



THE SUN AND ITS METHODS.

It would be difficult to find anything more contemptible than the conduct which the Sun has seen fit to adopt towards Hon. Messrs. Blair and Pugsley. Perhaps it is a mistake to pay the least attention to what it says. No doubt it is from a point of view, but in the interests of decent journalism a protest ought to be entered. Of course the Sun has long since ceased to be classed with decent journals. It has found congenial companionship in the sewer, wherever other parts of the province are unsharply not without their representatives, and it is useless to hope for a change for the better. The washed hog will always return to its wallowing in the mire. The attitude of the Sun towards the gentlemen named cannot be explained by any hope that it will accomplish political gain. It is simply an exhibition of the natural love of scandal, of narrow, miserable jealousy. The Sun's friends charged the gentlemen named with acts of gross corruption; the charges were refuted by sworn testimony, yet it persists in speaking of them as though they had been proved—as though the sworn witnesses were guilty of the worst perjury. If he true that a man's writings are an index of the sort of soul he has, then whoever is the responsible head of the Sun establishment must have a soul of the meanest type. It would never have entered the mind of a decent man to suggest the vile slanders in which the Sun revels, or to hint that the refusal of the accusations against the attorney general was only accomplished by means ten-fold more base than the offence itself.

This exhibited foulness on the part of the Sun is only a reflection of what is within itself; we may judge from it what the Sun itself would do, if opportunity were offered. In its insinuations that corrupt dealing and corrupt perjury have been resorted to by the government—a suggestion made without the least scintilla of evidence to support it—it shows that it regards such things as the ordinary, if not the legitimate methods of carrying on political transactions. In what school it has learned this lesson, we shall not take the trouble to enquire, it is sufficient to know that it was not in the ranks of the local government supporters. One would suppose that a journal, seeking an entrance into respectable houses, would hail with delight the triumphant refutation of the foulest charge ever made against a public man in New Brunswick. One would suppose that a desire to keep up at least the appearance of decency would lead it to pretend to be pleased when the statement that the local premier was a corrupt man and had prostituted his high office, had been shown to be groundless. But not so. It is much disappointed as a carrion crow would be to find what it supposed was a reeking carcass filled with sweet and wholesome life, and it has gone off with melancholy cries, every one of which is fed with the rottenness within itself.

THE CONTEST IN ONTARIO.

The local contest in Ontario is being carried on with great keenness. It is, of course, not possible to form any very trustworthy estimate of the probable result at this distance and with no better means of obtaining information than the party papers, which naturally put forward the strongest claims for their respective sides. The strong point in Mr. Mowat's favor is a long record of excellent administration; but any one familiar with political affairs in a long lease of power a government is likely to alienate some friends, without, perhaps, the compensating advantage of gaining over some of the enemy. No party leader can always suit all his followers, and dissension is apt to creep in. On the other hand, so closely identified with the conservative party at Ottawa is the Ontario opposition, that it has been kept solid, notwithstanding reverse after reverse in the local elections. Then a new political factor has come into existence, and it is not very easy to settle in one's mind who is going to be hurt by it. The equal rights movement had its origin in a protest against the conduct of the conservatives at Ottawa in respect to the Jesuits; but by a strange irony of fate, it seems not unlikely that the liberal of Ontario may feel the first effect of it. The Roman Catholics of Ontario favor, as a general thing, the provincial government, and it is thought that a real or fancied ground of belief that they are about to demand more consideration than they are entitled to in educational matters may lead the equal rights party to cast in their lot with the opposition. It has been suggested that the equal rights movement is really not more than a conservative side show, designed to oust the Ontario government, and that when this has been accomplished the party will fall to pieces. It does not seem likely that this can be so, for many of those who are prominent in the movement are of too high a standing to lend themselves to such a poor business; nevertheless that it will be worked in that direction for all it is worth, if the conservative wire-pullers can so manage, is beyond a doubt. There are those who think that it would not be an unwise evil for the liberal party in Canada for Mr. Mowat to be defeated. They say that if the conservatives carry the local elections, public opinion will realize the danger of allowing them to be in power both at Toronto and Ottawa, and that when the Dominion elections come on, Ontario will send a liberal majority to parliament. This may be so, perhaps; but Ontario is too big a province to be used as a political gambit—or to give a more homely simile, is too big a sprat to throw in the hope of catching a mackerel. It is pretty good politics to hold fast what you have, and the liberal, who can draw any satisfaction from the defeat of his party in Ontario will have more faith than common sense. But they are not beaten yet, and Oliver Mowat seems to have been born under a lucky star.

Mr. RYKERT is suffering the penalty of having transgressed the last commandment: Thou shalt not be found out. If there is any man who is so fresh as to believe that Rykert is the only one to be the chief of the Ottawa slanders, he should be put on a salt diet at once. That Rykert could have perpetrated the swindle "unbeknownst" to those high in authority is too absurd for credence. The McGreavey business at Quebec has a very bad complexion. True it is largely at present a family quarrel, and some in the ranks of the slanders for libel and so on; but that thousands of dollars were paid for contracts with the Dominion government cannot be denied. They were not paid to the government or, so far as appears, to any member of it, even indirectly; but the public ought to know why it should be necessary for a contractor under the crown to pay any body anything for his contract. The developments will be extremely interesting.

ONLY very little has been done as yet towards farming. Present indications are favorable for grass; but it is much too soon to express a decided opinion even upon this point.

GO SLOWLY, FRIENDS.

A despatch to the Globe says that the dinner to Judge Landry at St. Louis the watchword was "Acadia for the Acadians." We would prefer to think that our contemporary's correspondent enjoyed his dinner too well to be able to correctly report the occasion, rather than to think that such an idea found expression at a banquet in New Brunswick. Acadia is not for the Acadians, as such; but they are welcome to the highest positions in the conduct of its affairs with their abilities and standing as citizens can enable them to attain. The people of New Brunswick do not propose to have a smaller Quebec set up in their province, and if a few hot-headed people make the mistake of supposing that a distinction between nationalities will be for one moment tolerated in this province, they had better go very slow about saying so, or the hands on the clock may begin to turn backward. The Acadians will do well to keep themselves clear of entanglement with the parties which are contending for supremacy in Quebec, and continue to be what they have heretofore been, loyal, law-abiding, and peace-loving, and Canadians in the wider sense. We have no room for an Acadian party. There is no reason for such a party to come into existence. The descendants of the Acadians have no ground for complaint. They have been treated on precisely the same footing as the descendants of the English, Scotch and Irish settlers of the country; and the idea of nationality, the division being made along national lines, has only to be asserted to call forth a protest of a most vigorous nature.

READ what General Butler says about the farm mortgages in the United States, as published on the first page of THE HERALD. The condition of things presented is very serious and may require strong legislative action. To the man who can wait for his money, the farm lands of the United States are value over and over again for the mortgages; but the mortgages will not wait. They do not want the money. What they want is the land; for real estate in a country, where the population is doubling every thirty years is the best of all possessions, as an investment. The prospect of a landed aristocracy and a tenant peasantry will not be very agreeable to the thinking portion of the people of the United States; but more improbable things have come about.

A CORRESPONDENT, who takes a great interest in everything likely to advance the interests of the province, sends us a letter with a copy of the article relating to dairying, which we publish in another column, recommending the facts presented to the most careful consideration of HERALD readers.

NORTHWARD BOUNDING the "special dispatches" and repeated editorial assertions of Gleaner, neither Mr. Blair nor Mr. Pugsley had directly or indirectly the least communication with Mr. Leary on the occasion of their recent visit to New York.

At the present prices of beef, oats, hay and in fact almost any kind of first-class farm produce, farmers ought to feel like taking hold of their business with doubled energy.

BOOMING A TOWN.

Some Suggestions Which may be Worth Considering. A year or so ago the people of Portland, Oregon, became very much excited over the fact that while the supports upon Paget Sound were all on the boom their city was standing still. Instead of sitting down and lamenting the fact and blaming the government, they met together and organized an association pledging themselves to expend \$12,000 a month for a year in advertising Portland and its vicinity. It was quite a contract to undertake, but it has been faithfully carried out and they have long ago begun to get their money back again. Fredericton might well take a leaf out of the book of THE WESTERN CITY. Of course an expenditure of \$12,000 a month is beyond the capacity of this place; but not so great an outlay as this would be necessary to give a decided impetus to things. What is needed principally is that the place shall be made more widely known.

In England and elsewhere are scores of persons who would find in this city and its vicinity all they can reasonably expect in a new home. The change from the settled life of an English community to this locality would not be so radical as one to the base of the Rocky mountains. The experience of this community has had in recent years of English farmers is highly satisfactory. When James J. Fellows was here last month he said that there were hundreds of persons of what would be considered here of considerable means, but what in England was a very limited income, who were constantly on the lookout.

FOR CHANCES TO BETTER THEMSELVES. Many of these could be induced to come to New Brunswick if the real characteristics of the place were presented to them. We have an instance at hand of what a little advertising will do. Mr. Boyce has already been in communication with many persons and begins to see a prospect of inaugurating a successful real estate business. Is it not worth while for our townspeople to take hold and see if they cannot give the place a little boom? We have in the city Edward Jack, who would gladly give his aid on most reasonable terms to help any good scheme along, and of Mr. Jack's capacity for such work there can be no doubt. This is a question which concerns every body. It is important to the farmer, the merchant and the professional man; but principally it is of importance to THE OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.

It is the latter class who take hold in the stimulating movements out west. They are the men who make by it, and there is no one in Fredericton who has as great an interest in the future progress of the city as those whose means are invested in real estate. Just how a movement of the kind mentioned here would be inaugurated, and just how it can be best carried out remains to be developed; but that something of the kind ought to be undertaken is beyond a doubt. How would it do for the mayor to call real estate owners and others interested in giving an impetus to Fredericton and its vicinity to meet in the council chamber and talk things over? Nobody would be committed to anything in advance and if a feasible scheme could not be suggested no harm would be done.

Base Ball Prospects. The managing committee are meeting with gratifying success in raising subscriptions, and it is an assured fact that Fredericton will have a first-class nine on the diamond this year. Wagg and Langle, and Burns and Underwood will likely wear the Fredericton uniforms, and it is said that the management have secured the services of a "daisy" pitcher from the "hub." Fredericton will make the beds of them hustle this year. The season will probably be opened by a game with the college boys on the 24th.

THE LONGUE POINTE HORROR.

Burning of the Great Montreal Lunatic Asylum.

AWFUL SCENES, AND TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE IN MANIACS REFUSING TO BE SAVED.

Longue Pointe Asylum (St. Jean de Dieu) was completely destroyed by fire on Tuesday. This asylum was situated about five miles from Montreal, down the river, in the village of Longue Pointe. It stood about 200 yards from the main road, in the middle of its own grounds. A long and narrow driveway led from the front entrance of the building. It was a very large and handsome brick building, and contained this morning about 1,300 inmates, besides 67 sisters and 100 nurses. It was built in 1867, after the destruction of the old asylum, and was let to the province, under contract with the government, where the guardians of the insane. The main building consisted of a centre and two wings.

The scene, graphically described by those who saw the fire, was a most terrible one, fighting and in saving the patients, many in spite of themselves, is vivid in the extreme. It was just a quarter to twelve o'clock and the sisters in charge of the various wards in the female department were preparing for the customary noon-day meal. Little did they believe that that meal would be the last they ate. At one of the doors, and eventually reached the fourth story. Here they found the flames coming along licking the floor. Mr. Champagne says he pushed against a door and found something resisting him. He pushed open the door, and saw the flames and found themselves in the midst of a gibbering crowd of women in canvas suits, "or," said Mr. Champagne, "they may have been straight jackets." They were huddling together like a flock of sheep," says Chief Benoit. Meanwhile the smoke had become overpowering, and the crawling flames were mingling. These two heroic men pushed the poor creatures, but move they would not. At last Mr. Champagne, who is a powerful man, caught hold of one woman in his arms. She was a cripple, but never, he says, did he have so much strength as he had on that day. He held her up to the roof of the building, and she fell into his arms. However, Mr. Champagne fought his way with his struggling burden and at last landed it safely outside, but it was too late for him to attempt further rescue. Chief Benoit, however, was driving pushing and forcing others out. He says he thinks he got out six, but he saw a sight he will never forget. As he was on the fourth floor he saw a ward with twenty or more women huddled in it up in a corner. The flames were between him and them. He tried to get in but could not. The flames rushed up to the women and caught their dresses. They put up their hands to their faces and covered down. They must all have perished.

A CABMAN'S ADVENTURE. A cabman named Corbelle, who drove down Mr. Lavallee's, on the road department, had a adventure he won't forget in a hurry. A sister was trying to remove a little woman, who was very violent, and she asked Corbelle to assist her. He took hold of her to put her in his cab, when to his horror he saw her pick up a pistol in the corner of the window. She fell to the ground, and her face was covered with blood. Eventually the poor man was got into the cab by the sister and an attendant, and driven to St. Isidore Hospital, but Corbelle will bear the marks on his hand for many a day. One man, who is violent it took six men to hold him, and then his strength seemed superhuman. At last when exhausted his face was as black as jet with his struggles. Deputy city surveyor Mr. Lavallee, who was going round, saw in the rear door, came across a room in the fourth story where two women were clinging to the bars, the flames fairly licking their faces. There was nothing to prevent them from effecting their escape, and he had to strike their hands to make them leave hold of the bars and push them violently to make them get down stairs. He says he subsequently, when outside, saw four women clinging to the bars of upper windows. As soon as the flames reached them they seemed to raise themselves as far as possible, and then sink back into the fire.

DISGRACEFUL FIRE APPLIANCES. The arrangements in case of fire were simply disgraceful, says Chief Benoit. There was only a 35 pound pressure on the lower flat, when there should be 175 pounds. There was no pressure at the top. When we got into the building, the fire was burning like a spring. The cistern held only 62,000 gallons, not the amount the Craig street pump discharge in a minute. In fact the tank was very soon exhausted after the Silby got to work, and the only water then to be obtained was by damming a little brook.

THE BUILDING. The building was insured for a sum of \$300,000 in the Royal Insurance Company. This sum was re-insured in the following companies: Atlas, \$15,000; British America, \$10,000; Connecticut, \$5,000; Caledonian, \$10,000; Citizens, \$10,000; City of London, \$50,000; Commercial Union, \$10,000; Fire Association, \$10,000; Guardian, \$20,000; Hartford, \$10,000; Imperial, \$10,000; Lancashire, \$10,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, \$20,000; London and Lancashire Co., \$10,000; London Assurance, \$50,000; North British and Mercantile, \$20,000; Northern, \$10,000; Phoenix, \$20,000; Queen, \$10,000; Royal Canadian, \$10,000; Royal, \$50,000; Western, \$20,000. Total, \$300,000.

THE DAIRYING INTERESTS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. As one taking an interest in the advancement of our province, which year by year is progressing through the able and progressive management of our government, I would ask of you to publish the enclosed copy of acts passed at the last session of the legislature—one initiated an act to provide for the incorporation of cheese and butter manufacturing associations, and one initiating an act to encourage dairymen. What is there to prevent our farmers along the river and in Stanley, Magaguadavic, Manners-Sutton, Acton, Temperance Vale, and many other places from taking advantage of the acts, and establishing butter factories and thus increase their profits and the quantity and quality of their products? All that is wanted is a little public energy and trust to make the thing a success.

Why not New Brunswick succeed as well as Ontario. It is the present custom of our well-to-do farmers who they get a hundred or two hundred dollars to push it into the savings bank at a yearly interest of three per cent, which benefits no one; in fact the principal had better be buried, whereas if they would put their earnings into a company, with the object of encouraging agricultural pursuits and increasing their profits, they would be doing some good, not only to themselves, but to the country in general. Why do not some of the well-to-do farmers residing between, say, Crook's point, about nine miles above Fredericton and Springhill, on both sides of the river, start a

cheese factory and try it for one year? Nearly all the farmers within above limits are in good circumstances and able men; and should not pay, they are well able to stand the small loss they unavoidably might sustain by the failure of the enterprise. But I cannot for the life of me see how they could lose by the undertaking. They have plenty of good water all the year round; plenty of good cows; every facility to get to a central point for the establishment of a factory and no obstructions. What more is wanted? Then, again, take the back part of Prince William, Magaguadavic. Look what an immense outlying district there is to supply with milk, and only four miles from a railway station. Then, again, turn your attention to Temperance Vale, a place or corner of the county of York, particularly noted for the marked recent improvements in the code of agriculture, with all its splendid water facilities. What is to prevent this location from making their mark? I could go from one section to another; but one section, I might say, in the county is as good as another, but I do not care to weary the interested reader with too full particulars. All I ask is for a just perusal of the acts of assembly and a fair consideration of the desirability of the opportunities given thereby.

AN ACT TO ENCOURAGE DAIRYING. BE IT ENACTED BY THE HONOURABLE GOVERNOR, LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY AS FOLLOWS: I. The lieutenant governor in council is hereby empowered to stimulate and encourage the dairying industry in this Province, either by employing one or more competent persons to give instruction and assistance in the establishment and working of associations organized for the manufacture of butter and cheese in creameries, butter and cheese factories, or by granting a bonus not exceeding two hundred dollars in any case to any association putting up or erecting a creamery, butter cheese factory, or grant to be made upon such conditions as the governor in council may approve. The gross amount to be appropriated for the purpose aforesaid during any year shall not exceed the sum of two thousand dollars.

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The signatures to the rules shall be verified by the affidavit of the subscribing witness thereto, made before a notary public, Justice of the peace, or commissioner authorized to take affidavits, as aforesaid or before the registrar of deeds of the county in which the business is to be carried on. 3. Upon the filing of the certificate and rules as aforesaid, the members of the association shall become a body corporate, by the name therein described, with the power to acquire or lease and hold real and personal property for the convenient management of their business. 4. The registrar of deeds shall, if desired by the person filing the certificate, endorse on the other duplicate certificate and upon the duplicate of the rules, certificates of the other duplicates having been filed in his office, with the date of filing; and every such certificate shall be prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein and of the incorporation of the association. 5. All rules made by the association may be repealed, altered or added to amended by a majority of the members of the association called for that purpose, provided no such new rule shall have any force or effect until a copy, proved by the affidavit of the president or other head officers of the association to be a true copy of the rule or rules passed by the association at a meeting specially called for the purpose of considering the same, has been filed in the register office in which the certificate of incorporation was filed. 6. The association shall cause a book to be kept by the secretary, or by some other officer especially charged with that duty, wherein shall be kept: a. A duplicate of the certificate and of the rules filed as aforesaid in the office of the registrar, so that persons becoming members of the association may sign the said certificate and rules. b. Any person so desiring to become a member of, or a stockholder in, the said association after incorporation as aforesaid, may sign the certificate and rules in the said book and thereupon become a member, and he shall be entitled to the rights and privileges thereof and shall be liable as such member or stockholder as though he had signed the certificate prior to the said incorporation of the association. 7. No association shall be registered under a name identical with that by which any other existing association has been registered, or so nearly resembling such name as to be likely to deceive the public. 8. Any certificate so to be filed may designate any one or more places where the same is to be carried on; but if in different counties, or in the original certificate and of the rules and regulations certified by the Registrar of deeds of the county in which the same is filed, cannot be filed in any other county where the business is to be carried on. 9. A member of an association incorporated under this act may have shares therein to an amount mentioned in the by-laws of the association, which shall not exceed \$1,000. 10. Before an association commences operations under this act, the members shall agree upon and frame a set of rules for the regulation, government and management of the association, which shall contain: (1) a mode of governing general and special meetings; (2) provisions for audit of accounts; (3) power and mode of withdrawal of members; (4) appointment of managers and other officers, and their respective duties, and a provision for filling vacancies caused by death, resignation and other causes, also provisions for arbitration as mentioned in section 10, likewise provision for making and collecting assessments against members on their stock. 11. The rules of every association registered under this act shall bind the association and members thereof to the same extent as if each member had subscribed his name and affixed his seal thereto; and all moneys payable by any member to the association, in pursuance of said rules, shall be deemed to be a debt due from such member of the association. 12. The capital of the association shall be in shares of such denomination as mentioned in the rules. 13. The shares of the association shall be transferable by the assent and approval of the association. 14. All elections shall be by ballot, and each member shall have one vote for each share held by him, in respect of which he is liable for the amount of his share. 15. Every dispute between members or between members and the association established under this act, or any person claiming through or under a member or under the rules of the association, and the directors, treasurer, or other officers thereof, shall be decided by arbitration in manner directed by the rules of the association, and the decision so made shall be binding and conclusive on all parties without appeal. 16. The liability of the shareholder shall be limited, that is to say, no shareholder in such association shall be liable for the amount of any debt or demand due by the association beyond the amount of his share or shares subscribed for, and any shareholder having fully paid up the amount of his said shares shall be absolved from all further liability. 17. The fees to be charged by the registrar for filing any certificate and rules or copy thereof shall be fifty cents, and for any search relating thereto, ten cents.

NOT ONE SINGLE MALE PATIENT PERISHED, though now several of them are missing. Chief Benoit, and E. O. Champagne, the boiler inspector, seem to have had some thrilling adventures. They heard there were a number of women up stairs, and looking up they saw a lot of poor women clinging to the bars on the fourth story. They went round to the front and back doors, but they were all locked. On the second floor however, where the smoke was very dense, they lost their heads, and found their way blocked, by the doors all locked the tops being iron bars and the lower part wood. They kicked and tried to get through by one of these doors, and eventually reached the fourth story. Here they found the flames coming along licking the floor. Mr. Champagne says he pushed against a door and found something resisting him. He pushed open the door, and saw the flames and found themselves in the midst of a gibbering crowd of women in canvas suits, "or," said Mr. Champagne, "they may have been straight jackets." They were huddling together like a flock of sheep," says Chief Benoit. Meanwhile the smoke had become overpowering, and the crawling flames were mingling. These two heroic men pushed the poor creatures, but move they would not. At last Mr. Champagne, who is a powerful man, caught hold of one woman in his arms. She was a cripple, but never, he says, did he have so much strength as he had on that day. He held her up to the roof of the building, and she fell into his arms. However, Mr. Champagne fought his way with his struggling burden and at last landed it safely outside, but it was too late for him to attempt further rescue. Chief Benoit, however, was driving pushing and forcing others out. He says he thinks he got out six, but he saw a sight he will never forget. As he was on the fourth floor he saw a ward with twenty or more women huddled in it up in a corner. The flames were between him and them. He tried to get in but could not. The flames rushed up to the women and caught their dresses. They put up their hands to their faces and covered down. They must all have perished.

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Any person so desiring to become a member of, or a stockholder in, the said association after incorporation as aforesaid, may sign the certificate and rules in the said book and thereupon become a member, and he shall be entitled to the rights and privileges thereof and shall be liable as such member or stockholder as though he had signed the certificate prior to the said incorporation of the association. 7. No association shall be registered under a name identical with that by which any other existing association has been registered, or so nearly resembling such name as to be likely to deceive the public. 8. Any certificate so to be filed may designate any one or more places where the same is to be carried on; but if in different counties, or in the original certificate and of the rules and regulations certified by the Registrar of deeds of the county in which the same is filed, cannot be filed in any other county where the business is to be carried on. 9. A member of an association incorporated under this act may have shares therein to an amount mentioned in the by-laws of the association, which shall not exceed \$1,000. 10. Before an association commences operations under this act, the members shall agree upon and frame a set of rules for the regulation, government and management of the association, which shall contain: (1) a mode of governing general and special meetings; (2) provisions for audit of accounts; (3) power and mode of withdrawal of members; (4) appointment of managers and other officers, and their respective duties, and a provision for filling vacancies caused by death, resignation and other causes, also provisions for arbitration as mentioned in section 10, likewise provision for making and collecting assessments against members on their stock. 11. The rules of every association registered under this act shall bind the association and members thereof to the same extent as if each member had subscribed his name and affixed his seal thereto; and all moneys payable by any member to the association, in pursuance of said rules, shall be deemed to be a debt due from such member of the association. 12. The capital of the association shall be in shares of such denomination as mentioned in the rules. 13. The shares of the association shall be transferable by the assent and approval of the association. 14. All elections shall be by ballot, and each member shall have one vote for each share held by him, in respect of which he is liable for the amount of his share. 15. Every dispute between members or between members and the association established under this act, or any person claiming through or under a member or under the rules of the association, and the directors, treasurer, or other officers thereof, shall be decided by arbitration in manner directed by the rules of the association, and the decision so made shall be binding and conclusive on all parties without appeal. 16. The liability of the shareholder shall be limited, that is to say, no shareholder in such association shall be liable for the amount of any debt or demand due by the association beyond the amount of his share or shares subscribed for, and any shareholder having fully paid up the amount of his said shares shall be absolved from all further liability. 17. The fees to be charged by the registrar for filing any certificate and rules or copy thereof shall be fifty cents, and for any search relating thereto, ten cents.

THE DAIKING INTERESTS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. As one taking an interest in the advancement of our province, which year by year is progressing through the able and progressive management of our government, I would ask of you to publish the enclosed copy of acts passed at the last session of the legislature—one initiated an act to provide for the incorporation of cheese and butter manufacturing associations, and one initiating an act to encourage dairymen. What is there to prevent our farmers along the river and in Stanley, Magaguadavic, Manners-Sutton, Acton, Temperance Vale, and many other places from taking advantage of the acts, and establishing butter factories and thus increase their profits and the quantity and quality of their products? All that is wanted is a little public energy and trust to make the thing a success. Why not New Brunswick succeed as well as Ontario. It is the present custom of our well-to-do farmers who they get a hundred or two hundred dollars to push it into the savings bank at a yearly interest of three per cent, which benefits no one; in fact the principal had better be buried, whereas if they would put their earnings into a company, with the object of encouraging agricultural pursuits and increasing their profits, they would be doing some good, not only to themselves, but to the country in general. Why do not some of the well-to-do farmers residing between, say, Crook's point, about nine miles above Fredericton and Springhill, on both sides of the river, start a

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. TO RENT. FROM First West, or corner, the ALBION HOTEL, situated on Queen Street. The building has been thoroughly rebuilt and repaired since recent fire, and the premises are in first-class condition. Apply to GEO. A. HUGHES, Fredericton.

TO RENT. THE premises now occupied by Jas. H. Crockett in that three story Brick Building situated on the corner of Queen Street and Wilton Avenue, belonging to the estate of the late Patrick Dever. Rooms to be let are situated on First, Second, and Third floor, and can be reached by stairs or Elevator. Amplely adapted for sample or Society rooms, being centrally located and well lighted. A first moderate. Possession given first May. Apply to JAMES DEVER, Ex. of Estate.

Fresh GARDEN, FIELD, and FLOWER SEEDS. THIS SUBSCRIBER has just received his usual large stock of Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds for the season of 1890 imported from the best sources, and of the most reliable quality. At the meeting of the Farmers' Convention held in the City during the past winter, the President in the course of his remarks said that the seeds given by the Royal Horticultural Society of London, were better adapted to the soil and climate of New Brunswick than any other.

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AN ACT TO ENCOURAGE DAIRYING. BE IT ENACTED BY THE HONOURABLE GOVERNOR, LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY AS FOLLOWS: I. The lieutenant governor in council is hereby empowered to stimulate and encourage the dairying industry in this Province, either by employing one or more competent persons to give instruction and assistance in the establishment and working of associations organized for the manufacture of butter and cheese in creameries, butter and cheese factories, or by granting a bonus not exceeding two hundred dollars in any case to any association putting up or erecting a creamery, butter cheese factory, or grant to be made upon such conditions as the governor in council may approve. The gross amount to be appropriated for the purpose aforesaid during any year shall not exceed the sum of two thousand dollars.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE INCORPORATION OF CHEESE AND BUTTER MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATIONS. BE IT ENACTED BY THE HONOURABLE GOVERNOR, LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY AS FOLLOWS: 1. At any time hereafter, any five or more persons who desire to associate themselves together for the purpose of manufacturing cheese or butter, or both may make, sign and acknowledge before a notary public, commissioner for taking affidavits to be or both read in the supreme court or Justice of the peace, in duplicate, and file in the office of the Registrar of deeds of the county in which the business is to be carried on, a certificate in writing, in the form mentioned in the schedule to this act, or to the same effect, together with the rules and regulations, signed by such persons respectively. 2. The signatures to the rules shall be verified by the affidavit of the subscribing witness thereto, made before a notary public, Justice of the peace, or commissioner authorized to take affidavits, as aforesaid or before the registrar of deeds of the county in which the business is to be carried on. 3. Upon the filing of the certificate and rules as aforesaid, the members of the association shall become a body corporate, by the name therein described, with the power to acquire or lease and hold real and personal property for the convenient management of their business. 4. The registrar of deeds shall, if desired by the person filing the certificate, endorse on the other duplicate certificate and upon the duplicate of the rules, certificates of the other duplicates having been filed in his office, with the date of filing; and every such certificate shall be prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein and of the incorporation of the association. 5. All rules made by the association may be repealed, altered or added to amended by a majority of the members of the association called for that purpose, provided no such new rule shall have any force or effect until a copy, proved by the affidavit of the president or other head officers of the association to be a true copy of the rule or rules passed by the association at a meeting specially called for the purpose of considering the same, has been filed in the register office in which the certificate of incorporation was filed. 6. The association shall cause a book to be kept by the secretary, or by some other officer especially charged with that duty, wherein shall be kept: a. A duplicate of the certificate and of the rules filed as aforesaid in the office of the registrar, so that persons becoming members of the association may sign the said certificate and rules. b. Any person so desiring to become a member of, or a stockholder in, the said association after incorporation as aforesaid, may sign the certificate and rules in the said book and thereupon become a member, and he shall be entitled to the rights and privileges thereof and shall be liable as such member or stockholder as though he had signed the certificate prior to the said incorporation of the association. 7. No association shall be registered under a name identical with that by which any other existing association has been registered, or so nearly resembling such name as to be likely to deceive the public. 8. Any certificate so to be filed may designate any one or more places where the same is to be carried on; but if in different counties, or in the original certificate and of the rules and regulations certified by the Registrar of deeds of the county in which the same is filed, cannot be filed in any other county where the business is to be carried on. 9. A member of an association incorporated under this act may have shares therein to an amount mentioned in the by-laws of the association, which shall not exceed \$1,000. 10. Before an association commences operations under this act, the members shall agree upon and frame a set of rules for the regulation, government and management of the association, which shall contain: (1) a mode of governing general and special meetings; (2) provisions for audit of accounts; (3) power and mode of withdrawal of members; (4) appointment of managers and other officers, and their respective duties, and a provision for filling vacancies caused by death, resignation and other causes, also provisions for arbitration as mentioned in section 10, likewise provision for making and collecting assessments against members on



**POETRY.**  
**AUGURY.**  
A horsehair nailed, for luck upon a mast;  
That mast, wave-bleached, upon the shore  
was cast!  
I saw, and thence no fletcher I revered,  
Yet safe, through tempest, to my haven  
steered.  
The place with rose and myrtle was o'er-  
grown,  
Yet Feud and Sorrow held it for their own.  
My garden then I sowed without one fear,  
Sowed fennel, yet I lived griefless all the year.  
Brave lines, long life, did my friend's hand  
display,  
Not so mine own; yet mine is quick to-day.  
Once more in my I read Fate's idle jest,  
Then fold it down forever on his breast.  
—Edith M. Thomas.

**SELECT STORY**  
**THE PIONEERS.**

By J. Finmore Cooper.  
AUTHOR OF "THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS,"  
"THE PATRIARCH," "HOMEROUND  
BOUND," ETC.  
CONTINUED.

The traveler had been closely examining the wounds during these movements, and now, without heeding the ill-humor of the hunter's manner, he exclaimed: "I would fain establish a right, Natty, to the honor of this death; and surely, if the bit in the neck be mine it is enough; for the shot in the breast was unnecessary—what we call an act of supererogation, Leather-Stocking."  
"You may call it by what learned name you please, Judge," said the hunter, throwing his rifle across his left arm, and knocking up a brass lid in the breach, from which he took a small piece of greased leather and, wrapping a ball in it, forced them down by main strength on the powder, where he continued to pound them while speaking. "It's far easier to cut names than to shoot a buck from the spring; but the creature came by his end from a younger hand than either your'n or mine, as I said before."  
"What say you, my friend?" cried the traveler, turning pleasantly to Natty's companion; "shall we toss up this dollar for the honor, and you keep the silver if you lose what say you, friend?"

"That I killed the deer," answered the young man, with a little laughiness, as he leaned on another long rifle, similar to that of Natty.  
"Here are two to one, indeed," replied Judge, with a smile; "I am outvoted—overruled, as we say on the bench. There is aggy, he can't vote, being a slave; and Bee is a minor—so I must now make the best of it. But you'll send me the venison; and the deuce in it, but I make a good story about it this."  
"The meat is none of mine to sell," said Leather-Stocking, adopting a little of his companion's haughty; "for my part, I have known animals travel days with shots in the neck, and I'm none of them who'll rob a man of his rightful dues?"

"You are tenacious of your rights, this cold evening," returned the Judge, with unconquerable good nature; "but what say you, young man; will three dollars pay you for the buck?"  
"First let us determine the question of right to the satisfaction of us both," said the youth, firmly but respectfully, and with a pronounced and language vastly superior to his appearance; "with how many shot did you load your gun?"  
"With five, sir," said the Judge, a little struck with the other's manner; "are they not enough to slay a buck like this?"  
"One would do it, but," pointing to the tree from behind which he had appeared, "you know, sir, you fired in this direction—here are four of the bullets in the tree."  
The Judge examined the fresh marks in the bark of the pine, and, shaking his head, said with a laugh:  
"You are making out the case against yourself, my young advocate; where is the fifth?"

"Here," said the youth, throwing aside the rough overcoat that he wore, and exhibiting a hole in his under-garment, through which large drops of blood were oozing.  
"Good God!" exclaimed the Judge, with horror; "have I been trifling here about an empty distinction, and a fellow-creature suffering from my hands without a murmur? But hasten—quick—get into my sleigh—it is but a mile to the village, where surgical aid can be obtained—no all shall be done at my expense, and then shall live with me until they wound is healed, ay, and forever afterward."  
"I thank you for your good intention, but I must decline your offer. I have a friend who would be wiser were he to hear that I am hurt and away from him. The injury is but slight, and the bullet has missed the bones; but I believe, sir, you will now admit my title to the venison."  
"Admit it!" repeated the agitated Judge; "I have given you a right to shoot deer, or bears, or anything that pleases in my woods, forever. Leather-Stocking is the only other man that I have granted the same privilege to; and the time is coming when it will be of value. But I buy your deer—here, this bill will pay thee, both for thy shot and my own."  
The old hunter gathered his tall person up into an air of pride during this dialogue, but he waited until the other had done speaking.

"There's the living who you say that Nathaniel Bumpo's right to shoot on these hills is of older date than Marmaduke Temple's right to forbid him," he said. "But if there's a law about it at all, though who ever with the consent of a man shouldn't kill deer where he pleased—but if there is a law at all, it is to keep people from the use of smooth-bore. A body never knows where his lead will fly, when he pulls the trigger of one of these certain fire-arms."  
Without attending to the soliloquy of Natty, the youth bowed his head slightly to the offer of the banknote, and replied: "Excuse me; I have need of the venison."  
"But this will buy you many deer," said the Judge; "take it, I entreat you," and, lowering his voice to a whisper, he added—"It is for a hundred dollars."  
For an instant only the youth seemed to hesitate, and then, blushing even through the high color that the cold had given to his cheeks, as if with inward shame at his own weakness, he again declined the offer.

During this scene the female arose, and regardless of the cold air, she threw back the hood which concealed her features, and now spoke, with great earnestness.  
"Surely, surely—young man—sir—sir—you would not pain my father so much as to have him think that he leaves a fellow-creature in this wilderness, when his own hand has injured. I entreat you will go with us, and receive medical aid."  
"Whether his wound became more painful, or there was something irresistible in the voice and manner of the fair pleader for her father's feelings, we know not; but the distance of the young man's manner was speedily softened by this appeal, and he stood in apparent doubt, as if reluctant to comply with, and yet unwilling to refuse her request. The Judge, for such he has his office, must in future be his title, watched with no little interest the display

of this singular contention in the feelings of the youth; and, advancing, kindly took his hand, and, as he pulled him gently toward the sleigh, urged him to enter it.  
"These is no human aid nearer than Templeton," he said, "and the hut of Natty is full three miles from this—come—come, my young friend, go with us, and let the new doctor look to this shoulder of mine. Here is Natty will take the tidings of thy welfare to thy friend; and shouldst thou require it, thou shalt return home in the morning."  
The young man succeeded in extricating his hand from the warm grasp of the Judge, but he continued to gaze on the face of the female who, regardless of the cold, was still standing with her fine features exposed, which expressed feeling that eloquently seconded the request of her father. Leather-Stocking stood, in the meantime, leaning upon his long rifle, with his head turned a little to one side, as if engaged in sagacious musing; when, having apparently satisfied his doubts, by revolving the subject in his mind, he broke silence.

"It may be best, go, lad, after all, for if the shot had under the skin, my hand is getting too cold to be cutting into human flesh, as I once used to. Though some thirty years ago, in the old war, when I was out under Sir William, I travelled seventy miles alone in the howling wilderness, with a rifle bullet in my thigh, and then cut it out with my own jackknife. Old Indian John knows the time well. I met him with a party of the Delaware, on the trail of the Troquois, who had been driven from their homes by the Schekarie. But I made a mark on the red-skin that I'll warrant he'll carry to his grave! I took him on the postern, saving the lady's presence, as he got up from the ambushment, and rattled three buck-shot into his cranium, so close that you might have laid a broad 'J' upon them!" here Natty stretched out his long neck, and straightened his body, as he opened his mouth, which exposed a single tuft of yellow hair, while his eyes, his face, even his whole frame seemed to laugh, although no sound was emitted, except a kind of thick hiss, as he inhaled his breath in quavers. "I had lost my bullet mould in crossing the Ononda outlet, and had to make shift with the buck-shot; but the rifle was true, and didn't scatter like your two-legged thing there, Judge, which don't do, I find, to hunt in company with."  
Natty's apology to the delicacy of the young lady was unnecessary, for, while he was speaking, she was too much employed in helping her father to remove certain articles of baggage to hear him. Unable to resist the urgency of the traveller any longer, the youth, though still with an unaccountable reluctance, suffered himself to be persuaded to enter the sleigh. The black, with the aid of his master, threw the buck across the baggage, and, entering the vehicle themselves, the Judge invited the hunter to do so likewise.

"No, no," said the old man, shaking his head; "I have work to do at home this Christmas eve—drive on with the boy, and let your doctor look to the shoulder; though if he will only cut out the shot, I have yards that will heal the wound quicker than all his foreign 'ointments.' He turned, and was about to move off, when, suddenly recollecting himself, he again faced the party, and added—"If you see anything of Indian John, about the foot of the lake, you had better take him with you, and let him lend the doctor a hand; for, old as he is, he is curious at cuts and bruises, and it's likelier than not he'll be in with brooms to sweep your Christmas ha'rthas."  
"Stop, stop," cried the youth, catching the air of the black as he prepared to urge his horse forward; "Natty—you need say nothing of the shot, nor of where I am going—remember, Natty, as you love me."  
"Trust old Leather-Stocking," returned the hunter, significantly; "he hasn't lived fifty years in the wilderness, and not learnt from the savages how to hold his tongue—trust to me, lad; and remember old Indian John."  
"And, Natty," said the youth, eagerly still holding the black by the arm. "I will just get the shot extracted, and bring you up to-night a quarter of the buck for the Christmas dinner."  
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He was interrupted by the hunter, who held up his finger with an expressive gesture for silence. He then moved softly along the margin of the road, keeping his eyes steadfastly fixed on the branches of a pine. When he had obtained such a position as he wished, he stopped, and, cocking his rifle, he was one leg far behind him and stretching his left arm to its utmost extent along the barrel of his piece, he began slowly to raise its muzzle in a line with the straight trunk of the tree. The eyes of the group in the sleigh naturally preceded the movement of the rifle, and they soon discovered the object of Natty's aim. On a small dead branch of the pine, which, at the distance of seventy feet from the ground, shot out horizontally, immediately beneath the living members of the tree was a bird, that in the vulgar language of the country was indiscriminately called a pheasant or a partridge. In size, it was but little smaller than a common barnyard fowl. The baying of the dogs, and the conversation that had passed near the root of the tree on which it was perched, had alarmed the bird, and he was now drawing up near the body of the pine, with a head and neck so erect, as to form nearly a straight line with his legs. As soon as the rifle bore on the victim, Natty drew his trigger, and the partridge fell in the height with a force that buried it in the snow.

"Lie down, you old villain!" exclaimed Leather-Stocking, shaking his ramrod at Hector as he bounded toward the foot of the tree; "lie down, I say." The dog obeyed, and Natty proceeded with great rapidity to the spot where the pheasant lay, and rolled his piece. When this was ended, he took up his game, and, showing it to the party without a word, he cried—"Here is a titbit for an old man's Christmas—never mind the venison, boy, and remember Indian John; his yards are better than all the foreign 'ointments.' Here, Judge, showing up the bird again, "do you think a smooth-bore would pick game off their roost, and not ruffle a feather?" The old man gave another of his remarkable laughs, which paroxysms so largely constituted, mirth, and irony, and, shaking his head, he turned, with his rifle at a trail, and moved into the forest with steps that were between a walk and a trot. At each movement he made his body lowered several inches, his knees yielding with an inclination inward; but, as the sleigh turned at a bend in the road, the youth cast his eyes in quest of his old companion, and he saw that he was already nearly concealed by the trunks of the trees, while his dogs were following quietly in his footsteps, occasionally sniffing the deer track, that they seemed to know instinctively was now of no further use to them. Another jerk was given to the sleigh, and Leather-Stocking was hidden from view.

**CHAPTER II.**  
"All places that the eye of heaven visits: Are to a wise man ports and happy havens: Think not the king did banish thee; But thou the king!"—RICHARD II.  
An ancestor of Marmaduke Temple had, about one hundred and twenty years before the commencement of our tale, come to the colony of Pennsylvania, a friend and colonist of its great patron. Old Marmaduke, for this formidable phenomenon

was of a kind of appellate to the race, brought with him, to that asylum of the persecuted, an abundance of the good things of this life. He became the master of many thousands of acres of uninhabited territory, and the supporter of many a score of dependents. He lived greatly respected for his piety, and not a little distinguished as a sectary; was intrusted by his associates with many important political stations; and died just in time to escape the knowledge of his own poverty. It was his lot to share the fortune of most of those who brought wealth with them into the new settlements of the middle colonies.

The consequence of an emigrant into these provinces was generally to be ascertained by the number of his white servants or dependents, and the nature of the public situations that he held. Taking this rule as a guide, the ancestor of our Judge must have been a man of no little note. It is, however, a subject of curious inquiry at the present day, to look into the brief records of that early period, and observe how regular, and with few exceptions now inevitable, were the gradations, on the one hand, of the masters to poverty and on the other, of their servants to wealth. Accustomed to ease, and unequal to the struggles incident to an infant society, the affluent emigrant was barely enabled to maintain his own rank, by the weight of his personal superiority and acquirements; but, the moment that his head was laid in the grave, his indolent and comparatively unoccupied offspring were left to the mercies of a more active energies of a class whose exertions had been stimulated by necessity. This is a very common course of things, even in the present state of the Union; but it was peculiarly the fortunes of the ancestors of our Judge, the peaceful and unenterprising colonies of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The poverty of Marmaduke did not escape the common lot of those who depend rather on their hereditary possessions than on their own powers; and in the third generation they had descended to a point below which, in this happy country, it is barely possible for honesty, intellect, and sobriety to fall. The same pride of family that had, by its self-satisfied indolence, conducted to its fall, now became a principle to stimulate them to endeavor to rise again to the level of their being, which was changed to a healthy and active desire to enlarge the character of the condition, and, peradventure, the wealth of their ancestors also. It was the first of our new acquaintance, the Judge who first began to ascend in the scale of society; and in this undertaking he was little assisted by a marriage, which aided in furnishing the means of educating his only son in a rather better manner than the low state of the common schools of Pennsylvania could promise; or than had been the practice in the colonies, for the two or three preceding generations.

At the school where the reviving property of his father was enabled to maintain him, young Marmaduke formed an intimacy with a youth whose years were about equal to his own. This was a fortunate connection for our Judge, and paved the way of most of his future elevation in life.

There was not only great wealth, but high court interest, among the connections of Edward Effingham. They were one of the few families that resided in the colony, who thought it a degradation to their members to descend to the pursuits of commerce; and who never emerged from the privacy of domestic life, unless to reside in the councils of the colony, or to bear arms in its defence. The latter had, from youth, been the only employment of Edward's father. Military rank under the crown of Great Britain, was attained with much longer probation, and by much more toilsome services, sixty years ago, than at the present time. Years were passed without remuneration in the subordinate grades of the service; and those soldiers who were stationed in the colonies felt, when they obtained the command of a company, that they were entitled to receive the greatest deference from the peaceful occupants of the soil. Any one of our readers who has occasion to cross the Niagara, may easily observe not only the self-importance, but the real estimation enjoyed by the humblest representative of the crown, even in that polar region of royal sunshine. Such, and at no very distant period, was the respect paid to the military in these States, where now, happily, no symbol of war is ever seen, unless at the free and fearless voice of their people.

When, therefore, the father of Marmaduke's friend, after forty years' service, retired with the rank of major, maintaining in his domestic establishment a comparative splendor, he became a man of the first consideration in his native colony—which was that of New York. He had served with fidelity and courage, and having been according to the custom of the province, intrusted with commands much superior to those to which he was entitled by rank, with reputation also. When Major Effingham yielded to the claims of age, he retired with dignity, refusing his half-pay or any other compensation for services that he felt he could no longer perform.

The ministry professed various civil offices, which yielded not only honor but profit; but he declined them all, with the chivalrous independence and loyalty that had marked his character through life. The veteran soon caused this act of patriotic disinterestedness to be followed by another of private munificence, that, however little it accorded with prudence, was in perfect conformity with the simple integrity of his own views.

The friend of Marmaduke was his only child; and to this son, on his marriage with a lady to whom the most peculiarly partial, the Major gave a complete conveyance of his whole estate, consisting of money in the funds, a town and country residence, sundry valuable farms in the old parts of the colony, and large tracts of wild land reserved for his eldest child, to which he had himself added a small portion of his own property. Major Effingham, in declining the liberal offers of the British ministry, had subjected himself to the suspicion of having obtained his dotage, by all those who through the avenues of court patronage, even in the remotest corners of that vast empire; but, when he thus voluntarily stripped himself of his great personal wealth, the remainder of the community seemed instinctively to adopt the conclusion also, that he had reached a second childhood. This may explain the fact of his importance rapidly declining; and, if privacy was his object, the veteran had soon a free indulgence of his wishes. Whatever views he might entertain of this act of the Major, to himself and to his child it seemed no more than a natural gift by a father, of those immunities which he could no longer enjoy or improve, to a son, who was formed, both by nature and education, to do both.

Young Effingham did not object to the amount of the donation; for he felt that while his parent reserved a moral control over his actions, he was relieving himself of a fatiguing burden; such, indeed, was the condition existing between them, that to neither did it seem anything more than removing money from one pocket to another.

One of the first acts of the young man, on coming into possession of his wealth,

was to seek his early friend, with a view to offer an assistance as it was now in his power to bestow.

The death of Marmaduke's father and the consequent division of his real estate rendered such an offer extremely acceptable to the young Pennsylvania; he felt his own powers, and saw only the excellencies, but the follies in the character of his friend. Effingham was by nature indolent, confiding, and at times impetuous and indiscreet; but Marmaduke was uniformly equable, penetrating, and full of activity and enterprise. To the latter, therefore, the assistance, or rather connection that was professed to him, seemed to produce a mutual advantage. It was cheerfully accepted, and the arrangement of its conditions was easily completed. A mercantile house was established in the metropolis of the province, with the name of Mr. Effingham's personal property; all or nearly all, of which was put into the possession of Temple, who was the only ostensible proprietor in the concern, which in secret, the other was entitled to an equal participation in the profits. This connection was thus kept private for two reasons, one of which, in the freedom of their intercourse, was frankly avowed to Marmaduke, while the other continued profoundly hid in the bosom of his friend. The last was nothing more than pride. To the descendant of a line of soldiers, commerce, even in that indirect manner, seemed a degrading pursuit; but an insuperable obstacle to the disclosure existed in the prejudices of his father.

We have already said that Major Effingham had served as a soldier with reputation. On one occasion, while in command on the western frontier of Pennsylvania, against a "savage" of the French and Indians, not only a glory, but the safety of himself and his troops were jeopardized by the possession of a soldier, with the name of a soldier, this was an unpardonable offence. He was fighting in their defence—he knew that the mild principles of this little nation of practical Christians would be disregarded by his subtle and malignant conduct, he felt the injury that he had deeply because he saw that the avowed object of the colonist, in withholding their succors, would only have a tendency to expose his command; and preserving the peace. The soldier succeeded, after a desperate conflict, in extricating himself with a handful of his men, from their murderous enemy; but he never forgave the people who had exposed him to a danger which they left him to combat alone.

It was in vain to tell him that they had no agency in his being placed on their frontier; that he had been so placed, and it was their "religious duty," so the Major always expressed it, "that his religious duty would have supported him."  
At no time was the old soldier an admirer of the peaceful discipline of England. Their disciplined habits, both of mind and body, had endowed them with great physical perfection; and the eye of the veteran was apt to scan the fair proportions and athletic frames of the colonists with a look that seemed to express a degree of contempt for their moral imbecility. He was also little addicted to the expression of a belief that, where there was so great an observance of the externals of religion, there could not be much of the substance. It is not our task to explain what is, or what ought to be, the religion of a community, but merely to record in this place the opinions of Major Effingham.

Knowing the sentiments of the father in relation to this people, it was no wonder that the son hesitated to avow his connection with them, even his dependence on the integrity of a Quaker.

**THE CZAR'S JOKE.**  
The Czaria—O, my dearest, does it not make your heart heavy with pride, to think that a beautiful country our own Russia is?  
The Czar—No, sweetest, I do not love Russia. Would you know what I think of it?  
"It is—a bomb-able!"  
**PROOF POSITIVE.**  
Hotel Guest—Now you are sure this bed is quite clean?  
Bell Boy—Yes, sir, the sheets were only washed this morning. Just feel 'em, they ain't dry yet.

**NEWS AND NOTES.**  
How rapidly the hands get away when twelve o'clock strikes," remarked Mr. Bullion to his partner, as they left the latter, "that is the ate hour movement."  
**THOSE ABSENT-MINDED MEN.**  
"My brother," continued the first speaker, "was as bad as my father. He lives in New England town, and he went to Boston once to transact some business which would occupy two days. At the end of four days he had not returned. His wife's anxiety was relieved on that day by a telegram, which read: 'I will be in Boston for three days.'"  
"Real estate," telegraphed his wife.  
"Of course," came back the answer.  
"That reminds me," said one of the party, "of a friend of mine. He was a lawyer in a small town, and frequently, after working late at night at his office, would sleep on a comfortable lounge which he had in a back room. When he was married there was a wedding breakfast at the bride's home, and the couple were to start on an evening train for a wedding trip. He had to run around to his office for a few moments, having forgotten some little thing which had to be attended to. The hours went on and on—falling to return to his bride. When train time came and no bridegroom appeared to be in the train, the bride became so nervous that she had to be taken to the hospital. The bride faint and the news spread like wildfire in the little town that she had abandoned her bride and fled the town. The only one who seemed not to suspect him was the bride. She, however, did not know his name, and she was so overcome by her missing husband, but declining to offer any suggestions. 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