed it while Mr. Fraser was a member. Our opposition is not to Mr. Colter personally any more than it was to Mr. Fraser personally. As to York County it will have a department in any Government which can be formed, and in the new deal which is certain to come sooner or later it will be represented, if not by Mr. Colter in the department of Public Works, possibly by a stronger man in another office.

## KING'S COUNTY.

Prof. Foster will contest King's County for the Commons. Although he is prepared to support the N. P., he is not an extreme party man; nevertheless he has been promised the Government support in the election. Mr. Donville is to be thrown over. This is to punish him for having displayed a little independence during the last few months. We never admired Mr. Donville politically; but we cannot help saying that he is being used very shabbily by the Government. His case, however, is only one of many which shows that Toryism never changes. It is always the same. Perfect, complete, and abject submission alone will secure the approval of a Tory administration. If Prof. Foster is elected and the Tory Government should last out another House—a very improbable thing—he will probably find himself either where Mr. Donville is now or else he will have to sink his manliness on a moment that he will take the latter course.

## LOCAL NEWS.

**ACTORS.**—Lemont & Sons' auction room was the centre of attraction yesterday afternoon.

**THE RIVER.**—Enormous quantities of lumber are running in the river between here and Woodstock.

**ON THE CLAVARS.**—Messrs. Blair and Thompson left town yesterday for Manners-Sutton to begin their canvass.

**THE EGGING HOUSE.**—The brick work on the new engine house for the Fredericton Branch Railway has been begun.

**FOR SALE.**—A choice lot of Irish potatoes in good order for planting, at E. VANWART'S, St. Mary's Ferry.

**THE LAND LEASER.**—The Police Magistrate delivered judgment to-day in the case of Archibald F. Briggs, a commercial traveller charged with doing business without a license.

**PERSONALS.**—Mr. Fred V. Wedderburn, son of the Provincial Secretary, appears in the list of 48 gentlemen of the University of New York, department of law, upon whom the degree of LL. B. was conferred on the 15th inst.

**DR. McALLISTER'S HOUSE.**—Mr. John Sanderson has commenced work removing the old house on Queen street, near the Bank of British North America, to make room for the new room for the new one to be erected on the same spot by Dr. McAllister.

**FURIOUS DRIVING.**—Two young men, named respectively Case and Williams, were arrested yesterday for being drunk and for furious driving. The arrest was made by Police-men Vandine and Phillips and was made in a style which excited the admiration of on-lookers.

**ACCIDENT.**—While driving Mr. George Morehead's hay cart up George street in a sulky yesterday afternoon, Mr. James Perry was thrown out by the horse suddenly turning and upsetting the sulky. Mr. Perry landed on his head and received quite an injury on the forehead. The sulky righted again and the horse ran off, being caught on College road.

**DIED AWAY FROM HOME.**—George Coy, son of the late Thos. Coy, Esq., of Nashwaak, died yesterday at his brother's residence in Chelsea, Mass., where he had been on a visit. The remains will arrive in this city by the 5 p.m. train to-day, and the funeral will take place from his mother's residence, Brunswick street, to the St. John boat at 7.30 a. m. to-morrow, when the body will be taken to Sagadahoc for burial. Mr. Coy was about 23 years of age and a very deserving young man.

**THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.**—This body was in session on Tuesday and yesterday. The business done was chiefly of a routine character. The following resolution was passed unanimously, after various speeches condemning the course of the Government in the matter of the Stock Farm:

"Resolved, That the Board at its last annual session recommended the Government to acquire the Stock Farm and to place it in the hands of a committee of the Board, and have managed the farm heretofore without the advice of the Board, therefore

"Resolved, That this Board take no responsibility for the management of the Farm until the Government meet the Board by the appointment of its committee.

**THE LATE CHANGES AND APPOINTMENTS.**—Mr. Fraser has resigned the office of Attorney General and is succeeded by Mr. E. McLeod, of St. John. Mr. McLeod is a Barrister of fourteen years standing. He was official assignee under the Insolvent Act of 1875 and is an energetic man, who has hitherto been very successful in his business affairs.

Mr. Wedderburn has resigned the office of Provincial Secretary and Receiver General and is succeeded by Mr. Landry, lately Chief Commissioner of Public Works.

Mr. Geo. Colter, M. P. P., for York, has been appointed Chief Commissioner of Public Works.

Mr. Hanington is Premier of the Government which consists of himself and Messrs. McLeod, Adams, Landry, Colter, Marshall, Crawford, Perley and Young.

Messrs. A. F. Randolph, G. F. Hill, W. D. Beveridge and A. D. Richard have been appointed to the Legislative Council. These gentlemen are all well-known to our readers except Mr. Richard, who is a young Westmorland lawyer and a Frenchman.

## THE U. A. C. Sports.

The annual sports of the University Athletic Club will be held to-morrow. They give promise of being unusually good. The Fredericton Brass Band will be in attendance and furnish music. The following is the programme of the sports and the prizes to be given to the winners of each:

- Howling at wicket—1st, two silk handkerchiefs; 2nd, hat and pipe.
- Standing broad jump—1st, silk umbrella; 2nd, silver paper weight; 3rd, gold pin.
- 100 yards race for Davis' cup.
- Throwing ball—1st, shaving set; 2nd, gold pin.
- Running high jump—1st, cup, class '81; 2nd, gold pencil case; 3rd, gold ring.
- Tumbling.
- 1 mile race—1st, cup of class '79; 2nd, opera glass; 3rd, pocket knife; 4th, silver boot and glove button.
- Putting the weight—1st, merschaum pipe; 2nd, gold studs.
- Hurdle race—1st, gold chain; 2nd, briar pipe.
- Three standing jumps—1st, microscope; 2nd, Pope's poems.
- Potato race—1st, fruit knife; 2nd, mirror.
- Vaulting with pole—1st, cuff buttons; 2nd, pocket album.
- Hop-step-and-jump—1st, telescope; 2nd, napkin ring; 3rd, Whittier's poems.
- Half-mile race—1st, ladies' prize; 2nd, revolver; 3rd, cigar case.
- Bar performance—1st, inkstand.
- 100 yards race—1st, album; 2nd, walking stick; 3rd, pocket book.
- Running broad jump—1st, ladies' prize; 2nd, alarm clock.
- Consolation race, quarter mile—1st, gold locket; 2nd, pair of cane skates; 3rd, cigar holder.

## Liberal Rally.

Notwithstanding the shortness of the notice and the absence of many people from the city, the attendance at the Masonic Hall, in response to the invitation issued to Mr. Pickard's friends, was very well attended.

Ald. Hall was chosen Chairman and Mr. W. T. Whitehead Secretary.

The Chairman made a short address, explaining that the object of the meeting was to organize for the campaign.

Mr. Gregory, after some remarks, stated that persons frequently attended such meetings under the supposition that they were public meetings and were afterwards charged with being inconsistent in not supporting the candidate in whose interests the meeting was called. He moved the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:

"Resolved, That all persons participating in the proceedings of this meeting, or remaining present thereafter, are thereby to be understood as declaring themselves favorable to Mr. Pickard's election to the House of Commons of Canada and pledging his support at the approaching election.

Mr. Pickard being called upon addressed the meeting. He said that he was called upon to come before the people a year sooner than he expected. He found himself this year under different circumstances than in 1878. Then he was opposed by Mr. Fisher and honorably opposed. The issue then was not protection, for Sir Leonard Tilley had expressly said so to the electors of St. John. He (Mr. Pickard) favored a national policy; but not this policy which takes from one man and gives to another without giving any return. As a New Brunswicker he was opposed to the so-called national policy on other grounds, because the great interests of farming and lumbering were not protected. He approved of the course taken in 1879 by the Finance Minister in visiting the factories; but such a course should be followed to its legitimate conclusion. He went on his tour of inspection for the proprietors' mansion and not from the dwellings of the operatives. He went on his tour filled with the ideas of the owner and not those of the workmen. He should have had the factories shut down when he visited and learned from the men themselves how the tariff affected them. He should have asked the men who were working how the tariff affected them, but he did not do this; neither did he visit their homes to see if, under the tariff their families received any benefit. These men have told him that rents were higher and that they had a harder time to live under the tariff than before. Mr. Pickard then went on to show how at the introduction of the N. P. trade had begun to retire elsewhere, and the Finance Minister might just as well have claimed that the N. P. had affected the trade of the United States and France as that it had on the now revived trade in Canada. In some towns and cities the taxes were done some good, but it has not in Fredericton, where not one interest has been benefited a dollar, but the benefit which has been derived has not compensated for the increase of taxation and consequent injury to people. The sugar refineries have added millions of dollars to the savings of the rich proprietors, but the money had come out of the pockets of the poor. Mr. Pickard said he had not intended to make a speech, but he saw that the party government, if elected he would not be able to stand before the people as a man opposed to the administration, which he contended was pursuing a course calculated to ruin the nation. He reviewed the course of the Government, and their secret and underhand way of conducting the business of the country. He showed that he had opposed both Governments on the matter of extending the Pacific Railway to Vancouver Island, and the views he held there were accepted by both parties now. He discussed at considerable length the course of the Government in respect to the Pacific Railway, and claimed that the waste of land and money had been most unjustifiable. He went on to speak of the reasons for bringing on the elections in advance of the regular time, and the gerrymandering bill. He said that if the Ontario award had been accepted the four seats could have been provided for, but that for the express purpose of altering the complexion of Ontario they had altered the boundaries of fifty constituencies. The object of the bill was to drive seven of the leading Liberals out of Parliament. He said that he had seen a despatch from Mr. Blake saying that he never saw things look so well as they do in Ontario to-day or a better chance to gerrymander the present Government. If elected he would not promise to change the course he has pursued in the past. He was the same in principle to-day as he was ever was. As long as he is honored by the people's confidence he would find him a friend who would stick closer than a brother.

Mr. Pickard was frequently applauded and sat down amid loud applause.

The following gentlemen were appointed, with power to add to their number, as a committee for constitution, by an unanimous vote:—Messrs. M. S. Hall, J. G. Gill, J. B. Givens, R. A. Estey, A. D. Verza, John Owens, Joseph Myshall, E. Vanwart, P. Dever, J. Babbitt, George N. Risteen, John Moore, D. Tapley, J. Boyle, A. Limerick, John Staples, Geo. F. Gregory, Jas. Tibbits, R. Mitchell, Peter McFarlane, Wilnot Gustin, W. H. Watie, and R. McElvaney.

Mr. Gregory made a few remarks expressive of the hopefulness of the situation.

Mr. Myshall also spoke endorsing the remarks which had been made and exhorted every one to make every effort in favor of Mr. Pickard. Alluding to the report that Mr. Fraser would not be a candidate, he said he believed the report was intended only to induce Mr. Pickard's friends to relax their efforts.

It was resolved that the Committee meet to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock in the rooms over the Herald office.

Councillor Hoy, of Prince William, being called on said that he did not come to make a speech. Of the section in which he resided he said there was work to be done, but no reason to fear defeat.

Councillor Hoy, of Kingsclear, in response to a call from the meeting, said that politics were considerably mixed in Kingsclear, but Mr. Pickard's friends would stand by him, and the Liberals would carry the day by a large majority.

After some conversation the meeting closed with three cheers for Mr. Pickard.

## [From Tuesday's Daily Herald.]

## The Queen's Birthday.

HOW THE DAY WILL BE CELEBRATED IN YEDERICKTON AND ST. JOHN AND WOODSTOCK.

There is every indication at present that the day will be very quietly celebrated in Fredericton, as the probabilities are that a great many will take advantage of the "Saw" Battalion Band's excursion to St. John, which seems to be the chief centre of attraction and interest on account of the cricket match and the good time of which there is every promise. A large number of the ladies have sold for the excursion, although some others may take a run up to Woodstock to see the fun at that point. The Band excursion to St. John will leave Fredericton at 7 in the morning and returning will leave Carleton, St. John, at 10 o'clock the same evening, although an effort is being made to have this train held over until 11 o'clock in order to allow any of the excursionists who may wish to do so a good opportunity of seeing "Saw" presented by the Chanfrau Combination at the Institute.

The children of the Methodist Sunday School hold a fancy sale in the basement of the church, which promises to be a very successful affair. The doors will be open at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and the sale will be continued in the evening. Admission 10 cents, the proceeds to be devoted to the purchase of books for the School library.

At the Fredericton Club goes to St. John there will be no match between them and the Fredericton old cricketers, as was contemplated a short while ago.

The members of the York County Rifle Association have a match on the Range on the 24th, the first of the season. The arrangements were made on Saturday last, and a suitable prize list will probably be made up.

The feature of the day, or rather evening—in Fredericton will be the Grand Promenade Concert and Bonnet Hop of St. Ann's Boat Club, at the Exhibition. The Committee of the Club having the affair in charge have spared no pains to make it a grand success and it will no doubt be a most pleasing and well patronized event. The Fredericton old cricketers, as was contemplated a short while ago.

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the people who had come on to the street to enjoy the evening which, though cool and cloudy, was by no means unpleasant. Afterwards they proceeded to the Exhibition Building, where the

**BONNET HOP.**—under the auspices of the St. Ann's Rowing Club, was held. This, which was the chief feature of the holiday in this city, was very well attended, and dancing was kept up until a late hour.

The holiday was, taken altogether, exceedingly dull and was by no means a fitting representation of the love and loyalty of the people of Fredericton for Her Gracious Majesty.

**Woodstock.**—(Special to the Herald.)—The celebration of the Queen's birthday here to-day surpassed any such celebration ever held in Woodstock. The performance commenced at early dawn by illuminating the town with a huge bonfire, and the firing of cannon. In the forenoon there was a grand polymorphian parade, and a royal salute was fired at noon by the Woodstock Artillery. The firemen and trades' processions came off in the afternoon, and was a grand success. The Honiton band with the Woodstock band supplied the music. In the evening there was a concert and bonnet hop in the skating rink, and a very fine display of fireworks. The evening, who had the management of the whole affair, deserve great praise for the successful manner in which every part of the programme was carried out.

**In Midnight Session.**—AN INFORMAL MEETING OF THE GOVERNMENT. At an early hour Friday morning, as a compositor of THE HERALD was wending his way home after the labors of the night, and while passing the Barker House alley, his attention was attracted by loud talking. Stopping to ascertain from whence the noise proceeded and by whom and on what account it was being created, and with the prospect of a fine in view, he discovered that the disturbance issued from one of the windows of the Barker House. From the names mentioned and the loud intonation of the voice, he concluded, and doubtless correctly, that the Government were assembled in solemn conclave with closed doors, but open windows, and were endeavoring to straighten out the mixed condition of affairs which several recent, totally unexpected events have brought about not only in the politics of the County of York, but in the Province as well. Thinking that he might accidentally learn something that might afterwards be to the country's good, he stopped to listen; for he well knew that if the Government were aware of anything that was of special benefit to the country they kept it to themselves, and he fondly trusted that the Government were not so stupid as to keep the secret of their deliberations from the members of the Executive. At the time of his arrival an Hon. "forecastle member" had the floor, and from the muffled mellowness of his voice, and the indistinctness of the words which he articulated his words, he concluded that he must have had it for some time, while from the tone of his conversation the probabilities were that he would occupy it until the break of day. In spite of the general seeming of weariness. The subject of the debate in progress was of such a character that it was in no way calculated to be of benefit to this fair little Province of ours, as the result of the night, in respect to a "tumbler trick," or some similar feat of jugglery, which the hon. gentleman from the City and County of St. John had just then performed for the entertainment of the select society of his colleagues. The trick itself was the throwing of a tumbler at a hard substance, and striking it without breaking the tumbler. What the hard substance was could not be distinctly ascertained, but the conclusion arrived at was that it was one of the other members of the Government. At any rate the hon. gentleman who had performed the trick was willing to bet "\$25 against \$75 that not another man in the Dominion of Canada could do it!" Another hon. gentleman, who carries an important portfolio, was also heard. He was apparently engaged in some other slight of hand performance, slapping some of the party with his open hand, and showing them in what manner he would "grasp his constituents." The only other hon. member who was heard to take part, was one who, although not being a member of the party, occupied merely an inferior role. He did the laughing, and right well he performed his part.

It was some time before the compositor left, and the hour was late, but even then the debate was going on with considerable vigor.

**"Kit, the Arkansas Traveller."**—The presentation of "Kit, the Arkansas Traveller," in the City Hall, last evening, by the Chanfrau Combination, was witnessed by a large audience, and a capital and thoroughly enjoyable performance it was. Spiced with just enough of sensation, enlivened with characteristic humor, and marked with string and romantic incidents, there was running through it a strain of manly and noble thought and action that made it acceptable to all, while the acting was admirable in its strength and evenness and left nothing that could be desired by the most exacting. Too much can not be said in praise of Mr. Chanfrau's Kit Redding. It was naturally easy and picturesque throughout, from the time of his appearance as a rough backwoodsman until he appears in more civilized garb and society, and the glimpses he gave at intervals of the true heart and noble nature concealed beneath rough exterior, were masterful and striking. The whole was a character well conceived and most admirably carried out, pleasing to every critical taste, yet artistic where perhaps the handling by an actor of less known ability and care would have made its rough picturesqueness repulsive to many and the flashes of a better nature merely ridiculous by contrast. Mr. Chanfrau's support was excellent and in the utmost harmony. The Mary Redding of Miss Regina Dace was marked with much power,

and her Alice pleasing and natural. Mr. Farr's Manuel Bond was thorough, and his transitions from the gentlemanly gambler to the rougher or his assumed true character were strikingly natural. Mr. Atkins' James Temple was good, and Mr. J. H. Alliger invested the good looking English fop with considerable interest. Miss Cameron as Mrs. Temple was lady-like and easy, and the Mrs. Washington Stubbs of Miss Floyd most characteristic and true. "The Judge" and "The Major" were admirable impersonations, and portraits of character that "hold the mirror up to nature" as given by Mr. Harfoot and Mr. R. L. Tayleure, whose acting was perfect. "The Judge" made himself especially favorable to the audience, and "The Major" to the opinion that "Kit" is the best thing in its line ever put on the boards of the City

**The Commercial Traveller's "Land League."**—The existence of a "Land League" in the Celestial City has been unearthed by P. M. Marsh and City Marshal Woodard. Rising against the grinding oppression and tyranny, as they think, of the license tax on commercial travellers, a number of them recently formed what was locally known among themselves and their friends as the "Land League," and the query mildly put, "Are you a member of the Land League?" was directed to the face of the commercial traveller addressed, if he happened to be one. The idea was suggested to them by some other commercial traveller finding out that if he was a taxpayer in the County of York he would not have to take out a license, and accordingly box lands, swamps, sand hills and other sterile lands which could be bought at an almost nominal figure were in demand. In the Police Court yesterday morning the extent and nature of this "Land League" was disclosed. A commercial traveller by the name of Archibald T. Briggs, was brought to trial before the Police Magistrate on the information of the City Marshal for doing business in the city without being duly licensed. Mr. J. F. McManus appeared for the defendant Briggs, who put in defence that he was assessed in the Parish of Southampton, in the County of York for the sum of seven cents on \$30 worth of property located in that Parish, and submitted a deed of the same.

It appeared from this deed submitted to the Court, which is dated the 21st of August, 1880, but was not acknowledged until Feb. 23, 1882, that conveyed to Archibald T. Briggs and nineteen other commercial travellers the aforesaid piece of land for the sum of \$200, each of the grantees paying \$10 towards this sum total. The assessors, however, valued each individual share at \$30. Singular to say, the right of dower is not conveyed by the deed, nor has the same been recorded, but has remained in the hands of one of the grantors, from 1880 up to the present time. The following are the names of the grantees:—Joseph Archibald, J. Harvey Brown, James T. Hurley, Peter Mullarkey, Frank L. Gross, Archibald T. Briggs, James Lear, Patrick J. Quinn, Chas. T. Vincent, Chas. J. Seoney, Chas. Gyle, Wellington Yerxa, Chas. L. Shovey, James J. McGaffigan, Thomas Mason, Wm. G. McFarlane, John J. Moore, Stephen G. Matthews, Alex. J. Tait and Robt. A. C. Brown.

These grantees, immediately after the recital of their names in the deed, are designated in the following unique manner:—"Commercial travellers of Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. John, Boston, and other cities." It also appears from the body of the deed that the property was purchased by the grantors for \$175 under mortgage sale.

The deed is a curiosity of modern conveyancing and contains more legal, technical and clerical errors to the square folio than any similar document that ever came under the notice of the Police Magistrate in his lengthy career both as a lawyer and a magistrate.

The Police Magistrate will deliver judgment in the case on Thursday.

**Woodstock Notes.**—Woodstock, May 20.

**BEWILDERING NOTES.**—Mr. Wm. Taylor has laid the foundation of a residence on Green street. D. C. Courser, Esq., has purchased the lot of land west of the residence, Connell street. Mr. Robert Donaldson is pushing to rapid completion a large dwelling house on the site of his burned premises, corner of Church and Richmond streets. Contractor Craig has begun the raising of the frame of the new St. Luke's Church.

**INDUSTRIAL NOTES.**—Vanwart & Jones' new steam furniture factory is about commencing operations. Steam was started in the engine on Monday. Hayden's steam saw mill is approaching completion. A few days will suffice to have the necessary machinery fitted up to commence sawing long lumber.

**PERSONAL.**—Mayor and Mrs. R. K. Jones left Woodstock to-day (Thursday) to spend a short time in visiting some of the principal places in the Eastern States. Mr. Jones' principal object is to recruit his health. We hope he may receive much pleasure and benefit from his much-needed rest.—Press.

Rev. H. Crawford has been extended a numerous signed call from the Presbyterian Church at Glasville.

Mr. W. Dawson, who has been pursuing his theological studies in the Presbyterian College at Halifax during the winter, will labor during the summer at Grand Falls.

**THE O. P. A.**—At a late meeting of the Town Council the following action was taken in regard to the Canada Temperance Act:—On motion of Coun. Blair, seconded by Coun. McLeod, it was resolved, That it is the duty of the Mayor to prosecute, and that he is instructed to prosecute all violations of the Canada Temperance Act. On motion of Coun. McLaughlan, seconded by Coun. Pelyea, the Finance Committee were instructed to wait upon the Police Magistrate and learn if he will pay over fines collected under the Canada Temperance Act, providing the towns indemnifies him against loss. In case the Police Magistrate does not consent to do so, then the committee to arrange with two Justices of the Peace, and instruct the Marshal to lay all complaints under said Act before said Justices.

David Irvine, Esq., M. P., reached Woodstock, on his return from Ottawa, on Thursday evening. He is looking well after his legislative duties.

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# POOR DOCUMENT

**Mr. Burpee's Speech on the Salt Duties.**  
DELIVERED IN THE COMMONS ON THE 12TH INSTANT.

Mr. Burpee (Sunbury). The effect of this resolution will be to impose a duty on all fine salt. Of course the amount collected will not be very large, but the amount of duty imposed as compared with the cost of the article will be quite large, reaching 50 per cent. This is another step in the direction of taxing the interests of a few salt manufacturers—in the interests, in fact, of one county in this Dominion, and of a very few manufacturers. It is a branch of manufacture so limited that they can at any time combine to put their prices up, and the plea that competition will regulate the market does not apply to this case. In fact, if I am correctly informed, the salt manufacturers at Goderich have already put up the price of this salt 20 to 25 cents per barrel, and if the farmers have the same facilities for combining which the manufacturers of that article have, I firmly believe that no such imposition would be made. The duty proposed to be levied is 12 cents per cwt., and in a previous section a duty is imposed on the packages or bags in which fine salt is imported, which will amount to about 2 cents per cwt., making in all, 14 cents per cwt. The object is to give a larger market to the manufacturers of salt, but while it would be a tax upon the farmers who use this fine salt largely in the making of butter and cheese, I do not think that they will be able to send this salt to the Maritime Provinces, and consequently will be of no benefit to the manufacturers. The duty is 14 cents per cwt., and at the lowest rate freight on the Grand Trunk Railway and Intercolonial it will cost about 25 cents per cwt. to take it to the Maritime Provinces. They may extend their market further east than at present, but I do not think they will extend it as far as the Maritime Provinces by imposing a duty of 14 cents per cwt. The salt generally used in the Maritime Provinces is that imported from Liverpool fine salt, and the price of that salt at the ports of St. John and Halifax will not average over 20 or 25 cents per cwt., and that is just about the price of the same quality of fine salt at the Goderich mines. This tax, as I say, will have to be paid entirely by the consumers. There is no competition to regulate the price, and the farmers will have to pay this tax. Let us just contrast the duties imposed upon articles which the farmers have to consume and the duties imposed upon articles which they produce. Upon agricultural implements they pay 30 per cent, upon waggon and carriage 20 per cent, upon sugars between 50 and 60 per cent, upon cottons and woollens from 30 to 70 per cent.

Mr. Ryan (Montreal). They are cheaper. Mr. Burpee. That does not prove anything in favor of protection, and it cannot be proved that the article would not be cheaper if there was no duty imposed. On paraffine oil the farmers have to pay between 80 and 100 per cent, and this may be placed in the same category with salt, because there is no competition and the consumer has to pay the whole of the duty; we can purchase paraffine oil on the other side of the line for about half the price we pay on this side. On rubber boots and on boots and shoes the farmers have to pay dearly for all they use and all they wear. Now, let us consider what protection is afforded to the farmers. I do not admit that upon the whole it is possible to frame a tariff that can protect the farmers; they are so situated that they can be protected in very few articles, and some of those few articles are not protected. How to protect farmers, lumbermen and fishermen is a difficult problem. The farmers have about 20 per cent on bacon and ham, and on some early vegetables and fruits on these articles the farmers have been benefited to some extent I admit, but they are about all. We import a large amount of pork, but there is no increase of the duty on that article, except on the packages, and we only pay about 10 per cent, as the price rules now. Last year we imported \$1,000,000 worth of pork. Now, I contend that if the farmers are to be protected, a duty should be placed on pork. I do not admit that it is a proper principle, but I say that if we are to have protection the farmers should have their share, and there should be an increase in the duty on pork in the interest of the farmers. It may be said that this would interfere with lumbering operations. I admit that it would, but if we are to have a protective system, we should not protect one industry at the expense of another, but give all the protection we can to all the industries alike. There has been no increase on the duty on butter and cheese, and I do not think any increase of duty would increase the price of butter and cheese, because we export butter and cheese. There are two other articles which should be protected if we are to have protection on which a duty is placed, viz: hides and fine wools. We do not import coarse wool, but fine wool we import largely and on no duty is imposed. I contend that the farmers are not fairly dealt with by this tariff; while you are endeavoring to protect all other classes you neglect them. To the fishermen you are pro-

posing to distribute \$150,000 as a bounty, but there is no bounty for the farmers; shipbuilders have a drawback but farmers have none, they are harshly and hardly dealt with in every way. It may be said that the duties have been increased on cattle, horses, sheep, coarse wool, oats and potatoes; but all these articles we export and do not import, as a rule, and therefore the duty can be of no service, it is entirely delusive. I am surprised that it should be contended that a duty put on articles which we do not import but export largely, should be of any benefit to the producer. I know it is said that it is for the purpose of giving to the home market which will be opened from the establishment of manufactures in the country, and that this is their compensation for the duties they have to pay upon manufactured articles. This tariff has not increased the home markets in New Brunswick. We export now more than we did before it came into operation. I had hoped for an increase of this home market, but it has diminished. St. John, which is our principal market, has decreased for several seasons. The fine hant is somewhat, but a portion of the wholesale trade has left the city through various causes. The boot and shoe manufacture has to a certain extent removed to Montreal. We do not manufacture as much now in St. John or New Brunswick as before the tariff went into operation; we also import clothing from Montreal. The decrease of our wholesale trade has not increased the population here. We buy largely from Ontario and Quebec, but do not barter our products in exchange. We have to sell our farm produce and lumber in Europe and the United States for coin with which to pay for the goods of the western Provinces. The tariff has effectually crippled our trade with the United States, or prevented a mutual exchange of goods, and therefore has reduced our exports to that country than which, for some of them, we have no other market. I know the purpose of the Government is to prevent a foreign trade or our getting a market in the United States. What, then, are we to do with our surplus? We have to buy our flour, as a rule, and other products in Quebec and Ontario; but we have nothing to exchange for them except our gold. I maintain, therefore, that this tariff is injurious to our farmers, and in their interests I object to this tax on salt. The gentleman for North Huron is anxious that this new impost should be placed on this trade in the interest of his constituents. That is very natural. But I think he was not generous when he said in his own pamphlet that if we did not choose to buy Goderich salt we might take a rolling-pin and crush our own salt. I think that was hardly a kindly remark, or gallant to the daughters of our farmers. That is not the spirit that should animate the people of one Province as regards another, and it is not in the interest of the Dominion that such sentiments should go abroad. I would not advise him to visit our Province and repeat that remark, for he might find such an application of the rolling-pin as might make his head considerably flatter than at present. The Government might spare us this imposition on salt used in the Maritime Provinces. The duty of 14 cents per cwt. cannot bring down the Goderich salt to the Maritime Provinces. We can import foreign salt as cheaply as they can manufacture it at Goderich. The cost of freight on the salt from Liverpool to the Maritime ports is almost nominal, the vessels that come out to these ports for lumber often bring out salt for ballast, for which they get little or no freight; and the price of salt at the Maritime ports is as cheap as in Goderich. In most cases, the freight, at its cheapest, to bring salt from Goderich into the Maritime Provinces, is 25 cents per 100 lbs. The duty is an imposition, pure and simple, on the farmer.

A great scandal was caused in Cornwall a few months ago by the elopement of a young lady, the daughter of a gentleman well known in the country, with her father's groom. They fled to South Africa, and last week letters were announcing that the damsel, having lost her illusions as completely as Aurora Floyd, is on her way home, having left her companion in an hotel at Natal, where he has been engaged as waiter. A story often told in Somersetshire is worthy of being bracketed with the above. Four clergymen assembled in the church of a departed Vicar, to act as pall-bearers at his funeral. When the service was about to commence, it was discovered that the grave was too small, and as a considerable delay was inevitable, the mourners adjourned to the vicarage-house, while the reverend pall-bearers remained with the coffin, which had been set down in the chancel. When the sexton presently arrived to announce that all was ready, he found them absorbed in a rubber of whist, the coffin being used as a card-table.

**GIBSON LEATHER CO.**  
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Gibson Leather Company will be held at the Tannery, in Gibson, on  
**Tuesday, the 6th day of June,**  
at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of  
ELECTING A BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
and transacting such other business as may be incident to or appear necessary for the management of the affairs of the Corporation. P. A. LOGAN,  
Secretary-Treasurer.  
Opposite new Post Office,  
Gibson, May 11.

**A. L. BELVEA,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c.  
Agent for the Agricultural Insurance Company, of Waterbury, N. Y.  
Accounts collected. Loans negotiated.  
OFFICE—COR. QUEEN & CARLETON STREETS,  
Opposite new Post Office,  
FREDERICTON, N. B.  
May 11—3 mos

**CLARKE, KERR & THORNE,**  
ST. JOHN, N. B.  
We have added to our stock during April:  
**354 Packages Hardware, &c.**  
**227 Bundles Hardware, &c.**  
And offer to Wholesale Buyers a most complete assortment of  
English, American, Foreign and Domestic  
**HARDWARE, CUTLERY,  
FANCY GOODS, Etc.**

Méchantis visiting St. John are cordially invited to inspect our  
**'SAMPLE ROOM.'**  
We are prepared to give satisfaction to all who patronize us.

**Clarke, Kerr & Thorne,**  
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,  
ST. JOHN, N. B.  
St. John, May 4—1882

**Seeds and Fertilizers.**  
The Subscriber has on hand, which he offers for sale at the lowest cash prices:

**40 CASES  
Rubber Boots  
and Shoes**  
lately received at  
**LOTTIMER'S  
Fashionable Shoe Store.**  
In Ladies' Gents' Misses' Boys' and Children's sizes.  
Fredericton, March 30, 1882.

**New Brunswick  
RAILWAY COMPANY.**  
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.  
COMMENCING TUESDAY, January 28, 1882,  
and intermediate stations will run as follows:  
LEAVE GIBSON, 7.45 a. m.,  
for Woodstock, Grand Falls, Edmundston, Presque Isle and intermediate stations.  
LEAVE WOODSTOCK, 11.00 a. m.,  
for Grand Falls, Edmundston, Presque Isle and intermediate stations.  
LEAVE WOODSTOCK, 1.10 p. m.,  
for Gibson, Woodstock and intermediate stations.  
LEAVE EDMUNSTON, 10.30 a. m.,  
for Grand Falls, Presque Isle, Woodstock, Gibson and intermediate stations.

Passengers for St. Leonard and Edmundston arrive at Grand Falls 5.00 p. m., where they will remain until 6.30 p. m., next day, at which time train leaves for these points.  
Passengers for Bangor, Portland, Boston and Grand Falls for points south of Aroostook, will be taken, free of charge, to Fort Fairfield, where good hotel accommodations can be procured. Train leaves Fort Fairfield at 8.45 a. m.  
Passengers for Bangor, Portland, Boston and Grand Falls, connect at Woodstock with the N. B. & C. Railway train, which leaves Woodstock at 2 p. m., making connection at Vanovershure with night train for the West.  
Passengers from the West by night train can also make connection with the 11.00 a. m. train from Woodstock to Presque Isle, Grand Falls, etc.  
Freight Trains daily between all stations.  
ALFRED SERLEY,  
Asst. Superintendent.  
Gibson, Jan. 4, 1882.

**Farm for Sale.**  
THE subscriber offers for sale his valuable Farm, situated in the Cross Creek Settlement, Parish of St. John, containing about 100 acres, and all in good order. The buildings, fences, etc., are all in good order. The Farm is well watered and under good cultivation.  
One-quarter cash; balance in easy payments to suit purchasers.  
For further particulars apply to DANIEL LEVY, Fredericton, or JOHN O'LEARY, Stanley, April 19—2 mos

**HO! HO!**  
A LARGE Hoe of Children's Cabs and Peran Valves just received and can be seen at  
**A. LEMONT'S VARIETY STORE.**

WHEN YOU WANT TO BUY  
**Boots and Shoes**  
in Fredericton, don't forget that  
**A. LOTTIMER**  
Has Removed  
HIS CELEBRATED  
**SHOE STORE**  
to the Store in  
Machon's Brick Building,  
Next door below Dever Bros.  
Dry Goods Establishment,  
And just 5 Doors above his Old Stand,  
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING,  
QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON  
From May 4, 1882.

**ALABASTINE,**  
A Natural Material for finishing Walls, Ceilings, ROUGH PLASTER, NEW SMOOTH SAND FINISH, A SOILED HARD FINISH, PAINTS, PUTTY, BRICK, ROUGH BOARDS, CANVAS, Etc., Etc.  
Superior to Kalamine.  
READY FOR USE BY ADDING HOT WATER.  
CAN BE MIXED BY ANY ONE.  
ANY HOUSEWORK CAN BE DONE WITHOUT THE AID OF SKILLED LABOR.  
Alabastine is a valuable Discovery.  
It constitutes a permanent finish for Walls, ceilings, and all other work, and will not crack, or be destroyed by age; in this respect it is unlike all other preparations of a similar character. Also, it is a disinfectant, and renders apartments healthful. Cracks in the Walls can be filled by mixing the Alabastine with which cannot be done with Kalamine.  
Five pounds of ALABASTINE will cover 50 square yards, or 400 square feet, TWO COATS.

Have just received direct from New York sixteen cases of the above, comprising THIRTEEN Different Shades.  
For Sale Wholesale and Retail by  
JAMES S. NEILL,  
From April 5

**GIBSON LEATHER CO.,**  
Manufacturers of all descriptions of  
Patent & Enamelled Leathers  
FOR SHOE & CARRIAGE PURPOSES.  
—ALSO—  
WAXED SPLITS  
HARNESS AND UPHOLSTERING LEATHER.  
GIBSON, N. B., (Opposite Fredericton.)  
**GREGORY & BLAIR,**  
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS  
AT-LAW.  
NOTARIES PUBLIC,  
FREDERICTON.

**ORGAN. ORGANS.**  
Just received direct from the Manufactory  
**TWO SUPERIOR CABINET ORGANS**  
WILCOX & WHITE, MAKERS.  
Which will be sold cheap for cash or approved paper.

**COAL. COAL.**  
Landing per Rail this week another car of  
**SUPERIOR SOF COAL,**  
For sale cheap from cars or shed.  
12-17-81 JOHN RICHARDS & SON.

**For Sale.**  
Hawthorn Hill, with 117 Acres of Land.  
THE House is one mile from the Market Square, in Fredericton. It contains twelve rooms, besides Pantries, Store Rooms, two Kitchens, Wash House, and two rooms for domestics. There is good stabling for horses, cows, etc. Both house and stable are supplied with water led by pipes from an unflagging spring, 75 feet head. The property will be sold by private sale for a price for before for sale. There are also two Cottages on the property.  
If not sold before the 7th day of June next, it will be that day be offered for sale by public auction, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Market Square, in Fredericton.  
For further information apply to St. John to Dr. Boulford, or at Fredericton to  
GEO. A. PERLEY,  
Land Broker and Auctioneer.  
From April 5—17th 2m

**Carpenters Attention.**  
I HAVE just received a nice lot of Socket Framing, 1 1/2 inch Chisel, from 1 to 12 inches.  
Henry Dutton's Hand Saws;  
E. Broad & Son's Bench Axes;  
Key Hole Saws;  
Ratchet Hammers;  
Chisel Handles;  
Tuy Squares, etc., etc.  
May 12 Z. R. EVERETT.

**HERRING TWINE.**  
JUST received and for sale by  
Z. R. EVERETT,  
March 3, 1882.

**John Richards & Son,**  
General Insurance and Ticket Agents,  
QUEEN ST., FREDERICTON, N. B.  
—INSURANCE—  
Merchandise and all descriptions of Insurable Property at Lowest Rates.  
—ALSO—  
Country Dwellings, Barns, Churches, School-Houses, and Detached City Dwellings, taken at lowest rates for THREE YEARS. None but first-class reliable offices represented.  
—TICKETS—  
As we have the only Railway Ticket office in the city, parties going West will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Tickets to all parts of the United States and Canada.  
—ORGANS—  
Sole Agents for Wilcox & White's celebrated reams, acknowledged to be the cheapest in the market. Warranted for six years.  
—WRAPPING PAPER—  
New Brunswick Paper Company's well-known make of Wrapping Paper always on hand, in all sizes, at mill prices.  
—PAPER BAGS—  
Nelson's Paper Bags—all sizes. Liberal discount on the trade. Country orders promptly attended to.  
Hard and Soft Coal always on hand.  
JOHN RICHARDS & SON,  
Manufacturers' Agents,  
Fredericton, N. B.

**NEW BRUNSWICK  
FOUNDRY.**  
McFARLANE,  
THOMPSON &  
ANDERSON  
are now manufacturing and have for sale at their Foundry,  
KING ST. FREDERICTON  
THEIR CELEBRATED  
First Prize Hay Presses,  
—ALSO—  
COOKING STOVES,  
in all sizes.  
CYLINDER STOVES, with Russia and Common Iron Tops, for wood burning.  
**WROUGHT IRON  
WOOD FURNACES**  
MADE TO ORDER.  
deco

**New Stock.**  
**MESSRS. J. & J. O'BRIEN,**  
Tinsmiths, Gasfitters and Plumbers,  
COR. QUEEN & CARLETON STREETS,  
would respectfully draw the attention of their patrons and the public generally to the new stock they have just put in.

**PRESSED, SEAMED AND JAPANESE  
TINWARE,  
ENAMELLED IRONWARE,**  
And other Articles for Household Furnishing.

In Gasfitting, Plumbing and Steamfitting we show a complete stock of  
GLOBE, ANGLE & CHECK VALVES,  
of all sizes.  
BENDS, T'S, Y'S AND TRAPS,  
To suit Iron and Brass Pipe,  
GAS CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS,  
BRACKETS and GLOBES,  
In the latest Styles and Designs and Best Makes.

**IRON PIPE.**  
A full stock of Gas, Steam & Water Pipe. Also, Galvanized and Plain Sheet Iron, Sheet Zinc, Lead & Copper.  
Special attention is given to orders for Tin Roofing, and all work in the above branches is undertaken with special care. A feature is made of putting Steam, Gas and Water Fitting in dwellings, and Furnaces as well, in a thorough and workmanlike manner.  
Well Drilling is promptly attended to, and Pumps fitted up and repaired.  
J. & J. O'BRIEN,  
Fredericton, May 17—J

**Paints, Oils, &c.**  
Just received and in Stock:  
1 case Broadman's White Lead;  
1 case Glasgow White Lead;  
1 case London No 1 White Lead;  
1 case Colored Paints;  
1 case Iron Oxide Paint for Roads;  
1 case Metallic Colored Paints;  
1 case Whiting;  
1 case Paris White;  
1 case Black;  
Ready Mixed Colors in 1 lb. Tins. For sale Wholesale and Retail.  
JAMES S. NEILL,  
May 19.

**JUST OPENED  
AT  
S. F. SHUTE'S,**  
2 cases containing the following:  
**GERMAN WORK AND LUNCH BASKETS,  
Japanese Bamboo Baskets,  
PHILADELPHIA RAZORS,  
Scissors, Pocket Knives,  
Nickle Paper Weights,  
Ash Pans, Nut Picks  
Fruit Knives, Clear Lighters and Ventilated Armbars.  
A Nice Lot of  
**WALKING STICKS.**  
Long Handled JAPANESE FANS for Covering.  
Also, a splendid line of  
**BRIAR PIPES.**  
REMEMBER THE PLACE:  
**S. F. SHUTE'S,**  
Sharkey's Block, Queen Street,  
Fredericton, March 25.**

**CARPETS,  
CARPETS!**  
ENGLISH  
**BRUSSELS**  
and  
Tapestry  
**CARPETS**  
The largest and best Stock  
in the City to choose  
from,  
**ALL SELECT PATTERNS  
VERY HANDSOME.**  
**DEVER BROS**  
Fredericton, May 12

**DIPHThERIA!**  
JOHN'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.  
L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

**NEW RICH BLOOD!**  
PARSON'S PURGATIVE PILLS make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take will make their hair like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.  
L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

**Make Hens Lay!**  
An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now travelling in the country, says that most of the Hens and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Curative Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing else will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.  
L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

**GRANITE IRON WARE.**  
JUST received a complete line of Granite Iron Ware in Tea Pots, Coffee Pots, Water Kettles, Pudding Bloats, Fire Plates, etc.  
JAMES S. NEILL,  
may 19

**Garden Tools.**  
IN Stock and for sale low, Garden Tools of all kinds.  
Z. R. EVERETT,  
Fredericton, May 1, 1882.

# POOR DOCUMENT

## LOCAL NEWS.

**THE DRIVERS.**—The news from the lumber drivers is for the most part favorable.

**THE COURT HOUSE.**—Mr. Joshua Limerick has commenced work on the improvements in the County Court House.

**ON DUTY.**—That T. Synot and M. Madean will contest Madawaska with L. Theriault. Mr. Theriault will probably be elected.

**THE LOCAL ELECTIONS.**—Nomination for the local elections has been fixed for the 15th of June and polling will take place on the 22nd.

**ROAD MENDING.**—Ald. McPherson is repairing the road from the Bailey Bridge to the Old Road under contract with the Government.

**THAT OLD FENCE.**—Robt. Sutherland, Jr. has received the contract for the removal of the old fence around the Parliament Building and other offices.

**ALDERMANS' ELECTION.**—Mr. Joseph Vandine was elected without opposition to the aldermanship of Wellington Ward on Saturday, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Geo. F. Atherton.

**THE POLICE COURT.**—In the City Police Court Thursday, before Police Magistrate Marsh, David Gillespie, charged with violation of the Canada Temperance Act, was fined \$50 or thirty days' jail.

**FISH MARKET.**—Messrs. Young & Noble, of St. John, the well known fish dealers, have leased the front portion of the Phoenix Square market for a fish market, which they will open for business immediately.

**BOAT LANDING.**—The work of building the new steamboat landing at Oromocto, St. Mary's County, was sold Thursday to Mr. Charles E. Smith by Thomas A. Beckwith, Auctioneer, at Oromocto. The price was \$748.

**SEMI-CENTENNIAL.**—The Semi-Centennial of the organization of the Free Christian Baptist denomination is to be held in October. The celebration will be held at Victoria Corner, Carleton County, where the first conference was organized, in 1832.

**AUCTION ROOM.**—Messrs. Lemont & Son, who recently took out an Auctioneer's license, are opening a new auction room in Coy's block, one door above their present premises. They will have a sale of choice chromos and oil paintings next week.

**THE COURT HOUSE IMPROVEMENTS.**—The committee of the County Council has awarded the contract for the erection of the record and other offices in the basement of the County Court House, to Mr. Joshua Limerick, who will commence operations right away.

**REV. DR. DOUGLAS.** of the Methodist Church of Canada, at present residing at Toronto, will preach the dedication sermon at the Canterbury Church, St. John, and will attend the conference of the Methodist church to be held in this city next month and will preach here.

**ELECTION OF DELEGATES.**—The following have been elected to represent Douglas and Bright in the Diocesan Church Society and Synod—Delegates—Synod, Tyler, Bert and Joseph Noble, delegates to Diocesan Church Society, John McKee and Henry Burt.

**CHECKING ACCOUNTS.**—While engaged in practice on the Officers' Square Thursday afternoon, Mr. E. H. Allen had the forefinger of his right hand split and crushed by a cricket ball. Mr. J. W. McCready was struck a severe blow over the right eye, inflicting quite a cut.

**SALE OF WHEAT.**—Councillor Currie, of Stanley, who was in the city 16th inst, took home with him fifty bushels of "White Russian" wheat, purchased by the Stanley Agricultural Society from Mr. J. E. Fairweather, of Hampton. The price paid was \$2 per bushel in St. John.

**CARIBOO HEAD.**—A remarkably fine cariboo head is on exhibition in Messrs. McMurray & Burkhardt's shop window. It was presented to Mr. Harry Beck with by Mr. Henry Braithwaite who shot the animal and had the head and horns preserved and mounted by Pilkington the taxidermist, St. John.

**BUILDING NOTE.**—Mr. Albert Sanderson, of Fredericton, has taken the contract for the erection of Dr. McAllister's home on Queen street. In a former issue we reported that J. A. McAdams had taken the contract. Dr. McAllister had accepted McAdams' tender, but he (McAdams) would not stand by his tender.

**JAMES AND BERTING.**—A Douglasfield correspondent says Mr. John McDonald and his son, whose capture of two bear cubs we recently described, have named the little fellows James and Berting, and are teaching them to dance the double shuffle. One is male and the other female, and it is said the owners will establish a bear-keeping establishment.

**THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.**—Mr. Wallace Broad of the Dominion Geological Survey, arrived in the city last week and put up at the Queen. Mr. Broad has been three or four years on the survey in New Brunswick, and has gone over the greater part of the County of York. The remaining or southeastern portion will now receive Mr. R. H. attention.

**REWARDING A BRAVE ACT.**—The Hon. Robert Young has received from the Dominion Government a handsome stem-winding silver watch, for Joseph LeBoutillier, who gallantly saved the lives of three men in Bay Chaleur last autumn. The watch bears the following inscription—"Presented by the Government of Canada to Mr. Joseph LeBoutillier in recognition of his humane and gallant exertions in the rescue of Louis Collin, Leon and F. LeBail on the 5th October, 1881, while fishing off Miscou, N. B." The watch is a very handsome one of English make and bears Mr. LeBoutillier's monogram on the outside of the case, the above inscription being on the interior.

**PRESENTATION.**—On Saturday evening Mr. Robert Donaldson, engine driver on the Fredericton Branch Railway, was presented by Sheriff Temple, the president, on behalf of the Company, with a handsome silver watch, of Waltham manufacture, in recognition of his services in repairing the locomotive "Fredericton," which was badly damaged when the engine house was destroyed by fire last winter.

**FIRE AT MARYVILLE.**—A fire occurred at Maryville Thursday morning, which occasioned serious loss. Mr. Thomas Cosman's one story house and a new barn caught fire from some piles of rubbish which were burning near, and before any help arrived the flames had gained such headway that both were totally destroyed with their contents. There was no insurance and nothing was saved. Mr. Cosman is a heavy loser.

**THE COUNCIL AND WATER WORKS.**—The City Council met Thursday in committee of the whole to consider the correspondence of the Water Committee in regard to the selection of an engineer to make the necessary preliminary surveys for the introduction of water into the city. The matter was fully discussed, and Mr. Craft of the firm of Craft & Forbes, Boston, was appointed. Mr. Craft is most highly spoken of as a professional man.

**A CURIOUS CASE.**—In the Police Court Thursday, Wm. H. Long charged Henry Dunlop with using abusive language to him. It appeared from the evidence that a board fence some twenty or twenty-five feet high intervened between the parties at the time of the alleged abuse, and in view of this the Magistrate could not see how any possible breach of the peace which the abuse might have caused could have been committed; so he dismissed the case.

**BRAVE CONDUCT.**—While coming down Queen street Friday evening, a horse with carriage attached ran away. Two young ladies who were in the conveyance had a miraculous escape from what might have been a serious accident, through the timely aid and heroic conduct of Mr. Charles Nevin, of St. John, who caught the horse and after being dragged some distance stopped the runaway. No harm came to Mr. Nevin with the exception of a sprained wrist and dusty garments.

**WHAT PHARMACEUTS LAUGH AT.**—Under this head a late issue of the *Oil and Drug News*, a trade journal, has the following clipped from the *Western Commercial Traveller*—

"A fat and sleek young man, A stand-up collar young man, A silvery pill, Parely rum and squills; A wholesale druggist young man."

One of our readers thinks that some of the city druggists and their friends might find some amusement in its applicability locally.

**LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE MEETING.**—The Liberal Conservatives of St. Mary's County held a meeting at Oromocto Thursday, Esch. Sheriff White in the chair. A committee was appointed to notify the various parishes to send delegates to a convention of the party to be held at the Court House, Barton, on the 26th inst. The convention is for the purpose of deciding on a candidate for the election to the Dominion Parliament. Three delegates will be sent from each of the parishes, and one from the non-resident voters in the County of York.

**WE MAKE NO CLAIM.**—"Winter lingers in the lap of spring." We said it first—*Fredericton Herald*. So you have, but why place it within quotation marks? Goldsmith's "winter lingers chills the lap of May," but the *Herald* has the copyright of "the lap of spring" and need not attempt to palm it off as a quotation—*Chatham World*. We make no claim to this winter lingers in the lap of spring business either on the score of originality or as a quotation. It is an observation that has been made on several springs, and all we claim is the dubious merit of speaking first.

**APPOINTED AGENTS.**—Messrs. John Richards & Son have been appointed agents for the "Northwick Union Fire Insurance Company" of England. This is the oldest and most reliable of all the English Fire Insurance Companies doing business in this Province. The *Insurance Monitor* states that the "original stock of this company is worth the fabulous premium of 1,700 per cent." The company was established in 1785, and has a capital of five and a half million of dollars. With such a record as this for the company, coupled with the popularity and satisfactory manner in which the gentlemen who have been appointed agents always conduct business, it is safe to predict success.

**The Anniversary at Acadia College.**—Acadia's Anniversary will occur on the first day of June, and promises to be one of the best for many years. The closing exercises of the Collegiate School and Ladies' Seminary will be held on Wednesday morning and afternoon, May 21st, when, in addition to examination of classes, there will be original papers, music, &c., by certain young ladies and gentlemen of the schools. In the evening there will be held in the College Hall the Dr. Cramp Memorial Service, consisting as follows—

Oration on Life of Dr. Cramp by Dr. Sawyer, occupying about three-fourths of an hour. Then there will follow addresses by Rev. Dr. Bill on Dr. Cramp as a Preacher. By T. H. Rand, D. C. L., on Dr. Cramp as a Teacher. By A. Longley, M. P., on Dr. Cramp as a Temperance Advocate. By Hon. Dr. Parker, on Dr. Cramp as a Governor of Acadia College. By Professor Schurman, on Dr. Cramp as a Literateur.

There will be interspersed with choice music by the choir. Thursday will be the great day, no doubt, for the College Anniversary.

The procession of Governors, Professors, Graduates and students will be larger this year than ever.

The close of the yearly course of instruction in the Theological department of Acadia College will be attended with appropriate exercises, to take place (D. V.) in the large College Hall, on Tuesday the 29th May, commencing at 8 o'clock, p. m.—*Christian Messenger*.

## A curious case.

**GRATEFUL THANKS AFTER MANY YEARS.**

One James McDowell, who seems to be rather a character in his way, and who may be remembered by some citizens of Fredericton, struck this city on Tuesday evening last, and shortly after sought out a *HERALD* reporter, "This was me," said McDowell. A Herald representative met McDowell on the sidewalk of Regent street, near the Waverly, and after being introduced by Mr. Grives, had quite a chat with him in the hotel office. McDowell at first stated that he wanted an advertisement put in the paper, and it was only after considerable conversation had taken place that the reporter ascertained exactly what he wanted done. First of all he produced an \$10 gift picture frame containing a representation of a badly deformed man, with his limbs bent up from the hips, so that his knees almost touched his feet. "This was me," said McDowell. A glance at the two faces, the real and the unreal, showed a likeness, but the reality present was much more fleshy, rubicund and comfortable looking; and the proprietor of it moved with considerable ease on crutches. There was also a picture of the Queen in the upper right hand corner, and on the left one of a public building. "This was me seventeen years ago," continued McDowell. "I was then a resident in Fredericton and had been for some time. I was well-known here, and a general favorite, although, perhaps, I shouldn't say that, but the people here were very kind to me. People here may not remember me as James McDowell, but I was better and familiarly known then as 'Jimmy.' Just call me 'Jimmy,' and any one who knew me then will call me to mind now. I should like to see you in this picture (he held it up for inspection again) with wooden blocks held in my hands to lift me off the ground; and he used to carry me. I knew Mr. Wm. Grives well; I have seen young Mr. Grives here, but he does not remember me distinctly; I can remember him when a little boy. The people here were very kind to me when I was invalided here. Since the time I speak of I have been to Liverpool, England, where I had an operation performed which straightened my limbs out, so that I am now enabled to walk with some celerity with the help of crutches, and I think if I could get back again I could get on my feet as well as any one here."

At this juncture, while speaking of the operation which the surgeons performed, "Jimmy" spoke of it in a most cheerful and off-hand manner, just as if it was an everyday occurrence. "They cut me here," he said, indicating the place with a rapid dash of his dexter fore-finger; "then here and then again, and after breaking the joints here there straightened out my limbs." The reporter at this time was in a peculiar state of mind, and he was driving at what he was wanted done—and before he could get in a question edge-ways "Jimmy" resumed his narrative, after his free and easy anatomical description—

"I have a lot of certificates here, one from the Governor of Nova Scotia, Mr. Archibald, and several others, with regard to my character. If it is too much trouble hand me that black satchel you see sitting over there on the shelf. That's it; many thanks."

From the depths of the satchel "Jimmy" produced a large-sized pocket-book, from which he unfolded several letters. Then he wrote that "the reporter who was wanted" that black satchel you see sitting over there on the shelf. That's it; many thanks."

"When I was invalided here the people were very kind to me. Being once again in Fredericton and in good health and spirits I feel that I ought to say something to the people of Fredericton for the many kindnesses they have done for me. I was among them, kindnesses which I can never fully repay or ever forget. To them I would now tender my most hearty and sincere thanks for kindnesses extended to me during my affliction. I want you to put in something like this. I can never forget the kindnesses of the people of Fredericton. They never did anything for me in St. John; you might just mention that for a certain reason I have."

The reporter suggested that as he was tendering an expression of good feeling to one city it would be just as well not to mar it by any such reference. "Jimmy" thought so too. Among other things "Jimmy" said he was peddling knock-nocks around the streets, and that he would like to go to England to have something more done to straighten him as he was in good health and very much stronger than he had been for some time past. "Jimmy" might have been observed on the streets yesterday industriously pegging around from shop to shop with a satchel, endeavoring to work off some of his wares.

**The Tory Nominations in Quebec.**

To the Editor of the *Herald*: Sir—The Tory party in Quebec met at the Court House yesterday, and selected S. I. Peters, Esq., as their candidate to oppose Mr. King at the coming Dominion election. Mr. Peters has run several elections and is well-known in fact to the Tory party, when they take as their champion a *renegade* Liberal who has been so often defeated. They selected T. H. Pearson and Reed Slipp, Esq., as the candidates for the local. Mr. Slipp is a brother of the redoubtable George Slipp, who ran for the local House at the last general election, for the purpose of defeating Mr. Peters, as they both live in the one parish. Further comment is unnecessary. The Liberals are jubilant over the selection made, and will have little trouble to elect Mr. King for the Dominion and Messrs. Palmer and Hetherington for the local.

Yours, etc., GAGETOWN, May 19.

In Paris gardens the rhubarb or pie plant is raised for ornament, its green leaves and red leaves growing with the pinnies.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

**St. John.**

**Fires and Casualty.** (Special to THE HERALD.)

SAINT JOHN, May 18. The Loyalist day was celebrated in grand style to-night. Salvoes of artillery were fired on the barracks green, the bands were parading the streets, and there was an immense gathering of the ancients and honorables at the Institute.

A house on St. James street, Carleton, belonging to McCaffery & Tate, was burned this afternoon. A lad named Bernard Ring was knocked down by the horse cart. His arm was broken and he sustained other injuries also.

There was a slight fire in a house on South-west street, Portland.

**Steamer Burned.** (Special to THE HERALD.)

RIVIERE DU LOUP, May 18. The tow boat steamer "Progress" was burned ten miles below here. The "Progress" left Quebec in search of the "Peruvian," reported in the ice off Newfoundland. The fire caught in the lamp house, and the vessel burned to the water's edge. Three men were burned to death. The remainder of the crew were saved by a boat from the steamer "Resolute." The "Progress" was worth \$80,000, and the cargo \$20,000; insured for \$50,000.

**Destructive Fire.** (Special to THE HERALD.)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 18. Stewartsville, Mo., twenty miles east of St. Joseph, is in ashes. The ty-seven houses, including every business house, are burned. The principal losers are James Crisman, general merchandise and dry goods, \$10,000; Ed. G. Sheldon, general merchandise, \$30,000; William Styal, \$8,000; White & Son, hardware and groceries, \$10,000; and A. J. Cuthbertson, \$10,000. Total loss \$50,000.

**Lynching Murderer.** (Special to THE HERALD.)

RAYON ROUGE, May 18. A mob took James E. Jenkins, the murderer of his brother-in-law, from jail in St. Louis, Mo., and hanged him to a tree. The Governor has offered \$2,000 reward for the apprehension of the lynchers.

**Saint John.** (Special to THE HERALD.)

ST. JOHN, May 19. Mr. Anglin returned from Ottawa this morning. The latest rumor is that the Dominion elections are to be on the 20th of June, and that the local nominations are to take place the day following.

The jury in the case of Waring Fish, charged with assisting Doherty and Daley to escape, disagreed. The prisoner conducted his own case with great ability.

**A Beef Famine.** (Special to THE HERALD.)

CHICAGO, May 19. Despatches from Wisconsin report that there is a great scarcity of cattle in that vicinity, and fears are entertained of a beef famine. The heavy sales of the Western stock raisers is the cause. There is also a scarcity of corn.

**A Big Bail.** (Special to THE HERALD.)

BUFFALO, May 19. A Porter Lee, the president of the defunct First National Bank, was arrested to-day on the complaint of Receiver Smith in a suit to recover, \$300,000 belonging to the depositors of the bank. Bail was fixed at \$100,000, in default of which Lee went to jail.

**Escaped in Disguise.** (Special to THE HERALD.)

DUNDAS, May 19. The report is general throughout the city that the murderers have escaped in the garb of priests to America.

**Fearful of Arrest.** (Special to THE HERALD.)

LONDON, May 19. The fear of being arrested for the murders of Lord Cavendish and Sir Burke is general in Ireland that the peasantry by thousands when travelling outside of their own districts or emigrating to America, apply to the police for passports.

**Port of Fredericton.**

PER ST., J. & M. AND F. RAILWAYS. From United States—49 lb chests tea. A F Randolph; 3 cases, J. S. Neil.

**EXPORTS.** Per schr Emma G, 82, for Portland, by D F George, 2,400 railway ties. Per schr Ocean Breeze, 110, for Vineyard Haven, by D F George, 60,000 sp ft spruce boards and planks, 300,000 sp ft spruce boards and planks, 300,000 sp ft spruce deal and plank. Per schr Anna Currier, 104, for New York, by D F George, 125,000 sp ft spruce deal and plank. Per schr G G King, 64, for Portland, Me, by D F George, 2,500 railway ties. Per schr Uranus, 98, for Portland; by D F George, 2,500 railway ties. Per schr Mower, 123, for Wilmington, Del, by L W Sherman, 200 tons railway iron. Per schr Lampido, 70, for Salem; by D F George, 115 cords hemlock bark.

**PERSONAL.**—Judge Stevens was in the city on Saturday. He spent yesterday at Marysville. His Honor leaves about the middle of June for Scotland on a holiday trip. He has been a long time in harness and deserves a rest. Judge Steadman will take the up-river Courts in his stead.

A O Beckwith, Esq., C. E., of the Department of Public Works, left for Madawaska Monday, with Levie Theriault, M. P. P., for the purpose of making the surveys for some projected bridges in that County.

FREDERICTON, DECEMBER 4, 1881

## Fall & Winter IMPORTATIONS.

**NEW GOODS.**

FRESH STOCK. LOW PRICES.

THOS. W. SMITH & SON

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

IN OUR Clothing Department

A LARGE LINE OF CHINCHILLA BEAVERS, IN BLUE, BROWN AND BLACK.

PLAIN BEAVERS, IN Black, Blue and Brown.

**PRIME WEST OF ENGLAND PILOT CLOTHS,** ALL SHADES.

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

IN SUITINGS: English Suitings, Scotch Suitings, Irish Suitings, French Suitings, German Suitings, Canadian Suitings and Domestic Suitings.

**Men's "Furnishings,"** Underclothing, &c., &c.

N. B.—Men and Boys' Clothing made to order, under supervision of a First Class Artisan.

**T. G. O'CONNOR,** Next below Barker House, Queen Street, FREDERICTON, N. B.

Lowest Prices in the Dominion. 127-81

## A NOVELTY.

**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, Lavette Vases, Crystal Flower Stands, Card Holders, Powder Boxes, Ladies' Toilet Sets, Flower Tubes, Sappes, Cream and Spanish Chives and Forks, Individual Cups and Saucers, Tobacco Sets, Tea- & Coffee Sets, Fruit Baskets, Fancy Plates, Flags, Flowers, etc., etc.

**Fancy Goods in Great Variety.** THEOBALD OF Useful and Ornamental Art.

**Dolls, Dolls, Dolls, Dressed and Undressed.** A large display of KERSENE LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, LANTERNS of all kinds. ALL KINDS OF WHITE STONWARE AND CHINA TABLEWARE, GLASSWARE. For table use, in great abundance. Two large showrooms, 99 feet long, filled with

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

**MATTRESSES AND LOOKING GLASSES.** Tinware, Painted Toilet Sets, Bird Cages, and Sewing Machines, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Sets of Cutlery and Plateware, Boys' and Girls' Toys, Boys' Trunks, Men's and Women's Meccano and Snowshoes.

A number of MINK MUFFS, TIPPETS and BOAS—Very low prices. 5 NEW CABINET ORGANS, 2 NEW PIANOS.

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 1-4-81

**"QUEEN HOTEL,"** Queen Street, Fredericton, N.B. NEWLY REBUILT AND REFURNISHED THROUGHOUT. LIMITED NUMBER OF PERMANENT BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED. Terms moderate. J. A. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

**WAVERLY HOUSE,** REGENT STREET, - - - FREDERICTON. JOHN B. GRIEVES, Proprietor. Permanent and Transient Boarders accommodated on reasonable terms.

## T. G. O'Connor,

IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

Lately arrived, a magnificent assortment of English, Scotch & Canadian CLOTHS,

BEAVERS, NAPES, DIAGONALS, SERGES, OVERCOATINGS, WORSTED SUITINGS, CHEVIOTS, &c., &c.

Suitable for the present season. A Splendid Stock of

MEN'S & BOYS' "READY-MADE" CLOTHING, WINTER SUITS, OVERCOATS, ULSTERS, REEFERS

Men's "Furnishings," Underclothing, &c., &c.

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# POOR DOCUMENT

## POETRY.

**The Message of the Rose.**  
She gave me a rose at the ball to-night,  
And I'm a fool I suppose,  
For my heart beat high with a vague delight,  
Had she given me more than the rose?  
I thought that she had, for a little while,  
Till I saw her dressed in dancers,  
Give another rose with the same sweet smile  
To another man in the dancers.  
Well, roses are plenty, and men are not rare;  
It is really rather sad to see  
To graze become my lady fair  
To other men kind and gracious.  
Yet who can govern his wayward dreams?  
And my dreams, so precious and bright,  
Now faded, broken, and worthless seem,  
As if faded, with her rose to-night.

## SELECT STORY.

### A Bag of Gold.

"Are you engaged, coachman?"  
I had stopped at that moment to water  
my horses and quench my own thirst in  
a saloon near by. I had scarcely reached  
my horses' heads when I heard the above  
question, and saw, as I turned around, a  
young lady standing by the side of my  
cab.  
Without delay I answered, and opening  
the carriage door, I helped the lady  
in. Her face had a certain hesitating,  
timid expression, which made me judge  
that my fare was not an independent  
lady, but a housekeeper or governess.  
She wore a black silk dress and a  
woolen shawl. Her hands and feet were  
small, but it did not escape me that her  
gloves were very much worn.  
I asked her where she wished to be  
carried. She named a locality not of the  
best fame, and with a trembling voice,  
as if ashamed of it, I climbed on the  
box and whipped up. Although it was  
nothing to me where my fare wished to  
go, I felt a sort of curiosity as to who and  
what this lady might be.  
I had observed that she seemed to  
have a pretty face, although the veil that  
she wore over it did not let me see her  
plainly. During the trip I was driven by  
my curiosity to peep through the carriage  
window behind me, and saw that she had  
put up her veil. She looked frightfully  
pale and thin. Her skin was like wax,  
and one did not need to be a doctor to  
know that she was consumptive.  
She held in her hands something on  
which her eyes were fixed, and there  
came over her face an expression of  
thankfulness and satisfaction. What the  
object was I could not tell exactly. I  
saw that it was light colored, and had  
no decided shape. I had only two seconds  
of time for observation. I had to see to  
my horses in the crowded street.  
I gave them a lash with the whip, and  
at a quick trot we soon arrived at the  
part of the city indicated. As soon as I  
found the number which the lady had  
given me I stopped, got off the box and  
opened the door to help her out. She  
appeared to be in great agitation, as if an  
unpleasant interview was before her.  
I received from her over the price of the  
fare, which she evidently knew, a little  
drink money, thanked her, and she  
turned away, while I turned my carriage  
toward a neighboring saloon to invest the  
drink money immediately in a glass of  
beer.  
But before I went I straightened the  
carriage cushions and saw that all was  
right inside. As soon as I opened the  
door again I saw some object lying on  
the seat. It was a small linen sack—without  
doubt what the lady held in her lap. I  
lifted it and its weight astonished me.  
With much curiosity I looked at it again  
and again, and then tried to open it. It  
was easily done, for the bag was fastened  
only by a piece of string.  
One can imagine my surprise when I  
found that it was filled with gold pieces!  
I dared not look at them further in this  
place as a policeman might possibly  
notice, and ask how I came by the gold.  
Meanwhile I tied the sack again, and put  
it in the wide pocket of my coat. Instead  
of indulging myself in a glass of beer, I  
drove to the nearest hack-stand and took  
my place in the rear of the line of car-  
riages, so that I could be sure of not  
being wanted for the next half hour.  
I got into my carriage, as hackmen  
often do when they want a little rest,  
and I examined for the second time my  
new-found treasure. I shook the con-  
tents of the bag on the seat, and sat with  
dazzled eyes before quite a pile of gold.  
After delighting my eyes with it for a  
while, I counted the money, partly \$20,  
partly \$10, pieces, singly again in the  
sack, and found that it amounted to  
exactly the sum of \$1,500.  
I could not think otherwise than that  
this money belonged to the pale young  
lady whom I had last carried. How she  
came by it, and what she was going to do  
with it, was another thing. I had found  
it, and it was a great temptation to me  
to keep it. What could I not undertake  
with such a capital? I could buy myself  
a carriage and horse, and instead of being  
a miserable hired coachman, would my  
self own carriage, or establish a livery  
stable, which would make me independ-  
ent.  
The pictures of the future which I  
pictured in this way were alluring enough,  
but along with it was the consideration  
that I should be a thief if I retained the  
money. My selfishness had a severe  
struggle with my conscience.  
While I now looked more closely at  
the bag, I found written in ink upon it  
the following words: "Miss Elizabeth Berkeley, No.

4 Madison Place." This address, which  
I had never seen before, I read with as-  
tonishment, for there now remained to me, an honorable man,  
one way. I meditated over it a time,  
but could come to no conclusion. "With  
you on my side," said one voice of my soul,  
"you will earn no bread; with honesty  
you can go, in your old age to the poor  
house."  
At last selfish interest and conscience  
came to a compromise, and I resolved  
to keep the money till the next day.  
Then, I thought, there will be a reward  
offered and no one can blame me for at  
least profiting by that.  
I remained all day in a fever of excite-  
ment and when night came I felt really  
ill. I could not sleep. Next morning I  
was pale and wretched. I went to break-  
fast where hackmen are in the habit of  
drinking their coffee, and eagerly looked  
for the morning paper. Sure enough,  
at the top of the column for the lost  
and found articles, I found this adver-  
tisement:  
Lost—Yesterday in a hack, a bag of  
gold. The finder is earnestly entreated  
to bring the money to No. 75 Grattan  
street, three flights up, where he will re-  
ceive a liberal reward.  
I knew well what this last passage sig-  
nified, for I had already in many cases  
learned that this common expression  
allowed great latitude. A liberal reward  
meant perhaps from \$1 to \$5 and a glass  
of beer. That would be fine amends for  
\$1,500. I laughed in scorn, and my  
chagrin was great. My heart hardened  
toward the person who had inserted this  
notice, and I no longer felt the least  
desire to part with my newly-found  
treasure.  
I went about all day with the sack of  
gold in my pocket, like a madman, which  
made me once or twice nearly run over  
people. My night's rest was disturbed by  
phantoms, and the morning brought no  
relief. I felt miserable, and what was  
worse, even in my waking hours the phan-  
toms did not fade from my eyes.  
To my great surprise the advertisement  
was repeated. I could not explain this  
myself, but began to fear that the police  
were on my track, and that some fine day  
I must walk into prison.  
A week passed, and I had become a  
mere shadow of the strong, healthy man  
I had previously been. I could only re-  
proach myself with not having written  
the bag to its proper owner. I had not  
taken a penny of its contents, but I car-  
ried the bag with me, I felt in my pocket  
from time to time to see if it was safe.  
Strange to think I had during this time  
unusually good luck. My carriage was  
always occupied, and I earned a good  
deal of money. When I reflected on this  
fact, I believed that Providence thereby  
gave me a plain hint. I had always been  
a little religious, and not free from super-  
stition, and this idea came to me. The  
result was that on the tenth day I came  
to the resolution to restore the lost prop-  
erty. The money had become a curse to  
me ever since I stretched my hand out  
toward it. I had no rest by day or night,  
and felt weak and wretched, and visibly  
pined away.  
I had noted the address given in the  
advertisement, and so I drove at noon on  
the tenth day to No. 75 Grattan street.  
It was the place where I had driven the  
young lady. The door stood wide open.  
I called a boy to hold my horse, and went  
up stairs. I asked a girl I met for Miss  
Berkeley, and she thought that such a  
person lived on the attic floor. I went  
up higher, and knocked at the door I  
thought to be the right one. I could not  
but feel that I had been a rascal, and only  
the consciousness that I was at last going  
to do right gave any ease at all to my con-  
science.  
At my knock a weak voice called out,  
"Come in." I opened the door and went  
in.  
For a moment the darkness prevented  
my seeing the interior. The windows  
were dim with dust, smoke and dirt, and  
some broken panes were plastered over.  
A table and two chairs with a miserable  
bed, made up the whole furniture.  
"Step softly, death is here," said a  
trembling voice, in which I only too well  
recognized the young lady whom I had  
brought there ten days before. But how  
she changed in this time. Her cheeks  
were hollow, her face was as pale as  
death, and her eyes had an unnatural  
brightness.  
When I had gained the necessary com-  
mand, I said, with my face turned away,  
for it was impossible for me to look on  
myself as other than a cowardly villain:  
"I bring the bag of gold which—" and  
then muttered something about having  
just seen the notice.  
"It is too late!" she whispered sadly.  
"He for whom that money was destined  
is no longer living. Here he lies. He  
died some hours ago. Yesterday you  
could have saved him—saved us both—  
but now it is late, too late!"  
And she went on murmuring to herself  
"Too late!" as if she had fallen into a  
heartrending stupor.  
Suddenly the door opened slowly  
from the chair where she sat by the death-  
bed, and after walking up and staring at  
me, gave a hollow cry, which thrilled me  
to the marrow of my bones.  
"It is only right that you should know  
what you have to answer for," she said.  
"That is your work. You can be proud  
of it; it has been a complete success."  
She laughed slyly—it was more a

mingling of laughing and crying—and  
looked at me.  
"He was my husband," she went on  
after a time. "We lived apart, why and  
wherefore is nothing to you. For three  
years I heard nothing of him. During  
this time I lived out as governess, and  
earned that money which you hold in  
your hand. May God forgive you for what  
you have done!"  
Here she had a severe fit of coughing,  
and when she took the handkerchief  
from her mouth it was wet with fresh  
blood. The hectic flush on her cheeks  
burned deeper than before, and I could  
plainly see that she had not long to live  
in this world.  
"At last he found me," she continued  
weakly, "and wrote, begging me to come  
to him. I came. He lived in this hole  
in sickness and poverty. Had I not lost  
my gold then, I would have taken him  
away and cared well for him. He died of  
hunger. We have had no food for the  
last three days, and there is no other fate  
for me but to follow him—Oh, you have  
done a manly deed! Look there—your  
work!"  
She drew a cloth from the face of the  
corpse; it looked almost a skeleton, and  
the sorrow of the sight overpowered her.  
She threw herself over it, and sobbed  
violently. This emotion brought on  
another fit of coughing with a frightful  
torrent of blood, during which she ex-  
pired. Her disease had gone too far for  
her to survive the shock of her husband's  
death, and if she could not die in his arms  
she died by his side.  
Terrified I spread the sheet over the  
two dead forms, and hurried to call the  
landlady. I still held the gold in my  
hand. It seemed to burn like fire, and  
I would have hurled it from me if I had  
not a duty to fulfill. The landlady was  
very indifferent about the fate of the un-  
fortunate pair. She merely said that  
nothing different had been expected, but  
she was much pleased when I asked what  
they owed and proceeded to pay her.  
I went to an undertaker and arranged  
with him for a fitting funeral for the  
couple united in death. I could not and  
would not seek for their friends and rela-  
tives to draw suspicion upon myself. It  
was now clear to me why the advertise-  
ment for the loss of the money appeared  
but once. The poor souls had not the  
means to pay for a repetition.  
I followed the coffins to the grave.  
No stone marks it, but I know it will  
and it often follows me in my dreams.  
The very same day I drove to the  
hospital for consumptives, and put the  
rest of the bag of gold in the collection  
box, for I would rather have died of  
hunger than have kept a penny.

## A Montreal Society Sensation.

Montreal, May 15.—A decided sensa-  
tion was created here to-day in society  
circles by Miss Emelie Leste entering an  
action for \$10,000 damages for breach of  
promise of marriage, and seduction  
against a wealthy young manufacturer of  
the city named Alphonse Kerouack.  
The plaintiff is said to be a member of  
one of the oldest and most respectable  
French families in the village of Terre-  
bonne, where she and the defendant  
were intimately acquainted in their  
childhood. She was subsequently highly  
educated, but owing to her father losing  
his fortune in some speculative enter-  
prise she was obliged to accept a situa-  
tion in a judge's family here. The gay  
deceiver met the young lady in Mon-  
treal, paid her great attentions, it is  
alleged, and finally accomplished her  
ruin. He then provided her, as stated  
in the declaration, with luxurious quar-  
ters in the city, and she lived with him  
as his mistress. In December last he is  
charged with abandoning her, leaving  
her penniless, as well as completely  
broken down in health. Mr. Kerouack  
is a society man, belongs to high toned  
clubs in the city, and is engaged to be  
married to-morrow in Quebec, it is said,  
to a leading and very wealthy resident's  
daughter. The notice of action to-day  
will by no means add to the pleasures  
surrounding the nuptial ceremony. The  
defendant alleges that the suit just taken  
on the eve of his new departure in life is  
with the object of blackmail. The law-  
yers of the plaintiff, however, deny the  
accusation.

## THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Weekly Edition of the HERALD will be issued on  
**EVERY THURSDAY,**  
at four o'clock in the afternoon. It will be a quarto, that is, an  
eight page paper, and will be printed upon a sheet 31x46  
inches in size. It will be  
LARGER THAN ANY OTHER SHEET PUBLISHED IN FREDERICTON,  
and the equal in size of any paper published in the Maritime Provinces.  
It will be emphatically  
**THE FAMILY PAPER OF THE PROVINCE**  
Something that every one, rich or poor, wants. It will give all the news of the  
week, both home and foreign, up to the hour of going to press, in  
fresh, readable style. To ensure this the services of com-  
petent correspondents have been secured who  
are to send any late news by telegram.  
NO OTHER WEEKLY PAPER IN THE PROVINCE GIVES TELEGRAPHIC  
NEWS REGULARLY ON THE DAY OF PUBLICATION.  
The HERALD will do this, because its aim is to be  
**THE BEST FAMILY PAPER IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.**  
I believe a first-class family paper will pay, and I am going to try the  
experiment.  
The WEEKLY HERALD will always contain a good story, will tell all about the news  
of the religious world, will give the CHURCH APPOINTMENTS for the next  
Sunday and the ensuing week, and have an

## Agricultural Department,

in which it will endeavor to give its country readers valuable information relating  
to the Farm. In this latter respect it will aim at being  
an agricultural newspaper.  
New Features will be introduced which Experience may show are Desirable.  
REMEMBER THE HERALD is the only paper in Fredericton which has upon its staff  
A CITY EDITOR, WHOSE TIME WILL BE EXCLUSIVELY DEVOTED TO  
LOCAL NEWS.  
IT IS THE ONLY PAPER IN FREDERICTON HAVING A CORPS OF CORRESPONDENTS WHO ARE  
instructed to send in  
LATE NEWS BY TELEGRAPH  
IT IS THE ONLY PAPER IN FREDERICTON ESPOUSING THE LIBERAL  
CAUSE IN POLITICS.  
The WEEKLY HERALD will not be simply a reprint, but will contain much  
matter which will appear in no other paper.  
Terms of Subscription—\$1.00 a Year, Postage Free  
Or delivered free to Subscribers in the City, Gibson and St. Mary's Ferry.  
To Subscribers to the EVENING HERALD, or tri-weekly edition, the weekly  
edition will be sent for FIFTY CENTS.  
All subscriptions before January 1st good until December 1st, 1882.  
CHAS. H. LUGRIN Editor and Proprietor.  
Fredericton December 5 1881.

## European Immigrants

(Special to THE HERALD.)  
NEW YORK, May 22.  
Last week 23,545 European immigrants  
arrived here—the largest number in the history  
of the port.

## On Suspicion.

(Special to THE HERALD.)  
GLASGOW, May 22.  
A man named McCarthy has been arrested  
here on suspicion of being concerned in the  
Phoenix Park murders. He has blood stains  
on his clothes and a partially healed wound  
on the nose.

## Insurrection Ended.

(Special to THE HERALD.)  
CETTING, May 22.  
The Cretians, being completely at the  
mercy of the Montenegrins, the troops have  
surrendered. The insurrection has ended.

## Saw Mill Burned.

(Special to THE HERALD.)  
HOLLIS, Me., May 22.  
Gilman Jewett's saw mill was burned  
early yesterday morning by an incendiary  
fire. The loss is \$4,000. There was no in-  
surance.

## Chinese Must Go.

(Special to THE HERALD.)  
CRITENDEN, N. M., took forcible possession of  
the railroad, on the 16th inst., drove the  
Chinamen from camp, and hanged D.  
Scott, superintendent of construction, to  
a telegraph pole until he promised to hire  
no more Chinamen.

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