

POOR DOCUMENT

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

VOL 1.—NO. 15.

FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1882.

\$1.00 A YEAR.

A JOYFUL BOOK.

Sermon by Rev. W. Harrison.
GAGETOWN, N. B.

"Rejoice in the Lord alway: and again I say, Rejoice."—Phil. iv., 4.

One of the most striking features in the New Testament is found in the tone and spirit of joyfulness which run through it from beginning to end. Of all the books that have been laid upon the table of the world for the instruction and elevation of mankind, not one carries in its pages the record of such triumphant suffering, and of such pure and indestructible joys, as the Book which is the standard and embodiment of the Church's faith, and the ground and foundation of the world's best hope.

No wider contrast can possibly exist than that which is found between the religious books of a more human make, and this Book which made its appearance in our world nearly nineteen centuries ago. To account for the joyous and triumphant strain which sounds and rings through its pages, and which has inspired countless millions of earth's population with its own spirit and tone, is a work worthy of the most earnest consideration of every student.

The composition and creation of such a Book in the age in which it was produced, is a feature of the most striking character. The most honored sages of antiquity, and the vast number of men of noble build who knew anything of the "peace that passeth understanding" or the "joy unspeakable and full of glory"; their goblet of happiness was soon, very soon drained, and a deep and burning thirst was ever theirs, which no wine of earth could satisfy or quench. An agonizing doubt was in the very air, and the giant efforts of those kingly men to find the rock of certainty were vain, and their past defeats filled them with a darkness which could be felt. The unspeakable dreariness of worn out religions and "the eternal insipidity of diluted hopes" were a source of oppression and disappointment to those minds that were craving for the light. Marcus Aurelius, we are told, was "wise and studious, but he was agitated and ever stretching out his arms for something beyond." "What torments us," exclaimed Tacitus, "is not the tempest, but the nausia." "Give me new consolation, great and strong, of which I have never read or heard," was Pliny's earnest prayer. "All that I have ever heard or read," he says, "comes back to my memory but my sorrow is too great." "The philosophers of the academy" says Cicero, "affirm nothing, they despair of arriving at any certain knowledge." "Those whom you regard as happy," says Seneca, "if you saw them—not in their externals, but in their hidden aspects, would be wretched, sordid, and base." Another says, "the dew of blessing falls not on us, and our fruits are tasteless." These expressions indicate the well nigh universal spirit which prevailed when the victorious documents comprising the New Testament were produced and given to the world. Looking at the spirit of doubt and disbelief, and the moral midnight which spread their palls of gloom over mankind. It was a simple and bitter impossibility for such an age to give existence to a book which was infinitely in advance of its own condition, through whose pages there runs a strong and undisputed certainty and around whose brow is found a crown, distinguished by a bright and fadless joy. Men do not gather grapes from thorns nor figs from thistles; no man can a world, composed by a wide and universal dreariness and doubt, and in a condition of moral wreck and desolation, give birth to such a Book as constitutes the priceless treasure of Christendom to-day.

If this immortal Book had been of mere earthly origin—the production and outcome of a lengthened process of human development—"then the world would have loved its own; but because it is not of the world, therefore the world hath hated it," and long ago, if it had been possible, would wicked and unbelieving men have taken this volume and left it in ashes the wide world o'er, and with maddened hands and brain would have quenched this only lamp. By which the bark of man can navigate the sea of time, And gain the coast of bliss serenely. The exceptional and singular features of the New Testament to which attention is called is not, and cannot be explained by the age in which it appeared, or found an existence in the world.

Another peculiarity connected with the spiritual tranquility and joyfulness which parades this wondrous book, is found in the themes which inspired and sustained their elevated and imperishable joys. Heathen or man-made religions have always been systems stricken through and through with more or less of sadness and of gloom; many of them which enslaved vast multitudes of the race in the past, have been the centre of a cold despair, the "muffled moan

baffled hope," and not unfrequently a collection of sickening horrors which we cannot name. The religious books of merely human creation have in their operation made a joyless, songless world, wherever they have gone. In the New Testament we have the revelation of a religion that knows nothing of gloom; no bitter wail of despair is heard in its sacred page coming from its believing and consecrated possessor, but a shout of triumph and a deep and indestructible joy compared with which all other earth's delights and victories are empty and poor.

In the outer or external conditions of the men who were instrumental in producing this unchanging and undying Book, there is nothing which will for a moment explain the distinguishing element now under consideration. The men whose teachings and experiences are enshrined in this treasured Book were not inspired and assisted by the forces and surroundings which were ever acting upon them more or less. Instead of finding any source of help or encouragement from the unchristian conditions in which they had to move, it is not a fact that in these surroundings they found a perpetual and bitter antagonism, both against the life they were living, and the mission of mercy in which they were engaged? The drift and stream of earthly influences and tendencies were corrupted through and through, and unable and shrinking characters would have been swept away from their moorings, and carried away by the flood. But these men of apostolic times, whose hearts had been touched with celestial influences, and whose foreheads had been mired with pentecostal flame carried their joy and maintained a spirit of hope and peacefulness in spite of the noise and tumult and fury of the storm. May its power comfort and sustain us here, and fit us for that larger world beyond, where the saved shall rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Fredericton, Metropolitan of Canada, Rt. Rev. H. T. King, D. D.; Canon Curate, Rt. Rev. H. T. King; D. D.; Assistant, Rev. F. Lowther Alexander. Services on Sunday: Celebration of the Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; Morning service, 11 a.m.; Evening service, 6.30 p.m. Throughout Lent there will be daily services during the week—each morning at 9 a.m. and each evening at 4 p.m. On Wednesday the evening service will be at 7.30 p.m., when a lecture will be given. On Saturdays the afternoon service will be at 3.30 p.m.—On Friday, February 24th, (Saint Matthew's day), and on Saturday, March 25th, (St. Lucy's day), the morning service will be at 11 a.m. with celebration of the Holy Communion.

Congregational (St. Ann's).—Rev. G. C. Roberts, rector. Morning service at 11 a.m. with the celebration of the Holy Communion at 8 a.m. on the 1st Sunday and 11 a.m. on the 2nd Sunday of the month; evening service 5.45 p.m. Sunday school at 2.15 p.m. at the Madras School room. During Lent—Morning Prayer and Litany at 11 a.m. Wednesdays and Friday. Pastoral service on Friday evenings at 7 p.m. with addresses in English. Confirmation class after Friday evenings.

St. Peter's Cathedral.—Rev. J. C. McDevitt, Parish Priest; Rev. C. Prichard, Curate. Sunday services: Low Mass at 9 a.m.; High Mass, at 11 a.m.; Vespers, at 3 p.m.; Sabbath school at 2 p.m. The Ladies Branch of the St. Vincent de Paul Society meets in St. Dunstan's Hall immediately after Vespers. The male branch of the Society at 6.30 in the same place. Mass at 9 a.m. and devotional service at 5 p.m. every day during the week.

METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. E. Evans, Pastor; Rev. L. W. Wadman, Assistant. Will preach in the morning and the pastor in the evening.

Sabbath School.—At 2.15 p.m. The pastor conducts a Bible Class at 2 p.m. During the week there will be prayer meetings on Monday and Friday evenings at 7.30.

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

BAPTIST CHURCH (Sunday services in the City Hall)—Rev. F. D. Crawley, pastor. Morning service at 11 a.m. by pastor; subject, "Eternal life the gift of God."

Sabbath school at 2 p.m. The pastor conducts a Bible Class at 2 p.m. During the week there will be prayer meetings on Monday and Friday evenings at 7.30.

FREE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. McLeod, pastor. Prayer meeting at 6.30. Morning service at 11 a.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sabbath school at 2 p.m. Prayer and social meeting Monday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings of next week at 7.30.

A young man in a country town having been refused a livery team because he was intoxicated, bought the best horse and buggy for the stable for \$300 cash down. The livery man, elated at the large sum, said in an excess of generosity: "You bring the team back all right and you can have it again." In three days he returned, had the team looked over, pronounced all right, and the money handed back. As he was walking away, the livery proprietor called out: "You owe me \$12 for the use of the team." "Never pay for using my own team," remarked the young man as he departed never to return.

Full band—Jack Falstaff's bolt.

THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LORENZ, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FREDERICTON, N. B., MARCH 16, 1882.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

"Language," says Talleyrand, "was given to man to enable him to conceal his thoughts; and we may add that the Auditor General's Report is a creation of the Government to enable them to conceal the state of the Provincial finances. So much has been said about warrant accounts and check accounts lately, that those who have followed the discussions in the House must find themselves involved in almost inextricable confusion.

It is therefore perhaps necessary to say that the law does not recognize what have been called the check accounts, and that all sums paid out of the public treasury ought to be paid by warrant. The check account was an invention to enable the Government to carry on the public service when it was short of money. Under it the departments check out of the bank such sums as they require from time to time, and afterwards when the Province is in funds, warrants are issued to cover the amount.

At home here in Fredericton there is a good deal of talk, but much uncertainty as to who is to be their candidate. Mr. Fisher would like to take the field again, but the great lights of the party think he is not a strong enough man.

They would prefer to get Mr. Fraser to offer for they say "He is the strongest man among us, and if he should be defeated his loss would after all be our gain, for some one of us could step into his shoes in the Assembly."

A little programme has been arranged but has not yet been finally adopted. It is that Mr. Fraser shall endeavor to carry his government safely through the next local elections and shall himself run for York. If elected, he is to resign and face Mr. Pickard, and when defeated he will press his claims for a Judgeship, while another gentleman, whom we could name but do not wish to just now, will come up under his patronage and demand the vacant seat in the Assembly.

In this programme no reference is made to Mr. Fisher, who is to be "sat upon" after the fashion so popular with "the party of gentlemen."

The Sunbury Tories are at sixes and sevens for a candidate, and if the local elections come off first we imagine the terrible defeat that is in store for them will incline them strongly to let the Dominion election go by default.

Queens is in very much the same satisfactory condition, that is satisfactory to the Liberals, and as for Carleton it is hardly necessary to say that "no Torries need apply."

In Victoria it is not unlikely that Mr. Costigan, if he again offers, will meet with a powerful opposition. Although his absence from the County has weakened his position there somewhat, his personal popularity is yet very great and will be a hard man to beat, nevertheless we are not without strong reasons to believe that his seat will be taken by a Liberal. But to come back to where we started, the rank and file of the Tory party don't want an election next summer for they are entirely unprepared for it.

MARRIAGE LAWS.

We hope we do not do the Rev. Dr. Kingdon an injustice in accepting in the Capital, referring to his sermon on the marriage laws as authorized by him. From the last production of our contemporary we gather that although Dr. Kingdon made a statement similar to that imputed to him by us, he did not desire it to be understood in the sense in which it was taken by his congregation. This statement, as taken down by a gentleman present at the time, who handed it to The Herald yesterday, was, "But it is well known that these letters patent do not always convey the powers they are supposed to confer."

This was spoken in reference to the power conferred upon the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick by Her Majesty to issue marriage licenses. Nearly every person who heard the sermon understood it as an intimation, in the preacher's opinion, the marriages solemnized in New Brunswick under license from the Lieutenant Governor were invalid, and a profound sensation was created thereby.

We are glad to learn that Dr. Kingdon did not mean this, and have only to express our regret that he should have allowed himself to make a remark which was capable of being so misconstrued.

As we promised on Monday, we shall not enclose what he could have meant, or what other possible construction can be put upon the words. Our readers must form their own opinions. It is sufficient for us that the claim of clerical supremacy is repudiated by the gentleman who was understood to make it.

It would have been greatly to be regretted if a clergyman occupying so high and important a position should signalize his entrance upon his work by claiming for the distinguished prelate, whose coadjutor and probable successor he is, a power transcending the law of the Province; and we repeat that we are glad to learn that no such claim was intended to be advanced.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

It is admitted on all sides that the political situation in Europe is such as to excite grave apprehensions. In Russia a most intense feeling of hatred exists towards Germany and Austria. Gen. Skobello recently, referring to the first named

power, said it had been "founded by blood and iron and must be destroyed by Russian blood and iron." He had already been mildly reproved by the Czar for his intemperate utterances respecting neighboring powers, and this repetition of them shows, either that there is an understanding between him and his sovereign, or that he is disposed to defy the wishes of the Czar, and by appealing to the passions of the people, at a time when their Emperor is hiding from his Nihilist persecutors, gain for himself the first place in the Empire. Not the least dangerous circumstance in European politics is the opportunity presented in Russia for a daring man to so inflame the popular mind, by promises of glory on the battle-field and a system of popular government at home, to wrest the crown from the last and feeblest of the Romanoffs. To see Austria reaping the fruits of the Russian victories in Turkey must be galling to the soldiers and diplomats of the great Northern power. It is well known that she has been slow to do this, principally, because Germany has stood by ready to aid her by force against any nation which might interfere. Under these circumstances the temper of Russia can well be imagined, and the Emperor finds himself powerless to resist or even to direct it. Some well informed correspondents say that war is inevitable between the powers we have named, and may break out at any time. The latest advices from St. Petersburg which we have received of a more specific character relating to the success of Austria in quelling the insurrection in her newly acquired provinces, have postponed the outbreak of hostilities.

THE GRAND SOUTHERN.

A correspondent asks us in what position the Local Government stands under the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Grand Southern Railway. Until the case is finally decided on appeal it will be claimed by the apologists of the administration that the ultimate decision may be in favor of the Grand Southern chapter; but the fact remains that the highest Court in the Province has declared that the Company had no legal status to receive the \$300,000 subsidy paid since the expiry of the Act of Incorporation. The issuing of these debentures being therefore illegal, it will be necessary to have an Act of Assembly to legalize them, and this the House will not hesitate to pass if, as is probable, the bonds are held by persons who have paid value for them in ignorance of the Company being under any legal disability. The position of the Government before the country is to be judged by a very different rule. If, as appears to be the case, they have issued this large amount of bonds to a Company having no legal existence, except for the purpose of winding up its affairs, they have been guilty of an act which cannot be justified, and one which, if we had anything more than the form of responsible government in New Brunswick, would cost them their position. Our correspondent asks also, "What is to prevent Col. Greene, if he cannot get the connections he wishes, from taking up the rails on the road, and for which the Province paid in hard cash, and carrying them and the rolling stock off to the readiest market, leaving some eighty miles of graded roadway alone to represent the debentures, upon which, for all time to come, the people will have to pay interest?" We know of nothing to prevent him. The contract with the Government can scarcely be invoked to restrain him. He is absolute master of the situation. This Grand Southern matter has been a wretched blunder all the way through. It seems fated to bring trouble to the Province. The electors will not forget that the present Government is responsible for the whole difficulty.

THE NEW RECORD OFFICE.

We understand Mr. Beckwith to state to the Committee of the House Wednesday that the City Council opposed the setting apart one end of the lower flat of the Court House for a Record Office and County Council Room, on the ground that the proposed change would be an interference with the original grant; that one of the stairways in the front of the building was very offensive as it was used as a water-closet and that the double occupation of the building might lead to disputes between the City and County. These are simply excuses, not reasons, for opposing the bill. In answer to the first it may be said that experience has shown that the whole of the lower flat is not required as a market. The second objection ought not to have existed and can easily be obviated. The third is very arbitrary. As the bill would be divided into a half where there is no more danger of a disagreement arising than there is between the occupants of houses adjoining each other, or than there is now when the dreaded double occupation already exists. The bill will be amended to provide for the utilization of the part of the lower flat convenient offices as proposed by the City Clerk; but since it cannot be done there is no reason whatever for opposing the utilization of the part of it for the purposes proposed by the County Council.

POOR DOCUMENT

AGENTS FOR THE HERALD.

TRAVELING AGENTS.
Judson True, Charles O'Brien, Thomas Buchanan,
S. H. Wortman.

LAWYERS.—
E. Vanwars, St. John's Ferry;
J. Gibson, Marysville;
H. L. Atherton, Somerville;
H. M. Steeves, Somerville, C.;
Albert G. Gray, Somerville;
Herbert Grey, Bath, C.;
G. A. Sterl, Upper Marysville;
D. T. McMinimun, Somerville;
B. McMinimun, Stanley;
Rev. Mr. Harrison, Jacksonville.

THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LEGGIN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FREDERICTON, N. B., MARCH 16, 1882.

MARRIAGE LAWS.

Not having been favored by Rev. Dr. Kingdon with a copy of his sermon for publication we have endeavored, by inquiries among the members of the Cathedral congregation, whether the report to which currency was given in the HERALD of Monday was based upon facts. We regret to say that the testimony we have received is unanimous in bearing on the statement published, with this qualification that the reverend gentleman confined himself to remarks from which the conclusion that all marriages solemnized in New Brunswick, without the consent of the Bishop are illegal, would of necessity be inferred, and did not himself put the necessary inference into words. In view of the case it is immaterial what opinions the gentleman may hold or preach. If his congregation is satisfied with him no one has a right to complain so long as he keeps within the bounds of the recognized functions of a clergyman. But when he steps beyond these and proounds notions which, if they are accepted, and they can only be advanced with the view of their being received, are calculated to destroy society and create an told unhappiness, his utterances become public property and should be dealt with accordingly. It is nothing more nor less than a piece of impertinence for any prelate, clergymen, or minister of the gospel, to set himself above the law of the land; and if the gentleman in question does not know now, the sooner he learns the better, that there is no church establishment in this country, and the church canon have no force of law as respects the laity at least. These canons, indeed, form no part of the law of England, although they do furnish rules for the internal government of the church there; but they never had any force in Canada except so far as the clergy may be bound to obey them by virtue of their ordination vows. Therefore when the Legislature of New Brunswick has seen fit to declare that marriage licenses may be issued by the Lieutenant Governor, that marriage may be solemnized after publication of banns, a law passed not to restrain legal marriages, but simply to prevent illegal ones, no man has a right publicly to attempt to cast doubt upon the validity of marriages contracted under it. It is desirable to n.p. in the bud such pretensions as are made to put the clergy of any denomination above the law. The marriage relation is one upon which no difference of opinion can be for one moment tolerated, and the men who attempt to set up that only such marriages are valid and others, authorized by the law of the land, are illegal, will find themselves swept away like chaff before the fierce breath of outraged public opinion. New Brunswick will be found a very poor soil into which to transplant the absurd notions of clerical supremacy which have failed to take root in England. The Anglican Church has a wide field before it in Canada, and may prove in the future a powerful factor for good in the building up of the nation; but it can accomplish nothing by arrogating to itself powers which are not even accorded to the establishment at home. We would do that church a great many injustices, however, if we close this article without saying that the absurd pretensions which have been hinted at rather than put forward, on the marriage question, do not meet with the approval of any large portion of its membership.

It will do no good to call harsh names over the question of the validity of New Brunswick marriages. The *Capital* will not be able to obscure the real issue by such tactics. It has taken up the question neither to deny the expression attributed to the Rev. Dr. Kingdon, which it cannot do, nor to justify it, which it dare not attempt, but to endeavor to create a feeling against THE HERALD for giving voice to the indignation of the community, and especially of the reverend gentleman's own congregation. So far as the attendants at the Cathedral feel ing "dugout" at the remarks of THE HERALD, many of them have expressed their warm approval. This, however, is only by the way. THE HERALD, in the discharge of its public duty, has not the habit of stopping to ask what anybody will say. The *Capital* has not denied the truth of what we impute to Dr. Kingdon. Now, it is either true or it is not true that that gentleman used expressions from which his congregation understood him to insinuate that marriages were illegal unless authorized by a license obtained from the Bishop. If it is not true, it is an easy matter for Dr. Kingdon or some one on his behalf to say so; and before commenting upon his reported remarks we give any one an ample opportunity to do so. But it is neither denied that such remarks were made, nor is it claimed they

were misunderstood. If it is true that they were made, the only inference which can be drawn is, that the reverend gentleman intentionally attacked the validity of the marriages contracted by the large majority of his own congregation and by all the members of other denominations. For our own part we should have been glad to have learned that he intended nothing of the kind, or that he has been misunderstood; but if the statement alleged to have been made in reference to the commissions to the Lieutenant Governors, by which marriage licenses were authorized to be issued, namely, "but when we know commissions sometimes profess to confer powers which the authority granting them has no right to bestow," or words to that effect—it is clear that statement was made by Dr. Kingdon in the pulpit of the Cathedral, and can only have been made for the purpose of suggesting that the commissions under discussion were invalid; for we cannot presume that so learned and zealous a divine would use words which had no bearing upon the subject he was discussing; and such a suggestion, from whatever source emanating, would be resented by the people of New Brunswick as an insult, and by none more promptly than by the members of the Anglican communion. There is this to be said in favor of the policy of silence reconned by our contemporary: It is the only safe policy for there is no minister of the Gospel in New Brunswick so bold as to dare defend the insinuations contained in the words we quote. In conclusion, we wish to say that if we have drawn a wrong inference from Dr. Kingdon's remarks; if he did not intend to throw any doubt upon the legality of the marriage solemnized under license from the Lieutenant Governor, we shall be glad to learn it, and will accept the correction, without asking what else could have meant.

THE PETTICODAC BORE.

On account of what Provincial can it have been that a retroactive Providence permitted the noisy bully from Westmorland to inflict his presence upon the Assembly. A steamship would have been useful and would make a less disagreeable noise and could be shut off occasionally; but Mr. Hanington is so in love with the harsh roar of his own voice, so impressed with a consuming sense of his own ability, and of so violent and spasmodic a temper, that whether in the House or before sub-committees he is an unmanageable and unmittigated nuisance. He never hears anything correctly, although if the length of his ears corresponded with the violence of his bay they would enfold the whole Parliament Building; and he is eternally growing red in the face, spitting, spluttering, howling and insulting every one within reach for no earthly reason whatever. If Westmorland had any regard to its own interests it will put an extinguisher on his at the next election. The only purpose he now serves is to baffle those who oppose the Government and make every body uncomfortable. He never hears anything correctly, although if the length of his ears corresponded with the violence of his bay they would enfold the whole Parliament Building; and he is eternally

THE PROPOSED RAILWAY FACILITY BILL.

It is said in well-informed circles that the Local Government contemplate in introducing a bill into the Legislature to grant a subsidy of \$3,000 a mile to certain lines of railway. THE HERALD, while admitting the claims of certain localities to have railways built to them, is entirely opposed to any general subsidy Act until steps have been taken, by the reduction of expenditure on useless branches of the public service, to save enough money to pay the interest on the new loan. If such steps were taken, then we would cheerfully advocate a Subsidy Act which would be of some use, but a subsidy of \$3,000 a mile is of no use whatever. The roads which are expected to be built under this subsidy are principally the Miramichi Valley and the Central, neither of which can be constructed for less than \$8,000 a mile, and they both will probably cost a good deal more. Where, then, is the rest of the money to come from? It is plain to any one who has given the subject any consideration, that neither of these enterprises is of such a character that two-thirds the cost of them can be obtained from private subscriptions. If the proportion was reversed and the Government subsidy was two thirds the probable cost, the remaining one-third could, in the present easy money market, probably be obtained, but it is a mistake to expect more than that. The proposed bill is clearly a bid of the Government's popularity, and the House should vote it down. If the subsidy is put at five thousand or six thousand dollars a mile, and at the same time a measure is introduced to reduce the expenses of the Government, we would advocate it to the best of our ability.

A paragraph lately appeared in the HERALD to the effect that a union of interests was likely to be effected between the promoters of the Miramichi and Central schemes. This, we regret to say, has not proved to be the case. It would have been greatly in the interests of such an amalgamation could have been brought about, but it cannot be said that the Government come down with a scheme calculated to secure both the parties of the union. It will be difficult to convince those who are familiar with the record of the Minister of Railways that this violation of official decency has been committed without some consideration moving towards the party of Sir Charles is so distinguished and so true a representative. In the light of such transactions this we can all judge for ourselves of the singular felicity of expression shown by his colleague the member for Colchester when he called him in days gone by "the high priest of corruption."

HAVING been informed that a remark in the HERALD of Friday in reference to the public accounts were understood by some as referring to the Auditor General, we wish to say that it was not intended to apply to that gentleman, whose report is what it professes to be, an audit of the accounts submitted by the Departmental officers. We are also authorized to say that Mr. Black, upon whose speech the article in question was based, did not refer to the Auditor General. His complaint, and that of THE HERALD, is against the Government for not keeping their

MR. BLACK ON THE FINANCES.

We congratulate Mr. Black upon his admirable review of our Provincial finances. No gentleman in the Assembly stands higher in the respect of his fellow-representatives, or is more worthy of it, than Mr. Black. Bringing to bear upon his Legislative duties the experience and prestige acquired in an honorable and successful business career, his opinions always carry great weight with them. Those who take an interest in local affairs will remember that for two sessions Mr. Black gave the Government an index of support; and the fact that he has taken a permanent place in opposition, is of itself well calculated to arouse public attention. In his speech in reply to the Provincial Secretary, we have presented the ablest review of the financial situation that we have had for some time. It is the candid criticism of a business man whose position before the country is such that no one can charge him with being actuated by any motive other than a honest desire to discharge his duty as a representative. We have presented in his speech the unjustifiable fact that the public accounts of this Province submitted from year to year are worthless for the purpose of furnishing a correct statement of the finances of this Province. They are badly hit. We confess we did not expect to cut him quite so keenly. So phenomenal is his conciseness that we thought our arrows, though sharp and pretty forcibly discharged, would scarcely break through the rhinoceros-like armor it afforded. But they found the weak place in it, and the defiant champion blubbered over his wounds like a soundly-spanked youngster. He is probably in a suitable frame of mind now to receive some good advice, and so we commend two proverbs to his careful consideration: "Listeners never hear any good of themselves;" "Let children and fools beware of edge tools."

THE NEW RECORD OFFICE.

We publish in another column a letter from a correspondent on the subject of the proposed alteration in the County Court House. It is to be hoped that no unnecessary obstacle will be thrown in the way of so desirable a matter. The Records of the County are unsafe where they now are; the office is absolutely unfit for the purpose for which it is used, and, at any rate, it would be removed because the Government want the ground it stands on. A new office must be built, and, as our correspondent asks, "Where is there a better place for it?" It is argued in the streets that the passage of the bill to authorize the proposed alterations will, in some imaginary way, interfere with some imaginary right possessed by the City. This is simply ridiculous. The Court has settled beyond a question that the market is a free one, subject to the power of the city to regulate it, and this power is of so little value that the City Council has not thought it advisable to exercise it. But, even if the market were of great value to the city, we cannot see that any harm would be done by setting apart one end of the building for the offices, as abundant space would be left for the market. The opposition to the proposed change springs from some fancied slight which has been put upon the City Council by the County Council, and, on account of this, there are some gentlemen who, while admitting the need of a new Record Office and the suitability of the proposed location, are determined to oppose the bill.

The following is the Act of Assembly vesting the control of the Court House and grounds in the County Council, passed 20th Victoria, Cap. 17—

An Act relating to the Lower Flat of the County Court House in the County of York:

The piece or parcel of land described as follows:—Bounded southwesterly by Queen street, northerly by Market street (so called) and by land granted to Mr. John S. Standard, who theretofore had and owned the Hon. John S. Saunders, and northerly by low water mark on the River St. John,—shall forever hereafter be under the sole control of the County Council of the said County of York, and their successors, and shall be used as a public landing, street and square for the said Court and Market House, and for no other purpose whatever.

GEORGE WASHINGTON REDIVIVUS.

It is a poor week for sensations which passes without the Hon. Attorney General posing as the incarnation of veracity. We have the most kindly feelings towards Mr. Fraser personally, but cannot help thinking that he is cheapening himself by these incessant protestations of his virtue. He is the "Bilie Taylor" of politics. "I am a virtuous gentleman" is the burden of his utterances. Now, if the Attorney General is better than other men, that kindness of heart, which every one knows he possesses, should lead him to refrain from overwhelming his antagonists beneath the crushing weight of his spotless virtue; but, as he is quite like most of us, he is simply abusing the standing he has before the country when he avails himself of it, to endeavor to blast the reputation of his opponents for truthfulness. He would preserve his own dignity very much better by admitting the possibility of his being in error sometimes. As it is, he is continually coming to the front, like the good little boy in the Sun Day School book, with his "Mr. Speaker, I cannot tell a lie." Now, did it never strike the Attorney General that, if he continually puts his word against that of other gentlemen who are known to be in every sense honorable and trustworthy, he himself may suffer? If he holds his own reputation so cheap that he will pledge it upon the most trifling occasions, he must not complain if the public come to regard it as of little value.

THE FEDERAL RAILWAY FACILITY BILL.

It is said in well-informed circles that the Local Government contemplate in introducing a bill into the Legislature to grant a subsidy of \$3,000 a mile to certain lines of railway. THE HERALD, while admitting the claims of certain localities to have railways built to them, is entirely opposed to any general subsidy Act until steps have been taken, by the reduction of expenditure on useless branches of the public service, to save enough money to pay the interest on the new loan. If such steps were taken, then we would cheerfully advocate a Subsidy Act which would be of some use, but a subsidy of \$3,000 a mile is of no use whatever. The roads which are expected to be built under this subsidy are principally the Miramichi Valley and the Central, neither of which can be constructed for less than \$8,000 a mile, and they both will probably cost a good deal more. Where, then, is the rest of the money to come from? It is plain to any one who has given the subject any consideration, that neither of these enterprises is of such a character that two-thirds the cost of them can be obtained from private subscriptions. If the proportion was reversed and the Government subsidy was two thirds the probable cost, the remaining one-third could, in the present easy money market, probably be obtained, but it is a mistake to expect more than that. The proposed bill is clearly a bid of the Government's popularity, and the House should vote it down. If the subsidy is put at five thousand or six thousand dollars a mile, and at the same time a measure is introduced to reduce the expenses of the Government, we would advocate it to the best of our ability.

THE P. B. AGAIN.

It was high tide in the Committee Room on Saturday morning and the bore was foaming. He assured his half-dozen auditors in hollow, melo-dramatic tones, that he was indifferent to the assaults of the HERALD, and got off all the rest of the things which most men say when they are badly hit. We confess we did not expect to cut him quite so keenly. So phenomenal is his conciseness that we thought our arrows, though sharp and pretty forcibly discharged, would scarcely break through the rhinoceros-like armor it afforded. But they found the weak place in it, and the defiant champion blubbered over his wounds like a soundly-spanked youngster.

WEALTHY AMERICANS.

The New York Star publishes the following account of wealthy Americans. It would probably be safe to discount the list fifty per cent:

Before the war there were very few men in the United States worth over \$5,000,000. Most of Stewart's property was acquired during and since the war. Most of the men now worth ten millions were considered poor and honest twenty-five years ago. To-day W. H. Vanderbilt has \$65,000,000 in United States bonds; and is reported to hold some \$50,000,000 in New York Central and Hudson River stock, \$30,000,000 more in other railroads in this and other States, and a vast amount of real estate in this city. His property cannot amount to less than \$200,000,000, and probably is nearer \$300,000,000 than the former sum. He is, without question, the richest man on the globe to-day. He could buy any of the Rothschilds, and still be the richest man in the world. And, unlike the rich men of England—the Dukes of Bedford, Westminster, Argyll and Buccleuch, who inherited their great estates—Vanderbilt's property has been accumulated in two generations, and most of it within thirty years. The case stands without a parallel in history.

AN UNDERGROUND RIVER.

Mr. Greene, not long since, while out with his cattle, made a most startling discovery, and one that may possibly fit its place among the grand wonders of Idaho. He was riding along early in the morning on the divide between Indian creek and Snake river, when his horse sprang aside, snorted and otherwise gave evidence of having seen or heard something unusual. The spot was on a little knoll, on the comb of the ridge, and Mr. Greene, who had almost been asleep, taking a sweep around with his eyes to learn the cause of his horse's behavior, finally rested his vision on what seemed to be a hole in the ground a few paces distant. Dismounting, he was soon looking into a funnel-shaped orifice fifteen or twenty feet deep by ten or twelve in rim diameter. At the bottom of this funnel the soil giving out—there was a rift in the rock two or three feet in width by four or five in length, which seemed to open into the very bowels of the earth. Through this aperture came up from the depths below a terrible roaring, as of a leaping cataract, a mighty rush of the waters, tumbling over the rocks. The ground trembled and the subterranean noise continued uninterruptedly. Mete remained some time, and the longer he listened the more convinced he became that what he heard was running water; but how far down it was to the stream he could not even conjecture—might have been a few feet of half way to China. And as the fissure was large enough to take him in should his foot slip or head swim, his observation was not an extended one. The principle thing he did while there was to listen low and strong and think loud—at a safe distance from the brink of the hole. Mr. Greene told us last week that a party of cattle men were prepared to make a thorough investigation of the discovery by letting one of their number down with ropes, with a view of utilizing the stream if possible, in watering stock during the winter months when the surface streams are all frozen up.

A gorgeous bridle chamber has just been completed for the reception of a New York bride. The walls are covered with heavy white satin tufted with gold buttons, and mirrors are interspersed here and there. The ceiling is painted in the most artistic manner, and the curtains are of white silk embroidered in gold and rich colors in floral designs. These curtains are mounted on gilt poles, and when drawn back disclose lace drop curtains that cost \$600 a window. The porters are of white silk plush, with gold embroidery matching the curtains, and what little of the frame work is seen is found to be heavily gilded. A table cover, in white silk plush, shows gold embroidery, and is bordered with rich gold bullion fringe, with point d'espagne heading. The fringe is seven inches long.

THE FEDERAL RAILWAY FACILITY BILL.

The Ontario papers are after the Minister of Railways with a sharp stick for his conduct in the matter of the Emery's Bar and Port Moody Contract. It has been shown beyond a doubt that the Minister was held guilty of a scandalous piece of jobbery which will cost the Dominion nearly \$300,000 and ought to cost the Cumberland knight his portfolio. The tender of Charles and McDonald, which was rejected, was regularly put in and the tenderers were ready with their securities; but the Minister without even the pretense of an excuse, awarded the contract to his friend Onderdonk, at the increase in price above mentioned. It will be difficult to convince those who are familiar with the record of the Minister of Railways that this violation of official decency has been committed without some consideration moving towards the party of Sir Charles is so distinguished and so true a representative. In the light of such transactions this we can all judge for ourselves of the singular felicity of expression shown by his colleague the member for Colchester when he called him in days gone by "the high priest of corruption."

THE P. B. AGAIN.

It was high tide in the Committee Room on Saturday morning and the bore was foaming. He assured his half-dozen auditors in hollow, melo-dramatic tones, that he was indifferent to the assaults of the HERALD, and got off all the rest of the things which most men say when they are badly hit. We confess we did not expect to cut him quite so keenly. So phenomenal is his conciseness that we thought our arrows, though sharp and pretty forcibly discharged, would scarcely break through the rhinoceros-like armor it afforded. But they found the weak place in it, and the defiant champion blubbered over his wounds like a soundly-spanked youngster.

WEALTHY AMERICANS.

The New York Star publishes the following account of wealthy Americans. It would probably be safe to discount the list fifty per cent:

Before the war there were very few men in the United States worth over \$5,000,000.

Most of Stewart's property was acquired during and since the war.

Most of the men now worth ten millions were considered poor and honest twenty-five years ago.

To-day W. H. Vanderbilt has \$65,000,000 in United States bonds;

and is reported to hold some \$50,000,000 in New York Central and Hudson River stock, \$30,000,000 more in other railroads in this and other States, and a vast amount of real estate in this city.

His property cannot amount to less than \$200,000,000, and probably is nearer \$300,000,000 than the former sum.

He is, without question, the richest man on the globe to-day.

He could buy any of the Rothschilds,

and still be the richest man in the world.

And, unlike the rich men of England—the Dukes of Bedford, Westminster, Argyll and Buccleuch, who inherited their great estates—Vanderbilt's property has been accumulated in two generations, and most of it within thirty years.

The case stands without a parallel in history.

It is a singular list of names that follow

that of Vanderbilt in this catalogue.

We take each at his reputed valuation:

Jay Gould, \$100,000,000; Mackay, \$50,000,000; Crocker, \$50,000,000; John Rockefeller, of the Standard Oil Company, \$40,000,000; C. P. Huntington, \$20,000,000; D. O. Mills, \$30,000,000; Senator Fair, \$20,000,000; ex-Governor Stanford, \$40,000,000; Russell Sage, \$15,000,000;

POOR DOCUMENT

and Dom. Governments; there is no showing on the account with the People's and other Banks; no showing of the expenditure in connection with the construction of this Parliament building, said to have cost \$120,000; nor is there any proof that accounts existing prior to October are all in, in fact we know they are not. No matter how skilled an accountant may be, he would be unable to make up at any given time a statement of the actual condition of the affairs of this Province; for the accounts before this House and the country do not show facts by which the exact or a reasonably approximate condition financially could be ascertained. He called upon the Government to make some change in this connection, and pointed out that it was a matter of interest to the people within their own hands. They would not have to ask the House to sanction this new departure, although he did not think that this would be deemed an obstacle in view of their action in the case of another new departure—that of the stock farm. He would not attempt to strike a balance for himself out of the mass of accounts before the House. That would be impossible; but he would call attention to one of the many announced yet unfulfilled intentions of the Government. An honorable gentleman who controls a newspaper, and from his seat on the Government benches speaks in their behalf, had announced in his paper of March last, shortly after the prorogation of this House, that the Government was about to inaugurate a policy of economy that would be of material benefit to the country. He then read a portion from the St. John *Daily Telegraph* of March 30th, 1881, a statement that the coach hired for use of the members of the Legislature and their families were able to pay for their own coaching; but he remarked that as this item still appeared in the estimates, if the hon. gentleman had been taken into the confidence of the Government—and he (Black) thought at the time that he had been—he had been either misinformed or had misapprehended the facts or the Government had failed to carry out their intention. In concluding this, he said he had faith in the people of the country and in its resources, and believed that the people would have more faith in the Government when they should see substance and deception abandoned and bold and frankness instead, in the presentation of all public documents. The revenues of the Province, if wisely, judiciously and economically controlled, may be made not only to maintain and develop the country's resources, but also to extend and improve the facilities for the further and greater service of the people through the ways and means of the powers vested in this Legislature. He asked and contended for retrenchment and economy in the maintenance of the Government. The Government has charge of all public affairs, and while meeting the engagements of the present should studiously and effectually guard and prepare for the future; and instead of disposing of the public lands for trifling sums and converting the product into current revenue, should with frankness and wisdom, and with the consent of all the lands of this country, and the products thereof, would be greatly more valuable. Hon. gentlemen had referred to their coming back after the election. On this subject as on all else pertaining to our future there was much doubt but who ever should be returned by the people, he hoped they would come back like giants refreshed with new wine, intellectually and fully prepared to discharge their duties as representatives of the people, honorably, independently, and in a generous rivalry each with the other in the interest of the country. (Loud applause.)

MR. LANDRY.

The Hon. Chief Commissioner said he had followed with interest and great pleasure the remarks of his hon. colleague; he said with pleasure, as some of his remarks coincided with his own views. In discussing this question it would be difficult for him to take up the items of revenue and expenditure that had been dealt with by the hon. gentleman, as he had not had the time to look over the figures. He (Black) had opened his address with a reference to our surroundings, and he thought it was fit and proper that all should do this on the first session in the new building. No one had felt more than he had the responsibility of the building for the past year and a half. He had taken a stand on the matter in the House which he had felt might have been used against him in his own county, if the better judgment of his constituents did not come to his relief. He felt that at the time a strong effort was being made to prevent the location of the building here in Fredericton, and thought that the promoters of that scheme had in view the removal of the site rather than the expenditure of the people's money in some other district. He had voted as his best judgment called on him to do, and since then the responsibility had weighed upon him. This feeling had subsided now, and he doubted if it could be again aroused with the same power, and to the same extent, as the better judgment of the people had prevailed. He was sorry that the information in regard to the cost of the building was not on hand, and could assure his hon. colleague they had not been held back for any purpose. They would be brought down perhaps before this debate was closed and he thought that the expense would not be thought excessive, although he certainly expected that some of the items would be criticized. Surroundings certainly have an influence, and our present surroundings should have a dignifying influence. He felt this dignifying influence, and hoped that his actions had always exemplified this feeling. There was a certain amount of dignity to be kept up, and he thought that on comparing other public buildings

throughout the Province with the present one—some of the school buildings—it would be found that they had not gone beyond what the people would endorse in supporting that dignity. When the Provincial Secretary had made the statement that we were in a better financial condition to-day than ever before he had facts to bear him out. In the last year we make a better showing, as would be seen by comparing revenue and expenditure, than we have for many years back, and he had felt justified in his remarks in laying these facts before the House. He could find no fault with certain remarks of his hon. colleague in regard to the management of certain departments as it was his privilege and his duty to make them. It was a high compliment to the Government to say after having gone through all the blue books that the only fault that could be found was, that the system of book-keeping was deceptive. There were some things the hon. gentleman said he could not speak of positively as the books did not enable him to arrive at a conclusion in regard to them. Why did he not say that he knew himself that there had been extravagance from having watched the departments, but as the books were deceptive, he could not say it? But he did not say this. In his contention in regard to mining enterprises, he had forgotten that they had redeemed a large amount of debentures, and while they were rolling up the debt on the one hand, they were endeavoring to keep it down on the other. The Government was actually paying off the very debt to which he had found exception. There was the master of the insurance on the old Parliament buildings, which the hon. gentleman had referred to. He would say that there were large expenses connected with the affairs of the house at that time which had used this up. It was overlooked also that, while there had been these exceptional revenues, there had also been exceptional expenses. The mining lands of the country were becoming a source of much revenue, and it was a new industry which the progress of the country had developed. He hoped they would keep on increasing in revenue from year to year. This would be for the benefit of the country, and would awaken our own people and turn the eyes of outsiders towards our resources of minerals. The Government did not take the credit for this, and if it did not speak well for the Government it would for the country, and he hoped they would long continue to receive an increased revenue from mining enterprises. It was a matter of congratulation that by the balance sheet they could prove a better condition of affairs in the Province. He attacked Mr. Blair on the score of his prophesying the downfall of the present Government, and said he believed it was sincere when he had spoken in 1879. The position of the Government to-day was a gratifying thing. The Government was not in a worse state, it was in a better state. The accounts are in a better condition, and we have a larger balance on hand than there was in 1879, although his hon. friend says that this is not a true balance. He outlined his own action in connection with the management of the Department of Public Works, and the policy of economy he had followed until he had obtained full control of the Department. Since then they had gone into new enterprises, put up bridges and repaired others. He contrasted the expenditure in the past before he came in office, when the over-expenditures were enormous, particularly under the Emergency Act, with the over-expenditure for the past year, which he held was small, and had amounted to only \$1,000 in the large item of great roads and bridges, and he had been able to maintain the full efficiency of the Department. He would take no credit for this; it was his duty to do so, as he was paid to do the work by the people. He had been assisted by the other gentlemen in the Government, and in some instances by hon. gentlemen in the Opposition. He did not profess to say that the Department was unassailable by criticism, and he did not court it. He held that whatever criticism may be given it, it could not be shown that there had been scandal, or that there had been any favoritism shown. Some things had cost more than was estimated, and he was prepared to defend all his acts since 1878, and also to sustain all his own acts and of those under him as right under the circumstances happening. He had never looked upon government as being for the purpose of economizing in order to have some sum of money merely to make a surplus, showing, but for the purpose of administering the public money wisely and for the benefit of the people of the country. It had not been shown where there had been a cent of the people's money misspent, unless we thus interpret his hon. colleague's strictures in the expenditures for the stock farm. He was not a farmer, and was not able to discuss this freely; but he would say that his hon. friend had gone too far when he had said that the Government was not warranted in making this expenditure. The hon. gentleman had said that he was in favor of the grant for an importation of stock, and the sentiment of the House was that this \$10,000 grant for stock was a wise expenditure. The hon. gentleman had also said that the grant was for the purchase of stock to spread among the people, and not for a stock farm, and his main objection to the farm was that it interfered with the legitimate rights of private in-

porters. Why had not the hon. gentleman used this argument against importation of stock for distribution throughout the country? The principle applied with equal force, and in this case, he thought, with even greater force, and contended in support of this that the interference would have been greater had the whole quantity of the stock imported been sold and distributed over the Province instead of only a portion of it, and the balance placed on the stock farm when it was established. The hon. gentleman did not tell us how many people were importing stock, who they were that the Government were interfering with, what amount of stock had been imported, and what capital had been embarked in the enterprise. He contended further with the argument that the stock farm injured and interfered with private enterprise in this connection, and defended the farmers from this imputation. He could not speak in regard to the Prince Edward Island stock farm as he had no information on the subject; but he understood that the circumstances there were different from those 20 years ago when the stock farm there had failed must have been very different from those of the present day. He thought the reports from the Island were in favor of the stock farm at present, and said large quantities of horses were brought every year from Prince Edward Island and taken into the United States for sale, and if the figures of the number were collected they would astonish the House. If this was due to the stock farm, it was a surplus of \$28,455, and on 1881 \$553,584.31, or counting the advances to 1880, \$613,584.31, or a total revenue in these two years of \$122,868.86. The expenditures for 1880, not including \$48,525.51 over-expense for 1879, were \$609,671.29; in 1881, \$50,768.80, making the expenditures for the two years the large amount of \$1,504.09. If this amount was deducted from the revenue it would leave \$28,77, but this sum must first be deducted from the over-expense of 1879 of \$48,525.51, which would leave a deficit of \$20,097.74 in 1881, instead of the seeming surplus that was thrown broadcast to the country. He said that the Hon. Provincial Secretary had taken much credit that the Government had kept within their appropriations and had given a good account of their spending for two years ago. He thought that they were creditable for the figure at which they had placed the Provincial debts on the market yet, and could claim no material credit for the amount of the debts, the telegraphic expenses of the heads of departments, and held that about all that the Government had done for the mining lands of the country was to put up a certain quantity of them for sale. The Hon. Provincial Secretary had spoken of the concensus of public opinion in regard to expenditures for railways, and he (Willis) had been at a loss to know what it meant. When he compared them with some other statements of that hon. gentleman's he spoke of the deficits of the Province for two years ago. He thought that they were creditable for the figure at which they had placed the debts on the market yet, and could not speak of the amount of the debts, the telegraphic expenses of the heads of departments, and held that about all that the Government had done for the mining lands of the country was to put up a certain quantity of them for sale. The Hon. Provincial Secretary had spoken of the concensus of public opinion in regard to expenditures for railways, and he (Willis) had been at a loss to know what it meant. When he compared them with some other statements of that hon. gentleman's he spoke of the deficits of the Province for two years ago. He thought that they were creditable for the figure at which they had placed the debts on the market yet, and could not speak of the amount of the debts, the telegraphic expenses of the heads of departments, and held that about all that the Government had done for the mining lands of the country was to put up a certain quantity of them for sale. The Hon. Provincial Secretary had spoken of the concensus of public opinion in regard to expenditures for railways, and he (Willis) had been at a loss to know what it meant. When he compared them with some other statements of that hon. gentleman's he spoke of the deficits of the Province for two years ago. He thought that they were creditable for the figure at which they had placed the debts on the market yet, and could not speak of the amount of the debts, the telegraphic expenses of the heads of departments, and held that about all that the Government had done for the mining lands of the country was to put up a certain quantity of them for sale. The Hon. Provincial Secretary had spoken of the concensus of public opinion in regard to expenditures for railways, and he (Willis) had been at a loss to know what it meant. When he compared them with some other statements of that hon. gentleman's he spoke of the deficits of the Province for two years ago. He thought that they were creditable for the figure at which they had placed the debts on the market yet, and could not speak of the amount of the debts, the telegraphic expenses of the heads of departments, and held that about all that the Government had done for the mining lands of the country was to put up a certain quantity of them for sale. The Hon. Provincial Secretary had spoken of the concensus of public opinion in regard to expenditures for railways, and he (Willis) had been at a loss to know what it meant. When he compared them with some other statements of that hon. gentleman's he spoke of the deficits of the Province for two years ago. He thought that they were creditable for the figure at which they had placed the debts on the market yet, and could not speak of the amount of the debts, the telegraphic expenses of the heads of departments, and held that about all that the Government had done for the mining lands of the country was to put up a certain quantity of them for sale. The Hon. Provincial Secretary had spoken of the concensus of public opinion in regard to expenditures for railways, and he (Willis) had been at a loss to know what it meant. When he compared them with some other statements of that hon. gentleman's he spoke of the deficits of the Province for two years ago. He thought that they were creditable for the figure at which they had placed the debts on the market yet, and could not speak of the amount of the debts, the telegraphic expenses of the heads of departments, and held that about all that the Government had done for the mining lands of the country was to put up a certain quantity of them for sale. The Hon. Provincial Secretary had spoken of the concensus of public opinion in regard to expenditures for railways, and he (Willis) had been at a loss to know what it meant. When he compared them with some other statements of that hon. gentleman's he spoke of the deficits of the Province for two years ago. He thought that they were creditable for the figure at which they had placed the debts on the market yet, and could not speak of the amount of the debts, the telegraphic expenses of the heads of departments, and held that about all that the Government had done for the mining lands of the country was to put up a certain quantity of them for sale. The Hon. Provincial Secretary had spoken of the concensus of public opinion in regard to expenditures for railways, and he (Willis) had been at a loss to know what it meant. When he compared them with some other statements of that hon. gentleman's he spoke of the deficits of the Province for two years ago. He thought that they were creditable for the figure at which they had placed the debts on the market yet, and could not speak of the amount of the debts, the telegraphic expenses of the heads of departments, and held that about all that the Government had done for the mining lands of the country was to put up a certain quantity of them for sale. The Hon. Provincial Secretary had spoken of the concensus of public opinion in regard to expenditures for railways, and he (Willis) had been at a loss to know what it meant. When he compared them with some other statements of that hon. gentleman's he spoke of the deficits of the Province for two years ago. He thought that they were creditable for the figure at which they had placed the debts on the market yet, and could not speak of the amount of the debts, the telegraphic expenses of the heads of departments, and held that about all that the Government had done for the mining lands of the country was to put up a certain quantity of them for sale. The Hon. Provincial Secretary had spoken of the concensus of public opinion in regard to expenditures for railways, and he (Willis) had been at a loss to know what it meant. When he compared them with some other statements of that hon. gentleman's he spoke of the deficits of the Province for two years ago. He thought that they were creditable for the figure at which they had placed the debts on the market yet, and could not speak of the amount of the debts, the telegraphic expenses of the heads of departments, and held that about all that the Government had done for the mining lands of the country was to put up a certain quantity of them for sale. The Hon. Provincial Secretary had spoken of the concensus of public opinion in regard to expenditures for railways, and he (Willis) had been at a loss to know what it meant. When he compared them with some other statements of that hon. gentleman's he spoke of the deficits of the Province for two years ago. He thought that they were creditable for the figure at which they had placed the debts on the market yet, and could not speak of the amount of the debts, the telegraphic expenses of the heads of departments, and held that about all that the Government had done for the mining lands of the country was to put up a certain quantity of them for sale. The Hon. Provincial Secretary had spoken of the concensus of public opinion in regard to expenditures for railways, and he (Willis) had been at a loss to know what it meant. When he compared them with some other statements of that hon. gentleman's he spoke of the deficits of the Province for two years ago. He thought that they were creditable for the figure at which they had placed the debts on the market yet, and could not speak of the amount of the debts, the telegraphic expenses of the heads of departments, and held that about all that the Government had done for the mining lands of the country was to put up a certain quantity of them for sale. The Hon. Provincial Secretary had spoken of the concensus of public opinion in regard to expenditures for railways, and he (Willis) had been at a loss to know what it meant. When he compared them with some other statements of that hon. gentleman's he spoke of the deficits of the Province for two years ago. He thought that they were creditable for the figure at which they had placed the debts on the market yet, and could not speak of the amount of the debts, the telegraphic expenses of the heads of departments, and held that about all that the Government had done for the mining lands of the country was to put up a certain quantity of them for sale. The Hon. Provincial Secretary had spoken of the concensus of public opinion in regard to expenditures for railways, and he (Willis) had been at a loss to know what it meant. When he compared them with some other statements of that hon. gentleman's he spoke of the deficits of the Province for two years ago. He thought that they were creditable for the figure at which they had placed the debts on the market yet, and could not speak of the amount of the debts, the telegraphic expenses of the heads of departments, and held that about all that the Government had done for the mining lands of the country was to put up a certain quantity of them for sale. The Hon. Provincial Secretary had spoken of the concensus of public opinion in regard to expenditures for railways, and he (Willis) had been at a loss to know what it meant. When he compared them with some other statements of that hon. gentleman's he spoke of the deficits of the Province for two years ago. He thought that they were creditable for the figure at which they had placed the debts on the market yet, and could not speak of the amount of the debts, the telegraphic expenses of the heads of departments, and held that about all that the Government had done for the mining lands of the country was to put up a certain quantity of them for sale. The Hon. Provincial Secretary had spoken of the concensus of public opinion in regard to expenditures for railways, and he (Willis) had been at a loss to know what it meant. When he compared them with some other statements of that hon. gentleman's he spoke of the deficits of the Province for two years ago. He thought that they were creditable for the figure at which they had placed the debts on the market yet, and could not speak of the amount of the debts, the telegraphic expenses of the heads of departments, and held that about all that the Government had done for the mining lands of the country was to put up a certain quantity of them for sale. The Hon. Provincial Secretary had spoken of the concensus of public opinion in regard to expenditures for railways, and he (Willis) had been at a loss to know what it meant. When he compared them with some other statements of that hon. gentleman's he spoke of the deficits of the Province for two years ago. He thought that they were creditable for the figure at which they had placed the debts on the market yet, and could not speak of the amount of the debts, the telegraphic expenses of the heads of departments, and held that about all that the Government had done for the mining lands of the country was to put up a certain quantity of them for sale. The Hon. Provincial Secretary had spoken of the concensus of public opinion in regard to expenditures for railways, and he (Willis) had been at a loss to know what it meant. When he compared them with some other statements of that hon. gentleman's he spoke of the deficits of the Province for two years ago. He thought that they were creditable for the figure at which they had placed the debts on the market yet, and could not speak of the amount of the debts, the telegraphic expenses of the heads of departments, and held that about all that the Government had done for the mining lands of the country was to put up a certain quantity of them for sale. The Hon. Provincial Secretary had spoken of the concensus of public opinion in regard to expenditures for railways, and he (Willis) had been at a loss to know what it meant. When he compared them with some other statements of that hon. gentleman's he spoke of the deficits of the Province for two years ago. He thought that they were creditable for the figure at which they had placed the debts on the market yet, and could not speak of the amount of the debts, the telegraphic expenses of the heads of departments, and held that about all that the Government had done for the mining lands of the country was to put up a certain quantity of them for sale. The Hon. Provincial Secretary had spoken of the concensus of public opinion in regard to expenditures for railways, and he (Willis) had been at a loss to know what it meant. When he compared them with some other statements of that hon. gentleman's he spoke of the deficits of the Province for two years ago. He thought that they were creditable for the figure at which they had placed the debts on the market yet, and could not speak of the amount of the debts, the telegraphic expenses of the heads of departments, and held that about all that the Government had done for the mining lands of the country was to put up a certain quantity of them for sale. The Hon. Provincial Secretary had spoken of the concensus of public opinion in regard to expenditures for railways, and he (Willis) had been at a loss to know what it meant. When he compared them with some other statements of that hon. gentleman's he spoke of the deficits of the Province for two years ago. He thought that they were creditable for the figure at which they had placed the debts on the market yet, and could not speak of the amount of the debts, the telegraphic expenses of the heads of departments, and held that about all that the Government had done for the mining lands of the country was to put up a certain quantity of them for sale. The Hon. Provincial Secretary had spoken of the concensus of public opinion in regard to expenditures for railways, and he (Willis) had been at a loss to know what it meant. When he compared them with some other statements of that hon. gentleman's he spoke of the deficits of the Province for two years ago. He thought that they were creditable for the figure at which they had placed the debts on the market yet, and could not speak of the amount of the debts, the telegraphic expenses of the heads of departments, and held that about all that the Government had done for the mining lands of the country was to put up a certain quantity of them for sale. The Hon. Provincial Secretary had spoken of the concensus of public opinion in regard to expenditures for railways, and he (Willis) had been at a loss to know what it meant. When he compared them with some other statements of that hon. gentleman's he spoke of the deficits of the Province for two years ago. He thought that they were creditable for the figure at which they had placed the debts on the market yet, and could not speak of the amount of the debts, the telegraphic expenses of the heads of departments, and held that about all that the Government had done for the mining lands of the country was to put up a certain quantity of them for sale. The Hon. Provincial Secretary had spoken of the concensus of public opinion in regard to expenditures for railways, and he (Willis) had been at a loss to know what it meant. When he compared them with some other statements of that hon. gentleman's he spoke of the deficits of the Province for two years ago. He thought that they were creditable for the figure at which they had placed the debts on the market yet, and could not speak of the amount of the debts, the telegraphic expenses of the heads of departments, and held that about all that the Government had done for the mining lands of the country was to put up a certain quantity of them for sale. The Hon. Provincial Secretary had spoken of the concensus of public opinion in regard to expenditures for railways, and he (Willis) had been at a loss to know what it meant. When he compared them with some other statements of that hon. gentleman's he spoke of the deficits of the Province for two years ago. He thought that they were creditable for the figure at which they had placed the debts on the market yet, and could not speak of the amount of the debts, the telegraphic expenses of the heads of departments, and held that about all that the Government had done for the mining lands of the country was to put up a certain quantity of them for sale. The Hon. Provincial Secretary had spoken of the concensus of public opinion in regard to expenditures for railways, and he (Willis) had been at a loss to know what it meant. When he compared them with some other statements of that hon. gentleman's he spoke of the deficits of the Province for two years ago. He thought that they were creditable for the figure at which they had placed the debts on the market yet, and could not speak of the amount of the debts, the telegraphic expenses of the heads of departments, and held that about all that the Government had done for the mining lands of the country was to put up a certain quantity of them for sale. The Hon. Provincial Secretary had spoken of the concensus of public opinion in regard to expenditures for railways, and he (Willis) had been at a loss to know what it meant. When he compared them with some other statements of that hon. gentleman's he spoke of the deficits of the Province for two years ago. He thought that they were creditable for the figure at which they had placed the debts on the market yet, and could not speak of the amount of the debts, the telegraphic expenses of the heads of departments, and held that about all that the Government had done for the mining lands of the country was to put up a certain quantity of them for sale. The Hon. Provincial Secretary had spoken of the concensus of public opinion in regard to expenditures for railways, and he (Willis) had been at a loss to know what it meant. When he compared them with some other statements of that hon. gentleman's he spoke of the deficits of the Province for two years ago. He thought that they were creditable for the figure at which they had placed the debts on the market yet, and could not speak of the amount of the debts, the telegraphic expenses of the heads of departments, and held that about all that the Government had done for the mining lands of the country was to put up a certain quantity of them for sale. The Hon. Provincial Secretary had spoken of the concensus of public opinion in regard to expenditures for railways, and he (Willis) had been at a loss to know what it meant. When he compared them with some other statements of that hon. gentleman's he spoke of the deficits of the Province for two years ago. He thought that they were creditable for the figure at which they had placed the debts on the market yet, and could not speak of the amount of the debts, the telegraphic expenses of the heads of departments, and held that about all that the Government had done for the mining lands of the country was to put up a certain quantity of them for sale. The Hon. Provincial Secretary had spoken of the concensus of public opinion in regard to expenditures for railways, and he (Willis) had been at a loss to know what it meant. When he compared them with some other statements of that hon. gentleman's he spoke of the deficits of the Province for two years ago. He thought that they were creditable for the figure at which they had placed the debts on the market yet, and could not speak of the amount of the debts, the telegraphic expenses of the heads of departments, and held that about all that the Government had done for the mining lands of the country was to put up a certain quantity of them for sale. The Hon. Provincial Secretary had spoken of the concensus of public opinion in regard to expenditures for railways, and he (Willis) had been at a loss to know what it meant. When he compared them with some other statements of that hon. gentleman's he spoke of the deficits of the Province for two years ago. He thought that they were creditable for the figure at which they had placed the debts on the market yet, and could not speak of the amount of the debts, the telegraphic expenses of the heads of departments, and held that about all that the Government had done for the mining lands of the country was to put up a certain quantity of them for sale. The Hon. Provincial Secretary had spoken of the concensus of public opinion in regard to expenditures for railways, and he (Willis) had been at a loss to know what it meant. When he compared them with some other statements of that hon. gentleman's he spoke of the deficits of the Province for two years ago. He thought that they were creditable for the figure at which they had placed the debts on the market yet, and could not speak of the amount of the debts, the telegraphic expenses of the heads of departments, and held that about all that the Government had done for the mining lands of the country was to put up a certain quantity of them for sale. The Hon. Provincial Secretary had spoken of the concensus of public opinion in regard to expenditures for railways, and he (Willis) had been at a loss to know what it meant. When he compared them with some other statements of that hon. gentleman's he spoke of the deficits of the Province for two years ago. He thought that they were creditable for the figure at which they had placed the debts on the market yet, and could not speak of the amount of the debts, the telegraphic expenses of the heads of departments, and held that about all that the Government had done for the mining lands of the country was to put up a certain quantity of them for sale. The Hon. Provincial Secretary had spoken of the concensus of public opinion in regard to expenditures for railways, and he (Willis) had been at a loss to know what it meant. When he compared them with some other statements of that hon. gentleman's he spoke of the deficits of the Province for two years ago. He thought that they were creditable for the figure at which they had placed the debts on the market yet, and could not speak of the amount of the debts, the telegraphic expenses of the heads of departments, and held that about all that the Government had done for the mining lands of the country was to put up a certain quantity of them for sale. The Hon. Provincial Secretary had spoken of the concensus of public opinion in regard to expenditures for railways, and he (Willis) had been at a loss to know what it meant. When he compared them with some other statements of that hon. gentleman's he spoke of the deficits of the Province for two years ago. He

POOR DOCUMENT

degraded party—that the hon. leader was drawn down to degradation. This he condemned. We have been degraded to degradation without being degraded. He held that the Opposition dealt fairly with the Government, and he appealed to both sides of the House to support him. On his side of the House, there was no personal ill-feeling with reference to any other member on the other side of the House. The Hon. Surveyor General had never made such a long speech before; he had never gone into figures before and he (Ritchie) could not understand why. What the proceedings, which had been referred to, or was it the coming event in June? It had been said that the Opposition would go to the people with the cry of the Eastern Extension claims. They would go upon all the questions that were raised against that Government—not upon any one but a preview of the whole. It has been claimed that the Leader of the Opposition was a silent leader, but he thought that if he was, his remarks had very often called members of the Government to their feet to answer him. Was this being silent? They said that he was day by day leading them to degradation. Was he leading his party to degradation on the stand he took upon the Grand Southern Railway question? It had been said that a great many resolutions for returns and enquiry had been given which kept the Government busy answering them. The hon. gentlemen had labored over this, and yet it was the right of every member to do so—it was the right of the Opposition to do so. The Surveyor General did in fact that he was requested to sell lands of Owen Leads. Consider this with me: a statement that a clerk in the department had bid on these lands and had a lot knocked down to him. If they were *long-fall* sales would not the money go into the coffers of this Province? Could his friend say that the money had? He was on the horns of a dilemma in view of his statements, his denial and admissions, and the Government should explain their position. In this connection he wanted to know if these sales were for the purpose of harassing a certain licensee, and if so, what had been done. He had been asked to investigate into these sales and it had been refused by the Government. In regard to the matter of Sheriff Vail—oh, the Attorney General would tell us all about that and perhaps he (Adams) had done well to leave it to that hon. gentleman, the noblest Roman of them all. He hoped that the Hon. Attorney General would give them some information on the subject, as it was needed. The Provincial Secretary had given them the Government's policy in regard to the stock farm, but something more was needed now. The Government should have gone into this scheme without consulting the Legislature. It would be a dreadful thing if the Government did not consult the representatives of the people, and the Hon. Chief Commissioner had held that it should. The debate was adjourned until 2.30 on Monday.

The debate on the budget was resumed at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

MR. RITCHIE

continuing said he was approaching the matter of the Stock Farm, when he had moved the adjournment of the debate on Friday last. It was an important matter, not so much because there was a large amount of money involved, but because of the peculiar circumstances connected with its establishment. There was an important principle underlying it all, and could the House sense the action of the Government in establishing it in view of the principle involved? The Provincial Secretary had said that the House had expressed satisfaction with the action of the Government when they had passed the Address in reply to the Speech. He pointed out that there was no division on the Address, and that it was the custom of Legislatures now-a-days to pass the Address without a division. But would the hon. gentle man hold now that they could not express their dissatisfaction at the present time, having passed the Address? Could the House concur in an expenditure during recess, involving large sums of money, without the sanction or the authority of the House having been obtained? If they did, where were they going to stop? Money had been granted for a certain purpose—that of the importation of stock—and it had been applied for the purposes of a stock farm. The Hon. Chief Commissioner of Public Works had thought it would have been well to have consulted the House, but had also pointed out that the newspapers were in favor of the scheme. He was glad to say that that debatable time had not yet arrived in this Province when the newspapers guided and controlled public opinion to so great an extent that a Government could take such action as they had and point to the newspapers as expressing public opinion in justification of their action. He dealt with the aspect of the scheme as shown in the Agricultural Report page 24, and said the facts there stated showed that they were only conducting negotiations and should never have gone so far as to close a bargain. He also quoted from page 25 of the report, and wanted to know what the people's representatives were going to do with this lease for ten years and the men who had been appointed to positions in connection with the farm. He attacked the whole principle of the Government's action, and condemned it, pointing out that \$15,000 worth of stock had been purchased when an expenditure of only \$10,000 was authorized. If this stock had been lost in the passage out, where would this Government have been? There was no insurance. Why? Because it cost more than the value of the stock to insure them. Why, he asked, if they had thought fit to start this stock farm, had they not tried it for only a year instead of taking a lease of

this land for a farm for ten years? The question was not would the stock farm be successful, but had the Government a right to go outside of the law in expending the money necessary to establish this farm. The Secretary for Agriculture points out that this farm is a new departure—true, it is a new departure in the agriculture of this Province. He (Ritchie) thought it was a new era, but not so much in connection with agriculture as with the principle underlying the Government's action. It was a dreadful thing for this Government to have such a responsibility as that incurring of such expenditures during recess. They might do it again this coming recess, and he thought that this House should at least say that the Government had been hasty in this matter and should have consulted the House before taking final action. The Board of Agriculture had not authority to establish this stock farm, and while they had the right to neutralize the Government, the Executive should not have been so hasty in acting upon the materials. The return of the Government was being answered by the hon. Leader, and said the hon. gentleman sitting opposite him took every opportunity to cast doubt upon any legal opinion he advanced, that stand the hon. Leader of the Opposition took on the Grand Southern as a purely legal one, and was sustained as good law to-day. He dealt at considerable length with the stand the Province did not change much from year to year, yet there were means by which some of its branches could be more utilized and economized, but the Government did not always embrace the opportunity. He pointed out that many items of extraordinary expenditure which had been indicated by the Hon. Provincial Secretary were the same as had been trotted out before by the Hon. Attorney General in making the budget speech. There were the expenses connected with the extra session after the fire of June, 1877, in St. John, and the magnificent grant of \$25,000 to the sufferers by that fire, which was being dinned into our ears year after year. If one makes a gift there is no need of bringing it up continually. There was the Consolidated Statutes too and their expense of \$18,000, which also showed the faulty system of bookkeeping. The system was probably as good as politicians desire any system to be; it was a delightfully confusing mass of figures, and just such a system as a Government that wished to deceive would be most likely to adopt. The system of checks and warrants was divisive and wrong. There was, for instance, H. A. Cropley's account of \$677 on which \$320 was paid away back in June last, and not yet appeared in the accounts. We find that just before the close of the fiscal year \$327 was paid Mr. Cropley by a warrant, and it had found its way into the accounts. We may be told that the \$320 was paid by check again back in June, but we do not know where it is at present, but if it had been mixed up with some other accounts it would tell with equal force against the system of keeping the public accounts. It may be all right, but it does not appear that it is. The public accounts should be made up plainly and so that the who runs may read." He took up the statement of warrants issued since 1st Oct., 1881, to Feb. 16th, 1882, and pointed out that work done during the fiscal year was only paid by warrant after the close of the fiscal year, but may have been paid before by check. This, as would appear by the statement, seems to be the case in the matter of Mr. Cropley's account. He thought a simpler system than that of checks and warrants should be introduced, the present one was wrong, delusive and deceptive. The Hon. Attorney General praised the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Public Works whenever there was a chance, and the Hon. Provincial Secretary took care of the Hon. Surveyor General and the Hon. Surveyor General had expressed satisfaction with the action of the Government when they had passed the Address in reply to the Speech. He pointed out that there was no division on the Address, and that it was the custom of Legislatures now-a-days to pass the Address without a division. But would the hon. gentle man hold now that they could not express their dissatisfaction at the present time, having passed the Address? Could the House concur in an expenditure during recess, involving large sums of money, without the sanction or the authority of the House having been obtained? If they did, where were they going to stop? Money had been granted for a certain purpose—that of the importation of stock—and it had been applied for the purposes of a stock farm. The Hon. Chief Commissioner of Public Works had thought it would have been well to have consulted the House, but had also pointed out that the newspapers were in favor of the scheme. He was glad to say that that debatable time had not yet arrived in this Province when the newspapers guided and controlled public opinion to so great an extent that a Government could take such action as they had and point to the newspapers as expressing public opinion in justification of their action. He dealt with the aspect of the scheme as shown in the Agricultural Report page 24, and said the facts there stated showed that they were only conducting negotiations and should never have gone so far as to close a bargain. He also quoted from page 25 of the report, and wanted to know what the people's representatives were going to do with this lease for ten years and the men who had been appointed to positions in connection with the farm. He attacked the whole principle of the Government's action, and condemned it, pointing out that \$15,000 worth of stock had been purchased when an expenditure of only \$10,000 was authorized. If this stock had been lost in the passage out, where would this Government have been? There was no insurance. Why? Because it cost more than the value of the stock to insure them. Why, he asked, if they had thought fit to start this stock farm, had they not tried it for only a year instead of taking a lease of

this land for a farm for ten years? The question was not would the stock farm be successful, but had the Government a right to go outside of the law in expending the money necessary to establish this farm. The Secretary for Agriculture points out that this farm is a new departure—true, it is a new departure in the agriculture of this Province. He (Ritchie) thought it was a new era, but not so much in connection with agriculture as with the principle underlying the Government's action. It was a dreadful thing for this Government to have such a responsibility as that incurring of such expenditures during recess. They might do it again this coming recess, and he thought that this House should at least say that the Government had been hasty in this matter and should have consulted the House before taking final action. The Board of Agriculture had not authority to establish this stock farm, and while they had the right to neutralize the Government, the Executive should not have been so hasty in acting upon the materials. The return of the Government was being answered by the hon. Leader, and said the hon. gentleman sitting opposite him took every opportunity to cast doubt upon any legal opinion he advanced, that stand the hon. Leader of the Opposition took on the Grand Southern as a purely legal one, and was sustained as good law to-day. He dealt at considerable length with the stand the Province did not change much from year to year, yet there were means by which some of its branches could be more utilized and economized, but the Government did not always embrace the opportunity. He pointed out that many items of extraordinary expenditure which had been indicated by the Hon. Provincial Secretary were the same as had been trotted out before by the Hon. Attorney General in making the budget speech. There were the expenses connected with the extra session after the fire of June, 1877, in St. John, and the magnificent grant of \$25,000 to the sufferers by that fire, which was being dinned into our ears year after year. If one makes a gift there is no need of bringing it up continually. There was the Consolidated Statutes too and their expense of \$18,000, which also showed the faulty system of bookkeeping. The system was probably as good as politicians desire any system to be; it was a delightfully confusing mass of figures, and just such a system as a Government that wished to deceive would be most likely to adopt. The system of checks and warrants was divisive and wrong. There was, for instance, H. A. Cropley's account of \$677 on which \$320 was paid away back in June last, and not yet appeared in the accounts. We find that just before the close of the fiscal year \$327 was paid Mr. Cropley by a warrant, and it had found its way into the accounts. We may be told that the \$320 was paid by check again back in June, but we do not know where it is at present, but if it had been mixed up with some other accounts it would tell with equal force against the system of keeping the public accounts. It may be all right, but it does not appear that it is. The public accounts should be made up plainly and so that the who runs may read." He took up the statement of warrants issued since 1st Oct., 1881, to Feb. 16th, 1882, and pointed out that work done during the fiscal year was only paid by warrant after the close of the fiscal year, but may have been paid before by check. This, as would appear by the statement, seems to be the case in the matter of Mr. Cropley's account. He thought a simpler system than that of checks and warrants should be introduced, the present one was wrong, delusive and deceptive. The Hon. Attorney General praised the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Public Works whenever there was a chance, and the Hon. Provincial Secretary took care of the Hon. Surveyor General and the Hon. Surveyor General had expressed satisfaction with the action of the Government when they had passed the Address in reply to the Speech. He pointed out that there was no division on the Address, and that it was the custom of Legislatures now-a-days to pass the Address without a division. But would the hon. gentle man hold now that they could not express their dissatisfaction at the present time, having passed the Address? Could the House concur in an expenditure during recess, involving large sums of money, without the sanction or the authority of the House having been obtained? If they did, where were they going to stop? Money had been granted for a certain purpose—that of the importation of stock—and it had been applied for the purposes of a stock farm. The Hon. Chief Commissioner of Public Works had thought it would have been well to have consulted the House, but had also pointed out that the newspapers were in favor of the scheme. He was glad to say that that debatable time had not yet arrived in this Province when the newspapers guided and controlled public opinion to so great an extent that a Government could take such action as they had and point to the newspapers as expressing public opinion in justification of their action. He dealt with the aspect of the scheme as shown in the Agricultural Report page 24, and said the facts there stated showed that they were only conducting negotiations and should never have gone so far as to close a bargain. He also quoted from page 25 of the report, and wanted to know what the people's representatives were going to do with this lease for ten years and the men who had been appointed to positions in connection with the farm. He attacked the whole principle of the Government's action, and condemned it, pointing out that \$15,000 worth of stock had been purchased when an expenditure of only \$10,000 was authorized. If this stock had been lost in the passage out, where would this Government have been? There was no insurance. Why? Because it cost more than the value of the stock to insure them. Why, he asked, if they had thought fit to start this stock farm, had they not tried it for only a year instead of taking a lease of

POOR DOCUMENT

would have ample opportunity to explain. At the first session of this House the Hon. Provincial Secretary had taken stock, so to speak, and had presented a clean sheet. The Eastern Extension claims were touched upon on that occasion, and it was hinted that they would soon be closed and settled. The penitentiary matter was also promised to be opened up. He asked why it was that nothing had been done in the past four years in connection with these two matters? The penitentiary question was a burning one in St. John, where they were in daily dread that something would happen from the overcrowded state of the county jail. If this Government had any influence with the Dominion Government, they should have pressed and enforced these matters upon the attention of the Dominion Government. He took up the statement that the Opposition was being degraded by the Grand Southern Railway question, said he had been in touch with the heads of department, and said they were under the mark when compared with the expenses of other persons in this connection. He claimed that the Government had been pressing the Eastern Extension claims ever since he could remember, and had done all they possibly could to have them recognized. Grand Southern would bring to bear the forces of the Dominion Government. They had also done all they could in regard to the penitentiary matter, to bring about a settlement and in favor of the Gov't. The Dominion Government had taken strong ground on the question. He explained the many steps the Government had taken to bring about a settlement, and passing on to the Grand Southern Railway question, said he had been in touch with the heads of department, and said they were under the mark when compared with the expenses of other persons in this connection. He claimed that the Government had been pressing the Eastern Extension claims ever since he could remember, and had done all they possibly could to have them recognized. Grand Southern would bring to bear the forces of the Dominion Government. They had also done all they could in regard to the penitentiary matter, to bring about a settlement and in favor of the Gov't. The Dominion Government had taken strong ground on the question. He explained the many steps the Government had taken to bring about a settlement, and passing on to the Grand Southern Railway question, said he had been in touch with the heads of department, and said they were under the mark when compared with the expenses of other persons in this connection. He claimed that the Government had been pressing the Eastern Extension claims ever since he could remember, and had done all they possibly could to have them recognized. Grand Southern would bring to bear the forces of the Dominion Government. They had also done all they could in regard to the penitentiary matter, to bring about a settlement and in favor of the Gov't. The Dominion Government had taken strong ground on the question. He explained the many steps the Government had taken to bring about a settlement, and passing on to the Grand Southern Railway question, said he had been in touch with the heads of department, and said they were under the mark when compared with the expenses of other persons in this connection. He claimed that the Government had been pressing the Eastern Extension claims ever since he could remember, and had done all they possibly could to have them recognized. Grand Southern would bring to bear the forces of the Dominion Government. They had also done all they could in regard to the penitentiary matter, to bring about a settlement and in favor of the Gov't. The Dominion Government had taken strong ground on the question. He explained the many steps the Government had taken to bring about a settlement, and passing on to the Grand Southern Railway question, said he had been in touch with the heads of department, and said they were under the mark when compared with the expenses of other persons in this connection. He claimed that the Government had been pressing the Eastern Extension claims ever since he could remember, and had done all they possibly could to have them recognized. Grand Southern would bring to bear the forces of the Dominion Government. They had also done all they could in regard to the penitentiary matter, to bring about a settlement and in favor of the Gov't. The Dominion Government had taken strong ground on the question. He explained the many steps the Government had taken to bring about a settlement, and passing on to the Grand Southern Railway question, said he had been in touch with the heads of department, and said they were under the mark when compared with the expenses of other persons in this connection. He claimed that the Government had been pressing the Eastern Extension claims ever since he could remember, and had done all they possibly could to have them recognized. Grand Southern would bring to bear the forces of the Dominion Government. They had also done all they could in regard to the penitentiary matter, to bring about a settlement and in favor of the Gov't. The Dominion Government had taken strong ground on the question. He explained the many steps the Government had taken to bring about a settlement, and passing on to the Grand Southern Railway question, said he had been in touch with the heads of department, and said they were under the mark when compared with the expenses of other persons in this connection. He claimed that the Government had been pressing the Eastern Extension claims ever since he could remember, and had done all they possibly could to have them recognized. Grand Southern would bring to bear the forces of the Dominion Government. They had also done all they could in regard to the penitentiary matter, to bring about a settlement and in favor of the Gov't. The Dominion Government had taken strong ground on the question. He explained the many steps the Government had taken to bring about a settlement, and passing on to the Grand Southern Railway question, said he had been in touch with the heads of department, and said they were under the mark when compared with the expenses of other persons in this connection. He claimed that the Government had been pressing the Eastern Extension claims ever since he could remember, and had done all they possibly could to have them recognized. Grand Southern would bring to bear the forces of the Dominion Government. They had also done all they could in regard to the penitentiary matter, to bring about a settlement and in favor of the Gov't. The Dominion Government had taken strong ground on the question. He explained the many steps the Government had taken to bring about a settlement, and passing on to the Grand Southern Railway question, said he had been in touch with the heads of department, and said they were under the mark when compared with the expenses of other persons in this connection. He claimed that the Government had been pressing the Eastern Extension claims ever since he could remember, and had done all they possibly could to have them recognized. Grand Southern would bring to bear the forces of the Dominion Government. They had also done all they could in regard to the penitentiary matter, to bring about a settlement and in favor of the Gov't. The Dominion Government had taken strong ground on the question. He explained the many steps the Government had taken to bring about a settlement, and passing on to the Grand Southern Railway question, said he had been in touch with the heads of department, and said they were under the mark when compared with the expenses of other persons in this connection. He claimed that the Government had been pressing the Eastern Extension claims ever since he could remember, and had done all they possibly could to have them recognized. Grand Southern would bring to bear the forces of the Dominion Government. They had also done all they could in regard to the penitentiary matter, to bring about a settlement and in favor of the Gov't. The Dominion Government had taken strong ground on the question. He explained the many steps the Government had taken to bring about a settlement, and passing on to the Grand Southern Railway question, said he had been in touch with the heads of department, and said they were under the mark when compared with the expenses of other persons in this connection. He claimed that the Government had been pressing the Eastern Extension claims ever since he could remember, and had done all they possibly could to have them recognized. Grand Southern would bring to bear the forces of the Dominion Government. They had also done all they could in regard to the penitentiary matter, to bring about a settlement and in favor of the Gov't. The Dominion Government had taken strong ground on the question. He explained the many steps the Government had taken to bring about a settlement, and passing on to the Grand Southern Railway question, said he had been in touch with the heads of department, and said they were under the mark when compared with the expenses of other persons in this connection. He claimed that the Government had been pressing the Eastern Extension claims ever since he could remember, and had done all they possibly could to have them recognized. Grand Southern would bring to bear the forces of the Dominion Government. They had also done all they could in regard to the penitentiary matter, to bring about a settlement and in favor of the Gov't. The Dominion Government had taken strong ground on the question. He explained the many steps the Government had taken to bring about a settlement, and passing on to the Grand Southern Railway question, said he had been in touch with the heads of department, and said they were under the mark when compared with the expenses of other persons in this connection. He claimed that the Government had been pressing the Eastern Extension claims ever since he could remember, and had done all they possibly could to have them recognized. Grand Southern would bring to bear the forces of the Dominion Government. They had also done all they could in regard to the penitentiary matter, to bring about a settlement and in favor of the Gov't. The Dominion Government had taken strong ground on the question. He explained the many steps the Government had taken to bring about a settlement, and passing on to the Grand Southern Railway question, said he had been in touch with the heads of department, and said they were under the mark when compared with the expenses of other persons in this connection. He claimed that the Government had been pressing the Eastern Extension claims ever since he could remember, and had done all they possibly could to have them recognized. Grand Southern would bring to bear the forces of the Dominion Government. They had also done all they could in regard to the penitentiary matter, to bring about a settlement and in favor of the Gov't. The Dominion Government had taken strong ground on the question. He explained the many steps the Government had taken to bring about a settlement, and passing on to the Grand Southern Railway question, said he had been in touch with the heads of department, and said they were under the mark when compared with the expenses of other persons in this connection. He claimed that the Government had been pressing the Eastern Extension claims ever since he could remember, and had done all they possibly could to have them recognized. Grand Southern would bring to bear the forces of the Dominion Government. They had also done all they could in regard to the penitentiary matter, to bring about a settlement and in favor of the Gov't. The Dominion Government had taken strong ground on the question. He explained the many steps the Government had taken to bring about a settlement, and passing on to the Grand Southern Railway question, said he had been in touch with the heads of department, and said they were under the mark when compared with the expenses of other persons in this connection. He claimed that the Government had been pressing the Eastern Extension claims ever since he could remember, and had done all they possibly could to have them recognized. Grand Southern would bring to bear the forces of the Dominion Government. They had also done all they could in regard to the penitentiary matter, to bring about a settlement and in favor of the Gov't. The Dominion Government had taken strong ground on the question. He explained the many steps the Government had taken to bring about a settlement, and passing on to the Grand Southern Railway question, said he had been in touch with the heads of department, and said they were under the mark when compared with the expenses of other persons in this connection. He claimed that the Government had been pressing the Eastern Extension claims ever since he could remember, and had done all they possibly could to have them recognized. Grand Southern would bring to bear the forces of the Dominion Government. They had also done all they could in regard to the penitentiary matter, to bring about a settlement and in favor of the Gov't. The Dominion Government had taken strong ground on the question. He explained the many steps the Government had taken to bring about a settlement, and passing on to the Grand Southern Railway question, said he had been in touch with the heads of department, and said they were under the mark when compared with the expenses of other persons in this connection. He claimed that the Government had been pressing the Eastern Extension claims ever since he could remember, and had done all they possibly could to have them recognized. Grand Southern would bring to bear the forces of the Dominion Government. They had also done all they could in regard to the penitentiary matter, to bring about a settlement and in favor of the Gov't. The Dominion Government had taken strong ground on the question. He explained the many steps the Government had taken to bring about a settlement, and passing on to the Grand Southern Railway question, said he had been in touch with the heads of department, and said they were under the mark when compared with the expenses of other persons in this connection. He claimed that the Government had been pressing the Eastern Extension claims ever since he could remember, and had done all they possibly could to have them recognized. Grand Southern would bring to bear the forces of the Dominion Government. They had also done all they could in regard to the penitentiary matter, to bring about a settlement and in favor of the Gov't. The Dominion Government had taken strong ground on the question. He explained the many steps the Government had taken to bring about a settlement, and passing on to the Grand Southern Railway question, said he had been in touch with the heads of department, and said they were under the mark when compared with the expenses of other persons in this connection. He claimed that the Government had been pressing the Eastern Extension claims ever since he could remember, and had done all they possibly could to have them recognized. Grand Southern would bring to bear the forces of the Dominion Government. They had also done all they could in regard to the penitentiary matter, to bring about a settlement and in favor of the Gov't. The Dominion Government had taken strong ground on the question. He explained the many steps the Government had taken to bring about a settlement, and passing on to the Grand Southern Railway question, said he had been in touch with the heads of department, and said they were under the mark when compared with the expenses of other persons in this connection. He claimed that the Government had been pressing the Eastern Extension claims ever since he could remember, and had done all they possibly could to have them recognized. Grand Southern would bring to bear the forces of the Dominion Government. They had also done all they could in regard to the penitentiary matter, to bring about a settlement and in favor of the Gov't. The Dominion Government had taken strong ground on the question. He explained the many steps the Government had taken to bring about a settlement, and passing on to the Grand Southern Railway question, said he had been in touch with the heads of department, and said they were under the mark when compared with the expenses of other persons in this connection. He claimed that the Government had been pressing the Eastern Extension claims ever since he could remember, and had done all they possibly could to have them recognized. Grand Southern would bring to bear the forces of the Dominion Government. They had also done all they could in regard to the penitentiary matter, to bring about a settlement and in favor of the Gov't. The Dominion Government had taken strong ground on the question. He explained the many steps the Government had taken to bring about a settlement, and passing on to the Grand Southern Railway question, said he had been in touch with the heads of department, and said they were under the mark when compared with the expenses of other persons in this connection. He claimed that the Government had been pressing the Eastern Extension claims ever since he could remember, and had done all they possibly could to have them recognized. Grand Southern would bring to bear the forces of the Dominion Government. They had also done all they could in regard to the penitentiary matter, to bring about a settlement and in favor of the Gov't. The Dominion Government had taken strong ground on the question. He explained the many steps the Government had taken to bring about a settlement, and passing on to the Grand Southern Railway question, said he had been in touch with the heads of department, and said they were under the mark when compared with the expenses of other persons in this connection. He claimed that the Government had been pressing the Eastern Extension claims ever since he could remember, and had done all they possibly could to have them recognized. Grand Southern would bring to bear the forces of the Dominion Government. They had also done all they could in regard to the penitentiary matter, to bring about a settlement and in favor of the Gov't. The Dominion Government had taken strong ground on the question. He explained the many steps the Government had taken to bring about a settlement, and passing on to the Grand Southern Railway question, said he had been in touch with the heads of department, and said they were under the mark when compared with the expenses of other persons in this connection. He claimed that the Government had been pressing the Eastern Extension claims ever since he could remember, and had done all they possibly could to have them recognized. Grand Southern would bring to bear the forces of the Dominion Government. They had also done all they could in regard to the penitentiary matter, to bring about a settlement and in favor of the Gov't. The Dominion Government had taken strong ground on the question. He explained the many steps the Government had taken to bring about a settlement, and passing on to the Grand Southern Railway question, said he had been in touch with the heads of department, and said they were under the mark when compared with the expenses of other persons in this connection. He claimed that the

POOR DOCUMENT

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 reasonably expect 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 these with a determination to consider them from a Canadian standpoint, and to favor and advocate anything calculated to advance the material interests of the people.

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

The people of Canada cannot view with indifference the enormous expense attendant upon the administration of government. This is entirely out of proportion to the wealth and population of the Dominion, and as in a new country, seeking to build itself up by attracting immigration, it is all important that the rate of taxation should be kept low, the HERALD will join hands with those who advocate a reduction in the cost of government. The expense of administration and the large debt of the Dominion compel the imposition of a customs tariff, which, in order that sufficient revenue may be raised, must bear so large a proportion to the foreign trade of the Dominion as to be necessarily "protective."

The so called "National Policy" is simply the outcome of past and present extravagance, and cannot be justified by reference to any principle other than this, that the country ought to meet its engagements as they fall due. The people are not 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 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.

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

The Saturday edition of the HERALD will not be a simple reproduction of the tri-weekly editions. It will be made up by selecting the articles in those editions

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

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

Single copies of tri-weekly edition 2cts, 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

BOY WANTED. Enquire at the Office of JOHN RICHARDS & SON. March 3—tf

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of W. & W. GILLESPIE, of St. John, are requested against paying the amount of their indebtedness to JOHN SANSON or to any other person claiming right to receive the same, and to remit payment to the subscriber as surviving partner of the firm.

Dated Stanley, February 25th, 1882.

WM. SANSON.

14-81

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable Farm, situated in Gilson, 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,

Second Rainy Brook, Gilson.

Gibson, Jan. 11, 1882.

LEAVE WOODSTOCK, 7.45 a. m.

for Grand Falls, Edmundston, Presque Isle and intermediate stations.

LEAVE PRESCIE ISLE, 6.30 a. m.

for Gibson, Woodstock and intermediate stations.

LEAVE EDMUNDSTON, 10.30 a. m.

for Grand Falls, Presque Isle, Woodstock, Gibson and intermediate stations.

Passengers from St. Leonard and Edmundston arrive until 6.30 a. m., next day, at which time

Passengers from St. Leonard, Edmundston and Grand Falls will be taken to Fredericton and remain at Aroostook until 9.15 a. m., next day, or will be taken free of charge, to Fort Fairfield, and will go to hotel there. Train leaves at 8.45 a. m.

Train leaves Fort Fairfield at 8.45 a. m.

Arrives at Woodstock at 9.15 a. m., Boston and 10.30 a. m., making connection at Vasquez with night train for the West.

LEAVE WOODSTOCK, 11.00 a. m.

for Grand Falls, Edmundston, Presque Isle and intermediate stations.

LEAVE WOODSTOCK, 1.10 p. m.

for Gibson and intermediate stations.

LEAVE PRESCIE ISLE, 6.30 a. m.

for Gibson, Woodstock and intermediate stations.

LEAVE EDMUNDSTON, 10.30 a. m.

for Grand Falls, Presque Isle, Woodstock, Gibson and intermediate stations.

Passengers from St. Leonard and Edmundston arrive at Grand Falls 5.00 p. m., where they will remain until 6.30 a. m., next day, at which time

Passengers from St. Leonard, Edmundston and Grand Falls will be taken to Fredericton and remain at Aroostook until 9.15 a. m., next day, or will be taken free of charge, to Fort Fairfield, and will go to hotel there. Train leaves at 8.45 a. m.

Train leaves Fort Fairfield at 8.45 a. m.

Arrives at Woodstock at 9.15 a. m., Boston and 10.30 a. m., making connection at Vasquez with night train for the West.

LEAVE WOODSTOCK, 11.00 a. m.

for Grand Falls, Edmundston, Presque Isle and intermediate stations.

LEAVE WOODSTOCK, 1.10 p. m.

for Gibson and intermediate stations.

LEAVE PRESCIE ISLE, 6.30 a. m.

for Gibson, Woodstock and intermediate stations.

LEAVE EDMUNDSTON, 10.30 a. m.

for Grand Falls, Presque Isle, Woodstock, Gibson and intermediate stations.

Passenger train from the West by night train can also

make connection with the 11.00 a. m. train from Woodstock to Presque Isle and vice versa.

Freight train daily between all stations.

ALFRED SEELY, Assistant Superintendent.

Gibson, Jan. 4, 1882.

14-81

HOUSE COAL.

Landing per Rail this week another car to go o

UPERIOR SOFT COAL,

For sale cheap from cars or shed.

JOHN RICHARDS & SON.

12-17-81

GIBSON LEATHER CO.,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

PATENT AND ENAMELLED LEATHERS

FOR SHOE & CARRIAGE PURPOSES.

—ALSO—

WAXED SPLITS

HARNESS AND UPHOLSTERING LEATHER.

GIBSON, N. B., (Opposite Fredericton.)

Moccasins and Snowshoes.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT.

All Sizes, Qualities and Prices, at

1-4-81 LEMONT'S VARIETY STORE.

1-4-81

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

GREGORY & BLAIR,

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

NOTARIES PUBLIC,

FREDERICTON.

GEO. F. GREGORY ANDREW G. BLAIR

12-17-81

A. F. Randolph,

IMPORTER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN

FLOUR, CORNMEAL, PORK,

Sugar, Molasses, Tea, &c.

CORNER QUEEN STREET & PHOENIX SQUARE

FREDERICTON, N. B.

dec5

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

12-23-81

GEORGE C. HUNT,

STEEL'S BRICK BUILDING,

QUEEN STREET,

FREDERICTON.

12-23-81

WHITTIER & HOOPER

YORK STREET.

Fredericton, Feb. 24.

A NOVELTY.

FREDERICTON, DECEMBER 4, 1881.

Fall & Winter IMPORTATIONS.

NEW GOODS.

FRESH STOCK. LOW PRICES.

THOS. W. SMITH & SON

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

IN OUR Clothing Department

A LARGE LINE OF CHINCHILLA BEAVERS,

In Blue, Brown and Black.

PLAIN BEAVERS,

In Black, Blue and Brown.

PRIME WEST OF ENGLAND PILOT CLOTHS,

ALL SHADES.

A Superior Line of GERMAN OVER-COATINGS; also a well assured stock of GERMAN 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 st every time, or

in Ulster, Overcoats, Revers, Suits, Rubber-Tweed Water-Proof Overcoats, Cardigan JACKETS, in new and nobby patterns.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

in Ulster, Overcoats, Revers, Suits, Rubber-Tweed Water-Proof Overcoats, Cardigan JACKETS, in new and nobby patterns.

A FULL STOCK OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

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 extensive assortment, from the leading Canadian houses.

In fact his stock is such that he is able to meet the wants of the most fastidious.

Wholesale and Retail buyers will find an excellent stock to select from.

Give him a call and see for yourself.

POLITE TREATMENT, whether you purchase or not.

POOR DOCUMENT

LOCAL NEWS.

TWENTY-FOUR new members were received into St. Paul's church Sunday.

RESIGNED.—Sergeant Woodward has tendered his resignation, to take effect on May 1st next.

WANTED.—Twenty copies of the WEEKLY HERALD of the 4th instant, for which ten cents each will be paid.

THE METHODIST CHURCH TRUSTEES have offered the Baptist Church in this city the use of their vestry for Sunday services.

ACCIDENT.—Henry Grace had one of his hands hurt on Monday last by being caught in the belting of the machinery in Ristens & Co.'s factory.

BAND CONCERT.—The Fredericton Brass Band is to give another concert in the City Hall in a short time and are now preparing a programme for it.

LETTER.—Every one give our Baptist friends a helping hand in rebuilding their church. Sympathy that does not find practical expression is a poor article.

THE VILLAGE OF GIBSON will petition the Methodist Conference to be set apart as an independent circuit, and will probably invite Mr. Brewster to accept the pastorate.

NEW PUMP.—A new pump, which was purchased by subscriptions made up by the inhabitants of St. Mary's, has been placed in position at the fork of the roads in that village and is found to be a great convenience.

LECTURE.—R. F. Quigley, Esq., of St. John, lectured on Friday evening last in St. Dunstan's Hall on "Self Culture" to a very good audience. The lecture was a capital one. The Band of the 1st Battalion was in attendance.

THE REV. MR. EVANS preached an able sermon Sunday in the Methodist Church in this city on the question of marriage with a deceased wife's sister. He favored the passing of an act legalizing such marriages. As this sermon was a very full presentation of this important subject we shall publish it next week.

LEGAL.—In the case of Elliott vs. Merrithew, tried at the last sitting of the Supreme Court, in which the Plaintiff recovered a verdict of \$20.10 for trespass and malicious prosecution, Judge King, after hearing Mr. Wetmore for the plaintiff and Mr. Gregory for the defendant, gave judgment on the 11th inst., refusing to allow the plaintiff costs.

CONCERT AT GIBSON.—The concert in Gibson Methodist Church on Friday evening last was a very successful affair. Mrs. Ely Perkins, Mrs. W. G. Gaunce, Miss Jennie Perkins, and Messrs. Gravelin, Adams McAdam and Nesbit took part in the programme, and Mr. Ely Perkins presided at the organ. The Fredericton Brass Band was present and discoursed some pleasing selections.

The following judgments were delivered in the Supreme Court Friday:

THE CARLETON, City of St. John, Branch Rail-way Company, appellants, vs The Grand Southern Railway Company, respondents. Injunction dissolved by judgment of the Chief Justice and Judge Dunn; Judge Weldon dissenting.

Dugue vs Landreau. Rule absolute to set aside verdict for plaintiff and enter one for the defendant.

Schofield et al vs Cavill et al. Rule absolute for new trial.

THE RECORD OFFICE.

To the Editor of the Evening Herald.

Sir,—Can you tell me why it is that any citizen of Fredericton should object to a portion of the records of the County Court House (over 100 feet long) being converted into a Record office and other public offices, leaving 31 feet by 42 for a market, which is ample, considering that there are two in the city? As the Government who own the land on which the present Record Office now stands has given notice that it must be removed, it becomes necessary to obtain another one without delay, and where, may I ask, could you get a more convenient site with the four walls already built, than in the lower basement of the Court House? It would cost four or five thousand dollars to buy a lot, erect a new building, and besides it would be a long time before it could be completed, whereas if the lower flat of the Court House is adopted, it could be made ready by the first of May with very little cost.

THE REV. MR. SHAW.—A correspondent sends us the following, which we glad to publish, and must express our regret that the Capital, in its zeal for a sensation, made it necessary:

"The Capital of the 11th instant, under 'Capital Specials from Saint John,' endeavors to assign reasons of a vile character why Mr. Shaw left his Parish. That he left on account of being in debt, is I am sorry to say, not true; for he had no debts, but the scandalous papers before he goes further for the black lie which he endeavors to force on the public, under the cover of rumor, he not only attacks the absent, but he casts the shade of doubt and dishonor on the memory of the innocent girl who lies in the village graveyard at Gagetown, sleeping her long last sleep, and it is hard that the sorrowing hearts of her friends should be insulted and outraged by reading such low, contemptible scandal in a paper which has got him into trouble. My heart goes out, and has left his debts behind him, but the writer feels safe in saying that if he (Mr. Shaw) has health and strength for the next few years, not one man in whose debt he is now, will lose one cent through him. It is to be regretted, though, that his profession did not allow him to take the benefit of insolvent laws, as some of our first men have done, and be thought as much of as though he had paid dollar for dollar. I presume that when Mrs. Shaw goes on to meet her husband the Capital will print another sensational runaway story to report, for it might even furnish the public with an elopement case, or something of a like character."

THE REV. MR. SHAW.—A correspondent sends us the following, which we glad to publish, and must express our regret that the Capital, in its zeal for a sensation, made it necessary:

"The Capital of the 11th instant, under 'Capital Specials from Saint John,' endeavors to assign reasons of a vile character why Mr. Shaw left his Parish. That he left on account of being in debt, is I am sorry to say, not true; for he had no debts, but the scandalous papers before he goes further for the black lie which he endeavors to force on the public, under the cover of rumor, he not only attacks the absent, but he casts the shade of doubt and dishonor on the memory of the innocent girl who lies in the village graveyard at Gagetown, sleeping her long last sleep, and it is hard that the sorrowing hearts of her friends should be insulted and outraged by reading such low, contemptible scandal in a paper which has got him into trouble. My heart goes out, and has left his debts behind him, but the writer feels safe in saying that if he (Mr. Shaw) has health and strength for the next few years, not one man in whose debt he is now, will lose one cent through him. It is to be regretted, though, that his profession did not allow him to take the benefit of insolvent laws, as some of our first men have done, and be thought as much of as though he had paid dollar for dollar. I presume that when Mrs. Shaw goes on to meet her husband the Capital will print another sensational runaway story to report, for it might even furnish the public with an elopement case, or something of a like character."

THE REV. MR. SHAW.—A correspondent sends us the following, which we glad to publish, and must express our regret that the Capital, in its zeal for a sensation, made it necessary:

"The Capital of the 11th instant, under 'Capital Specials from Saint John,' endeavors to assign reasons of a vile character why Mr. Shaw left his Parish. That he left on account of being in debt, is I am sorry to say, not true; for he had no debts, but the scandalous papers before he goes further for the black lie which he endeavors to force on the public, under the cover of rumor, he not only attacks the absent, but he casts the shade of doubt and dishonor on the memory of the innocent girl who lies in the village graveyard at Gagetown, sleeping her long last sleep, and it is hard that the sorrowing hearts of her friends should be insulted and outraged by reading such low, contemptible scandal in a paper which has got him into trouble. My heart goes out, and has left his debts behind him, but the writer feels safe in saying that if he (Mr. Shaw) has health and strength for the next few years, not one man in whose debt he is now, will lose one cent through him. It is to be regretted, though, that his profession did not allow him to take the benefit of insolvent laws, as some of our first men have done, and be thought as much of as though he had paid dollar for dollar. I presume that when Mrs. Shaw goes on to meet her husband the Capital will print another sensational runaway story to report, for it might even furnish the public with an elopement case, or something of a like character."

THE REV. MR. SHAW.—A correspondent sends us the following, which we glad to publish, and must express our regret that the Capital, in its zeal for a sensation, made it necessary:

"The Capital of the 11th instant, under 'Capital Specials from Saint John,' endeavors to assign reasons of a vile character why Mr. Shaw left his Parish. That he left on account of being in debt, is I am sorry to say, not true; for he had no debts, but the scandalous papers before he goes further for the black lie which he endeavors to force on the public, under the cover of rumor, he not only attacks the absent, but he casts the shade of doubt and dishonor on the memory of the innocent girl who lies in the village graveyard at Gagetown, sleeping her long last sleep, and it is hard that the sorrowing hearts of her friends should be insulted and outraged by reading such low, contemptible scandal in a paper which has got him into trouble. My heart goes out, and has left his debts behind him, but the writer feels safe in saying that if he (Mr. Shaw) has health and strength for the next few years, not one man in whose debt he is now, will lose one cent through him. It is to be regretted, though, that his profession did not allow him to take the benefit of insolvent laws, as some of our first men have done, and be thought as much of as though he had paid dollar for dollar. I presume that when Mrs. Shaw goes on to meet her husband the Capital will print another sensational runaway story to report, for it might even furnish the public with an elopement case, or something of a like character."

THE REV. MR. SHAW.—A correspondent sends us the following, which we glad to publish, and must express our regret that the Capital, in its zeal for a sensation, made it necessary:

"The Capital of the 11th instant, under 'Capital Specials from Saint John,' endeavors to assign reasons of a vile character why Mr. Shaw left his Parish. That he left on account of being in debt, is I am sorry to say, not true; for he had no debts, but the scandalous papers before he goes further for the black lie which he endeavors to force on the public, under the cover of rumor, he not only attacks the absent, but he casts the shade of doubt and dishonor on the memory of the innocent girl who lies in the village graveyard at Gagetown, sleeping her long last sleep, and it is hard that the sorrowing hearts of her friends should be insulted and outraged by reading such low, contemptible scandal in a paper which has got him into trouble. My heart goes out, and has left his debts behind him, but the writer feels safe in saying that if he (Mr. Shaw) has health and strength for the next few years, not one man in whose debt he is now, will lose one cent through him. It is to be regretted, though, that his profession did not allow him to take the benefit of insolvent laws, as some of our first men have done, and be thought as much of as though he had paid dollar for dollar. I presume that when Mrs. Shaw goes on to meet her husband the Capital will print another sensational runaway story to report, for it might even furnish the public with an elopement case, or something of a like character."

THE REV. MR. SHAW.—A correspondent sends us the following, which we glad to publish, and must express our regret that the Capital, in its zeal for a sensation, made it necessary:

"The Capital of the 11th instant, under 'Capital Specials from Saint John,' endeavors to assign reasons of a vile character why Mr. Shaw left his Parish. That he left on account of being in debt, is I am sorry to say, not true; for he had no debts, but the scandalous papers before he goes further for the black lie which he endeavors to force on the public, under the cover of rumor, he not only attacks the absent, but he casts the shade of doubt and dishonor on the memory of the innocent girl who lies in the village graveyard at Gagetown, sleeping her long last sleep, and it is hard that the sorrowing hearts of her friends should be insulted and outraged by reading such low, contemptible scandal in a paper which has got him into trouble. My heart goes out, and has left his debts behind him, but the writer feels safe in saying that if he (Mr. Shaw) has health and strength for the next few years, not one man in whose debt he is now, will lose one cent through him. It is to be regretted, though, that his profession did not allow him to take the benefit of insolvent laws, as some of our first men have done, and be thought as much of as though he had paid dollar for dollar. I presume that when Mrs. Shaw goes on to meet her husband the Capital will print another sensational runaway story to report, for it might even furnish the public with an elopement case, or something of a like character."

THE REV. MR. SHAW.—A correspondent sends us the following, which we glad to publish, and must express our regret that the Capital, in its zeal for a sensation, made it necessary:

"The Capital of the 11th instant, under 'Capital Specials from Saint John,' endeavors to assign reasons of a vile character why Mr. Shaw left his Parish. That he left on account of being in debt, is I am sorry to say, not true; for he had no debts, but the scandalous papers before he goes further for the black lie which he endeavors to force on the public, under the cover of rumor, he not only attacks the absent, but he casts the shade of doubt and dishonor on the memory of the innocent girl who lies in the village graveyard at Gagetown, sleeping her long last sleep, and it is hard that the sorrowing hearts of her friends should be insulted and outraged by reading such low, contemptible scandal in a paper which has got him into trouble. My heart goes out, and has left his debts behind him, but the writer feels safe in saying that if he (Mr. Shaw) has health and strength for the next few years, not one man in whose debt he is now, will lose one cent through him. It is to be regretted, though, that his profession did not allow him to take the benefit of insolvent laws, as some of our first men have done, and be thought as much of as though he had paid dollar for dollar. I presume that when Mrs. Shaw goes on to meet her husband the Capital will print another sensational runaway story to report, for it might even furnish the public with an elopement case, or something of a like character."

THE REV. MR. SHAW.—A correspondent sends us the following, which we glad to publish, and must express our regret that the Capital, in its zeal for a sensation, made it necessary:

"The Capital of the 11th instant, under 'Capital Specials from Saint John,' endeavors to assign reasons of a vile character why Mr. Shaw left his Parish. That he left on account of being in debt, is I am sorry to say, not true; for he had no debts, but the scandalous papers before he goes further for the black lie which he endeavors to force on the public, under the cover of rumor, he not only attacks the absent, but he casts the shade of doubt and dishonor on the memory of the innocent girl who lies in the village graveyard at Gagetown, sleeping her long last sleep, and it is hard that the sorrowing hearts of her friends should be insulted and outraged by reading such low, contemptible scandal in a paper which has got him into trouble. My heart goes out, and has left his debts behind him, but the writer feels safe in saying that if he (Mr. Shaw) has health and strength for the next few years, not one man in whose debt he is now, will lose one cent through him. It is to be regretted, though, that his profession did not allow him to take the benefit of insolvent laws, as some of our first men have done, and be thought as much of as though he had paid dollar for dollar. I presume that when Mrs. Shaw goes on to meet her husband the Capital will print another sensational runaway story to report, for it might even furnish the public with an elopement case, or something of a like character."

THE REV. MR. SHAW.—A correspondent sends us the following, which we glad to publish, and must express our regret that the Capital, in its zeal for a sensation, made it necessary:

"The Capital of the 11th instant, under 'Capital Specials from Saint John,' endeavors to assign reasons of a vile character why Mr. Shaw left his Parish. That he left on account of being in debt, is I am sorry to say, not true; for he had no debts, but the scandalous papers before he goes further for the black lie which he endeavors to force on the public, under the cover of rumor, he not only attacks the absent, but he casts the shade of doubt and dishonor on the memory of the innocent girl who lies in the village graveyard at Gagetown, sleeping her long last sleep, and it is hard that the sorrowing hearts of her friends should be insulted and outraged by reading such low, contemptible scandal in a paper which has got him into trouble. My heart goes out, and has left his debts behind him, but the writer feels safe in saying that if he (Mr. Shaw) has health and strength for the next few years, not one man in whose debt he is now, will lose one cent through him. It is to be regretted, though, that his profession did not allow him to take the benefit of insolvent laws, as some of our first men have done, and be thought as much of as though he had paid dollar for dollar. I presume that when Mrs. Shaw goes on to meet her husband the Capital will print another sensational runaway story to report, for it might even furnish the public with an elopement case, or something of a like character."

THE REV. MR. SHAW.—A correspondent sends us the following, which we glad to publish, and must express our regret that the Capital, in its zeal for a sensation, made it necessary:

"The Capital of the 11th instant, under 'Capital Specials from Saint John,' endeavors to assign reasons of a vile character why Mr. Shaw left his Parish. That he left on account of being in debt, is I am sorry to say, not true; for he had no debts, but the scandalous papers before he goes further for the black lie which he endeavors to force on the public, under the cover of rumor, he not only attacks the absent, but he casts the shade of doubt and dishonor on the memory of the innocent girl who lies in the village graveyard at Gagetown, sleeping her long last sleep, and it is hard that the sorrowing hearts of her friends should be insulted and outraged by reading such low, contemptible scandal in a paper which has got him into trouble. My heart goes out, and has left his debts behind him, but the writer feels safe in saying that if he (Mr. Shaw) has health and strength for the next few years, not one man in whose debt he is now, will lose one cent through him. It is to be regretted, though, that his profession did not allow him to take the benefit of insolvent laws, as some of our first men have done, and be thought as much of as though he had paid dollar for dollar. I presume that when Mrs. Shaw goes on to meet her husband the Capital will print another sensational runaway story to report, for it might even furnish the public with an elopement case, or something of a like character."

THE REV. MR. SHAW.—A correspondent sends us the following, which we glad to publish, and must express our regret that the Capital, in its zeal for a sensation, made it necessary:

"The Capital of the 11th instant, under 'Capital Specials from Saint John,' endeavors to assign reasons of a vile character why Mr. Shaw left his Parish. That he left on account of being in debt, is I am sorry to say, not true; for he had no debts, but the scandalous papers before he goes further for the black lie which he endeavors to force on the public, under the cover of rumor, he not only attacks the absent, but he casts the shade of doubt and dishonor on the memory of the innocent girl who lies in the village graveyard at Gagetown, sleeping her long last sleep, and it is hard that the sorrowing hearts of her friends should be insulted and outraged by reading such low, contemptible scandal in a paper which has got him into trouble. My heart goes out, and has left his debts behind him, but the writer feels safe in saying that if he (Mr. Shaw) has health and strength for the next few years, not one man in whose debt he is now, will lose one cent through him. It is to be regretted, though, that his profession did not allow him to take the benefit of insolvent laws, as some of our first men have done, and be thought as much of as though he had paid dollar for dollar. I presume that when Mrs. Shaw goes on to meet her husband the Capital will print another sensational runaway story to report, for it might even furnish the public with an elopement case, or something of a like character."

THE REV. MR. SHAW.—A correspondent sends us the following, which we glad to publish, and must express our regret that the Capital, in its zeal for a sensation, made it necessary:

"The Capital of the 11th instant, under 'Capital Specials from Saint John,' endeavors to assign reasons of a vile character why Mr. Shaw left his Parish. That he left on account of being in debt, is I am sorry to say, not true; for he had no debts, but the scandalous papers before he goes further for the black lie which he endeavors to force on the public, under the cover of rumor, he not only attacks the absent, but he casts the shade of doubt and dishonor on the memory of the innocent girl who lies in the village graveyard at Gagetown, sleeping her long last sleep, and it is hard that the sorrowing hearts of her friends should be insulted and outraged by reading such low, contemptible scandal in a paper which has got him into trouble. My heart goes out, and has left his debts behind him, but the writer feels safe in saying that if he (Mr. Shaw) has health and strength for the next few years, not one man in whose debt he is now, will lose one cent through him. It is to be regretted, though, that his profession did not allow him to take the benefit of insolvent laws, as some of our first men have done, and be thought as much of as though he had paid dollar for dollar. I presume that when Mrs. Shaw goes on to meet her husband the Capital will print another sensational runaway story to report, for it might even furnish the public with an elopement case, or something of a like character."

THE REV. MR. SHAW.—A correspondent sends us the following, which we glad to publish, and must express our regret that the Capital, in its zeal for a sensation, made it necessary:

"The Capital of the 11th instant, under 'Capital Specials from Saint John,' endeavors to assign reasons of a vile character why Mr. Shaw left his Parish. That he left on account of being in debt, is I am sorry to say, not true; for he had no debts, but the scandalous papers before he goes further for the black lie which he endeavors to force on the public, under the cover of rumor, he not only attacks the absent, but he casts the shade of doubt and dishonor on the memory of the innocent girl who lies in the village graveyard at Gagetown, sleeping her long last sleep, and it is hard that the sorrowing hearts of her friends should be insulted and outraged by reading such low, contemptible scandal in a paper which has got him into trouble. My heart goes out, and has left his debts behind him, but the writer feels safe in saying that if he (Mr. Shaw) has health and strength for the next few years, not one man in whose debt he is now, will lose one cent through him. It is to be regretted, though, that his profession did not allow him to take the benefit of insolvent laws, as some of our first men have done, and be thought as much of as though he had paid dollar for dollar. I presume that when Mrs. Shaw goes on to meet her husband the Capital will print another sensational runaway story to report, for it might even furnish the public with an elopement case, or something of a like character."

THE REV. MR. SHAW.—A correspondent sends us the following, which we glad to publish, and must express our regret that the Capital, in its zeal for a sensation, made it necessary:

"The Capital of the 11th instant, under 'Capital Specials from Saint John,' endeavors to assign reasons of a vile character why Mr. Shaw left his Parish. That he left on account of being in debt, is I am sorry to say, not true; for he had no debts, but the scandalous papers before he goes further for the black lie which he endeavors to force on the public, under the cover of rumor, he not only attacks the absent, but he casts the shade of doubt and dishonor on the memory of the innocent girl who lies in the village graveyard at Gagetown, sleeping her long last sleep, and it is hard that the sorrowing hearts of her friends should be insulted and outraged by reading such low, contemptible scandal in a paper which has got him into trouble. My heart goes out, and has left his debts behind him, but the writer feels safe in saying that if he (Mr. Shaw) has health and strength for the next few years, not one man in whose debt he is now, will lose one cent through him. It is to be regretted, though, that his profession did not allow him to take the benefit of insolvent laws, as some of our first men have done, and be thought as much of as though he had paid dollar for dollar. I presume that when Mrs. Shaw goes on to meet her husband the Capital will print another sensational runaway story to report, for it might even furnish the public with an elopement case, or something of a like character."

THE REV. MR. SHAW.—A correspondent sends us the following, which we glad to publish, and must express our regret that the Capital, in its zeal for a sensation, made it necessary:

POOR DOCUMENT

POEIRY.

PLANTATION PROVERBS 1882.

W'en yo' kin's slow an' shif'less des his chances
Kin' to kape his nose.
Kase yo' neber pick de cotton from de "noxious
bottom weed."
Aitue fu' fu' for de winter wid perrisions 'bout the
house,
Kaw a cat kin neber trabbled fra' a hole wid serpes
a mouse.
W'en yo' double up in bushes neber play de rock-
lemon.
Kaw an' do'nt wuk to "vantage w'en he's yoked
long side a male.
Neber try to fill a bar'l f'um a seatn ten gallon
bar'l.
Nor to win a prizat dasin' w'en yo' own a wooden
leg.
Neber turn yo' back on heben co' yo' hab'n cash
or le's;
Nor aitue ob pure religios in a pair of horus
an' han's.
Neber try to preach a sermon w'en yo' trade is
hoela' er'.
Nor to paes for Marsel Gab' ne' yo' own a dinner
horn.
W'en yo' lukin' for a dinner neber hold yo' heads
so high
But yo' miss de rosted 'possum racin' arter pigeon
pie.

SELECT S. ORY.

Betsy's Night With a Bear.

A STORY FOR THE CHILDREN.

What a dark woon, an' I what a brown little house right under the shadow of the tall Minnesota pines! Coming upon it through, after long miles of silent forests, it see'ned quite gay and lively, and if you went in and saw the bright-faced mother and three wild children, and after while, the tall sunburnt father, you made up your mind that this was almost a village. Then a few rods on, and the wood opened out of the clearing, where day after day the father worked in his great field of corn and potatoes, which hardly needed scare-crows, because the blackened stumps still stang each see'nel to be one. Then the lake, and the like which e.ppted into it and on the other side, the maple wood where sugar was made in the spring, when the Indians came down from the upper lakes.

In the winter the woods were filled with lumbermen, who camped only a mile or two from them, and through the summer they anused themselves in a way you never would dream of. And so the years went on, and little Betty, the youngest, came to be four years old.

It was August, a hot, bright day, and the very height of the huckleberry season. "Now, children! want you to do your prettiest to day," Mrs. Brewer said early in the morning. "If you want your fill of huckleberry pie this winter, you've got to get me a bushel more before they're gone."

"I found a place yesterday," said Jack, "but there's half a bushel any how." Put Betty down in the middle, an she might fill a two quart pail without getting up.

"Well, bring home all you can," said the mother; "an' I her's your dinners in that little pail. Look for Betty."

"She'll look out for herself; she's cut as injin a minute!"

And Jack picked up his basket and started on followed by Sarah and Betty in Indian file.

Five or six miles to the best huckleberry field would see a long way to you, but the children's brown bare feet never tired.

Before long, they passed a little lake, stopped there to drink, an soon reached the opening where the berries grew thickset.

What with finding better and better places, and stopping sometimes to watch the scolding squirrels, and then to eat dinner, the day went swiftly by, and it was al'ost sunset when they turned towards home with heavy pails and bushels. Betty lagged behind, for she ached with long stoopin'; an' Jack an' Sarah grew more an' more impatient.

"Now, Betty, we'll just leave you if you don't hurry. You've got the lightest pail."

"I won't go, neck if I don't want to," an' Betty half cried.

"Co' me along, Sair," cried Jack, hurrying on; an' Betty in aignant sat down on a log an' waited till they were almost out o' sight.

"I know the way just as well as they do," she thought, and walked on leisurely. Jack turned once or twice, an' I seeing her following slowly, consulted she would soon overtake them, an' went on.

Now an' then Betty stopped, the last time till they were entirely out of sight determined to show she did not depend upon them at all.

The shadows lengthened, the wool had never seemed so dark, an' at last a little frightened, Betty called loudly.

"Jack! Oh, Jack!"

No answer save the echo, and now Betty ran on, hoping every moment to see the two before her. She did not notice that she had taken a trail leading off from the one they had gone over in the morning, an' only stopped on coming to a swa-up spot she did not reaember.

"Oh, Jack!" she sobbed, and turning once more, but now darkness was closing in upon her. The forest was thick an' close, and try as she would there was no finding the other trail. Over head, an owl hooted. She stumbled, startled at the sudden sound, then tripped over a root in the way, spilling the berries all about; picked herself up, only to fall again: caught at the air as she felt her

LOCAL NEWS.

ENTERTAINMENT.—The Dramatic Club of Albion Lodge, I. O. G. T., gave "The Temperance Doctor" in the hall at Marysville, on Monday evening, to a good house.

"Where's Betty?" said the mother.

"Just behind; she wouldn't come along with us."

And Mrs. Brewer, satisfied, told them to sit down and eat their suppers.

"Where's Betty?" said the father, gently calling in.

"She's comin'; she wouldn't keep up with us," said Jack, privately a little uneasy in his mind at the long delay.

"Then go out now, done at 11:45, did not get in until about 2:30. The cause was a blockade of snow on the track on the Saint John and Maine Railway. The train going north did not leave until 2 o'clock.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The train from St. John will celebrate the 17th inst., St. Patrick's Day, by a vocal and instrumental concert in their Hall, Regent street. The Band of the 1st Battalion will take part, and a programme of readings, solos, choruses, and duets is being prepared for the occasion.

Geo. T. Taylor offers for sale his new series of view negatives of the upper St. John and Temiscouata and Squatook Lakes.

He will also let the Photographic Room, opposite the new Post Office, at a low figure.

The negatives include most excellent views of the great Lumber Jam at Grand Falls.

Any photographer with a small amount of capital could easily work up a good trade at the above-named place. For full particulars address Geo. T. Taylor, Fredericton.

Satisfactory reasons can be given for wishing to dispose of the above.

FROM THE QUEEN.—The Queen has written Sir William Macneill, Secretary of State for the Home Department, that "she wishes before she goes to England to express her hearty thanks for the services which she has received very deeply she is touched by the outbursts of enthusiastic loyalty, affection and devotion which the painful event of the 2nd inst. called forth from all classes and all parts of her vast empire, as well as by the universal sympathy evinced by sovereigns and peoples of nations. The Queen cannot sufficiently express how deeply she is gratified by these demonstrations. She wishes to convey to the poor mother, waiting and watching, or to the father, who, with old Pierre, secured every foot of the woods on each side of the trail, and by the light of their knot torches searched each hollow tree, thinking the child might have possibly crawled into one for shelter. They shouted and called; but morning dawned at last with no sign of Betty, and the father, exhausted and almost despairing, sank down under one of the tall pines and hid his face in his hands. Suddenly he lifted his head.

"Dat way," old Pierre said, "I'm going for old

Pierre Beauchamp. He keeps every cur-

rent and crook of the woods. He keeps every going, for it's a raw night, and the child'll be cold when we bring her in, and don't fret;" and Mr. Brewer turned down the old trail to Pierre's cabin.

I can hardly tell you how the night went by, to the poor mother, waiting and watching, or to the father, who, with old Pierre, secured every foot of the woods on each side of the trail, and by the light of their knot torches searched each hollow tree, thinking the child might have possibly crawled into one for shelter. They shouted and called; but morning dawned at last with no sign of Betty, and the father, exhausted and almost despairing, sank down under one of the tall pines and hid his face in his hands. Suddenly he lifted his head.

"Dat way," old Pierre said, "I'm going for old

Pierre Beauchamp. He keeps every cur-

rent and crook of the woods. He keeps every

going, for it's a raw night, and the child'll be cold when we bring her in, and don't fret;" and Mr. Brewer turned

down the old trail to Pierre's cabin.

I can hardly tell you how the night went by, to the poor mother, waiting and watching, or to the father, who, with old Pierre, secured every foot of the woods on each side of the trail, and by the light of their knot torches searched each hollow tree, thinking the child might have possibly crawled into one for shelter. They shouted and called; but morning dawned at last with no sign of Betty, and the father, exhausted and almost despairing, sank down under one of the tall pines and hid his face in his hands. Suddenly he lifted his head.

"Dat way," old Pierre said, "I'm going for old

Pierre Beauchamp. He keeps every cur-

rent and crook of the woods. He keeps every

going, for it's a raw night, and the child'll be cold when we bring her in, and don't fret;" and Mr. Brewer turned

down the old trail to Pierre's cabin.

I can hardly tell you how the night went by, to the poor mother, waiting and watching, or to the father, who, with old Pierre, secured every cur-

rent and crook of the woods. He keeps every

going, for it's a raw night, and the child'll be cold when we bring her in, and don't fret;" and Mr. Brewer turned

down the old trail to Pierre's cabin.

I can hardly tell you how the night went by, to the poor mother, waiting and watching, or to the father, who, with old Pierre, secured every cur-

rent and crook of the woods. He keeps every

going, for it's a raw night, and the child'll be cold when we bring her in, and don't fret;" and Mr. Brewer turned

down the old trail to Pierre's cabin.

I can hardly tell you how the night went by, to the poor mother, waiting and watching, or to the father, who, with old Pierre, secured every cur-

rent and crook of the woods. He keeps every

going, for it's a raw night, and the child'll be cold when we bring her in, and don't fret;" and Mr. Brewer turned

down the old trail to Pierre's cabin.

I can hardly tell you how the night went by, to the poor mother, waiting and watching, or to the father, who, with old Pierre, secured every cur-

rent and crook of the woods. He keeps every

going, for it's a raw night, and the child'll be cold when we bring her in, and don't fret;" and Mr. Brewer turned

down the old trail to Pierre's cabin.

I can hardly tell you how the night went by, to the poor mother, waiting and watching, or to the father, who, with old Pierre, secured every cur-

rent and crook of the woods. He keeps every

going, for it's a raw night, and the child'll be cold when we bring her in, and don't fret;" and Mr. Brewer turned

down the old trail to Pierre's cabin.

I can hardly tell you how the night went by, to the poor mother, waiting and watching, or to the father, who, with old Pierre, secured every cur-

rent and crook of the woods. He keeps every

going, for it's a raw night, and the child'll be cold when we bring her in, and don't fret;" and Mr. Brewer turned

down the old trail to Pierre's cabin.

I can hardly tell you how the night went by, to the poor mother, waiting and watching, or to the father, who, with old Pierre, secured every cur-

rent and crook of the woods. He keeps every

going, for it's a raw night, and the child'll be cold when we bring her in, and don't fret;" and Mr. Brewer turned

down the old trail to Pierre's cabin.

I can hardly tell you how the night went by, to the poor mother, waiting and watching, or to the father, who, with old Pierre, secured every cur-

rent and crook of the woods. He keeps every

going, for it's a raw night, and the child'll be cold when we bring her in, and don't fret;" and Mr. Brewer turned

down the old trail to Pierre's cabin.

I can hardly tell you how the night went by, to the poor mother, waiting and watching, or to the father, who, with old Pierre, secured every cur-

rent and crook of the woods. He keeps every

going, for it's a raw night, and the child'll be cold when we bring her in, and don't fret;" and Mr. Brewer turned

down the old trail to Pierre's cabin.

I can hardly tell you how the night went by, to the poor mother, waiting and watching, or to the father, who, with old Pierre, secured every cur-

rent and crook of the woods. He keeps every

going, for it's a raw night, and the child'll be cold when we bring her in, and don't fret;" and Mr. Brewer turned

down the old trail to Pierre's cabin.

I can hardly tell you how the night went by, to the poor mother, waiting and watching, or to the father, who, with old Pierre, secured every cur-

rent and crook of the woods. He keeps every

going, for it's a raw night, and the child'll be cold when we bring her in, and don't fret;" and Mr. Brewer turned

down the old trail to Pierre's cabin.

I can hardly tell you how the night went by, to the poor mother, waiting and watching, or to the father, who, with old Pierre, secured every cur-

rent and crook of the woods. He keeps every

going, for it's a raw night, and the child'll be cold when we bring her in, and don't fret;" and Mr. Brewer turned

down the old trail to Pierre's cabin.

I can hardly tell you how the night went by, to the poor mother, waiting and watching, or to the father, who, with old Pierre, secured every cur-

rent and crook of the woods. He keeps every

going, for it's a raw night, and the child'll be cold when we bring her in, and don't fret;" and Mr. Brewer turned

down the old trail to Pierre's cabin.

I can hardly tell you how the night went by, to the poor mother, waiting and watching, or to the father, who, with old Pierre, secured every cur-

rent and crook of the woods. He keeps every

going, for it's a raw night, and the child'll be cold when we bring her in, and don't fret;" and Mr. Brewer turned

down the old trail to Pierre's cabin.

I can hardly tell you how the night went by, to the poor mother, waiting and watching, or to the father, who, with old Pierre, secured every cur-

rent and crook of the woods. He keeps every

going, for it's a raw night, and the child'll be cold when we bring her in, and don't fret;" and Mr. Brewer turned

down the old trail to Pierre's cabin.

I can hardly tell you how the night went by, to the poor mother, waiting and watching, or to the father, who, with old Pierre, secured every cur-

rent and crook of the woods. He keeps every

going, for it's a raw night, and the child'll be cold when we bring her in, and don't fret;" and Mr. Brewer turned

down the old trail to Pierre's cabin.