

# POOR DOCUMENT

## THE WEEKLY HERALD.

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### Mr. Tennyson's English and Colonial National Song.

(From the Times, March 15.)

This song to be sung by Mr. Tennyson, at St. James's Hall, and throughout the colonies on the Queen's birthday (published by Messrs. Regent Street), runs thus in the first draft, though it has been slightly altered for the sake of singing:

"HARDS ALL ROUND.

"First pledge our Queen, this solemn night,  
Then drink to England every guest.  
That man's the best composite,  
"Who loves his native country best!"

"May Freedom's oak for ever live,  
"With larger life from day to day;  
"That man's the truest and the best,  
"Who loves the moulder'd branch away."

"Hands all round! God the traitor's hope confound!  
"To the great cause of Freedom drink, my friends,  
"And the great name of England round and round."

"To all the loyal hearts who long  
"To keep our English Empire whole!  
"To all our noble sons, the strong  
"New England of the Southern Pole!  
"To England under Indian skies,  
"To Canada whom we love and prize,  
"Whatever statesmen hold the helm,  
"Whoever statesmen hold the helm."

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### Every of fanaticism? Courage or foolhardiness? Manly confidence or childish enthusiasm? A hand-full of men with as many women and the proportionate number of children—raw, rough, un-disciplined, unequipped, unaccoutred, marching up against a city of warlike inhabitants—firmly built upon a rocky height with lofty battlements, towering heavenward, strong, massive, broad and impenetrable. Nowhere, and at no other time does all history present such a madly intended onslaught. They cannot mean it. They cannot be sincere. They dare not expect to pierce those gigantic ramparts with rams' horns instead of battering-rams. Yet so is the enigma presented to you.

But we pass to the circumstance of the text—Joshua had called out to recognize. Before this he had sent spies whose report had been much more encouraging than he or the people had expected. But now he sees for himself; and perhaps for the first time anticipates the difficulty of the work he had undertaken to accomplish. Having sauntered forth, he had not proceeded far before he emerged from a forest of palm trees by which Jericho was flanked on its river side, and right before him towered the city's mighty fortification. See him! He stands a-gazes. No doubt his heart troubles. It was indeed a sight to appall any heart and weaken any arm. To his mind comes suddenly the question, in what way are these walls to be scaled and razed? How shall we approach this city? In what way are my men, destitute of almost all kinds of warfare, to lay siege to the city and slay its inhabitants. How shall we act? What shall we do? Still standing, and doubting, and enquiring, and trembling, he lifted up his eyes and looked and behold there suddenly appeared before him an unknown person in military dress standing over against the wall of the city, grasping a drawn sword. Joshua's face gives way to bewilderment. The apparition for a moment confuses his mind. In another instant, however, he summons up his reduced military bravery, and bracing himself up like a true general ready for any emergency with his hand no doubt on the hilt of his sword he puts the question—"Are thou for us or for our adversaries?" The answer comes, and he said—"Nay; but as Captain of the host of the Lord am I now come."

When Moses, the lawgiver, died, he was succeeded by Joshua, the military chief, on whom devolved the great and important work of leading the Israelites into their inheritance, and giving them the long-promised "rest." Sprung of a Jewish family by the name of Nun, he first comes to the front in the ever-memorable battle of Rephidim, in which, under his ripe generalship, the children of promise achieved a splendid victory over the fierce-fighting Amalekites, while Moses stood on a hill near by, holding in his hand that all-sufficient outstretched rod. As an able warrior, Joshua's mark was now made, and the part he was to play in the great coming drama was to test his fidelity as well as prove his skill. Having grown up to manhood in the state of an Egyptian bondage, where he was known by the name of Oshes—Saviour; and having shared in the experience and trials of the wilderness—receiving his new name, Joshua, God is the Saviour; he comes forward at the age of 34, at the divine appointment, to assume the command and leadership of God's people, with a character in full and beautiful accord with his wonderful career, and that character highly interesting and instructive because of its moral worth and historical value. In that character you find the union of energy and gentleness; deep humility and lofty courage; strong faith and unflinching obedience. On the one hand you have a lion-hearted warrior, on the other a devout, humble, blameless citizen. At one time he cries with a courageous heart and joyful soul, "Oh! how I delight to do thy will O Lord." Again you hear him say, "Who am I O Lord that thou shouldst send me?" Of no other of the Old Testament worthies have we a fuller historical sketch, and yet no other so stainless and spotless. Above all others his name must continue to shine with a fairer and brighter lustre.

As we have remarked, Joshua was raised up to fill the place of Moses. This has always been the plan of Divine procedure. All through the history of God's people, innumerable instances come under our notice in which by special appointment and equipment, men have been prepared to catch the floating banner of ascending and departing heroes. No fatal emergency has ever occurred; nor shall the work ever cease. In this we strongly believe, and the stronger our belief the better. If at the present day there is need in the church of strong-armed and warm-hearted men and women to prosecute the unfinished labors of glory-worshipping saints, then, as soon as ever this becomes a matter of your consideration and the subject of your prayers, so soon will these men and women make their appearance, and so soon will the world continue to advance.

Joshua stepped on the stage—as the right man in the right place—at the right time. His soldiers had full confidence in him—their General; and the General looked proudly down into the face of a handful of men, whose strength and valor he had already tested to the fullest extent in a few hard-earned victories. The gurgling waters of the Jordan boiling over with spring freshets, had been ceremoniously and miraculously crossed; and now Gen. Joshua and his little army were preparing to unroll Jericho and slay its proud inhabitants. And yet what do we call it?

### altery, the all-conquering sword flashes to the question—"Art thou for us or for our adversaries?" falls upon our ears the encouraging answer—"Nay; but as Captain of the host of the Lord am I now come."

Friends, we stand to-day on a great battlefield, stretching out towards the farthest points of the compass—a field upon which our fathers fought, whose value and heroism we must never cease to perpetuate and exemplify. To us they have bequeathed "banners" fanned by conquests crimson with blood, as they foist victorious over enemies prostrate and foes subdued. Do we half appreciate these victories? Do we fully appreciate the blood-purchased gift of Freedom—freedom of religious thought and action? This we now possess and enjoy; while for this same right many others are to-day contending in different parts of our battlefield here heretofore it has been unknown. Mark their fidelity and heroism. Up against the Jerichos and Gulgals, of superstition and darkness and barbarism Joshua-like they march and we stoop and see the sword of truth raised against the battle-axe of error and it is but the clash of two different sets of opinions—the right with the wrong, the god-like with the earth-like. And still the battle goes on; this battle of different opinions and beliefs. It is true that, in one sense, we are prosperous and peaceful. Into plowshares we have beaten our swords and into pruning-hooks our spears. Into our harbors come white-winged ships of commerce instead of men-of-war, of booming guns and thundering cannon. Our cities are centres of industry, and our country full of homes, where by the benign influence of good government, reign happiness and contentment, surrounded also by beautiful churches and temples, in which each man may worship according to the dictates of his own conscience. We pray that the stars may ever look down upon us thus. But, while governments have ceased to lay their hands upon their sword-hilts, and nations will soon disown everywhere to marshal themselves in battle array, yet there are two gigantic forces at work in the world, under whose unassured tread this very earth trembles. Thus roll, bellow, stream, bay, hiss, gleam. Opinions are stronger than swords. The right clashes with the wrong. Truth contends with error. I wish you for a moment to look into these things. We are soldiers. Our battle is continuous. Our enemies are strong. Sin has ever been a fixed and unyielding power. Not like a tender plant which a word may gnaw away in a night or a child's hand tear up. Its roots are deep and firm. Attack it and you'll know. The lion behind the bars may not slay you, but unfetter him and you are helpless. Attack any of the great ethnic faiths—Buddhism, with its 300,000,000, or Islamism, with its 180,000,000, and you are at once convinced of the magnitude of the power of superstition, by which so large a part of the earth is enslaved. All honor then, to those souls who, in self-denial and oblation and suffering, are heroically waging a conflict with error. How numerous are the forms this enemy, sin, assumes, and how strong its antagonistic force. We believe in a personal devil. If he is not, you have no personal Christ; because the same language is applied to both. Evaporate the word Satan into a mere evil influence and you, by the same dangerous process, empty the bible and rob us of an actual personal Christ. We are told whenever Napoleon entered a territory he spread a map upon the ground, and upon his knees he pondered it until he made himself familiar with all its features. He knew the rivers, with their bridges and fords; the hills, with their ravines; the villages, with their position and relation to adjacent towns. He then planned his mode of attack. And so, friends, we meet a foe upon life's great battle field, whose acquaintance with our constitutional weakness and temper, appetites and propensities, is as vast as his wiles and stratagems are delusive and ensnaring. How often he meets us! How often he tempts! How often he conquers! Fresh from this day, in and day-out contest, with the smell of the battle still upon us. Fresh from another week of noble warfare and heroic struggle. Fresh from a battle-field where each one has had to wage a personal conflict. One contending with a powerful passion, another with the besetting sin—unbelief, another with temptations from without, another with internal doubts and abominable suggestions of the adversary? What need we most? Brethren, it is not a system we trust in, but a person. Our heart "cries out for the living God." Each devout soul says longingly, "I would see Jesus." Happy is that soldier whose eye is ever more steadfastly fixed upon our great personal Captain. Into our midst he comes this morning, clad in that same military garb and holding that same drawn sword, as he was seen by Joshua many years ago, over against the walls of Jericho; and, as in one of the Napoleonic wars on the Peninsula, a corps of British troops were being so sorely pressed and

### began to waver, suddenly Wellington rode in among them, and with a wave of his hand inspired a courage and confidence which brought a grand victory; so, to the equipped warriors under the ensign of the cross, a sight of Christ, lends new inspiration and hopefulness.

Our Captain is a conqueror. On yonder mountain top, in yonder wilderness, on yonder temple pinnacle, his thrice won victory over the devil proves his conquering power. In his knowledge and power, in the days of his flesh, he knew and felt the temptation to which we are subjected—but he did not sin. In yonder sepulchre he laid aside his grave-clothes and rose victorious over death. He is a conqueror and knows no defeat. Hence that tremendous bugle-blast which sounded from the lips of the Apostle Paul—"May I in all these things be seen more than conqueror through him who loved us." Friends, here then we have a Captain whom we may trust; a Captain whose sword is mighty to conquer; a Captain whose armor yields to no dart; a Captain who insures you victory and conquest; a Captain who never retreats; a Captain always with you, leading you from conquering unto conquest. Let Jericho's fortifications, then, tower heavenward; let the walls be flint or iron or brass; let her citizens resist with mighty force, but see, yonder stands the strange warrior! Who art thou? Art thou for us or for our adversaries? "Nay; but as Captain of the host of the Lord am I now come."

More keenly than other Americans who have hitherto seen into the human heart, and he so aptly remarks that the human face is never so beautiful as when the soul has passed through some great struggle; when it has triumphed in this great unseebattle-field there is seen in the features a sort of divine irradiation, such as shone in Jacob's face after his night of wrestling prayer, when the morning light breaking over the mountains of Gilead revealed in his features that celestial halo which is said to have crowned them. So, all moral beauty is secondary. It comes from conflict and victory. The boy David, the stone-slinger, became the man David, the monarch. The persecuting Saul, after a three days' conflict with self, became the preacher Paul. We are told that in face-of forests, and on Alpine peaks, and on overhanging ledges, are found flowers which have no fragrance; but to which, when care, skill and patience are lavished upon them, a secondary nature is given; and in our observatories we have than sweet, as well as fair. It is useful for us oftentimes to be brought under transforming influences. Man is made for spiritual beauty; hence the need of this stern discipline of conflict. God is giving us our proper share of it. The world is full of it. The young man as he opens his father's door to step out into life, meets it at once. The battle rages everywhere. On which side are we? For the right or the wrong? For the truth or for error? For light or for darkness? Art thou for us or for our adversaries?

Follow soldiers of the cross! Be not discouraged. Sin opposes you to be sure, the devil meets you in fierce conflict, and temptations assail you and trials beset you and difficulties oppose you. But what tho' the battle rages and within are fears and without are enemies. Hast thou an armour? Hast thou a sword? Hast thou a Captain? Hast thou faith? Every conflict will bring you into closer and sweeter sympathy with Christ and His, too, comes to near us. He hears the cry of every wounded man

# POOR DOCUMENT

AGENTS FOR THE HERALD.  
TRAVELING AGENTS.  
Judson T. Jones, Charles D. Brien, Thomas Buchanan,  
S. H. Wernham.

LOCAL AGENTS:  
St. Mary's Ferry:  
K. Vanway, St. Mary's Ferry;  
J. Gibson, Marysville;  
T. L. Atherton, St. Mary's Ferry;  
H. M. Dykeman, Marysville;  
H. M. Stevens, St. Mary's Ferry, C. C.;  
Albert Deane, St. Mary's Ferry;  
Harriet Gray, St. Mary's Ferry;  
C. A. Stewart, Upper Mangerville;  
C. E. Stewart, Mangerville;  
R. McMillin, St. Mary's Ferry;  
Rev. Mr. Harris, Jacksonville.

THE WEEKLY HERALD  
CHARLES H. LUGREN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
FREDERICTON, N. B., APRIL 6, 1882.

## THE PORT MOODY JOB.

The affair of the Port Moody contract has been thoroughly ventilated by the greater and lesser lights of both political parties. The charge of maladministration was formulated in Parliament, and the Minister of Railways given an opportunity to explain, which he employed, chiefly, in denouncing Mr. Mackenzie. "The brute majority" in Parliament has voted down the charge, but we are satisfied that the public who have followed the developments in the case, will return a verdict of guilty. The facts, which are not denied, are as follows: Charlesbois & McDonald put in the lowest tender for the construction of the Port Moody section of the Pacific Railway, Andrew Onderdonk being next lowest, the difference between the two tenders being \$209,255. The amount of the two tenders were—Onderdonk \$2,486,255; Charlesbois & McDonald \$2,277,000. Each tender, according to the specifications, had to be accompanied with a deposit of \$20,000 Charlesbois & McDonald's check was marked "good for two days only," by the officers of the bank in question, and, as they informed the Government, the check was good until paid. On the 6th of February the Minister of Railways was informed of this by a telegram from the bank of Montreal. On the 7th of February he reported to the Government that Charlesbois & McDonald's tender was irregular, because of the two days stamp on the check, and on the 8th of February the tender of Onderdonk was accepted. Here, then, we have the Government called upon on February 8th to decide between two tenders, both regular, because the bank had cancelled the two days stamp, both from persons well able to carry out their proposals, and one of them \$209,255 lower than the other. The duty of the Government to accept the lowest offer was clear. No business man would have hesitated a moment between the two propositions. He would have congratulated himself upon the fact that the mistake on the part of the bank officials was discovered in time, and he would have commended the promptitude of any of his clerks who detected the error and had it rectified. An honest public minister would have done the same thing. It is said that the majority of the Cabinet were, for a time, in favor of the lowest tender, for, although Tupper, in order to make everything look right on the blue books, did not officially report the rectification of the bank's error, it was well known to the whole ministry; but the influence of the High Priest prevailed, Onderdonk received the contract, \$209,255 of the people's money thrown away, and, as the last act in the drama, the Premier, in his place in Parliament, censured the clerk through whose promptness the two days stamp was cancelled in time to make the tender regular.

Sir Charles Tupper in his reply did not pretend that the facts are not as above stated; but he said that he did not give the contract to Charlesbois & McDonald for fear they would throw it back on the hands of the Government or sell out to some one else. This is an excuse not a justification, and like a great many invented excuses is inconsistent with itself. If the price named in the lowest tender was high enough to enable the contractors to sell out profits by some one else then there was no chance of it being thrown on the hands of the Government; and if on the other hand it was too low to be profitably operated the Government would have the ten percent deo of it, which the contractors were bound to make on the contract being signed, to protect the country from loss. The defenders of the Government find themselves in this dilemma. If Charlesbois & McDonald's tender was too low, the deposit, which they would have to make, would protect the country from loss, and therefore their proposition should have been accepted. If it was too high, as the minister intimated with the same breath with which he suggested it was too low, then as Onderdonk's offer was still higher, there was all the more reason for accepting the other. Our readers now have the facts of the case in a nutshell and can form their own conclusions. To us the case seems one of barefaced jobbery which every fair minded man in the country should condemn. The Tory party in Canada has surely enough upright men in it to demand that such outrages upon common honesty should not continue. We are beginning to see the effects of condoning the Pacific Scandal. A repentant thief may prove a faithful servant, but the trouble with Sir John, Sir Charles and the rest of them was that they did not repent of their misdeeds.

"Come, brace up!" as the suspenders said to the baggy trousers.

## THE SOP TO CERBERUS.

The Attorney General introduced the Railway Facility Bill yesterday. It is a curiosity in its way. It proposes to subsidize at \$3,000 per mile the following railways. We append to each road an estimate of its length.

1. The Miramichi Valley, 95 miles;
2. The Central, 74 miles, which is to begin at Fredericton and have its other terminus on the Intercolonial, somewhere between Pettoicodiac and Norton;
3. The Sackville and Cape Tormentine, 40 miles;
4. Dalhousie Branch, 7 miles;
5. Intercolonial to Havelock Corner, King's, 5 miles;
6. Woodstock to H. Grey, 35 miles;
7. Edmundston to Quebec boundary, 12 miles;
8. St. George to L'Etang, 5 miles;
9. Albert Railway to Hopewell Corner, 3 miles;
10. Hopewell to Salmon River, 14 miles;
11. St. Stephen to the Ledger, 5 miles;
12. Salisbury to Ferry's Mill, 10 miles;
13. Kingston to Richibucto, 3 miles;
14. Hapton to Hapton Village, 2 miles;
15. Richibucto to Bouchette, 17 miles;
16. St. John, St. Martin and Loch Lomond, 20 miles;
17. Bathurst to Carquet, 40 miles.

In all 381 miles. Of this only 250 can be built without further legislative permission being asked. \$1,000,000 to be given to subsidize a toll bridge across the St. John at Fredericton, and a similar sum to the St. John Dry Dock, the latter payment to be extended over twenty years. Thus a permanent addition is contemplated to the debt of this Province of \$1,243,000.

At the risk of being called obstructive and anything else which the ingenuity of the Government press can think of, we condemn this scheme altogether. There is not a single good feature in it. It is nothing more nor less than a sop to appease the indignant constituencies of the Province. Yet it will become law. There is not a doubt about it. Members of the Legislature who condemn it heartily will vote for it. They will tell you that they must do so in order to preserve their standing with their constituencies, and that that the people will be humbugged by the Government press into believing the measure is a good one. We have not space to-day to discuss the bill at length, and will simply call attention to its provisions as they refer to the city. It will be remembered that the Herald has done its utmost to secure the subsidizing of a modification of the Central Railway, which would serve the interests of the people of Queen's and Miramichi. For this we were opposed and called hard names by the *Capital*, which declared the Central Railway would be ruinous to Fredericton.

We quote upon this point the *Capital*. On January 10th, 1882, it said:—"If the Central Road is built, and carried through as far as the Intercolonial, it will be a death-blow to the trade of this city." And again, on Jan. 28th, it said, "When the Central Railway is built, \* \* \* most of our merchants may prepare to put on their shutters." Yet this is the road which Mr. Fraser is prepared to subsidize. It may well be that we have no right to set up our local feelings in a matter of this kind. At any rate, that is what we are told when we demand a free bridge; but we expect our contemporary to strenuously oppose this section of the Subsidy Act. In respect to the bridge, we say that an offer of a subsidy of \$50,000 to a toll bridge is an insult to the people of York. On this point we quote the *Morning Farmer*, which was glad that "the essential condition" upon which the shabby and inadequate" subsidy was given was that the highway bridge should be free. There is no such provision in the Subsidy Act. Even this small grant could only be obtained by Mr. Fraser by giving a similar grant to a dry dock in St. John. What, in the name of common sense, has this Legislature to do with dry docks? The truth is that Mr. Fraser is without influence in the Councils of the Province, and to get one-half what his constituents have a right to, has to concede everything any one else demands.

## AN ARITHMETIC LESSON.

We are sorry for the *Capital*, for its ignorance of arithmetic. It does not know how we arrived at the conclusion that an addition to the permanent indebtedness of the Province of \$1,243,000 was "contemplated" by the new subsidy bill. We will endeavor to make it plain. The bill proposes to subsidize 381 miles of road, according to the lowest estimate, at \$3,000. Now, if the *Capital* will get some schoolmaster to help it out with the following calculation, it will find that we were right.

381
3000
\$1,143,000
This process is called multiplication. Add to this the \$100,000 for the bridge and the \$50,000 for the dry dock, thus:
\$1,143,000
50,000
50,000
\$1,243,000

and we get the figures named by the *Herald* as the amount to be added to the permanent debt as contemplated by the bill. We did not say this amount would be added. The *Capital* said we did, though. We also said that only 250 miles would be subsidized without further legislation, which is probably the first intimation our contemporary had of that fact.

## THE BRIDGE.

In spite of the opposition of our City contemporaries the position taken by the *Herald* upon the bridge question has received the endorsement of the public. We declared against a toll bridge and asserted that a free bridge could be secured across the St. John here, if a subsidy of \$50,000 were given by the Government. We must do Mr. Colter, who had the Company's bill in charge, the justice to say that he showed every disposition to meet the wishes of those who thought it unwise to subsidize or even to contemplate the erection of a toll bridge, Messrs. Blair and Thompson took strong ground against a toll bridge from the start, and when Mr. Colter walked upon them to ask their support to his bill, as amended, to secure the construction of a free highway bridge, at all events, they were prompt in giving him their aid. And here we wish to remark upon the singular genius for untruthfulness displayed by the *Capital*, which a day or two ago stated that the bill to incorporate the bridge company did not propose to authorize the erection of a bridge exclusively for railway purposes. This statement was made simply because the *Herald* had stated otherwise, not because the Editor of the *Capital* had ever seen the bill, or had the least idea what was in it. The bill did authorize a bridge exclusively for railway purposes, but it has been amended in such a manner as to compel any company which builds it to provide a highway for teams and foot passengers. Strong pressure will be brought upon Mr. Fraser to induce him to make the subsidy \$60,000, and if he will do so a scheme will be shortly submitted to the public which will ensure a free highway bridge at an early day. The Miramichi Valley Railway Company intend, we are informed, to apply for permission to build the bridge, but it is not to this that we have reference.

The *Herald* has been freely charged with dragging politics into this matter, because it made the statement, which has not yet been denied, and cannot be denied with truth, that the idea of subsidizing a bridge was not contemplated by the Government until Mr. Blair spoke of it in his speech on the budget. The observation was a legitimate and proper one to make, and the *Herald* proposes to make all legitimate and proper observations which tell in favor of its political friends; but it was not a statement calculated to frustrate the building of the bridge; it should rather stimulate Mr. Fraser to the taking of such a course as would render its construction certain. Our least influential and most pertinacious critic having reproved our transgression, we set on to in the self-same fashion, and giving Mr. Colter, who is dead in earnest for a bridge, if ever a man was, the cold shoulder was loud in the praise of its temporary political god, and said if a bridge was ever built the city must thank Mr. Fraser and Mr. Fraser alone for it. But we deny that we wished to make political capital out of the bridge, except as any credit would attach to Mr. Blair for having made the first suggestion of the matter in the House, which, however, he only repeated the *Herald's* views, as expressed some time before. Had we preferred party to public interests we would have let Messrs. Fraser and Colter alone, to dig their political graves, with the *Capital*, the *Reporter*, and even the *Observer* applauding. If we had allowed them to do as they proposed, we should have had a toll bridge for a few people to make money out of it at the public expense, we would have invested some political capital which would have paid an enormous dividend next June; but, our duty as a journalist is owing to the public first, and we have discharged it in such a manner as to entitle us to the credit of being effectual in preventing what would have been little short of a calamity.

## COUNTY COURTS.

We agree with the *St. John Globe* that it is not necessary to create another County Court. Judge Waters, it seems, is to be confined in his jurisdiction to St. John, and Kings and Albert are to be made into a new district over which it is said Mr. Wedderburn or Mr. Hastings will preside. Perhaps it is better that one of them should be got rid of at the expense of the Dominion rather than at the cost of the Province; nevertheless we think it a great mistake to add to the County Courts. Judge Waters, the hardest worked Judge of the lot, had yet sufficient leisure to be willing to act as Police Magistrate, and this of itself should be sufficient answer to any argument which may be deduced from the fact that the jurisdiction of the County Courts has been increased to \$400 in actions of contract and \$200 in actions of tort.

## THE MIRAMICHI VALLEY R. R.

The statement that Mr. Gibson is to become President of the Miramichi Valley Railway Company is premature. Mr. Gibson has been consulted by the promoters of the road, and promised to look into the matter; but as yet has not conveyed his conclusion, if he has arrived at one, to the Company. We shall be glad if he determines to take the work in hand, for it will be a guarantee that it will be speedily carried to completion.

## THE CLERK OF THE PEAS MATTER.

We have not space to-day to discuss the questions involved in the Clerk of the Peas matter at any length and only refer to it for the purpose of replying to the statement made in a city paper that Mr. Blair "has put the Province to an enormous expense by the investigation." We presume this article is the production of the genius who strode out of the Legislature on Friday night, saying, "A complete failure and it cost \$5,000." The authority of articles is usually a matter we do not care to comment upon and we only do so in this instance to give the public some idea of the sort of stuff our contemporary swallows as gospel. "The enormous expense" of the investigation will perhaps, including extra gas light used in two night sessions of the Committee, the paper and ink used by the clerk and the lead pencils of the members of the Committee, amount to \$50; but we do not believe it will exceed half that sum. We must ask to be excused from discussing political questions with a journal which knows no more about public matters than to call the expense of such a committee enormous or with a journalist whose ignorance is so pitiable that he puts the amount at \$5,000. We propose to analyze the Government defence on Wednesday, but in passing may as well mention the extraordinary proposition, made by the *Telegraph*, that it is doubtful if Mr. Wedderburn knew the exact state of things when he denied Mr. Blair's charge with so much indignation. The inference from the *Telegraph's* article is that if Mr. Wedderburn did know the actual state of things his denial was unwarranted, or not to put too fine a point upon it, he deliberately uttered what he knew was false. Let us see what light the developments cast upon Mr. Wedderburn's knowledge. We have Mr. Blair's memorial, setting forth all the facts, received by Mr. Wedderburn, and its receipt acknowledged by Mr. Wedderburn in his own handwriting. We have Mr. Carman's accounts filed annually with Mr. Wedderburn, showing the payments to Mr. Blair. We have Mr. Landry's statement that the Government of which Mr. Wedderburn is a member, discussed the matter last year with a view to seeking legislation, and we have the further fact that Mr. Wedderburn had two days' notice of the motion, and that during those two days he was constantly in the company of that paragon of honesty and veracity, the Attorney General, who in capacity to utter an untruth is phenomenal and from whom he might have obtained all the matter he did not already know. And yet Mr. Wedderburn accuses in his place in the Legislature, and while the Attorney General sat close beside him, uttered in his most solemn and dramatic tones a statement which the sworn evidence of the Attorney General proved was false. If the *Telegraph* can manage to reconcile these facts with its doubtless story, we will be glad to see it do it.

## THE REPORTER'S LITTLE YARN.

The Reporter invents a rumor that there is a movement on foot in the Liberal party to bring forward a candidate in the place of Mr. Pickard. Such a statement is simple nonsense. No one in the Liberal ranks has the slightest intention of supplanting Mr. Pickard, and there never was greater harmony in that party than there is at present. Mr. Pickard's political course has been straightforward, consistent, and at all times marked by a high sense of political morality, which many of the prominent members of the Tory party would do well to imitate. He has been before the country as a public man for twenty years, and during all that time not a word has been breathed against his integrity, and not an instance can be cited where he has betrayed his friends or deceived his enemies. He is a man whom the people have learned to trust and esteem, and today, in point of popularity, he stands head and shoulders above any man in the County of York. The best man the Tories can bring out, even if he unite the vote of both wings of the party, will meet with a signal defeat if he ventures into the field against Mr. Pickard.

It is very silly for the Reporter to start such an absurd rumor. It cannot possibly do any harm to any body except the Reporter's candidate. Our contemporary, it is plain, sees that the defeat of a Tory candidate is a foregone conclusion, for it makes no effort to show why York County should abandon its old time allegiance to the Liberal party. It gets off weekly the usual dreary platitudes about the N. P. and the "boom" and "the tall chimneys" and "the surplus"; but it does not attempt to show that the N. P. means anything but taxation for New Brunswick farmers; that the "boom," what little there is of it elsewhere for there is none of it here, is due to the Tory policy; that "the tall chimneys" have been built in sufficient numbers to compensate even the most favored localities for the additional burden of taxation; or that "the surplus" means anything but that the Minister of Finance took several millions of dollars unnecessarily out of the poor to swell the profits of the rich. Perhaps we ought not to expect much of his kind, as our esteemed contemporary has his hands full with his collaborator the Farmer.

How can a man and wife be one when the woman is won herself?

It has been represented to us that in our estimate of the comparison between the City indebtedness as it would be if water works were introduced by a company and what it would be if the City takes the matter in hand, we do not put the case fairly to the company for the reason that we did not refer to the expense of management which would have to be borne by the City. We are not sure that this materially alters the matter. The expense of management would have to be paid in any case and it would fall partly upon the consumers and partly upon the city generally and would be largely met by the reduction in the expense of the fire department.

The City bill as amended vests the management of the works in a committee of the Council who will receive no remuneration. This is a good change, and makes the bill one which should be accepted by the citizens.

## Billy the Kid.

For reasons that can readily be imagined, the Albany officers when here, failed to state an opinion which seems to have developed itself on the appearance of the first reporter whom they met after getting out of Minnesota. It has been generally understood that "Billy the Kid," bank robber, and "Billy the Kid," murderer and southwestern outlaw, (the latter of whom was reported to have been killed), were two distinct persons, but to a reporter of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* the Albany officers stated their belief that

THE OUTLAW WAS NOT KILLED, and that in fact there was but one "Billy the Kid," and he their prisoner. If so, they have a prize, for the New Mexican outlaw was a desperado of the worst type—an incarnation of that civilization of the pistol and the knife, of rifles with the number of their victims notched on their stocks, of savage Apache raids and massacres, of ruthless vendettas and assassinations, and of murderous wars between would-be cattle kings and boss land-grant swindlers, which prevailed in New Mexico. In case this may prove to be true, we append a brief outline of the desperado's career. He has been called Billy Conley, Billy Coyne, Billy Donovan, Billy Bonny, and New York, Springfield, Sherman (Tex.), Philadelphia, Cincinnati and several other places, are credited with his nativity. His real name was Billy McCarthy, and he was born in New York. When he was a very small boy he was incarcerated for a petty robbery, but escaped in a disguise of feminine apparel, which was furnished him by some sympathetic ladies. He killed his first man in cold blood, when only 16 or 17 years of age. He once killed an officer and two prisoners, and then killed two officers who pursued and attempted to arrest him. How many men he killed, how many cattle he stole, how many deeds of daring devilry and cruelty he has perpetrated will probably never be known until the record-books of damnation are opened, and cow-boys and congressmen, law-makers and law-breakers, presidents, pirates, governors and things are summoned to judgment.

Finally, when awaiting execution on the gallows he committed two murders in half a minute and escaped. Subsequently it was given out that he had been shot by an officer who pursued and hid in ambush for him, but there always have been grave doubts in the minds of many people other than the officer, as to whether the "Kid" was ever killed, and is thought by many that the story of Garrett's shooting him is all boah, and was concocted for the purpose of self-glorification on the part of the alleged slayer. The description of the "Kid" answered by that of the man whom Thomas Wilson seized in his bank two weeks ago, and it may be after all that he was the "original and only Kid" reputed to have been killed last July.

There is nothing to be surprised at in the announcement that Sir A. T. Galt is contemplating the resignation of his post as representative of Canada in England. As one writer tersely described him, he is a sort of political hippogriff, neither one thing nor another. He is not an ambassador, as colonies cannot send ambassadors to the countries of which they are dependencies, and when he goes to any other country he is not recognized excepting as an official representing England. It was pointed out in these columns some time ago that Sir Alexander finds it difficult to live in England and keep up appearances—he has a large family—on ten thousand dollars a year. This may have something to do with urging him to a resignation. Another thing that may be urging him to come to Canada is that elections are looming up, and if he intends to re-enter political life this is his time. Mr. Macdougall would be a good man to take his place.—*Telegraph*.

Among the things in Boston which excited the wonder of the Zuni Indian chiefs, who are visiting that city, was a negro minstrel show. The clog dancing by a row of spangled fellows gave especial delight. "This night," said one in his own tongue, "we have seen that which passes all other things in wonder. We thought our own dancers were the most perfect for keeping time and for regularity of movement; but we find that this goes over anything we have either seen or imagined, and we are covered with shame. My eyes are put out with wonder."

## THREE PROFESSIONAL BEAUTIES.

THE COUNTESS OF DUDLEY, MRS. CORNWALLIS WEST, AND MRS. LANGTRY.

A London letter thus describes the famous professional beauties as they appear in their carriages—"Then comes a double coupe. Two ladies are in it. The youngest is the famous Countess Dudley, celebrated for the moment as a great beauty, though why she should be so many people are at a loss to know. Her face is thin, and begins to have a careworn look. There is much of the American type about her—the difference being that she carries her shapely head wonderfully well, as do but few of our countrywomen. She is dressed richly, though plainly, in dark blue velvet and black lace. Her really beautiful throat and neck are well displayed—that is, well for the crowd. It is just possible that a husband, even a noble English husband, with a grain of fine feeling, would be quite as well pleased if she did not make so lavish a show of her charms. The same criticism cannot be made in regard to Mrs. Cornwallis West. She, passing in a neat brougham, almost side by side with her rival Dudley, appears in a tight fitting costume of amber cloth, which is almost too high in the neck. It may be that, despite her fresh complexion, full lips, and laughing eyes, there are ravages of time which she finds it well to conceal. For, be it understood that she, like the rest of what are rather profanely known as "the professional beauties," is not exactly in her teens. But upon this point even the quickest observer has no time to moralize or make theories. She passes out of sight like the rest, giving place after a time to that most attractive woman of them all—Mrs. Langtry. A characteristic English face is hers—English, with a dash of Scotch in her violet blue eyes and red brown hair. Her eyebrows are straight, strong, and regular; the rest of her face as irregular as irregular can be. Not one feature in it, excepting always her eyes, could, taken singly, be called beautiful. Her nose is positively bad—long, thin, slightly overhanging, and essentially commonplace. Her mouth is very large and certainly not suggestive either of a bent toward asceticism or of great power to resist temptation, while her chin and cheek bones are decidedly angular and out of proportion. Yet none who see her can deny that she has a most charming, almost a bewitching face."

For the moment the storm cloud raised by the fiery Russian, Gen. Skobelev, seems, if not absolutely to have blown over, to have perceptibly lifted. No one doubts that a war between Russia and Austria is inevitable; but it seems by universal consent to be postponed to next year. Neither Russia, Austria, nor Germany is prepared for an immediate war, but they are actively engaged in making ready for the conflict, which they begin to feel cannot be averted; and while the Bosnian insurrection lasts hostilities may be forced upon them at any moment, and they may find themselves dragged into a collision by necessities they cannot control. The premature utterances of a man like Skobelev, while they doubtless give expression to the sentiment which is dominant among his countrymen, are likely to cause great embarrassment even to those who are the most determined to bring on the collision at their own time.

Meanwhile, to use the expression of Prince Bismarck, "the fiery steed of French policy are galloping over the arid sands of Tunis, and very heavy sands they find them." The Egyptian question is still an embroglio, the disentangling of which is beyond the ingenuity of politicians, and the whole continent of Europe is undergoing a phase of transition, so far as the combinations of the powers concerned are involved; which makes it impossible to predict the conditions under which the general conflict will finally occur.—*N. Y. Sun*.

A curious cremation case has lately been tried in England. Dr. Crookenden died in 1875, leaving his body to Miss Williams, to be buried and put in a Wedgewood jar. The family objected, and buried him in an unconsecrated part of Brompton (London) Cemetery. Next year Miss W. asked the Home Secretary for leave to cremate the body, or, failing that, to bury it in consecrated ground. He refused the license for burial, but permitted the disinterment for cremation in Wales. She, however, instead, cremated it at Milan, and then sued the executors for the cost. Justice Kaye dismissed her suit. He said that a man could not dispose by will, or any other instrument, of his body; that the law recognized no property in a corpse; and that the right of the executors extended only until it was buried. Further, that the grave had been consecrated or blessed by the officiating priest at the time of burial, and that Miss W. had put herself out of court by deceiving the Secretary of State.

Referring to Queen Victoria's recent visit to Beaumont College, the London *Tablet* (Roman Catholic) says: "The visit is one which will long be remembered at Beaumont, and cherished with grateful affection by Beaumont boys. The great kindness of Her Majesty in thus honoring a Catholic college and accepting the heartfelt expression of their loyalty and love, will encourage the Catholic subjects of the Queen in fidelity to the Crown and personal attachment to her."

# POOR DOCUMENT

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

### Debate on the Clerk of the Pleas Committee Report.

At 7.30, Tuesday evening, Mr. Blair moved the House into committee on the majority and minority reports of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Clerk of the Pleas office, and the evidence taken before it, Mr. McManus in the chair.

MR. BLAIR

said he would be as brief as possible in calling attention to the matters brought before the House in the reports of the committee and the evidence submitted, and would cover as much of the ground as possible. He cited the resolution he had moved in bringing the matter before the House, and said the charge he had then formulated against the Government was that the Clerk of the Pleas office was regulated by statute, and its fees were by law ordered to be paid into the public treasury. He had invited attention then to the manner in which the Government had permitted this statute to be violated. The statute provided for quarterly returns by the Clerk of the Pleas of fees received by him, but there were large sums received and expended in that office of which there was no record in the public accounts, and on which the Legislature had never passed. When he made these statements he felt that he was making a very grave charge against the Government, and taking upon himself a very serious responsibility in sustaining it. When he had made this charge he had no conception that things had gone to the length they had, and as he had made it without any thorough acquaintance of the facts, he felt that he was appearing before the House with his reputation in his hand. When a member of the Government rose in his seat—a gentleman possessed of a full knowledge of the facts and who spoke with authority—said that (Blair) had made a mistake, believing in that gentleman's sincerity he had felt that he was mistaken, and that he had made an unwarranted and unfounded statement; but in the light of the facts developed by the investigation, he could now say that the gentleman in the Government, who had gone around and said that he (Blair) had made a great mistake and had ruined himself by foolish charges he had made against the Government, was not sustained by the facts since elicited by the Committee.

He would compare what the honorable gentleman had said with the facts in the evidence bearing on it, and he would also see if the statements of the Provincial Secretary were borne out. He read from *Sen's* report of Hon. Mr. Fraser's speech, in which he said the Government had accounted for every dollar, and courted the closest and fullest enquiry. But while they courted full and free enquiry, continued Mr. Blair, the Government had found it necessary to be represented by counsel who made the evidence taken in accordance with strict legal modes, and had attempted the role of an obstructionist. He would show how they had accounted for every dollar. He traced the course funds must take to be fully accounted for down to their final appearance in the public accounts, by which last means they could only be accounted for. There was only one channel in his mind, and if there was any other conceivable course he would like to be informed of. If we find that the Clerk of the Pleas has been paying out for other purposes money which should have gone into the public treasury; or if, on the other hand, it appears that the Government has been authorizing a similar course—no record of which has been seen the light of day—it does not lie in the mouth of any man to say that every dollar has been accounted for. From 1874 to 1882 the sum of \$14,000 was received in the office of the Clerk of the Pleas, while only \$10,000 was accounted for—a difference of \$4,000 of money received and not accounted for. Does not this fact alone condemn the Government? For what purpose do both branches of the Legislature sit and make laws, if a Government can thus set them at naught at any time? There is this sum of \$4,000 unaccounted for of the moneys received in this period, and he said this advisedly. If it was accounted for, by what process, to whom and at what time was it done? We may be told this money was accounted for because it was paid out, or because, had it been asked, the members of this House might have given their sanction to its expenditure. What had the Provincial Secretary, who had said every dollar was accounted for, to say now that this was shown? It will be said that no harm has been done—that it has been paid out for contingencies for the office. Whether these contingencies were right or not was not the question now, because it must be a correct principle that all such expenditures must be subjected to the scrutiny of the Legislature. Yet none of these expenditures ever came before the House or were audited by the proper auditing officer, and this was in direct contravention of the provisions of the statute regulating the office of the Clerk of the Pleas.

He touched upon the extra salary paid a servant of this Assembly by Mr. Carman, and received the history of the affair as told in the evidence. At the time of the arrangement, it was made to appear to the House that \$1,000 was Mr. Blair's salary as Clerk of the Assembly, but we find that the Government authorized the payment to him of the sum of \$200, for extra services

out of the fees of the Clerk of the Pleas office, whether as clerk in the Clerk of the Pleas office, or as Clerk of Assembly, is immaterial, and in direct contravention of the statute, for these fees should have been paid into the public treasury. On looking into the matter further, we see that Mr. Blair states that he understood that he was to have \$1,600. He states it distinctly, and it has not been contradicted. The Attorney General says, in reply, he could not bring his mind to believe it. Mind, he did not contradict it. He merely says he could not bring his mind to believe it. And it stands corroborated by a train of facts. There are Mr. Blair's statements that he was to receive \$400 from the Receiver General for extra clerk hire, which, with his \$1,000 salary by law, and the \$200 extra in the Clerk of Pleas office, made \$1,600. But a difficulty arose, and a committee to which the matter was referred recommended that he be paid what was due on these terms, but that in the future he only receive the usual salary. Does not this bear out his statement? The then Provincial Secretary says that some of these payments to Mr. Blair were made by his own private check. From 1873 to 1877 the sum of \$3,333 was paid Mr. Blair by check on the People's Bank, issuing out of the Receiver General's office, and of this some \$1,700 or \$1,800 was public money, which had been paid out in contravention of the statute. Here some \$1,700 or \$1,800 of public money had been paid out in an irregular way, and not a trace of it was seen in the public accounts. This is the way in which the public finances are managed—this was what we discovered when we got behind the scenes. We will be no doubt told that this is a regular transaction and that no money has been lost, and as the country is in a good position no one ought to make any complaint. But the people will demand an answer to it and he would ask this Committee what they thought of this transaction. He thought that the sober sense of the Committee would say it was a most unjustifiable transaction and open to the gravest censure.

It was magnanimous, no doubt, but beyond his comprehension, for the honorable gentleman to put his hand in his own pocket and recoup the public treasury in this sum of \$1,700 or \$1,800, but had this Province come to such a state that members of the Government should have to put their hands in their own private pockets to pay officials of the Government? If it had the fact should be made known. We find the Attorney General coming to the rescue in February, 1877, and paying in again to make up this money so paid out the sum of \$1,150. But it will not be understood why his honor, friend should be called upon to pay this money. The Attorney General now states that from that time down to the present he has been paying Mr. Blair this extra sum out of his own pocket, and (Blair) would say in justice to Mr. Blair that he was not aware of this arrangement until 1879. He pointed out that certain fees were by law ordered to be paid to the clerk as they came in, and if it was agreed that he should receive yearly the sum of \$140 it was not a matter for serious objection. But in 1874 Mr. Carman paid this extra sum out of his own pocket, and it was until Sept. 1880, when the check was cashed and the amount credited into the account. He thought that this threw much light upon the manner of keeping the cash, and showed a looseness of management. He then took up the report of the majority of the Committee, which he read and commented on as he went along. He asked the attention of the Committee to the statements contained in the report. The statement in the report that all the Supreme Court fees were accounted for by the Government was an evasion of the real subject of enquiry. He then moved as follows, which he thought would be found to be a true statement of the facts as elicited by the investigation, and if there was any statement in it that was not borne out by the evidence, he would make the correction if the error was pointed out by any honorable member.

Resolved, That in disregard of the Act of the Assembly, Chapter 26, Consolidated Statutes, the Government have not required payment to them of all the Supreme Court fees collected in the office of the Clerk of the Pleas, nor passed the same as public money to the credit of the Province, nor accounted therefor with other revenue receipts in the accounts annually audited and laid before the Legislature.

That the system which has been prevailing for many years past of permitting the Clerk of the Pleas to disburse a part of the Supreme Court fees in payment of the contingencies of his office is not only directly contrary to law, but also in violation of the further ground that these accounts have not been subjected to any proper examination.

That the payments of Mr. Blair of additional salary out of these fees is entirely without justification and contrary to law and this mode of payment appears to have been resorted to at first, and to have continued as an expedient to avoid making such payments known to the Legislature.

That the further payments to Mr. Blair, also in addition to his salary, made by the Receiver General (by sundry checks) out of Provincial funds from time to time, extending over a period of nearly five years since

1873, amounting up to 1877, to seventeen hundred and six dollars, did not appear in the Public Accounts, but were, as it is shown subsequently, repaid into the Treasury in one sum by the present Attorney General out of his private means, and since which time he, the Attorney General, has continued, as he had stated, to pay Mr. Blair of his own moneys two hundred dollars per year, for no part of which the Attorney General has yet been recompensed in any way.

That the making of payments out of the Treasury in these transactions is wholly indefensible in principle and if continued is open to very great abuse. Moreover there cannot be any reason assigned consistent with the public interests why the salary of a public official should be paid for years out of the private and personal funds of another private individual, whose such payments are by way of advance or otherwise. Such a mode of paying a public official is unjust to the official and radically wrong in principle.

Mr. Willis seconded the motion.

HON. MR. HANINGTON, in rising to reply, congratulated the hon. Leader of the Opposition upon the quiet manner in which he discussed the matter. Any who had taken the matter up had not had time to-night that the facts brought out must have taken the spirit and inspiration out of him, as there was a lack of fiery eloquence in the hon. gentleman's speech when speaking of the facts, which he had when he spoke from his imagination. As the Leader of the Opposition had referred to the past, he would refer to it, too. There had never been any desire on the part of the Government to stir enquiry, but they had forwarded fees and full investigation. There had never been any inclination to burk enquiry. The resolution of this evening was very mild compared with the charge, and in the heat of the debate the Leader of the Opposition had said that perhaps this money had gone into the private pockets of members of the Government.

Mr. Blair—What I said was, that I would not insinuate that the money went into the pockets of any member of the Government, but I said, and say now, that for aught we knew, the money might have gone into their pockets.

Mr. Hanington—Oh, he admits. He admits that he said it might have gone into their private pockets. He has also said that the accounts were never audited, and that the money had gone for purposes the Government dare not disclose, and that perhaps some of it might be found in the pockets of the Government. What does the evidence taken before the Committee show? He held that there had been a criminal charge against the Government, and contended that the hon. Leader of the Opposition was trying to ruin the political career of the Hon. Attorney General, as that gentleman in his way to promote the cause of the country. The hon. Leader of the Opposition had not wanted a committee to gag enquiry. Yet he was the judge and accuser of our Government. The majority of the committee were just as respectable men as he and his first lieutenant. He dissected an article on the investigation in the *News* of the 25th Feb., and took up the *Globe's* remarks on the fact of his (Hanington) appearing in the committee as a representative of the Government. He held that the *Globe* was mistaken, and defended his appearance in the committee, contending that he had a right to be there, as had every member of the House to be present at an enquiry into a public matter. He said that he had a right to be present at the committee, and would show authority for it (at the same time slapping two large tomes down on his desk). He cited a case in 1869 in the Canadian Parliament. (A page here brought over two more books and laid them on Mr. Hanington's desk.) He then discovered another case in point in 1861 in the New Brunswick Legislature, and after citing his authority he said that he had never heard of the case before; it was one of the privileges of this House. He read from the *HERALD* of March 10th, and denied that he had ever cross-examined the Attorney General severely. He held that he had proved his right to be present at the investigation, and if there had been any stifling of investigation, it was by the party who sat as judge and accuser. He then dealt some length with the subject directly under consideration, having concluded *pro tem* with Hanington and Hanington's defence; and defending the Government from the attacks of the Opposition, he strove to make it appear that the Hon. Leader of the Opposition had made a personal attack upon the Attorney General for the purpose of injuring him politically; but expressed the opinion that there was a retributive power over all that deals out justice to the public, and that such attacks are overtook them when they least expected it. He held that the Leader of the Opposition had tried to prove that such a state of affairs as he had charged had only commenced when the present Attorney General took charge of the reins of the Government. He charged that Mr. Willis was a supporter of the Government in 1872, when this arrangement was made, and was in the Government when the money was paid in 1873. Now he wants to condemn the Government at present for what had been done while Mr. Willis was in the Government himself. He contended that Mr. Blair could have asked that Clerk of the Pleas accounts be laid on the table, and that the accounts of that officer had been published in the public accounts. He took up the minority report and took exception to the subject matter in it. He explained the matter he had the \$200 check, and the lump sum of money paid Mr. Gill for clerical fees. He claimed that the Province had not lost anything by the tedious and intricate method of balancing the account involved in the explanation of this \$200.

The debate was then adjourned until 2.30 Wednesday afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House went into committee on the Clerk of the Pleas Committee Reports, at 3 o'clock, and Mr. Hanington resumed the consideration of the \$200 check, which he had left off on the evening previous. He contended that Mr. Blair did not understand the matter. The check was there for the purpose of recouping, and if there had been legislation a warrant would have issued, and the check would never have been used. The check was taken in suspense, and if there had been legislation it would never have been used, and if not, it would never have been used. It had been heralded abroad in the papers

that the Government had done wrong in connection with this check. The check was never issued until 1880, and in 1881 the Clerk charged this amount to the Government as part of the fees. The Crier was doing the work and he had to be paid by some one. The actual amount per year of this officer's fees had not been determined. He claimed that the leader of the Opposition had made reckless statements, and that his reputation would be better today if he had asked for returns of the accounts of the Clerk of the Pleas office, to see how they stood before going into this investigation. He next took up the matter of the \$200, as paid Mr. Blair in the office of the Clerk of the Pleas, and contended that there had been no concealment. It appeared in the public accounts if not in the stated ones, and he charged that the first payment was made Mr. Blair when his friend the first lieutenant (Mr. Willis) was in the Government. He also dealt with the facts and circumstances as developed in the evidence concerning the arrangement made with Mr. Blair. He quoted the resolution on this point, and wanted to know how Mr. Willis could second this resolution, as what he charged was done while he was in the Government. He claimed that Mr. Willis stultified himself as a politician, and attacked him on the ground that this arrangement had been made while he was in the Government, and was responsible for the acts of the Government. He said, he was not here to condemn the crime of that Government, for the wheels of legislation were then clogged by a difficulty with the Council, and granted that any purpose had been refused. The Government does not attempt to take steps in order that legislation might proceed. It was then that this arrangement was made with Mr. Blair, and Mr. Carman was to pay him. It was a *bona fide* arrangement, and he was not to get over this clerk difficulty. The Attorney General said that it was only a temporary arrangement, but that legislation, which was to have been passed, never took place, and it was in view of this possible legislation, that it was made. This money has been paid back and the Province has lost nothing. It has appeared in the public accounts but not in the printed accounts. He contended that the statement made by Mr. Blair that the Attorney General had paid the amounts in checks was paid in part by check. He explained the difference between the Attorney General and Mr. Blair with regard to the arrangement, and said that when the Attorney General saw there would be no possible legislation in the matter, he went and paid it out of his own pocket, and he paid it in hard cash. Where were the little lying "sland'ous tongues"? The lie is nailed to them as sure as plummet falls. He again attacked Mr. Willis as to some length on the same old score, and passed into the consideration of the minority report of the committee. He again attacked Mr. Willis for bringing in a miserable subterfuge, and trying to pass it off as a report of the committee. He hoped that the country would never again have the spectacle of a man attempting to put upon the records of the House the report of one man as that of a committee of five. He held that the minority report was a garbled conclusion from the evidence, isolated islands of evidence having been sought out to serve the ends, because they wished to send a garbled statement of this matter to the country. He hoped that he had shown that not one cent had been lost to the Province, while admitting that perhaps the friends of the hon. Leader of the Opposition had some other have come under contingencies, but this had never been done. He said that one would not think that this was something new when it was not, for he dared say that one-half of the present House had supported the Government which had allowed this state of things to go on. Not one cent had been lost to the Province, and why had this charge been made? Mr. Blair does not deny that he stated that the accounts were falsified, but has he proved it? The accounts were not falsified; to say that they are, is not truth. He compared utterances of Mr. Blair with an article in *The Herald* of the 10th of March, and stated that the organ of Mr. Blair or that Mr. Blair was the organ of *THE HERALD*. He held that when the Opposition condemned the present Government for following a course that had been pursued by able politicians and men of honesty and integrity in the past, it would not have much effect; and pointed out that many of the present Opposition had been supporters of Governments that had followed the same course in this connection. It was the course that had been pursued by the hon. gentleman from the City and County of St. John when he was in the Government. He asked that the House would not only not condemn the Government, but that it would also save Mr. Willis from presenting himself to the country as a stultified politician. He then moved in amendment, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Perley—

Whereas the mode of accounting for fees received in the office of Clerk of Pleas and of paying contingencies of said office out of fees collected has been in operation since the year 1851, and it has been proposed for some time past to change said mode and provide that all moneys receivable by the Clerk of the Pleas shall be accounted for and paid to the Receiver General, and that the contingencies of the office shall be paid by warrant and a bill for the purpose has been introduced into the House, and that the *Warren's Resolution*—That this committee believes that hitherto no loss has been sustained by the Province by reason of the mode of collecting, disbursing and accounting for said fees, and that the proposition introduced meets the approval of the committee.

MR. BLAIR said he proposed making some remarks in reply to the hon. gentleman, and also examining the amendment moved by the Government. He said that Mr. Hanington had dwelt upon matters entirely immaterial to the resolution. He had attacked Mr. Willis, and the answers of the Government to the charge were that Mr. Willis was a member of the Government when this state of affairs existed. They made this a complete answer. It

occurred to him that the matter could be dealt with on its merits. In 1878 this administration had been stamped as corrupt, and in defending Mr. Willis from the attacks of Mr. Hanington in this connection, held that he was responsible so long as he remained in the Government, but if when these facts or any similar facts came out and he left, there was no responsibility attaching, except to those who remained with or stood by the Government. Mr. Hanington said that he (Blair) had sat on that committee as judge and accuser, and if he thought that he (Blair) was incompetent to sit on that committee because he had formulated a charge against the Government, why did he not say so like a man when he was appointed and not have waited until he had been appointed and the committee was in session before he raised the point. He had hoped that personalities would not be indulged in—not that he was afraid—for so long as he had a voice and could stand up in his place he could take care of himself. Hon. Mr. Hanington had said that he (Blair) had received an order in 1875 and 1876, and he would say that in his professional capacity he had. There was nothing to show that these orders were not ordered by law, or that they were issued in an irregular or improper manner. He had no conception when the motion for enquiry carried that it would involve the Attorney General in any way, and he had not moved in that spirit. He took up the matter of legislation on the checks for \$200, and pointed out that this check was hanging in suspense, we were having balances of cash on hand in the Receiver General's office and People's Bank, without its being considered in them at all. He denied that the Province was in such a position that members of the Government had to pay the salary of one of its officials. He denied having said that the Government had put this money in their pockets, but he had said that it might so have gone—that it was possible—considering that this money was paid out and nothing had been heard of it for four years.

MR. HANINGTON said in reply, that the leader of the Opposition had sought to cover his defeat with madness and abuse. He held that Mr. Blair had attempted to rule the committee of investigation, and defended himself at some length from the attack of what he was pleased to call "such a vile thing as the hon. gentleman's organ" which he held he was inspired by the leader of the Opposition. He went along for a little time in this same strain and had got himself into fine condition for a war of words, when Mr. Blair enquired, with mildness, if the hon. gentleman remembered what he had said to him (Blair) on a certain occasion when a want of confidence motion was before the House. Mr. Hanington, who had listened attentively, replied, like a bunch of fire-crackers going off—"Nothing! Nothing!! Nothing!!! NOTHING!!!!" and the hon. gentleman shook his fist with fierce and threatening gesture. Mr. Blair then, after having obtained the hon. gentleman's permission to detail what had taken place in a private conversation, enquired of him if he had not upon a certain occasion when a want of confidence motion was before the House, asked him (Blair) "For God's sake not to press it." The hon. gentleman's face was a picture of Sphinx-like impressiveness and rapt yet startled and fearful attention and expectation as Mr. Blair calmly and deliberately moulded the language and propositions of the interrogatory he put to him, and with rapt and fearful attention and expectation the whole House watched the hon. gentleman's Westling breath and force in the same instant rolled out a long string of "Never! Never! Never!!!" and flourishing his arm with defiant and excited gesture, he pounded his unconscious and offending head at every judicious detail to give it additional force and emphasis, and growing redder and redder in the face, and more moist and effervescent about the lips and incoherent in his speech, the crowd of hon. members broke into laughter as the last "Never!" reverberated hoarsely through the Chamber, rattling the pendants of the chandeliers, and died away in the corridors and lobbies where it lingered for a moment—then seemed to die in the bosom of "Hardly ever!!" The hon. gentleman when he had cooled sufficiently, denied the statement in a more extended form, and said he had never made any such remark as the hon. gentleman had attributed to him, and he had no recollection of the statement in the strength of the Government.

At the suggestion of the Attorney General, the debate was adjourned until Thursday afternoon at 2.30.

TUESDAY EVENING.

The House met at 7.30, and on the order of the day being called the House went into committee on the Clerk of the Pleas Committee report, Mr. McManus in the chair.

MR. WILLIS said that after the manner in which his name had been involved in this matter, and the attacks made on him by the counsel of the Government—he could think of no other name to call him by—he thought he would be excused for making a few remarks. He thought that the report of the minority had been dealt with fairly and thoroughly. He had not been desirous of getting on this committee, but when he was appointed by Mr. Speaker he was bound to do his duty, and he had taken the position of chairman with reluctance, having remonstrated against it. He held that if Mr. Hanington had not appeared before the committee as counsel in name he was such in fact. He had been allowed to be present by vote of the committee, and contended that in the case cited by Mr. Hanington in which Mr. Jardine had represented the Government, there was no motion on the book giving him authority to be present. The ground that Mr. Hanington had taken on the authority of the case in the Journals was not sustained by the Journals at all. It was shown there that he could only be heard after a petition had been presented to the House praying for the same,

but the committee had decided to hear the gentleman in this case without petitioning this House. He defended further the report he had brought in. He felt justified in adopting the course he had on the strength of parliamentary authority, because it is competent for a chairman of a committee to report the evidence of the committee from time to time, and authority could be found to support this. When asked by Mr. Speaker what the nature of the report was, he had replied that it was apparent on the face of it. He held that he had been studiously fair throughout the whole proceedings, although he and the hon. gentleman from Westmorland had had some wordy wars. He outlined what had been done until the majority and minority reports were brought in, and pointed out that the Committee could have got along very much faster and added the evidence very much more clearly had Mr. Hanington not been present. The hon. gentleman from Westmorland seemed to have a particular fondness for newspapers, and had made mention of him (Willis) in this connection in an ungentlemanly manner. A former speaker had informed him that Mr. Willis the member was not responsible for the acts of Mr. Willis the editor, but he held himself responsible as Mr. Hanington's charges in this connection would not hold water. He defended himself from Mr. Hanington's charges in connection with the articles that had appeared in *News*, showing the falseness of his position. Newspapers, he said, can take care of themselves, and perhaps they will take care of the Hon. Mr. Hanington in the coming campaign. He defended himself from the charge that these matters had taken place when he (Willis) was a member of the Government, and it was therefore as he because he had signed the minority report and supported the gentleman who formulated the charge. He said that while he was in the Government he never knew anything about the transaction. He knew that Mr. Blair was to take a seat on the floors of the House at a salary of \$1,000 a year, but he knew nothing of the private arrangement made between him and a member of that Government, and up to the time he went out of the Government, no member of the Government had a right to this check out of the public funds to pay the salary of an official which had been agreed upon by private arrangement, and it was dealing with public money that could only be condemned. It was said that the Province had lost nothing, but this money was not recouped until February, 1877. He dwelt at some length with the improper expenditure of money which should have been paid out of the Legislature, and the fact that no record of the matter had appeared in the public accounts. He wanted to know what the hon. gentleman from Westmorland knew about this matter until it was disclosed here in this House? The matter of the check was a very singular procedure, and as he knew of no other matter that had not been fully dealt with, he would occupy no further time. The position of the Government on this matter was one that merited condemnation, and he thought that the Government should bring in some legislation to remedy this state of affairs and relieve the Attorney General from the awkward position in which he stood with regard to the payment of the salary of an official of this House.

MR. LYBOTT said he felt that it was due to himself and his colleagues on the Committee, in view of what had been said, to say something in explanation. He would not say much as he was sick of the check, but he would say what he said to the mission of the hon. Leader of the Opposition in the House was that of a sort of political battering ram, and he had been battering away on the quarters of the Government for some time past without any effect. He would like to bear him now at the close of the session on some other subject; he would be pleased to hear him, and he was sure he would give his own hearers pleasure. He dealt at some length with an article on the Committees report which had appeared in the *News*. He said that the statement that appeared in the article were untrue, and he merely drew attention to it in order to clear himself of the imputations conveyed in it. He held that although there was some little irregularity in the transaction in that it did not appear in the printed accounts and pass the Auditor General, every cent had been accounted for and no cent had been lost to the Province. The charge that had been made was entirely unjustifiable and was in no way denied.

MR. BLAIR said that the Government had evaded every allegation made by the Leader of the Opposition when moving for this committee of enquiry, and nearly every one had expected that the inquiry would be a failure. But he had been disappointed in this anticipation raised by the assertions of the Government. He attacked again the system of keeping the public accounts. The investigation has been held and irregularities have been discovered. He cited from the statute showing that there had been law bearing on the case in existence for some years past, and took exception to the statement made by Mr. Lybott that no money had been lost to the Province. He held that no money could be thus taken out from the Provincial funds for private purposes without there being a loss of interest. The balance sheets that had been presented had shown no trace of these moneys, and were incorrect. If the accounts do not show what salaries officials are receiving, it shakes our faith in other public accounts and documents and shows the necessity of the public accounts being emphatically correct. He called attention to a statement embodied in the resolution submitted by the Hon. Mr. Hanington. All agreed with the evidence adduced, but there was a difference in the deductions drawn from it which was perhaps natural with men holding different political views. He read the resolution, and took exception to the statements in the preamble, and contrasted the payment of part of Mr. Blair's salary out of the fees with the law bearing on the question, which was directly opposite. He argued at some length to show that the state of affairs which had existed was such as to shake our confidence in the public accounts and documents, and was such as the House could in no way condone. The principle was wrong morally apart from the financial loss, and wrong even if there had been no financial loss. In concluding he condemned the system of keeping the accounts.

MR. HANINGTON said that after the manner in which his name had been involved in this matter, and the attacks made on him by the counsel of the Government—he could think of no other name to call him by—he thought he would be excused for making a few remarks. He thought that the report of the minority had been dealt with fairly and thoroughly. He had not been desirous of getting on this committee, but when he was appointed by Mr. Speaker he was bound to do his duty, and he had taken the position of chairman with reluctance, having remonstrated against it. He held that if Mr. Hanington had not appeared before the committee as counsel in name he was such in fact. He had been allowed to be present by vote of the committee, and contended that in the case cited by Mr. Hanington in which Mr. Jardine had represented the Government, there was no motion on the book giving him authority to be present. The ground that Mr. Hanington had taken on the authority of the case in the Journals was not sustained by the Journals at all. It was shown there that he could only be heard after a petition had been presented to the House praying for the same,

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# POOR DOCUMENT

THE HON. MR. LANDRY

replied to Mr. Black and defended the action of the Government from the attacks of the Opposition. He held that the Hon. Leader of the Opposition might just as well have condemned the Government for advances to members on sessional allowances and on account of by-road moneys at times when there was no authority, which he contended was necessary in order that the business of the country could go on. He contended that the statement that it has been proposed for some time past to change the mode and provide that all the moneys receivable by the Clerk of the Peace shall be accounted for and paid to the Receiver General and that contingencies shall be paid by warrant, was true. It was left alone for Mr. Black to say that there was a loss to the Province, but there had been no loss on account of interest in connection with this money. They had the books and the testimony to support this statement—testimony such as the minority report would acknowledge. The minority report had not made this statement nor had Mr. Blair. He took up the "judge and accuser" cry and warmed it over. He had only spoken because the amendment had been to satisfy integrity by Mr. Black, and he wished to put a just and fair interpretation of it before the House. In concluding he thought that any member could conscientiously vote for the amendment, and defended the action of the Hon. Attorney General in paying Mr. Bliss out of his own pocket on the ground that it was a private matter growing out of a misunderstanding in regard to the first arrangement, and that his course reflected every credit on the honor of the Attorney General.

MR. DAVIDSON

rose to defend himself from untruthful imputations that had been thrown out against him. He made some explanations to put himself right before the House as a Government supporter, and stated his position on the committee, and his view of affairs in connection with Mr. Harrison's intrusion; contending he had a perfect right to be present and cross-examine witnesses. Mr. Davidson occupied until 10.30 in explaining the action of the committee and in defending himself and the House had taken.

FRIDAY EVENING

The debate on the Clerk of the Peace matter was resumed at 7.30.

MR. FRASER

The Hon. Attorney General gave his explanation of the circumstances that led to his paying Mr. Bliss \$200 a year out of his own pocket, and pointed to the evidence as falling to establish the slightest stain on his personal honesty or his official conduct. He said that he saw early in the session that the attack was aimed at the destruction of his political reputation on the eve of an election, brought in under the mask of an investigation into the affairs of the office of the Clerk of the Peace. After referring to the peculiar position he occupied in speaking of his own individual character, he closed with a burst of virtuous indignation, in which he said he could stand before the House, the country and the constituency of York, and say with truth that his hands had never been soiled with one dollar of the public funds of the Province of New Brunswick.

MR. BLAIR

in replying to the Attorney General, made a powerful argument supporting his charge and contending the evidence adduced by the committee had fully established the charge he had preferred against the Government. He charged the Attorney General with assuming that the charge was not made against his official conduct, but was aimed at his personal reputation for the purpose of producing an effect on the feelings of the House, and taunted him with indulging in theatrical display, backed up by his colleagues with handkerchiefs in their hands and onions in their pockets, saying he should not fancy that he was above reproach for his political acts. He contended that the amendment submitted by Mr. Hanington passed over in silence the secret payment of the sum of \$200 per annum to Mr. Bliss, and that there was a higher principle involved than dollars and cents. In concluding, he disclaimed having made or intended a personal attack on the Attorney General, and asserted his willingness to meet him either in this House or before the constituency of York on the merits of the case and abide by the verdict of the people.

MR. HILL

Mr. Hill made a brief speech, after which the amended resolution carried on the following vote:

Yeas—Fraser, Landry, Adams, Wedderburn, Crawford, Perley, Hanington, Marshall, Thériault, Johnson, Turner, Colter, Kenney, Leighton, Davidson, Beveridge, McLellan, Lytt, Lytt, Hill, Woods, Morton, Sayre, Butler, Lewis—25.

Nays—Blair, Willis, Black, Thompson, Killam, Hutchison, Ritchie, Gillespie, Hill, White (Sanbury), Cotterell, Vail, Barberie—11.

WEDNESDAY, March 29.

The House met at 10 o'clock. After routine several bills were advanced a stage.

Mr. Woods moved the House into committee on a bill to alter the name of the polling place in the Parish of Chipman, Queen's County. Mr. White (Sanbury) in the chair. The bill was agreed to.

Mr. Blair moved the House into committee on a bill entitled "An Act to authorize the erection of sidewalks and to provide more effectually for the repairing of the roads and streets, and the digging of drains in two special districts in the Parish of St. Mary's, in the County of York," Mr. Barberie in the chair.

MR. THOMPSON

introduced a bill to authorize the erection of a lock-up house in the Parish of Stanley, York County.

The House went into Committee on the

bill relating to the Commissioners of Parish Civil Courts.

After some discussion progress was reported and the House adjourned until Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

THURSDAY, March 30.

The House met at 10 o'clock. After routine the Hon. Mr. Marshall moved the House into committee on a bill to regulate the rate of interest on civic and municipal indebtedness, Mr. Cotterell in the chair. Progress was reported.

Mr. Elder introduced a bill relating to limited partnerships and to the repeal of such sections of Chapter 97 of Consolidated Statutes as relate thereto, and presented the petition of Simeon Jones & Co. and others, praying that the same may pass and become law. The bill was read a first time.

Mr. Elder moved the House into committee on a bill relating to Building Societies, Mr. White (Sanbury) in the chair. The bill was agreed to with amendments.

Mr. Thompson moved for a committee to enquire into the claim of Lucy A. Jones.

The House divided on the motion, the votes standing yeas 14, nays 12, and Messrs White (Sanbury), Ryan, Turner, Colter, and Johnson, were appointed the committee.

Hon. Mr. Perley moved the House into committee on a bill relating to the destruction of bears, Mr. Butler in the chair. Progress was reported with leave to sit again.

Mr. Davidson reported from the Law committee, recommending certain bills to the favorable consideration of the House; and Mr. Hill, from the committee on Corporations.

Mr. Ritchie moved the House into committee on a bill entitled an Act in amendment of Chapter 44 of the Consolidated Statutes, of Elections to the General Assembly, so far as it relates to qualification of electors and for certain other purposes.

The House took recess until 2.30 for dinner.

MR. HANINGTON

introduced a bill to incorporate the Fredericton Water Company, Mr. Blair in the chair.

The House met again at 2.30 in committee, when the discussion on the bill was continued. The House was occupied in debate on the bill until 5.15, when progress was reported, with leave to sit again.

A message was received from the Legislative Council, stating that they had agreed to the bill defining the boundary lines or ditches of the Westmorland Marshes, without amendment; and to the Grand Southern bill, to enable that company to amalgamate and transfer with other companies, with certain amendments.

The Hon. Attorney General introduced a bill entitled an Act relating to the construction of Railways and other works in this Province, with the approval of His Honor the Lieut. Governor. The bill was read a first and second time.

Mr. Blair committed a bill relating to the qualification of members for the General Assembly, Mr. Ryan in the chair. Progress was reported.

Mr. Vail committed a bill to revive, continue and amend Acts relating to Harlock, Elgin and Pettaquamscutt Branch Railway, Mr. Leighton in the chair. Agreed to.

House took recess for tea until 7.30.

FRIDAY SESSION.

The House met again at 7.30, and went into committee on the Clerk of the Peace Committee Reports and the evidence submitted, Mr. McManus in the chair.

The debate was carried on by Messrs Willis, Lytt, Blair, the Hon. Mr. Landry, and Mr. Davidson, and the House adjourned at 10.30 until 10 o'clock Friday morning.

FRIDAY, March 30.

The House met at 10 o'clock.

After routine several bills were advanced a stage.

The House spent the morning in Committee of the Whole, and passed the following bills:

An Act relating to the employment of constables in inferior courts. (Mr. McManus).

An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to incorporate the Carleton, City of St. John, Branch Railway Company. (Hon. Mr. Wedderburn).

An Act to continue an Act entitled an Act to incorporate the Albert Southern Railway Company. (Mr. Turner).

The House then went into committee on a bill entitled an Act to provide a system of water supply for the city of Fredericton, Mr. Lytt in the chair.

The bill called forth some discussion. Mr. Fraser expressed himself as very much in favor of it, and as satisfied of the ability of the Company to undertake the work, and the lower side of their intentions. He said, however, that he was so anxious to secure a water supply that he would vote for the bill to give a Company the right to introduce the water if the city should be by any means prevented from so doing.

Mr. Blair declared himself in favor of the bill, and suggested a few amendments, in which the Attorney General concurred. He said he would oppose the Company bill, which he said, if passed, would be a step in the face to the Council. He believed that the Council was in earnest, and that they ought to be treated as a body should be which was acting in good faith.

Mr. Thompson said he would support the bill, as he believed the City should introduce the water.

Mr. Colter spoke for the petition against the bill; but did not press their case very strongly.

Messrs. Blair, Elder and others participated in the discussion, which continued until recess.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The House met again at 2.30, when the Attorney General gave notice that he would commit the bill in aid of the construction of railways on Monday.

The Select Committee on K. F. Burns & Co.'s claims for the services of the schooners "Laura H." and "Four Brothers," reported that Burns & Co. were entitled to the balance claimed of \$150.

Hon. Mr. Landry introduced a bill to authorize the Roman Catholic Bishop of St. John, to re-convey to Wm. Hickman a lot of land in Dorchester given for the site of a church, but not used as such, a more available site having been found.

Some progress was made on Butler's bill to make it the duty of constables, special constables and policemen to search out and prosecute offenders against the Canada Temperance Act under the penalty of dismissal, and granting a nominal fee of \$10 to the officer on each conviction. At the Attorney

General's request the bill was laid over till Monday to give him an opportunity to look up some law points.

The bill to enable Sackville, Westmorland and Bedford Parishes to aid in the construction of the Cape Tormentine Railway was agreed to.

Ritchie succeeded in carrying through committee, this afternoon, his bill to amend chap. 4, Consolidated Statutes, of elections to the Assembly, which was pretty fully discussed yesterday.

The following bills were agreed to: Fredericton water supply bill; bill respecting Parish Civil Court Commissioners; bill to enable Sackville, Westmorland and Bedford parishes to aid in the construction of the Tormentine Railway; bill to revive, continue and amend the Act incorporating the North Shore and Salisbury Railway Company.

Elder's bill relating to qualification of members to serve in the General Assembly was being discussed when the House adjourned till 7.30 p. m., and after tea the bill was agreed to with amendments.

SATURDAY, April 1.

The House met at 10 o'clock. After routine the bill to establish a lock-up house in the Parish of Stanley, York County, was passed, and the remainder of the morning taken up in discussing a bill to renew the Garisheue and Attachment Act, Mr. White (Sanbury) in the chair.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met again at 2.30, and spent the afternoon in committee of the whole on several bills. The following bills were passed:—The Garisheue and Attachment Act; bill relating to witnesses and evidence; Court of Probate; bill to authorize the Bishop of St. John to dispose of certain lands in Dorchester; to incorporate the Hampton Railway Company; to amend Chapter 69 of Consolidated Statutes of Justice and Courts; to incorporate the St. John and Loch Lomond Railway Company.

The bill incorporating the Fredericton Water Company was brought out by vote of 14 to 12, on motion of Mr. Sayre to give the bill the three months' hoist.

Dr. Vail introduced a bill amending an Act relating to the registration and qualification of physicians and surgeons, which was read a first and second time. The bill afterwards passed through committee and was agreed to.

The Act to incorporate the Richibucto and Bouchette Railway Company was then taken up and discussed. At 6 o'clock progress was reported and the House adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

MONDAY, April 3.

The House met at 10 o'clock, and several bills were advanced a stage, and sent up to the Legislative Council for concurrence.

The bill incorporating the Richibucto and Bouchette Railway Company was agreed to in committee.

The Provincial Secretary committed a bill vesting the appointment of the Chief of Police of St. John in the Common Council of that city, Mr. Thompson in the chair. The bill received a three months hoist on motion of Hon. Mr. Crawford, the House dividing—Yeas 22 Nays 8.

The Hon. Attorney General committed a bill relating to the procedure in the Supreme Court in Equity, Mr. White (Carleton) in the chair. It was agreed to with amendments.

Mr. Leighton, under suspension of rule 84, introduced a bill entitled an Act relating to the Woodstock Mechanics' Institute, and presented a petition praying that the same may pass and become law. The bill was read a first and second time.

Mr. Blair introduced a bill entitled an Act relating to the Legislative Library, which was read a first and second time.

The Hon. Mr. Hanington committed a bill entitled an Act to amend Chap. 83 of Consolidated Statutes of Land and Tenure, Mr. Butler in the chair. The bill received three months' hoist.

Hon. Mr. Hanington committed a bill entitled an Act to authorize the County Council of the Municipality of Westmorland, to sell certain lands, Mr. White (Sanbury) in the chair. The bill received a three months hoist.

Mr. Blair committed a bill to amend an Act to prevent bribery and corruption in civic elections in the city of Fredericton, Mr. Hutchison in the chair. The bill was agreed to.

The House took recess until 2.30 for dinner.

The House met at 2.30. After routine Mr. Gillespie moved that the House go into committee on an Act to prevent the sale of Crown Lands except to actual settlers, but the bill was given a three months hoist on motion of Davidson.

Hon. Mr. Fraser committed a bill to amend the Act relating to County Courts, which provides for an extra County Court Judge. After considerable discussion, in which Hon. Mr. Fraser, Mr. Blair, Hon. Mr. Hanington, Mr. Barberie, Hon. Mr. Crawford, and Messrs White and Morton took part, the House divided as follows on the first section:—

Yeas—Fraser, Wedderburn, Landry, Adams, Crawford, Perley, Hanington, Marshall, Killam, Thériault, Johnson, Turner, Kenney, Leighton, Davidson, McLellan, Lytt, Hill, Woods, Morton, McManus, Sayre, Butler, Lewis—24.

Nays—Blair, Willis, Black, Thompson, Hutchison, Ritchie, Gillespie, Cotterell, Elder, White (Carleton), Barberie—11.

The bill was then agreed to.

Mr. McManus committed a bill to continue an Act incorporating the Carquet Railway Company, which was agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Wedderburn committed the Saint John Assessment Bill. Several sections were passed in committee, and progress reported at 6 o'clock, when the House took recess for tea until 7.30.

FRIDAY SESSION.

The House met at 7.30, and the Attorney General committed a bill entitled an Act to aid in the construction of Railways and other public works in the Province, Mr. Lytt in the chair.

HON. MR. FRASER

said the bill emanated from the people themselves. In Queens, Westmorland and Northumberland Counties meetings were held in the interests of railways and delegations visited the Government. Had any one asked him three months ago if the Government in-

tended introducing a Subsidy Act, he would have said no, and it was not until after the delegations were heard and careful consideration had been given the subject that the movement took the shape it has. Some might say that a subsidy should be offered to one road and a time but this would be practically impossible; the engagements which the Government will be called upon to fulfill in connection with the railways will be the interest on \$750,000 or \$800,000 a year. If the House thought ten years too long for the subsidies to stand as a first mortgage on the roads, the Government would consider any suggestion looking forward to the progress of the country. The fact that railways are the great highways, and are asked for by the people, was sufficient that the Government should submit to the Legislature such a scheme as will be entitled to support. In the first year or two the country will be called upon for the payment of any considerable sum of money, and the interest could be provided without pressing unduly on the people or interfering with the services; we have been annually redeeming \$100,000, and if necessary, can be provided. This year there is \$100,000 of capital account on the new wing of the Lunatic Asylum out of the current revenue. Then again, this year there was an amount for paying off old balances, and as \$20,000 will carry on that institution annually, there is a saving in these two amounts of \$20,000 a year. This year there is the charge of \$4,000 for elections, which has only to be borne once in four years. If we carry on our ordinary services as they are, we will thus have about \$35,000. There will be \$3,500 a year to meet the debentures on the Grand Southern and Kent Northern, but this will leave a balance of over \$30,000. He thought the Government had done right in yielding to the request of the constituencies, and the people's money would go back to the people and be expended in connection with other capital in these undertakings.

HON. MR. BLAIR

said whoever approached the consideration of this question was hampered by many considerations, the considerations being measured according to the number of roads and bridges in his constituency. He could remember when his colleague introduced a somewhat similar measure before, and how he took a bright view of the finances and saw the Western Extension and other claims paid. How the Government had been so quickly impressed by the necessity of having the Province gridded with additional railroads had not yet been clear. If the title of the bill was changed so as to "to ensure the construction of one or two distant routes, but to more appropriately for the Government, no doubt, saw the necessity of building one or two roads and added the others so as to have a large majority in the House. It would be a calamity if even 200 miles were likely to be built under the subsidy offered. He would not have hesitated in giving a subsidy to the roads that were necessary, but was it necessary for example, that the little road from Hampton to the Hampton Village should be built? If one or two of the roads are fair and legitimate roads such as were entitled to subsidy under the old Subsidy Act, then it is not dealing out equal justice to those to be built, and as to the roads to be built, he would not have hesitated in giving a subsidy to the roads that were necessary, but was it necessary for example, that the little road from Hampton to the Hampton Village should be built? If one or two of the roads are fair and legitimate roads such as were entitled to subsidy under the old Subsidy Act, then it is not dealing out equal justice to those to be built, and as to the roads to be built, he would not have hesitated in giving a subsidy to the roads that were necessary, but was it necessary for example, that the little road from Hampton to the Hampton Village should be built? 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# POOR DOCUMENT

## THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LEWIS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
FREDERICK, N. B., APRIL 6, 1882.

### THE CLERK OF THE PLEAS MATTER.

In considering this question it is well to keep prominently forward the real issue which was not whether any member of the Government was guilty of taking money which did not belong to him, nor that the Province had lost anything, nor that Mr. Fraser was not honest. The statement made by Mr. Blair and denied by Mr. Wedderburn was that all of the receipts of the Clerk of the Pleas office had not been accounted for. This has been proved to be correct, and although every dollar has since been accounted for, and no one who knew Mr. Carman ever imagined that anything else would be shown as far as he was concerned, this only makes the scandalous character of Mr. Wedderburn's statement the more glaring. He is, we are told, to take leave of politics and retire to a County Court Judgeship, which happily for the public will be little else than a sinecure, and he goes out of public life while the echo of his shameless denial is still ringing in the Assembly. This denial was the first step in the Government defence. The sole capital of this administration is Mr. Fraser's reputation of honesty. Conscious of this Mr. Wedderburn was put up to deny Mr. Blair's charge, for, said the Government, the people, who believe in Mr. Fraser, will be satisfied that he would not sit in his place and hear Mr. Wedderburn make an untrue statement, and so the denial was made, while Mr. Fraser smiled approval, and it went forth to the country as the first plea. Then the Government press said the Government had denied Mr. Blair's charge. Witnesses were summoned before the Committee, were sworn, and one by one the facts were brought out, showing that Mr. Wedderburn's statement was untrue. Mr. Carman swore that he had not paid all the money to the Receiver General, but had used a portion of it in another way, with the approval of the Government. Mr. Blair acknowledged the receipt of some of the money and showed a reason why it never found its way into the public accounts, and Mr. Fraser also swore and said that he too knew of the appropriation of money no record of which appeared in the public accounts, showing beyond a question that he knew when he sat in his place in the Assembly and heard Mr. Wedderburn thunder out his indignation denial, that his colleague in the Government was uttering what was untrue. When these things had been shown it became necessary for the Government to change the line of its defence, and Mr. Hanington was set up to bully and bluster and divert attention from the real issue. In this he was a measure successful; first, before the Committee, where he found three willing agents to do his bidding, and afterwards, in the House, where, for a time, he succeeded by his vulgar violence in diverting attention from the question at issue, and concentrating it all upon his own base efforts to hide the truth. He villified every one whom he could think of, who had in any way assisted in showing up the untruthfulness of Mr. Wedderburn's statements. These tactics, however, failed. The fact still stood out in bold relief, that a large sum of money had every year been received by the Clerk of the Pleas, and paid out with the approval of the Government, without a record of its being made in the public accounts. The position of the Government was a most humiliating one. The amendment which Mr. Hanington moved itself gave the lie to Mr. Wedderburn's statement by asking the House to affirm what he had denied. They 400-l guilty on their own showing of the charge made against them. Then began a scene which we hope never to see repeated in a deliberative assembly. Once more Mr. Fraser stepped into the breach, clad in his everlasting honesty, and began an appeal at misericordiam. His appeal excited pity on every hand, that it pity that he should so far forget his manhood. Almost in tears he besought the House to say if he had ever so acted as to justify the suggestion that his honor was tarnished or his goodness of heart diminished one tittle. With consummate indifference to the real question he raised an imaginary one. He held up to the horrified gaze of the Assembly the awful picture of himself, with his hands illegally in the harrowing delinquency with his tears. It would strike most people that Mr. Fraser's tears might have been saved, if he had arisen and corrected the audacious statement of Mr. Wedderburn and that he would have deserved more credit for truthfulness if he had not remained silent until he was sworn to tell the whole truth. Of course the Government was sustained, their majority in the Legislature would vote with them if they proposed to put the ghost of Judas Iscariot in the Premier'ship; but we imagine that the country will view the principle involved in this transaction in a light far from satisfactory to such of the Executive as shall seek re-election. Let us state what it is in a few words. Without authority of law, and in direct defiance of the representations made to the legislature, a large sum of money

belonging to the public has been paid out every year, and the accounts have been so kept as to conceal this misappropriation.

It has been said that the Province has not lost a dollar. Let us see if this is true. The salary of the Clerk of the Pleas, voted by the Assembly, was \$1,000 a year. He has been paid \$1,200 every year out of the public revenue. Here then is \$200 a year lost to the Province, unless we take the old sailors notion that nothing is lost so long as you know where it has gone to. Here is a sum of money which ought to have gone into the revenue for other purposes paid to an official in addition to the amount which the people thought their representatives had voted as his salary. The members of the Executive have as good a right to divide up amongst themselves what little money is left in the Treasury as they had to give this \$1,800, or thereabouts, to Mr. Blair. Not that this gentleman was wrong in taking it, \$1,200 was the salary promised him although the Government deceived the country by stating that it was only \$1,000, and in the amazing proposition that Mr. Fraser has not pocketed any money improperly the acknowledged misappropriation is sought to be covered up. Mr. Fraser must have heard up for a defence when he thus avoided the real issue and directed the attention of the whole country to himself and his goodness.

The most significant fact in connection with the whole affair is that the Government is actually seeking legislation to render valid hereafter what they have been doing illegally for nine years, and thus will have Mr. Wedderburn's unimpeachable reliability immortalized in an Act of Assembly.

### THE BRIDGE.

The Capital has a pretty record on the bridge question. A few weeks ago in an article attacking the HERALD for its opposition to a toll bridge, our contented purvey, after accusing us of improper motives, said:

In regard to the objection to its being a toll bridge. As neither the Government, the County, nor the City are prepared to unite to build and maintain a bridge, and the only alternative to secure it is a company, it must necessarily be a toll bridge.

And again it said:—  
A free highway bridge would be a very nice thing; but the Government would not be justified in building it. Our contemporary knows very well that the City at the present time, can not give a subsidy towards it, and as the Government will grant a respectable sum to aid in its construction, and a company are prepared to contribute the balance, we believe that the County Council, under the circumstances, would not contribute one dollar towards it.

This, and a lot more of the same kind of thing, was called forth by the statement made in the HERALD that if the Government would give a subsidy sufficient to induce a company to take it in hand the City and County would supplement it and build the bridge. We did not enter into the discussion of this subject without first obtaining all the information possible upon it. We knew that for \$75,000 at the outside a railway and highway bridge properly protected from the ice could be built across the river here. We ascertained the cost of all the railway bridges across the St. John, examined the plans submitted by an English firm for an iron bridge here, consulted with experienced bridge builders and others. We also learned that the Government proposed to give either \$50,000 or \$60,000 and we felt satisfied that the balance necessary to build the bridge would be easily raised in the City and County if any more than the subsidy was needed. Therefore when a toll bridge was proposed we opposed it with all our power. We had no intention of allowing a company to get a charter for a toll bridge, a subsidy from the Government enough nearly to build the work, power to issue debentures, and in the end a valuable property costing the Capital by its own admission—guilty to one or the other of two things—of misleading the public through ignorance or of playing into the hands of a few persons who wanted to make money at the public expense. We believe that its ridiculous course was adopted chiefly through ignorance. It must plead guilty either of this or of something very much worse. If it had seen its "practical engineer" before making its abusive personal attack upon the editor of the HERALD it might for once have been on the right side and been spared the humiliating exhibition it has made of itself.

### THE BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION BILL.

The Bill to amend the Act relating to Bribery and Corruption at civic elections in Fredericton has passed both branches of the Legislature and only needs the Lieutenant Governor's assent to become law. The Capital and Reporter must feel delighted over the wonderful success which has attended their opposition to the measure. The former paper calls

everything THE HERALD says or does "Gritism." Here is a fine chance to hurl the withering anathemas at us again. We do not claim that the passage of this Bill is due to THE HERALD's advocacy of it; but we do claim that the opposition of the Executive to the measure was as their support to secure the burdening of the people with a toll bridge. We claim also that both of these papers stood in the way of legislation calculated to purify the city elections for no other reason than that it emanated from persons on the liberal side of politics.

### Sleeping-Car Adventures.

A new route has been established in Switzerland: Leaving London at 10 A. M. you find yourself in the afternoon at Calais, there you take a train direct to Bale. I had invested the sum of eighteen shillings in a ticket for the sleeping car. This consists of compartments containing either two or four couches. The couch to which my ticket gave me a right was, I found in one of the compartments licensed to carry four. Three ladies already were there when I entered it. To say that I was received cordially would be an exaggeration. The ladies thought that I was an intruder, and, to say the truth, being myself a somewhat bashful man I felt so. I took my seat. The ladies whispered to each other, and eyed me as I did the syllable by the streams of Hellas when a shepherd broke in upon their rapturous exercises. I essayed a remark or two about the weather and other commonplace. The responses were monosyllabic. In the daytime these compartments have only two couches facing each other. At night two others arranged overhead, like berths in a ship. We had passed Amiens, when the attention I attracted with a number of sheets in my hand. The lady in the adjacent seat said: "Oh, an elderly spinster—supposed that I was not going to remain, and thus prevent her and her companions from taking the rest for which they had paid. A blush sufficed my cheek, but I plucked up sufficient courage to hint that I, too, had parted with coin of the realm in order to obtain a like repose. After a chorus of "Well, I know" it was finally agreed that I should retire into the passage until the ladies had got into their beds and drawn the curtains before each of their bowers. To this I assented, and having paced the passage or about half an hour returned. All the curtains were drawn.

"I hope you are not undressing?" proceeded from a behind the curtain of the elderly spinster.

"He won't have the impudence to do anything of the kind," floated through the air from behind another curtain.

"Ladies," I said, "I sleep in maiden meditation behind your curtains. I am clothed from head to foot. I purpose to live myself of my coat and boots; I shall then climb up into my berth, draw my curtains and you will see nothing more of me until to-morrow morning."

"Mind, sir, only your coat and boots," said the elderly spinster, and with this parting warning I turned in. The train was timed to reach Bale at 6 a. m. An hour before that time my rest was disturbed by shrill cries from behind the curtains. I was sternly ordered to get up and go the once into the corridor, in order that the nymphs might also rise.

"No, ladies," I answered, "I mean to remain in bed until we arrive. Get up without fear, and trust to the innate chivalry of the humble male who now addresses you. He pledges his word of honor not to peep through the parting in the curtain."

So they got up, and I did not look. My experiences of this night led me to suggest that in sleeping-cars the sexes should be placed apart, and that there should be a separate apartment for men another for women, instead of the present eclectic arrangement.—*Cor. London Daily News.*

### TWO MILLION MILES A DAY.

THE RATE AT WHICH WORLD'S COMERT IS APPROACHING THE BATHS.

ALBANY, March 24.—Professor Boss and his assistants having obtained a third observation of the Well's comet, have succeeded in making a preliminary calculation of the comet's orbit. At present it is about 160,000,000 miles from the earth, and its distance from us will not probably be less than 80,000,000 at any time. It is approaching the earth at the enormous velocity of 2,000,000 miles a day, and while it will not come as near as other comets have done, it may be expected to make a fine display for a few days in the early part of June. The present extraordinary intensity of its light, which comes to us from the enormous distance of 160,000,000 miles proves that it has plenty of material for future display, and it will probably show a long and nearly straight tail of enormous dimensions to our antipodes. After passing its perihelion it will probably become visible in the Northern Hemisphere. It now appears in the constellation of the Lyre near Vega. It will pass to the westward of that star, and about the 1st of April will stand within four or five degrees from it.

Two weeks of further observation will serve to remove many uncertainties which now exist as to the future of this comet, and these observations will unquestionably be awaited with the greatest interest.—*New York Sun.*

## LOCAL NEWS.

OFFICIAL VISIT.—Grand Master Stevenson, accompanied by representatives of the Grand Lodge, made an official visit to Alexandria Lodge, No. 23, F. and A. M., St. Mary's, Tuesday evening.

PERSONAL.—Conductor McQueen, of the New Brunswick Railway, has returned from his visit to Manitoba.

Mr. J. L. Stewart, of the Chatham World, was in the city on Monday.

ACCIDENT.—John Bolster, of Roshagonis, while at work in Babbits' mill, Gibson, on Monday afternoon, had the forefinger and thumb of his left hand badly lacerated. Dr. Patterson attended to his injuries.

PRINCESS LOUISE.—The anniversary of the birth of Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, was celebrated at Windsor to-day, with the customary honors paid to members of the royal family. The usual ceremonial was also observed by the Guards at St. James's Park. Princess Louise was born on the 18th of March, 1848.—*London Globe, March 18.*

SILVER S. F. E. OFFICERS.—The members of the Silby Steam Fire Engine Company met last evening in the Engine House, King Street, and elected the following officers:—John E. Perks, Captain; Harry Morris, 2nd do.; D. Hanlon, Hose Captain; James Smith, 2nd do.; John Corbett, Secretary; George Broderick, John Thompson, Michael McGraw, Nominating Committee.

THE LATEST.—We regret that there are rumors about a scandalous nature, in which one of the Aldermen is implicated. It is said that the matter will be investigated at the meeting of the City Council this evening.—*The Herald's Capital.*

As it will be noticed that the Council meeting last evening threw no light on the subject the would doubters be glad if some one committed to do so would rise and explain what's in the wind, or if all this rumor is merely wind.

### Respectfully Dedicated to the P. B.

(From the "Hawkeye.")  
An "Organ,"—"Young Subscriber" wants to know "what is an organ?" It is the opposition paper, my son; the vile and trucking sheet through whose venomous maw, fed with vice and festering with the loathsome corruption in which it daily wallows, the other party party, blistered with the noxious filth of its political ideas, Garret's head and organs is my boy. Our paper is a Feather and Outspoken Champion for the Truth. You may have noticed that

BAIN'S MINSTRELS performed to a crowded house last evening. This troupe is the best thing in the way of minstrels which has visited the city for some time. The performance is free from objectionable features, nothing being presented upon the stage at which the most modest can be offended. In this respect it is a great improvement upon most entertainments of the kind. We hope they will have another full house to-night.

The only way in which Fredericton can secure good entertainments is to patronize all good ones which are offered to them. There is plenty of fun, good music and excellent dancing, and they must be hard to satisfy who do not think that Baird falls all his promises.

### Who Shot Jack Patterson?

We clip the following from the Capital of last evening:—  
"THAT SHOOTING AFFAIR—NO ACCIDENT.—There are some ugly stories about the shooting of one Patterson in Patrick Bradley's place on Saturday night by a pistol shot. The bullet, which is now in the hands of the police, is said to have been fired by the President of the day, and are flatly denied by some who pretend to know all about it. The facts, as they come out, reveal an entirely different state of matters from that given by the HERALD last night. Patterson had been drinking heavily during the day, and that evening went into Bradley's for some fish. It would seem from some reason Bradley refused to give him any, when a quarrel ensued. The party was, it is said, in a very excited state, and in his fits of rage the revolver and fired at Patterson, the shot striking him on the cheek and glancing from the cheek bone. The wound is not dangerous, and it is easily seen how nearly the "accident" came to a fatal issue.

The facts presented in the HERALD were the statements of Patrick Bradley and John Patterson, and were made by them to a HERALD reporter. There is no rumor in them. The above quotation is very "falsy," even apart from the proposed purchase of fish mentioned therein.

## CITY COUNCIL.

THE MEETING TUESDAY EVENING—FIRE, POLICE AND OTHER MATTERS.

The regular monthly meeting of the City Council was held Tuesday evening in the City Hall, Mayor Fisher presiding. There was present a full board when the Council rose. After routine, the Report of the Auditor was read recommending the following amounts be paid:—  
Roads and Streets, \$385 10  
Public Works, 31 20  
Administration of Justice, 15 35  
Fire Department, 90 81  
Contingent, 80 35  
Total, \$608 81

The report was adopted. Ald. Burchill presented the following bill for some leaking, certified to by Roadmaster Casey.—John Lyon \$11.10; Wm. Craig \$33.00; William Lee \$46.20; James Harris, for hauling stone, \$46.20. Checks were ordered to issue.

Checks were ordered to issue to the City Treasurer to reimburse him for amounts advanced.—for hay \$3.21, for oats \$3.60. Ald. Hall reported from the City Hall Committee, that they had considered the matter of the Baptist Church occupying the City Hall, and that they had agreed to let the congregation have the Hall for \$2 per Sunday.

Ald. Wilson moved that the report be received and adopted. Ald. Burchill drew attention to the fact that the average cost per seat was \$1.35 for heating and \$1.90 per day for gas and attendance, all the year round.

Ald. Macpherson moved in amendment, seconded by Ald. Atherton, that the discus-

sion be postponed, but after some further talk, he withdrew it and the motion carried.

Ald. Farrell submitted the following majority report from the Police Committee:—  
We, the undersigned members of the Police Committee, considering it expedient that some action should be taken regarding the communication the Police Magistrate was pleased to lay before the Council at the meeting held on the 7th day of March last, informing the Council that a number of the policemen had tendered their resignation, and also stating that it was impossible for him to replace them with good and efficient men at the present rate of wages (namely \$1 per day), we therefore, believing it necessary in the interests of morality and the good government of the city that the police force should be composed of men of good moral character, and whose capabilities are in every way equal to the requirements of the position, do recommend that the City Clerk be authorized to notify the Police Magistrate that on and after the first day of May next, this Council will pay at the rate of \$1.25 per day for good and efficient men, with the distinct understanding that all their time will be required for the performance of police duty in this city.

We also recommend that in addition to \$1.25 per day each member of the force be credited with one suit of clothes yearly, made under the direction of the Police Committee and Police Magistrate. (Signed) F. FARRELL, Geo. F. ATHERTON, G. W. SIMMONS.

Ald. Farrell said his object in presenting the report was to enable the Police Magistrate to select any man who may apply for the position, just what the city will do. It was moved that the report be received and adopted.

Ald. Burchill said he could not favor any amendment. (Ald. Burchill opposes the minority.) Ald. Wilson thought the report was going too far, and moved in amendment that the sum be fixed at \$400 per year and a suit of clothes.

Ald. Macpherson said we should have an efficient police force, so long as it cost within reason. A man should be paid what is worth, and he would go for paying the 25 cents extra per day.

Ald. Farrell said that in view of the prevalence of law-breaking in the city it was needful that a better arrangement of some kind should be made.

Ald. Atherton said he had always been of the opinion that the Police force needed remodeling. He had signed the report because he wanted to meet the idea of the Police Magistrate that he could not get good and efficient men at \$1.00.

Ald. Wilson's amendment was voted down—4 yeas and 6 nays—and the original motion carried. Ald. Burchill, Moore, Wilson and Leigh voted for the amendment. Ald. Leigh also voted aye, but his vote will be counted.

Ald. Hall presented the petition of John Wilson, asking relief from taxes. Referred to the Assessment Appeals Committee.

On motion of Ald. Macpherson, the Mayor was authorized to request a loan of money at one of the banks, as the city is at present out of funds.

Ald. Macpherson moved, seconded by Ald. Hall, that Mrs. Fleming, caretaker of the Alms House, receive \$20 for extra services. There was some lively discussion, after which the motion was lost.

Ald. Burchill presented the report of the Road Committee as follows:—  
That they have received a report from the Inspector and Surveyor of Stone from which it appears that there has been delivered for macadamizing sidewalks, &c., 2,936 perches of stone. There has also been delivered by William Wilson, 1,000 perches. Our committee hope that with the quantity of stone now on hand they will be able to complete the macadamizing of Queen street, besides constructing the sidewalks. There has been inspected and measured on Smyth street for building a quay, 200 perches, 23 perches, and James Haines, 21 1/2 perches. Mr. Kitchen has had a quantity, but has not yet asked to have them surveyed. Your committee recommend that the Stone Surveyor be granted \$50 for his services, and your committee also ask permission to purchase a roller. Report adopted.

Ald. Atherton presented a petition from George S. Peters, stating that he was going to run a ferry from the Nashwaakias to the Smyth street landing, and asked that the landings be put in repair. Referred to the Ward Committee.

Murray Scott was paid \$2.25 for cord wood. Policemen Christie and Boone were paid \$31 for the past month. Sergt. Woodward's salary was also paid.

The sum of \$36.37 was paid the City Treasurer. Ald. Macpherson reported from the committee appointed to look into the matter, and recommended that the sum of \$10 be paid Thomas Barker for the care of a poor person.

Ald. Simmons reported verbally from the Fire Committee, that they had contracted with the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company of New York and Toronto, through the agent of that Company, F. B. McElroy, for 700 feet of hose, at \$1.20 per foot, for the large engine; and 200 feet of hose for the smaller engine at \$1 per foot. He explained that the committee had decided to only give 80 cents for the small hose, but meeting Mr. McElroy in the street, after the meeting, he stated that it could not be done and give a good quality, and being desirous of getting a good article he had taken it at \$1. He agreed to this after consulting with Ald. Wilson and Moore, but he could not find the other members of the committee. He thought his action was for the best, and that it would be endorsed.

The matter of paying Mrs. Fleming for extra services was referred to the Alms House Commissioners.

The matter of Isaac Burden, collector of taxes, came up for some discussion. Ald. Burchill moved that the Treasurer appoint his collector on the first day of May, and that the present collector be called upon for an account of the moneys collected by him and to hand over any money belonging to the city, which he may have collected.

Ald. Hall moved in amendment that A. N. Wheeler be appointed tax collector.

Ald. Simmons moved in amendment to the amendment that further consideration of the matter lay over until the first meeting in May.

This last carried. Isaac Burden was ordered to be paid 10 per cent on taxes collected by him.

Ald. Thomas presented the petition of Moses Pond asking payment of \$83.45, the amount of a judgment obtained by him against the city.

The matter was referred to a special committee composed of Ald. Thomas, Farrell and Moore.

Daniel Casey was appointed Roadmaster until the first of May.

Adjourned sine die.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### Dominion Parliament.

(Special to THE HERALD.)

OTTAWA, April 5.

In the Senate yesterday the vote was taken on the second reading of the bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister, and Belloc's amendment for a six months' hiatus of the same. The latter was negatived by a vote of contents, 19; non-contents, 40. The bill passed the second reading by the same vote reversed. Much surprise is expressed at the largeness of the majority. Belloc's amendment that the minority will enter a protest on the Journals, and will appeal to the Governor-General or if necessary to the Queen to veto the bill. He takes the ground that under the B. N. A. Act Quebec is virtually guaranteed that her marriage laws should not be disturbed. He holds that the passage of Girouard's bill is a violation of such understanding. No importance attaches to Belloc's idle blustering, and no doubt is felt that the bill will become law in Canada.

In the Commons the whole day and night till 3.40 this morning were occupied with the discussion of Plumb's motion to refer the boundary question to the Supreme Court or Privy Council. The debate was opened by Dawson, who made a long speech on behalf of the Government side, and was followed on the opposite side by Came and after that by an alternate side by Boulton, Cartwright, Royal, Laurier and Haggart. After making a fine legal argument on the question, one of his best speeches yet made in Parliament, which was listened to with close attention. Youssow, Ross, Dejadinis, Byke, A. Charlton, Barrow, Arkill and Rymal spoke, and the House divided, several of the French speaking Liberals voting for the amendment, which elicited great cheering from the ministerial side. There were a good many absent, owing to an uncertainty whether a vote would be reached.

There is no longer any doubt about the elections being close at hand. The only thing that would postpone them would be Sir John's illness. He has had a return of some bad symptoms, but it is hoped they are only temporary. Should his case become more serious the Government might reconsider its decision; but this is improbable and the Liberals should be ready for battle at a moment's notice after proclamation.

### A Bank Clerk in Trouble.

(Special to THE HERALD.)

ST. JOHN, April 5.

Thomas Seeds, an employe of the Bank of New Brunswick, is reported to be in trouble on account of making improper returns of cash receipts. His mistakes are believed to be the result of carelessness, brought on by too liberal use of the ardent, rather than by any criminal intention.

### Fort Dufferin.

(Special to THE HERALD.)

ST. JOHN, April 5.

Work on Fort Dufferin brick water has been commenced by Messrs. Steves & Duffy. Fifty to one hundred men will be occupied on the work for two years.

### Accidental Death.

(Special to THE HERALD.)

ST. JOHN, April 5.

The verdict of the coroner's jury in the case of Bernard McHugh, who was killed between the bark "Milo" and Pettungill's wharf while drunk, was "accidental death."

### The President's Veto.

(Special to THE HERALD.)

NEW YORK, April 5.

Pacific Coast newspapers are bitter in denunciation of President Arthur for his veto of the Chinese bill, and they predict that it will throw several States into the hands of the Democrats. New York papers generally would support the veto as sound, prudent and patriotic, but admit that it will lead to the temporary defeat of the Republican party on the Pacific slope.

### Piro.

(Special to THE HERALD.)

NEW YORK, April 5.

A fire this morning destroyed a block in which were nearly a dozen jewelry factories, also three dwellings. The block was owned by E. K. Dunbar, of Boston, and the heirs of the late Stephen Richards. The total loss is \$145,000; insurance small.

### A Secret Treaty.

(Special to THE HERALD.)

ST. PETERSBURG, April 5.

The Russian Minister of the Interior professes to have information that a treaty exists between Germany and Sweden, according to which, in event of war between Russia and Germany, Sweden will lend her fleet to the latter, receiving Finland as a compensation if the allies are victorious.

### Rebellion in Corea.

(Special to THE HERALD.)

LONDON, April 5.

A rebellion in Corea is reported. French Finance.

(Special to THE HERALD.)

PARIS, April 5.

The Minister of Finance states that the stock brokers of Paris have completely recovered their position. Their losses were 150,000,000 francs. At Lyons the liquidation is not completed, and the losses amount to 80,000,000 francs.

An enterprising drummer sent out from New York by his employers to see what could be saved from the wreck of one of their customers, sent back the following telegram: "Complete failure. Can't realize a cent. Debtor skipped the country. Best I can do is toelope with his wife. Fair to medium, and 35 years old. Answer by telegraph."

# 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 be reasonably expected to take an interest. Such news will be given in condensed, terse form, so that much will be compressed into a small space. No effort will be spared to make this journal, as nearly as possible, a complete record of current events.

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

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

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

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

The so-called "National Policy" is simply the outcome of past and present extravagance, and cannot be justified by reference to any principle other than that the country ought to meet its engagements as they fall due. The people not being willing to have resort to direct taxation, it follows, as a matter of course, that whatever party is in power will be compelled to continue a high tariff. Nevertheless such alterations ought to be made in details as will make the burden of taxation bear as lightly as possible upon the staple industries of the country and the laboring classes. The nearer we can approach to free trade the better, in view as well as of the interests of our own people as of the relations in which the Dominion stands towards the other parts of the Empire and the United States.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAS. H. LUGRIN,  
Editor and Proprietor

## 40 CASES Rubber Boots and Shoes

late received at  
**LOTTIMER'S Fashionable Shoe Store,**  
In Ladies' Gents' Misses' Boy's and Children's sizes.  
Fredericton, March 30, 1882.

**NOTICE.**  
All persons indebted to the late firm of W. & W. A. Saxon, of Stanley, are hereby cautioned against paying the amount of their indebtedness to John Saxon or to any other person claiming right to receive the same, and they are required to make payment to the subscriber as surviving partner of said firm and to him alone.  
Dated Stanley, February 26th, 1882.  
W. M. SANSON.

**Farm for Sale.**  
I will offer for sale a valuable Farm, situated in Gibson, containing eighty acres, 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,  
or HENRY GIBB, Esq.,  
Second Railway Crossing, Gibson.  
Gibson, Jan. 14, 1882.

## New Brunswick RAILWAY COMPANY. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, January 3rd, 1882.  
Trains carrying passengers will run as follows:  
**LEAVE GIBSON, 7.45 A. M.**  
for Woodstock, Grand Falls, Edmundston, Presque Isle and intermediate stations.  
**LEAVE WOODSTOCK, 11.50 A. M.**  
for Grand Falls, Edmundston, Presque Isle and intermediate stations.  
**LEAVE WOODSTOCK, 1.10 P. M.**  
for Gibson and intermediate stations.  
**LEAVE PRESQUE ISLE, 4.30 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 for 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 train leaves for these points.  
Passengers from St. Leonard, Edmundston and Grand Falls for points south of Aroostook, will remain at Aroostook until 9.15 a. m., next day, or will be taken, free of charge, to Fort Fairfield, where good hotel accommodations can be procured.  
Trains leave Fort Fairfield at 8.45 a. m.  
Passengers for Hailey, Portland, Boston and points West, connect at Woodstock with the N. B. & C. Railway trains, which leave Woodstock at 2 p. m., making connection at Vancouver with night train for the West.  
Passengers from the West by night train can also make connection with the N. B. & C. train from Woodstock to Presque Isle, Grand Falls, etc.  
Freight Trains daily between all stations.  
ALFRED SREELY,  
Asst. Superintendent.  
Gibson, Jan. 4, 1882.

## ORGANS. ORGAN.

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

## HOUSE COAL.

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

## GREGORY & BLAIR,

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS AT-LAW.  
NOTARIES PUBLIC.  
FREDERICTON.

ONE copy Table Cutlery; 1 case Pocket Knives; 1 case Gun Ties and Hanger Chains; 1 case Bone Balls and Chain Traces; 1 case Pad Locks, Trunk Locks, Tilt Locks, Drawer Locks and Cupboard Locks.  
For sale low by  
JAMES S. NEILL,  
dec5

## New Goods just Received

### AT Lottimer's FASHIONABLE SHOE STORE

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

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

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

## CREEPERS

AT  
**LOTTIMER'S SHOE STORE**  
For 12 Cents?

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

## A NOVELTY.

### Lemont's Variety Store

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

## BOHEMIAN VASES,

Toilet Sets, Water Sets, Lustre Vases, Crystal Flower Stands, Card Receivers, Powder Sets, Ladies' Toilet Sets, Flower Tubes, Sarcos, French and English Suits and Forepart Individual Caps and Sunners, Tobacco Sets, Tete-a-Tete Sets, Fruit Baskets, Fancy Plates, Klages, Flower Pots, etc., etc.

## Fancy Goods in Great Variety,

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

## Furniture,

for Parlor, Sitting Room, Bedrooms, Dining Room, and Kitchen.  
**MATRASSES AND LOOKING GLASSES.**  
Towels, Painted Toilet Sets, Bird Cages, Coal Scuttles, etc. Knives and Forks, Spoons, Sets (Cutlery and Platedware), Boys' and Girls' Toys, Boys' Girls', Men's and Women's  
Moccasins and Snowshoes.  
A number of **MINK MUFFS, TIPPETS and BOAS**—Very low price.  
**5 NEW CABINET ORGANS,**  
**2 NEW PIANOS,**  
All our goods will be sold at low prices, taking quality of goods into consideration.

## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Thanking our customers for the past, we ask a continuance of their custom.  
1-4-81  
**LEMONT & SONS**  
FREDERICTON

## Marble Works.

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

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

## GIBSON LEATHER CO.,

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

## CUTLERY, Etc.

Just received per Steamship "Carman," via Halifax  
**ONE case Table Cutlery; 1 case Pocket Knives; 1 case Gun Ties and Hanger Chains; 1 case Bone Balls and Chain Traces; 1 case Pad Locks, Trunk Locks, Tilt Locks, Drawer Locks and Cupboard Locks.**  
For sale low by  
JAMES S. NEILL,  
dec5

## FREDERICTON, DECEMBER 4, 1881.

### Fall & Winter IMPORTATIONS.

## NEW GOODS.

**FRESH STOCK. LOW PRICES.**

## THOS. W. SMITH & SON

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

## IN OUR Clothing Department

A LARGE LINE OF  
**CHINCHILLA BEAVERS,**  
In Blue, Brown and Black.  
**PLAIN BEAVERS,**  
In Black, Blue and Brown.

## PRIME WEST OF ENGLAND PILOT CLOTHS,

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

## IN SUITINGS:

English Suitings, Scotch Suitings, Irish Suitings, French Suitings, German Suitings, Canadian Suitings and Domestic Suitings.

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

IN OUR CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT COMPETITION DEFIED.

## READY-MADE CLOTHING,

In Ulsters, Overcoats, Reofers, Suits, Rubber-Tweed Water-Proof Overcoats, Canadian Jackets, in new and stylish patterns.

## GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

VERY LOW.  
HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, PORTMANTAUX, &c., in great abundance.

## NEW DEPARTMENT.

## Our Boot & Shoe DEPARTMENT

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

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

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

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE subscriber hereby thanks the people of Fredericton and the surrounding country for the very liberal patronage they have given him during the sixteen years he has been in the

## GEORGE C. HUNT'S BUSINESS

in this City, and gives notice that he has removed his place of business to the large and commodious Store under the

**BARKER HOUSE,** where, with increased facilities for handling his goods, and by keeping his stock choice and well-selected, he hopes not only to merit a continuance of past favors, but to widen the circle of his customers.  
He guarantees first-class articles at the lowest possible prices.  
G. T. WHELPLEY,  
Fredericton, Dec. 5, 1881.

**COFFEE—Java and Dandelion;**  
**BROMA, CHOCOLATE, KAOKA,** the new Canadian drink; **EPHES COCOA,** at  
G. T. WHELPLEY'S,  
Under the Barker House.

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

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

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

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

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

**Overcoats, Ulsters & Reofers**  
FOR MEN AND BOYS.  
**LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S SUITING**  
**SEA SEAL SKIN CAPS**  
At Lowest Cash Prices.  
G. SHARKEY.  
12-21-81

## NEW BOOK STORE.

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

SCHOOL JUST RECEIVED  
BOOKS 22 Bales  
Very Cheap. ROOM PAPER  
— Direct  
— from the  
— Manufactory.  
— New  
— DESIGNS  
— Handsets  
— PATTERNS  
— and  
— will be sold low.  
— Call and see  
— THEM.



## ORGANS

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

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

## McMURRAY & FENETY.

## IRON. OAKUM.

## BOILER PLATES.

RECEIVED AND IN STORE, EX BARQUE "PARAMATTA" AND S. S. "HIBERNIAN" AND "CAPTAIN"—17,000 Bars Rolled and Spikes Iron; 500 Bundles Flat-iron and Hoops, various sizes and gauges; 250 Bundles Navy and Hand-picked OAKUM; 218 Bundles Nos. 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 Sheets, 15-16 to 2 inch.  
TO ARRIVE PER "PHOENIX," FROM ANTWERP: 15 Casks SHEET ZINC, Nos. 6 to 10.

## I. & F. BURPEE & CO.

230 BOILER PLATES, Best B.B., B.B.B. and Lowmoor; Boiler Tubes and Rivets: 47 Bds. Sheet Steel; 15 Steel Flow Plates; 47 Bds. Tin Coils; 37 Bds. and 15 Bars Round Machine Steel, 15-16 to 2 inch.  
TO ARRIVE PER "PHOENIX," FROM ANTWERP: 15 Casks SHEET ZINC, Nos. 6 to 10.

## Sled Shoe Steel.

## Sheet Zinc. Sheet Iron.

## George C. Hunt, Druggist & Apothecary.

ESTABLISHED 1852.  
**KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND**  
A Full Line of  
**PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,**  
A Full Line of  
**GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES,**  
A Full Line of  
**DYE STUFFS AND DRY-SALTERIES**  
A Full Line of  
**TOOTH, HAIR, NAIL AND CLOTHES BRUSHES,**  
A Full Line of  
**CHOICE ENGLISH AND FRENCH PER FUMES.**  
A Full Line of  
**CHEAP PERFUMERY** for Peddlers and Country Stores,  
A Full Line of  
**GENUINE HAVANNA CIGARS,**  
A Full Line of  
**CHEAP CIGARS** for Peddlers and Country Stores.  
A Full Line of  
**CIGAR CASES, MEERSHAUM & BRIAR PIPES, CIGAR HOLDERS** and  
Tobacconists' Goods Generally.  
A Full Line of  
**WALLETS, POCKET BOOKS & PURSES**  
A Full Line of  
**FANCY AND SEASONABLE GOODS** for the Holidays.  
A Full Line of  
**XMAS GOODS.**

## NEW BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY.

are now manufacturing and have for sale at their Foundry,  
KING ST., FREDERICTON  
THEIR CELEBRATED

First Prize Hay Presses,  
ALSO  
COOKING STOVES,  
in all sizes.

CYLINDER STOVES, with Russia and Common Iron Tops, for wood burning.

## WROUGHT IRON WOOD FURNACES

MADE TO ORDER.  
dec5

## FRESH FISH

of all kinds at  
**Bradley's,**  
Regent Street.

Fredericton, Jan. 18, 1882.—1 m.

## Salesman Wanted.

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

# POOR DOCUMENT

## LOCAL NEWS.

We think the idea of a toll bridge across the river is about killed.

**All Pools' Day.**—Saturday was All Pools' Day, but its observance was not very general.

**DANCE.**—A social dance is to be held in Temperance Hall on Easter Monday, the 10th of April.

**Hotel Change.**—The Becker House has passed into the hands of Mr. Geo. W. Dickie, who will take charge on the first of May next.

**New Pictures.**—Four new pictures typical of New Brunswick scenery have been placed on the wall of the Assembly Room. They are the work of Mr. John Eggar.

**PERSONAL.**—Hanford Sloat, Chas. Coburn, and Chesley Albright, of Keswick, left the city Monday afternoon en route to Chico, California, where they propose to reside.

**The Weather during March.**  
We present below a meteorological table, which gives a synopsis of temperature, percentage of clouding, rain-fall and depth of snow in inches, during the past month of March. The table is comparative for the past eleven years, and is compiled from the records of the Meteorological Station here. The table does not present any remarkable meteorological features. The mean temperature of the coldest day (March 8th) was 11°, and the lowest temperature registered during the month was 7° below zero. There were over 192 hours 12 minutes of sunshine in the month, and the number of days with sun was nine. The windiest day was Friday the 31st, when the anemograph recorded 435 miles for the twenty-four hours ending at midnight. The greatest hourly velocity was 23 miles.

**CHRISTIE'S OLD ORGAN.**—This pleasant and instructive entertainment will be given in the Methodist church here on Easter Tuesday, April 11th. Mrs. C. H. Fisher will read and the singing will be by a quartette.

**WANTED.**—Two good, smart News Agents to run on the train between Presquille and Gibson. Must be well recommended. Apply at McLaughlin's store, corner of King and Regent Street. mar20-1m

**AUTOPHAGY QUILT.**—The ladies of the Church of England Sewing Circle of St. Mary's, who are raising funds to build a hall in connection with the Episcopal Church of that place, have started an autophagy quilt.

**ALARM OF FIRE.**—An alarm of fire was sounded Friday from the City Hall bell for a slight blaze in Mr. T. Foster's house, on the corner of St. John and Charlotte streets, which was extinguished before the engines arrived.

**THE "UNIVERSITY MONTHLY."**—We have received a copy of the first issue of a neat 12-page magazine called the *University Monthly*, published by the students of the University. It has a capital table of contents and is a very creditable issue in every respect. We wish them success with their journalistic venture.

**THE NEW POLICE QUARTERS.**—The Police Committee held a meeting on Saturday evening, and decided to go ahead with the fitting up and repairing of the old officers' mess room for the purpose of the new police office and police court, under the supervision of Police Magistrate Marsh. The work was commenced Monday morning.

**CHURCH BAZAAR.**—The ladies and congregation of the Fredericton Baptist Church are to hold a bazaar in June next, in aid of the funds of the new church. The preparations will commence shortly, and the following is the committee: Mrs. Asa Coy, Mrs. A. F. Randolph, Mrs. Theodore H. Rand, Mrs. J. McNally, Mrs. H. C. Creed, Mrs. Carrie, Mrs. Minnie Wheeler, and others.

**PERSONALS.**—At the terminal examination of M. D. Smith of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, out of a class of 12 graduates, Mr. Alfred E. Long, of this city, stood second on the list. We congratulate Mr. Long on his success.

**Mr. Fred Seery,** clerk in Mr. Geo. H. Davis' drug store, enters upon a course of studies at Harvard in a short time.

**AN INCOME TAX.**—An hon. member of the House on Saturday attempted the temporary occupation of another hon. gentleman's seat, and set down on a tack. He got up again. The joker of the House at once posted the following horrible pun on the wall of one of the anti-rooms near the water cistern:—  
"Ladies—Why was the seat of an honorable member for Albert a profitable one?  
"Jas.—Because the York member received an income tax (tacks) therefrom."

**CITY COUNCIL.**—A special meeting of the City Council, ordering the assessment for the civic year, was held on Friday evening last. The assessment was ordered as follows:  
Public Works.....\$4,000  
Roads and Streets.....3,000  
Poor.....2,500  
Streets and Light.....1,500  
Administration of Justice.....1,000  
Fire Department.....3,400  
Debitures.....5,300  
Schools.....11,500  
\$32,000  
The total amount assessed last year was \$30,000.

**HORSES STOLEN.**—James Bishop's barn, on the Fraser & Winslow farm on the Old Road, was broken into by parties unknown some time between Saturday night and Monday morning, and a span of horses stolen. There is no trace of the robbers, and one of the horses was found lying dead on the road this morning. From facts learned since writing the above, it appears that the animals were stolen on Saturday night. On Sunday Mr. Bishop followed them up the road and found them late in the day at Burden Wheeler's place. They had evidently been driven very hard and received cruel usage, for on the way home one of them dropped dead.

**PRESENTATION AT SUNSHINE.**—A very enjoyable sociable was held at the residence of Deacon William Slipp, Lower Queensbury, on the evening of the 28th March. After partaking of a splendid tea, the meeting was called to order. Councillor McNally was called to the chair, Leverett Estabrooks, Esq., acting as secretary, when Rev. J. E. Reid, pastor of the Free Baptist Church, Esq., presided. The presentation was made by a party of sixty-six dollars. Addresses were made by the reverend gentleman, also by Rev. Calvin Currie, (Baptist), Moses McNally and Leverett Estabrooks, Esq., interspersed by some very fine singing by ladies and gentlemen of Prince William and Queensbury, the Misses Riley and Slipp presiding at the organ.

## Accident with a Revolver.

John Patterson, who belongs to the North Shore, but has been in Fredericton for some time past, was accidentally shot about eight o'clock on Saturday evening last by a small "Buffalo Bill" revolver going off while in the hands of Patrick Bradley. The air was full of rumors this morning, and a mountain was apparently made out of a mole hill. Bradley says it was an accident, and Patterson says in regard to how it happened, and Bradley corroborates it, that he had been in Bradley's place, on Regent street, in the afternoon, and had fired the revolver, which was slightly out of order. He went in again in the evening, and Bradley was showing him how nicely it worked, when it went off accidentally. The ball—a small 22 shell—struck Patterson in the left cheek and glanced off the cheek-bone, fortunately for him. His cheek was also filled full of powder marks, and his escape was a narrow one. The injury is slight, although a trifle painful, but he was out Monday morning.

## The Weather during March.

We present below a meteorological table, which gives a synopsis of temperature, percentage of clouding, rain-fall and depth of snow in inches, during the past month of March. The table is comparative for the past eleven years, and is compiled from the records of the Meteorological Station here. The table does not present any remarkable meteorological features. The mean temperature of the coldest day (March 8th) was 11°, and the lowest temperature registered during the month was 7° below zero. There were over 192 hours 12 minutes of sunshine in the month, and the number of days with sun was nine. The windiest day was Friday the 31st, when the anemograph recorded 435 miles for the twenty-four hours ending at midnight. The greatest hourly velocity was 23 miles.

## Synopsis of Temperature, Cloud, Rainfall and Depth of Snow at Fredericton for the month of March from 1872 to 1882.

Year	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882
Mean Temperature of the month	38.0	37.0	36.0	35.0	34.0	33.0	32.0	31.0	30.0	29.0	28.0
Date of Warmest Day	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Date of Coldest Day	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th
Mean Temperature during the month	38.0	37.0	36.0	35.0	34.0	33.0	32.0	31.0	30.0	29.0	28.0
Lowest Temperature during the month	28.0	27.0	26.0	25.0	24.0	23.0	22.0	21.0	20.0	19.0	18.0
Percentage of Cloud	65	60	55	50	45	40	35	30	25	20	15
Depth of Snow in inches	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30

## WOODSTOCK, MAR. 31.

**POLITICAL.**—The vigorous and timely criticisms of the Opposition in the acts of the Local Government, and the peculiar state of things revealed as a result of investigations have caused a greater interest to be manifested in Local Government matters here than usual. There seems to be an awakening up to the fact that the aims of omission and commission of the Government are so grave that there is a reasonable probability of a change being made at the next election. At all events whether party lines are sharply drawn or not in the contest there is an excellent prospect of there being plenty of candidates to select our representatives. No doubt our present members, Messrs. White and Leighton will seek re-election. Besides these Messrs. E. N. Shaw, of Hartland, J. B. Tompkins, of Florenceville, and Wm. M. Connell, James Walls, W. H. Way and W. B. Belyas are spoken as probable candidates. Altogether the prospects of a real good lively contest are quite promising.

**PURCHASE.**—On Thursday Messrs. Grant & Atherton, the strongest firm of carriage manufacturers here, purchased the steam furniture factory of John Garrity. This factory is large and new and well supplied with new machinery, driven by a capable engine, and is located in the busiest part of the town. Messrs. Grant & Atherton will be enabled with this building and its machinery to carry on a still more extensive business than they are at present.

**RACE.**—A skating race was held in the rink last evening. A large number of spectators witnessed the contest which was spirited and exciting from the word "go" until the winner accomplished the ten miles prescribed. The prizes were a purse of \$20 divided as follows: \$10, \$5, \$3, \$2, to 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th respectively. Seven contestants came to the scene. First money was won by Fred. Bailey in 43 minutes.

**A BOX.**—An exhibition in the Town Hall on Monday afternoon by Prof. Bates, of England, and two of a like fraternity from Bangor. There was quite a large number of spectators, most of whom said the exercises were very interesting. Some of our local talent had a bout with the professionals but as might be supposed did not compare very favorably with the strangers.

**BURNING MESS.**—Whitman Haines and Fred. Hall have about completed their contract for repairing the bridge which crosses the river here. Z. Currie, Esq., the bridge builder for the N. B. Railway, has accom-

plished the work of making repairs and improvement on the bridge crossing the river at Lane's Rocks near Upper Woodstock.

## The Honorable D. O. L.

A PARODY WRITTEN BY AN INDEPENDENT SUPPORTER HAVING A CONCESSION AFTER LISTENING TO THE SPEECH OF THE HONORABLE D. O. L., A FORMER MEMBER OF THE 27TH MARCH, 1882.  
He bowed his language pile on pile—inspiration higher—  
And Blair, upon the other side, he hinted was a liar.  
He said his Government were well read lawyers and scholars—  
That they never paid supporters by promises or dollars.  
He told the House of Willis' moans and Opposition roars.  
And, piling pathos mountain high, moved all the House to tears.  
He said he came not here for Fame, nor yet for paltry gold.  
But to represent Westmorland that County Noble, bold!  
He failed the Opposition in an impotent rage—  
Declared their acts unparalleled in any previous age.  
That such desperate wretches never breathe beneath the sun;  
And riding in his legal might asked that the right be done.  
He quoted from the "servile press" so none could him dispute.  
And said the chain of reasoning no Lawyer could repeat.  
He told the honest, lawful men to judge alone by fact.  
And he was swayed by Blair's soft speech or Willis' jousting tact.  
He wound up with a glowing scene that moistened every eye.  
And took his seat to meditate on his stupendous LIE.  
For he is one who says supports the truth with no such vain.  
He always likes to keep Dame Truth a long way off from him.  
Fredericton, March 30, 1882.

## NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

It is reported on good authority that Mr. John Livingston of the Sea will shortly assume the editorial management of the Toronto Mail, succeeding Mr. Martin J. Griffin, formerly of the Halifax Herald, who is to be appointed to a Government office. There seems to be a demand from the press of the Upper Provinces for Maritime Province news. There is Geo. Stewart, Jr., of the Quebec Chronicle, Mr. Griffin, already mentioned, and who has been such a power on the Mail, Mr. J. B. McCready, the clever Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Globe, and now Mr. Livingston. The Maritime press can ill-afford to spare such men, but they cannot be blamed for accepting positions in a much wider and more influential sphere. *Parler.* How does it come that our estimable agricultural contemporary has overlooked the guiding and presiding genius of that once glorious luminary, the Star—Joe Collins, to wit—who is now vegetating on some Ontario journal?

## FLUTES AND FLUTE-PLAYERS.

According to Horace, the flute was at first very small, and it produced feeble sounds. This instrument gradually grew larger and more important, and, bound in brass, rivalled the sound of the trumpet of ancient times. There were Lydian, Pythian, and the deep-toned Phrygian flutes, the latter being used to accompany martial dances, and also on grand and solemn occasions, on account of loudness of their tones. At the time when Thebes was destroyed, one statue alone was preserved, on which was inscribed, "Greece has declared that Thebes has won the prize upon the flute."  
It requires great exertion to blow well upon the flute, and it was not an uncommon occurrence for a flute-player to die from the rupture of a blood vessel. An ancient distich ran thus:—  
Nature gave brains to flute-players, no doubt,  
But, alas, in vain, for they soon blow them out.

Lucian mentions a young flute-player, named Harmonides, who died from exhaustion while performing at the Olympian games. Flute-makers and flute-players gained immense sums of money. A fee equal to \$500 was paid to a famous flute-player. Isonnia, according to Lucian, paid three talents (a sum equal to \$1,500), for a flute. Flute-players lived in great state. "His lived like a flute-player" was a common adage. Isonnia was once engaged to play the flute at a religious sacrifice to accompany the dance. His employer, impatient at the non-appearance of the expected omen, snatched the instrument from him and commenced to play. The omen appeared.

"You see," said he to Isonnia, "that to play well is the gift of gods."  
"Most truly," replied the great flute-player; "when I played the gods were so ravished that they delayed the omen in order to listen to me; when you played, they hastened the omen to silence your noise!"

**PRAYER AS A MORALIZING INFLUENCE.**—A little boy wanted a drum. His mother wishing to give him an impressive lesson, suggested that if he should pray for it he might receive one. So at night, when ready for bed, he knelt down and prayed:  
Now I lay me down to sleep,  
(I want a drum.)  
I pray the Lord my soul to keep,  
(I want a drum.)  
If I should die before I wake,  
(I want a drum.)  
I pray the Lord my soul to take,  
(I want a drum.)

His father, who had been let into the secret, had meanwhile quietly placed a drum on the bed. As the youngster rose, and his eyes fell on the drum, he exclaimed in an emphatic manner that banished all serious thoughts from the minds of his listeners: "Where the devil did that drum come from?" The anticipated benefits from that lesson may probably be considered lost.—*Troy Times.*

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### Dominion Parliament.

(Special to THE HERALD.)  
OTTAWA, April 3.  
Homer, the new member for Westminster, arrived here on Saturday.  
The revenue for the month of March was as follows:—  
Customs.....\$1,915,459 00  
Excise.....450,720 00  
Other Sources.....448,887 00  
Total.....\$2,815,066 00  
Income over corresponding month last year, \$448,889 00  
The revenue for the past nine months is \$2,477,466 and shows an increase over the corresponding months of the previous fiscal year of \$3,468,788.

There is a great interest felt in the fate of the Presbyterian Temperance Bill, which comes up for third reading this afternoon. Several amendments will be moved.

The annual meeting of the press gallery on Saturday night was a most successful affair. The press men were out in full force and had a most enjoyable time. The president of the gallery in proposing the health of the Governor General, said he believed "we gradually grow out of our Governor General" a sentiment which was received with tremendous applause.

There appears to be no longer a doubt but that the Dominion elections are close at hand. Livingston and Farrer are here preparing Tory campaign tracts.

There was a prolonged discussion yesterday on Laurier's motion in amendment to go into Supply, declaring that breadstuffs and coal free under the late tariff should now be free. He supported the motion in a capital speech, moderate in tone, without arguing the general question of protection. He argued that taxes on both these necessities were burdensome to consumers, without benefitting producers. The taxes on breadstuffs amounted to \$700,000.

Langvin defended the duties, and was followed by Bonbon on same side. Casgrain, on the Liberal side, thought that discrimination was made against Quebec. Hackett declared breadstuffs duties were popular in P. E. Island, and he would like four duties increased to one dollar per barrel, to shut out foreign altogether.

The debate was continued till a late hour. A very strong argumentative speech by Charles Livingston carried, while Cartwright was on his feet asking for information. This course was persisted in for a while, when it became evident that it could not be carried out. The Opposition insisted upon their rights, and at length noisy interrupters were silenced, several times were passed and the House adjourned at 3 o'clock.

A memorial has been presented, asking the Minister of Railways that aid from the Dominion treasury be given for the extension of the New Brunswick Railway through to Riviere du Loup, and from St. Mary's to point on the Intercolonial between Salisbury and Norton. This memorial is already numerous signed by members of both political parties from New Brunswick and Quebec. It will be presented in a few days. The aid asked for is in addition to subsidy is confidently hoped for from local Legislature.

### St. John.

(Special to THE EVERING HERALD.)  
ST. JOHN, March 31.  
The building of the new intercolonial freight and passenger depot at St. John will be commenced this spring. This, with the construction of the new marine hospital and the new Brunswick Railway through to Riviere du Loup, and from St. Mary's to point on the Intercolonial between Salisbury and Norton. This memorial is already numerous signed by members of both political parties from New Brunswick and Quebec. It will be presented in a few days. The aid asked for is in addition to subsidy is confidently hoped for from local Legislature.

### New Cardinals.

(Special to THE HERALD.)  
ROME, March 31.  
The names of the new cardinals nominated at the present conclave and duly appointed by the Pope are Monsignor Pietro Lasagni, Secretary of the Congregation of Consistorial Affairs; Monsignor Angelo Jacobini, Assessor of the Santo Uffizio, and cousin of Cardinal Jacobini, Secretary of State; Monsignor Francisco Ricci, now major-domo of His Holiness; His Grace the Most Reverend Edward McCabe, Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland; His Grace Charles Martial Allemand Lavigne, Archbishop of Algiers; His Grace Monsignor Dominic Agostini, Patriarch Archbishop of Venice; His Grace Monsignor Joachim Luchy Garriga, Archbishop of Seville.

### Peaceful Prospects.

(Special to THE HERALD.)  
VIENNA, March 31.  
The firm peace policy of the Czar is having effect. The Russian minister resident at Cettinge, who is anti-Austrian, has received protracted leave of absence, and it is believed he will not return. At a meeting of Russian officers at Sofia, a Russian diplomatic agent declared it was the express wish of the Czar that none of his subjects should aid Herzegovinian insurgents by word or deed.

### Rescued from Exile.

(Special to THE HERALD.)  
NEW YORK, March 7.  
A letter has been received from the steamer "Marion," at Cape Good Hope, announcing the rescue from Hurd's Island of thirty-three men, the crew of the bark "Unity," of New London, which was wrecked there in October 1880. The crew had then been living on an island, which is near antarctic circle, for fifteen months, and had about despaired of reaching civilization.

## An Extradition Case.

(Special to THE HERALD.)  
BRUSSELS, March 31.  
A man who defrauded an American dentist out of a million francs and who was arrested in Belgium, has been extradited. The affair excites much interest in Brussels.

## Hanlan Victorious.

(Special to THE HERALD.)  
LONDON, April 3.  
The race between Hanlan and Boyd today was won by Hanlan by four lengths.  
The water was in excellent condition. The start was made shortly after 8 o'clock. Hanlan at once struck out for the lead, and for two hundred yards the contestants rowed bow and bow, both pulling in splendid form. Boyd was rowing 42 strokes to the minute, and after a little dropped to 40. Hanlan maintained an even stroke of 36 to the minute throughout and steered a beautiful course. About half way over the course a foul seemed imminent, but was avoided by the efforts of both scullers, and after passing about fifty yards further Hanlan seemed to have put more power into his strokes without increasing their rapidity. He gradually forged ahead in the next two hundred yards, obtained a lead of four lengths. Coming down the course he increased his lead to six or eight lengths and slackened up at the finish, crossing the line.

**FOUR LENGTHS AHEAD.**  
Boyd rowed first-class from the start to the finish, and his friends are satisfied that he did his level best in the race.

Hanlan received an ovation equalled only by his reception after defeating Trickett last season.

The race was witnessed by an immense throng of people, estimated as high as one hundred thousand.

**THE BETTING.**  
The betting at the start was 3 to 1 on Hanlan, and Boyd had many admirers who put up all their wealth on him at these figures.

**ST. JOHN, APRIL 3.**  
The particulars received here of the race between Hanlan and Boyd are very meagre. The race was rowed on the Tyne.

## Dr. Lawson's Case.

(Special to THE HERALD.)  
LONDON, April 3.  
The London Standard says the respite of Dr. Lawson is probable. The Daily News says Dr. Lawson has been temporarily reprieved in order that there may be no practical possibility of facts favorable to him becoming known too late.

## THE FOLK LORE OF LOWER CANADA.

There are two species of loup-garou in Lower Canada: one that kills and eats children, and another that, like the feux-follets, seeks the destruction of souls. The former is never seen except by children, whose evidence is not worthy of credence, inasmuch as the loup-garou appears to wicked children only; but the existence of the latter has been vouchsafed for by thousands of good habits. A habitant, deep in the backwoods of the St. Maurice or Lac St. Jean, has said his prayers, and is preparing to turn in for the night, when he hears a shout outside, and, going to the door, is told by a belated teamster bound for the shanties that his neighbor at the "clearing" ten miles away is lying at the point of death, and that there is no priest within fifty miles. The habitant harnesses his horses, and starts without delay, taking with him the bottle of holy water he brought from his native parish at Easter, his beads, and *petit Albert*, a collection of prayers. The wind is moaning in the forest, and the trees throw gaunt shadows upon the snow. Suddenly he hears a sound of rushing feet, and looking over his shoulder as he flies his horses with his whip, discovers to his horror that he is pursued by a loup-garou. The fiend resembles a huge wolf, but its cry is human, and its eyes are like the lights of the feux-follets. The habitant mutters a prayer, and drives furiously. It is a hard race through the woods and over the frozen streams, but thanks to the good St. Anne, the patroness of Lower Canada, and the kind protector of backwoodsmen and seafaring men, the habitant reaches the house first, and placing the open prayer-book on the table, defies the loup-garou to cross the threshold. He is in time to sprinkle the dying man with holy water, receive his last words and close his eyes. Then fastening his hands upon the lintel to preserve the widow and children from the loup-garou, he sets out to call the neighbors and fetch the priest, that the body may receive Christian burial. It is proper to add that in the good old times, when the habitant was blessed with abundant harvests from a virgin soil, and hard drinking was the rule—*Il est seul comme dans les boyaux*—the loup-garou was more numerous than they are now.—*EDWARD FARRER in Atlantic.*

## MARRIAGES.

At Christ Church, Margueriteville, on March 16th, by the Rev. H. Sterling, Charles C. Oakley, of Cambridge, Q. C., to Margaret M. Bowdler, of Margueriteville.  
At the residence of Mr. James Tennant, Government House, Fredericton, on March 28th, by the Rev. A. J. Mowatt, Mr. Angus Campbell to Miss Mary Ann, of Fredericton.  
At Brewer, Maine, March 27th, by the Rev. C. A. Southard, Mr. Frank Pense, of Brewer, to Miss Hattie Bailey, of Fredericton.  
At the residence of his son-in-law, J. S. Holyoke, Rev. Kinsinger, York County, on the 26th ult., Mr. Lawrence Bond, aged 55 years, born at Wilmett, N. H., to Miss Annie Estabrooks, both of St. Mary's.

## DEATHS.

At Queensbury, York Co., Me., Melville, beloved one of Mr. Joseph, deceased, aged 79 years.  
At Harvey, York County, on the 22nd inst., of a short illness, Jennette, daughter of Thomas and Jennette Wilson, aged 29 years and 7 months.  
At Adams, California, on the 18th ult., Mrs. Mary Wirth Fox, widow of M. F. Gerrard, formerly of St. John, N. B., aged 75 years and 15 days. The remains were interred at Mountain View cemetery, Oakland, California.  
At the residence of his son-in-law, J. S. Holyoke, Rev. Kinsinger, York County, on the 26th ult., Mr. Lawrence Bond, aged 55 years, born at Wilmett, N. H., to Miss Annie Estabrooks, both of St. Mary's.

## Just Received.

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

## Geo. H. Davis' Drug Store,

Cor. Queen and Regent Streets.  
FREDERICTON.

## JUST OPENED AT

## S. F. SHUTE'S,

- 2 cases containing the following:  
GERMAN WORK AND LUNCH BASKETS,  
Japanese Bamboo Baskets,  
PHILADONNE'S RAZORS,  
Scissors, Pocket Knives,  
Nickle Paper Weights,  
Ash Pans, Nut Picks,  
Pencil Cases, Cigar Lighters and Ventilated Armlets,  
A Nice Lot of  
WALKING STICKS.  
Long Handled JAPANESE FANS for Covering.

## BRIAR PIPES.

## S. F. SHUTE'S,

Sharkey's Block, Queen Street.  
Fredericton, March 28.

## STEAM Feather Renovator,

Now in Operation in the Building  
Opposite BANK BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Will run for a short time giving parties who have not had their work done a chance to avail themselves of the benefit of this unparalleled process of cleaning their beds.  
Now is your last chance, send in your orders  
ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.  
New Ticks Furnished if Desired.  
LEACH & BARRITT,  
P. O. Box 245,  
Queen Street, Fredericton,  
March 7, 1882.—3-14

## New Goods.

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

## A. F. Randolph,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN  
FLOUR, CORNMEAL, POKE,  
Sugar, Molasses, Tea, &c.,  
CORNER QUEEN STREET & PHOENIX SQUARE  
FREDERICTON, N. B.  
decs

Cook Ranges and Stoves.  
Just received from Hamilton, Ontario  
24 Cook Ranges and Stoves;  
6 doz. 1 1/2 Rattles assorted;  
5 doz. P. B. assortment;  
5 doz. Spiders, assorted.  
For a full list by  
Feb 22

AMES S. NIELL

# POOR DOCUMENT

## POETRY.

### Love of the Shamrock.

Three little leaves of Irish green,  
United on one stem,  
On Irish soil are often seen:  
They form a magic gem.  
One leaf is Truth, and Valor one,  
The other one is Love,  
And these three magic leaves are wet  
By dew-drops from above.  
When Irish soil received the plant  
The elfin kings can tell—  
Love, Truth, and Valor wandered there  
And liked the soil so well.  
Each left an emblem in a leaf,  
And these together grew,  
Sustained by Heaven's warmest beams,  
And nurtured by its dew.  
To thee I give the triple leaf,  
An emblem of my love;  
I only hope the modest gift  
May not unwelcome prove.  
A flower of more pretense is worth  
Could not more plainly tell  
The triple faith I have in thee  
Than the shamrock of the dell.

## SELECT STORY.

### HOME-MADE BREAD.

"She's an old darling," said Grace Crax all. "An I mean to help her all I can. I've got a beautiful recipe for chocolate eclairs, and on Friday I am going there, to make up all I can, so that the school children will buy them on Saturday. I know how to make cinnamon apple tarts, too, and lemon-trops, an' icosanuit balls."

"Grace, I do believe you have taken leave of your senses," said Medora May. "One would think it was disgrace enough for Aunt Deborah to—our own mother's sister—to open a horrid little hawkster's shop without our mixing ourselves up in the affair."

"But Aunt Debby must live, you know," said Grace, who was perched, kit in fashion, on the window-sill, feeding the canary with bits of sparkling white sugar. "And Cousin Nixon couldn't keep her any longer—and her eyes aren't strong enough for fine needlework, and her education has not fitted her to be a teacher, and her poor rheumatic bones keep her from going behind a counter or entering a factory. I suppose you wouldn't be willing to have her come here and live with you?"

"I'll try," said Medora. "Do you suppose I want to proclaim to the whole town that I have such a dilapidated old relation as that?"

"I would take her quick enough," said Grace, "if I didn't board with Mrs. Hewitt, and share the little upstairs bedroom with the two children. Just wait until I marry some rich man," she added, with a saucy upturning of her pretty brown brows, "and then see if I don't furnish up a state apartment for Aunt Debby!"

"Don't talk nonsense," said Medora, acidly. "It's very likely, isn't it, that a factory girl like you are going to marry a rich man?"

Grace Craxall laughed merrily. All through life she and her cousin, Medora May, had agreed to differ on most points. Grace, seeing no other career before her, had, on the death of her last surviving parent, cheerfully entered a factory, while Medora taking her station on the platform of a false gentility, had done fine sewing and all the embroidery on the sly to support herself, sitting on all the airs of a young lady of fashion the while. And now Aunt Deborah May, to the infinite disgust of her aristocratically-inclined niece, had actually opened a little low windowed shop in a shabby street just out of the thoroughfare and, as Medora despairingly expressed it, "gone into trade!"

For Aunt Debby, in her bewildered loneliness, had scarcely known what to do until Grace Craxall came to the rescue with her hopeful courage and straight forward sense.

"I only wish it wasn't sinful to take a good big dose of laudanum and put myself out of the way," sighed the poor old lady.

"Now, Aunt Debby, that doesn't sound a bit like you," said Grace, cheerfully. "But what an I do to do?" said Aunt Deborah.

"What can you do?" said Grace, "I don't know as I am good for anything," said the old woman, with a quiet tear or two, "except to help around the house—and I ain't strong enough for regular hired help. Your uncle always used to say I was a master hand at making bread."

friend crullers, and New England pumpkins. Now, couldn't you?"

The old lady brightened up a little. "I used to be pretty good at cooking," said she. "And if you think I could support myself—"

"I am sure of it!" cried the cheerful Grace. "And I'll go there with you this very day to look at the place, and will engage it for three months on trial. And I can paint you a sign to put over the door, 'Home-Made Bread by Mrs. Deborah May.' And I'll hang your some curtains and arrange the shelves in the low window I almost wish I was going to be your shop girl," she added, merrily. "But I can help you in the evening, you know!"

Grace Craxall's prophecies proved correct. Aunt Debby's delicious home-made bread, lighter than powdered lilies, sweet as ambrosia, soon acquired a reputation, and the old lady could scarcely bake it fast enough. People came half a dozen blocks to buy the yellow pumpkin-pies and delicious apple tarts; children brought their hoarded pennies to invest in chocolate sweetmeats, vanilla caramels and cream cakes with puffy shells and delicious centres of sweetness. The little money drawer grew fat with coins—and Aunt Debby's dim eyes grew bright and hopeful again.

And one day Mr. Herbert Valance, walking by with Medora May, stopped and looked in.

"Isn't that your cousin Grace," said he, "behind that counter?"

Medora turned crimson with vexation. "My cousin Grace?" she cried. "No, indeed! We are not—in trade!"

What possessed her to utter this deliberate falsehood, Medora could not afterward have told. Partly the sting of false shame, partly a disinclination for Mr. Herbert Valance to know that her relations were not to use her own expression, "ladies and gentlemen."

Mr. Valance looked up at the sign, over the door.

"The name is May," he said, indifferently.

"Yes," said Medora, angry at herself for blushing so deeply, "but we are no relation."

Mr. Valance thought over the matter afterward: he had met Miss May at an evening party given by a friend where pretty Grace Craxall was also present—he had taken rather a fancy to the bright blue eyes and delicate blonde beauty of the former. Valance Hall on the hill just out of the city was solitary enough, now that his sisters had all married and gone away, and perhaps a man might find a less attractive and graceful wife than Medora May. But—he could not be mistaken, he thought, in Grace Craxall's identity!

And so, the next evening, at about the same time he sauntered into the shop. Grace was behind the daintily clean little counter, taking some newly baked maple-caramels off the pans. She looked up with a smile.

"I—don't—believe—it," said Medora, growing red, then pale.

"But it's really so," said Grace. "And we are to be married in three months. And Aunt Debby is to come to the Hall and live with me, as soon as she can dispose of her business to advantage. And dear Medora, I hope you will often come and visit me there."

Medora May did not answer. She could not. But in her secret heart she recognized how infinitely more successful in life's list had been Grace's true, frank honesty than her own subtle and diverse course.

Like many another, however, the lesson had come to her too late!

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## CITY DIRECTORY.

### ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TRAINS.

FREDERICTON RAILWAY.—Trains for St. John leave the Station, on York street, daily at 7 A. M. and 2.15 P. M.; and arrive from St. John at 11.45 A. M. and 7.45 P. M., daily, Sunday excepted.

Trains for Fredericton Junction, Saint Stephen, Bangor, and all points West, leave Fredericton at 9.15 A. M., and arrive from the same points at 4.40 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

New Brunswick Railway.—Trains leave Gibson daily (Sundays excepted) at 7.45 A. M. for Woodstock, Aroostook, Carleton, Grand Falls, and Edmundston; and arrive from those points at 4.20 P. M. Passengers for St. Leonard and Edmundston remain over night at Grand Falls.

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

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

THE POST OFFICE.

The Post Office is situated in the Square on the corner of Queen and Carleton streets. The General Delivery, Stamp, and Registry Offices are open from 7 A. M. until 8.30 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted). Box holders have access to their boxes until 9.30 P. M. The Money Order Office is open from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. Boxes are located as follows: Near the corner of Waterloo Row and Sunbury streets, at the Auditor General's Office, the Queen Hotel, the Barker House, the W. U. Telegraph Office, the Brayley House, and Long's Hotel. These boxes are served as follows: At 8.30 A. M., and in the afternoon, the Waterloo Row boxes; at 12.30 P. M., the Barker House boxes; at 12.30 P. M., the Queen Hotel boxes; at 12.40 P. M., the Brayley House boxes; at 12.50 P. M., the Long's Hotel boxes. The mail for England, via New York, is made up on Tuesday of each week at 8.20 P. M., and via Halifax on every Friday at 1.40 P. M.

THE COUNTY OFFICES.

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

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

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

The Sheriff on Queen street, near St. John.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

## THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Weekly Edition of the Herald will be issued on

## EVERY THURSDAY,

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

LARGER THAN ANY OTHER SHEET PUBLISHED IN FREDERICTON,

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

## THE FAMILY PAPER OF THE PROVINCE

Something that every one, rich or poor, wants. It will give all the news of the week, both home and foreign, up to the hour of going to press, in fresh, readable style. To ensure this the services of competent correspondents have been secured who are to send any late news by telegram.

NO OTHER WEEKLY PAPER IN THE PROVINCE GIVES TELEGRAPHIC NEWS REGULARLY ON THE DAY OF PUBLICATION:

The Herald will do this, because its aim is to be

## THE BEST FAMILY PAPER IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

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

The WEEKLY HERALD will always contain a good story, will tell all the news of the religious world, will give the CHURCH APPOINTMENTS for the next Sunday and the ensuing week, and have an

## Agricultural Department,

in which it will endeavor to give its country readers valuable information relating to the Farm. In this latter respect it will aim at being an agricultural newspaper.

New Features will be Introduced which Experience may show are Desirable.

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

A CITY EDITOR, WHOSE TIME WILL BE EXCLUSIVELY DEVOTED TO

## LOCAL NEWS.

It is the ONLY PAPER IN FREDERICTON having a corps of CORRESPONDENTS who are instructed to send in

## LATE NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

IT IS THE ONLY PAPER IN FREDERICTON ESPOUSING THE LIBERAL CAUSE IN POLITICS.

The WEEKLY HERALD will not be simply a REPRINT, but will contain much matter which will appear in no other paper.

Terms of Subscription—\$1.00 a Year, Postage Free

Or delivered free to Subscribers in the City, Gibson and St. Mary's Ferry.

To Subscribers to the EVENING HERALD, or tri-weekly edition, the weekly edition will be sent for FIFTY CENTS.

All subscriptions before January 1st good until December 31st, 1882.

CHAS. H. LUGRIN Editor and Proprietor.

Fredericton December 5 1881.

## Easter Beef.

I WILL have at my Store, on Regent Street on

## SATURDAY NEXT,

## Four Carcasses of Steer Beef,

Patented by the following well-known Cattle Feeders: 1 Mammoth 5-year old, fed by Daniel Worden, P. W. weighing 1670; 1 15-year old fed by Henry Kelly, Long's Creek, which will be sold at prices to suit the times. T. MURPHY. From April 6, 1882—21

## Samuel Owen.

HOUSE FOR CHEAP GOODS.

## TRUNKS

At Manufacturers' Prices, (Munroe's Make,

## Clothing, Cheaper than my Neighbors.

This is the house where PEDDLERS ought to buy.

Bargains in all lines of Dry Goods

NO CREDIT. NO BOOKS.

I buy for cash and sell on tick to no one.

## Golden Fleece.

## New Fall Goods

87 Packages now Opened.

COMPREHENSIVE IN PART

WHITE AND GREY BLANKETS, CAMP BLANKETING,

GREY AND WHITE FLANNELS, LADIES' MANTLES,

LADIES' MANTLE CLOTHES, (A very large stock, all colors and qualities), LADIES' FURS,

LINEN GOODS, (In Table Damasks, Napkins and Towels),

BELLY GOODS, (In Cloths, Jackets, &c., &c.)

MOURNING GOODS: FRENCH MERINOS, CASHMERE, COBURES AND LUSTRES,

LARGE STOCK OF WICKETS, (Good value),

COLOR'D DRESS GOODS

3-BUSHEL GRAIN BAGS and a general assortment.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PRICES MODERATE.

## John McDonald

## NEW

## Dry Goods store

The Subscriber has rented the store lately occupied by

P. McPeake, Esq., Wilmot's Block,

Where he will keep on hand a well assorted Stock of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods

Prices as low as any in the trade.

## JOHN McDONALD

CUTLERY, Etc.

Just received per Steamship "Cassian," via Halifax: ONE case Fabrik Cutlery; 1 case Pocket Knives; 1 case Cow Ties and Hailer Chains; 1 case Horse Bells and Chains; 1 case Bad Locks; 1 case Trunk Locks; 1 case Drawer Locks and Cupboard Locks.

For sale low by JAMES S. NELL.