

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

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An Easter Psalm.

(New York Evening Telegram.) Sing, sing aloud, hoanna. With joy awake the skies; Wave, wave aloft Christ's banner. Let sweetest anthems rise, For Jesus, King of Glory. Has triumphed o'er the grave; Go, go repeat the story. What has he done for us, Repeat the glad hoanna. Till all the mountains ring; Raise high the shining banner Of Christ, our God, our King. Shout, shout aloud with gladness— Let golden harps resound; With victory Christ is crowned. Dances did He from Heaven Our sinful souls to save; Salvation He has given, Torn terrors from the grave. Repeat the glad hoanna. Triumphant anthems sing, As so high the shining banner Of Christ, our Lord and King.

GOD'S FAMILY.

Sermon by Rev. A. J. Mowatt, PREACHED IN ST. PAUL'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FREDERICTON.

"For whom He did foreknow, He also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of His Son, that He might be the first-born among many brethren."—Rom. viii, 29.

Home! what a word! the sweetest on earth! God wanted to give men something that would be a perpetual reminder to them of Heaven—something that would help them to know what Heaven is, and so He gave them home. A well-regulated Christian home is the best realized idea we can have on earth.

Heaven is the ideal home—home made perfect, home purified from all its earthliness and sin, home glorified. When Jesus would comfort His disciples, when He would console them, when He would tell them of the blessed Heaven-home above, "In my Father's house are many mansions; if it were not so I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself, that where I am, there you may be also."

And all through the Word of God, when Heaven is referred to, there is often something more or less connected with the idea of home coming out into prominence. God is a Father; Jesus is a Son, the first-born, an elder brother. God's people are children, sons, brethren, a family, a household.

Thus, here, in the text, we have brought out one aspect of the blessed Heaven-home, and a most interesting aspect it is, namely that of a family, God's family. Here is the honored First-born; and here are the many brethren; and here is the family likeness, clearly marked in every face and character, all the way down the long row of sons, from the noble first-born at the head down to the little last-born away down at the foot. "For whom He did foreknow, He also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of His Son, that He might be the first-born among many brethren."

First, God is the Father of this family. How dear to all of us, how precious, the name Father! Father is one of the home-words we learned to speak first. We could say Father almost before we could say anything else. And, as we nestled in the strong arms of his love, or crowded in an ecstasy of delight as we rode upon his massive shoulders, he was to us the ideal of all that was grand and good. And when we came to know more and know better, our Christian mothers taught us on our knees, with little hands clasped, to lip reverently, "Our Father which art in Heaven!" and led us slowly to wake up to the sublime idea that there was One up in Heaven who was still greater and better than our father—One who was our mother's Father, our father's Father, and our Father. Sublimest theology this, the all-in-all of religion, the perfection of knowledge, God our Father. Science cannot teach us to say, "Our Father which art in Heaven!" The best that modern science seems to be able to do for us, and the most advanced thought of the present day, is something like this: "I know not whether God is at all, and if He is, I know not what He is, whether a something or a something." Even theology cannot teach us to say, "Our Father which art in Heaven!" Only a simple child-faith, a heart wakened up by the Divine Spirit to the wondrous life that is hid with Christ in God, can say, "Abba, Father!"

But oh! it can be said. I do not say that every child of God can say it to-day, for there is a period, longer or shorter, in every child's history when it cannot even say, Father! But if the spiritual adoption is there, a day will come, must come, when, with a rapture that will thrill every fibre of its being, it will cry, "O my Father! God my Father!"

God is our Father, and in no metaphorical sense either. We can come to Him, and call Him our Father. We can nestle in His great arms of love. We can bury our cares and anxieties in His bosom.

We can tell our troubles into His ear. We can feel that He is our Father as no one is, not even an earthly Father. And what a Father! so gentle, so mighty! so approachable, so all-sufficient! so human, so Divine!

Secondly, The First-born of the family.—"The first-born among many brethren." What joy at the birth of the first-born! What congratulations on the part of friends and neighbors! If there is anything to be heir to—any family titles or honors, any estates or possessions, any wealth or influence, he is the heir. According to the Mosaic code a double portion was his. In a patriarchal state of society he was the chief of the tribe or clan. It was his to keep up the honor of the family; to protect and care for and counsel the younger members; to be next to the father in authority, and in case of absence or death, to take his place.

Now, Jesus is the first-born of God's family—the first-born by pre-eminence and priority. He was before any creature was—eternally was, the only begotten Son of God. Others are sons, but they are only so through adoption. It is through the love and adoration and blood-shedding of the Eternal First-born that they are sons at all. All the honors as sons they have, and are to have, in and through Him, who loved them, and gave Himself for them, that they might be one with Him, His brethren, in the family of God the Father.

What an elder brother! He stoops to take His place side by side with us in our prodigal state in order that He might win us back to the old home. How degraded we are as He finds us—our inheritance alienated, our money all squandered, the family likeness all but obliterated from our souls, the memory of home and our Heavenly Father's love so nearly blotted out, and not one redeeming feature about us. Yet He loves us. He bankrupts Himself to pay our sin-debts. He bears the world's reproach for us. Even the cross with its shame and woe He endures. He dies for us. O men! where will you find a brother like our Elder Brother, the First-born in the family? As the First-born He is the heir—heir to all things, all power, all glory. Yet he shares the inheritance with us. He becomes our joint-heir, and thus by His faithfulness secures us the rich inheritance of God here and glory hereafter.

Now, are we proud to say of some noble-souled, generous-hearted, self-denying man, "He is my elder brother?" And there are brothers who are brothers indeed—true men who sacrifice themselves for the sake of the unthankful younger members of the family; men who are growing old trying to do an elder brother's part in repairing the wrecked fortunes of the home, and are able to do it only by the utter sacrifice of themselves. But there is no Elder Brother like Jesus, none so noble, none so worthy to be called the First-born and Elder Brother, none so true-hearted and self-sacrificing, none so tender and loving and good and brave. Oh what an honor we should count it to have so great a brother!

Thirdly, The Family. It is a large family, a brotherhood: "Many brethren." It is a beautiful sight to me to go into a house when I am visiting, and find a long row of children stretching clear across one end of a pretty large room, beginning with the big brother at the head, and lessening all the way down till it ends with the little two-year old at the foot. I suppose the Apostle Paul in his visitations from house to house sometimes came across such a sight as that, and here he seems to seize upon the idea to show us what the household of faith is like, God's family. Here is the great First-born at the head. Then come the many brethren, the mighty heroes of faith, the noble Christian workers, the Pauls and Peters and Johns, the millions of true believers stretching down through the ages, a long row of bright and happy faces all the way down from the mighty First-born up at God's right hand, to the little last-born child of faith here at the foot.

You see it is a family—this of God's. It is not a living chaos, a disorganized mass of human beings and angels and devils, all leaped together indiscriminately, an omnium gatherum with no coherency and unity. The human family, as we find it, is in a most disorganized condition. It started out from Eden one family, and still later it left the ark one, so torn asunder by a great variety of circumstances, that it is not easy to believe that men are of one blood, that they all sprang originally from one common stock. What with national, climatic, lingual, educational, religious, color differences, they are about as different as they can well be, and they do not seem to be of the same family. And, moreover, they have no feeling of right brotherhood toward each other. You cannot get a full-blooded Englishman, with his high ideas

of the capabilities and attainments of the Anglo-Saxon race, to own the blackamoor from Africa, or the oblique-eyed Chinaman, or the red-skinned Indian, or the degraded Malay, or even the colored Frenchman or solid German, as a brother. And, on the other hand, the thoroughbred gentleman of color out in Africa, look with high disdain upon the colored creature that comes from far away to view his wondrous rivers and lakes and mountains, and that goes into a frenzy of rapture at sight of a new lake, or a new stream, or a new star, or a new flower. He cannot understand him at all, and has no wish whatever to claim relationship with one so incomprehensibly silly. So, too, with the inexorable Turk, and all the rest. They are just as much in love with their peculiarities and characteristics as we are with ours. And, I ask, why should they not be? There is as much arrant nonsense in many of our habits and customs as in theirs. I do not wonder that simple-minded people out in the interior of Africa, or elsewhere, with their simple, unsophisticated notions, open their eyes wide with astonishment at our barbarities and heathenisms, and scorn to call us brother-men.

But the great First-born Brother comes down from heaven into this family division, and He wants to heal up the family. He shows men of all tribes and nations that they are the many brethren of God's great family, and He teaches them love to him and love to one another. Around the cross He seeks to draw them nearer to Himself as to a common friend and brother, and thus also nearer to themselves. And they are coming together. In Him they are finding a bond of union, a common brotherhood. At the foot of the cross they are gathered—men of all tribes and tongues, nations and stations, habits and dress, caste and class, and, forgetting their differences, they recognize in Jesus a common Head, and learn love for one another as Christian brethren. This beautiful sight we see to-day. It is now no uncommon occurrence to find men of all nationalities together on matters of common interest and general importance to the race, and with a joy unexpressed and a love unbounded whispering together the one Lord of all. "One faith, one Lord, one baptism." And this will go on, until the family jar is all healed, and there is a happy, glorious brotherhood.

What a family it will be when the Father gets all his children home around Him! They were all home once—all there were of them, around the tree of life. That was a happy day. How the flowers bloomed and the birds sang in the sacred groves of Eden, when the Lord God walked in among his children. But that first home was broken up, and the children wandered away to the far country—away from home and heaven. And the famine wasted them, and the pestilence preyed upon them, and cruel war devoured them by the ten thousand, and disease ravaged, and death and the grave and hell consummated their misery. But let the birds of Eden sing again, and all the flowers bloom, and all the angel choirs strike up a jubilant song, for the prodigal son is coming home again. How the Father's house—the house of many mansions—will ring again when all the children are gathered there; gathered from north, south, east, and west; gathered from two hemispheres; gathered from all the ages; and when the rags of their wretchedness are stripped off from them and the best robe put on, their hunger satisfied, their tears wiped away, their diseases all healed, their eyes renewed into eternal youth and beauty, their sins forgiven and forgotten, and all so blessed, they shall take their places in the glorious family circle, side by side with the First-born and with one another, and shall go forward and upward to their destiny as the sons of God!

Fourthly, the ideal of this family. The idea of God's family as a whole, and of every individual member of it, is to be like the First-born. That is to be the Christian's destiny. "For whom He did foreknow, He also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of His Son, that He might be the first-born among many brethren." And the loving John says, "Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be, but we know that, when He shall appear, we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is." Thus, to be like Jesus, to be conformed to His image—that is the ideal of every member of this family, the destiny that the sons of God shall yet attain.

Every true family has an ideal towards which the members aim. It is more marked in some families than in others, but it is to be found more or less marked in every family. Take the Rothschild family as a striking example of how the family ideal works. The founder of that family was Mayer Anselon Rothschild, born at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, in 1743, and died there in 1812. He became a successful banker, and the ideal man of the family. He had ten children, five of them sons. Anselon, the eldest, succeeded

his father at Frankfurt; Solomon, the second son, established himself in Vienna; Nathan Mayer settled in London; Charles in Naples; and James ultimately in Paris. The five brothers constituted but one firm, in which all had an equal interest, but conducted their business under five branches, each under the charge of one of the brothers. All the brothers, I think, are now dead, but their children and children's children are carrying on the one grand idea of the family, and are following in the footsteps of the ideal head and founder. The ideal of the family seems to be to do the banking for the nations and the world, to pile up the millions. And a wondrous success has hitherto crowned their efforts to work out their family ideal. And the Buonapartes, too, had their family ideal. Their ideal head was Napoleon the First, and the high destiny they aimed at was that of empire, dominion, world-power. But they overtook the mark, and to-day the influence of that once mighty name is all but nil so far as the politics of Continental Europe and the world are concerned. But leaving the great families with their grand ideals, we may find, I think, the same principle at work everywhere in our homes. The father is usually, or ought to be, the ideal in the family. Sometimes it is the mother. Sometimes it is the father with the boys, and the mother with the girls. Every child, from the big boy of sixteen or eighteen, down to the little fellow just able to talk, wants to be like the father. That is a child's highest ambition. Every appeal is to him. Father does it this way. Father says so. That's father's idea. The boy wants to be big like his father. He imitates the tones of his voice. He walks like him, and swings his arms about like him. If he preaches, he wants to preach, too, some day. If he is a lawyer, he wants to be a lawyer like his father. If he has a store, he wants to be a merchant, and do business and make money just like him. In a word, the child's ideal is to be like his father.

And how good for the family if the father is what he ought to be; a man of high moral character and high Christian principle; a man whose influence is always for good; his conversation chaste; his habits pure; his life right; for his children will be almost sure to take after him, and children's children will bless his memory. How the Rehebsites revered the memory, and perpetuated the principles of the temperate Jonsiah, generations after generations! And there are families to-day, families in this city, perhaps, who owe all they are as families, their high social position, their wealth and honor, their respectability and influence—to this, that years ago there was an ancestor who was a man of strong and earnest convictions as to what was his duty, and who to the best of his ability did what he believed to be right.

But there is another side to this great family principle, and it is as dark as this side, as it is bright on that. How sad for the home! What a curse to the children! What a woe for generations to come, that the father is bad, immoral, profane, godless! How many families to-day have bad morals, diseased bodies, poisoned blood, weakness, imbecility, insanity, because, somewhere back in their history, there was a father who was a living curse to all who had anything to do with him! O fathers, every profane word you utter, every wickedness you do, everything wrong about you, will go down to the generations to come, and will curse your memory. It is bad enough to be bad yourselves, but to be bringing up around you families whose principles are destroyed, whose hopes forever are wrecked, by your examples, how much worse, if possible!

Another important element in the family ideal is the family likeness. Every child in a family, from the oldest to the youngest, and for generations down sometimes, bears the family likeness. You may not know a person by name; you may never have seen him before; but there is about him what tells you at once the family he belongs to. You can see the family likeness in him from the top of the head down to the sole of his feet. You can see it in his eyes, ears, nose, mouth, chin, cheeks, forehead, hair, head, all over him in fact. You know he is one of the Blacks, or a Brown, or a White, or a Gray, and you are not mistaken. And how pleased a true child is to hear the old people say, "He is the very image of his father." You cannot pay him a higher compliment than to say, "He has his father's eyes, or his nose, or his forehead," for his father is his ideal of what a man ought to be.

Now, so in God's family. The family likeness is strongly marked all the way down from the God-like First-born at the head, to the little last-born Christian child at the foot. The First-born is the ideal, and every one wants to be like Him—to be conformed to His image. It was in His image that man was created. Jesus is the ideal man, and the aim of the redemption-scheme is to bring men up to the glor-

ious ideal. The image of Jesus, or the Divine image, consists in knowledge, righteousness and holiness. It consists in spiritual attainments—love, faith, joy, peace, meekness, patience, gentleness, purity of heart, and holiness of life. And that is what every true child of God wants to be, and is slowly coming to be. "Oh, to be like Jesus!" he says. What is the ideal of the Christian family, the household of faith? "Till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ." "It doth not yet appear what we shall be, but we know that, when He shall appear, we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is." We shall bear His image. We shall shine with His glory. We are not much like what we would expect God's children to be to-day. We do not look like them. We do not act like them. And the world despises us. But when the spiritual conforming process is complete in us, how will we shine! All I can say about it is just what John says, "We shall be like Him," and we shall be with Him. And that is all we can ask or wish. That is to be our destiny—and a high destiny it is. "For whom he did foreknow, He also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of His Son, that He might be the first-born among many brethren."

A word or two by way of application.—And let me ask you all this, "Are you a member of this family? One of the many brethren among whom Jesus is the First-born? Are you a child in the household of faith?"

Some of you can say, "I am. I am not much of a Christian, I must say, as yet, but I want to be more of one. I am just a thoughtless child, away down at the foot of the holy brotherhood, but I am growing day by day, and I shall yet see Him face to face in the home above. How blessed to be a child in God's family!"

But many are not yet in the family of God in any true sense. They care not for the Father or the First-born. They are prodigal sons, wandering away into the far country.

O my brethren, the day will come when you would like to be home. When sickness comes, and sorrow; when it grows dark, and when the lions come out around your poor souls; and when the famine wastes, and death stands before you, and the grave and Hell gape wide open to receive you; then you will wish you were home—then you will wish you were with the rest of them around the family board, enjoying the smile of the Father, and the joy of the First-born, and the bliss and rapture of the Heaven-home.

Why not come home then? Your Father waits and weeps for your return. The First-born is here to take you by the hand, and say, "Welcome! This morning, make a start for Home and Heaven. It is good to be even the little one in such a family. Are you not saying now deep down in your heart, 'I want to be one—anyone, in God's family?'"

The Notorious Jesse James Killed.

St. Joseph, Mo. April 3.—Charles and Robert Ford, who once belonged to the James gang, and were engaged to the Winston and Blue Cut train robberies, have been in St. Joseph the past week for the purpose of arresting Jesse James, but being afraid to make the attempt they shot him down in the street to-day, and surrendered to the authorities.

LATER—James was preparing to start on another raiding expedition to-night. He and the two Fords were in the front room of the shanty in which they were stopping about nine this morning. James took off his belt and laid his pistol on the bed preparing to wash himself when Robert Ford sprang up behind him and sent a bullet through his brain. The ball entered the back of the head, coming out over the eye. The body was subsequently photographed at an undertaker's. James was a fine-looking man, apparently forty years old, with broad forehead, and his physiognomy was that of an intelligent as well as resolute and daring man. The house where James lived has the appearance of an armory. A number of guns and pistols, including a repeating rifle, needle gun, navy revolvers, with a store of ammunition, were found there. In a small stable nearby were several horses, the property of James. The Ford brothers claim that they are detectives, but it is believed they were with James in the Blue Cut robbery, and were influenced in killing him by the hope of getting big rewards. There is tremendous excitement over the affair, several thousand people being on the streets. The wife of the desperado was on the spot in a few minutes after the shooting and wept copiously over the remains. The body was taken in charge by the police. It is said that Charles and Robert Ford have secretly had an understanding to kill James ever since last fall. They had no idea of taking him alive, considering the undertaking suicidal. Mrs. James was in the kitchen when the shooting was done.

In the Lion's Jaw.

While Wilson's circus and menagerie was encamped on the Wharf Reservoir at Albury, near Melbourne, Australia, as there was considerable delay, and the weather was very hot, the outer shutters of the lions' cage were removed, in order to give the animals as much air as possible. The lions being thus exposed, a large crowd assembled to enjoy a cheap view of them, but as a precautionary measure two men attached to the circus were told off to watch the cage; but in spite of the warnings given John McPherson, a laborer, aged 40 years, residing at Albury, incautiously approached the cage, and before the men could pull him back coolly put his right hand through the bars, apparently with the intention of patting one of the lions. A circus attendant, named Barrow, who instantly saw the danger, called out to McPherson, and sprang forward to seize him and pull him back. Barrow, however, was too late, for the lion had with the quickness of lightning pounced upon McPherson's arm, and with such force that it was pulled off at the elbow, a large portion of the muscle above the elbow adhering to the lower jaw, which was taken into the cage by the animal. The severed portion of the arm was there dropped by the lion, and the lioness at once picked it up and proceeded to devour it. Djerling, the lion-king, however, was on the spot and boldly entered the cage with a crowbar, with which he freely belabored the beasts into a sullen submission, and caused the lioness to give up the portion of the limb, which was at once recovered and thrown out of the cage. Djerling's conduct was considered most courageous, for both the lion and lioness were in a state of great excitement when he entered the cage. In the meantime McPherson had without a moment's delay been removed to the Albury Hospital, where the stump of the arm was promptly amputated at the shoulder, but the shock was of such a terrible nature that at first the recovery of the patient was regarded as almost impossible. The next day, however, he had to a considerable extent recovered from the shock to the system, and was doing as well as could be expected. Being a man of fair constitution, hopes of his recovery were entertained.

A Puzzle to the Doctors.

In the operating theatre of the Glasgow Royal Infirmary Charles H. Warren, an American acrobat, exhibited in presence of a large number of doctors and medical students various acts of voluntary dislocation by muscular action of nearly every joint in the body. Warren, who was introduced by Dr. Dunlop, is a man of 34 years of age, above the average height, and of remarkable muscular development—there not being an ounce of superfluous flesh upon his body. But apart from his fine physique, he is in every sense a natural phenomenon. It was noticed in his infancy, states the Glasgow Mail, that soon after he began to run about he would suddenly fall, and it was ascertained that he had been tripped up by the sudden displacement of the hip joint. But the fall would restore it to its place, and he would get up and move about as before. This tendency to accidental and involuntary dislocation lasted two or three years, after which it occurred by an act of volition, and under the powerful contraction of the muscles. Warren to the astonishment of the medical men, dislocated in turn his hip joint, one shoulder blade and then another, the jaw, the knee joints, the ankle joints, the wrist joints, and indeed every joint of his body, each dislocation being accompanied by a snap, which to the unmedical ear was painful. But in every case the bone returned quietly to its position without any sound or sensation like that which accompanied its displacement. Warren next drew in his abdomen so far as to expose the beating of one of the blood vessels, and showed other contortions absolutely appalling to look upon. One of the medical gentlemen asked him if he could move his ears. This also Warren did. Next he laid down a carpet upon the floor, carefully washing it under the corners to keep it in position, and, taking two rings of 14 inches diameter, he passed his body through them in the most wonderful and yet easy manner. One passage may be thus described. He balanced a glass of water upon his chin, and then, bending his head and feet backwards till they met, he passed them through one of the rings, and gradually his whole body. Finally, he twisted himself through the rings as if he had not a bone in his body, but was made of gutta-percha. He is a professional acrobat in America, and it is probable he will perform in the circuses in this country. But, meanwhile, he is astonishing the members of the faculty in the large cities in this country.—London Globe.

The speech fell on the thrown—don't hit a fellow when he is down. The best thing in bonnets continues to be as in the past—a pretty face.

# POOR DOCUMENT

AGENTS FOR THE HERALD.  
TRAVELLING AGENTS.  
J. W. True, Charles O'Brien, Thomas Buchanan,  
J. H. Wetmore.  
LOCAL AGENTS.  
F. Valway, St. Mary's Ferry;  
G. H. McPherson, St. Mary's Ferry;  
T. L. Atherton, Shoshone;  
T. H. Dykeman, Madras;  
H. M. Stevens, Sonerville, C. C.;  
Albert Bous, Casey;  
Herbert Gray, Barb. C. C.;  
C. A. Sterling, Upper Mansfield;  
C. E. Harrison, Mansfield;  
C. W. McMillin, St. Mary's;  
Rev. Mr. Harrison, Jacksonville.

THE WEEKLY HERALD  
CHARLES H. LOVERN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
FREDERICTON, N. B., APRIL 13, 1882.

## CRIMES OF THE SESSION.

The session which has just been brought to a close was in some respects most worthy. The number of Acts passed was eighty-four and some of them are of very considerable importance. Among them we may mention the Railway Facility Act, the Act in amendment of the law relating to County Courts, the Act increasing the jurisdiction of Commissioners of Parish Courts, the Act in reference to the duties of Constables, the Act relating to Garnishments and the Act relating to the qualification of members to serve in the Assembly. The session being the last of the present legislature was necessarily characterized by very long discussions, out of which, however, considerable good has come. It was a happy thought on the part of the Government to assign to Mr. Black the province of criticizing the financial statement of the Provincial Secretary, a duty which he discharged in a manner which cannot be without its effect on the future management of the finances of the country. He showed, beyond any question, that the system of keeping the public accounts was such that no one could ascertain from them the real condition of the Provincial finances and his analysis of the balance sheet submitted by the Receiver General proved that the return was far from correct. Even if the elections which are at hand do not lead to an entire change of Government it will scarcely be possible for any future administration to continue the unsatisfactory system of keeping the public accounts which has been pursued heretofore. Mr. Blair's exposure of the improper practices of the Government in respect to the fees received in the office of the Clerk of the Pleas, although it failed to secure a vote of the House adverse to the Government, has had the effect of preventing a repetition of such irregularities as have been continued from year to year. No man has yet been found in or out of the House who would attempt to justify the course of the Government in the premises. Their violation of the positive law of the land was too glaring to be denied. The contingencies will be asked to pronounce upon an administration of affairs which permits the illegal payment of large sums of money year by year and the suppression of accounts and the deliberate falsification of the financial statement in order to conceal the misappropriation. The Railway Facility Bill is one which ought not to have been submitted to the House. We agree with Mr. Ritchie that the proper course for the Government to take was to have submitted each road by itself and not to have tied the hands of more than half the House by the introduction of a general measure. We also agree with Mr. Black that in view of the burdens upon the revenue contemplated by this Act it is the bounden duty of the Government to submit a measure for the remodelling of the whole system of local government. There were some who thought the remarks of the member for Westmorland upon this subject untimely; but we have no hesitation in saying that they appeared to us to be entirely in keeping with the subject under discussion at the time and that we hope the ideas embodied in them will form a plank in the platform of every gentleman who shall offer as a candidate in opposition to the Local Government.

## ELECTION RUMOURS.

As the local elections are very near at hand (some say they will be held in May, but we hope not as it is an unsuitable season), and the Dominion Parliament will probably be dissolved at an early day, the air is thick with rumors of who are to be candidates. From Madawaska we hear that Milton Dayton thinks of contesting for the local seat with Mr. Theriault or whoever else may offer. Mr. Dayton is an excellent young man and would make a good representative; but we imagine that Mr. Theriault's hold on the constituency, though somewhat weakened by the fact of his non-residence, will be too strong to be broken. A rumor says that the latter gentleman may oppose Mr. Cowigan for the Dominion seat, but it is more probable that Dr. Bernier will be the candidate of the Liberals, unless an Englishman should be selected. In Victoria, Messrs. James Porter and George Baird are aspirants for Mr. Beveridge's seat. Mr. Beveridge will not be a candidate again, we understand, but if he remains in New Brunswick, he will take his father's seat in the Legislative Council. He would fill such a position very well. The names of other candidates for Victoria are mentioned but none have as yet announced themselves as in the field. In Carleton a rumor assigns Mr. Leighton the position of Liberal candidate for the Commons, with Dr. Nevers as his opponent. The latter gentleman will probably be the Tory candidate, although Mr. White would like to be. It is doubtful, however, if Mr. Leighton has any desire to supplant the present M. P., and altogether likely that Mr. Irvine will be returned again. For the local House there is a large crop of candidates in Carleton. We have John R. Thompkins, a very excellent and clever young man, but who has unfortunately allied himself with the Tories. E. N. Shaw, a former candidate and a man of acknowledged ability; W. B. Belyes, an aspiring young Woodstocker, who has been in the Town Council for two years; W. M. Connell, a well-known Woodstock merchant; and James Watts, of the *Sentinel*, who would make a first-class representative. In York not much has transpired since we last wrote upon the subject. Mr. Leverett Estabrook has announced his candidature, and Mr. H. B. Rainsford Jr.'s friends talk of him as a probable candidate. The *Capital* gave currency to the *World's* report that Mr. Wilson was to be a candidate. Mr. Wilson says the statement to that effect is unauthorized by him. From Queens we hear the names of R. T. Babbitt, ex-M. P., and present Registrar of Deeds, John Palmer, ex-Sheriff, L. P. Ferris, son of John Ferris, ex-M. P., and ex-M. P. P., and one or two others mentioned as probable candidates. In neither Queens or Sunbury have the Tories yet named their man for the Dominion contest. We have nothing definite from Kings or St. John, but a large crop of

politics which contemplates larceny as one of the possibilities of public life; and therefore when we heard the Attorney General proclaim that he had not soiled his hands with public money and his organs had the dedication, we feel inclined to ask by what standard they judge public men. Mr. Fraser has been before the public for twenty years, and if his record is not such as to preclude the insinuation that he has stolen public money, his assertion that he has not done so will pass for very little. No one insinuated that Mr. Fraser had taken a dollar which did not belong to him, and the statement made and reiterated in and out of the House to the contrary are simple falsehoods, devised so that the Government might take refuge from defeat behind Mr. Fraser's reputation for honesty. Such tactics are dishonorable, though they may be temporarily successful. Nothing more was asserted in respect to Mr. Fraser than that his conduct in paying Mr. Bliss \$200 a year out of his own pocket was extraordinary and suspicious looking. And in spite of all the statements he may make, it still looks extraordinary and suspicious. It would be intelligible if he simply advanced the money expecting it to be recouped by the Province after the excitement concerning the appointment passed away; but that it should be a free gift, made without any hope of a return is, while we accept the statement of the Attorney General as literally true, such an extraordinary and unheard-of proceeding that not even Mr. Fraser's well-known kindness of heart can account for it. We do not wish to insinuate that had Mr. Fraser asked to be recouped the \$1,800, or whatever sum it was that he paid Mr. Bliss, that he would have done anything wrong. The public money belongs to the people, their representatives in the Assembly can do as they please with it; and the Province is not yet so poor that it is necessary for any man to pay the salary of a public officer out of his private means; but we do claim it as extraordinary and suspicious that an officer should be receiving \$200 illegally from one fund and \$200 from one of the members of the Government as a part of his salary for several years. The people will ask why were these sums paid in this way, and they will not be diverted from the enquiry, which is a legitimate and proper one, to pronounce upon the question of Mr. Fraser's honesty, which we presume is all that can be claimed for it.

## THE BRIDGE.

The *Reporter* is very much annoyed because of the failure of its toll bridge project. It is too bad that such an enterprise should be driven to the wall! Our contemporary conceived two projects last fall—one the toll bridge, the other the railway to Woodstock, on the west bank of the river. It was even more vigorous in its advocacy of the latter project than of the former; but, alas! "the best laid plans of mice and men gang aft agley," and both enterprises have gone to the bourne from which no enterprise returns. The *Capital* is glad the bill passed without amendments; but not as introduced. It was copiously amended after it was put upon the files of the House, one of the amendments being the addition of a section which meets an objection made by our first named contemporary, and authorizes the City or the County, or any of the Parishes of York and Sunbury, to issue debentures in aid of the construction of the bridge if they see fit. Our first named contemporary naively remarks—"However, there may be something about the matter we are not posted in." Correct, brother; there are lots of things you don't know.

## MR. BLACK.

The *Maritime Farmer* gets off a very mean attack upon Mr. Black. It had not the pluck to assail him when he was here to defend himself; but the moment his back is turned devotes a half column to contemptible insinuations, and even insults him because he dresses well and attends church regularly. We do not propose to defend Mr. Black. He has spent four sessions in Fredericton, and carries away with him the respect and esteem even of those who have been politically opposed to him. He has made his mark in the Legislature as a man who brings to bear upon the consideration of public questions a large amount of intelligence and a discriminating mind. His votes during the four years have not always been such as we can commend; but we believe him to be a man of honest intentions. Westmorland has confidence in him, and his triumphant return next June will be the best answer to the insinuations which the *Farmer* is so unmanly as to make.

## THE GENERAL ELECTION.

We understand that the request for a grant in aid of the extension of the New Brunswick Railway meets with considerable approval at Ottawa. This is the matter, by referring to which, Mr. Pickard, according to the *Reporter*, proposed to "insult" Sir Leonard Tilley some few years ago. This same paper asked us the other day to tell it something which Mr. Pickard has done. Without going very much into particulars, we will answer that one thing which he has done is to keep this Railway extension prominently before the minds of the men in public life in Canada. Mr. Pickard makes no pretensions to being an orator, as some others do, who possess simply the gift of uttering words; but he has the capacity for doing a great deal of work, and he has urged the claims of this Province, in this matter, upon the attention of the public men of Canada. We are satisfied from our knowledge of what transpired at the time, that if Mr. Joly's Government had continued in power in Quebec, the extension would have been even now completed. However, better late than never, and we shall be very glad if even now the efforts made to secure aid to this road shall prove successful.

that their prospects of success will be greater while Sir John is able to lead them than at any other time, and that leads them to be much more willing to consent to a dissolution than they otherwise would be. But, as one correspondent says, "The only thing certain about the matter is that Sir John, if he is well enough, will do as he pleases whether the rank and file of his party like it or not."

## MR. BLACK'S SPEECH ON THE CLERK OF THE PLEAS.

Mr. Black reminded the House that the committee was appointed in consequence of Mr. Blair stating that he believed that all the fees coming into the Clerk of the Pleas' office were not accounted for in the public accounts. That was the charge. There was some discussion as to what the mover believed could be revealed, and the Provincial Secretary then denied the whole matter in emphatic terms. He believed that denial, but was mistaken and he would again as in the past refer to the unworthiness of the public accounts. Should they not show all the amounts paid out, and especially salaries? But the charge showed this was not done. The charge was investigated and irregularities disclosed which he was glad to see was acknowledged by Government supporters. They said the evidence showed the members of the Government did not receive a cent, and the Province lost nothing. Well let us see what Mr. Hanington's resolution says? By it we are asked to approve what has been done. 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He held loss of money had resulted to this Province. He would ask the Government whether when they were paying interest on advances of subsidy, any individual could draw public money and keep it for years without paying interest. A balance sheet has been called for from year to year and it showed the amount on hand and expended and yet there were other advances and there must have been a time when this sheet did not show a true state of the affairs. But there was a higher principle involved, and a shock was given to our belief and faith in the other papers and accounts presented, in view of these irregularities. He called attention to that which the committee were asked to give consideration to in the original resolution. There was every little difference of opinion as to the truths drawn out by the evidence. The inference made by the majority were not what the minority thought right, and it was only reasonable that there should be a difference of opinion. 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If the facts brought out are true, how do we know that there are not other sums in the hands of other gentlemen? It therefore has the effect of shaking our faith in the public accounts and hence it cannot be said that no loss has been done. It is necessary that we shall say what we feel on this question, and he held they could not do that by accepting the amendment to the resolution. He wanted to know if the principle was right if one salaried officer under the Crown was paying another out of his own pocket for the purpose of running the affairs of the Province. He could well understand the obligations bequeathed to the Attorney General, but he failed to see why he should have applied money of his own to remedy the difficulty. The matter should have been submitted to the Legislature. He had no desire to give a vote that would in any wound the feelings of any member of the Government, but if he was called to pass a vote of censure on the Government for their course it was a duty he had to perform. The error should not be palliated, but let matters be placed so that we be able to have perfect faith in the public accounts.

## THE GENERAL ELECTION.

The expense to which Canada has been put in having a Commissioner in London to represent her interests for the last four years is over forty-five thousand dollars. This is no trifling sum, and the question is, does the country get full benefit for it? Sir Alexander is doubtless the best man that could be got for the place. If he cannot render the country good service for the large expenditure nobody else can, yet we see he is practically ignored when questions come up between England and France in which the interests of Canada are involved. The objection is always raised to the agitation for Canadian independence that if Canada were independent the country would have to maintain a staff of representatives abroad. The answer to this, is that in case the country would at least be represented by her for her. This is not the case now, as no country will deal with the representative of a British colony. You might as well expect the British Government to deal with one of the States of the Union, instead of with the Federal Government.—*Telegram.*

## MR. BLACK.

No woman of the wealthier class earns a holiday more deservedly than Queen Victoria. Ministers rise and fall, and pass from active life into ease and comparative seclusion, but the Queen has been continuously in official harness since 1837, and forty-five years is a long stretch of uninterrupted work. When her septuagenarian Prime Minister was occupying his first official post she was already a politician of some experience, and had dismissed great questions with the leading minds of the day. A woman, she began active life when men are reckoned mere schoolboys. "I suppose," said a gentleman to former Judge Advocate General, "it is a mere form, your submitting to the Queen the proceedings of courts martial?" "Do you indeed?" "Well, I can tell you, then, that she understands the whole business as well as I do myself."

## North west coal.

(Edmonton Bulletin, Jan. 28.)

Six different coal drifts have been worked in a distance of about a mile and a half along the banks of the river on each side of the fort. The furthest up is on Mr. Groat's property on the north side of the river, the coal from which was used by Dr. Versey and Ed. McPherson last winter. The next is on the same side of the river just below the fort at the new steamboat landing. It was not worked much, however, a little having been used in the fort blacksmith shop and a few specimens have been taken from it. The third drift on the north side was opened last fall directly under the town by Mr. Humberstone, and the coal from it is considered the best from any of the drifts near the town, and is used altogether in the blacksmith shop. On the south side of the river Moore & Ross opened two drifts last winter, having kept a gang of six men employed. Both the upper and lower seams were of a finer quality than that of the upper one, but could not be worked to so good advantage on account of the seam dipping below the level of the river. A large quantity was taken out of the upper seam and is now being consumed in town. It was the intention of the proprietors to ship the coal to Winnipeg, but as it was found impossible to make satisfactory arrangements, the project was abandoned. An attempt was also made to secure a patent for the land on which the drifts were as coal land, but the patent was refused on the ground that it was not new, although the squatters' right (?) to the claim was held by one of the firm. The other two drifts were worked last winter to get out coal for use in the H.B. Co. steamers, and are on opposite sides of a small creek on the south side of the river opposite the mill, and were each carried in about one hundred feet. For some reason the coal was not used by the boats last summer, but a portion has been used by the mill this winter. Besides these there is a seam about four miles down the river that has been worked a little and the coal found to be of good quality. The amount that has been taken out and demonstrated the good quality and unlimited quantity of the coal. All that is needed to make this industry assume large proportions in a market, and all the market that is at present necessary exists in Winnipeg. There is continuous navigation between Edmonton and Winnipeg. What is still required is sufficient capital to take advantage of that navigation, and so keep the money sent to the United States for coal and the freight on it in our own country.

## A somewhat luxurious Government is the present Administration as regards travelling expenses.

Since the 10th of February, 1880, a trifle over two years, Sir John McDonald's trips have cost the country—crediting him with his share of the travelling expenses of the trio who sold the country to the Syndicate—no less than \$4,000. During the same period Sir Charles Tupper has spent on himself no less than \$5,500; Mr. J. H. Pope, about \$1,800; and Sir S. T. Tilley, \$1,100. What has the country to show for the total expenditure under this head? Of Sir Charles Tupper's amount the sum of \$1,947 is put down as "travelling expenses" simply, no explanation being given. One trip of his to England cost the country \$1,000, and his recent excursion to British Columbia was paid for to the tune of \$1,600, to say nothing of his share of that trip to England which resulted in the disastrous Pacific Railway bargain.

## LEARN FROM THE Czar's DIARY.

The following is a leaf from the Czar's diary:—Got up at seven a. m. and ordered my bath. Found four gallons vitriol in it and did not take it. Went to breakfast. The nihilists had placed two torpedoes on the stairs, but I did not step on them. The coffee smelled so strongly of prussic acid that I was afraid to drink it. Found a scorpion on my left slipper, but luckily shook it out before putting it on. Just before stepping into the carriage to go for my morning drive it was blown into the air, killing the coachman and the horses instantly. I did not drive. Took a light lunch of hermetically sealed American canned goods. They can't fool me there. Found a poisoned dagger in my favorite chair, with the point sticking out. Did not sit down on it. Had dinner at 6 p. m. and made Baron Latschewowski taste every dish. Consumed some Baltimore oysters and some London stout that I have had locked up for five years. Went to the theatre and was shot at three times in the first act. Had the entire audience hanged. Went home to bed and slept all night on the roof of the palace.

## An old saying is to the effect that certain persons should have good memories.

When the Hewson suit was before the Court Sir John Macdonald made the following affidavit:—  
"That the said John Shields for me and on my behalf, paid the sum of \$2,500, and obtained a release of all causes of action, as I am informed and verily believe."

## In the House of Commons Sir John declared—

"My solicitor borrowed it from a friend. Mr. Shields had nothing to do with it." "A cow is the most useful animal in the world, except religion."  
—Free Press.

## Mr. Black's Speech on the Clerk of the Pleas.

Mr. Black reminded the House that the committee was appointed in consequence of Mr. Blair stating that he believed that all the fees coming into the Clerk of the Pleas' office were not accounted for in the public accounts. That was the charge. There was some discussion as to what the mover believed could be revealed, and the Provincial Secretary then denied the whole matter in emphatic terms. He believed that denial, but was mistaken and he would again as in the past refer to the unworthiness of the public accounts. Should they not show all the amounts paid out, and especially salaries? But the charge showed this was not done. The charge was investigated and irregularities disclosed which he was glad to see was acknowledged by Government supporters. They said the evidence showed the members of the Government did not receive a cent, and the Province lost nothing. Well let us see what Mr. Hanington's resolution says? By it we are asked to approve what has been done. 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The *Reporter* is very much annoyed because of the failure of its toll bridge project. It is too bad that such an enterprise should be driven to the wall! Our contemporary conceived two projects last fall—one the toll bridge, the other the railway to Woodstock, on the west bank of the river. It was even more vigorous in its advocacy of the latter project than of the former; but, alas! "the best laid plans of mice and men gang aft agley," and both enterprises have gone to the bourne from which no enterprise returns. The *Capital* is glad the bill passed without amendments; but not as introduced. It was copiously amended after it was put upon the files of the House, one of the amendments being the addition of a section which meets an objection made by our first named contemporary, and authorizes the City or the County, or any of the Parishes of York and Sunbury, to issue debentures in aid of the construction of the bridge if they see fit. Our first named contemporary naively remarks—"However, there may be something about the matter we are not posted in." Correct, brother; there are lots of things you don't know.

## MR. BLACK.

The *Maritime Farmer* gets off a very mean attack upon Mr. Black. It had not the pluck to assail him when he was here to defend himself; but the moment his back is turned devotes a half column to contemptible insinuations, and even insults him because he dresses well and attends church regularly. We do not propose to defend Mr. Black. He has spent four sessions in Fredericton, and carries away with him the respect and esteem even of those who have been politically opposed to him. He has made his mark in the Legislature as a man who brings to bear upon the consideration of public questions a large amount of intelligence and a discriminating mind. His votes during the four years have not always been such as we can commend; but we believe him to be a man of honest intentions. Westmorland has confidence in him, and his triumphant return next June will be the best answer to the insinuations which the *Farmer* is so unmanly as to make.

## North west coal.

(Edmonton Bulletin, Jan. 28.)

Six different coal drifts have been worked in a distance of about a mile and a half along the banks of the river on each side of the fort. The furthest up is on Mr. Groat's property on the north side of the river, the coal from which was used by Dr. Versey and Ed. McPherson last winter. The next is on the same side of the river just below the fort at the new steamboat landing. It was not worked much, however, a little having been used in the fort blacksmith shop and a few specimens have been taken from it. The third drift on the north side was opened last fall directly under the town by Mr. Humberstone, and the coal from it is considered the best from any of the drifts near the town, and is used altogether in the blacksmith shop. On the south side of the river Moore & Ross opened two drifts last winter, having kept a gang of six men employed. Both the upper and lower seams were of a finer quality than that of the upper one, but could not be worked to so good advantage on account of the seam dipping below the level of the river. A large quantity was taken out of the upper seam and is now being consumed in town. It was the intention of the proprietors to ship the coal to Winnipeg, but as it was found impossible to make satisfactory arrangements, the project was abandoned. An attempt was also made to secure a patent for the land on which the drifts were as coal land, but the patent was refused on the ground that it was not new, although the squatters' right (?) to the claim was held by one of the firm. The other two drifts were worked last winter to get out coal for use in the H.B. Co. steamers, and are on opposite sides of a small creek on the south side of the river opposite the mill, and were each carried in about one hundred feet. For some reason the coal was not used by the boats last summer, but a portion has been used by the mill this winter. Besides these there is a seam about four miles down the river that has been worked a little and the coal found to be of good quality. The amount that has been taken out and demonstrated the good quality and unlimited quantity of the coal. All that is needed to make this industry assume large proportions in a market, and all the market that is at present necessary exists in Winnipeg. There is continuous navigation between Edmonton and Winnipeg. What is still required is sufficient capital to take advantage of that navigation, and so keep the money sent to the United States for coal and the freight on it in our own country.

## A somewhat luxurious Government is the present Administration as regards travelling expenses.

Since the 10th of February, 1880, a trifle over two years, Sir John McDonald's trips have cost the country—crediting him with his share of the travelling expenses of the trio who sold the country to the Syndicate—no less than \$4,000. During the same period Sir Charles Tupper has spent on himself no less than \$5,500; Mr. J. H. Pope, about \$1,800; and Sir S. T. Tilley, \$1,100. What has the country to show for the total expenditure under this head? Of Sir Charles Tupper's amount the sum of \$1,947 is put down as "travelling expenses" simply, no explanation being given. One trip of his to England cost the country \$1,000, and his recent excursion to British Columbia was paid for to the tune of \$1,600, to say nothing of his share of that trip to England which resulted in the disastrous Pacific Railway bargain.

## LEARN FROM THE Czar's DIARY.

The following is a leaf from the Czar's diary:—Got up at seven a. m. and ordered my bath. Found four gallons vitriol in it and did not take it. Went to breakfast. The nihilists had placed two torpedoes on the stairs, but I did not step on them. The coffee smelled so strongly of prussic acid that I was afraid to drink it. Found a scorpion on my left slipper, but luckily shook it out before putting it on. Just before stepping into the carriage to go for my morning drive it was blown into the air, killing the coachman and the horses instantly. I did not drive. Took a light lunch of hermetically sealed American canned goods. They can't fool me there. Found a poisoned dagger in my favorite chair, with the point sticking out. Did not sit down on it. Had dinner at 6 p. m. and made Baron Latschewowski taste every dish. Consumed some Baltimore oysters and some London stout that I have had locked up for five years. Went to the theatre and was shot at three times in the first act. Had the entire audience hanged. Went home to bed and slept all night on the roof of the palace.

## An old saying is to the effect that certain persons should have good memories.

When the Hewson suit was before the Court Sir John Macdonald made the following affidavit:—  
"That the said John Shields for me and on my behalf, paid the sum of \$2,500, and obtained a release of all causes of action, as I am informed and verily believe."

## In the House of Commons Sir John declared—

"My solicitor borrowed it from a friend. Mr. Shields had nothing to do with it." "A cow is the most useful animal in the world, except religion."  
—Free Press.

# POOR DOCUMENT

**Changing Names.**  
The Circuit Court records of Cook County show conclusively that Chicagoans are peculiarly sensitive about this matter of names, and demonstrates that there is a good deal in a name after all. Take as an example the petition of Heinrich Wilhelm Hill, who says that he was born at Elmhorn, in the principality of Holstein, in the Kingdom of Prussia, on January 29, 1852, and lived happily there until 1872, when he came to America, and then his trouble began. He says that his name, when translated, reads Henry William Hill; and his neighbors were in the habit of giving it an "inconvenient and unpleasant meaning." It is almost unnecessary to say that the court granted his prayer and transformed Hill into Hills. If there is no "back-sliding" in his case, Mr. Hill can feel assured that he will never have occasion to return to his unfortunate family name.

Pierre Dominique Milville Dit Deschaine came humbly showing that he had lived and labored under that name since 1815. The case is peculiarly deserving of notice, as a slight mistake in his name came very near involving him in several legal complications, and causing the loss of much valuable property. Pierre was born at Saint Jean Port Joli, in the Province of Quebec, and was baptized in the Roman Catholic faith and formally given the name of Pierre Dominique Milville Dit Deschaine. He came to Chicago in 1837, and was naturalized in 1847. By some oversight or error his papers were made out to "Peter Milville. He could not read or write at that time, and did not discover the mistake. He was then possessed of a large piece of property here, obtained by the United States patent. He afterward bought a South Side lot from one Mc Vicker, and several other pieces from different parties, including Bishop Duggan. Matters went on smoothly enough for him until a few years ago, when in the course of business transactions he found that his property was not regularly recorded, and on looking over his papers learned that the deeds were made out to Peter Milville in one case, to Peter Milville in another, and to Peter Meville in still another, entirely ignorant his name Deschaine. There was but one way out of his difficulty and that was to go with his naturalization papers and his property, and casting aside that name which had served him a life time, assume to be simple Peter Meville. With the court's permission, he did so.

Some people are very easily satisfied, as is shown by the petition of a German gentleman named Sebastian Schnitz, who is pleased to be known to the coming generations as plain John Smith. The witness in the case is Mary Schnitz, but she makes no objection to the name as applied to herself, and for that reason it is to be presumed that she is the wife of the petitioner. The paper assigns no for the choice, but possibly it is owing to the similarity of sound in Schnitz and Smith. (Chicago News.)

**Alcohol in Water.**  
The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* makes an announcement which is calculated to carry widespread dismay into the teetotal camp. He says:—"M. Muntz, director of the laboratory of the Institut Agronomique, has, by means of an apparatus of his own invention, discovered the presence of alcohol in water. It is true the proportion is almost infinitesimal, yet it is sufficiently appreciable for him to have fixed it at one hundred-thousandth part, and even less. In pushing his experiments further, he discovered the presence of alcohol in all the natural waters—such as those of the rivers and the sea, and even in rain water and melted snow. For instance, in the water of the Seine and in rain water the proportion of alcohol was about one thousandth, or one gramme to each cubic metre. The proportion was about the same in the sea water, but a little greater in cold rain water; the proportion was also sensibly greater in sewage water. From the presence of alcohol in rain and river water, M. Muntz concludes that it must also exist in the air, and even in the interior of the earth; so that it may be said to exist everywhere in nature; but he is at a loss to explain its origin. He, however, sets forth the hypothesis that it is produced by the decomposition of organic matter existing on the surface of the globe, in the depths of the sea, and in the different strata of the soil, and after its production, and in obedience to the laws of the tension of vapors, it is diffused in the atmosphere, from which it is eliminated with the meteoric waters."

**A LEVY'S DEATH.**—Victoria, April 3.—A Saturday morning smoke was observed issuing from underneath the sidewalk in front of the City Hall at New Westminster. On searching, the dead body of a Chinaman was discovered hanging in the basement of the Council Chambers with his clothing on fire, and the body badly burned. The jury brought in a verdict of death from strangulation, but whether by his own hands or not could not be ascertained. The man, whose name was Ah Coy, had been sick for some four months, and the supposition is that his disease was leprosy, that he was hung by his countrymen and his clothing set on fire to prevent contagion and get rid of him at the same time.

**Suicide of Cornelius J. Vanderbilt.**  
New York, April 2.—Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, brother of William H. Vanderbilt, and who contested the probate will of the late Commodore, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head at Glenham Hotel to-night.

After shooting himself Vanderbilt lingered in an unconscious state for several hours, dying about six o'clock. He was surrounded by many friends and members of his family. The motive for the act given by friends is that it was the result of mental derangement brought on by years of suffering from epileptic fits. No other reason could be given, as his financial affairs were said to be in a most prosperous condition. Vanderbilt came to Glenham Hotel two weeks ago last Saturday from Florida, where he spent several weeks, and had previously visited the Hot Springs for the benefit of his health, which had been very poor for a year. This morning he felt more unwell than usual, and did not leave his bed.

About one o'clock the attendant left him, as he supposed, asleep. Suddenly he was startled by the report of a pistol in an adjoining room, and rushing in, found Vanderbilt struggling in the agonies of death. In the right temple was an ugly wound, and still clasped in his hand was a small revolver. A physician was immediately called, but he pronounced the wound mortal. Vanderbilt never spoke after firing the shot. His brother Wm. H., arrived about four o'clock, but learning that Cornelius could not live, remained only a short time. The funeral will take place at the Church of the Strangers to-morrow morning, and the remains will be taken to Hartford afterwards. The friends of Vanderbilt say they don't think he was in financial difficulties. Since the coup promise with his brother William in the will contest he received from him a large amount of money, at least \$1,000,000. It is not believed he has been speculating.

**QUIETING THE INSANE.**—Among the inmates of a Western Asylum is a man who is often perfectly sensible, and when accosted at such times causes visitors to wonder why he is confined there. This inmate entered into conversation the other day with a caller whose dress proclaimed him a clergyman. Said the madman: "It was too bad, was it not, the killing of Grant at Chicago?" "It was," said the minister, who followed the accepted custom of assenting to the statements of lunatics for peace sake. "Hayes was assassinated at Cincinnati, was he not?" again asked the fanatic. "Yes," replied the clergyman. "And was not Queen Victoria murdered in her palace?" To this query from the madman the clerical visitor once more answered in the affirmative. The lunatic named one after another, a dozen royal personages, all whom the clergyman was led to admit was put out of the way. Finishing his catechism, the madman turned to the clergyman and said fiercely: "Your dress would show you to be a minister, but you are the worst liar I ever met."

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

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

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

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

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

anything calculated to advance the material interests of the people.

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

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

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

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

The clergymen resident in the city will be requested to favor the readers of the HERALD by permitting the occasional publication in *extenso* of sermons by them. A special effort will be made to keep a record of what is transpiring in the religious world. No prominence will be given to any one denomination over another, but it will be our constant aim in the matter of news to treat all classes, creeds and sects with even-handed justice.

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

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

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

**RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.**  
The Tri-weekly, by mail post age free, or delivered to subscribers in Fredericton and St. Mary's, \$3.00 per an.  
The Weekly, 1.00 "  
Both editions, 3.50 "  
Invariably in advance.

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

CHAS. H. LUGRIN,  
Editor and Proprietor

## Just Received.

- 1 case Horn & Rubber Dressing Combs;
- 5 gross Tooth Brushes (English manufacture);
- 5 gross Davidson's Rubber Nipples;
- 5 gross Alcock's and Seabury & Johnson's Porous Plasters;
- 18 dozen Wade & Butcher's Razors;
- 1 gross 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.

## New Goods.

- John McDonald's Upper Store.**
- White and Grey Sheeting;
  - White and Grey Pillow Cotton;
  - Leading Brands in American and Canadian Grey and White Cottons;
  - Table Damasks;
  - Napkin D'styles;
  - Towels, etc.;
  - Crotomnes;
  - Applique Matts;
  - Hamburg Embroideries;
  - Beau Ideal Trimmings;
  - Cash's Frillings, etc.;
  - Park's Knitting Cottons, all colors.
- JOHN McDONALD,  
Queen Street.  
Fredericton, Feb. 22

## Golden Fleece.

## New Fall Goods

87 Packages now Opened.

- COMPREHENSIVE IN PART
- WHITE AND GREY BLANKETS,
  - CAMP BLANKETING,
  - GREY AND WHITE FLANNELS,
  - LADIES' MANTLES,
  - LADIES' MANTLE CLOTHES,
  - LADIES' FURS,
  - LINEN GOODS,
  - (In Table Damasks, Napkins and Towels.)
  - BERLIN GOODS,
  - (In Cloaks, Jackets, &c., &c.)

**MOURNING GOODS:**  
FRENCH MERINOS, CASHMERE, COBURG AND LUTTRETS,  
LARGE STOCK OF WINCEYS,  
(Good value.)

**COLORED DRESS GOODS**  
**3-BUSHEL GRAIN BAGS**  
and a general assortment.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.  
PRICES MODERATE.

## John M'Donald

## NEW Dry Goods store

The Subscriber has rented the store lately occupied by

**P. McPeake, Esq., Wilmot's Block,**  
Where he will keep on hand a well assorted Stock of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods

Prices as low as any in the trade.

**JOHN McDONALD**  
Moccasins and Snowshoes.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT.  
All Sizes, Qualities and Prices, at  
1-4-1 LEMONT'S VARIETY STORE.

## NEW BOOK STORE.

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

- SCHOOL JUST RECEIVED
- BOOKS 22 Bales
- Very Cheap.
- ROOM PAPER Direct from the Manufactory.
- MAPS and GLOBES at Lowest Rates.
- New DESIGNS and PATTERNS will be sold low.
- NOTE PAPER, FOOLSCAP, LEGAL CAP and ENVELOPES Wholesale or Retail. Call and see THEM.

## ORGANS

For Sale or Hire on easy terms. Any one wishing an Organ would do well to call and see our Organs and Prices, Terms, etc., before purchasing. We have sold a large number of the above 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 "PARAMATTA," AND S. S. "HEBERNIAN" AND "CARPLAN"—37,700 Bars Redhead and Spike Iron; 500 Bundles Plating and Hoops, various sizes and gauges; 200 Bundles Navy and Head-nocked OAKUM; 200 Bundles No. 20, 22, 24 and 26, 220 Sheets, No. 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18 SHEET IRON; 5 Cases GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.

**I. & F. BURPEE & CO.**  
220 BOILER PLATES, Best R.B., R.R.B., and Lowmoor; Boiler Tubes and Rivets; 471 Edis. Steel Shoe Steel; 151 Steel Flaw Plates; 47 Edis. Toe Calk Steel; 27 Edis. and 15 Bars Round Machine Steel, 1 1/2 to 3 inch.

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

## Sled Shoe Steel.

## Sheet Zinc. Sheet Iron.

## 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 Peddlers and Country Stores,

A Full Line of GENUINE HAVANNA CIGARS,

A Full Line of CHEAP CIGARS for Peddlers and Country Stores.

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

A Full Line of WALLETTS, POCKET BOOKS & PURSES

A Full Line of FANCY and SEASONABLE GOODS for the Holidays.

A Full Line of XMAS GOODS.  
The stock is at present very complete, and is being constantly renewed in wholesale or retail quantities at Lowest Cash Prices.

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

dec5

## NEW BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY.

McFARLANE, THOMPSON & ANDERSON

are now manufacturing and have for sale at the 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.

## FRESH FISH

of all kinds at

**Bradley's,**  
Regent Street.

Fredericton, Jan. 18, 1882.—1 m.

**Salesman Wanted.**  
WANTED an Experienced Dry Goods Salesman.  
JOHN J. WEDDALL.  
March 13

# POOR DOCUMENT

## THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LEONARD, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
FREDERICTON, N. B., APRIL 13, 1882.

### TRY HIM BY HIS RECORD.

We scarcely take up a paper nowadays without reading of persons leaving New Brunswick for homes in the west, and perhaps the largest number of them choose some one of the Western States in preference to Canada. The class of people who are leaving is that which the country can least afford to lose. If the exodus continues it must have a serious effect upon the business of the country, for it is plain that a small population, like that of New Brunswick, cannot long withstand the effects of a drain upon its best element. A section of the press pretends to believe that it is unwise and unpatriotic to call attention to such facts as these; but, as it is the same section which supports the administration whose policy, it is claimed, would keep our people at home, it is quite justifiable to doubt the sincerity of the indignation with which they greet a plain, unvarnished statement of the condition of the Province. Those of us who remember the speeches delivered by the advocates of Confederation in 1865 and 1866, can readily call to mind the fact that the resources of New Brunswick and the important part they would play in the development of Canada, formed the most effective portion of the appeals which were made to the people. The gentleman at the head of the department of Finance, who created a Policy, which is universally spelled with a big P, who has claimed for himself the paternity of the prosperity which the Dominion enjoys, would have a great deal to say about the resources of New Brunswick; but somehow or other, of late years, he seems to have forgotten all about them. The water powers, of which he used to talk so effectively, still pour their floods over rocks as innocent of factories as they were thirteen years ago. Our undeveloped mineral wealth, those inexhaustible treasures of coal and iron, which were to supply factories for the production of articles for the people of the west, are still in a state of nature. Our fertile lands, where the bone and sinew were to raise abundance to feed everybody, are still almost as destitute of people as they were when Sir Leonard compounded prescriptions and no tariffs. The city which he has represented for so many years sees its business languishing, and the railway lines, which were built at enormous expense, to feed its trade, producing effects the very opposite of what were intended. The public debt, of which we all must pay our share, has been increased many millions for services which have, on the whole, conferred no benefit upon this Province. The rate of taxation has enormously increased. Not one of all the glowing promises have been fulfilled. Today the Province is in a worse position industrially and financially than it was fifteen years ago; yet for eleven years of that time Sir Leonard Tilley and his party have been in power. In a few months the elections of New Brunswick will be again asked to say whether they have confidence in this gentleman as a political leader. Let them try him by his record. Take up his long list of promises. See how they have been fulfilled and act accordingly. An inspection of his record will show that he is worthy to be called the High Priest of humbug, that he has built himself up by systematically deceiving the people.

**MR. ELDER.**  
On Monday the *Globe* stated that Mr. Elder had been offered a seat in the Local Government and had declined it; but on Tuesday the *Telegraph* stated that he had not been offered a seat and consequently had not declined it. Mr. Elder does not do himself justice by the position he takes in local politics. In common with the *Globe* we had come to regard Mr. Elder as one of the leading men, if not the leader of the administration which will be formed after the general elections. His sympathies cannot possibly be with the Local Government, however much he may esteem the Attorney General personally. No man in the Province has labored more earnestly for the public welfare in times past than Mr. Elder, and he has gained for himself and his paper an influence such as few men have ever wielded in New Brunswick. His proper place is at the head of the reform party in local politics. Instead of this he has converted himself into a political Mahomet's coffin swinging between heaven and earth. A man of less ability or influence would have long since lost all political standing by such a course, and Mr. Elder may count too much upon his acknowledged eminence. We scarcely think that he will ally himself with the party of which Mr. Fraser is the normal head or aid in a new reconstruction.

Immediate steps should be taken to bring out Opposition candidates in every County in the Province. In York a full Opposition ticket should be organized at once. The sentiment of the electors is decidedly hostile to the Government and if two good men are selected to contest the County along with Messrs. Blair and Thompson there will be little difficulty in electing them, that is if firm and united action is taken.

### THE MIRAMICHI VALLEY R. R.

Chatham, and all the coasts thereabout, are in somewhat of an excitement over the terminus of the proposed Miramichi Valley Railway. Under the amended charter of the Company the terminus of the road is to be at Deauville's Point, which is the point formed by the junction of the North-West and South-West Miramichi. The object of fixing upon this point was to secure the construction of the road through the settled part of Northumberland County. The people of Chatham, however, complain that no choice should have been allowed the Company in the matter of the terminus. They say with some reason that if the question of the terminus had been left open the Company could still carry their line through the settled districts, and would not be at all likely to build on the southern side of the Miramichi. They do not complain that Chatham was not named as the terminus, but because no option was given the Company. The *World* says that if the road is built by the proposed route an extension of the Chatham branch will have to be made, in which case, we suppose, the junction would be near Blackville.

Judging from the tenor of the *World's* article we imagine that the projectors of the line base their entire dependence upon Mr. Gibson, and we gathered as much from such of them as we have conversed with upon the subject. Mr. Gibson has, however, not yet said that he will take the matter in hand. There is a wide difference between promising to look into the merits of an undertaking and agreeing to take hold of it. As we understand the matter all that Mr. Gibson said he would do was to give the matter consideration. In common with our friends in Miramichi we shall be glad if he deems it advisable to lend his project his powerful support; but if he should not do so it is to be hoped that other capitalists can be found who will carry it to a successful issue.

### THE SUGAR DUTIES.

Mr. Patterson gave a very clear exposition of the effect of the Sugar duties in Parliament recently. He showed the cost of sugar to the people of Canada for several years. We select one of them—1881—as illustrating the working of the duty. In 1881 the amount of sugar refined in the Dominion was 119,355,102 pounds, as near as can be ascertained. This, at the average price of sugar, would be worth \$11,661,932. In New York the same amount would have cost only \$7,816,798, or \$3,845,234 less. Deduct from this the duty paid, that is \$2,459,142, and we left \$1,357,112, which the people paid over and above what they would have paid had they been at liberty to buy in the market where they could get it the cheapest. This immense sum of nearly a million and a half dollars is the extra profit of the refiners, for it is not unreasonable to suppose that they can manufacture as cheaply here as in New York, and the refiners in the latter city find the prices obtaining there sufficiently profitable. This is the annual bonus which the N. P. gives the men who refine sugar. Not one dollar of this sum goes to pay the wages of operators. Let no one be deceived by any such idea as that. The simple fact is that, after the raw material has been bought, the duties on it paid, the operatives received their wages, and the refiners drawn a profit which satisfies them engaged in the same business in New York, they have nearly a million and a half dollars left as a premium for having invested their money in a refinery. Is there any wonder that a sugar refiner is a protectionist; or that the papers controlled by the grow furious when this iniquitous monopoly is assailed?

### MR. THOMPSON, M. P. P.

It is being industriously reported in Government circles that Mr. F. P. Thompson does not propose to be a candidate at the elections for the Assembly this summer. We are authorized to give this report an unqualified denial. Mr. Thompson will be in the field again and his well-known personal popularity, and his excellent political record place his return beyond any reasonable doubt. His votes in the Legislature will stand the test of the severest criticism, and although a persistent effort has been made to prejudice him in the minds of the people by ignoring him as much as possible in the matter of public patronage, it has failed to injure him. We shall at an early day present a record of the important votes in the Assembly during the last four years, and are satisfied with an inspection of it will show that Mr. Thompson has exercised his privileges as a representative in a manner entirely in accord with the interests of his constituents and the Province generally.

The Dominion Government have given the Licensed Victuallers Association a tract of seventeen miles square in the Northwest. Of course no one will see anything except a coincidence in the fact that this is just before the election. This reminds us of a story. A person once said to his congregation, "A fine silk umbrella was taken from the vestibule this morning and an old cotton one left in its place. Of course it was only a mistake; but, brethren, such mistakes are a little too common." And so we say, of course it is only a coincidence, but such coincidences are becoming a little too common.

Judge Wetmore, Wednesday, when judgment was delivered in the St. John Scrutiny case, granting a rule nisi to set aside the writ of prohibition and making the rule returnable during the present term, said that in giving the rule preference to other matters pending in the Court would operate to the prejudice of other litigants and might cause malicious people to say that some influence had been brought to bear upon the majority of the Court to lead them to treat the case in an exceptional manner. The public will be glad to learn that His Honor has so keen a sense of the dignity of the Court, and is so anxious that its fair name should not be sullied by the malicious rumors of persons who are dissatisfied with its rulings. We have for some time been under the impression that the dignity of the Court was being impaired in public estimation, but did not think it had lost so much ground that it was necessary for one of the Judges to anticipate possible slanders and assure the public that there was no foundation for them. We do not think that in the matter in question the Court will suffer by expediting a decision.

A rumor is afloat that Jay Gould intends extending his railway operations down East. He already controls the Union Pacific, and has a large interest in the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and is evidently determined to secure a route to the Pacific entirely under his control. From Omaha to New York he has a line entirely under his management, and he has lately obtained control of the New York and New England Railway, which brings his dominion as far east as Boston. It is said that he can obtain the Eastern Railway whenever he wishes, and that he has been endeavoring to buy the Maine Central, but having found their price too high, is now looking to the Bath and Lincoln road, Col. Green's proposed Shore line and the Grand Southern to reach St. John. From St. John he proposes to push his connections to the most easterly harbor in Nova Scotia, and thus control a highway from one ocean to the other. It was stated in a late Boston paper that he had already bought the Grand Southern, but this is probably premature.

### SOME OF THE THINGS WHICH ARE POSSIBLE.

That Mr. Fraser may abandon local politics.  
That Mr. Wedderburn will be a Judge.  
That Mr. Hamilton will be defeated. (This is pretty certain.)  
That Mr. Marshall will not get back again.  
That Mr. Adams will give up politics.  
That Mr. Landry will abandon the local arena.  
That Mr. Crawford will not offer again.  
That Mr. Perley will be at the wrong end of the pole.  
That the Government will not be simply defeated, but will be wiped out.

### NOTES AND NOTIONS.

—The Princess of Wales has astonished Europe by dropping into a Paris restaurant alone and eating a dinner like an ordinary mortal.

—The Canada Pacific Railway Company have raised the price of their land to \$5 per acre with a rebate for improvements.

—They hanged President Arthur in effigy in San Francisco last week, but his pay goes on just the same.

—Early in May, Epping Forest is to be formally opened by Her Majesty as a great public pleasure ground. This immense park has an area of 12,000 acres but it was formerly five times as extensive. It belongs to the Crown.

—The health of the Queen which was recently reported as somewhat impaired appears to be entirely restored. She is still in Italy.

—The Department of Public Works was satisfied to have the two days limit struck out of McDonald & Charlebois' check. Will the *Reporter*, which has already written one article upon the subject for our benefit, tell us how in the face of this the check can be said to have been no good? The Ottawa Manager of the Bank of Montreal is the authority given for the above statement.

—Sussex wants to be the terminus of the Central Railway.

—Richard Long, of Kokomo, Indiana, was lynched. He stipulated that the ceremony should be decently performed, and so a minister was called on to make a prayer after which Long sang "See that my Grave's kept Green" whereupon the nose was adjusted and he was ushered into the sweet-by-and-by.

—A Real Estate boom has started in British Columbia.

—Moneton is to have a new daily. It will be Liberal in politics and will be edited by Mr. J. E. B. McCready. Of course the Tories had its advent with the usual talk about hired journalists. Even the *Capital* tells the Moneton Times to keep a stiff upper lip and not be downhearted because of the new Grit inquiry.

—We notice that Grand Lake Stream, Me., is to have a newspaper to be edited by Martin Butler, who has been at difficult times a correspondent of several of the city papers. We hope it will be successful.

—There will be a great deal of emigration into the Canadian North-West from England this year. Steps are being taken under the leadership of the Lord Mayor of London to raise a fund to assist unemployed laboring men to emigrate.

—We thought it would be settled at last. A Canadian judge has decided that the lease of a pew in church gives the lessee a right to sleep and snore therein during divine worship.

### Plugging a Teacher for Indecent Assault on a Pupil.

At the Court of General Sessions of the County of Norfolk, held last December, Judge McMahon sentenced James Chute, a teacher in the township of Naughton, to fifteen months in the Central Prison for committing an indecent assault upon one of his pupils. In addition to the sentence of imprisonment with hard labor, the Court ordered that the prisoner receive twenty lashes within two weeks after his committal, and twenty more three months thereafter. The first twenty lashes were administered yesterday morning, the cat-o-nine tails being the instrument used by the order of Judge McMahon. At 10 o'clock the prisoner was tied hand and foot to the triangle, the upper part of his body from the waist being bare, with the exception of the neck which was protected by a piece of stiff canvas. The sentence of the Court being read, the guard assigned to inflict the castigation stood ready, cat in hand. The ominous "one" of the sergeant on duty was followed by the stinging application of the nine stranded knotted cords of the instrument of torture on the muscular shoulders of the prisoner. The flesh quivered slightly, and a suppressed moan gave evidence of the pain the man was suffering. After the infliction of the seventh lash

and apparently suppressed a scream of pain only by a powerful effort. At this stage blood spots appeared and the flesh over the scapula quivered, as if each separate tissue were endowed with an independent vitality. After this the strokes fell at regular intervals, and the shivering mass of bruised and bleeding flesh assumed a more sickening appearance.

Whether the feeling of pain had become deadened after the seventh application or not cannot be said, but no sign of pain gave evidence of the torture the prisoner endured after the second exclamation. After the twenty lashes had been administered Chute was undressed and his back examined by Dr. Atkins. The prisoner took from his mouth a lead bullet which he had flattened between his teeth while passing through the ordeal. He was ordered to proceed at once to his work in the broom shop.

### THE PRISONER'S APPEARANCE AND CRIME.

James Chute is quite a young man, being only twenty-two years of age, about five feet ten inches in height, muscular, and his hair, half Grecian features, would by many be considered handsome. He held a second class Normal School certificate, and was considered a successful teacher. It appeared that he detained one of his pupils, a girl aged fifteen, after dismissing her school, on the plea of her misbehavior in her studies, and that while alone with her, he assaulted her as stated. The second twenty lashes will be administered three months from the first.

WHAT GIRLS SHOULD LEARN.—By all means let the girls learn how to cook. What right has a girl to marry and go into a house of her own unless she knows how to superintend every branch of housekeeping, and she cannot properly superintend unless she has some practical knowledge herself. Most men marry without thinking whether the woman of his choice is capable of cooking him a meal, and it is a pity he is so shortsighted, as his health, his cheerfulness, and indeed his success in life depend in a very great degree upon the food he eats: in fact, the whole household is influenced by his diet. Feed them on fried cakes, fried meats, hot bread and other indigestible viands, day after day, and they will need medicine to make them well. A man will take alcohol to counteract the evil effects of such food, and the wife and children must be physicked. Let all the girls have a share in the housekeeping at home before they marry; let each superintend some department by turns. It need not occupy half the time to see that the house has been properly swept, dusted and put in order, or to prepare puddings and make dishes, that many young ladies spend in reading novels that enervate both mind and body and unfit them for every day life. Women do not, as a general rule, get pale faces by doing housework. Their sedentary habits, in overheated rooms, combined with ill-chosen food, are to blame for bad health. Our mothers used to pride themselves on their housekeeping and fine needlework. Why should not we?—*Baltimore Sun.*

"You have no ruins, no natural curiosities in this country," drawled Mr. Oscar Wilde to Mrs. Senator Pendleton at a reception. "No," replied the quick-witted lady, "but our ruins will come soon enough; and as to our curiosities, we import them." Oscar feels disappointed that he has seen no ruins in the United States. If he comes to Canada, Sir Leonard would no doubt show him the Charybdis by moonlight.

### Mr. Forster at Tullamore.

The following is a portion of the speech delivered by the Rt. Hon. W. E. Forster, Secretary for Ireland, recently at Tullamore, a few words from which were cabled to this continent at the time: It has been my fate to read morning after morning of desperate threats, of intimidation, of men being ruined in their trade because they were doing what they had a right to do, or even because they were doing what it was their duty to do, and, worse than that, of men being pulled out of their beds, and being murdered and being murdered. I determined on going down myself to see whether it was as bad as I heard in Dublin Castle. I don't deny there may be exaggeration, but I am sorry to say, that, putting all the facts together, I don't think we have heard more in Dublin as to the outrages, the terrible outrages, and the cruel outrages than they really are. I have just come back from Clair, and I will tell you what I saw there—it will stick in my memory for the rest of my life, an evicition which I saw thirty years ago will stick in my memory till death. I have done all I can to make it unlikely, to make it difficult, that there should be evictions in the future, and I will do what I can to make it difficult that shall happen again which happened in Clair, which I almost saw happen within the last three or four days. I went when I was at Tullow to the workhouse, and there I saw a poor fellow lying in bed, the doctors round him, with a blue light over his face that made me feel that the doctors were not right when they told me that he might get over it. I felt sure that he must die, and I see this morning that he has died. But why did that man die? He was a poor lone farmer. I believe I had paid his rent— I believe he had committated that crime— he thought it his duty to pay. Fifteen or sixteen men broke into his house in the middle of the night, pulled him out of his bed, and told him that they would punish him. He himself, lying in his death agony as it were, told me the story. He said: "My wife went down on her knees and said, 'Here are five helpless children; will you kill their father?' They took him out; they discharged a gun filled with shot into his legs so closely that it shattered his legs. Perhaps they did not mean to kill him—they must have known that they meant to make it impossible for him to earn his living, and to give him days and weeks of agony. I may charitably hope that they did not quite know that they would kill him. Well, I will say that this is a state of things, that something on what I have heard will dwell with me all the rest of my life, and if I can do anything to prevent these things happening, whatever hard things you may think of me or say of me, the time will come when the Irish people will be thankful that they were stopped. But I call upon you to do what you can to stop these things. Join any constitutional agitation for any change you like, but do try for the honor of Ireland, for that feeling of patriotism which I believe you have strong within you, to wipe off this disgrace from her name. Let me tell you one word about the English people. There is no ill-feeling in England towards Ireland. We know well that you have been a miserable country, that you have been a badly governed country; that the English Government in past days has done many very cruel and very unjust things to Ireland—(here, here)—and allowed many things to be done. We wish to undo that; we wish to make you prosper; we wish to make you as rich and as powerful as we are ourselves. But when we have these terrible outrages coming before us we hardly know what to say; we hardly know how we can carry out our good feeling and our good wishes to you. Now, I am very much obliged to you for hearing me so patiently. I know I must have said things that very many of you must dislike.

### A VOICE.—"Very few."

Mr. Forster—"When leaving London they told me 'Don't go into the country. Don't go away from a Dublin, you will not be safe.' (Slight interruption.) Let us remember that two cannot speak at one time." (Hear, hear.) They told me it would not be safe for me to go about in Ireland.

### A VOICE.—"Who said that?"

Mr. Forster—"A good many people. The first place I went to I had a good lot of police with me. Since then I have done without them. They also told me coming over that I should not be heard, for I would say what I thought. Well, I have been heard, and I am very much obliged to you. I have very little more to say, but I will just end with three words—words with which I have seen by reading the newspapers many speeches in many towns in Ireland have ended, and words with which many letters that I receive end—"God save Ireland."

### Why not let out the suspects?"

Mr. Forster—"Sometimes when I have read a letter telling me that I must have a bullet through my head, or that I must go to a place that is rather warmer than we are in now, I regret to find that it is signed 'God save Ireland.' I have, as I said, read many speeches with that expression at the end; and I have said 'Yes God save Ireland' too, but 'God save Ireland' from the man who made that speech. (Laughter.) However, you may be sure that is the feeling which the Government

has, which Mr. Gladstone has, and which, if you will allow me to say, I have. God save Ireland from enemies outside her borders and from those within—God save Ireland from cruel men, of whatever class be they—and I trust there are very few grasping landlords or racketsmen landlords, or be they dishonest tenants or midnight marauders, God save Ireland from the pestilence that walketh at noon and the terror that stealtheth at night. And I believe that God will save Ireland, for with all her faults there is that amount of virtue amongst the Irish people—there is that love of their country, that love and devotion of men to their families—that willingness to sacrifice for them, which are abiding and honest virtues that do much to save a country and to enable God's laws to be respected. And with the earnest desire that God may save Ireland, I thank you for having heard me. (Applause.)

### A Strange Case.

#### A BOY SHEDS PIECES OF GLASS FROM HIS BODY.

There is a boy in Passaic, New Jersey, who has recently been shedding certain quantities of glass from various parts of his body. The story, which eye witnesses are ready to vouch for, but which physicians are inclined to doubt, is this:—One E. K. Ross has a son about ten years, who nearly four years ago at Franklin, N. J., stepped on a broken window pane and gashed the joint of his big right toe. Note carefully that it was his right toe which was injured. The wound was a severe one; no glass was noticed in the injured foot, but a long time elapsed before it healed sufficiently to allow him to walk without crutches. Over a year later the boy was suddenly seized with a severe pain in the inner side of the left instep, accompanied with headaches and other indispositions. Salve and a rag were applied, with the result of drawing a piece of glass of first rate quality from his instep. Numerous other particles followed in the course of a few days. The glass dropped out without suppuration. The process was witnessed by several relatives of the virtuous hero. His parents now began to regard his symptoms mysterious if not serious, and sent for the family doctor. Unfortunately the production of glass ceased after his arrival, and he naturally assumed a somewhat skeptical attitude toward the wonderful stories told him.

The appearance of each bit of glass was heralded about two hours in advance by sharp, stinging pains. After the discharge in the foot ceased no more glass appeared, but during the year the boy suffered pains in his side, for which he received treatment, on the supposition that he was suffering from pleurisy. Nothing of moment happened after this till two weeks ago, when he began to experience pain in his right forearm above the wrist. A pimple formed, which, when squeezed, produced not only matter, but a piece of glass. Another virtuous issue followed, similar to the previous one, which left him in an exhausted condition. Again a physician was called, and again no more glass could be found, though the wound was probed. This was in the evening. Tuesday morning the glassy discharge was renewed. The doctor was called, but did not make his appearance till Wednesday. Strangely enough, nothing appeared while he was present, but soon after he was gone small pieces began to come out. Mrs. Ross now called in some of the neighbors, who witnessed the phenomenon, and are ready to testify to that effect.

The particles that have exuded vary in size from a minute point to an inch in length, and half an inch in width. Several physicians have examined this strange case, and are divided in their opinions regarding it. One thinks the boy is shamming, in order to evade the tuition of the school-room, and says he may have inserted the small pieces and manipulated the larger ones on principles of sleight-of-hand. Another doctor regards the case as genuine. He thinks the particles may have entered the original wound—and have worked their devious way through the cellular tissues by muscular contraction. The alleged phenomenon will be fully investigated, and the matter thoroughly ventilated.

Field Marshal Count Moltke sums up the result of his recent studies in the statement that "a war with Russia could not be undertaken by Germany till after the lapse of eighteen months or two years." This only means that it could not at the present moment be entered into with the same confidence and safety as the two last great wars with Austria and France. The Eastern fortresses, especially Posen and Thorn, the German authorities consider ought to be considerably strengthened and better armed, and several of the Baltic ports—such as Danzig, Pillau, and Königsberg—put in a better state of defence before the commencement of a campaign in Russia. The question of the headquarters for the mustering of an invading army would also have to be settled, and Count Moltke is said to be inclined to choose Breslau as such a centre.

"A Brooklyn man has been sent to jail for kissing his girl good night." This should teach Brooklyn young men a lesson. They will probably hereafter imitate the example of young men in other cities—i.e., remain a couple of hours longer and kiss them good-morning.

# POOR DOCUMENT

## LOCAL NEWS.

**New Engine.**—Our neighbor the *Capital* has received a new steam engine.

**For the West.**—Phillip Sullivan, John Sullivan and James Higgins, of this city, left for the West in Tuesday morning's train.

**Press.**—Mr. M. S. Hall, Queen street, Stationer and Bookbinder, has a large and varied assortment of pens, embracing all the popular and best styles.

**SAD.**—A middle-aged man named McAuliffe was taken to the Lunatic Asylum, in St. John, on Tuesday morning from Clarendon Station, on the St. John & Maine Railway.

**Big Letters.**—A sow belonging to James Christie had a litter of sixteen pigs on Friday last. Six months ago the same sow littered eleven—a total of twenty-seven in a remarkably short space of time.

**Postage Stamps, etc.**—Mr. Geo. H. Davis, druggist, corner of Regent and Queen streets, has been appointed a licensed vendor of postage stamps, postcards and post bands by the Dominion Government.

**Acknowledgment.**—The St. Vincent de Paul Society of Fredericton beg to acknowledge the receipt of five dollars from Mr. Geo. Hatt, Jr., as a donation to the poor.

**James Farrell, Secretary.**

**Anniversary Celebration.**—The members of York Division, No. 2, S. of T., celebrate their thirty-fifth anniversary by a tea meeting, with speeches, recitations and singing, in the Temperance Hall, on Friday evening.

**For the Drive.**—Twenty men have gone from Fredericton this week to St. Valance on the intercolonial, to engage in stream driving on the head waters of the St. John, for Messrs. E. D. Jewett & Co., of Saint John. Twenty more men are to go shortly.

**Correction.**—Having corrected so severely for telling the truth about the Easter services the *Capital* ought not to have said that Rev. Mr. Mowatt "preached sound and instructive sermons during the day." Mr. Mowatt did not preach at St. Paul's on Easter.

**Christie's Old Organ** was rendered in the Methodist Vestry Tuesday evening in a manner highly satisfactory to the audience. The reading was by Mrs. C. H. Fisher, who, as the close of the entertainment was presented with a handsome bouquet; and the singing by Miss Lugin, Miss Hogg, Mr. Crewdon and Mr. Lemont.

**FUNERAL OF JAMES O'LEARY.**—The funeral of the late James O'Leary took place from his late residence on King street, Wednesday and was largely attended. The following gentlemen were pall bearers:—John Owens, Christopher Broderick, Daniel Elliott, John E. Perks, Owen Sharkey, and James Farrell. The remains were interred in the Roman Catholic Cemetery.

**THE CITY SCHOOLS.**—Mr. Mark Neville, teacher of the school at Morrison's Mill, has resigned his position, and Miss Louise F. Morgan, now teaching in Gibson, takes his place. Miss Seely has resigned the teaching of the Primary Department in the Park Barracks School, and Miss Meagher, who is now teaching the Wisely School, will probably take charge of this department. Miss Tucker, Miss Atterton and Miss Moore, of the York street School, who have been on leave of absence during the winter, resume work on May first, and Miss Pickett takes leave of absence for six months from that date.

**AMUSEMENTS COMING.**—On the 8th of next month the citizens of Fredericton will experience a musical treat in the shape of Mahan's Comic Opera Company, on the 22nd of the same month, Chasfray will show here, and the probabilities are that Lytell will be here with a good dramatic company some time in August. Lytell has added some of the latest plays to his repertoire. Many of the companies that have played here complain that the seats are not reserved far enough back, and it has been suggested that some four rows more be taken and numbered. This will prove a great convenience to the public.

**The Boston Herald** speaking of a concert given in the Broadway M. E. Church in South Boston, says: "A concert was given at the Broadway M. E. Church by the church quartette and choir and pupils of Mr. H. M. Wilson, chorister, last evening. The quartette, Miss C. A. Brown, Miss Laura B. Wood, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Warren, received a flattering reception, as did Miss Brown, soprano, in her number. Miss Wood sang 'Robin's Return' so clear and beautiful, that the title suggested the return of the feathered songster. Miss Helen V. Harding interspersed very acceptable readings, and the concert was in every way creditable to all participants."

**PERSONAL.**—Mrs. Judge Fisher and the Misses Fisher returned home Tuesday evening from Boston, where they have been spending the winter.

The Rev. Mr. Mallan was inducted into the pastorate of St. Peter's Presbyterian Church, Stanley, Tuesday morning.

Lieut. Col. Baird was in the city Tuesday on militia business.

Mr. R. M. Napier, son of the Manager of the Bank of British North America in this city, has taken a position in the Bank of Montreal, in St. John.

Mr. Frank McGoldrick, of the firm of F. & G. McGoldrick, left Wednesday morning for Boston on business.

**St. Ann's Bowling Club.**—At the annual meeting of St. Ann's Bowling Club on Monday evening last in the Queen Hotel, the following officers were elected:—Captain Leigh, President; A. G. Beckwith, W. W. Street, Vice Presidents; W. F. Fenwick, Secretary; E. Yverson, T. G. Legg, Stewards. The Club intend purchasing two new pleasure boats, and in the future will pay more attention to pleasure rowing than to racing. The Stewards wish to have the boat house put in a thorough state of repair and to furnish the members with suitable, convenient boats for pleasure rowing. The Club will hold a Bonnet Hop in the Exhibition Hall on the 24th of May next.

## THAT PURCHASE OF HOSE.

**Something Rotten—Public Sentiment Demands an Explanation.**

There is "something rotten in the state of Denmark," said Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, when the ghost of his father appeared to him at Elsinore, and there would seem to be something rotten in the City Council of Fredericton, although none of the deceased paternal relatives of the Aldermen composing the Council has appeared to any of them as a harbinger of woe or misfortune. A hint of the real facts of the case is to be obtained on the street in the shape of rumors of a scandalous nature, which are current with every one who takes any interest at all in civic affairs. An issue of the *Capital* of last week gave a foretaste of it in saying that something of a scandalous nature in connection with one of the Aldermen was to be investigated before the Council at the last meeting, but it did not come to a head, as up to that time nothing had been done. It is a prophecy, however, which will doubtless be fulfilled. As near as can be learned the scandal is in connection with the recent purchase of hose made by the Fire Committee of the Council, with which there would seem to be considerable dissatisfaction among the citizens, not with the hose bought or its quality so much as with the manner in which the transaction was conducted by an Alderman occupying a prominent position on that Committee. The last *Farmer* says that "There is a report in circulation that an Alderman has recently been making a haul out of the city in a rather unique and startling way." All our citizens enjoyed very much, judging by the large attendance, the recent entertainments given by the *Minstrels* in this city. Billy McAllister, in his role of "Bones," threw some light upon the subject under consideration when he made the following pertinent enquiry:—"Why did Ald. Simmons pay \$1.00 per foot for hose when he could have got it for 80 cents?" This inquiry brought the hose down of course, but the question still remains unanswered.

We think that the gentleman whose name has been mentioned in connection with this matter was the public, the Council, and the Fire Committee (to say nothing of what is due himself), an explanation, and that the explanation should be publicly made. There would seem to be two questions involved in the matter:—  
(1) Did or did not Ald. Simmons receive a certain percentage for his efforts in securing the sale of hose for the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company of New York and Toronto?  
(2) Why did Ald. Simmons make an arrangement with the Agent of the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company to purchase a smaller size hose at \$1 per foot when the Fire Committee had decided to give only 80 cents?  
His explanation at the Council does not seem to be satisfactory enough in its reasons for this arbitrary action, perhaps because his report detailing the circumstances was merely a verbal one. The impression prevails that there was an arrangement between Ald. Simmons and the Agent of the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company, as he stated to the Council that he decided to give \$1 per foot for the smaller hose after he had seen the Agent of the Company, which was after the decision of the Committee to give only 80 cents per foot. There also seems to have been a disposition to force the sale of this lot of hose to the City of Fredericton, as it was sold at a much lower rate than the same hose was sold to two other towns in the Province. Some indignation was evoked by the representative of the Company on this account, in view of the figures at which it was sold being published. This, perhaps, is solely the business of the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company, or merely a matter of deriving a tight bargain on the part of the Fire Committee in the interests of the City. We do not take exception to it on this score, but merely mention it in connection with the statement in the first part of this paragraph and because of the impression on the public mind that there was an arrangement between Ald. Simmons and the Agent of the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company which fact the publication of the *Reporter*, and also why it was that he thought it necessary to procure several copies of the *Reporter* to confront people with should they state to him that he sold hose in Fredericton at a lower rate, if he did not know that this typographical error was coming out in the paper?

We do not wish to throw any imputations on the honesty or business integrity of any of the gentlemen whose names we have mentioned, but we have given above facts and made the enquiries in the interests of the citizens of Fredericton, who demand that a full explanation should be made.

**DANCE MONDAY EVENING.**—The dance in the Temperance Hall last Monday evening was very largely attended and was a most successful and enjoyable affair.

During a performance at a theatre in Lille, France, a cry was suddenly raised, and a man was seen falling from one of the upper galleries, and, after turning two summersaults in the air, alighting in the pit. He fortunately dropped into the space between two balconies, and into a portion of the pit which was not yet occupied by spectators, so that none were hurt. Still more remarkable is the fact he sustained no visible injury, and was able to walk to his home.

## Supreme Court.

Easter Term of the Supreme Court opened Tuesday, all the Judges being present. The attendance of barristers from abroad was not large. Twenty-one students made application to be admitted Attorneys. The following are present for examination:—John Louis Carleton, Wm. Murray, Daniel McIntyre, Frederick G. Hand, Daniel Mullin, Joseph R. Murphy, John F. Ashe, Lemuel A. Curry, J. DeVeber Neales, J. Douglas Hazen, Clifford B. Deacon, A. Lewis Belyea, Spurgeon Wortman, Jeremiah H. Barry, Albert J. Gregory, Thomas A. Kincaid, Douglas S. Hutchison, Robert M. Anderson, Allan W. Chapman, Mariner G. Teed.

The following are the papers of the term:—**CROWN PAPER.**  
Ex parte G. Gordon Boyne—Mr. Travis to show cause. (Canada Temperance Act Scrutiny Case).  
The Queen vs. William F. Diblee—Mr. Lugin to show cause.  
The Queen at the instance of the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Margerville vs. Alfred A. Treadwell—Mr. Wilson to show cause.  
The Queen vs. Catherine Bell—Mr. Quigley to show cause.

**MOTION PAPER.**  
Joseph Sheehy et al vs. Edward Milliken et al—Mr. W. J. Gilbert to move to rescind Judge Wetmore's order.  
John Sheehy et al vs. Edward Milliken et al—The like.  
The same names—Mr. Gilbert to move to rescind order of the Chief Justice.  
Do on the demise of Connell vs. Cook, et al—Mr. Lugin to move for judgment as a case of non suit.

**SPECIAL PAPER.**  
Ex parte G. Gordon Boyne—Mr. Alward to show cause.  
W. D. Black vs. Municipality of St. John—Mr. Baird to move to enter verdict for plaintiff.  
In re Holstead—Mr. Rainford to show cause.

Ex parte Michael Flood and ex parte Patrick Flood—Mr. Ritchie to show cause.  
In re Wortman's Estate—Appeal from Queen's Probate Court—Mr. McMillan to support appeal.  
Class Ning et al, app, and Eliza Murray, resp.—Equity appeal—Mr. Stratton to support appeal.

**Common Motions:** Ex parte Ewan Cameron, et al vs. Wetmore, Q. C., moves for rule nisi for mandamus to compel the Municipality of Charlotte to make an order that the County Treasurer pay Cameron fees payable to him as Coroner. Ruled granted.  
Grand Southern Railway et al vs. Carleton Branch Railroad. Mr. McCleod moved for rule nisi to show cause why an order of Judge Palmer, giving leave to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada, should not be rescinded.  
Clyde vs. Trustees Leinster street Church et al—Buridge moves for order that the clerk take A. W. Masters costs and that the same be entered on the roll: Ruled nisi granted.

Clyde vs. Stephenson—McCleod moves to have the cause stand until Trinity term: Cause stands over.  
Jones, assignee, Sheriff of Westmorland, vs. Milliken, et al—Mr. Gregory moves to rescind an order of Judge Wetmore setting aside proceedings in this cause with costs: still before the Court.

In ex parte G. Gordon Boyne, Mr. Travis moved for a rule nisi to set aside the writ of prohibition issued by Mr. Justice Wain, Wednesday: Ex parte G. Gordon Boyne, a rule nisi was granted.  
Grand Southern Railway Co. et al vs. The Carleton City of St. John Railway Company. Application for judgment.  
The first three cases on the motion paper were struck off on account of irregularity of the notice.

In Doe on the demise of Connell vs. Cook, rule nisi was granted on the application of Mr. Lugin.  
The Crown paper of Michaelmas, 1881, was then taken up.  
Ex parte Simpson was struck off.  
Ex parte Tompkins—Mr. Lugin shows cause. The Court considers.

Ex parte Dryall. Ruled discharged. Mr. Alward showed cause. Mr. Armstrong supported the rule.  
Ex parte McNutt—Mr. Lugin showed cause. Ruled discharged.

## A Word of Advice.

To the Editor of the Evening Herald.  
DEAR SIR:—Will you be so kind as to allow me a small space in your paper to ask the *Capital* for an explanation of a statement made in its issue of the 1st inst., concerning me. As I did not take the *Capital* of that date, I did not see it until several persons called my attention to it, stating that Coppley had gone for me on the tax question. Now, Sir, as I have been a resident of the city for twenty-three years, I would ask Mr. Coppley to point out any transaction I ever had with him, or if he knows of any transaction in a business way, in respect to which I have not acted as a trustworthy man, and if he knows of any such, he would confer on me a great favor by letting me know of it. As the citizens are aware, I own property in this city and pay my taxes on the same. As for Mr. Coppley stating in his paper that I may be here today and away to-morrow, I do not know what he is aiming at. He seems to know my business, from the way he writes. As I do not wish to intrude by taking up any more of your paper, I would just say to Mr. Coppley, that if he would mind his own business better, and not interfere with others, he would sell more papers and gain friends instead of making enemies to himself.  
Yours truly,  
N. T. WHEELER.  
FRED., APRIL 11, 1882.

**ADVICE ON OVERSLEEPS.**—April 20, 1882, will mark the termination of 55 years of the existence of the I. O. O. F. in America. In compliance with a proclamation issued by Grand Sir Glenn, our fellow brethren are invited to observe the day by appropriate exercises and in giving thanks to God for his blessings to the order. Grand Master McIntyre has addressed a circular to this effect to all the lodges in Ontario.

From a printed report just issued from the office of Grand Secretary King it is learned that 2,107 new brethren were initiated throughout the Province last year, and there were 1,247 deaths, withdrawals, suspensions or expulsions, leaving a net gain of 760. The total membership at December 31, 1881, was 15,070. Relief to the amount of \$3,300.00 was last year paid out in the way of sick benefits, relief of widows, special relief and charity, burying deceased brothers and bury-

ing wives of deceased brothers. The total current expenses for 1881 amounted to \$36,982.55. The receipts of lodges total up to \$120,799.06, the excess of receipts over expenditure by \$36,063.38.

## The Scott Act Scrutiny.

Mysterious are the workings of legal proceedings. The spiritualists tell us that the Brahmins in the next world spend their time in weaving intricate meshes of rings, which are no sooner completed than they fall to pieces and the work of weaving is resumed. It is supposed by some that these workings are only celestial prototypes of proceedings under the Scott Act in New Brunswick. The St. John scrutiny will serve as an illustration of this terrestrial Brahminism. Judge Waters decided that he would hold a scrutiny of the votes cast at the late election. Here was ring No. 1. Into this Judge Waldon was interwoven with a writ of prohibition, into which was again entwined a summons and the counsel saw in prospect the motion paper of Easter Term and a variety of other combinations; but on Monday the magic wand of Judge Waldon caused the deftly woven meshes to fall asunder, and everything to resume its original condition. To get down to facts: the counsel who were present at the return of the summons to set aside the writ of prohibition were treated to a surprise. Mr. Burbridge came up to support the summons and had evidently been led to expect that the case would, after a formal opening, be referred to the Court. Messrs. Tuck and Skinner were on hand, prepared to consent to nothing and armed with a ton or less of affidavits. Mr. Burbridge, with his modesty, suggested the reference of the case to the Court. Dr. Tuck, in his usual timid and bashful way murmured out his objection, like a young lady when asked for a kiss by her best young man. He had come to argue the case, Mr. Tuck, and he did not propose to consent to an adjournment. Then Mr. Burbridge mentioned that there was a legion of learned friends associated with him and he would like an opportunity to send for at least a brigade of them before the battle opened. And again Dr. Tuck, like a confused maiden at the altar, said, "I object." Then came the climax. Without waiting for a word of argument, without hearing a paragraph of the affidavits read, Judge Waldon produced and read a judgment which he had already drawn up, dismissing the summons which he had granted only a few days before. To say that the counsel were astonished is to use a mild phrase. The old Bible word "astonish" suits the case better; but even it is inadequate to the emergency. It is no place in a newspaper to study out a case of law practice; but we suggest that the proceedings in reference to this writ of prohibition have been extraordinary in the important matter, as there was plenty of time to have had a hearing in the first instance, the writ should have not been issued *ex parte*; but as it did and as the Judge who granted it seems to have shown *prima facie* reasons why it should not have issued, it is certainly extraordinary that he should have persistently refused to allow the persons opposing the writ of prohibition to be heard in support of their contentions.

## A Romance of the Canoe.

An interesting tale with a happy ending, the most pointed moral, is told of a Brooklyn belle and her faithful admirer. Last year the young lady in question and her mother were among the boarders at one of the large hotels at Ashbury Park, and among the regular "Saturday-nighters" was a friend of the family—and especially of its younger female member—about whose habits and rapid depredation no doubt was permitted to exist. Never a Sunday passed that he was not spent in the young lady's company and a pair of uncomfortable light-patent leather boots upon the sloping sand of the beach; while as the sun retired behind the western hills the young people would sit beneath the canopy of a diaphanous parasol and watch the play of the rippling waves on the sails of the sea-going ships. On such occasions, too, it may be imagined, words of love were whispered to the accompaniment of the moquiqu's musical hum. Thus the summer passed away till the season closed, and the young lady returned to her residence on "the Hill," where her admirer could enjoy the rapturous charms of her society much more frequently and at a much smaller expense. On the advantage he did not fail to avail himself, and all went merrily until a short time ago the young man was informed that a photograph of himself (the Y. M.) and the lady, sitting on the sand sea-side, backed by a halo of Japanese umbrellas. This information being also conveyed to the young lady, she was greatly concerned, as she, too, had a vivid remembrance of the photographer's green van. Acting as her guardian or brother would have done under the circumstances, the young man induced the Philadelphia artist—through the use of a good deal of "laughter"—to destroy the negative and send him the pictures. With the precious pictures in his possession he hastened to the young lady's residence, and on being ushered into her presence announced his success by waving the package aloft and crying, "Eureka!" or words to that effect. After congratulations had been exchanged between them, the gas was turned up and the package was opened, the young lady being anxious to see that the photographer had kept faith with them. The young man took out the pictures—

There was a hoarse and utterly irrelevant remark, a shrill scream, the crunch of crumpling tin, and the slam of a vestibule door.

It was the young lady's picture, but the hair laid trustfully over her canvas belt was not his arm.

The picture had been taken on a week day.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### Wedding Bells.

(Special to THE HERALD.)

At St. James Church, this afternoon, by the Rev. Wm. Armstrong, Mr. William Wheeler, of the Queen Hotel, Fredericton, was united in the bonds of holy matrimony to Kate, third daughter of the late James Hall, of this city.

The ecstatic couple boarded the afternoon train for Fredericton at Fairville. Only a few relatives and personal friends of the contracting parties were present at the marriage.

### Dominion Parliament.

(Special to THE EVENING HERALD.)

The House resumed business yesterday but many members are still absent. Sir L. Tilley is confined to his house with a bad cold. Supply was not therefore proceeded with. The Civil Service bill was taken up and after sharp criticism from Blake and Casey was read a second time. In the evening the Mounted Police Consolidation bill and Dominion Lands bill were discussed. The House went into Committee on the latter and reported progress.

In the House Sir John brought down the report of the Civil Service Commissioners. It is a strongly partisan report, evidently designed to make capital against the Liberal party.

The Commissioners have reached conclusions not at all warranted by the evidence, and apparently seek especially to damage Mackenzie and Sanford Fleming. A return brought down shows that there has been expended already by the Commission, nearly twenty thousand dollars. This is exclusive of printing immense volumes of evidence and the Commission's expenses are not yet settled or indeed fixed, and the Commissioners have to look to Government yet to determine what they are to receive. The report is just what would be expected from three Tory partisans in the pay of the Government.

### Cold Blooded Murder.

(Special to THE HERALD.)

BIDDEFORD, CONN., April 12. About three o'clock this morning two men, wearing masks and armed with revolvers and steel bars, entered the factory of Eaton, Cole & Burnham and shot the watchman dead. Another man named Sullivan was badly wounded, but the burglars were scared away.

### Affairs in Cuba.

(Special to THE HERALD.)

Advices from Cape Haytien to the 27th March state that the revolution broke out against President Salomon on the night of the 25th. The steamer left 48 hours after the insurgents had the upper hand. Governor Salomon fled to the mountains on the 28th and Port au Prince on the 29th.

Marital law had been proclaimed, and Salomon was preparing to march to Cape Haytien with 3,000 men. Two steamers had been sent to Cape Haytien and Gonaves.

### The Monetary Conference.

(Special to THE HERALD.)

It is understood that a note has been addressed to the Powers, expressing the hope that the Monetary Conference, which was postponed, will re-assemble during the present year. It is announced that the subscription for 50,000 shares of the Nouvelle Union, successor of Union Generale, has been completed.

### Sporting Notes.

(Special to THE HERALD.)

TORONTO, April 9. On Wednesday next the Messrs. Warren will ship another racing shell to Trickett. Jake Gaudaur has challenged Peter Bole. Of Pittsburgh, to a three mile race from \$500 to \$1,000 a side, to be rowed in the first week in June. Gaudaur has deposited \$100 with the sporting editor of the *Mail*.

BOSTON, Mass., April 10. The Harvard University crew have decided to row Yale on June 30, at New London. The crew will probably row Columbia at New London on June 24, and the race with the Columbia Freshmen will take place on the Hudson, at a date not yet fixed upon.

A LADY SHOT IN THE STREET.—DUBLIN, April 4.—A terrible occurrence arising out of an attempt to assassinate a landlord happened in the County of Westmeath, on Sunday afternoon. The report reached Dublin on Sunday night, that an attempt had been made to murder William Barlow Smythe, of Barbavilla House, near Collinstown. He is a large landowner in the county. It was stated that a lady was wounded. It now appears from later reports that Mrs. Smythe, his brother's wife, who, along with Lady Harriet Monck, accompanied Mr. Smythe, was shot dead, the bullet scattering her brains about the carriage. The party were returning from Church in a carriage, and while driving up an avenue several volleys were fired at them, the bullets actually riddling the carriage. One of the first shots struck Mrs. Smythe. The coachman had a narrow escape, one bullet passing under his arm. Mr. Smythe has recently received several threatening letters in consequence of evictions on his estate. The murdered lady resided at No. 33 Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin, and had been merely on a few days' visit with Mrs. Smythe. She left Dublin on Friday last, and had an engagement to dine next Saturday week with Mr. Justice Morrison.

Mother had cut her little daughter's hair, to make "a bang." Surveying her own work she said: "Bessie, yesterday you looked as if you had no sense; to-day you look as if your mother had none."

## Altiplex.

Recent facts lead to the conclusion that butter was invented by a Mr. Strong, of ancient Greece. Some butter constructed on the plan of the original invention seems to have struck Frederickton very recently.

When a business is "run down" it is time to have it "wound up."

"Here's your wedding ring," said the lull to the belle, and the wedding went on.

The vegetarian's diminutive pleasantry—"It's rare that I eat meat."

Irish butter is the latest foreign importation. "Now we can have it pat."

Do not provoke a fight with an undertaker; renegeant, he is noted for laying people out.

A blacksmith is seldom arrested for forgery, though he lives by it.

"Fortune knocks once at every man's door," but misfortune stalks in many times without knocking.

At the Hub—"I am tired," sighed the wheel. "Poor fellow," spoke the axle, wagon his tongue.

Oleuargener complicates things. No body can tell which side his bread is buttered in these days.

THE PRICE OF A BIG HAT.—All his life, says an exchange, he had toiled and scraped, and pulled very string that had a dollar at the end of it. And now all his hard-earned wealth was gone, and a great, hateful interest-eating mortgage spread its black wings over all that he owned and ovel on earth. He sank into a chair, and, holding his arms upon the table before him, bowed his grey head upon his hands and groaned great groans from groanville, groan county. His heart seemed breaking.

"Did you outwage the farm?" asked his wife anxiously, steering softly to his side.

"Yes," he growled, "both farms, and sold the wool lot over on Big Island."

"And did you have to mortgage the town lot, too?" she asked, with quivering lips and glistering eyes.

"Oh, yes," said the man, in hollow tones. "Oh, yes, and sold my stock in the Northern, and hypothecated what I had in the Sixty-street bridge."

"And was it enough?" she asked, trembling with eagerness. "Oh, was it enough?"

"Not quite," he growled, and then, as he saw the ghastly pallor of deathly disappointment spread over her face, he added, "but the children let me have it in ninety days' time for the balance at \$ per cent."

"And you've brought my new hat home, then?" she cried joyously. "Oh, Phillip, you dear old duck!"

"Well, no; not all of it," he said. "I brought the plume and one of the bows down with me in the express, but the rest is coming down from Chicago on a flat car."

A PARSEE AND THE OATH.—A curious incident occurred in the City of London during the hearing of a case in which a Parsee gentleman was called as a witness. He objected to be sworn either in the Old or New Testaments, and, not being a Mahomedan, he could not be sworn on the Koran. He mentioned, however, that he had a sacred relic about his person as a charm, and he thought by making a declaration, and holding the relic in his hand, and not concealing it, the act would be binding upon his conscience. Mr. Commissioner Kerr said that under the peculiar circumstances he would be justified in taking the witness's declaration, if at the same time he held the charm unconcealed in his hand, and declared that he would consider the act sufficiently binding upon him to bear true testimony in the matter at issue. He always understood, however, that a Parsee was usually sworn holding the tail of a cow, which was a sacred animal in India.

## MARRIAGES.

At St. Mary's on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Jaffrey, Thomas Pringle, of Stanley, and Elizabeth A. Jones, of the same place.

## DEATHS.

At Sheffield, on the 26th inst., Jeremiah Burpee, aged 87 years. At rest.  
On Saturday, 26th inst., at his residence, King St., Mr. James O'Leary, in the 54th year of his age. Funeral on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

At Upper Hainesville, York County, on the 27th ult., of inflammation of the bowels, Elsie Amelia, daughter of Hiram G. and Emma H. Johnson, aged 8 months and 27 days.

## THE COUNTY MARKET.

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

beef, per lb.	.....	\$0 06 to \$0 08
Lamb, " " " "	.....	00 " 00
Mutton, per lb.	.....	00 " 00
Turkeys, per lb.	.....	00 " 15
Chickens, per pair	.....	00 " 30
Geese, each	.....	00 " 40
Partridges, per pair	.....	00 " 00
Duck, per pair	.....	00 " 00
Butter, roll, per lb.	.....	01 " 18
Butter, firkin, per lb.	.....	01 " 20
Lard, per lb.	.....	01 " 14
Eggs, per doz.	.....	01 " 11
Potatoes, per bushel	.....	1 50 " 2 00
Hides, per lb.	.....	0 45 " 0 50
Oats, per bushel	.....	0 45 " 0 50
Hay, per ton	.....	7 00 " 10 00
Straw, per ton	.....	4 00 " 0 00
Buckwheat, per cw.	.....	0 00 " 0 00
Pork, per lb.	.....	0 00 " 0 00
Bams, per lb.	.....	0 11 " 12
Shoulders, per lb.	.....	0 09 " 11
Socks, per pair	.....	0 25 " 30
Hides, per lb.	.....	0 09 " 0 08
Sausages, per lb.	.....	0 11 " 12
Cheese, per lb.	.....	0 10 " 12

# POOR DOCUMENT

## A Walk in New York.

But whom have we heard? Blithely tripping by the side of a tall and gallant escort a little lady. Far be it for any masculine pen to attempt to describe Adeline Patti's costume. All that can be recalled is a red feather, a dark hat, a sealskin robe with different fur on the border, yellowish gloves and the daintiest boots, with red heels. She was in a happy temper. Her hair was coal black, her eyes shown with health and contentment, and she did not profane the sunshine by wearing diamonds in her ears on the street and in the morning. A walk on Fifth avenue to-day means something different to Patti, the Diva, from a scamper down Bleecker street thirty years ago to Adeline, the child of poor and struggling parents. Then she had nothing but the germ of her wonderful powers. To-day she has estates, villas, a castle, half a million dollars in diamonds alone, wealth that is computed in seven figures and a voice that is matchless this side of the gates of pearl. Then calico dresses, jet black braids of hair upon her back, flashing eyes and a ruddy skin were the possessions of one of a "lot of children." To-day she walks or rides, as suits her whim, exacts tributes from kings and has the world of art and genius at her feet. Here the walker's attention was diverted by a clerical-looking figure then crossing the street not far from the Windsor Hotel. It was Morgan Dix, D. D., rector of Trinity parish, and son of the late Governor. He wears a "plug" hat, a regulation "dominie" coat, spectacles and a kind of hairy growth under his Adam's apple, known to the boys as "Galway slugs." Dr. Dix looks an administrator rather than a preacher, a pastor than a talker. He walks rapidly and has a habit of talking to himself. Were it not for its professional uniform, he would be taken for a merchant from the country, or, on account of his spectacles and smooth face, for a tutor in a seminary of learning. His bearing is quiet and well-bred, as becoming his father's son, for Gov. Dix was a courtly man and as fond of the amenities of social life as he was of shooting snipe.

Probably the richest individual in the United States to-day is William H. Vanderbilt. He has lived here and hereabouts since his boyhood, but aside from the regular drivers on the road it is doubtful if there are five hundred men on Manhattan Island who know that they ever saw the possessor of \$200,000,000. As Mr. Vanderbilt slowly left the unique portal of his solid home on Fifth avenue, of the few men, women, children, nurses and coachmen near him, not one recognized or turned to look at him. He is apparently a few inches less than six feet tall, stout and heavy. His features are large and expressive. He wears long black whiskers and black clothes. A stranger would judge him to be about fifty-eight years old, not over strong and good-natured. The lines of his face are deep, and when in repose he has an expression of "grit" and determination which gives way before a smile that seems based in kindness and a general condition of content.

Dion Boucault would win a fortune as a fast time pedestrian. He was caught on the run, going at such an insupportable gait as few younger men would care to attempt. The public know the actor as "Conn the Shaughraun," as "Danny Mann," or "The O'Dowd," and would be surprised to meet him as he is in private life. Imagine a man—short, stoutish, beardless, save a miniature mustache, his Shakespearean head, perfectly bald, really over 60, though apparently about 40 years of age. In clerical attire he would pass for a human priest. He dresses very simply, as he lives. He wears a silk hat or a Derby, as chance directs; a short, bobbed coat or a long ulster, as the wind decides; never profanes his costume with ornament, and has no time for nonsense, save in the way of business.

### The New Sackville Academy.

The plans of the proposed new Academy have been prepared by Mr. G. E. Fairweather, St. John, and have been adopted by the Board. The new building is to be 100 ft. long and 45 ft. wide, with an ell in the rear for kitchen purposes. It will have three stories, and be surrounded with a mansard roof, making four floors exclusive of the basement. The east half of the first floor will be used for reception room and principal's residence. The west half will contain a steward's room and dining hall 29x45. The three upper stories will be divided into bedrooms. On the second floor will be a hospital, on the third a bible class room, and on the fourth a diston in order to have water on every flat. The basement will contain coal bunkers, store rooms, baking ovens, and bath rooms. Tenders will be asked about the 15th inst. The board will endeavor to have the new building ready for occupation this autumn.—Post.

No lady who has passed through the Divorce Court can, at the present time, appear at Court, says the *London Truth*, however blameless her conduct may have been. Recently the Queen has been disposed to relax the stringency of this regulation in special cases, where no fault of any kind has been attributed to the lady. The matter, however, was submitted to the Lord Chancellor and other officials, and their opinion was not in favor of their proposal.

## Mormons in London.

### HOW THE POLYGLYPTISTS RECRUIT THEIR FORCES IN ENGLAND.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* gives an account of a Mormon meeting in Pentonville, North London. The meetings are held every Sunday and on one week day evening, and the congregation numbered about one hundred, females greatly preponderating; about one-third being girls ranging from ten to eighteen years of age. There were about two dozen men present, six of whom were clerical or office bearers and were seated around a table which does duty for a pulpit. All the saints seemed to belong to the lower working class, and there was little show of reverential feeling among them. The services began with the singing of a hymn from a book with very miscellaneous contents, compiled by Brigham Young, Elder Pratt and John Taylor. Then a saintly young "elder" arose and began a discourse with the statement that he had had no theological education, and had never been specially pious, but he felt the assurance that he had been "anointed to the work." He proceeded in a very rambling talk, the object of which, he announced, was "to show that all other sects are wrong and that we only are right." He said that the Bible was the foundation of the Mormon faith, and that the Book of Mormon was in no sense a Bible, but a record of the Jewish settlers in America, who, it seems, emigrated across the Atlantic in the days of Zedekiah and became Indians, but are some day to be changed to white men and brought back to the fold. He depicted the woes which were to fall upon unbelievers, and declared that after the other inhabitants of the world had been destroyed the "Saints" would inherit the earth, with a fair field and no favor." A second discourse was given by a wild-eyed, harsh-looking man, who introduced the Deity with the familiar and colloquial, "He says, says He," and made many mysterious references to the "meridian of time." Then followed a very important Mormon ceremony, which is thus described: One of the elders produced a bottle of oil. "It is to be anointed," said he, "for the healing of the sick," and the process of "anointing" was performed at once. Three of the previous speakers each laid a hand on the bottle, while a prayer was offered up, asking that the Lord would consecrate it to His good purposes. There was one person present who desired to be healed. He was a light-haired, rosy youth, who apparently suffered from lameness. Seating himself at the table, he awaited the miracle. One of the "brethren" poured some oil on him from the newly consecrated bottle and vigorously rubbed the crown of his head, after which the clerk laid hands upon him," saying, "We, his servants, bearing His holy priesthood, lay our hands on your head, and, praying that any pain may be removed from this time henceforth, commanded the same to depart from you and trouble you no more. They then assured him that if he had sufficient faith he would be healed. The excitement with which this operation had been followed by the congregation had hardly subsided, when the elder with the harsh voice and rattling delivery announced: "We will therefore conclude with the singing of the Twenty-ninth Hymn," after which a short prayer brought this peculiar service to an end. Neither the Bible nor the Book of Mormon is read publicly at these services, as there are no attempts at recitation or exhortation to a better life; and the greatest wonder is the evident earnestness and sincerity of the congregation. The Mormons are continually making new converts, and a ship which was to sail in the middle of the month was expected to considerably reduce the little congregation in Pentonville. With these London emigrants there were many new converts from the Province.

### Missionary Perils.

Detailed accounts have been received of the violent death in Northern Africa of three more of the missionaries of the Archbishop of Algiers. This raises the number that have perished within the last few years to nine, as three parties of three each have perished. They appear to have resided some time at Ghadames, in Tripoli, and were determined to proceed to Ghazal in the Sahara, in spite of the warnings of the Turkish authorities; in fact, before they started they executed a deed relieving the Pasha of all responsibility. They started December 18th, 1881, with an escort of Tawareg, the inhabitants of the Sahara. At one day's march from Ghadames they were attacked, killed and plundered. As a matter of course, suspicion falls upon the Turkish authorities of complicity, but without any foundation. The wild inhabitants of the Sahara care very little for the Turks. Unfortunately French missionaries are always vanishing about France. Even in the document above alluded to they note that they belong to the nationality of the illustrious government of France, which happens to be in exceedingly bad odor with the Mohammedan population of North Africa; hence the deplorable loss of the valuable lives of these devoted men.

"What kind of little boys go to Heaven. A lively 4-years-old boy, with kicking boots, furnished his hat. 'Well, you may answer,' said the teacher. 'Well, you may answer,' the little fellow shouted to the full extent of his lungs.

## Why Should Fashions Come From France?

An English correspondent says:—"Give me leave to answer this question, lately put by an advocate of the new Tribunal of Fashion, to be composed of Englishwomen, with the avowed object of destroying French prestige in dress. As well try a crusade against French cookery. Just as cookery has been raised to the dignity of a science in France, to the benefit of the entire civilized world, so have Frenchwomen, greatly to their credit, made a science of dress. Cookery and dress are alien to the genius of our nation, and if the art of making food both palatable and digestible is valuable to humanity, equally so, from an aesthetic point of view, is the art of making and putting on clothes. Were, indeed, the ordinary Frenchwomen what untravelled insulars believe; were she frivolous, vain, and prone to sentimental adventure, she must still be regarded as a benefactress of her kind. "From earliest times the quick feminine mind in France has been bent upon the problem of minimizing human ugliness and increasing the sum total of beauty. We read that when a Bavarian bride was fetched for one of the Valois Kings, the Queen-Mother would not present her publicly till a French touseau had been prepared. The young Princess was wholly unimpressible, wrote the old chronicler. And, in the present day, one of the most curious effects of the recent Franco-Prussian war is the prodigious improvements it has brought about in the dress of German women. Their fathers, husbands, lovers, having seen the perfect thing that dress is in the hands of a Frenchwoman, instructed them. Not only is taste now seen in the matter of German gowns and bonnets, but fair Tautons are learning by degrees the exquisite French art of being *simplex munditiis*. Now, we all know that to see a Parisienne cross the street on a muddy day is a sight wholly unique. The perfect fit of the shoe and stocking, the scrupulously exact adjustment of skirts, the grace with which the little performance is gone through, all is inimitable. True that the Parisienne has the most beautiful foot in the world; yet the accessories might be acquired by those of my countrywomen who do not despise the beautiful in trifles. Michelet says that the beauty of French women is made up of *petits riens*. The same may be said of French dress. It is just the minute details we neglect that our French sisters go into with such happy results. No amount of time and labor is held wasted where the perfection of a bonnet is concerned; and from their standpoint they are right. A woman, indeed, is very much what her bonnet makes her. Instead of railing at our neighbors for the energies devoted for dress, therefore, we should be grateful to them for cultivating a science so conducive to the agreeableness of life; while before we set up a tribunal of fashion at home let us count the cost. How many English women are prepared to give up public life, philanthropy, amateur authorship, and the other multifarious occupations to which they now devote themselves in order to study dress after the minute and laborious French method? I am far from saying that the game is not worth the candle. I simply aver that in the first place, dress is not in the genius of the English nation, and that, in the second, English ladies will never be bound ready to make such sacrifices on its behalf as come naturally to their sisters over the water."

### The Guitane Case.

Scoville is in Washington again. He is reported to have said in an interview:—"Guitane is a queer compound, the strangest man I ever heard of in my life. He thinks if he had had some other lawyer he would have been free and walking the streets to-day. He really thinks it wrong that he should be incarcerated in goal. He talks about truth telling and virtue, and he is the biggest liar and the least honest man I ever knew. He said in his testimony, and he said it several times, that his inspiration from the Deity caused him to kill Garfield, because he was untruthful and ungrateful. Now, I can't understand the logic or consistency in any such nonsense as that. I have spoken of Guitane's ingratitude. Had he lived in the days of King Lear he would have shamed even that unfortunate king's wicked daughters. Why, once when he got into the Tombs in New York he wrote me an affecting letter, and I went on there at a great expense of time and money and liberated him. I did more. I brought him home, clothed him, loaned him money, and procured a good situation, but he never appreciated it. Ungrateful! well, I should say he was. I may supplement it by saying that he is the meanest man I ever knew. If he always needed moral, physical, and mental training, and he never had either, except where somebody interposed to help him. He is a coward, a liar, and lacks common sense, and I may almost say a thief, and yet at the same time he honestly believes that he is a model of virtue." In reply to the question if there was any hope that the sentence of death might not be carried out, Scoville said, "I think if we get two-thirds of the Congressmen, a large number of judges, and an equal number of lawyers to petition the President, that he will commute the sentence."

## 40 CASES Rubber Boots and Shoes

lately received at  
**LOTTIMERS**  
Fashionable Shoe Store,  
In Ladies' Gents' Misses' Boys' and Children's sizes.  
Frederickton, March 30, 1882.

### Farm for Sale.

THIS subscriber offers for sale a valuable Farm, situated in Gibson, containing eighty acres, fifty of which are under cultivation. There are two good barns on the farm.  
The land will be sold in block or in lots to suit purchasers.  
For particulars enquire of  
**GEORGE A. PERLEY,**  
Frederickton,  
Second District Crossing, Gibson,  
Gibson, Jan. 14, 1882.

## New Brunswick RAILWAY COMPANY.

### WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, January 30th, 1882.  
Trains carrying passengers 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, 1.00 P. M.,  
for Gibson and intermediate stations.  
LEAVE GIBSON, 4.30 P. M.,  
for Woodstock, Grand Falls, Edmundston, Presque Isle and intermediate stations.  
LEAVE EDMUNDSTON, 10.30 A. M.,  
for Grand Falls, Presque Isle, Woodstock, Gibson and intermediate stations.  
Passengers for St. Leonard and Edmundston arrive at Grand Falls 6.00 P. M., where they will remain until 8.30 P. M., next day, at which time train leaves for those points.  
Passengers from St. Leonard, Edmundston and Grand Falls for points south of Ansonook, will remain at Ansonook until 11 A. M., next day, of train leaves for Ansonook, to Port Fairfield, where good hotel accommodation can be procured. Train leaves Port Fairfield at 8.45 A. M.  
Passengers for Bangor, Portland, Boston and point West, connection at Woodstock with the N. E. & C. Railway train, which leaves Woodstock at 2 P. M., making connection at Ansonook 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 SEELY,  
Asst. Superintendent.  
Gibson, Jan. 4, 1882.

## ORGANS. ORGANS.

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

## HOUSE COAL.

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

## GREGORY & BLAIR,

**BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS AT-LAW.**  
NOTARIES PUBLIC,  
FREDERICTON.  
GEO. F. GREGG ANDREW G. BLAIR

## JUST OPENED AT S. F. SHUTE'S,

cases containing the following:  
**GERMAN WORK AND LUNCH BASKETS,**  
Japanese Bamboo Baskets,  
PHILADON'S RAZORS,  
Scissors, Pocket Knives,  
Nickle Paper Weights,  
Ash Pans, Nut Picks,  
Fruit Knives, Cigar Lighters and Ventilated Armlets,  
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,  
Frederickton, March 25.

Brushes. Brushes.  
Just received from the Manufacturers:  
SEVEN cases Brushes, consisting of Whitehall, Lumber, Writers, Striping, Sash, Pool, Stove, Shoe, Scrub, Bar, and a full stock of Carriage Painters Brushes; 2 dozen Brooms; 1 dozen Whisks.  
For Sale Wholesale and Retail.  
JAMES S. NEILL,  
Frederickton, March 24, 1882.

## New Goods just Received

## Lottimer's FASHIONABLE SHOE STORE

Ladies' Long Rubber Boots;  
Gents' Long Rubber Boots;  
Boys' Long Rubber Boots;  
Children's Long Rubber Boots;  
Also, Rubber Shoes for Ladies, Gents, Misses, Boys and Children.  
A. LOTTIMER.

### MAKE YOUR BOOTS WATERPROOF

by using the  
**NUBIAN WATERPROOF BLACKING**  
or  
**PACKARD'S WATERPROOF DRESSING.**  
For sale at  
LOTTIMER'S Fashionable Shoe Store.

## Why run the risk of breaking some of your bones when you can get a pair of CREEPERS

LOTTIMER'S SHOE STORE  
For 12 Cents?

He is clearing out his stock of Creepers at half price. Now is the time to buy, while they are cheap.  
March 24, 1882.

## 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, Lustre Vases, Crystal Flower Stands, Card Receivers, Powder Sets, Ladies' Toilet Sets, Flower Tubes, Green, French and English China and Porcelain Individual Cups and Saucers, Tobacco Sets, Tea- & Coffee Sets, Fruit Dishes, Fancy Plates, Flagon, Flower Pots, etc., etc.

## Fancy Goods in Great Variety,

THOUSANDS OF Useful and Ornamental Articles.  
Dolls, Dolls, Dolls, Dressed and Undressed.  
A large display of KEROLINE LAMPS,  
CHANDELIER, LANTERNS of all kinds.  
ALL KINDS OF  
**WHITE STONEWARE AND CHINA**  
TABLEWARE, GLASSWARE,  
For table use, in great abundance

## Furniture,

Two large showrooms, 90 feet long, filled with  
For Parlor, Sitting Room, Bedrooms, Dining Room, and Kitchen.  
MATTRESSES AND LOOKING GLASSES.

Painted Toilet Sets, Bird Cases, Coal Stoves, etc. Knives and Forks, Spoons, Sets of Cutlery and Flatware, Boys' and Girls' Suits, Boys' Girls', Men's and Women's  
Moccasins 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

## Marble Works.

**MONUMENTS, TABLETS, HEADSTONES—Granite and Freestone,**  
In all its branches, as cheap as anywhere in the Province.  
Material and Workmanship guaranteed.

JUST BELOW NORMAL SCHOOL,  
**QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.**  
JOHN MOORE.  
2-12-81

## GIBSON LEATHER CO.,

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

## CUTLERY, Etc.

Just received per Steamship "Captain," via Halifax  
ONE case Table Cutlery; 1 case Pocket Knives;  
ONE case Cow Ties and Halter Chains; 1 case  
Jesse Kelly and Chain Traces; 1 case Paul Ecker  
Frank Locks; 7 1/2 Locks, Drawer Locks and Cap-  
board Locks.  
For sale low by  
JAMES S. NEILL.

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  
**QUINCHELLA BEAVERS,**  
In Blue, Brown and Black.  
**PLAIN BEAVERS,**  
In Black, Blue and Brown.

## PRIME WEST OF ENGLAND PILOT CLOTHS,

ALL GRADES.  
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.

We run a Staff of FIRST-CLASS CUTTERS, and warrant an A No. 1 fit every time, or no trade.

## IN OUR CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT COMPETITION DEFIED.

## READY-MADE CLOTHING,

In Ulsters, Overcoats, Beavers, Suits, Rubber-Tweed Water-Proof Garments, Cardigan Jackets, in new andobby patterns.

## GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

A FULL STOCK OF VERY LOW.  
HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUS, &c., in great abundance.

## NEW DEPARTMENT.

## Our Boot & Shoe DEPARTMENT

is now filled up. In Ready-made we have an immense assortment, from the leading Canadian houses.  
Men's Fine Boots, Course and Medium Boots, Low Shoes, Congress Boots and other English Walking Boots.

## A JOB LINE OF RUBBERS AND OVERSHOES now on hand.

In our Custom Boot and Shoe Department, our foreman, MR. WILLIAM TUTT, will endeavor to meet the wants of all with good workmanship and a first-class fit. Our stock is now open for public inspection. Drop in and see us.  
THOS. W. SMITH & SON.  
Frederickton, Dec. 4, 1881.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE subscriber hereby thanks the people of Frederickton and the surrounding country for the very liberal patronage they have given him during the sixteen years he has been in the  
**GROCERY BUSINESS**  
in this City, and gives notice that he has removed his place of business to the large and commodious Store under the

**BARKER HOUSE,**  
where, with increased facilities for handling his goods, and by keeping his stock choice and well-selected, he hopes not only to merit a continuance of past favors, but to widen the circle of his customers.  
He guarantees first class articles at the lowest possible prices.  
G. T. WHELPLEY,  
Frederickton, Dec. 4, 1881.

**COFFEE—JAVA and DANDELION;**  
**BROMA, CHOCOLATE, KAOKA,** the new Canadian drink; EPPS' COCOA, &c.  
G. T. WHELPLEY'S,  
Under the Barker House.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF CANNED GOODS, Pickles and Sauces of all kinds, at  
G. T. WHELPLEY'S,  
Under the Barker House.

ALL ARTICLES GENERALLY found in a first class Grocery Store, at  
G. T. WHELPLEY'S,  
Under the Barker House.

**FLOUR—Buda, Crown or Gold, White Pigeon, Gilt Edge, Adrienne and other brands, at**  
G. T. WHELPLEY'S,  
Under the Barker House.

**250 Barrels of Winter Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Apples, at**  
G. T. WHELPLEY'S,  
Under the Barker House.

**TEAS—Congo, Souchong, Young Hyson, Oolong, &c., at**  
G. T. WHELPLEY'S,  
Under the Barker House.

## Frith & Son's Cast Steel.

JUST received per Steamship "Nova Scotia" from Liverpool the following:  
1,000 lb Pick Steel;  
1,000 lb Cast Steel;  
800 lb Square Tool Steel;  
For sale wholesale and retail by  
JAMES S. NEILL,  
Feb. 22



