

POOR DOCUMENT

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

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KING SAUL REJECTED.

A SERMON PREACHED BY REV. A. J. MOWATT, IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, FREDERICTON, DECEMBER 11th, 1881.

"Because thou hast rejected the word of the Lord, he hath also rejected thee from being king."—1 Sam. xv. 23.

Two weeks ago I spoke of the king's trial at Gilgal and his being found wanting. That was really the turning point in his career. There is a turning point somewhere, it seems to me, in every man's career—a point where there is a decided change for the better or worse—a point where the life-course verges markedly to the right or to the wrong. Gilgal was that point with King Saul. From the summit of that historic hill there began a gradual decline, a slope downwards, in his career. You can see it in almost every step he took after that a decided change for the worse. Now it was indignation and injudiciousness. Next it was rejection of God's word and rebellion against the Divine will. Then it was despondency, demoniacal possession, green-eyed jealousy, vengeance, persecution, bloodshed. Lastly it was abandonment, doom, death. Poor Saul! what a down-fall! Of course, there were now and again partial recoveries in his fall. Several times he seemed to get on his feet again, and made some sort of effort to regain what he had lost and start anew for the right. But those efforts to improve never amounted to anything. They were only partial, momentary, worthless. My subject to-night brings before you one of these fresh starts of Saul to do better; but, as we shall see, he really did worse.

We have here, first, a new commission from the Lord to Saul as king. He had failed once, but the Lord is willing to try him again. He is slow to give up any man, and He never does so until all that has been done for him could be done for him. He gives men every opportunity to retrieve what they may have lost and do better. He affords them chance after chance to rise. No man can say he has had no chance. It is true that some seem to us to have a better chance than others. And that is the case. But there is not one who has not had chance enough. And indeed, it is not always those who have the worst chance, or what we regard as the worst chance, who fall the worst. We have seen men who had the poorest opportunities in every respect—a poor bringing up, a poor education, a poor example shown them, a poor influence brought to bear upon them—turn out well, and rise to moral and spiritual eminence. I do not know whether Saul solicited another opportunity to try again. Perhaps he did. Men often think if they had another chance to do better, they would do better. Old men think if they had their lives to live over again they would live very differently. Dying men think if they were only spared a little longer they would turn over a new leaf and begin right. Wicked men think they would reform if they could only get a chance to begin again. We have all thought so, I suppose, a good many times. And no doubt Saul thought so, too, and perhaps he may have gone to the Lord and implored Him to let him try again. He may have thought that, with the experience he had had, he would be more on his guard another time and would do better. But whether he asked the Lord to try him again or not, the Lord did try him again, and gave him as good an opportunity to retrieve all he had lost as He did before.

The good old prophet Samuel came to him from the Lord, and reminded him that he was the Lord's anointed, and as such was bound by the most sacred obligations to do just what the Lord told him to do—nothing more, nothing less. He then gave him his commission, telling him most particularly what he was to do. There was a people called Amalek that had distressed Israel greatly during the exodus, and the time had now come for the Lord to take vengeance upon that people for their dastardly wickedness. Many hundreds of years, of course, had passed away since that, and the Amalek that then was, and that had done the wickedness, was not the Amalek that was to be judged. It was the same nation, the same people, but not the same individuals. How strange are the Lord's dealings! He takes His own time for putting His vengeance into force. We would think—you and I—that the right time and the best time to take vengeance would have been when the wickedness was done. But God thought differently. For hundreds of years He lets the matter of grievance between the two peoples lie untouched, and when it is all but forgotten by both Israel and Amalek, He takes it up. God never forgets, and every wrong thing done He will avenge some time or other. Oh that men and nations would mind that!

Well, the king's commission from the Lord was that he should go and smite Amalek. It was to be utter extermination. He was to spare nothing. "Man

and woman, infant and suckling, ox and sheep, camel and ass"—everything was to be utterly destroyed. He was to make a clean sweep. It was a stern and terrible commission. But it was the Lord's, and it was all right. It was the iron age of Jewish history, and stern methods were necessary in those stern, fierce times.

In our day there are weak sentimentalists who have a great deal to say about God's being so loving and merciful that He will not hurt His creatures. He is too good to have a Hell in His universe, too tender-hearted to destroy any one. But look here! What does this mean? He is whetting His sword, and without a word of warning He is going to plunge it into the heart of a nation. The poor little unoffending children and the dumb animals are to be slaughtered as well as the fighting men. A whole nation and people are to be blotted out of existence, because some hundreds of years before their ancestors did a cruel and dastardly deed of blood—fell upon Israel's rear, and destroyed the weak and the sick, the women and the children, the dumb ox and the senseless sheep.

And history is full of just such horrors. The giant earthquake, slumbering for ages, suddenly awakes at the dead hour of night, and buries thousands without a moment's warning in the ruins of their own homes. Five or six years ago, a tremendous tidal wave came sweeping and surging in upon sleeping India, and splashed the death-dew into the dusky faces of some two hundred thousand of the people. Only three years ago, the angel of destruction flapped his pestilential wings and skimmed low over the Mississippi valley, and town after town all but died outright. Oh, let sentimentalists talk as they like about God's love. He has a sword, a sure sword, and that sword of His is ever dripping with human gore! It may be a harsh thing to say, but it is a stern fact that meets us all the way down the history of our race, and we cannot get over it. He is a God of justice and right as well as a God of love and mercy; and as long as sin and wrong continue, there will be sorrow and suffering, death and doom. Amalek has sinned, and though he has had hundreds and hundreds of years to repent, he has not repented, and therefore the still sinning and impenitent Amalek must die.

Thus saith the Lord of hosts, I remember that which Amalek did to Israel, how he laid wait for him in the way, when he came up from Egypt. Now go and smite Amalek, and utterly destroy all that they have, and spare them not; but slay both man and woman, infant and suckling, ox and sheep, camel and ass."

We have next here how the king fulfilled the divine commission. With an army of two hundred and ten thousand he swept down upon their cities like an avalanche, and all but annihilated Amalek. I say all but, for he spared the king, and some of the best of the cattle and sheep. He thought it was such a pity to slaughter so many fine cattle and sheep, and leave them to rot in the valleys. So, he and his men resolved to improve upon the Lord's instructions somewhat, and drove before them enough of the very choicest to make Him a splendid thanksgiving sacrifice. It would please Him so much better than to do just what He told them to do. And then it would come to the same thing in the end. And then, again, taking the king alive, and leading him home in triumph—how much more glory there was in that than in hewing him down on the battle-field! The king was delighted with the way he had fulfilled his commission. He was so sure the Lord would be pleased with him this time. He seemed to have had no doubts about it. Because he was so pleased with himself, he imagined the Lord would be pleased with him too. All the way home he tried to make the most of his splendid triumph, and got himself honor and fame with the nation. Instead of coming straight to Gilgal, he went away round by Carmel, just to make a display. Some think he erected a triumphal arch there, or set up some monument or other to commemorate his victory. Then from Mount Carmel he proceeded to Gilgal, and all the way along, I suppose, the people came out to do him honor. By and bye he arrived at Gilgal in grand style—his royal captive in chains, the cattle and sheep lowing and bleating, and the people running and shouting, all helping to heighten the effect of his triumphal entry into the sacred historic place.

But what did the Lord think of the way the king had done what he had been sent to do? He thought anything but well of it. He told Samuel that he was sorry He had made Saul king, for he had turned out so badly. "It repented me that I have set up Saul to be king." When God speaks to men he speaks like a man—He uses the language of men and their ideas. The Lord knew, of course, from the first what a poor king Saul would make, and He told the people that before he was chosen. In a very important sense the Lord cannot repent of anything he does, for He always does right, and He always does the best in the circumstances.

Saul was the best king for Israel as they were at the time. The Lord would have liked to have done better for his people than he did do; but as they were, with the ideas they had, with the state of feeling towards God they were in, and with their low views of their destiny as a people, anything better would have been worse for them. But while the Lord can not repent, properly speaking, of anything he does, He does feel something like regret when his people and his servants turn out to be failures. It made his heart sore to see how Saul managed that Amalek business after he had been so carefully instructed as to how to do it. It would appear that He told Samuel all about Saul's doings the day before he arrived.

That night Samuel spent in prayer and tears. He cried to the Lord all the night long. He had come to be intensely interested in the king, and he loved him notwithstanding his waywardness. Hence he could not think of his being given up. So he spent the long lonely night on his knees pleading with the Lord to have mercy on him, and not to reject him. But the Lord would not hear him. Saul as king must be given up. He had gone too far wrong to be trusted any more. Thus, even Samuel's night-long agonizings at the mercy seat for the erring king could not save him from the doom of rejection. Indeed, so long and persistently did the prophet continue pleading the case of Saul and mourning for him, that the Lord found it necessary to rebuke him for it. "How long wilt thou mourn for Saul, seeing I have rejected him from reigning over Israel?"

Oh, what sadly mixed-up scenes there are in this world of ours! Over there the king is marching home from Amalek so happy and triumphant, so elated with his success, and so sure of a grand reception at Gilgal! Here Samuel is on his knees, the tears streaming down his cheeks, and his heart all but broken with sorrow, and he is pleading all night with God to have mercy upon poor Saul! Look on this scene and that; the pageantry of the king, the empty pomp and parade on the one hand, and the anguish of the prophet's soul, and his tears and pleading earnestness, on the other; and what a serio-comic tragedy our world-life is! We are proud of our attainments, glorying in our successes, rejoicing in the happy issue of our enterprises, and anticipating something still grander to come; while angels are weeping for us—if angels can weep—and loved ones are breaking their hearts about us, and praying prophets and apostles and ministers are beseeching God's mercy seat on our behalf through long, lonely hours! Like Saul we congratulate ourselves on our well-doing and well-being, when, at the same time, God and angels are weeping over our ill-doing. Oh, I think, if there is one thing more than another we should pray for, it should be that we might be kept from forming a false estimate of ourselves! And yet, nothing is surer than this, that the world and the church are as full of people as they can hold who are over-estimating themselves; and not only that, but who have utterly false ideas of themselves. You will hear them laughing, when, if they knew just how it was with them, they would be sighing and crying. You will hear them boasting of their success, when all heaven is weeping over their failure. You are sitting there to-night, and you are saying, "How good I am! How happy and hopeful!" But, this moment, heaven is frowning down upon you, and hell is reaching up to you, and they are to take hold of you as you sit, these pews and crowd these galleries.

O God, wake up these souls, for they are perishing, and they do not know it! They are thinking that they are saved, and that that is all well, when they are lost and all is ill. Oh, let us see ourselves as we are, even though it all but overwhelm us with despair, for even despair is better than a hope that is no hope! We have now Samuel's meeting with Saul at Gilgal, and his message to him respecting his rejection as king. Samuel got up from his knees when the morning came, and went to meet Saul. But Saul had not yet arrived, or rather, he had passed on some distance to Gilgal. Samuel then went to meet the king there. Saul was glad to see him. He expected to be commended for the way he had fulfilled his commission. Hear how the king addressed the prophet—"Blessed be thou of the Lord; I have performed the commandment of the Lord."

Just then there was a great bleating of sheep and lowing of cattle, and the prophet asked what it all meant. "It is," said Saul, "that is a sacrifice for the Lord." Then Samuel, with an awful sternness, told the king his doom. "Stay and I will tell thee what the Lord hath said to me this night. When thou wast little in thine own sight, wast not thou made the head of the tribes of Israel, and the Lord anointed thee king over Israel? And the Lord sent thee on a journey, and said, go and utterly destroy the sinners, the Amalekites, and a fight against them until they be consumed. Wherefore then

didst thou not obey the voice of the Lord, but didst fly upon the spoil, and didst eat in the sight of the Lord? It is for sacrifice, you tell me, but hath the Lord as great delight in burnt offerings and sacrifices as in obeying the voice of the Lord? Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice, to hearken than the fat of rams. Because thou hast rejected the word of the Lord, He hath also rejected thee from being king!"

What a message that was to have brought one straight from the Lord! As the aged prophet, just from his knees, just from the divine presence, with a strange glory still suffusing his venerable countenance, with the tears still wet on his cheeks, stood there before the guilty king, and told him his doom, how had the king must have felt! Saul was not yet so hardened that he was insensible to rebuke. He felt keenly the sharp thrusts of the truth-word in the prophet's hand, and I would not wonder much if he trembled as he stood there. The truth makes the mightiest tremble sometimes. I think I see the opposite of Amalek turn deadly pale, and his knees shake under him, and all his grinders fall him. He is humbled, convicted, penitent. "I have sinned," he says, and the tears come into his eyes; "I have transgressed the commandment of the Lord, and thy words, Samuel. I have been a fool. I feared the people and obeyed their voice. But, oh! surely there is pardon for me. Surely the Lord will not cast me off. Come and help me to worship the Lord, and seek his mercy."

Thus pleaded the king with Samuel, but his repentance came too late. He had been trusted again and again, but he could not be relied on. Samuel told him sadly that there was no use going to the Lord and begging his mercy now. He had gone too far. He had sinned once too often. His doom was fixed. He was rejected as king. It does not mean, you will observe, that his soul was lost. It was simply an official rejection. But that was not good for him—not good for his soul. I hope Saul was saved notwithstanding his rejection as king, and notwithstanding his waywardness. But oh! I tell you, there is not much that is at all satisfactory to show that he was. There was a tenderness of conscience about him all the way through, a soft place in his heart, a soul-hungering after God's peace. Every now and again the tears of penitence would flow, and he would seem to be so sorry that he was what he was. But, in a little, he would dry up his tears and get to work again to do wrong as bad as ever. It always seems to me that there is a constitutional weakness about him—a want of mental and moral balance, a sort of insanity; and, if so, we must judge him gently—perhaps we had better not judge him at all.

Poor Saul! how had he felt that he was rejected! He begged Samuel to do wrong as bad as ever. It always seems to me that there is a constitutional weakness about him—a want of mental and moral balance, a sort of insanity; and, if so, we must judge him gently—perhaps we had better not judge him at all. Poor Saul! how had he felt that he was rejected! He begged Samuel to do wrong as bad as ever. It always seems to me that there is a constitutional weakness about him—a want of mental and moral balance, a sort of insanity; and, if so, we must judge him gently—perhaps we had better not judge him at all.

The first thing Samuel did after returning with the rejected king was to howl to pieces Agag the king of Amalek. The king and the prophet, after the sacrifice, parted, never to meet again. The king had now no longer king. The Lord had deposed him, and He had a right to do so, for he had called him; and, although the people still held to him and called him their king, and although Saul himself still persisted in reigning, he was not king, and it would have been better both for himself and the nation, if he had accepted the situation, humbling though it was, and quietly retired into private life. But he would not do that. On the contrary, he held on to the reins of power as long as he could, and went stumbling and sinning on more and more, keeping himself and the nation in terrible trouble, until an untimely death ended his unhappy career.

Rejected! how dreadful to be rejected! You have seen, and I have seen, the young come on so hopefully. You have seen them give promise of a brilliant future. You have seen them rise higher and higher until they had all but reached the tiptop of goodness and greatness. But just when all was on the way of being fully realized, you have seen them turn aside, make a mistake, their heads get dizzy, perhaps, their heart elated with the pride of success, and all was lost. The world is strewn thick with the wrecks of a promising life. Everywhere we meet with men who had the grandest opportunities, and once promised well; but now they are nobodies, trash, wrecks, so much useless lumber lying around. Like Saul, they failed. They did wrong. They rejected the word of the Lord, and now the Lord has rejected them. And there they are, incapable of anything useful, unfit for any kind of trust and responsibility, unable to rise and reign—rejected!

But there is a worse rejection than even that. Yonder is a throne in the skies, a kingdom eternal. Jesus invites us to come up to it, and high as heaven is, with Jesus to help us, we can get there. We can sit on yon throne of glory. We can wear yon bright crown. But if we would, we must strive here. We must wake up and lay an earnest hold of the hope set before us. We cannot sit idly here, if we would reign up yonder. And yet, how easy the most of us are taking it! The grandest opportunities of our being something are one by one passing by us, and we are looking on and seeing them pass by us, and still we do nothing. Another year of such blessed opportunities is going to close in a few days, and here we are to-night, perhaps, as far as ever from Christ, yes, farther than once, perhaps. By and bye, they will cease altogether, and then we will wake up to find that all is lost, forever lost. "Rejected! I am rejected! No crown for me! No kingdom for me! No heaven for me! No glory to come for me! Lost! Lost for ever!" O God, grant that no soul here may ever know the woe of what it is to be rejected.—Amen.

SUNDAY SERVICES. FREDERICTON. CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Fredericton, Metropolitan of Canada, Rt. Rev. J. Motley, D. D.; Bishop Coadjutor, Rt. Rev. H. T. Kingston, D. D.; sub-dean, Rev. Finlay Alexander. Services on Sunday—Celebration of the Holy Communion, 8 a. m. Morning service, 11 a. m., at which the Rev. E. P. Plawinski will be ordained priest and Mr. Henry Montgomery be ordained a deacon; Evening service, 6.30 p. m. During Advent besides the usual daily services there are special services on Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 p. m., with an address.

CHRIST CHURCH (St. Ann's)—Rev. G. O. Roberts, rector. Morning service at 11 a. m., with the celebration of the Holy Communion; evening service at 3.45 p. m. The sermon at both services will be by the rector. Sabbath school at 2.15 p. m., at the Madras School Room. ST. DUNSTON'S CHURCH.—Rev. J. C. McDevitt, Parish Priest; Rev. O. Prellwitz, Curate. Sunday services—Low Mass at 9 a. m.; High Mass, at 11 a. m.; Vespers, at 3 p. m.; Sabbath school at 2 p. m. The Ladies Branch of the St. Vincent de Paul Society meets in St. Dunstan's Hall immediately after Vespers. The male branch of the Society at 6.30 in the same place. Masses will be said every day during the week at 7.30 a. m. Masses will be celebrated at Manners-Suttons to-morrow at 11 a. m.

METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. E. Evans, Pastor; Rev. L. W. Wadman, Assistant. Morning service at 11, sermon by the Rev. Mr. Wadman; Evening service at 6.30; sermon by the pastor. Subject, "The temptations of Jesus." Sabbath school at 2.30 p. m. There will be a prayer meeting on Wednesday at 7.30. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. A. J. Mowatt, pastor. Morning service at 11; sermon by the pastor. Subject, "The soul's hiding place." Evening service at 6.30; sermon by the pastor. Subject, "Saul's madness." Sabbath school at 2.30 p. m. There will be a prayer meeting on Wednesday at 7.30. BAPTIST CHURCH.—F. D. Crawley, pastor. Morning service at 11 a. m., sermon by the pastor. Subject, "The temptations of Jesus." Evening service at 6.30, sermon by the pastor. Subject, "The tribute of Paul to Christ." Sabbath school at 2.15 p. m., when the review exercises will be conducted by the pastor. Week night school services on Monday and Friday evenings at 7.30.

FREE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. McLeod, Pastor. Prayer meeting at 9.30. Morning service at 11 a. m., sermon by Rev. Mr. Rend. Evening service at 6.30, sermon by the pastor. Sabbath school at 2 p. m. Prayer meetings will be held on Wednesday and Friday at 7.30. MARYVILLE. METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. W. Brewer, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 6.30 p. m. Week services every evening at 7 o'clock. The pastor will preach morning and evening.

ST. MARY'S. The services in St. Mary's Church, Rev. William Jeffrey, rector, will be held on Dec. 18th and 25th, and on Jan. 1st, at 11 a. m. LINCOLN. The Rev. Mr. Wadman will preach in the Methodist church at 3 p. m. GIBSON. METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. John S. Allan, pastor. Service to-morrow at 11 a. m. Sermon by the pastor. Subject, "Catching fish." MARYVILLE. METHODIST CHURCH.—Service at 3 p. m. Sermon by the Rev. John S. Allan.

The sermon in the next WEEKLY HERALD will be by the Rev. G. G. Roberts, Rector of Christ Church, and the theme will be appropriate to the Christmas season. The next WEEKLY HERALD will also contain a Christmas story and some choice Christmas poetry for the children. Many men look as if butter would not melt in their mouths, and yet can split fire when it suits their purpose.

Church News.

The Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church raised last year \$107,932, an increase of \$31,656 over the previous year. Cardinal Borromeo, Prefect of the Congregation, died at Rome on the 2nd Dec. He was born at Milan in 1822 and was created Cardinal in 1868. Mr. Robert Arthington, of Leeds, England, has offered to give £2,000 towards the establishment of a Wesleyan Mission in Central Africa, along the route of Stanley and Livingston.

There are 700 colored men in the Colleges of the South preparing for the Baptist ministry. The recent consecration of the Rev. Dr. W. M. Wigger, as Bishop of Newark, N. J., was celebrated Thursday evening, Dec. 1st, by his fellow-alumni of St. Francis Xavier, by a complimentary dinner to the Bishop, at Pinard's. Dr. Wigger is the first member of the College to receive this ecclesiastical preferment. About sixty persons were present, including Bishop Corrigan, the Rev. S. H. Frisbee, S. J., President of St. Francis Xavier College; the Rev. Dr. H. A. Brann, the Rev. Father McGeehan, Moriarty, Healy, Riordan, and Hoey, Senator F. Treanor, &c. Cardinal McCloskey was expected to be present, but illness prevented his attendance.—N. Y. Tribune.

The following Communion was sent to Mr. Hopper's organ, but declined.—(For the Christian Visitor.) THE BAPTIST ACADEMY QUESTION. Sit—in your editorials concerning a Baptist Academy in N. B., you assume that if such an institution existed, all its Baptist students would matriculate at Acadia College. In your last issue you ask: "Why not have a Seminary in N. B., and gather in our Baptist boys for Acadia?" And add: "As a matter of fact in respect to students N. B. University is more of a Baptist College than Acadia." We have had a Baptist Seminary in New Brunswick, and you, Mr. Editor, was connected with it for four years, three of which you were the Principal, and yet during that time the students matriculated at the N. B. University and not at Acadia. What proof have we that a Baptist academy in St. John would be a better feeder for Acadia than was the late seminary under the principalship of one so loyal to Acadia as you now are. Further, during the existence of the old seminary, there was an institution in St. John, for which its friends there (not the denomination) claimed and obtained a grant on the ground of its being a Baptist institution. How many did it send to Acadia?

Yours, respectfully, RICHARD H. PHILLIPS. Fredericton, Dec. 1, 1881. SERMONS AND SALVATION.—Mr. Beecher, a week ago to-day, surprised the Plymouth Church congregation by preaching a sermon which occupied in the delivery only a little more than thirty minutes. During his long ministrations in the most famous of American pulpits, and in one of the three or four most famous pulpits in the world, Mr. Beecher has seldom limited himself to less than an hour and twenty minutes. It is to be hoped his short sermon on last Sunday was not a mere accident. There are very few men whom the world cares to hear speak every seventh day in the week for sixty minutes. The Plymouth pastor is one of these half dozen distinguished orators and divines; and when he sets the example of brevity in the pulpit the precedent is one that churchmen will do well to follow. The sermon on the Mount is not only the greatest ever preached, but also the briefest of which we have a record. Quality, not quantity, is what is wanted in the pulpit. Tremulous, tedious, trashy sermons, have given us empty pews, coldness, indifference, perhaps infidelity. The pulpit should keep pace with the age—an age of Atlantic cables, telephones, electric lights. Let us have electric lights, not tallow candles in the pulpits.—N. Y. Herald, Dec. 4.

The Empress Eugenie, in adding eight rooms to her already large house at Farnborough, is having one apartment fitted up with relics of Prince Louis Napoleon. The Queen of England has the dressing room of the Prince Consort at Balmoral as he left it. His hat and gloves are on the table. There is in addition an effigy of him on the bed. Sir William Heathcote, late M. P. for Oxford University, by his will declared that if any person made tenant for life of his estates, or a tenant entail before he comes into possession, shall join the Society of Jesus, or any order in communion of the Church of Rome, he is to forfeit his interest as though he were dead. Sir William was a moderate High Churchman.

"Madam," said a medium, "your husband spirit wishes to communicate with you." "No master," said the widow; "if he's got no more spirit in the other world than he had in this its not worth bothering about."

Said a youngster in high glee, displaying his purchase to a bosom friend on the sidewalk: "Two cents worth for five cents, that will make me sick to-morrow, and I won't have to go to school."

# POOR DOCUMENT

## AGENTS WANTED

In all parts of the Province to canvass for the WEEKLY HERALD. Liberal commission given. A few good men will be given regular employment on salary. Apply at the Herald Office, Queen Street, Fredericton.

## WEEKLY HERALD.

CHARLES H. LUDWIN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FREDERICTON, DECEMBER 17, 1881.

## THE WINTER PORT OF CANADA.

When the question between the rival Syndicates, as to which of them should build the Canada Pacific Railway, was before Parliament, we heard a great deal about the importance of a through line from the Pacific to the Atlantic, from a Canadian port on the one side to a Canadian port on the other, and, as Sir Charles Tupper put it, "through Canadian territory—every inch of it." The offer of the Capitalists, at whose head were Mr. Gibson and Mr. Howland, was rejected in the most summary and contemptuous manner. The proposition made by the Liberals in Parliament that the Sault Ste Marie Branch should be first constructed, was rejected with a show of indignation because it proposed to utilize United States Railways. Everything which was suggested by those, who sought to relieve the country of as much as possible of the burden which the Tories in their recklessness were determined to place upon the country was voted down by an impenetrable phalanx, and all this was done in the name of this so-called "Great Canadian project." The latest development of the matter is that the Pacific Railway Company have sent Mr. Peter Mitchell to Portland to confer with the civic authorities and railway proprietors with a view of making that city the winter port of Canada. The Portland *Argus* grows enthusiastic over the scheme and from its report of the conference we judge that great things are expected to come of it. Says the *Argus*:

"The immense amount of freight which these roads will eventually pour into Montreal, must find an outlet at New York, Boston or Portland."

And again:—  
"During the conversation last evening it was stated that the Canadian people were delighted with Portland and its harbors which spend the summer, and they were also partial to the return down through the mountains, and the Ogdenburg will surely be a favorite route when they can come through without change of cars."

"There was a general interchange of views by the gentlemen present. The Canadian gentlemen were enthusiastic in the eventual success of the scheme, and said all that was wanted was for our people to put their shoulders to the wheel."  
The people of the Maritime Provinces will soon begin to understand the full effects of the ruinous bargain which the Government compelled its followers to accept. For all time to come the people of these Provinces must pay of their hard earnings to build up a foreign city. Hundreds of miles of railway, built at enormous cost, millions of acres of our best lands, and millions of dollars with them, have been given away that Portland may become a great city. The people of New Brunswick have gone on hoping against hope that St. John might be the winter port. The people of Nova Scotia fancy imagined that Halifax would be chosen; but this Syndicate, for whose benefit the Tories have mortgaged every acre of land in the Dominion, and handicapped every industry, say "No, we will seek the shortest route to the sea; our charter gives us absolute power and we will exercise it." The St. John *Sun* is in a terrible state over this latest phase of the question. It calls on the Government to interfere. But what can the Government do? The promise that the products of the West should find their way to Europe from our own ports, is like those we used to hear about the Intercolonial Railway passing "down the Keswick valley, leading a barrel of flour at this man's door and a barrel of meal at that." Our people may as well face the hard truth. They have been taxed and they will be taxed to the utmost limit of their paying power, not only without receiving any return, but for the benefit of strangers. We have no heart to rejoice at the terrible blow which this gives to the Tory party; we feel too keenly ourselves what a calamitous thing it is to the Province. Yet there is some satisfaction in knowing that the responsibility of it cannot be laid at the door of the Liberals, who stood shoulder to shoulder in a determined, though vain, effort to save the country from this disaster which threatens it.

The order in Council guaranteeing a drawback on iron used in fish plates, spikes, bolts and nuts made in Canada used in the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway is a proof that the minister of Finance blundered when he levied a tax on iron. Now that he has learned this much of a lesson, he ought to go a step further and extend to agricultural implement makers the same privileges which he grants to those who work for the Railway Company. But the men who pay the greater part of this tax are the farmers, and they need not expect their interests to be consulted by an administration which has taken millions of hard earned money out of the people unnecessarily, in order to help a dozen or two factories.

## THE SENATE.

The Senate of Canada is an anomaly. It represents neither a principle nor any portion of the electorate. There is no class or condition of things in the Dominion, which is the better represented, or the better served in the matter of legislation because of its existence. It is not akin to public sentiment because its members are not responsible to the body of the people. Its standing as a deliberative body is not so high as to make an appointment to it an honor, and the manner in which vacancies are filled is of itself calculated to bring even a more distinguished body into disrepute. There are, doubtless, many worthy men in the Senate. Any one can call to mind the names of several who are worthy of all respect and who receive it; but they are not sufficiently numerous, or of wholly signal enough, to bring the whole senatorial body up even to the level of mediocrity. We do not altogether blame the Senate for the small hold it has on public respect. Very little was expected of it, and it has been permitted to do even less. There was no reason for its existence, except that it was desirable to model our constitution upon that of Great Britain, therefore there was little or nothing for it to do. But the idea that the Senate is anything else but a spurious imitation of the hereditary chamber in England is altogether fallacious. The House of Lords is the growth of centuries, represents an idea, has a grand historic record, has contained and still contains men of commanding talent.

On the other hand, the Senate is simply the creation of an Act of Parliament, with neither a history nor a character to commend it to public esteem. If appointments to the Senate were made upon a principle that would secure men of great legislative experience, unblemished reputation, and strong, well-trained minds, the Upper Chamber would be an invaluable part of the Legislative machinery; but the people know the facts otherwise, and they are almost unanimous in their desire for a change. As the decision in the Letellier case took from the Governor General the last shred of prerogative, reducing him to the mere figurehead, it is no doubt desirable in the interests of good legislation that there should be two Houses of Parliament, but both ought to be elective.

## "VEILED TREASON."

The treason of one generation is the loyalty of the next. It was treason for the Barons to confront King John at Runnymede; but the result was the Great Charter. It was rank treason for Parliament to sentence Charles I. to the scaffold; but the lesson taught the sovereigns of England on that day has never been forgotten. It was treason to welcome William of Orange when he landed; but before many days it became treason to stand by King James. To come down to our own day, it was treason, or something very much like it, to favor responsible government. The lesson which British history teaches, if it teaches any lesson at all, is this, "The welfare of the people is the supreme law," and he who propounds any doctrine contrary to this is false to the privileges of his citizenship and the traditions of his country. We claim that to discuss the independence of Canada is neither "veiled" nor un-veiled treason; but that, on the contrary, it is the duty of every one who aspires to the position of a leader of public opinion, to give it his best consideration; because the moment it shall appear that the interests of Canada will be better served by the declaration of its independence, it immediately will become the duty of all true lovers of their country to labor for bringing it about. To hold any other opinion would be either to prefer the welfare of others to that of our own people, or to sacrifice real advantages for imaginary ones. It seems to us that it comes simply to this—will it be of benefit to Canada to be independent?

The Herald does not profess to be able to answer this question, but it does not profess to avoid it. When we are prepared to deal intelligently with it, we will publish our views freely, uninfluenced by any consideration other than a determination to promote the public welfare.

The *Capital* is very wroth. It scolds like a cross schoolmaster. If it only could, it would do something terrible. We would humbly suggest to our contemporary that quotation marks, dashes and capital letters are not arguments. Neither does it settle any question to call one side or the other "halderdash," a very pretty word indeed, but not of very much value as an argument. We repeat our proposition and say that it is of the utmost importance that the opponents of water works should present their arguments, that they may be met and answered. Does the *Capital* fancy, because it and a few gentlemen have decided that we ought to have water works, that the great body of the ratpayers are of the same opinion? If it does it may find its mistake one of these days. There is a great deal of opposition to the introduction of water works at the expense of the city, which will manifest itself when the vote is taken. It is useless to shut our eyes to this, and it is poor policy in any one to undervalue the enemy. If a vote is to be secured in favor of water works it will only be when the reasons at the

bottom of the opposition have been fully shown to be unfounded. The *Capital* further says that we are indifferent as to the effect of the discussion, except so far as it may affect our circulation. It is a poor advocate who finds it necessary in so good a cause, to impugn the motives of those who differ from it, not on the main question, but on a preliminary point. We have neither time nor inclination to follow the *Capital* into personalities; but will add that the statement in the *Herald's* advertisement, that its circulation would be over 3,000 a week has been borne out by the first week's experience. The reference of our contemporary to the question of circulation is not only in bad taste, but it shows, to use a homely phrase, "where the shoe pinches."

The *Capital* in the course of a characteristic article, in which it talks very blantly about itself and serves up a medley of egotism, abuse of the Liberals and water works, after a fashion peculiarly its own, avers its willingness to have the question of waterworks submitted to the ratpayers without further discussion, saying it "has the courage of its own convictions." This reminds us of a story. Farmer Jones had a ram whose butting propensities made it a nuisance to the neighborhood. So the boys put up a job on it. They borrowed a big sledge hammer from the neighboring blacksmith, and having enveloped it in a sheep-skin, suspended it a little distance from the barn floor. Then they let in the ram. Straightway the animal charged. Away swung the hammer and as it came back the ram charged once more. And so it went on, while the boys rolled in the hay and cheered the furious animal on. In the morning there was a very tough carcass of mutton on the floor over which the boys held an inquest. Their verdict was that the deceased "had the courage of its own convictions" but had very little sense.

Says the *Capital*:—  
"It is pretty cool, in the death of annexation sentiment in Canada, to get in search of it to the letters of the ever Mr. O'neary, who is so well paid to cook up English feeling in the form best adapted for Yankee palates. This is altogether too thin. Let us have some of the unthought, original, unadulterated article, if anything."

We understand our contemporary's feeling in the matter. So warm a friend of annexation as our neighbor is, and so, must naturally prefer stronger expressions of sentiment than those of Mr. Con, way, and we suggest to it that it gives us its "unthought, original, unadulterated article." Not that we find fault with our friend for favoring annexation. Indeed we rather commend him for being at heart dissatisfied with the burden of "Key rule," which not even Tory patronage can altogether counterbalance. But has not our friend a word for the knights, "the country cousins of the aristocracy," whom it so delights to honor, and on whose behalf it performed a feat unexampled in political gymnastics.

There are indications that the United States intends to establish a protectorate over Peru and Bolivia. Some time ago a special agent was despatched from Washington to South America, and his mission has led to diplomatic complications with Chili. American capitalists who hold claims on the guano and nitrate deposits, have seized upon the opportunity to press upon their Government the necessity of intervention to prevent Chili from prejudicially affecting their large interests. It seems not unlikely that something of the kind may come about, for there is not the slightest probability that any European nation would interfere, or if they did, that their interference would amount to much. We take it for granted that the establishment of a secure government in the South American republics, even if the United States should have a controlling influence there.

The apologists for taxation will find it more difficult to justify the enormous burden which they have laid upon the country, now that the movement in the United States to abolish the internal revenue tax, and thereby cheapening the production of many important lines of goods, is gaining ground. In view of this, what is to become of the equilibrium between our own manufactures and those of our neighbors, which the Government boast they have established by making it more expensive to manufacture here than it ever was before.

There are three Tory organs published in Fredericton, which in every issue land and magnify Sir John and his great N. P. They have a happy fashion of keeping clear of facts and of avoiding anything which has a local application. Now will one of the trio, or all of them together, give a reason why the people of P. should give up their old time allegiance to Liberal ideas and follow them, to swell the ranks of a party led by "a Tory of Tories."

The Tory organs talk about the probable reduction of taxation next session, and claim that it shows the success of their policy. It rather indicates its failure; for it gives abundant proof that protection has failed to make us independent of foreign manufactures. However, it has made a few people rich.

## FREDERICTON SIDEWALKS.

WHAT THE COUNCIL IS GOING TO DO ABOUT THEM NEXT SUMMER.

The present condition of the sidewalks of Fredericton is such that not only is their bad—nay almost scandalous condition in some instances—the first thing that strikes a stranger as a state of affairs that should not exist in the capital of so enterprising a Province as New Brunswick, but it has also become the subject of pretty general comment and conversation among the citizens of Fredericton themselves, and they, it would seem safe to presume, had become pretty well used to them by this time. To Ald. Burchill, of Queen's Ward, belongs the credit of bringing the matter of improved sidewalks into anything like a tangible form. The report of the Streets and Roads Committee, at the last meeting of the Council, which was given very fully in the columns of *The Herald*, is an evidence of its tangibility and in guarantee that the Council mean business in regard to the new sidewalks.

Now that the matter of new sidewalks has been settled, the next question that naturally arises is, "What kind of sidewalks are we going to have?" The reporter of *The Herald* had a conversation Saturday with Ald. Burchill, Chairman of the Streets and Roads Committee, in regard to the matter, and in the course of it asked what the Council proposed to do.

"You see the present sidewalks?" said Ald. Burchill.  
"Yes," said the reporter; "one can hardly help saying they are pretty bad."  
"Well, these present wooden sidewalks last about seven years. In four years time they begin to break, and from that time on until entirely new sidewalks are laid, they are a constant expense. They cost for repairs alone last year \$300 and over, and are still in a bad looking condition."  
"Which are the cheapest, the wooden sidewalks or the kind you propose putting down?"

"The wooden sidewalks are the most expensive in the long run, although they are the cheapest when the first cost of laying them is alone considered. Besides when they begin to go and are out of repair, they are so apt to be creative of accidents to pedestrians that they become not much better than man traps to catch the city in a lawsuit."

"What kind of sidewalks do the Council propose putting down?"  
"The intention of the Council is to do away with the present wooden sidewalk altogether and put down a walk composed of a good foundation of stone covered with gravel. They will have a sufficient slope to give drainage, and will have gutters. They will be made of wood, and so arranged as to be easily removed and replaced when it shows symptoms of decay. Should the coating of gravel not prove sufficiently smooth it intended to be put on a covering of some other substance, such as cement or asphaltum; but no matter how they are finished they will want a good stone foundation."

"When will the work be commenced?"  
"It will be commenced as soon as possible in the spring. As you have doubtless noticed a by-law was passed at the last meeting of Council closing cellar doors and traps, in anticipation of the new sidewalks, and how the Council of the proposed sidewalks compare with that of the wooden ones."

"I do not think that the proposed sidewalk will cost any more than a real good wooden one would—say one of four inches thick. The present ones are only two inches thick, which is no standard at all, and not fit to be laid."  
"In regard to procuring the materials for the construction of the proposed sidewalk?"  
"The broken stone can be got quite easily and cheaply in the vicinity of the city, and should the Council desire to use gravel, it can be had during the winter of the bars above the city."

"Would a cement or asphaltum covering cost much more?"  
"I should say that the cement or asphaltum sidewalk would cost a good deal more. I can not say how much with any accuracy, as I have had no experience with it. I am told that offers are made from St. John to lay it for a cent a yard."

"Do you know anything about the Broken-shire Composition?"  
"I have composition I got from an English book, which was giving satisfaction in small cities and country roads in England. It is composed of coal tar, lime and gravel, and Mayor Fisher tells me it is somewhat similar to the Brokenshire. In Fredericton we have gravel handy, there is plenty of tar at the gas works and lime is cheap. However, the wooden sidewalks have to go. Take a good four inch plank walk, such as I mentioned before, and it will probably last for ten years at the outside. In five years it will want repairs badly, and at the end of ten years, when new sidewalks would have to be laid, sufficient will have been paid out in repairs to put down two entirely new sidewalks; so you can easily see what it will come to in 20 years or more for repairs alone."

THE BROKENSHIRE PATENT COMPOSITION.  
Mayor Fisher also interested himself in the matter of improved sidewalks, and entered into a correspondence with Mr. George Fraser, the Mayor of Halifax, who is intimately interested in the Brokenshire Patent Composition, being the holder of the patent rights for the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland. Mayor Fisher laid two letters before the Council on Tuesday last in regard to this composition, both from the Mayor of Halifax. In the first letter Mayor Fraser enclosed a circular and stated his willingness to give all necessary particulars with the view of introducing the composition into this city. Directly in regard to the sidewalks he says:—

"The improved sidewalks recently introduced into this city are known as the Brokenshire Patent, and in introducing the composition here (in Halifax) I have met with the most perfect success. I have not as yet done anything outside of this Province, preferring to wait until the improved composition should be thoroughly tested here. The orders now on hand will keep us busy until spring when I propose extending operations throughout my entire territory."  
An enquiry in the latter part of this letter

is answered by Ald. Burchill, above. Mayor Fraser says:—  
"Please kindly inform me if there are any iron foundries in your city or neighborhood, and if a supply of cast iron can be had at your gas works, and at what price; also whether any broken stone (or macadamizing) is used or manufactured there. The cost of laying the Brokenshire sidewalks will depend somewhat on the facility of procuring such materials as the above on the spot."

In his second letter and on date of Dec. 1st, Mayor Fraser speaks more definitely in regard to the cost of the Brokenshire, which he says averages about 70 cents per square yard finished, exclusive of the broken stone, which is furnished by the city. Halifax pays one half and the property owners the other. In concluding his letter he says:—  
"Our sidewalks are giving the most entire satisfaction, and are praised by everybody, especially the fair sex, who seem to delight in promenade on them."  
It might perhaps prove a useful experiment to put down next spring, should Mayor Fraser come this way with his improved sidewalk, small pieces of this composition, and of asphaltum also, so that a practical test of their respective merits could be had for future guidance in the matter of sidewalks. This might be done in the immediate vicinity of some of the public buildings, the City Hall for instance.

## A SOMNAMBULISTIC SLIPPER.

In a small village across the bay from San Francisco reside a well-known clergyman and his family, which is composed of numerous sons and daughters, his wife and himself. One of the sons, who is just approaching manhood, has been in the habit ever since his infancy of walking in his sleep. Every effort has been made to break him of his somnambulistic tendencies, but without avail. He would arise from his couch at all hours of the night, wander from one part of the building to another, and would sometimes perch upon the top of the houses. A short time ago it was decided by the head of the household that the somnambulist should occupy the same couch with his eldest brother, and the latter was instructed, in case the boy indulged in any of his former antics, to administer severe punishment in the shape of a forcible application of the sole of a slipper upon his epistern. The father graciously accepted the task, and promised to carry out his instructions to the letter. In order to show that he was not neglectful of the duty imposed upon him it is only necessary to relate the following incident: One night a short time ago, when both of the brothers were wrapped in the deep slumber of early morn, their *pater familias* imagined that he heard sounds of disturbance in the chicken yard at the rear of the house, and fearing that his henroost might be despoiled, entered the room where the boys were sleeping, and opening the window, peered out in the darkness to ascertain whether his apprehensions were correct. The elder son, who was sleeping on the outside of the bed, thought he saw a figure at the window that of his brother, and forgetting in his zeal to ascertain if his bed-fellow was quietly reposing or not, leaped from his couch, seized the ever-ready slipper and administered a severe castigation upon the party in undress at the window. Before the astonished father could turn he had received some four or five heavy and stinging blows, and was so surprised and astonished that for a few moments he could hardly speak a word. The son when he realized the situation, was almost paralyzed, and the scene was ridiculous in the extreme. When the circumstances were explained, however, the clergyman fully appreciated the joke, and narrates it with great gusto to his friends and acquaintances.

THE LOST BOOKS OF THE BIBLE.  
A correspondent writes to the New York *Sun* as follows:—  
Mr. H. W. Turner says the appearance of the revised edition of the New Testament reminds him that he had long ago of a lost Gospel to the Hebrews. If Mr. Turner will take the trouble to read the Bible over carefully he will find therein a proof that twenty-three books of it have been lost, a few of which I will mention for his benefit. In the Book of Numbers, xxi. 14, occurs the following reference: "Wherefore it is said in the Book of the Wars of the Lord." Now, where is that book? Lost. In the third Book of Kings it is recorded that Solomon wrote three thousand prophets. There are not more than fifteen hundred in the present Bible; the rest are lost. In the same book it is mentioned that he wrote 105 canticles. There is not half of that number in the present Bible. Then we find an allusion to the Book of Nathan the Prophet. There is no such book; it is lost. In Chronicles we read that Acts of David are written in the Book of Samuel the Seer and Nathan the Prophet. There is no such book; it is lost. There was an epistle of St. Paul to the Colossians; it is lost. St. Paul wrote five Epistles to the Corinthians; we have two of them—the rest are lost. Altogether, twenty-three books of the Bible have been lost, nineteen from the Old Testament and four from the New.

The twelve largest land-owners, as regards area, in England and Wales, are the Duke of Northumberland, Duke of Devonshire, Duke of Cleveland, Sir W. W. Wynn, Duke of Bedford, Earl of Carlisle, Duke of Rutland, Earl of Londsdale, Lord Leconfield, Earl of Powis, Earl Brownlow, and Earl of Derby. The two largest owners in North Wales are Lord Penrhyn and Sir Watkin W. Wynn; and in South Wales, Earl of Cardigan and Earl of Lisburne.

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POOR DOCUMENT

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

VOL. 1.-NO. 2.

FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1881.

\$1.00 A YEAR.

KING SAUL REJECTED.

A SERMON PREACHED BY REV. A. J. MOWATT, IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, FREDERICTON, DECEMBER 11th, 1881.

"Because thou hast rejected the word of the Lord, he hath also rejected thee from being king."—1 Sam. xv. 23.

Two weeks ago I spoke of the king's trial at Gilgal and his being found wanting. That was really the turning point in his career. There is a turning point somewhere, it seems to me, in every man's career—a point where there is a decided change for the better or worse—a point where the life-course verges markedly to the right or to the wrong. Gilgal was that point with King Saul. From the summit of that historic hill there began a gradual decline, a slope downwards, in his career. You can see it in almost every step he took after that a decided change for the worse. Now it was decision and injudiciousness. Next it was rejection of God's word and rebellion against the Divine will. Then it was despondency, demoniacal possession, green-eyed jealousy, vengeance, persecution, bloodshed. Lastly it was abandonment, doom, death. Poor Saul! what a downfall! Of course, there were now and again partial recoveries in his fall. Several times he seemed to get on his feet again, and made some sort of effort to regain what he had lost and start anew on the right. But those efforts to improve never amounted to anything. They were only partial, momentary, worthless. My subject to-night brings before us one of those fresh starts of Saul to do better, but, as we shall see, he really did worse.

We have here, first, a new commission from the Lord to Saul as king. He had failed once, but the Lord is willing to try him again. He is slow to give up any man, and He never does so until all has been done for him that could be done for him. He gives men every opportunity to retrieve what they may have lost and do better. He affords them chance after chance to rise. No man can say he had no chance. It is true that some seem to us to have a better chance than others. And that is the case. But there is not one who has not had chance enough. And indeed, it is not always those who have the worst chance, or what we regard as the worst chance, who fail the worst. We have seen men who had the poorest opportunities in every respect—a poor bringing up, a poor education, a poor example shown them, a poor influence brought to bear upon them—turn out well, and rise to moral and spiritual eminence. I do not know whether Saul solicited another opportunity to try again. Perhaps he did. Men often think if they had another chance to do better, they would do better. Old men think if they had their lives to live over again they would live very differently. Dying men think if they were only spared a little longer they would turn over a new leaf and begin right. Wicked men think they would reform if they could only get a chance to begin again. We have all thought so, I suppose, a good many times. And no doubt Saul thought so, too, and perhaps he may have gone to the Lord and implored Him to let him try again. He may have thought that, with the experiences he had had, he would be more on his guard another time and would do better. But whether he asked the Lord to try him again or not, the Lord did try him again, and gave him a good opportunity to retrieve all he had lost as He did before.

The good old prophet Samuel came to him from the Lord, and reminded him that he was the Lord's anointed, and as such was bound by the most sacred obligations to do just what the Lord told him to do—only that; nothing more, nothing less. He then gave him his commission, telling him most particularly what he was to do.

There was a people called Amalek that had distressed Israel greatly during the exodus, and the time had now come for the Lord to take vengeance upon that people for their dastardly wickedness. Many hundreds of years, of course, had passed away since that; and the Amalek that then was, and that had done the wickedness, was not the Amalek that was to be judged. It was the same nation, the same people, but not the same individuals. How strange are the Lord's dealings! He takes His own time for putting His vengeance into force. We would think—yes and I—that the right time and the best time to take vengeance would have been when the wickedness was done. But God thought differently. For hundreds of years He lets the matter of grievance between the two peoples lie untouched, and when it is all but forgotten by both Israel and Amalek, He takes it up. God never forgets, and every wrong thing done He will avenge some time or other. Oh that men and nations would mind that!

Well, the king's commission from the Lord was that he should go and smite Amalek. It was to be utter extermination. He was to spare nothing. "Man

and woman, infant and suckling, ox and sheep, camel and ass"—everything was to be utterly destroyed. He was to make a clean sweep. It was a stern and terrible commission. But it was the Lord's, and it was all right. It was the iron age of Jewish history, and stern methods were necessary in those stern, fierce times.

In our day there are weak sentimentalists who have a great deal to say about God's being so loving and merciful that He will not hurt his creatures. He is too good to have a Hell in His universe, too tender hearted to destroy any one. But look here! What does this mean? He is whetting His sword, and without a word of warning He is going to plunge it into the heart of a nation. The poor little unoffending children and the dumb animals are to be slaughtered as well as the fighting men. A whole nation and people are to be blotted out of existence, because some hundreds of years before their ancestors did a cruel and dastardly deed of blood—fell upon Saul's rear, and destroyed the weak and the sick, the women among the children, the dumb ox and the senseless sheep.

And history is full of just such horrors. The giant earthquake, slumbering for ages, suddenly awakes at the dead hour of night, and buries thousands without a moment's warning in the ruins of their own homes. Five or six years ago, a tremendous tidal wave came sweeping and surging in upon sleeping India, and splashed the death-dew into the dusky faces of some two hundred thousand of the people. Only three years ago, the angel of destruction flapped his pestilential wings and skimmed low over the Mississippi valley, and town after town all but died outright. Oh, let sentimentalists talk as they like about God's love, He has a sword, a terrible sword, and that sword of His is ever dripping with human gore! It may be a harsh thing to say, but it is a stern fact that meets us all the way down the history of our race, and we cannot get over it. He is a God of justice and mercy; and as long as sin and wrong continue, there will be sorrow and suffering, death and doom. Amalek has sinned, and though he has had hundreds and hundreds of years to repent, he has not repented, and therefore the still singing and impenitent Amalek must die.

"Thus saith the Lord of hosts, I remember that which Amalek did to Israel, how he laid wait for him in the way, when he came up from Egypt. Now go and smite Amalek, and utterly destroy all that they have, and spare them not, but slay both man and woman, infant and suckling, ox and sheep, camel and ass."

We have next here how the king fulfilled the divine commission. With an army of two hundred and ten thousand he swept down upon their cities like an avalanche, and all but annihilated Amalek. I say all but, for he spared the king, and some of the best of the cattle and sheep. He thought it was such a pity to slaughter so many fine cattle and sheep, and leave them to rot in the valleys. So, he and his men resolved to improve upon the Lord's instructions somewhat, and drove before them enough of the very choicest to make Him a splendid thanksgiving sacrifice. It would please Him so much better than to do just what He told them to do. And then it would come to the same thing in the end. And then, again, taking the king alive, and leading him home in triumph—how much more glory there was in that than in hewing him down on the battle-field! The king was delighted with the way he had fulfilled his commission. He was so sure the Lord would be pleased with him this time. He seemed to have had no doubts about it. Because he was so pleased with himself, he imagined the Lord would be pleased with him too. All the way home he tried to make the most of his splendid triumph, and get himself honor and fame with the nation. Instead of coming straight to Gilgal, he went away round by Carmel, just to make a display. Some think he erected a triumphal arch there, or set up some monument or other to commemorate his victory. Then from Mount Carmel he proceeded to Gilgal, and all the way along, I suppose, the people came out to do him honor. By and bye he arrived at Gilgal in grand style—the royal captive in chains, the cattle and sheep lowing and bleating, and the people running and shouting, all helping to heighten the effect of his triumphal entry into the sacred historic place.

But what did the Lord think of the way the king had done what he had been sent to do? He thought anything but well of it. He told Samuel that he was sorry He had made Saul king, for he had turned out so badly. "It repented me that I have set up Saul to be king." When God speaks to men he speaks like a man—He uses the language of men and their ideas. The Lord knew, of course, from the first what a poor king Saul would make, and He told the people that before he was chosen. In a very important sense the Lord cannot repent of anything he does, for He always does right, and He always does the best in the circumstances.

Saul was the best king for Israel as they were at the time. The Lord would have liked to have done better for his people than he did do; but as they were, with the ideas they had, with the state of feeling towards God they were in, and with their low views of their destiny as a people, anything better would have been worse for them. But while the Lord cannot repent, properly speaking of anything he does, He does feel something like regret when his people and his servants turn out to be failures. It made his heart sore to see how Saul managed that Amalek business after he had been so carefully instructed as to how to do it. It would appear that He told Samuel all about Saul's doings the day before he arrived.

That night Samuel spent in prayer and tears. He cried to the Lord all the night long. He had come to be intensely interested in the king, and he loved him notwithstanding his waywardness. Hence he could not think of his being given up. So he spent the long lonely night on his knees pleading with the Lord to have mercy on him, and not to reject him. But the Lord would not hear him. Saul as king must be given up. He had gone too far wrong to be trusted any more. Thus, even Samuel's night-long agonizings at the mercy seat for the erring king could not save him from the doom of rejection. Indeed, so long and persistently did the prophet continue pleading the case of Saul and mourning for him, that the Lord found it necessary to rebuke him for it.

"How long will thou mourn for Saul, seeing I have rejected him from reigning over Israel?" Oh, what sadly mixed-up scenes there are in this world of ours! Over there King Saul is marching home from Amalek so happy and triumphant, so elated with his success, and so sure of a grand reception at Gilgal! Here Samuel is on his knees, the tears streaming down his cheeks, and his heart all but broken with sorrow, and he is pleading all night with God to have mercy upon poor Saul! Look on this scene and that; the pageantry of the king, the empty pomp and parade, on the one hand, and the anguish of the prophet's soul, and his tears and pleading earnestness, on the other; and what a serious-coming tragedy our world is! We are proud of our attainments, glorying in our successes, rejoicing in the happy issue of our enterprises, and anticipating something still grander to come; while angels are weeping for us—if angels can weep—and loved ones are breaking their hearts about us, and praying prophets and apostles and ministers are beseeching God's mercy seat on our behalf through long lonely hours! Like Saul we congratulate ourselves on our well-doing and well-being, when, at the same time, God and good men are deploring our ill-doing. Oh, I think, if there is one thing more than another we should pray for, it should be that we might be kept from forming a false estimate of ourselves! And yet nothing is surer than this, that the world and the church are as full of people as they can hold who are over-estimating themselves; and not only that, but who have utterly false estimates of themselves. You will hear them laughing, when, if they knew just how it was with them, they would be sighing and crying. "You will hear them boasting of their success, when all heaven is weeping over their failure. You are sitting there tonight, and you are saying, 'How good I am! How happy and hopeful!' But, this moment, heaven is frowning down upon you, and hell is reaching up his awful fiery arms to take hold of you as you sit in these pews and crowd these galleries.

O God, wake up these souls, for they are perishing, and they do not know it! They are thinking that they are saved, and that all is well, when they are lost and all is ill. Oh, let us see ourselves as we are, even though it all but overwhelms us with despair, for even despair is better than a hope that is no hope!

We have now Samuel's meeting with Saul at Gilgal, and his message to him respecting his rejection as king. Samuel got up from his knees when the morning came, and went to meet Saul. But Saul had been parading round so much that he had not yet arrived, or rather, he had passed on some distance to Gilgal. Samuel then went to meet the king there. "Saul was glad to see him. He expected to be commended for the way he had fulfilled his commission. He had heard the king address the prophet—'Blessed be thou of the Lord; I have performed the commandment of the Lord.'"

Just then there was a great bleating of sheep and lowing of cattle, and the prophet asked what it all meant. "Oh," said Saul, "that is a sacrifice for the Lord." Then Samuel, with an awful sternness, told the king his doom. "Saul and I will tell thee what the Lord hath said to me this night. When thou wast little in thine own sight, was not thou made the head of the tribes of Israel, and the Lord anointed thee king over Israel? And the Lord sent thee on a journey, and said, go and utterly destroy the sinners the Amalek, and I fight against thee until they be consumed. Wherefore then

didst thou not obey the voice of the Lord, but didst fly upon the spoil, and didst evil in the sight of the Lord? It is for sacrifice, you tell me, but hath the Lord as great delight in burnt offerings and sacrifices as in obeying the voice of the Lord? Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams. Because thou hast rejected the word of the Lord, he hath also rejected thee from being king."

What message that was to have brought one straight from the Lord! The aged prophet, just from his knees just from the divine presence, with a strange glory still suffusing his venerable countenance, with the tears still wet on his cheeks, stood there before the guilty king, and told him his doom, how bad the king had been, how he had sinned once too often. Saul was not yet so hardened that he was insensible to rebuke. He felt keenly the sharp thrusts of the truth-word in the prophet's hand, and I would not wonder much if he trembled as he stood there. The truth makes the mightiest tremble sometimes. I think I see the conqueror of Amalek turn deadly pale, and his knees shake under him, and all his greatness fall from him. He is humbled, convicted, penitent. "I have sinned," he says, and the tears come into his eyes; "I have transgressed the commandment of the Lord, and thy words, Samuel. I have been a fool. I feared the people and obeyed their voice. But, oh! surely there is pardon for me. Surely the Lord will not cast me off. Come and help me to worship the Lord, and seek his favour. Thus pleaded the king with Samuel; but his repentance came too late. He had been trusted again and again, but he could not be relied on. Samuel told him sadly that it was no use going to the Lord and beseeching his mercy now. He had gone too far. He had sinned once too often. His doom was fixed. He was rejected as king. It does not mean, you will observe, that his soul was lost. It was simply an official rejection. But that was not good for him—not good for his soul. I hope Saul was saved notwithstanding his rejection as king, and notwithstanding his waywardness. But oh! I tell you, there is not much that is at all satisfactory to show that he was. There was a tenderness of conscience about him all the way through, a soft place in his heart, a soul-hungering after God's peace. Every now and again the tears of penitence would flow, and he would seem to be so sorry that he was what he was. But in a little, he would dry up his tears and get to work again to do wrong as bad as ever. It is always seems to me that there was a constitutional weakness about him—a want of mental and moral balance, a sort of insanity; and if, so, we must judge him gently—perhaps he had better not judge him at all.

Poor Saul! how bad he felt that he was rejected! He begged Samuel to go to the Lord with him. The prophet did not want to go, and he was not to go. But he begged so hard, so piteously, that the prophet yielded and went. He did not want the people to think that the Lord had cast him off, as they would be sure to do if Samuel remained away from the sacrifice. "I have sinned," he said over and over again, "yet honor me now, I pray thee, before the elders of my people, and before Israel, and turn again with me, that I may worship the Lord thy God."

The first thing Samuel did after returning with the rejected king was to howl to pieces Agag the king of Amalek. The king and the prophet, after the sacrifice, parted, never to meet again. Saul was now no longer king. The Lord had deposed him, and he had a right to do so, for he had called him; and although the people still held to him and called him their king, and although Saul himself still persisted in reigning, he was not king, and it would have been better both for himself and the nation, if he had accepted the situation, humbling though it was, and quietly retired into private life. But he would not do that. On the contrary, he held on to the reins of power as long as he could, and went stumbling and sinning on more and more, keeping himself and the nation in terrible trouble, until an untimely death ended his unhappy career.

Rejected! how dreadful to be rejected! You have seen, and I have seen, the young come on so hopefully. "You have seen them give promise of a brilliant future. You have seen them rise higher and higher until they had all but reached the tiptop of goodness and greatness. But just when all was on the way of being fully realized, you have seen them turn aside, make a mistake, their heads get dizzy, perhaps, their heart elated with the pride of success, and all was lost. The world is strewn thick with the wrecks of a promising life. Everywhere we meet with men who had the grandest opportunities, and once promised well; but now they are lumbering, trash, wrecks, so much useless lumber lying around. Like Saul, they failed. They did wrong. They rejected the word of the Lord, and now the Lord has rejected them. And there they are, incapable of anything useful, unfit for a position of trust and responsibility, unable to reign—and rejected!

But there is a worse rejection than even that. Yonder is a throne in the skies, a kingdom eternal. Jesus invites us to come up to it, and high as heaven is, with Jesus to help us, we can get there. We can sit on a throne of glory. We can wear our bright crown. But if we would, we must strive here. We must wake up and lay an earnest hold of the hope set before us. We cannot sit idly here, if we would reign up yonder. And yet, how easy the most of us are taking it! The grandest opportunities of our being something are one by one passing by us, and we are looking on and seeing them pass by us, and still we do nothing. Another year of such blessed opportunities is going to close in a few days, and here we are to-night, perhaps, as far as ever from Christ, you, farther than once, perhaps. By and bye, they will cease altogether, and then we will wake up to find that all is lost, forever lost. "Rejected! I am rejected! No crown for me! No kingdom for me! No heaven for me! No glory to come for me! Lost! Lost for ever!"

O God, grant that no soul here may ever know the woe of what it is to be rejected.—Amen.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

FREDERICTON. CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Fredericton, Metropolitan of Canada, Rt. Rev. J. Medley, D. D.; Bishop Coadjutor, Rt. Rev. T. Kingston, D. D.; sub-dean, Rev. Finlay Alexander. Services on Sunday—Celebration of the Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; Morning service, 11 a.m., at which the Rev. E. P. Flewelling will be ordained priest and Henry Montgomery be ordained a deacon; Evening service, 6.30 p.m. During Advent besides the usual daily services there are special services on Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 p.m., with an address.

CHRIST CHURCH (St. Ann's).—Rev. G. C. Roberts, rector. Morning service at 11 a.m., with the celebration of the Holy Communion; evening service at 3.45 p.m. The sermon at both services will be by the rector. Sabbath school at 2.15 p.m., at the Madras School Room.

ST. DENIS'S CHURCH.—Rev. J. C. McDevitt, Parish Priest; Rev. C. Precillius, Curate. Sunday services—Low Mass at 9 a.m.; High Mass, at 11 a.m.; Vespers, at 3 p.m.; Sabbath school at 2 p.m. The Ladies Branch of the St. Vincent de Paul Society meets in St. Denis's Hall immediately after Vespers. The male branch of the Society at 6.30 in the same place. Masses will be said every day during the week at 7.30 a.m. Masses will be celebrated at Manners-Sutton on Monday at 11 a.m.

METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. E. Evans, Pastor; Rev. L. W. Wadman, Assistant. Morning service at 11, sermon by the Rev. Mr. Wadman; Evening service at 6.30; sermon by Rev. Mr. Evans. Sabbath school at 2.15 p.m. The pastor conducts a Bible Class at 2 p.m. During the week there will be prayer meetings on Monday and Friday evenings at 7.30.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. A. J. Mowatt, pastor. Morning service at 11; sermon by the pastor. Subject, "The soul's hiding place." Evening service at 6.30; sermon by the pastor. Subject, "Saul's madness." Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. There will be a prayer meeting on Wednesday at 7.30.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—F. D. Crawley, pastor. Morning service at 11 a.m., sermon by the pastor. Subject, "The temptations of Jesus." Evening service at 6.30, sermon by the pastor. Subject, "The tribute of Paul to Christ." Sabbath school at 2.15 p.m., when the review exercises will be conducted by the pastor. Week night social services on Monday and Friday evenings at 7.30.

FREE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. McLeod, Pastor. Prayer meeting at 9.30. Morning service at 11 a.m., sermon by Rev. Mr. Reed. Evening service at 6.30, sermon by the pastor. Sabbath school at 2 p.m. Prayer meetings will be held on Wednesday and Friday at 7.30.

METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. W. Brewer, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Week services every evening at 7 o'clock. The pastor will preach morning and evening.

ST. MARY'S. The services in St. Mary's Church, Rev. William Jaffray, rector, will be held on Dec. 18th and 25th, and on Jan. 1st, at 11 a.m.

Church News.

The Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church raised last year \$107,832, an increase of \$31,656 over the previous year. Cardinal Borromeo, Prefect of the Congregation, died at Rome on the 2nd Dec. He was born at Milan in 1822 and was created Cardinal in 1868.

Mr. Robert Arthington, of Leeds, England, has offered to give \$2,000 towards the establishment of a Wesleyan Mission in Central Africa, along the route of Stanley and Livingston.

There are 700 colored men in the Colleges of the South preparing for the Baptist ministry. The recent consecration of the Rev. Dr. W. M. Wigger, as Bishop of Newark, N. J., was celebrated Thursday evening, Dec. 1st, by his fellow-alumni of St. Francis Xavier, by a complimentary dinner to the Bishop, at Finard's. Dr. Wigger is the first member of the College to receive this ecclesiastical preference. About sixty persons were present, including Bishop Corrigan, the Rev. S. H. Frisbee, S. J., President of St. Francis Xavier College; the Rev. Dr. H. A. Brann, the Rev. Father McGean, Moriarty, Healy, Riordan, and Hoy, Senator F. Treanor, &c. Cardinal McCloskey was expected to be present, but illness prevented his attendance.—N. Y. Tribune.

The following Communication was sent to Mr. Hopper's organ, but declined—*For the Christian Visitor.* THE BAPTIST ACADEMY QUESTION. Sir,—In your editorials concerning Baptist Academy in N. B., you assume that if such an institution existed, all its Baptist students would matriculate at Acadia College. In your last issue you ask: "Why not have a Seminary in N. B., and gather in our Baptist boys for Acadia?" And add: "As a matter of fact in respect to students N. B. University is more of a Baptist College than Acadia."

We have had a Baptist Seminary in New Brunswick, and you, Mr. Editor, was connected with it for four years, three of which you were the Principal, and yet during that time the students matriculated at the N. B. University and not at Acadia. What proof have we that a Baptist academy in St. John would be a better feeder for Acadia than the late seminary under the principality of one so loyal to Acadia as you now are.

Further, during the existence of the old seminary, there was an institution in St. John, for which its friends there (not the denomination) claimed and obtained a grant on the ground of its being a Baptist institution. How many did it send to Acadia? Yours, respectfully, RICHARD H. PHILLIPS, Fredericton, Dec. 1, 1881.

SERMONS AND SALVATION.—Mr. Beecher, a week ago to-day, surprised the Plymouth Church congregation by preaching a sermon which occupied in the delivery only a little more than thirty minutes. During his long ministrations in the most famous of American pulpits, and in one of the three or four most famous pulpits in the world, Mr. Beecher has seldom limited himself to less than an hour and twenty minutes. It is to be hoped his short sermon on last Sunday was not a mere accident. There are very few men whom the world cares to hear speak every seventh day in the week for sixty minutes. The Plymouth pastor is one of these half dozen distinguished orators and divines; and when he sets the example of brevity in the pulpit the precedent is one that churchmen will do well to follow. The sermon on the Mount is not only the greatest ever preached, but also the briefest of which we have a record. Quality, not quantity, is what is wanted in the pulpit. Tiresome, tedious, trawny sermons, have given us empty pews, coldness, indifference, perhaps infidelity. The pulpit should keep pace with the age—an age of Atlantic cables, telephones, electric lights. Let us have electric lights, not tallow candles in the pulpits.—N. Y. Herald, Dec. 4.

The Empress Eugenie, in adding eight rooms to her already large house at Farnborough, is having one apartment fitted up with relics of Prince Louis Napoleon. The Queen of England has the dressing room of the Prince Consort at Balmoral as he left it. His hat and gloves are on the table. There is in addition an effigy of him on the bed.

Sir William Heathcote, late M. P. for Oxford University, by his will declared that if any person made tenant for life of his estates, or a tenant ante before he comes into possession, shall join the Society of Jesus, or any order in communion of the Church of Rome, he is to forfeit his interest as though he were dead. Sir William was a moderate High Churchman.

"Madam," said a medium, "your husband's spirit wishes to communicate with you." "No matter," said the widow; "if he's got no more spirit in the other world than he had in this it's no other bothering about." Said a youngster in high glee, displaying his purchase to a fellow friend on the sidewalk: "Two accounts for five cents, that will make me sick to-morrow, and I won't have to go to school."





# POOR DOCUMENT

## The "Weekly Herald"

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An Extraordinary Offer to New Subscribers.

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## Weekly Herald

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WEEKLY HERALD.

CHARLES H. LUGRIN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FREDERICTON, DECEMBER 17, 1881.

As soon as arrangements can be perfected, an Agricultural Department will be added to THE WEEKLY HERALD.

### THE RAILWAY MONOPOLY.

In the history of legislation no instance can be found where the destiny of a country has been so completely handed over to the control of a few men as was the case when the Canada Pacific Railway contract was ratified. The Liberals, in Parliament and in the press, gave expression at the time to their fears, but the reality far exceeds their worst anticipations. Canada, and especially the Maritime Provinces, are completely at the mercy of Mr. George Stephen and his associates; who can make or mar our future by the stroke of a pen. This may seem strong language, but what are the facts? The Pacific Railway Co. controls, or will shortly control, nearly every railway in Canada outside of Nova Scotia and P. E. Island, except the Grand Trunk and the Intercolonial. The power which the ownership of so many miles of railway gives is of itself sufficient to enable them to crush out all rivals; but they have besides practically the exclusive right, of railway construction in the North West for the next twenty years. For that length of time, no matter how much they build up foreign cities to the injury of our own seaports, the people are powerless to help themselves, unless the men who have betrayed the best interests of the country are routed from power, and a Parliament elected which will lay its hands upon this monopoly before it is too late. If the United States suffered from the tyranny of the railroads where strong rivalry was possible, what are we to expect in Canada where the Tories have made competition illegal? It was a crime to place such an incubus upon this fair Dominion. How many castles in the air have been built over the future of the Maritime Provinces when the trade of the Great West would oblige and flow across them? For nearly twenty years we had the story told us over and over again. "Keep your boys at home," said the Finance Minister nearly twenty years ago, "we are going to have Confederation, and the wealth of the Great West will pour down the St. John valley." And the boys stayed at home vainly hoping for the good time which has been coming for so long, but is farther off to-day than ever. We heard the same story again last winter and again this summer. We have heard Mr. Peter Mitchell describe in glowing words the future of these Provinces down by the sea. We have read somewhere of this same Peter Mitchell foretelling the glories of Miramichi as a port from which the produce of Canada would find its way to the ocean. And now we have seen him at Portland praising the advantages of its noble harbor, and promising the people the trade which was to make his native Province prosperous and happy. We call upon these men to redeem their promises, on the faith of which this Province entered Confederation. It was no part of the compact that we should be taxed and burdened with debt to build up Portland, and the Government greatly mistakes the temper of the people if it imagines they will submit to it.

Some two years ago when Sir Leonard Tilley came here on his search for the hum, a meeting was held in the Court House. At this meeting Mr. Picard read the following: To Sir Leonard Tilley, C. B., K. G. M. C., &c. Dear Sir,—We, the citizens of Fredericton, deem of vital importance, in the interest of New Brunswick and of the Dominion of Canada, a railroad connecting the Intercolonial road with the New Brunswick Railway Company's road at Edmundston, in the

County of Madawaska, in the Province of New Brunswick, forming one continuous commercial line of railway from the chief cities in the western part of the Dominion to the Atlantic seaboard at the city of St. John, via Fredericton, making St. John one of the chief points of shipment for the Dominion; and at the same time we beg your Honor to bring this subject under the notice of the Government in which you have the honor of holding a most prominent position, explaining to them the necessity of such a road, enabling us down by the sea to enjoy reciprocity of trade with our neighbors in the west? This resolution, bearing as it did upon the most important public enterprise in which New Brunswick was interested, was greeted by the Reporter and the Sun with a howl of derision. We would like them to tell us what they think of it now, and if it would not have been better for them at that time to have joined with the Liberals in endeavoring to protect the interests of this Province.

The Sun in an article, remarkable only for its length, buncumb and scurrilousness, assails the Telegraph for something, the exact character of which the great Tory luminary is unable to discover. The greatest sin of the Telegraph appears to be that it dares to bring about a settlement of the Crown lands of Restigouche, of which there are more than a million acres, covered by hardwood. This the Sun, for some reason best known to itself, does not wish to see done, for it says, "if any person is fixed by an ambition either to speculate in settlement lands or to settle them, they should apply to the New Brunswick Railway Company." We can not for the life of us see why the Sun wishes to keep these government lands from being settled. We know that Sir John Macdonald told a gentleman who represented one of the most flourishing colonies in Canada, that if he would remove his fellow countrymen to the North-West he would aid his colonization scheme; but it was absurd to talk of settling New Brunswick; but we did not imagine that the Sun would be so disloyal to the city where it is published as to oppose the settlement of a district, the trade of which would be of great value to St. John. For our own part we would give this land to any person or company of persons who would put a settler on each one hundred acre lot, giving a preference to our own young men. We are anxious to see this great tract of land, the best in New Brunswick, settled, and do not care who does it, the government or an association of individuals; but it is certain that it will cost the country less if done by the latter than it would if done by the former. The experience of Kincardine and New Denmark will hardly warrant another experiment in colonization by the government. The land ought to pay for settling itself, and would do so under proper management. There need be no "land grab," as it were, but the simplest thing in the world not to issue any grants except for those lots which a person was actually residing upon and cultivating.

The Reporter says that THE HERALD'S prospectus is "unobjectionable" to the Tory party. It is of the utmost importance to know whether it is or not, but we are a little amused to find that the advocates of protection can endorse this sentence: "The nearer we approach to free trade the better, in view as well of the interests of our own people as the relations in which the Dominion stands towards other parts of the Empire and the United States." Our contemporary has studied that prospectus for a fortnight, made two or three attempts to turn its plain meaning against the Herald, and ends by announcing it to be without a flaw. We thought that prospectus a pretty well got up document; but did not expect such praise from the Arch-Tory weekly. But our contemporary wants us to re-write it. We could not think of such a thing. That the tariff must be high in order to raise enough money to meet expenses, is the plain statement of a fact, about which there is no dispute; that "the nearer we approach free trade the better" is the enunciation of a principle which is one of the chief points of difference between Liberals and Tories. As our contemporary can't deny the fact and finds the principle "unobjectionable," it had better come over to our side of the house at once. We suppose the true inwardness of the matter is that the Reporter never saw its own real opinions in print before, and has learned for the first time to its utter amazement that it has been on the wrong side of the fence all along.

The St. John Sun is Sir Leonard Tilley's pocket organ, as every one knows. It is also the leader and inspiration of all the minor Tory sheets in New Brunswick. Now this journal, whose master told the people in his place in Parliament that the lumber trade was a "waning interest," does a little sneering on its own account. It is the agriculture of the St. John valley which excites the contempt of the Sun, and it calls the export of agricultural produce to South America, which, if proper facilities were provided, would become a source of wealth and prosperity to the people of the Province, and in a measure compensate St. John for the trade which has been diverted from it, "the possible egg trade of the St. John valley with Brazil." There is little wonder that the interests of this Province have been sacrificed by the party in power, when such views are propounded by those who have the ear of the Government.

The Provincial Secretary's speech at the opening of the Board of Agriculture, a summary of which is published elsewhere, contains several important suggestions. Mr. Wedderburn deserves great credit for his endeavor to deal practically with the subject of agriculture, and although the Herald may not see eye to eye with him as to the best policy to be adopted, it sees no reason why it should withhold its measure of praise. Without going into the subject at any length to-day, we may say that we entirely agree with most of Mr. Wedderburn's remarks about local fairs, and that something ought to be done to enlarge the sphere of usefulness of the Agricultural Societies; but his suggestions as to the constitution of the Board, and the tenure of office, and the policy of the Government in establishing a stock farm, require more consideration than we have yet been able to give to them.

The Calendar of the University of New Brunswick has been very neatly printed this year by Mr. Jas. H. Crockett. From it we learn that the Museum received during the last academic year one loop corvair, a collection of fishes from the Pacific coast, and the head and sword of the sword fish. The Library has been increased by the Calendars of the London, Edinburgh, and the Caledonia Universities, the Sessional papers of 1881, and four other volumes. This is a very poor showing, and does not speak very well for the amount of consideration which the public give our highest educational establishment. The total number of students attending the University is fifty-two, of whom forty-nine are regularly entered for the full course.

The people who have been told times without number that one of the evil results which would follow from the advent to power of the Liberals would be that the tariff would be altered and the business of the country become unsettled in consequence. The organs will have to set their stops for a different tune, since the Premier has hinted that changes will be made in the tariff. It certainly cannot be continued as it is at present; any change must be in the direction of less protection. What then is to become of the chief of the stock Tory arguments?

An unlooked-for difficulty arises out of the working of the Irish Land Act. The land courts have cut down rents with so unsparring a hand that the landlords are beginning to talk of applying to the Government for compensation.

### Notes and Notions.

Perhaps our government might as well refrain from any attempts at bossing the rest of the continent until we can get some diplomats who know their business and can be trusted, and until we get a navy capable of backing up our big words.—Boston Herald.

The Quebec Chronicle gave publicity to a rumor that the Marquis of Lorne will resign in the spring, Sir John Macdonald succeed him, and a general election be held next summer.

The Reporter would like the Herald to explain, if we think it worth while, how we can be independent in tone, and yet act in sympathy with the Opposition. We don't think it worth while. To explain the meaning of the words, "independent in tone," so as to make them intelligible to our contemporary, would be like trying to teach geometry to a grindstone.

Mark Twain, at a recent banquet in Montreal, made the following remark about the weather we have been experiencing lately:—"I would remark that my stay in Montreal and Quebec has been exceeding pleasant, entertaining and interesting, but I have been a good deal disappointed in the weather. I would not say such a thing as that outside my own country, but only criticize my weather in a promiscuous gathering right here among friends. Before I go further, I will say that no discourtesy is meant—I will apologise if it is so.—but Canada has a reputation far and wide for magnificent winter weather, and she has a prophet, who is bound by every sentiment of honor and loyalty to furnish it. But the result this time has been a mess of the most insipid and characterless weather that ever right-feeling Canadian is probably ashamed of, and ought to be. And yet only the country is in fault, only the country is to blame; you have no right to blame the prophet, for this is not the weather he promised!"

The Rev. Mr. Hull of New York has been preaching a sermon about amusements. He says he has absolutely no objection to anybody dancing as David did. Now, if Mr. Hull would only condescend to show people how David danced he would confer a favor.

Neither John Bright nor his family go into what is called "society" in England.

An American circus offers \$50,000 for the handsomest man in the world. We are afraid we cannot go.

Sixteen of the insanity experts have decided that Guitou is sane enough to be legally responsible for his acts. His is another melancholy instance of a man "with the courage of his own convictions," and he now seeks to avoid the consequence of his act by pleading insanity.

One of the Boston Banks has sixteen tons of gold in its vaults.

Polygamy in Utah is doomed. What legislation the courts and threats of military force could not accomplish an army of dress makers and milliners is going to bring about. By making marriages expensive they have set the sails of a thinking that perhaps one wife is enough.

The Archbishop of Armagh is to be created a Cardinal shortly after Christmas.

An international copyright law between England and the United States, and to include Canada, appears to be nearly arranged.

It having come to the ears of Gov. St. John of Kansas that there were combinations of persons in certain localities for the purpose of selling liquor, he has offered a series of rewards for the prosecution of offenders. The Government of Canada pays the bills of those who seek to destroy the Canada Temperance Act.

President Arthur's message is the first since 1861 which makes no reference to the South. It begins to look as though the war were really over.

The Russian nihilists have published a manifesto of condolence with the United States on the death of President Garfield.

Governer cars are among the latest suggested improvements for railroads in the United States. Many Christian business men, it is said, who are in the habit of spending six to twelve hours a week in railroad travelling, would gladly avail themselves of any car which would be set apart either for social worship or social Bible study. Several railroad men are reported to have declared that the plan only needs inauguration to be a decided success. After all, why should the travelling Christian public have fewer privileges on the railroad than the smoking public?

The Car of Russia appears to be giving dissatisfaction to all classes of his subjects. He has certainly shown himself to be entirely wanting in any of the attributes which should distinguish a sovereign; but it is difficult for a man to keep both eyes open day and night to dodge dynamite and the like.

The Canada Pacific Railway Company is endeavoring to secure the charter which authorizes the construction of a railway to Hudson Bay. This gigantic monopoly overshadows the whole of Canada. It is in vain to seek relief at present. Those who know the political history of the party in power will not expect it.

The Princess Louise will not return with the Marquis, but will go to the south of France for the benefit of her health.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the Catalogue of Harvard University from our young friend John G. Owens, who is attending medical lectures there.

The Editor of the Capital denies that he favors annexation. Well, this should not be news to his friends.

Mr. Scott, ex-Dominion architect, has had a walking-stick presented to him by the Clerks in the Public Works Department. This coming immediately after he had received his walking ticket would be doubly satisfactory.

Mr. Dixon has been removed from the Collectorship of Sackville, and Mr. W. C. Miller appointed in his stead. Mr. Dixon was quite able to discharge his duties, and his removal simply to make a place for a friend of the Government, is indefensible.

A complaint has reached us that we ought not to give publicity to the reports of liquor cases, as the witnesses do not like to see their names in print. A good way to avoid seeing them there would be to keep out of the rum hole.

Postmaster General James, of the United States, has resigned, his resignation to take effect on January 1st.

The attempt to determine whether or no Guitou is insane is no doubt very laudable; but it would be better to hang him first.

The United States, with a population of 50,000,000, has seven Cabinet ministers whose salaries combined amount to \$50,000. Canada with less than 5,000,000 people has fourteen Cabinet ministers to whom \$112,000 are paid.

A young lawyer being threatened with punishment for contempt of court, in saying that he "was surprised at such a decision as it had just rendered against him," an old lawyer, Lord Eldon, agreed to make it all right with the offended judges. He did so by attributing the remark to his ignorance, saying that the young man was extremely penitent for his unintentional disrespect. But their lordships could see for themselves that it was due to his ignorance for, he said that he was surprised at their decision; whereas, said Eldon: "If he had not been ignorant of what takes place at this court every day—had he known you but half as long as I have—he would not be surprised at anything you did!"

### BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The Board of Agriculture continued its session on Wednesday afternoon. It was resolved that the appointment of Secretary to the office of the City Clerk, the amount of the principal part of the work had been raised to an advance of nearly one third upon last year's rates. It was only worth \$8 and \$2.25 at 11 o'clock, and I don't see how prices could advance to \$9 and \$2.75 at 12 o'clock, for such were the altered figures when the tender was returned to the office of the City Clerk at noon. I leave the public to judge whether or not I acted wisely in refusing to consider the tender of the Maritime Farmer at all.

As for the second charge, I happened to be absent the day the time for receiving tenders expired, and for two or three days following. When I returned I found that another member of the committee was absent. The committee was called together on my return, and it was decided by them to again ask Mr. Crockett and Mr. Crockett to tender. Mr. Crockett gave his figures on the same afternoon, and the committee unanimously accepted the same.

There was not nearly a fortnight's "importance," as set out in the second charge; and when Messrs. Crockett and Crockett were asked for figures, it was done gingerly irrespective of the notice asking for tenders under which the Farmer had put in their offer, and this line of action was unanimously decided upon by the committee, without considering the Farmer's tender at all.

I do not deny having shown the contract, as the committee decided to do so, and as the Farmer's tender was not entering into competition, there was no wrong action or breach of faith in so doing, but it was necessary to show the parties tendering that they were not interfering with the Farmer, as their tender was rejected, and the reason of the same being clearly written on the face of it, in the changed figures, all was made clear.

In regard to the remaining charges, I hold that notification of the acceptance or rejection of their tender was not necessary, either as a business form or as a matter of courtesy; and say that when Mr. Crockett's offer was accepted, he gave an especial assurance to the committee that he would do so, and would do the printing satisfactorily in a newspaper published in the city weekly, and a member of the committee said he knew it would be so done; that never stated that three tenders were received at that time, and the members of the Board do not understand it; but that I most assuredly said that there was no disposition on the part of the committee to give the contract to the Maritime Farmer, and I say so now, for it is the truth.

I would further say in conclusion that the performance of the contract for 1880 by the Farmer was anything but satisfactory to the city officials, some of whom actually refused the material offered by the Farmer, and purchased the requisite quality of paper themselves and had it printed.

I am, Sir,  
Yours, &c.,  
W. WHEELER,  
Fredericton, Dec. 13, 1881.  
WOODSTOCK NEWS.

WOODSTOCK, Dec. 14, 1881.  
SABBATH SCHOOLS.—On Sabbath evening last, after the regular services, a well-attended meeting was held in the Baptist church, Rev. G. N. Ballentine, pastor, for counsel and encouragement in Sabbath School work. G. L. Holyoke, Esq., was called to the Chair, and made a speech in favor of greater and more efficient effort in the interest of Sunday Schools. Samuel J. Parsons, Boston, gave a very interesting and earnest address on the same subject, and was followed by G. E. Full, P. E., and Rev. A. R. Shewbury, both of whom referred to the importance of united work to make Sunday Schools more useful. Appropriate hymns were well sung during the meeting. Mrs. N. T. Kerr presiding at the organ.

R. R. SURVEY.—The New Brunswick Railway Company are having a line surveyed between Houlton and Presque Isle, the present northern terminus. The weather is so far favorable for the work, which is being vigorously pushed forward. Jas. A. Beil, C. E., is superintending the survey. C. P. K. Dibble is also one of the Surveyors.

LEGAL.—Hugh Matheson, Esq., has arrived in Woodstock, to make arrangements to commence the practice of his profession, of which we hope he may become an eminent member. It has not yet transpired with whom he will go into partnership.

SOCIETY MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Woodstock Agricultural Society was held here on Tuesday last. The following are the officers for the ensuing year:—H. E. Dibble, President; D. McLeod Vincer, Secretary; Treasurer: Abner Bull, 1st Vice-President; Robert Brown, 2nd Vice-President; William Dibble, C. T. Perkins, S. Peabody, William Gentle, F. R. J. Dibble, Rankin Brown, Chas. Smith, W. Stevenson, C. P. Bull, W. Stokes, Robert Kirk, J. H. Jacques, John A. Shea, H. B. Smith, Peter Ryan, Alex. Kearney, Board of Directors.

C. H. Salisbury, Esq., the Manager of the Iron Works, is reported to be contracting for Cordwood, for charcoal, in large quantities, for next season's operations.

SNOW PRODIGES.—The first of a lot of snow ploughs, in course of manufacture at the Gibson works, arrived in Woodstock on Monday. The N. B. Railway is being well equipped for the winter's traffic.

THE WEATHER AND TRAVEL.—The weather has been so utterly unseasonable and disagreeable, and the roads so wretchedly bad, that very few country people have been in town this week, and as a consequence trade is dull. There are not so many strangers in town, except those attending the County Court, as there usually are at this season of the year.

Magnificent pine forests have lately been discovered on the upper waters of the Saskatchewan, and explorers have traced them fifty miles up the shoulder of the Rocky Mountains.

A St. Louis prayer meeting was broken up by a deputy sheriff, who loomed on the church furniture for debt, after allowing "just one more hymn, and one prayer, if not too long."

which was handed in at about 11 o'clock on the day on which the time for receiving tenders was to expire. At five minutes to 12 Mr. Lipsett called for the Farmer's tender, knowing it to be the only one in. He took it away with him, and when it was returned to the office of the City Clerk, the amount of the principal part of the work had been raised to an advance of nearly one third upon last year's rates. It was only worth \$8 and \$2.25 at 11 o'clock, and I don't see how prices could advance to \$9 and \$2.75 at 12 o'clock, for such were the altered figures when the tender was returned to the office of the City Clerk at noon. I leave the public to judge whether or not I acted wisely in refusing to consider the tender of the Maritime Farmer at all.

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# POOR DOCUMENT

## LOCAL NEWS.

**THE HOLIDAYS.**—The Christmas holidays in the public schools commence on Friday the 23rd inst. and continue for two weeks.

**OPEN AIR RINK.**—The open air skating rink on the river near Sherman's wharf has been plainly marked out by a high board fence.

**CHURCH ELECTIONS.**—At a Society meeting in the vestry of the Methodist church Tuesday evening, Fraser Grosvenor, George Coulthard, Martin Leonard and H. J. Thorne were elected representatives to the Quarterly Board.

**PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.**—Christmas Day of the present year, and the first day of January, 1882, falling upon Sunday, the 26th of December, and Monday the second of January, 1882, are appointed public holidays throughout the Province.

**OUR SERMON THIS WEEK.**—We present this week, on our 1st page, for the personal of our readers, a sermon entitled "King Saul Rejected," preached by the Rev. A. J. Mowatt in St. Paul's Church on Sunday last. It is one of a series of sermons on the life of King Saul.

**THROUGH THE ICE.**—While Mr. Jordan, a trader, was crossing the ice at noon on Thursday with a double team and a wagon load of goods, he got through the ice. The horses, wagon and goods were got out with some trouble, with the exception of a pancheon of molasses, which went through but was recovered in the afternoon as the water was shoal. The team was portaging supplies to the Miramichi.

**THE P. O. LOCK BOXES.**—A short time ago it was discovered that many of the locks on the lock boxes in the Post Office interchange—that is, one key would open several of them—which was a serious thing. Mr. McKee, postmaster, represented the matter to the department, and the inspector is now taking active steps for the removal of the defective lock-boxes and to have them replaced by perfect ones.

**ELECTION OF OFFICERS.**—St. Ann's Lodge, No. 146, U. T. A., elected the following officers for the ensuing term at a recent meeting:—G. J. Bliss, President; William Anderson, Vice do.; Rev. Mr. Beckwith, Chaplain; Douglas C. Foster, Financier; Jas. J. Fox, Treasurer; G. Horneman, Secretary; J. Barton Lang, Recorder; Geo. W. Fenwick, Marshal; Alex. McKenzie, Deputy do.; George Barrett, Guard.

**FINE CATTLE.**—Nineteen head of fine cattle arrived yesterday morning by the New Brunswick Railway for Mr. T. Murphy, butcher, Regent street. They came from Jacksonville, Carleton County, and are for this market. A little difficulty was experienced in driving them across the ice, some of the animals getting off their feet on the snow. They had to be taken back again on sleds and started on the beaten track.

**THE METHODIST CHURCH.**—A short time ago the congregation of the Methodist church of Fredericton extended a call to the Rev. Howard Sprague, now of St. Stephen, in view of the fact that the Rev. Mr. Sprague's present pastor, will be removed in June or July next. At a meeting of the Quarterly Board on Wednesday night, the Circuit Steward officially announced that the Rev. Mr. Sprague had accepted the call, subject to the approval of the Conference.

**IS MEMORIAL.**—The following morning card was picked up in the vicinity of the Parliament Buildings the other day:  
**DIED.**  
After a lingering illness caused by the description of his unnatural parent,  
**"THE NORTH STAR."**  
The remains were sold to-day for the benefit of the undertakers.  
See *Gloria Transit Mundi*, Chatham, N. B., 13, 7, '81.

**DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.**—York Division, No. 2, S. of T., gave an excellent dramatic and musical entertainment in Temperance Hall Thursday ev'g, which was very largely attended, and deservedly so. Messrs. McAdam, Gravel, Currie, and Higgins sang the "Soldier's Farewell"; Messrs. Adams and Nesbitt gave a solo and chorus; and the two act farce, entitled "Once upon a time," was very nicely presented and created much fun. All went away pleased, and will, doubtless, be glad to learn that the entertainment will be repeated at no distant date.

**THE FREDERICTON BAPTIST INSTITUTE.**—On Wednesday evening the Baptist Institute, in connection with the Baptist church, Rev. F. D. Crawley, pastor, was organized by the election of the following provisional officers: Rev. F. D. Crawley, president; Rankin McNally and Havelock Stacey, J. F. Richards, treasurer. A musical and a literary committee, each of five members, was also appointed, and on the first Wednesday in January next the regular officers will be elected for the ensuing six months.

**INTERESTING SOCIAL EVENT.**—At the Cathedral on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock His Lordship Bishop Medley, assisted by Sub-Dean Alexander, united in marriage Mr. E. J. Howell, of Montreal, and Miss Myhrall, daughter of Mr. Joseph Myhrall of Fredericton. Miss Myhrall, of this city, was bridesmaid and the groom was supported by his cousin, Mr. W. E. Thompson, of Montreal. A goodly number of spectators were present in the Cathedral, and after breakfast at the bride's father's, the young couple left on a tour to New York, leaving there in time to spend Christmas in Montreal.

**THE MEMBERS OF ALBION LODGE** gave an evening and the following programme was very successfully carried out:—  
Opening ode, by the members; speech, by J. F. McAdam; recitation, by Peter Owens; solo, by Annie Colwell; reading, by F. J. McCausland; song, by Annie Colwell; recitation, by Emma Todd; chorus, by Annie Colwell, Aaron Colwell, Mrs. Aaron Colwell, and Mrs. D. Colwell; reading, by Aaron Colwell; chorus, by the members; recitation, by Hewlett Carmichael; song, by J. F. McAdam; recitation, by Annie Colwell; speech, by J. F. McAdam; God save the Queen. James Todd was Chairman.

**THE FIRE COMMITTEE AND THE ALEXANDRA.**—Alfred Wilson, Chairman of the Fire Committee, feeling the importance of having an engine to take the place of the Alexandra while the latter is undergoing repairs, wrote to St. John and telegraphed to Bangor to learn if an engine could be hired either of those places. He has received the following replies:—  
"St. John, Dec. 15, 1881.  
W. Wilson, Esq.,  
My Dear Sir,—Your favor of the 14th inst. is to hand. I regret very much that we have no engine which could be spared from our own department. Our spare engine is very old, and while fit for ordinary work requires to be handled very tenderly.  
Yours respectfully,  
A. CHIPMAN SMITH."  
"Bangor, Dec. 15, 1881.  
To W. Wilson, Esq., Chairman Fire Com.  
The Mayor says it is inconvenient. Reason—he is thinking of selling one.  
O. D. MADDUCKS,  
Chief Fire Department."

He also telegraphed to Manchester, N. H., for a set of down sheet and tubes for the Alexandra, but as yet has received no reply.

**CONCERT TUESDAY EVENING.**—The concert in the City Hall Tuesday evening in aid of the furnishing fund of the Free Baptist Church was very well attended considering the disagreeable weather, and proved a most enjoyable affair to those who were present. Owing to indisposition Mrs. Currie was unable to sing, and the following was the programme:—  
Solo.—"Across the Far Blue Hills,"..... Mr. Wilson.  
Quartet.—"Dream on,"..... Messrs. Adams, McAdam, Nesbit, Gravel.  
Solo.—"When the Swallows Homeward Fly,"..... Mrs. Connolly.  
Solo and Chorus.—"The flowers were blooming,"..... Mr. Biggs.  
Duet.—"The Lily and the Rose,"..... Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Gausse.  
Chorus.—"Hoe de Corn, Moses,"..... Male Quartette.  
Quartet.—"She Sweetly Sleeps,"..... Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Gausse, Mr. McAdam, Mr. Gravel.  
Duet.—"Friendship,"..... Mrs. Connolly and Miss Martin.  
Duet (chamber).—Miss Laforet and Mr. Adams.  
Instrumental.—"Cappella,"..... Miss Vavasour.  
Quintette.—"Sunshine after Rain,"..... German Song.—"Lorelei,"..... Mr. Gravel.  
Quartet.—"Auld Lang Syne" (in costume).  
Mrs. Perkins, Miss Beckwith, Mr. Hall, Mr. Biggs.

A number of the accompaniments were very nicely played by Miss Jennie Perkins, a girl of about twelve years.

**THE NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDING.**  
HOW THE BUILDING IS TO BE OCCUPIED AND WHO DID THE WORK.  
The new Parliament Building for which the people of this city battled with a vigor and pertinacity of which few thought them capable, is now nearly completed—in fact, some are sufficiently well completed, and may be said to be finished with the exception of some small matters of detail and sub-contracts for fitting and furnishing—and stands facing the river a monument of architectural beauty and elegance of which the people of Fredericton may well be proud, and in which the legislators of our country, if they are at all susceptible to the influence of noble surroundings and associations (which some are sufficiently prejudiced to doubt) should turn out the most perfect and beneficial laws and deliberate with the greatest justice of thought and in the greatest spirit of nobility and fairness.

Work was commenced on the building about a year ago from the first of May last, and from that date until the present time has been carried on with the greatest care and efficiency by the contractor, Mr. Wm. Lawlor, of Chatham, everything done to make a perfectly constructed and enduring building.

**THE EXTERIOR.**  
With the external appearance of the building and the marked yet simple beauty of its facade our citizens are familiar, and comment is unnecessary. The design and plans were prepared by Mr. J. C. Dumarec, of St. John, and the edifice is chiefly in the Gothic style of architecture throughout. It occupies an area of about 144 feet square and is built of "tooled" Dorchester olive free stone from the Dobson Quarry, with a foundation of Spoon Island gray granite brought up 8 feet above the ground level. The masonry is slated, and the decks of the roofs are tinned and surmounted by an ornamental iron cresting of neat pattern; and the building is surmounted by a dome which rises to a height of 140 feet above the ground level. The dome is capped by a vane, and on the pediment over the main entrance is a striking statue of Britannia, grasping in her right hand a golden trident. The entrance to the facade is three in number—an entrance in the western end, leading to the ladies' gallery, and another one at the eastern end, leading into the Supreme Court Room. The main entrance, which is a feature of the facade, is approached by an elegant portico, with eight grey granite steps leading up to its floor. The portico is supported by two fluted Corinthian columns, with carved capitals, which rest on massive pedestals of gray granite. Each of these columns is in one piece, 14 feet long, of free stone, from the Dobson Quarry, and are much admired for their perfect symmetry, as well as for the fact that it is a matter of extreme difficulty to get a piece of freestone of such large dimensions and withal so perfect. The vestibule is 20x20 feet, and is semi-circular in form. Here are four empty niches, awaiting the time when public feeling or Government generosity will perpetuate the memory of some public man by filling each of them with bust or statue. The main or grand hall, which is 22x25, is an octagon of much beauty, and is directly under the dome; the same design being carried out in the floors above, and the floors pierced so as to form a well lighting the hall from the dome. To the right of this octagonal hall is the lobby of the Assembly Room, the floor of which—as are also all the floors in the building—is laid in very narrow red pine boards. Off the lobby are the coat rooms, wash rooms, etc. for the use of the members of the House.

**THE ASSEMBLY ROOM.**  
Itself is entered. In appearance this is a truly noble room. Including the galleries it covers an area of 33x43 feet, and extending up through two floors reaches a height of 43 feet from floor to ceiling. The ceilings are paneled, and have two ornamental ceiling pieces and two circular openings for the introduction of hanging chandeliers and for the purposes of ventilation. Running around two sides of the room, midway between the floor and ceiling, is a decorative cornice, and rising from the front of the gallery are eight Corinthian columns, supporting paneled arches with carved capitals. Half way up these columns are placed for gas brackets. The windows are provided with handsome solid cherry shutters, at a cost of \$25 per window. The doors are also of cherry, and the dado and surbase are of cherry and ash. On the western side of this room will be the Speaker's chair, and on either side seats for ex-members. The members of the House will occupy desks on the floor of the House, facing the Speaker; and in a clear space, immediately in front, will be placed the desks for the Clerk and Deputy Clerk. A heavy walnut rail is now being put up to shut off the members of the House and leaving quite a space outside for those who may procure the honor of a seat on the floor. In the front of the building, or to the Speaker's left, is the ladies' gallery, which has a separate entrance, and facing the Speaker is the reporters' gallery, which has also a private entrance, and is not partitioned off from the ladies' gallery—an arrangement which will doubtless give the knights of the quill and pencil a vast amount of satisfaction, while they may grumble at the location of their own gallery, which does not seem at present to be an admirable place for hearing distinctly. The gallery for the general public is fenced off. The room is remarkably well lighted by two tiers of large windows. The seats in the galleries are finished in ash and walnut. Off the Assembly Room, in the front of the building, are three rooms, which are to be devoted to the purposes of smoking, reading and committee rooms. The use of the members of the House is the vestibule, leading out of which is the private staircase going up to the reporters' gallery, will probably be set apart for the newspaper men, or monopolized by them for their own uses.

**THE MAIN STAIRCASE** is reached from the octagonal or main hall. It is circular, very handsome in its lines, and is beautifully finished in walnut, ash and cherry, with a nicely carved, with a panel of essay of ascent, the treads, which are constructed of Southern pine, being low and broad. In the first landing on the main stairs is the entrance to the general gallery. The hall between the stairs and the main floor is in form to the main hall below, and is finished in ash and cherry, with a heavy walnut railing around the well opening in the floor. On this floor, in the front of the building over the reporters' gallery, is an apartment set aside for his use when he comes down to sit in or to prorogue the House. It is a very pleasant room, finished in pine, with doors and window shutters of cherry. To the right of the hall is the lobby of

**THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ROOM.**  
The room itself being entered through a pair of double doors in cherry. The Council Room is, by all odds, the most pleasant and elegant room in the building, and the one which at once impresses the observer as such by reason of its size (it is 40x60 feet, with a ceiling 22 feet high) and its simplicity, or lack, rather, of pedantic or formal ornamentation. This, indeed, is a marked feature of the edifice, both as regards the outside and the interior. It is a bright, cheerful apartment, admirably lighted on three sides by clerestory windows, as the room runs from front to rear of main building. It is finished in the same style as the Assembly Room. The ceiling is divided into four panels, and has two ornamental centre pieces, and two openings for chandeliers and ventilation. The Throne and the President's Chair are to be placed at the rear of the building, between two windows and about half way down the room. The members' seats are to be shut off from the general public by a semi-circular railing of black wood, similar in finish and design to that in the Assembly Room. To the left of the President are the committee rooms, wash room, etc. for the use of the members of the Council.  
From this floor the circular staircase takes a beautiful curve of 41 feet to the landing above. Off this landing are the attics. The well opening is enclosed with a neat birch railing. To the right of the hallway is the tank room, where the reservoir is situated, which supplies the building with water. The tank is built, has a capacity of 600 gallons, and is heated by a steam coil to prevent freezing. From this floor a narrow stairway, with a birch handrail and banister, leads into the dome and places one on a level with the roof. The first floor of the dome is octagonal in form and commands a fine view of the city and surrounding country, and one window an equally fine view of many of those points of beauty and detail in the state of British North America which a correspondent said, in jocular plaint, could not be seen from the common level.  
Returning to the ground floor, to the left of the octagonal hall, is the private staircase leading up to the Legislative Council. In the front of the building, and off the vestibule, is the Second Division of the Supreme Court. In the front of the building, and next adjoining this room, is the Supreme Court Room, 30x24 feet, with a ceiling 22 feet high, divided into three panels, with an ornamental centre piece. This room has a separate entrance of its own from the front. Two iron columns, with Corinthian capitals, support the ceiling, and the Judges' platform is raised two feet above the floor. It is shut in by a very pretty railing of black walnut, and the front and sides of the platform are paneled. The room is finished in ash and cherry. To the rear of the building and off the corridor, is the Judges' Room. The next room in the rear is the Law Library—a very cozy room, 22x21 feet in size, and with a ceiling 22 feet high. It is well lighted by two long windows, and black walnut shelving is being put in for about 2,000 volumes. The Baristers' Room is similar in finish to the Judges' Room, and has a wash room, etc. off, for the use of the Judges and baristers.  
Leaving the main hall one passes through two sets of iron doors, set in very thick walls

of masonry, which lead into a little vestry, to the left of which is a small library, set apart for the use of the members of the Government. Going still towards the rear two other similar iron doors are passed through and

**THE LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY** is entered. The purpose of these doors and the heavy stone walls in which they are set is to guard against fire. In the event of the main building taking fire the doors can be closed and the Library made as nearly fire proof as possible; and in case, which is very improbable, of a fire gaining any headway in the Library, it can be isolated or confined there by the same means. The Library itself is 56x38 feet and very much resembles a small Gothic church in its internal arrangements, and the resemblance is by no means unpleasant. It has side aisles in which the book shelves are set, and a high ceiling with open rafters. A large bay window is thrown out at the easterly end. The roof and rafters are particularly plain, yet pleasing to the eye, but being only of stained spruce do not add materially to the harmony of color, appearing rather bare and stark. In the western end of the Library is a very strong and perfectly fire proof vault, 18 feet long, 9 feet wide, and 12 feet high. In thick brick walls, with a dead air space between running the way round the vault, and two sets of iron doors, the outer one being furnished with a patent combination lock of the most improved pattern. The floor is laid in concrete. Passing once more through four sets of iron doors, entrance is had into the main hall of the ell. The ell is two stories high. Off the hall is the Speaker's Room, from which a wide door opens into the Assembly Room, and in the rear of the building are committee rooms and clerks' offices. These are very commodious and comfortable apartments, plainly but neatly finished in pine, and well lighted. These rooms, and the judges' and baristers' as well, are supplied with register gas and marbledized mantles, in addition to the steam heating apparatus, common to all the rooms in the building.

**THE CELLAR.**  
The next point of interest about the building is the cellar, which extends under the whole of the edifice and is reached by a side case leading from the ell. Down there one has a capital opportunity to observe the strength and solidity of the foundations and upper masonry of the structure, or rather, if forced upon the visitor by its massive nature. At first glance it seems like a small forest of supporting columns, and a network of steam pipes, but order comes out of the apparent chaos as one advances to the main part of the building. That which first strikes the eye is what appears to be a gigantic refrigerator or wine bin, but closer inspection proves it to be the massive piece of masonry supporting the dome. It is octagonal in shape, and immensely solid and strong. In one part of the cellar is the steam heating apparatus, consisting of two boilers each 14 feet long and 4 feet in diameter, from which radiates an interminable network of pipes spreading all over the building. The boiler room and coal bin are partitioned off from the rest of the cellar to prevent the dust from spreading. But from 2 to 5 pounds of steam are constantly being sent to the boiler building, and the boilers have stood the cold water test up to 75 pounds. Mr. J. Hanlon is the engineer in charge. There is a pump with water, and in the cellar a powerful double pump which will supply the tank in the top story in twenty minutes. There is also a secure ash pit in the cellar.

**IN GENERAL.**  
There are many noticeable and pleasing features in the detail and finish of the building, such as regards design and execution. All the ornamentation about the interior is very classic and pure in its character and most uniformly carried out, except perhaps in the case of the library where a simple plainness is the order of the day. Every department in the building has its own conveniences and is nearly independent in regard to exits and entrances. The plastering throughout the building, and particularly in the Assembly Room where there are large unbroken surfaces of it, is admirable; not a crack or blemish of any kind appears, but a clean and polished surface is presented.

The external appearance of the building will, of course, be much improved when the grounds around and in front of it are put in something like order. A neat signifying blot or bar sinister upon the building, as a very ugly little stone building on the western side, used for the Crown Lands office, which in comparison seems like an excrescence, although it may have been a very nice looking building in its day and still have its sphere of usefulness.

**WHO DID THE WORK.**  
The following are the firms which performed the work upon the building: Mr. W. Lawlor, of Chatham, contractor for the building; Mr. H. J. McGrath, of Dorchester, inspector of masonry and clerk of works; Alexander Mitchell, of Fredericton, superintendent of carpentry. To the lowering had sub-contractors: Mr. John Harrison of St. John, did the stone work; Messrs. Bond & Milson, of St. John, the carpentering; the galvanized iron and tin work by Fred Yeebs; the steam heating apparatus was put in by Messrs. Wisdom & Fish, St. John; the plastering and ornamental cornice work was done by Mr. Wm. Lawlor, the contractor; the marbledized mantels and register grates were put in jointly by Messrs. Emerson & Fisher and James Harris & Co., of St. John; the iron frettings of the portico and roofs were furnished by Messrs. McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson, of Fredericton; and the plumbing and gas fitting was performed by Mr. Campbell of St. John.  
Mr. Lawlor is to be congratulated upon the successful and thorough manner in which he has brought his gigantic undertaking to completion; and to the efficient superintendence of Messrs. McGrath and Mitchell is due in no small degree the perfection of finish and excellence of workmanship displayed in their respective departments.

"Is your father a christian?" said a gentleman to a little boy on one occasion. "Yes, sir," said the little boy; "but I believe he has not worked much at it lately."

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### To-Day's Despatches.

**Lewin's Trial—The Jury Out.**  
(Special to THE HERALD.)

ST. JOHN, Dec. 17.—The Court room was crowded this morning when Chief Justice Allen delivered his charge to the jury in the case of James D. Lewin, Jr., charged with stealing the Gibson check. His Honor charged against the prisoner, upon which as a check was an instrument upon which security within the meaning of the Act. The check was the property of the Bank, and as the Bank had no other receipt for the money, he repudiated the argument altogether that there was no offence because there was no money lost by the Bank. The check stands in a different position from an ordinary chattel, which might have been removed without felonious intent. It is a suspicious circumstance that the prisoner, according to the evidence, did not sign his real name. That the prisoner did not attempt to escape is the chief point in his favor.  
The jury have now been out four hours, and there is no verdict yet. Considerable interest is evinced pending the decision.

### Ireland.

**THE LORD MAYOR AND PARCEL.**  
(Special to THE HERALD.)

DERLIN, Dec. 17.—The Lord Mayor, Tuesday next, to consider the resolution to confer the freedom of the city upon Farnell and Dillon.

**Encounter Between a Slave Ship and British Man-of-War.**  
(Special to THE HERALD.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.—A despatch from Zanzibar announces the capture of a slave ship, in an encounter with a British man-of-war. Capt. Brownrigg was killed. Many persons were wounded.

### The Rifle Association.

(Special to THE HERALD.)  
LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Council of the Rifle Association of Great Britain have forwarded to the President of the Rifle Association of America a resolution adopted by them expressing a pleasure they will experience in welcoming an American team to Wimbledon.

### THIS WEEK'S CASES.

**The Check Stealing Case.**  
ST. JOHN, Dec. 16.—The Lewin embezzlement case was brought on in the Circuit Court this morning. The Court was well attended. Mr. Pagsley, assisted by Mr. Weldon, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Kerr for the prisoner.

Mr. Pagsley moved opening the trial, and the prisoner was brought on. Lewin looks cheerful as ever, and his chief anxiety seems to be that his tobacco will give out before the trial is over.  
Only nine jurors were obtained out of the entire panel, but finally Mr. Ritchie, Andrew Emery, Jeremiah McCarthy, W. H. Colwell, W. A. Stewart, Samuel Watson, F. Gallagher, Fred Draper, Tilley, W. A. Vavasour, Joseph B. Shipp, and Wm. Duke were sworn in.  
Mr. Kerr objected to Mr. Weldon appearing for the Crown, as he had appeared for the Bank. The Judge declined to interfere. Up to the present time, D. Carleton Clinch, Alex. Gibson, Alex. Watson and David Simpson have been examined for the prosecution. The evidence differs very little from that in the preliminary examination.

### Guilty of Manslaughter.

(Special to THE HERALD.)  
ST. JOHN, Dec. 16.—The Theall case came to a conclusion yesterday, when the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter, after two hours' deliberation, and recommended him to the mercy of the Court. The day was occupied with the addresses of Messrs. Pagsley and Kerr, and his Honor's charge. The case has been before the Court since Thursday last. His Honor will probably sentence Theall to-morrow.

### School-house at Milltown Burned.

MILFORD, Dec. 16.  
The School-house on Pleasant street, occupied by the Primary School, was burned on to-day. The fire caught from a stove situated close to the wall, and ran up the inside of the plastering. The building was insured.

### Fire in Woodstock.

(Special to THE HERALD.)  
WOODSTOCK, Dec. 16.  
Gilman's Livery Stables caught fire to-day at noon, from a defective fire. The new fire bell, that arrived yesterday, rang out the alarm and a crowd was soon on hand, as well as the steam fire engine. The fire was extinguished without much damage.

The case of Council against Winslow, in the County Court, was finished yesterday. A verdict was given for defendant. Gregory, in pleading for defendant, gave O'Donnell, the counsel for plaintiff, a scathing denunciation.

### United States.

(Special to THE HERALD.)  
GALVESTON, Dec. 16.—The steamship "Galveston" encountered rough seas entering the harbor to-day, and struck on the bar. She now lies in a critical condition.

### European News.

(Special to THE HERALD.)  
LONDON, Dec. 16.—The London Times publishes a memorial signed by the officers of twenty-one telegraph and cable companies, asking the Government to place a sub-marine cable under the protection of International Law.  
BERLIN, Dec. 16.—There was a stormy discussion in the Reichstag yesterday, on the subject of official influence in the recent election.

## The Check Stealing Case.

In the case of James D. Lewin, Jr., the Grand Jury of St. John found a true bill on Saturday, and yesterday afternoon he was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. The trial was set down for Thursday next.  
Our St. John correspondent telegraphs us the following further particulars:—  
(Special to THE HERALD.)

ST. JOHN, Dec. 14.—The Theall murder case is going on to-day. Drs. White and McFarland and Rev. Mr. Burgess gave testimony this morning. Dr. White said Theall refused to allow him to render medical assistance to Mrs. Theall when summoned by the brothers of the latter to do so; that death was caused by inflammation; that inflammation was caused by a wound and that the wound might have been caused by a kick. Dr. McFarlane corroborated Dr. White on the nature of the injury, and Rev. Mr. Burgess as the refusal of Theall to allow Dr. White to render medical assistance. All the witnesses were severely examined by Messrs. Kerr and Gregory. Public feeling is very strong against Theall.

## The Theal Murder.

The trial of Tertullus Theal for murder was commenced yesterday in St. John. Some time was expended in procuring a jury, and S. Alward, Esq., opened the case for the Crown, after which Sophia Fair was examined, and the case was adjourned until to-day. Our St. John correspondent telegraphs the following particulars:—  
(Special to THE HERALD.)  
ST. JOHN, Dec. 14.—The Theal murder case is going on to-day. Drs. White and McFarland and Rev. Mr. Burgess gave testimony this morning. Dr. White said Theal refused to allow him to render medical assistance to Mrs. Theal when summoned by the brothers of the latter to do so; that death was caused by inflammation; that inflammation was caused by a wound and that the wound might have been caused by a kick. Dr. McFarlane corroborated Dr. White on the nature of the injury, and Rev. Mr. Burgess as the refusal of Theal to allow Dr. White to render medical assistance. All the witnesses were severely examined by Messrs. Kerr and Gregory. Public feeling is very strong against Theal.

## OTTAWA.

(Special to THE HERALD.)  
OTTAWA, Dec. 14.—Deportations were humming here yesterday. One deportation from Toronto came to demonstrate against the new Customs order, which requires coal importers to pay duty immediately coal is landed.  
They had before been allowed to pay weekly on sworn statements of Coal sold and delivered. Two deportations from Montreal came to see about seized goods: one a lot of \$10,000 worth of Furs from Prussia, the other a lot of 2,000 demijohns involved in a case but containing spirits. Reverends Messrs. Potts and Sutherland of Toronto were here to-day as a deputations, asking special privileges for the Temperance Colonization Society who want two million acres of land in the North West.

Count Andrius, Ex-Chancellor of Austria, who has been recently here, will purchase a large tract of land in the North West.  
The Government is making a desperate effort to carry West Northumberland, have sent Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Leonard Tilley, Mr. Bowell and others there. Messrs. Blake and Ross will assist on the Liberal side. The Government have framed new land regulations not yet made public.

## THE COUNTRY MARKET.

During the past week the market has been but fairly supplied. On Saturday there was a good attendance of country people, but the quantity of produce was small. Beef was the principal feature of the market. Prices remained unchanged over those of the week before, and were ruling as follows on Saturday:

Beef, per lb.	.....	\$0 04 to \$0 06
Lamb, "	.....	05 "
Mutton, "	.....	07 "
Turkeys, per pair	.....	08 "
Chickens, per pair	.....	09 "
Geese, each	.....	04 "
Partridge, per pair	.....	03 "
Duck, per pair	.....	04 "
Butter, roll, per lb.	.....	18 "
Butter, brick, per lb.	.....	17 "
Eggs, per doz.	.....	22 "
Potatoes, per bbl.	.....	18 "
Carrots, per bushel	.....	10 "
Oats, per bushel	.....	04 "
Hay, per ton	.....	8 00 "
Straw, per bushel	.....	06 "
Buckwheat, per bushel	.....	18 "
Wheat, per bushel	.....	07 "
Peas, per bushel	.....	06 "
Shoulders, per lb.	.....	06 "
Socks, per pair	.....	05 "
Hides, per lb.	.....	07 "

## MARRIAGES.

In this city, on November 9th, by the Rev. E. D. Crawley, Charles F. Noble, of Lincoln, Sanitary Co. to Annie Louise, of Fredericton.  
At Kesteven, on the 10th inst., at Christ's Church Cathedral, by His Lordship the Metropolitan, assisted by Sub-Dean E. Alexander, Mr. Edward J. O'Brien, of Montreal, to Mary A., youngest daughter of Mr. Joseph Myhrall, of this city.  
At residence of bride's father, Marguerite, on the 7th inst. by Rev. B. N. Hughes, Chap. B. Sterling, to Laura L., only daughter of G. A. Tremblay.  
In this city on the 8th inst., by Rev. A. J. Mowatt, John Elliott to Mrs. Sarah Downing, both of Fredericton.  
Also, in this city, on the 12th, by the same, John Bennett, formerly of Halifax N. S., to Miss Elizabeth Meads, of Fredericton.

## DEATHS.

At his residence at Stanley, on the 13th inst. Wm. A. Yerra, in the 64th year of his age.  
In this city, on the night of the 15th inst., Alice Gertrude, youngest daughter of Thomas and Alice Smith, aged one year and three months.  
At the residence of G. A. Wood, Boston, on the 12th inst., Mrs. Fannie E. Marshall, youngest daughter of the late John J. Mays, formerly of Hampstead, Queen's Co.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### ORGANS. ORGANS.

Just received direct from the Manufactory TWO SUPERIOR CABINET ORGANS.

WILCOX & WHITE, MAKERS.

Which can be sold cheap for cash or approved



# POOR DOCUMENT

## PLASTER AND ITS USES.

Plaster or gypsum is sometimes a very useful fertilizer, and sometimes it is used without any apparent benefit at all. How plaster really acts is one of the unsolved mysteries of agriculture, and will probably remain so, because there are cases in which its effects are far beyond any explainable possibility of its simple elements, and in other cases it exerts no appreciable effect whatever. It has been stated that plaster is useful in supplying moisture to plants, and it is thus beneficial in a dry season. Thus, a horticultural journal recently informed its readers that "stone plaster is beneficial in times of drought to retain moisture, but as a fertilizer it is of no great value." Now this statement may be set down, in passing, as a great absurdity and a great error combined, for it can readily be shown that plaster can not possibly imbibe any moisture more than it naturally has any more than a wet rag can, and that it has been used as a fertilizer with great benefit by many of the best farmers in the country. Other statements are made to the effect that plaster takes up ammonia from the atmosphere, and others that it should always be applied to the leaves of plants, but for what reason any more than that a man should apply his food to the hair of his head is not explained.

Few persons who use it really know what sort of a substance plaster is, nor of the behavior of its elements when these are brought into new combinations. It is a combination of lime 35 parts, with sulphuric acid 45 parts, and water 20 parts, in round numbers. The water exists, as water of crystallization, and not as absorbed water; and when it is removed by exposure to heat, the crystalline texture of the plaster is destroyed and it falls to a fine powder, which is then in the condition in which it is used by masons for plastering, for hard-finishing walls, and for a cement.

Calcined plaster is not used as a fertilizer, but only the raw kind, which already contains as much water as it is possible for it to hold, and as this water is fixed and cannot be separated except by considerable heat, it is clear that it cannot be made available for a crop. Another popular error prevails in supposing that plants absorb moisture and nutriment by their leaves, and wrongly considering that plaster affords a copious supply of water in the driest times, procured from some mysterious and unmentioned source, this moisture is taken in by the leaves of the plants with whatever of the plaster may be dissolved in it. Plants, however, take in no water or other nutriment except by their roots, and to put the plaster on the leaves is of no benefit or use whatever, any more than to scatter so much sand or dust, excepting that when the plaster is washed by the rain from the leaves it finds its way to the ground and from the soil to the roots of the plants.

Plaster is easily decomposed by ammonia. Its sulphuric acid has a great affinity for ammonia than for lime, and leaves the lime and ferrous sulphate of ammonia when the plaster and ammonia are brought into contact in solution in water, and in no other way. The ammonia is usually combined with carbonic acid, and this acid has a stronger affinity for the lime than for the ammonia, and as, while sulphate of ammonia is formed by the mixture above mentioned, carbonate of lime is also formed at the same time, and a mutual exchange and recombination are produced. This effect may possibly happen to a small extent, but it is an unnecessary service altogether, because ammonia is excessively soluble in water, to the extent of 700 parts in 1, and wherever ammonia may be floating about loose in the atmosphere, or formed in the soil by the decomposition of organic matter, it is immediately arrested and held by the moisture, and is immediately available for plant food. That is, if ammonia is a plant food at all, which is a doubtful assumption, because it is more than probable that ammonia is first changed to nitric acid before it becomes fit food for plants. But this is immaterial, considering the doubtful nature of the popular idea regarding the absorption of ammonia by plaster.

Plaster is a valuable fertilizer. There is no doubt of this; and upon some crops and upon some soils it acts with marvelous effect. For clover, peas, corn, oats, and grass it often produces such effects that one is puzzled to account for it. Whether it is the lime or the sulphuric acid, or the gypsum itself, has not yet been satisfactorily shown. It is known that crystals of gypsum are found in the sap of clover and some other plants, but whether these are normally present or accidentally so, from a redundancy of the elements of the sulphate of lime which have entered into combination in the juices of the plants has not yet been explained. Mr. George Geddes, the well known farmer of western New York, has kept a part of his farm, which is too distant from the barns to draw manure there profitably, in a state of high fertility by the regular use of plaster upon clover, and the plowing in of a clover soil for a wheat crop. Some soils, however, refuse to respond to an application of plaster; but these cases are exceptional, and in general plaster is very beneficial. Its best use probably is as a deodorizer in stables to take up the ammonia so freely formed there by the decomposition of the urine, and change it to innocuous sulphate of ammonia, which is retained in the manure, to the considerable enrichment of the latter. The plaster not only then serves a useful purpose in the stable, but it goes into the soil with the manure in a state of combination in which it may do more good than if applied alone and in its raw state.

Plaster is usually applied in the Spring, and as it is quite soluble and is soon carried into the soil and distributed by the rain, it should be applied at the beginning of the growing season, when vegetation has taken an active start.

LEO XIII. CONSIDERING THE SUBJECT OF QUITTING ROME.—The Paris correspondent of the Times affirms positively that Leo XIII. has sounded the governments of Europe upon the subject of quitting Rome, and has ordered arrangements to be made in the Vatican by which he could depart within twelve hours. It is probable that the first object of these preparations is to alarm the governments, but there is seriousness in them, too. Ever since the attack upon the procession conveying the body of Pio Nino, the Pope has believed that the Italian guarantee was not perfectly honest, and that on some unhappy day the dignity of the Holy See might suffer violence at the hands of a mob. It would then be needful for his Holiness to take the dignity of his office, as well as its freedom. The contingency is not very likely to occur, but the incidents referred to certainly revealed a new spirit in Rome, and the Vatican has considered many possible retreats. The favorite one used to be Malta, but old Cardinals dislike sea-sickness, and now Monaco, a place in the Tessin, and another in Austria, are discussed with approval. If such a project ever quits the domain of conjecture, we venture to predict that the purchase of Monaco, the independent sovereignty of the Grimaldis, whose line ends, we fancy, with the present man, will receive earnest attention. Monaco is within the climate and language of Italy, and the House, as a recent law suit showed, has unexplained influence in Rome.

THE LADY OF THE WHITE HOUSE.—It is quite time that the White House began to be occupied, and it is therefore cheering to be told that President Arthur took possession yesterday, and that Mrs. John Davis, the daughter of ex-Senator Frelinghuysen, is probably the lady who will reside there. Mrs. Davis is wife of the gentleman who is to be President Arthur's private secretary. It will be remembered that Mr. Davis is nephew to Mr. Bancroft, Secretary of State, and that ex-Senator Frelinghuysen is to be made Secretary of State. One of the disadvantages of the President's being a bachelor or a widower is the difficulty of finding any one able and willing to perform the delicate and difficult duties which would naturally devolve on the President's wife. This question has generally been solved by the selection of the lady nearest of kin to the President, and events have proved that, even in cases where the previous knowledge of what might be termed official and diplomatic life was limited, a little experience presently conferred the necessary ease. In the case of Mrs. Davis, it is not improbable that the lady will bring to the dignity of her new position an intelligence gained by long intimacy with the social routine of the nation's capital.—*N. Y. Evening Telegram.*

TO QUEEN VICTORIA.—On the Sunday after the death of President Garfield, Rev. James S. Hoyt, pastor of the Prospect Street Congregational Church, Cambridgeport, preached a memorial sermon. His congregation was so pleased with it that through a committee headed by the Rev. Asa Ballard, they obtained the manuscript and published it in neat little volume, which has been largely circulated in the parish. The sermon contained numerous references to Mrs. Garfield and to Queen Victoria, which expressed so eloquently and touchingly the feeling of the people of the church and the community toward these noble women, that the publication committee ventured to send a copy of the sermon to each of them. These special copies were richly bound in black morocco and forwarded. The same day that Dr. Hoyt's communication reached the legation in London they were acknowledged and forwarded to the Queen's private secretary who, that very day, laid the volume before her majesty and addressed a letter to the legation and another to Dr. Hoyt. The letter to Dr. Hoyt bears the Queen's private seal, and expresses her thanks in a most gratifying manner.—*American Paper.*

Many years ago there lived in Portland an eminent member of the Society of Friends, known in all the country around for his wit as well as for his integrity. It was long before the temperance question was heard of, but he abhorred "the drink," and had a contempt for those who "fuddled" themselves. He was overseer of the poor. It was his "month" at the work-house. A poor drunkard with delirium tremens was brought to the sick ward. The custom of those days was to "taper off" such cases with measured doses of rum. "Don't give him any liquor," said Friend Hussey to the master. "But he'll die if he doesn't have it." "Then charge him to me," said Friend Hussey. But the patient didn't die.

## HE WON THE BET.

Soon after 2 o'clock yesterday the sash in a four-story window of a business house on Woodward avenue was raised and a man's head and shoulders appeared in sight. Next he thrust out an arm and pedestrians saw a small rope in his hand. Twenty men halted in less than a minute. A plank was lying at the curb, and the general line of reasoning was that the plank was to be drawn up through the window.

"You'll break the glass if you try it!" shouted one of the fast growing group. "That cord isn't stout enough!" yelled a third. "Why don't they carry it up by way of the stairs?" demanded a man as he flourished his gold-headed cane around and seemed about to quit.

The cord came part way down and stopped. Some ten different persons volunteered the information of "more yet," and presently it was lowered so that one of the crowd could grasp it. He pulled down and the man above pulled up, and four or five men seized the plank and brought it to the rope. "Lower away!" yelled the man at the rope. "Pull down on it!" cried a dozen voices. The man above let out more rope and waved his hand. "He wants it over the hitching post!" screamed a boy, and it was carried there. "Let—that—rope—alone!" came from the man above. Six men had hold of the plank, ready to boost on it, and three more had hold of the rope. "Do you want the plank?" asked one. "No!" "Do you want the hitching post?" "No!" "Well, what do you want?" "I want you to let that rope alone! I had a bet of the cigars that it was long enough to touch the walk, and I've won it!" What's the row down there—somebody dropped dead?"

The plank was hurled away, cuss-words indulged in as toes were trodden on, and in fifteen seconds the crowd had melted away to a quiet-eyed boy and an organ-grinder.—*Detroit Free Press.*

UNRECOGNIZED TALENT.—When a great man dies, be he writer or painter, statesman or scientific writer, we are apt rather to over than understate his achievements, seeking, perhaps, to atone for neglect by a too tardy justice. But the man who dies after a long life of work in which he has just failed to be great, whose success has always been of that kind which gains ready appreciation within the little circle of friends to whom he is known, but which never touches the world at large—whose genius, in fact, has shown itself in pleasing greatly a few, rather than touching the hearts or affecting the lives of the many—this man is apt, I think, to obtain but scanty justice, directly his powers of pleasing have ceased. And this is, of course, more certainly the case if he be one whose talents have been somewhat archaic, and if he has never cared to adapt them to the public measure of the useful, the beautiful or the true.—*London Spectator.*

THE SALVATION ARMY ATTACK.—A preliminary skirmish by the Salvation Army, which is about to invade New York, took place last night Dec. 2nd, in Clarendon Hall, in Thirteenth St. Programmes headed "Blood and Fire" were distributed among the audience of about a hundred announcing that Unsworth, the Connecticut forgerman; Weeping Nancy, from Connecticut; Shouting Annie, from Baltimore; Laughing Mary, from Philadelphia; Glory Lass, from Frankfort; the American Hal-lujah Lass, from Newark; Stonewall Jackson, from West Philadelphia; the Happy German; the singers Sallie and Mary, the soldiers from various corps" would be present; and they were. They sat on a raised platform and joined in the chorus. They failed, however, to arouse much enthusiasm among the sinners present.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A SEVERE REPARTEE.—A severe repartee is recorded of Foote, the comedian, who, in travelling the west of England, dined one day at an inn. When the cloth was removed the landlord asked him how he liked his fare. "I have dined as well as any man in England." "Except the mayor," cried the landlord. "I do not except anybody, whatever," said he. "But you must!" bawled the host. "I won't!" "You must!" At length the strife ended by the landlord (who was a petty magistrate) taking Foote before the mayor, who observed it had been customary in the town for great number of years always to "except the mayor," and accordingly fined him a shilling for not conforming to the ancient custom. Upon this decision Foote paid the shilling, at the same time observing that he thought the landlord the greatest fool in Christendom—except the mayor.

Next year there is to be an exhibition in Paris of all the works of Messonier that can be obtained for the purpose. It is said that even the picture belonging to Queen Victoria, "Rise, or Quarrel at Cards," regarded as one of the very best, if not the best, of the artists' productions, will be sent to grace the occasion.

## CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

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, Toilet Cases, Brushes, French and English China and Porcelain Individual Cups and Saucers, Tobacco Sets, Tea-Table Sets, Fruit Dishes, Flower Plates, Flags, Flower Pots, etc., etc.

Fancy Goods in Great Variety, PROBABLY OF Useful and Ornamental Articles.

Dolls, Dolls, Dolls, Dressed and Undressed. A large display of KEROLAN LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, LANTERNS of all kinds, ALL KINDS OF WHITE STONEWARE AND CHINA, TABLEWARE, GLASSWARE, For table use, in great abundance. Two large showrooms, 90 feet long, filled with FURNITURE, or Parlor, Sitting Room, Bedrooms, Dining Room and Kitchen. MATTRESSES AND LOOKING GLASSES. Towels, Painted Toilet Sets, Bird Cases, Coal Scuttles, etc. Knives and Forks, Spoons, Sets Cutlery and Silver, Towels, Boys' and Girls' Suits, Boys' Girls' Meigs' and Women's Suspenders and Snowsuits.

CHRISTMAS CARDS IS THOUSANDS. A number of MINK MUFFS, TIPPETS and BOAS—Very low prices. 5 NEW CABINET ORGANS, 2 NEW PIANOS, FOR CHRISTMAS SALE. We shall have our 5, 10 and 25 cent counters. All our goods will be sold at low prices, taking quality of goods into consideration.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Thinking our customers for the past, we ask a continuance of their custom. LEMONT & SONS.

FIRST CLASS Gasfitting and Plumbing ESTABLISHMENT. THE subscribers beg leave to call the attention of the public to the fact that they have a shop on York Street where they are prepared to do anything in the above branches. They also have a large assortment of Gas, Steam and Water Pipe and Fittings ranging from 1/2 inch upwards; and also that they have men specially employed to do any work entrusted to them.

TINSMITHING. We have on hand a full assortment of Tinware, including the best Pressed and Japanned Ware, of both Canadian and American manufacture. Also, a full line of Stoves, of our own manufacture. In fact, everything found in a Tin Shop.

STOVES. STOVES. Niagara Cook, Wagon Cook, Star Cook and Water-town Cook, with Patent Fire King Oven, Close Stoves for Coal and Wood, Ranges for Coal and Wood. A large stock of Stove Pipe and Elbow.

PUMP AND PUMP FITTINGS, DRIVE WELL PUMPS AND BLACK AND GALVANIZED PIPE. Will driving done to order, and satisfaction guaranteed.

HOT AIR FURNACES & REGISTERS. Furnace Fitting promptly attended to. Fancy Spice Boxes & Wire Pot Cleaners. JUNE RECEIVED: A large lot of Patent Wall and Rubber Weather Strips for Doors and Windows. Excludes the cold wind, snow and dust. Call and see it. Just the thing wanted.

Give us a call when you want anything in the above branches. No putting off for a month. What we promise we perform. Prices as low as any one else in the business. A. LIMERICK & CO. dec 2 York Street, Fredericton.

## Babbitt's JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT

CHRISTMAS, 1881. NEW CHRISTMAS GOODS AT BABBITT'S

Gold and Silver Watches; Gold and Silver Neckties; Gold and Silver Lockets; Elegant Gold Sets of Jewelry; Fine Gold Chains; Studs; Gem Rings; Gent's Signet Rings; Fruit Knives, Pencil Cases.

SILVERWARE. Tea Sets, Butter Coolers; Pickle Jars, Card Receivers; Jewel Stands, Toilet Sets; Vases, Parian Ware.

FANCY GOODS. CLOCKS IN GREAT VARIETY. Spectacles. Eye Glasses.

N. B.—No Lottery in connection with this business. Every purchaser will receive value for his money at the time of purchasing. No tickets issued. JOHN BABBITT, Opposite Post Office, - - - Queen Street

## IRON. OAKUM. BOILER PLATES.

RECEIVED AND IN STORE, EX. BARQUE "PARAMATTA," AND S. S. "HIBERNIAN" AND "CASPIAN"—17,700 Bars Rolled and Squared from 300 Bundles Plate and Hoops, various sizes and gauges; 210 Bundles Navy and Hand-staked OAKUM, 318 Bundles Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26; 310 Sheets, Nos. 12, 14, 16, and 18 SHEET IRON; 3 Cases GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.

I. & F. BURPEE & CO. 230 BOILER PLATES, Best R.R., R.R.R. and Lowmoor; Boiler Tubes and Rivets: 47 Bds. Sled Shoe Steel; 151 Steel Plow Plates; 47 Bds. Toe Calk Steel; 37 Bds. and 15 Bars Round Machine Steel, 15/16 to 3/4 inch.

TO ARRIVE PER "PHENIX," FROM ANTWERP, 15 Cases SHEET ZINC, Nos. 6 to 10. Sled Shoe Steel. Sheet Zinc. Sheet Iron.

Samuel Owen. T. G. O'Connor, HOUSE FOR CHEAP GOODS. IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

At Manufacturers' Prices, (Mumroe's Make). Lately arrived, a magnificent assortment of English, Scotch & Canadian CLOTHS, BEAVERS, NAPS, DIAGONALS, SERGES, OVERCOATINGS, WORSTED SUITINGS, CHEVIOTS, &c., &c., Suitable for the present season. A Splendid Stock of

TRUNKS. At Manufacturers' Prices, (Mumroe's Make). Clothing, Cheaper than my Neighbors. This is the house where PEDLERS ought to buy. Bargains in all lines of Dry Goods. NO CREDIT. NO BOOKS. Buy for cash and sell on tick to no one.

Golden Fleece. MENS' & BOYS' "READY-MADE" CLOTHING, WINTER SUITS, OVERCOATS, ULSTERS, REEFERS.

New Fall Goods. 87 Packages now Opened, COMPRISING IN PART WHITE AND GREY BLANKETS, CAMP BLANKETING, GREY AND WHITE FLANNELS, LADIES' MANTLES, LADIES' MANTLE CLOTHS, (A very large stock, all colors and qualities.) LADIES' FURS, LINEN GOODS, (In Table Damasks, Napkins and Towels.) BERLIN GOODS, (In Clouds, Jackets, &c., &c.) MOURNING GOODS; FRENCH MERINOES, CASHMERE, CORDS AND LUSTRES, LARGE STOCK OF WINCEYS, (Good value.) COLORED DRESS GOODS

3-BUSH L GRAIN BAGS and a general assortment. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. PRICES MODERATE.

John McDonald NEW DRY GOODS store

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. GIBSON LEATHER CO., Manufacturers of all descriptions of Patent & Enamelled Leathers FOR SHOE & CARRIAGE PURPOSES. WAXED SPLITS, HARNESS AND UPHOLSTERING LEATHER.

GIBSON, N. B. (Opposite Fredericton)

Whittier & Hooper. Have just received a choice lot of CANDIED PEELS, CITRON, LEMON, AND ORANGE. Prices low to the Trade.

Notice. The undersigned offers the following goods, wholesale and retail: HAY, STRAW, OATS, CORN, SEED OATS, SEED WHEAT, SEED BUCKWHEAT, SEED BARLEY, SEED PEAS, CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED, BRAN, FEED LIME, ENGLISH PORTLAND CEMENT, AMERICAN NEWARK CEMENT, LAMP GLASS, PLASTER, BRADLEY'S SUPERPHOSPHATE.

Office and Warehouse, Campbell street, above City Hall. JAMES TIBBITTS, dec 5

JOHN RICH HOUSE COAL. Superior Soft Coal. For sale cheap from cars or delivered. JOHN RICHARDS & SONS. 1537-81



# POOR DOCUMENT

## LOCAL NEWS.

**PETTY THEFT.**—Mrs. Loggie's clothes line was robbed of about \$20 worth of clothes on Monday evening last.

**FISH MARKET.**—G. A. Pitcher has opened the Fish Market on Phoenix Square, so unconceringly vacated by Hill some time ago.

**NEW ST. PAUL'S.**—Mr. J. C. Dumaresq, architect, is to prepare the plans for the new Presbyterian Church, which is not to exceed in cost \$15,000. The plans are to be ready by the 19th inst.

**DEATH OF AN OLD MAN.**—An old man named Brown, from the Nashwaak, but who has been residing here for the past few months, died on Tuesday at the advanced age of 94 years and 8 months. His remains were taken by train, to Nashwaak, on Wednesday last. —Woodstock Sentinel.

**MORROW VS. WATERBURY.**—A conclusion was reached in the Morrow versus Waterbury case before Mr. Justice Duff in Suburban Circuit Court on Saturday, when a verdict was given for the plaintiff for \$350. The defendants offered \$650 to settle the case, and the damages claimed by the plaintiff were \$10,000.

**TRAINS DELAYED.**—The morning train on the Fredericton Branch, was delayed an hour and twenty minutes by an accident to the engine on Monday morning, and the evening train on the same day was delayed an hour by reason of detention in Carleton Place by an engine. The yard engine LaTour brought the train up then, and has been running since.

**FIRE.**—On Monday evening an alarm was sounded for a fire discovered in the basement of the Baptist Church, Rev. Mr. Crawley, pastor, York street. The fire caught between the ceiling of the basement and the floor above, where the pipe of the furnace went through. The fire department turned out, but the floor was cut up and a couple of pails of water put the flames out. The building had a narrow escape.

**C. OF E. TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.**—The following were the officers elected for the ensuing year at the annual meeting of the Church of England Temperance Society last evening in Temperance Hall.—Rev. G. G. Roberts, president, ex officio; Chief Justice Allen, Wm. Curran, Geo. E. Penney, Jas. S. Beek, Geo. J. Bliss, vice-presidents; A. A. Sterling, treasurer; J. D. Hazen, secretary; John Black, G. R. Parkin, John Richards, W. A. Quinn, Frank Stratton, D. G. O'Wood, George White, managing committee.

**CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT.**—*ex parte* Ellen Linforth. Mr. Lugin showed cause in this case to-day, before Judge Weidon. The master stands until Saturday, in order that the Police Magistrate may make a statement of what occurred on the trial, when Charles Russell alleged he asked to alter his testimony, but was not permitted to. Mr. Lugin also showed cause in Lizzie Robinson's case. Judgment will be delivered on Saturday. Mr. W. E. Russell appeared for the defence in both cases. John O'Leary was fined \$50 this morning for violation of the C. T. A.

**EQUITY COURT.**—In the Equity Court Saturday Judge Wetmore delivered judgment in the case of the New Brunswick Patent Tanning Company versus George A. Schofield, assignee of Jeremiah Travis, and Jeremiah Travis; holding that no partnership existed for the purpose of carrying on business between the plaintiff and the defendant, and that the amount of the insurance money paid into the bank to abide the event of this suit belonged to and should be paid to the plaintiff. Each party to pay their own costs. The courts again the first Tuesday in January.

**THE ALEXANDRA.**—The steam fire engine Alexandra is being overhauled by Mr. Wm. Anderson, of McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson, at the engine house. So far as it is at present known the trouble lies with a couple of tubes, which will be easily repaired. The engine has been in use nearly fourteen years, and after six years' service needed repairs to her tubes. There was a disposition evinced not to permit Mr. James White, engineer, to superintend the work; but at meeting of the Fire Committee on Friday it was decided that he should.

**METHODIST CHURCH NOTES.**—There will be a Society meeting in the Methodist Church Vestry, after the prayer meeting this evening, to elect representatives to the Quarterly Board, which will meet on Wednesday evening at half-past seven.

**Lumber Mission** will be under the charge of the Rev. Messrs. King and Goldsmith. Contributions of religious and secular papers are requested. They may be sent to the Rev. Mr. Evans.

The new hymn book will be introduced into the Church in this city on the first Sunday in January.

W. C. Miller, Esq., of the Chignecto Post has received the Collectorship of Customs at Sackville.

Mr. E. H. Allen, a son of Chief Justice Allen, arrived here on Saturday evening. A large number of his friends met him at the Station and gave him a hearty welcome home.

**MEMORIAL SERMON.**—The Rev. Mr. Crawley, of the Baptist Church, preached a memorial sermon on the late Rev. T. H. Porter, on Sunday evening. The rev. gentleman took his text from Revelation iv Chapter, 14th and 15th verses, and the first clause of the 11th verse. "And around about the throne were four and twenty seats; and upon the seats were four and twenty elders sitting, clothed in white raiment; and they had on their heads crowns of gold." "The four and twenty elders fell down before him that sat on the throne, and worshiped him that liveth for ever and ever, and cast their crowns before the throne, saying, 'Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory and honor and power.'"

## BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The annual meeting of the Board of Agriculture was held Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Hon. Mr. Wedderburn, Provincial Secretary, presiding. There were present the Lieut. Governor, Hon. J. J. Fraser, Julius L. Inches, Secretary; James E. Fairweather, Hampton, K. C. George A. Sterling, Mungerville, Sunbury Co.; Josiah J. Anderson, Sackville, Westmoreland Co.; John A. Campbell, Kingsclear; Robt. Swin, Doaktown.

After routine, the Hon. Mr. Wedderburn made the opening speech. He referred to the fact that the idea put forward by him at the first meeting that the Board should be enlarged by extending the representation, had been favorably received, and he had no doubt but what the law would be so amended. He spoke of the change from district to County representation, and thought that the Secretary, by virtue of his office, should be a member of the Board. He suggested that the term of the representatives should be enlarged to three years, as much more good would be done by such an arrangement. He said that something should be done in regard to the geographical situation of Societies. At present much of the Province was left unrepresented. Ought not they to be so geographically situated as to cover the greatest amount of territory, and so do the greatest amount of good by stimulating competition? He hoped that such remedies would be proposed as wisdom would suggest. The importation of stock had received the careful consideration of the Government, and the lot imported under the care of Mr. Beatty was the most beautiful and valuable ever imported by the Government or private enterprise, and had been placed on the Stock Farm or scattered through the country where they would do much good in developing and improving the stock of the Province. The matter of the Stock Farm had been heartily approved of by the press and people in this Province and throughout the Dominion. But it will be vain to import stock if the farmer himself will not take active and energetic hold of the opportunities offered him. He spoke of the shelter, care and food the cattle needed to preserve the good breeding and blood. After referring in detail to this subject, he spoke of the constant care and labor required to become a successful agriculturist. He quoted Prof. Sheldon's opinion in regard to the fertile lands of New Brunswick, and the poor breed of live stock which existed where such opportunities were being raised in good. He suggested the sending around from district to district of a lecturer on agriculture who should have an intimate knowledge of it, and lecture under the auspices of the Agricultural Societies. An other point was the exhibits at our local and Provincial fairs, and in this connection the feeding or raising of stock or produce for exhibition alone, to the detriment of the rest of the farm, an evil which should be remedied, and which was unduly fostered by the present system. He suggested a farm competition, with a commission of proper persons to visit the certain farms which had entered into the competition. He referred to the approaching Exhibition of 1883, and said that those Exhibitions which had been held in the past were but the forerunners of something to come. It was a great and a periodic time, and the Exhibition of 1883 should be in no way inferior. He had no doubt but that it would be such an exhibition as had never been held here before. He concluded with words of cheer and hope to the farmers and the arts of agriculture, and advised all to look into the glorious future before us. He referred to the promise given to agriculture by Adam Smith and Daniel Webster, and closed with a brilliant peroration adulatory of agriculture.

His Honor the Lieut. Governor was called upon for a few remarks and said that agriculture was the true basis of our nation's wealth. The value of agricultural productions in New Brunswick was greater than the exports and imports put together. We must pay more attention to economy in feeding our stock. We had improved stock, which was the first thing, but we must pay more attention to feeding. Senator Cochrane had told him that the animal was kept going from the time it was dropped until ready for beef. This is a thing we do not do. He was always of opinion that this country could raise wheat, and had raised for some time 30 bushels to the acre. He had been present when Sir Howard Douglas had opened the first Agricultural Society in New Brunswick. Mr. A. W. Smith, who was present, was its oldest member. He referred to the one in Charlotte County.

Mr. J. L. Inches, the Secretary, outlined the work of the Board during the past year, from his report to the department. In regard to the latest importation of stock he said, in the course of his lengthy report, the impression had got abroad that the animals had not been cared for until the day after their arrival in St. John. He had no hesitation in saying, on the contrary, that within an hour after their arrival they were housed, watered and had plenty of fodder. In about an hour after that they were curried and cleaned and made as comfortable as any cattle could be. He touched upon the work done by the Societies, and proposed that in the Society Exhibitions the prizes be confined to pure bred animals, and that a more thorough classification should be had. In regard to the cost of the last importation of stock, the full cost of the animals, freight, etc., was \$15,155.97. They had sold \$5,999 worth of animals, and the cost of those on the Farm was \$9,645, thus leaving the legislative appropriation of \$10,000 comparatively untouched, or the Farm was really stocked with the grant and the rest have gone into the country in addition.

Mr. Pickard, M. P., and Mr. A. W. Smith made a few remarks on agriculture and the work of the Board.

Mr. G. A. Sterling was chosen Vice-President of the Board.

The petition of Botsford and Westmoreland Agricultural Society was read and filed.

**TO-DAY'S SESSION.**—The Board met this morning at 9.30. Applications were received for permission to form agricultural societies at Inkerman, Gloucester Co., and at Southampton, York Co.; the latter to take the place of the York

County Agricultural Society, which the people of Southampton claim has ceased to exist. Mr. J. E. Fairweather reported verbally a visit to the Stock Farm on Monday last. He reported finding everything in good order and condition, and endorsed Mr. T. P. Barker's management of the place. The committees on accounts and on the recognition of agricultural societies were in session all morning.

The Board is invited to meet at Government House to-morrow at 1 o'clock, and in the evening they will be entertained by Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Inches.

**LOYAL ORANGE ASSOCIATION.**—Carleton County is quite a stronghold of the Orange Order. Considerable accessions have been made, both by new Lodges being organized and old ones reconstituted, and by increase of membership in the Lodges that have held up their historic banner through trying times as well as favorable seasons. The Lodge in Woodstock was organized many years ago, as is indicated by its number, 38, and it has come through some of the most eventful times, has experienced some of the most exciting tests of any Orange Lodge in the Province. Unlike some of its sister Lodges that have upheld their Order's honor even to death, but have become dormant, Carleton Lodge is in a flourishing condition. Its roll of membership is not only quite large, but what is even more in its favor, its members are largely energetic and intelligent men, who are loyal to their society and punctual in performing their duty. Perhaps no Lodge in the Province is more business like in making returns to the County and Grand Lodges, in sending representatives to these, and in performing the work allotted it by these higher grades.

The Lodge owns a good Hall, which, with a dwelling underneath, is a remunerative possession. The Hall is often hired for lectures and special meetings. For some time the Advent congregation worshipped there, then what is now the Albert Street Baptist held their services therein, and now the F. B. Baptist congregation, on account of their Church being recently burned, hold meetings in the Hall. So, as may be readily inferred, the Hall is a great convenience to others, as well as to Orangemen themselves.

The yearly election of officers took place on the evening of the 6th inst., when the following members were chosen officers bearing for the next year:—William Wallace, Worthy Master; Hugh Gallagher, Deputy Master; Joseph Vanwart, Chaplain; D. F. Merritt, Secretary; J. T. Kerrigan, Treasurer; Wesley Boyer, Director of Ceremonies. Standing Committee—S. T. Brittain, J. Baker, D. F. Merritt, J. T. Kerrigan, Jacob Vanwart.

**WOODSTOCK NEWS.**—WOODSTOCK, Dec. 8, 1881. BAZAR.—On Thursday evening last the congregation of Albert Street Baptist held a tea soiree in the Town Hall. The weather was very unfavorable, and although excellent preparations had been made the attendance was poor. The proceeds are to go towards paying for the carpeting of the new church, and a sufficient sum was realized for that purpose.

On the same evening an old gentleman, styling himself "Tom Tattler," gave a lecture in Cole's Hall on the properties of the atmosphere. The lecturer had not proceeded far when the boys took charge of the affair. Sometimes they would permit him to go on with his address and at others, by various excuses, they would get around him and play all manner of pranks on their would-be instructor. Once they got shaking hands with him to congratulate him on his effort, and they finally pulled the old fellow to pieces; at another time they got him down and piling themselves upon him, almost smothered him. Altogether, it was a most amusing scene, but finally, when they had all laughed themselves sore, they made a purse for the poor old victim, which he considered amply rewarded him for the ill-usage he had sustained.

Stephen Rand, Esq., of St. John, is at present here, examining the title of the proposed site of the new post office. He has been closely engaged in the Record Office tracing back, and making extracts of the records, etc. of the lot in question. When he is done he will report to the Public Works Department.

**A HORRID INCIDENT.**—On Friday last a ten year old lad, by the name of Frank McClughey, was attacked by a large black dog longing to "Major" Collins. The poor little fellow was thrown down and before help could reach him his face was torn and lacerated fearfully. Dr. Colver was called and rendered surgical aid, but notwithstanding his skill, it is probable the poor lad will be disgraced for life. Town Marshal Hanson, as soon as notified, hunted up the ferocious brute, and had him immediately killed.

On Saturday night, while a large crowd were on the ice in the river, two young men, Lewis Dalton, of the W. U. Telegraph office, and John Lee, broke through the ice. They were quickly rescued, but not until they got a thorough fright and wetting. Several disgraceful incidents of this kind have recently occurred.

**THE COLLISION.**—About 11.30 on Saturday a report came into town that a dreadful accident had occurred on the N. & C. Railway. A telegram had come from Debec for Dr. Council to go down there immediately to render surgical aid to a man wounded, perhaps fatally. Excitement was soon at a high pitch, and all sorts of reports were current as to the extent and cause of the accident. The officials at the station were somewhat reticent, perhaps from the fact that they knew nothing further than was given in the telegram for surgical aid, viz., that two freight trains had come in collision, and that one man was badly hurt. People generally supposed the matter was more serious, but fortunately about the only personal injury sustained was that of Robinson, fireman of one of the engines. It would seem that the regular freight train due at Woodstock on Friday night was an hour late, and Conductor McInch, who had charge of a special, learning that Haddock's train

would not reach Debec till 11 o'clock, concluded to run out there and cross. When Haddock came to Debec he learned that McInch's train had started, and waited fifteen minutes longer than the time he had given the special. Hearing nothing of him then he started in. His train had only run about a mile when the special was seen approaching. No signal man having been sent out ahead by either, the trains were too near to stopped, and so they went crashing into each other. Fireman Robinson was screwing up the brakes, and not calculating the rate the trains were approaching remained too long and was hurled by the shock with such force that one leg was broken and he was injured badly in other respects.

December 13. The Carleton County Court opened to-day at 10 o'clock, Judge Stevens presiding. No criminal cases. The following was the Civil docket.—Mills Dow vs. Clarence E. Grosvenor; trespass for false imprisonment. C. O'Donnell for plaintiff; Gregory & Blair for defendant. John Connell vs. Samuel Hamilton; trespass to land; Chas. O'Donnell for plaintiff; R. K. Jones for defendant. John Connell vs. Westworth Winslow; trespass to land. Chas. O'Donnell for plaintiff; John C. Winslow for defendant.

**BASTARDY DOCKET.**—The Queen at the instance of the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Wilnot, on the complaint of Charlotte Belyea vs. Joseph Cluff; Wm. M. Connell for prosecution.

**IN CHAMBERS.**—The Queen on the complaint of Marshal Giberson vs. Wilfred Birmingham, Appeal from conviction by Wm. T. Drier and George W. Melville, Justices. The Judge considers A. B. Connell for appellant. Jas. W. Boyer vs. Andrew Miller; A. B. Connell for appellant moves for attachment against the defendant, for not obeying the order. D. B. Gallagher, Esq., Clerk of the Peace for the County of Victoria. Ordered that the defendant be imprisoned in the jail of Victoria county for ten days.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**—1881. CHRISTMAS. 1881. A merry Christmas and a happy New Year. To my nearest and dearest.

The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to his large and well selected stock of **BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, Overboots, Moccasins, &c.** which have all been personally selected to supply the demands of this market.

He feels confident in saying that the stock of **BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS and OVERBOOTS** to be found at **Lottimer's FASHIONABLE SHOE STORE** is the largest in the city.

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

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

Give him a call and see for yourself.

**POLITE TREATMENT,** whether you purchase or not. Satisfaction Guaranteed, or Money Refunded. A. LOTTIMER, 2nd Door below Wilnot's Alley, Queen Street. 12-9-81

**HOLIDAY SALE.**—**DEVER BROTHERS.**—Christmas Sale. —OF—**USEFUL & FANCY DRY GOODS** Will commence on **Wednesday, DECEMBER 23.** As our stock is extremely large this season, all the departments being completely and unparal- led at our usual **LOW HOLIDAY PRICES.** Customers will find it to their advantage to call early. The Sale will continue to the end of the year. Those who are in search of a handsome Holiday present cannot do better than examine our elegant stock. **DEVER BROTHERS.** 12-9-81 **FREDERICTON LIVERY & SALE STABLE** Westmoreland Street, near Queen. **First Class Stock.** **GUNTER & ATHERTON,** Proprietors.

## JOHN J. WEDDALL

IS SHOWING A LARGE STOCK OF

## JACKETS & ULSTER CLOTH,

Dress Goods, In all the Newest Materials.

## FURS,

In MUFFS, RUFFS, TIPPETS, CAPS, &c., real and imitation.

## WOOL GOODS.

TOGETHER WITH A LARGE STOCK OF

## Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

SUITABLE FOR THE CHRISTMAS SEASON.

John J. Weddall, OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL.

## LOOK HERE 1881. WINTER 1881

AT THE Model Warehouse.

**A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF Christmas Presents** IN **FURNITURE** AND **Fancy Cabinet Ware.** AT **J. Adams',** County Court House Square, Fredericton, N. B.

**REMEMBER THE PLACE: COURT HOUSE SQUARE. 12-9-81 J. ADAMS.**

**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 past year, he has been in 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 on hand, he is enabled to select, he hopes not only to merit a continuance of their favor, but to widen the circle of his customers.

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

**COFFEE.—Java and Dandelion;** BROMA, CHOCOLATE, KAOKA, the new Canadian drink; EPPS' 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.**

**Acme Club Skates.** To arrive and in store: **150 pairs Acme Club Skates,** Polished Steel, and electro-nickel Plated, for sale at the Manufacturer's Price. **25 PAIRS WHELPLEY'S "EMPRESS" SKATES,** with a large stock of Wood Top Skates, Spruce and Skate Screws, all parts of the Acme Club Skates. **JAMES S. NEILL.** Just received per Steamship "Hibernian" from Liverpool via Halifax: **24 TONS Bar Iron;** 167 tons Steel and Steel Sheet; 24 tons Steel and Cast Steel; 17 casks Cable Chain; 16 doz. Galvanized Buckets; 1 case Cutlery, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives, Scissors, Pocket Knives; 1 case Pad Locks; 1 case Files, (Whitcomb's). For sale Wholesale and Retail. **JAMES S. NEILL.** Just received per Steamship "Caspian," via Halifax. **ONE case Table Cutlery;** 1 case Pocket Knives; 1 case Cow, Tee and Hatter Chain; 1 case Home Balls and Chain Traces; 1 case Pad Locks, Frank Locks, Tilt Locks, Drawer Locks and Cup-board Locks. For sale low by **JAMES S. NEILL.**

**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 DRYSALTERIES, A Full Line of TOOTH, HAIR, NAIL AND CLOTHES BRUSHES, A Full Line of CHOICE ENGLISH AND FRENCH PERFUMES, A Full Line of CHEAP PERFUMERY for Peddlers and Country Stores, GENUINE HAVANNA CIGARS, A Full Line of CHEAP CIGARS for Peddlers and Country Stores, CIGAR CASES, MEERSHAUM & BHIAR PIPES, CIGAR HOLDBERS and Tobacconists' Goods Generally, A Full Line of WALLETS, POCKET BOOKS & PURSES, A Full Line of FANCY and SEASONABLE GOODS for the Holidays, A Full Line of XMAS GOODS. The stock is at present very complete, and is being constantly renewed in wholesale or retail quantities at Lowest Cash Prices. **GEORGE C. HUNT,** Sterling's Brick Building, Queen Street, Fredericton.

months per annum, should have little market, out of your delivery on us, stand a just before you, to know him to think in anything like about.

