

POOR DOCUMENT

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The Silence of the Flood.

A DEPOSIT OF PROSE-POETRY LEFT BY THE MISSISSIPPI OVERFLOW.

A sea of smooth water stretching out of sight on every hand, with here and there a tree-summit bursting above it, or the ruins of village homes drifting upon it—a world of dark yellow waters and deep blue sky meeting—such is the picture offered to-day! Varieties appear only in the form of floating carcasses, guarded by buzzards, articles of furniture, fence rails, hen coops, and, as our correspondent artistically observes, pictures lifted by the rising water from the walls of invaded homesteads and borne out and away on the currents. This is dreariness indeed—dreariness unutterable! But with nightfall the dreariness becomes infinite!

In this semi-tropical South of ours, the voices of nature are never hushed by silent snows of winter or river fettering frosts. The night air is full of magical hirsong, of insect-music, of ceaseless chirrupings, cricket-calls, of frog-choruses, of sounds so elfish and inexplicable as to startle and deceive the unaccustomed ear of Northern visitors. But in the region inundated the night has become voiceless; there is no croaking, no chirruping, no singing, no buzzing! Standing on the deck of a boat fastened to the upper branches of some drowned tree, one sees only the same night purple in water and sky, the same star-throbbing above and below—one hears only the beating of his own heart or the sound of his own breathing.

This is not the silence even of death—for in death itself there is life. In our cemeteries the nightbirds and crickets sing; there is a rustling of wind-kissed leaves; there is a swaying in the beards of the moss; there are moving shadows. On the face of the flood there is not even the life of motion; there all is shadowless; the birds have flown; the frogs have sought the shallows which murmur—the deeps are dumb.

In mid-ocean there are voices! The waves lap the flanks of the ship; the winds sing; the waters tumble and roll and flash and leap under sun or moon. In the desert there are creatures which find support in the waste of sand—insects, birds and burrowing things. In lands of eternal winter there is life and there are sounds; there are herds of arctic caribou—there is the sound of ice breaking or grinding or crumbling—there are shadows of flying birds—there are prints of paws in the snow. But where the Mississippi has spread itself over the face of the earth, there is no life, no sound. The currents are noiseless; the surface is shadowless; the shores are voiceless. These nature's heart has ceased to beat; there is a silence not of deserts, not even as of night and death—only a silence as of God—in some vast dim place of worship, where only a lamp-ray gleams before the altar after the tapers have been put out, and the many-toned voice of worship is hushed, and the great doors have been barred, and the echoes of the sexton's footsteps have long died away in the distance.—New Orleans Times.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.—In a recently published volume of insurance anecdotes, the following is related: A merchant appeared in the commercial walks of Liverpool, where, deep in the mysteries of cotton and corn, a constant attendant at church, a subscriber to local charities, and a giver of good dinners, he was much respected. The hospitalities of the house were gracefully dispensed by his niece; but at length it became whispered that his speculations were not successful, and it was necessary for him to borrow money. This he did on the security of property belonging to his niece; a certain amount of secrecy was necessary for the sake of his credit, and the Liverpool underwriters readily assented. He insured her life with at least ten different merchants or underwriters for £2,000 each, and the same game was again played over. The lady was taken ill, the doctor was sent for, and found her in convulsions. A specific was administered, but in the course of the night he was again summoned, but arrived too late. Next morning it was known to all Liverpool that she had died suddenly. The body lay in state, and the merchant retained his position, and bore himself with a decent dignity under his affliction. He made no immediate application for the money, and scarcely alluded to it, but he had selected his victims with skill. They were safe and honorable men, and he duly received his £20,000. From this period he appeared to decline in health and was recommended change of climate. He went abroad, and with him his clever partner, who possessed the wonderful power of simulating death and deceiving the medical men.

In London nobody who is anybody now speaks of a lady's dress. Not long since it was quite the thing to speak of her "gown," but now you are vulgar if you call it anything but "frook."

How Far.

He was a seedy, threadbare-looking individual, and he occupied a whole seat in the ladies' car. The conductor inquired for his tickets. The threadbare man shook his head sadly. "Well, money then. Be quick. Come man, brace up." "No money," still sadly. "Get off at the next station." "Yes, sir, of course."

The station was reached, the man got off, but got on again as soon as the train began to move, and resumed his old position. Again the conductor approached. "What! you here?" "I thought I told you to get off?" "Yes, sir." "Well, did you?" "Yes, sir, of course."

"But you got on again." "Yes, sir, of course." "Well, my friend, next time I want you to get off, and stay off. Do you understand that?"

Obtaining no answer, the irate conductor passed on. As the train stopped at the next town the conductor looked in the car—the seat was empty. Satisfied, the conductor passed through the cars as soon as they were outside the city.

There sat the threadbare personage in the same seat very much interested in the scenery. The conductor gave him a vicious dig in the ribs. "Didn't I tell you to get off and stay off?" "Yes, sir, of course." "Well, you didn't do it?" "Yes, sir, of course."

"What?" "Not." "Well, now, my friend," went on the conductor, "do you know what I am going to do with you? I'm going to make an example for 'beats.' The brakeman and I will kick you from one end of the station to the other when we stop."

"Yes, sir, of course," answered the man meekly. True to his word, the irate conductor and brakeman laid in wait for our meek but penniless friend, and when the train stopped in Worcester, they seized him by the collar and kicked him from one end of the depot to the other.

"There," said the conductor, "I guess we're rid of him." The train steamed out of Worcester. The man of checks went through the usual routine, and when he came to the ladies' car he saw the meek and patient individual in the same seat, gazing southward.

"Well, my man, I see you didn't get enough." "Oh, yes, sir, of course." The astonished conductor thrust his hands down in his pockets, and drew out a roll of bank notes.

"Well, now where in Heaven's name are you going?" "Well, conductor, I am going to Boston, if my pluck and my pants hold out!" "You can ride," said the conductor, as he passed on, and the last words he heard were a triumphant: "Yes, sir, of course."

ANECDOTE OF A DOG.—An incident occurred on the English sea coast, which strikingly illustrates the sagacity of the canine race. A boatman, having accidentally fallen overboard, was soon followed by his dog, who seized his cap, with which it swam ashore, thinking doubtless that it was rescuing its master. When the animal discovered its mistake it uttered a piercing cry, and plunged once more into the middle of the stream. The poor fellow had by this time disappeared under the water, and the dog could find nothing to save but the boat hook, which he brought ashore. A third time it returned to effect its purpose, when the drowning man re-appearing for a moment, was fortunately seized by the hair of his head. Being only a little dog, however, and besides being greatly exhausted, it was unable to drag its master ashore; but the faithful creature would not relinquish its hold, and supported the sinking man until he was picked up by some carpenters, who had launched a boat, and were hastening to his assistance. He was, as may easily be supposed, in a very exhausted state.

Mrs. Langtry's leap from the concert hall to the Royal presence and then back again to the concert hall has mortally offended the prejudices of the ancient dowagers in London. There is war between them and the modern matrons, and the salons of an afternoon are filled with clamorous suggestions of the different methods by which the recurrence of such mistakes may be avoided. The Prince of Wales laughs heartily at the fray. The Princess, who is still at a loss to comprehend the rules and regulations of English Court Etiquette, grows bewildered at the hubbub. Her Royal Highness herself created commotion by going out alone to dine at a Paris restaurant. In the meantime, Mrs. Langtry finds consolation in \$300 a week.

Friends in the Sanctum.

THE POETRY FRIEND OF WINTER—SUGGESTIONS OF THE EDITOR—THE FATE OF HIS POEM.

"I hardly know where to begin," she said, faintly, the blushes mounting to her forehead and her long lashes sweeping her crimson cheeks.

"Compass yourself," said the news editor, encouragingly, sipping his pipe behind his ear and dropping his pen down a rat-hole; "take plenty of time and a chair. How can we be of service to you?" "It is about winter," she answered, timidly, flashing her glorious eyes at him for an instant, and dropping them in the rosy sea of blushes that again surged upwards to her brow.

"Don't let them alarm you, murmured the editor, soothingly. "They all are at this season of the year. Six verses, of course?" "Yes, just six," she replied, gaining courage from his smile.

"Certainly. That's the average. The first begins, 'How somber is the winter time!' and you make it rhyme with 'Sleigh-bells chime,' of course. I understand it. Don't be frightened. There is no danger."

"You are very good," smiled the pretty mouth. "Not at all. Let me see, the second verse commences, 'Then tender flakes drift slowly down,' and for the rhyme you take, 'The earth so bare and brown.' A beautiful idea!"

"I think so," returned the fair girl, showing her dimples. "I was going to put something about 'frown' or 'town,' but I like the sentiment of 'brown' best. Don't you?"

"By all means," agreed the editor. "And it's much more fashionable this winter. We used to get some 'towns' and now and then a 'frown,' but they are out of date now. The third verse has it, 'The merry laughing, rosy boys,' with their sleds, and works in with the 'New Year forgotten'—fine idea, I think."

"It does," she replied, referring to her manuscript, "and it speaks of 'Bright-eyed blushing, smiling girls,' which naturally gave rise to 'Dimpled cheeks and sunny curls.' I think that idea is quite lovely, and her radiant face took a tint of sweet anxiety as she looked for an endorsement of her opinion.

"Couldn't it get along without it," asserted the editor. "That is the key-note. Now, your fourth stanza opens—Ah! is the city editor there?" "Yes, sir," responded the functionary. "How does the fourth verse of winter open this season?"

"I think it is 'The trees bend low with fruits of snow; isn't it?' suggested the city editor. "No, no, that's poetry, I mean the regular loggallypop! How does No. 4 commence?"

"Oh, I know what you mean. 'The graceful skaters smoothly glide.'" "That's it," said the news editor, "and that makes room for 'The merry children softly slide.' That's it."

"The first line is right; but I don't think the second is," with an enchanting smile of doubt in her face. "Oh, yes, it is," insisted the city editor. "You look at the poem and see." "Upon my word, you are right," she admitted, glancing at the verse. I thought it was something else."

"Of course," smiled the city editor. "Then the fifth verse charges us to 'Not forget the starving poor, that beg their way from door to door, doesn't it?" "No, sir," she exclaimed, with a flash of triumph in her eyes. "That's the sixth."

"I guess that's so," conceded the news editor. "Upon my word, you are right, for a day or two and I've rather lost the run of the verses. The fifth is, 'At night around the blazing fire, we watched the sparks leap higher and higher.' Am I right now?" "Yes, sir! Oh, yes, sir!" beamed the delighted girl. "Would you—would you like to publish the poem?" she asked, growing more beautiful as her timidity returned.

"Certainly," answered the news editor, and he bowed her gracefully to the door. "What shall I do with it?" asked the city editor, as his chief handed it to him. "Oh, make a running, long hand account of it and stick it among the death notices. You'd better look after your local form, for I see they have got a cock fight mixed up with the Friday evening prayer meeting.

The Iron-Hearted Lover.

In the big crowd of the excursionists sitting on the city hall steps for a rest, the other day, was a young man of excellent length of legs, and a girl with sixteen Auburn curls hanging down around her head.

They had scarcely settled themselves and locked fingers when she cautiously observed: "I suppose they have soda water in this town?"

"I suppose," he replied, "but the last thing before we started I promised your mother not to let you drink any soda water. It's the worst thing in the world to bring on consumption."

She waited for a moment, and then, pointing to the left, remarked: "I see that Sarah is eating peanuts. I suppose they have peanuts in this town?"

"Well, yes, but your mother cautioned me the last thing not to buy any peanuts for you. The shucks are apt to get into your wind-pipe. The Queen of Holland was choked to death in that way."

Presently a boy came along with some fruit, and the young woman felt obliged to say: "Them apples and pears look awful nice."

"Yes, they do," replied the prudent lover; "but I promised your mother at the depot not to buy any fruit for you. Then apples look nice, but if you get the toothache started on you then the whole afternoon is blasted."

The young man had just begun to take comfort again when the innocently remarked: "When I came up here last Summer with Jim, he bought more'n two pounds of candy."

"Yes, and what was the result?" he demanded. "You fell down cellar that very week, and didn't Jim have to light out last winter for bustin' in the school-house door?"

She got down to water, and with considerable sarcasm in her voice, she inquired: "Mother didn't say anything against that, did she?"

"Well, not exactly, but she gin me an appealing look as the cans rattled off—same as to say that it ought to be kind o' warmish water, if any I got here and I'll borrow a dipper."

She "soot," and it was all of half an hour before she again succeeded in getting his arm around her.

NO CURE FOR LARS.—A Michigan farmer who took in the White Sulphur Springs of Virginia on a recent trip, one day approached an aged negro who was loitering on the street, and confidentially informed him that he had come to the springs to be cured of the habit of lying, and he asked the old man's opinion of the chances for a cure.

"How long has you bin in de habit of lyin', sah?" was the honest query. "About fifty years."

"Lyn' all de time?" "Right along, day after day." "Big lies?" "Yes—the worst old whoppers you ever heard. Give me your honest opinion, now, as to whether a course of baths will help me."

"Well, sah," said the old negro, as he scratched his head, "pears to me dat if you kin git the water hot 'nuff it might help you some, but de trouble is you kin sweat out de lies you may cook de body, an' your 'perience wid white men an' I kin git 'long better wid a well man who les dan wid a parbled man who tells de truf!"

An Oriental Incident.

The Russo-Turkish war revives an old story. A Turkish and a Russian officer once fell into a dispute as to the superiority in discipline of their respective soldiers.

"I can prove to you on the spot," said the Russian, "how perfectly our men are trained." And he called his orderly.

"Ivan!" "Sir!" "Go to Mehemet's, buy me a pound of tobacco, and come back at once."

The soldier saluted, turned on his heel and went out. "Now," said the Russian officer, taking out his watch, "my orderly is walking straight to the next corner, where he must turn—now he is turning—now he is going it—now he is opposite the white mosque—now he is crossing the maydan—now he is at Mehemet's—now he is buying the tobacco—now he is coming back—now he is on the block below us—now he is at the door—now—and the Russian called out—

"Ivan!" "Sir!" "Where's the tobacco?" "Here, sir."

The Turkish officer, showing no sign of surprise at the precision of this Russo-Turkish agreement, promptly broke out: "He! he! my soldier can do that every day in the week," and he called—

"Mehmet!" "Sir!" "Go to Ali Effendi's and see that you bring me a pound of tobacco. My pipe is empty."

"Instantly, sir." Following the tactics of the Russian officer, the Turk pulled out his watch and went on—

"Now Muhetar is in the street; now he is passing the pispooch bazaar; now he is drinking at the stone fountain; now Ali Effendi haile him and asks about my health; now Muhetar is paying for the tobacco; now he is at the door; now—"

"Muhetar!" shouted the officer. "Sir."

"Where is my tobacco?" "I haven't found my shoes yet!"

IT WAS NOT A HIGH-PRICED PICTURE.—"In looking at some pictures that I see," writes a correspondent from abroad, "I can imagine that they were painted by an artist of whom I heard the following story in Brussels the other day. His indulgent friends had praised his attempts at drawing and painting to such an extent that the youth really imagined himself an artist. His wealthy friends even bought his pictures for considerable sums to encourage him. The youth was thus the victim of his friends—as so many others are. Recently, in walking along the main street in Brussels, he was much delighted at seeing his pictures, finely framed, in a dealer's window, especially as he was with a lady before whom he wished to appear in the best light possible. Calling the attention of the lady to the picture, he said:

"Pardon me, but I have some curiosity to know how my pictures stand commercially, and with that the other entered the shop. 'My good woman,' said he to the keeper of it, 'What is the price of the picture in the window there?'"

"That?" "Yes." "Three francs and a half!" "Mon Dieu!" exclaimed the artist, recoiling.

The shop woman, thinking the exclamation to be surprise at her high price, said: "Bless me, my friend, it includes the frame."

A MAN WHO WOULDN'T TAKE TAPTY.—Collector (Judge) Robertson tells the following good joke of himself. A short time after his retirement from the State Senate, he happened to meet an old friend, whom he had not seen for some time. The judge, all smiles and heariness, effereced over his "dear friend" in such a way as to provoke the enquiry: "What office are you a candidate for now, Judge?"

The judge made a deprecatory movement with an outward turned palm, and said: "For none at all, my dear brother; I'm simply a candidate for the kingdom of heaven."

His friend regarded him sorrowfully for an instant, and then, with more wit than politeness, and more profanity than either, said: "I'll bet you don't carry a township."

Doubtless the judge lost sight of the man's profanity in admiration of his sublimely truthful candor.—X. J. Mercury.

Several years ago a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, named Mr. Geoch left that body broken and penniless, admonishing the members as he bade them good-by that he would "be even with them yet." The circumstance that he has just made \$1,000,000 in a single corner in wheat may be accepted as an indication that he proposes to be as good as his word.

A THOROUGH JOB.—Judge M., a well known jurist living near Cincinnati, was fond of relating this anecdote. He once had occasion to send to the village for a carpenter, and a sturdy young fellow appeared with his tools.

"I want this fence mended to keep out the cattle. There are some unplanned boards, use them. It is out of sight from the house, so you need not take time to make it a neat job. I will only pay you a dollar and a half."

The judge went to dinner, and coming out, found the man carefully planing each board. Supposing that he was trying to make a costly job of it, he ordered him to sail them on at once, just as they were, and continued his walk. When he returned the boards were planed and numbered ready for nailing.

"I told you this fence was to be covered with vines," he said angrily. "I do not care how it looks."

"I do," said the carpenter, gruffly, carefully measuring his work. "When it was finished, there was no part of the fence so thorough in finish."

"How much do you charge?" asked the judge. "A dollar and a half," said the man shouldering his tools. The judge stared.

"Why did you spend all that labor on the job, if not for money?" "For the job, sir."

"Nobody would have seen the poor work on it." "But I should have known it was there. No; I'll take only the dollar and a half" And he took it and went away.

Ten years afterward the judge had the contract to give for the building of certain magnificent public buildings. There were many applicants among master builders, but the first of one caught his eye.

"It was my man of the fence," he said, "I knew we would have only good, genuine work from him. I gave him the contract, and it made a rich man of him."

It is a pity that boys were not taught in their earliest years that the highest success belongs only to the man, be he a carpenter, farmer, author, or artist, whose work is most sincerely and thoroughly done.

A SURPRISED MERCHANT.—Prince Max, of Bavaria, father of the Empress of Austria, must be an agreeable traveling companion, judging from this brief narrative. It is said that during the Vienna Exhibition an amiable Hungarian merchant, who did not know the prince, happened to meet him in a railway carriage and proceeded to hold a pleasant conversation.

"I'm going to Vienna," said the merchant, "to see my daughter, who is married well there. My son-in-law deals in paper and fancy leather-work and has a good trade. He is very prosperous."

"I also," said the good-natured stranger, "am going to see my daughter and son-in-law."

"Ah! Is your son-in-law well off?" asked the merchant. "Pretty well; but he has to carry on his work all alone, it is rather tiresome."

"Is your daughter rich?" "Not as rich as she'd like to be."

"She likes to spend a good deal on her toilet?" "No; but she would like to be able to give a great deal in charity."

"She's a good woman," said the merchant, heartily; "it'd be hoped that your son-in-law's business will improve. Good-by, sir; come to see us, and bring your daughter; we shall be happy to make her acquaintance."

The train arrived at the station at that moment, and the traveler whose son-in-law's business was only "pretty good" was immediately surrounded by grand personages in uniform.

After having politely saluted the amazed merchant, he stepped into the carriage of the Emperor of Austria. The good father-in-law of the dealer in paper and fancy leather goods had been traveling with the Prince Max, of Bavaria, father of the Empress Elizabeth.

LITTLE JOHNNY'S CONSUMPTION.—"Mom," said little Johnny Periwinkle the other day, addressing his maternal parent, "what does 'aesthetic' mean? I heard Mrs. Mobby say yes'day that you was a disciple of their aesthetic school."

"Aesthetic, my son," said Mrs. Periwinkle, as she dished Mr. Periwinkle's red flannel shirt out of a washbowl, "is an extreme love of the beautiful; the too, too utterly intense all butness of everything that is lovely. 'Oh!' she exclaimed, clasping her hands rapturously, "how supremely divine is the study of this noble science!"

"Well, mom," said Johnny, "I've got an aesthetic consumption for yer. What's the difference between this nut I'm holdin' in my hand and a No. 1 salute from a William goat? Give'er up! Why, one is a butter nut and the other is an utter butt."

Johnny studied "the science of the beautiful" in the washbowl.

POOR DOCUMENT

THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHASLES H. LOGAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FREDERICTON, N. B., JUNE 1, 1882.
No. 1 ISSUE.

Let there be no shirking the issue involved in the approaching contests for seats in Parliament. It is not whether or not the manufacturers of the Dominion shall be developed, although the Tory press, conscious that they cannot face real issues, will endeavor to deceive the electors, and persuade them that somewhere, not here in New Brunswick, nor in Nova Scotia, nor in Quebec, nor in Ontario, nor in Prince Edward's Island, nor for the matter of that in any place they can name, but somewhere, certain industries are just struggling into existence under the beneficent influence of high taxation, and they will prophesy that those who languish and die if the country declares itself in favor of Liberal principles. No man who knows the circumstances of the country will deny that under a revenue tariff, that is a tariff framed to take no more money directly or indirectly from the people than they ought to pay, the manufacturers of the country will have all the protection they can reasonably demand. The Tories have thought fit to increase the duties until the people are paying nearly fifty per cent. more taxation every year than the Minister of Finance pledged himself necessary for all the wants of the country—they saw fit to impose this enormous tax, which burdens the majority of the productive industries of the Dominion, in order that a few favored lines of manufactures might be conducted at a profit which would yield phenomenal dividends. The cotton lords have drawn thirty, forty, and in some cases fifty per cent. from their investments, and the people have paid this enormous rate of interest at the same time as they have been plundered by a tariff, which collected three dollars always where two would have been enough. The issue then on the tariff is not shall we have protection, but shall the people be despoiled of their hard earnings? Shall lumbering, agriculture, and a hundred other industries pay tribute to a few rich men, who are not satisfied without unscrupulous dividends? But there are other issues than this. The people might submit to be taxed; but they will rebel against robbery, and the administration of the tariff is worthy of no better name. Is the road too strong? Let the Pacific Railway contract be the answer. Never was a country more scandalously robbed than was Canada when that contract was made. For the construction of that railway the people will pay in cash and land nearly \$200,000,000, and when the road is finished not only does Canada not own a single mile of it, but the Company, consisting chiefly of foreigners, will possess the railway, as well as a monopoly of transportation and railway construction which makes them the masters or CANADA. All the robberies of the public chest and public domain which were ever committed are dwarfed by this gigantic fraud.

Not is this all that is involved in the contest. It has been shown on the floors of Parliament that the administration of the Public Works is conducted by Sir Charles Tupper upon the most approved methods of plunder. It is fresh in the mind of every one who has given any attention to the subject that the money—wastefully gave it away for no reason whatever, that the public can learn, except that Ouderdonk was his personal and political friend; for the reasons which were alleged have been shown, every one of them, to have been without foundation. And this is only one sample of a long list of misdeeds. These and other acts of outrageous mal-administration give this Government a record which should bring the blush to the cheek of every Canadian. But there are other and higher reasons for these why the people of Canada should shake off the incubus of Toryism. The people have certain rights under the constitution. Each province has a right to deal with its own local affairs, and it was only because this was assured to them that they consented to enter the Confederation. Sir John Macdonald at the time of the union strongly urged that the local legislatures should be abolished. He was then, as he boasts he is now, "a Tory of Tories." His policy then was centralization, the massing of all power in the hands of a few men at Ottawa, who would rule every county, town and hamlet in the Dominion. Had he had his way then we would have been to-day dependent, for the money to repair our roads and bridges and maintain our schools, upon the vote of the Quebec Tories, men who have not and from their education and opinions cannot be expected to have any sympathy with a free, progressive people. What Sir John failed to accomplish in 1867, he is striving to bring about now. Beginning with a province where his influence most naturally is supposed to be great, he struck a blow at the independence of the Manitoba Legislature, and to accommodate the Railway Syndicate he disallowed an important Railway Act. Then he turned his attention to Ontario and disallowed the Streams Bill. Then, the further to throw the country into the hands of the Quebec Tories, he attempted to rob Ontario of thousands of square miles of territory, and then to prevent an

open expression of public opinion, he carried out the constituencies of the Province he has trampled on, so as to make them all as nearly Tory as possible. He throws out his hands to paralyze the New Brunswick Liberals, and by the promise of judicial positions and political assistance controls the local Government of this Province and attempts by his lieutenants to dictate to the electors shall choose, even for the local Assembly. To control Prince Edward Island, which had revolted from him, at the last hours of Parliament almost he forced through a large grant to be expended in the Island, so as to buy back the allegiance of the people. To consolidate his power in the west he gives over a large portion of the finest land in the Dominion to men of the landlord class. So well are his plans laid indeed, that if the people do not assert their rights, in a manner which cannot be misunderstood, this whole Dominion, with all its magnificent resources, will be ruled by the absolute will of a small clique of Tories, backed up by the power of Quebec. Against this the people should revolt. Every man who on the twentieth of next June deposits his vote for a Tory, will vote for a continuation of taxation, mal-administration and centralization of power. Let New Brunswick assert her old-time allegiance to Liberal ideas. The people of the other Provinces are awake to the emergency, and one grand, united effort will make the country free from Toryism forever.

AN UNBROKEN FRONT.

The Liberals of York County should stand together and present a firm, unbroken front at the ensuing election. To-night the Tories are to meet and decide upon their candidate, whether it shall be Mr. Fisher or Mr. Fraser; and whoever is chosen it is the plain duty of all who desire pure Government and the maintenance of popular rights, to do their utmost to secure his defeat. Every Liberal should act in this election as though the future of Canada depended upon his individual vote. He should remember that the candidates represent principles, and should cast his vote in favor of him who represents the cause of the people. York County is an agricultural and lumbering county. Upon the taxation policy of the Tory Government he has pressed most heavily. It has laid upon every man, woman and child in the county a tax of two dollars per head more than the Minister of Finance himself declared to be necessary. John Pickard's candidature is a protest against this unjust and burdensome tax, and the success of the party which he supports will signify the reduction of taxation. And the same may be said to the Liberals everywhere. Liberal rule means reduced taxation. It means the discontinuance of monopolies. It means fair play to all industries and not the pampering of a few. It means self-government and provincial rights.

We believe in the constituencies of York, Sunbury and Queen. The success of the Liberal candidates is already assured. Nevertheless, the exertions of our friends should not be relaxed. The battle will not be a very long one, and there is not much time to lose. Let every Liberal be on the alert. Let him be earnest in his canvass, so that the victory may be complete. The days of Toryism are numbered. A great wave of popular indignation is sweeping over Canada and will carry down power the men who have piled such grievous burdens upon the people. The beginning of the end is now on hand. Sir John Macdonald saw it and sought to avert the inevitable catastrophe by dissolving Parliament a year before the expiration of its term. He would not trust the people for another year. His only hope of success rested in crushing Ontario and springing an election upon the people. He will fail. From all parts of Canada comes the loud note of preparation. The people are aroused. They have learned in four years of oppression and taxation what Toryism means, and they will have no more of it. It is time the people governed the country for themselves once more, and that an end was put to the control of half a continent by the Tory clique at Ottawa, in the interest of themselves and a few capitalists who could be almost counted on one's fingers.

TWO IN A BED.

The last *Royal Gazette* contains a proclamation appointing Allan A. Davidson, Esquire, Q. C., a Legislative Councillor in the room of the Honorable William M. Kelly, "who has ceased to be a resident of this Province." The Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 3, Section 6, provide: "When a question arises respecting the qualification of a Legislative Councillor or a vacancy in the Legislative Council, the same shall be heard and determined by the Legislative Council in such mode or manner as the House may order or prescribe." One of the qualifications of a Legislative Councillor, by section 4 of the same Act is that he shall be a resident of the Province. In section 5 seven cases are given in which the place of a Legislative Councillor shall become vacant. One of these is non-residence of the Councillor in the Province. So that if the Hon. Mr. Kelly is a non-resident of the Province his seat is vacant. But the only method known to the law of determining whether he is a non-resident is that pointed out in section 6 above quoted. This method has not been

adopted, and consequently constitutionally the question of Mr. Kelly's qualification has not been determined. This is not merely a technical objection to Mr. Davidson's appointment. The intention of the Legislature was to put the seats in the Council above the control of the Government, when once they had been filled, by vesting in the Legislative Council itself the right of determining all questions of qualification or vacancy, and the Government by declaring Mr. Kelly's seat vacant of their own motion, have clearly exceeded their powers. When Mr. Kelly comes to the Council and claims his seat what can prevent him from taking it; and of what worth is Mr. Davidson's appointment to a position, which the Council never has and never may, in pursuance of its constitutional powers, declare to have been vacant? Was it the new or the retiring Attorney General who advised this most extraordinary proceeding, and displayed so astounding an ignorance of the plain provisions of the statute? Newspapers are not supposed to have legal opinions, but we put ourselves on record here as declaring that Mr. Kelly will keep his place in the Council in spite of the appointment of Mr. Davidson. A few years ago we had the Government and the Council at loggerheads over the right to appoint a clerk and the Government had to recede from the position it took and clandestinely pay their appointee a large sum of money out of the public chest to cover their humiliation, and now this same Government, or perhaps it was the three-patched remnant of it, has got itself into another muddle. Nothing but the most abject ignorance of the law on the part of the highest Crown officer can account for this last and most conspicuous blunder.

A Catechism for the "Capital."

The *Capital* says it has the authority of Mr. Fraser for stating that the report that overtures were made to Mr. Blair on the subject of the Attorney Generalship is a "complete fabrication." Will the *Capital* get Mr. Fraser's authority to answer the following questions? Did the Hon. Robert Marshall speak twice to the editor of the *HERALD* on the subject of Mr. Blair's entering the local Government as Attorney General? Did the Hon. Robert Marshall afterwards call at Mr. Blair's office? Did he see any one there? Had he been there before? What did he call there for? What did he discuss with the person he met there? Did he not afterwards call Mr. Blair out of a store on Queen street and have a conversation with him? What was the conversation about? Is Mr. Fraser able to answer these questions, and if not what justification has he for thrusting himself forward to deny the truth of statements he knows nothing about? The statement originally made by the *HERALD* was that propositions were made by "a member of the Government," and Mr. Fraser's denial, until he shows what he is talking about, is just so much wasted breath. We have always been disposed to treat Mr. Fraser, personally, with every respect, but do not propose to permit him or any one else to give the lie to statements in the *HERALD* without pinning him down to facts and showing just how much his denials are worth.

Is it possible that this whole election campaign is to be characterized either by falsehoods told by the *Capital* or charged by it upon its contemporaries. In the face of the fact that the resolution published in Thursday's *HERALD* passed the Board of Agriculture unanimously, the Board of Agriculture unanimously, the *Capital* has the effrontery to deny that the Board condemned the action of the Government on the stock farm. It states that all the speakers expressed "unqualified approbation of the Government's management," and mentioned Mr. Swin as one. We are informed by Mr. G. A. Sterling, a member of the Board, that the speeches, and notably that of Mr. Swin, were entirely the other way.

The *Reporter* says: "In our collective capacity we have in other days done many noble things." This is no doubt a gentle allusion to some acts of kindness performed by the editor of the *Reporter* when exercising his "collective" functions as an Attorney-at-Law. Perhaps he has let some unfortunate off with small bills of costs. Perhaps he has charged nothing at all in some hard cases. But, bless his dear soul, the country is full of just such instances, and let us hope that somewhere, in the sweet by-and-by, there is a reward for him and all other good lawyers for the many noble things done "in their collective capacity."

N. B.—"Collective" is not a very good term but it will do.

OCK advices from St. John are highly favorable to the complete success of the Liberal party. The Minister of Finance has a tremendous uphill piece of work before him to secure his own election, and the Liberals are confident that he will fail to accomplish it. Candidates have not yet been selected to oppose Messrs. Burpee and Weldon and it seems to be a rather difficult matter to find any one who is willing to face what must be certain defeat.

TWO ELECTION CARDS.

Dr. Dow and Mr. E. L. Wetmore have published their cards to the electors. That of the former will be found in our columns. Both of these gentlemen promise to support the local Government. The people of York County ought to be told some reason why they should return candidates pledged to support the temporary combination now at the head of local affairs—a combination which cannot hope to keep together after the elections, which is essentially Tory in all its features, and which perpetuates all the objectionable features of the Executive which has mismanaged the affairs of the Province during the last four years. The gentlemen above named have certainly the merit of taking a plain and unmistakable stand, and for this they are entitled to every respect; but we mistake very much if they will find a majority of the electors of York County of the opinion that the Government led by Mr. Hannington, and containing not a single man who possesses any strength in a provincial point of view, ought to receive their support. We shall discuss this question more at length by and by, and for the present have only to say that we regret that gentlemen whom we esteem so much personally as we do Dr. Dow and Mr. Wetmore, have so declared themselves that we cannot give them support.

The *Globe* says:—No man in this country to-day stands in a worse position before the people than Hon. John J. Fraser. Mr. Fraser was compelled by the Government clique to run against Mr. Pickard, or else the Judgeship which he seeks would not be given him. He had to run up his name as Attorney General and come before the County, unasked by any convention or representative body of his people to run, not of his own motion, but because he must obey orders. He knows he is not acceptable to the bulk of his own party, but at the sacrifice of his own self-respect, and at the sacrifice of the respect of people of all sides of politics.

We learn from Victoria that the election of the Hon. John Costigan will be opposed. Mr. Costigan does not stand nearly as well in the district to-day as at his last election and the Liberals among his constituents feel quite confident of being able to defeat him. The name of Dr. Bernier is mentioned as a candidate as also that of another gentleman well-known both in the electoral district and out of it.

The *Sun* says: "Many persons' names appear in the printed list of Mr. Pickard's Committee without their knowledge or authority." The only person not present whose name appears is A. D. Yon, which name should have been at printed Leonard Yon, who was present and heartily concurred in all the proceedings. Can the *Sun* or its correspondent name another?

Mr. E. L. Wetmore is in the field for the local Legislature. It is not a very favorable indication of Mr. Wetmore's chances of success that he is championed by the *Capital*; but as he is a new man in the political arena we await, as in courtesy bound, until he publishes his card to the electors and announces his views, before expressing any opinion whatever as to his candidature.

The York County Right-in-Mind.

Fisher, ~~~~~ Dow,
Wilson, ~~~~~ Wetmore,
COLLIER, ~~~~~ ESTABROOKS,
BLAIR, ~~~~~ THOMPSON.

The report is again current that Sir Leonard Tilley is to retire from the Department of Finance, and that Sir Alex. Gault will take his place.

The *Advocate* thinks that Mr. McLeod has been made Attorney General because of his success in winding up bankrupt concerns.

A Balance Sheet.

The Dominion Government in Account with the Province of New Brunswick.

Dr.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 1882. To bal. due on Eastern Extension Railway account, \$150,000 | |
| To 12 years interest at 5 per cent, 90,000 | |
| To stipulation of New Brunswick Penitentiary, 65,000 | |
| | \$305,000 |

Cr.

By an Equity Judgeship to an M. P.—a large donation to the Pacific Scandal fund, &c.

By a Supreme Court Judgeship to an Attorney General, a sudden convert to Confederation, &c.

By a Supreme Court Judgeship to an Attorney General who retired from the local Legislature and unsuccessfully contested an election to the Dominion Parliament!

1882. By a County Court Judgeship to a Provincial Secretary, one created expressly for the occasion, although publicly condemned by Judge Waters, whose district and duties had thereby been diminished!

By an addition of \$1,000 per annum to Judge W.'s salary as compensation for his lessened duties and labors!

By a promised Supreme Court Judgeship to an Attorney General for contesting the return to Parliament of the Liberal member for York!

By the promise of a return to the Dominion Government to a Chief Commissioner to oppose the return to the Commons of the Liberal member from Westmorland!

The Dominion Government, by the above credits, claim that the balance now exists against the Province of New Brunswick on this account. New Brunswick, May 1882.

The People's Tribute to the Cotton Lords.

Recently, in some general observations upon the effects of the N. P., we said that under a revenue tariff, that is, one which levied no higher duties than are needed to raise enough revenue to defray the current expenses of the public service there would be sufficient protection to manufacturers. We then said that the Cotton Lords made in some instances as high as 50 per cent. per annum on their investment, and we styled such a rate of profit as usurious. It is more than the country can afford to pay. We find that we did not place the figures high enough and that the Hudson mill at Montreal paid 55 1/2 per cent. last year and is expected this year to pay 98 per cent. That is to say that upon every \$1000 which the shareholders invested in the mill they will this year enjoy an income of \$980. That there may be no misunderstanding the matter, we give below an article from the *Toronto Globe* showing the amount of money invested by the shareholders in the mill, and their profits since it was established. A more extraordinary exhibit was never made public, and is of itself sufficient to condemn the monstrous tariff which the Tories have placed upon the people. It will be observed that this mill was constructed during a period when a revenue tariff was in force, and that it continued to be profitable all through the period of depression, when other industries were being conducted at a loss. Yet the tariff was so framed in 1870 by the Finance Minister as to more than double its already large dividends, by laying burdens upon those industries which required the stimulus of good times to make them prosperous. The following is the *Globe's* article:—

The Hudson mill was built in 1872, at a cost of \$381,047. But of this sum the shareholders paid only \$288,950, the remainder being left as a debt and being finally paid off out of profits. The sum of \$288,950 therefore represents the amount invested in the mill. In 1873 the mill earned \$28,275.50, out of which the shareholders were paid \$18,316.14, or 64 per cent.

In 1875 the mill earned \$30,810, gross profit, and a net profit of \$19,986.07!

In 1876 the net profits were \$35,223.52, or over 12 cent!

In 1877 the mill earned a gross profit of \$73,245.63, or 25 per cent. on the investment, and a net profit of \$50,161.91, or nearly 17 per cent.

In 1878, the year which is credited with being the worst during the hard times, the mill earned a net profit of 27 per cent.

In 1879 the net profits were about 49 per cent., and a large addition was made to the capacity of the mill!

In 1880 the net profits were 50 per cent., and the stock was watered by presenting to the shareholders, as the amount upon which dividends were to be paid, stock to the amount of the difference between the money originally invested and the actual cost of the mill. In other words, the stock watered to the amount of about 33 per cent.

In 1881 the net profits were about \$160,000, or 56 1/2 per cent. on the original investment!! During the year the capacity of the mill was about doubled, and if each of the added 25,000 spindles turns in as much profit as was earned by the 34,000 spindles previously at work! The earnings of the mill in 1882 will be \$252,000, or ninety-eight per cent. on the investment!!!

This being the state of the case, the public will be quite prepared to learn that Hudson stock is to be watered up to \$1,250,000; that is, each holder of the original shares is to be presented with eight new shares, and dividends will be paid upon the whole number (eleven shares)!!!!

During the ten years since the mill was opened the shareholders have received cash dividends of \$182,000. The present value of the mill and the additions (all paid for out of earnings) is \$1,200,000. Making proper allowance for deterioration, the original investment of \$388,950 has therefore expanded to nearly four times its former bulk. The total profit on the investment is '81 per cent., representing the neat annual average of 38 per cent.

"Trainer" Makes a Clean Breast of It

To the Editor of the *Herald*:—I got tired of working about the farm and concluded to go to be a school teacher. The old man ridiculed the idea and called me a simpleton, but I paid no attention to that. I felt that I had a future before me, that I had a destiny to fulfill; I didn't know that before I could fulfill anything I'd have to be filled full myself. I've discovered that fact; I've got my fill full of it. I attended school for a considerable time, acquired a little knowledge and more confidence, and set out for the Normal School "full of high hopes and pious ambitions." The teacher told me I would go through the institution without any trouble. I'd like to go through that teacher. Of course when I came up here I felt that I was the most considerable individual in the city. I was full of myself. I was the coming man. I was the one who would multiply honors and go home under flying colors. I have multiplied colors rationally, and thought of flying, but the honors are left out of the question. I have been deceived. I didn't know that a teacher had to be a chemist, a doctor, a scientist, a philosopher, and a cyclopedia of miscellaneous information. I know it now; I know all about it. I wish that ignorance had been bliss, for 'tis awful to be wise. Every time I see a man with a shovel or a wheelbarrow, I think sadly of the old plantation and the discarded potato patch. I'd like to swear, but it isn't a part of my creed. Perhaps if there wasn't any *Oreed* I wouldn't want to swear. I have changed my mind with regard to the future. I don't want to have a destiny; I want to go home. I want to make a big fire and fire my books into it and then go home. I suppose I'll have to stay till the end of the term though. The die is cast and I must stay if I die for it. I intended to try for the medal; I guess I won't meddle with it now. I'll endure the agony with as good a grace as possible, and when I get out of this my presence will never grace the Normal School again. I've these lines as a warning to all young men from the country who have a destiny. Better to have a legacy of two acres of land on a blue-berry barren, and a yoke of oxen, than to have a destiny. The Normal School is a splendid institution for men who have brain power enough to manufacture thunder and lightning and that sort of thing, but an ordinary individual had better stay home and manufacture rye bread and panakes for home consumption. I shall return to the farm. If this, the relation of my sad experience, may be the means of saving other young men from a like misery, it will be a source of pleasure to me in after years, when I sit by the kitchen fire on a snug winter evening shelling corn and beans and reminiscing on my early tribulations.

Yours, etc., A "TRAINER."

THE COMPANY HE IS IN.

"Our principal objection to Mr. Pickard is the company he keeps, the party he supports and the policy he defends," says the *Reporter*. It is well to be told that our contemporary objects to Mr. Pickard only on these reasons; otherwise one might suppose that it objected to the color of his hair, the cut of his whiskers or the size of his foot. The *Reporter's* objection covers the whole ground of politics, and as its opposition to Mr. Pickard is, we believe, strictly political, it was scarcely necessary for it to assure the public that its principal objections to him were political. Our contemporary objects to the company that Mr. Pickard is in. Who are the company composed of? Edward Blake is one of them, a man against whom, even his most bitter opponents have never ventured to breathe a dishonoring word; a statesman in the highest sense of the term; a broad-minded, scholarly, Christian gentleman. Alexander Mackenzie is another of the company; a grand specimen of sterling manhood; an upright man, who has lived a

long, busy and responsible public life, without incurring a shadow of reproach against his name. Turning nearer home, what is the company that John Pickard is in to whom the *Reporter* objects? It is composed of the large majority of the wealth, intelligence and enterprise of New Brunswick, of the farmers and their sons, and of hundreds of other sterling men and good citizens in every walk of life. The *Reporter* finds the annexation list in Mr. Pickard's company. Let him name them. Let him name one who ever was so imbued with independence sentiments as Sir Alexander Galt, the Tory Commissioner. It finds Reformers there. True enough, and there are enough of them to reform the political complexion of Canada. It finds the fossilized Tory there. Let it name the man in the party who has ever boasted himself "a Tory of Tories," as Sir John Macdonald has repeatedly done. It finds the renegade-Conservative there. Well, we give up. What is a renegade Conservative? What our tinted friend enlighten us and point out an example of the *laissez faire* nature?

The *Reporter* also objects to what Mr. Pickard's party has done. It says that it opposed the proposed Confederation. This is true only of a portion of the party; and events have shown that they were justified in many of the objections they made to the Confederation scheme; but they have all loyally accepted the situation, and have done their utmost to make the best of the very bad bargain which was made for the Province. It says that this party denounced the acquisition of the North West. This is not in accordance with the facts. It charges that they sought to prevent the admission of British Columbia. This is not true of the party as a whole; but it is a thousand pities that those who did seek to prevent the ratification of the ruinous compact with British Columbia were not successful. The full effects of that wretched bargain bid fair to last as long as Canada has a history. The *Reporter* complains that this same party threw its influence against the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway. The people of New Brunswick, have not yet, and they never will, condemn the men who voted against the wicked sacrifice of millions of dollars upon that railway; but the Liberal party did not oppose the construction of the road. They simply endeavored to have its construction keep pace with the necessities and ability of the country. It also objects that Mr. Pickard's political associates have opposed the system of protection, which robs the poor and makes the rich richer. This is true. We can understand how the *Reporter* can object to Mr. Pickard on these grounds for it was on the opposite side to him on all or nearly all of the above questions; but how Mr. Fraser can do so, if he is to be a candidate, passes our poor comprehension.

"We welcome the new *Daily Transcript*."—We welcome the new *Moniteur* daily. It is a bright looking paper, and is well supplied with sharp articles. Success to it and the good cause of Liberalism in which it will labor.

POOR DOCUMENT

Greatest things on Earth

The largest suspension bridge will be the one now building between New York and Brooklyn. The length of the main span is 1,595 feet six inches. The entire length of the bridge 5,989 feet.

The loftiest active volcano is Popocatepetl—"smoking mountain"—thirty-five miles southwest of Puebla, Mexico. It is 17,784 feet above the sea level, and has a crater three miles in circumference and 1,000 feet deep.

The largest island in the world, which is also regarded as a continent, is Australia. It is 2,500 miles in length from east to west, and measures 1,950 miles north and south. Its area is 2,984,287 square miles.

The longest span of wire in the world is used for a telegraph in India over the river Kistnah, between Bezorah and Sectanagram. It is more than 6,000 feet long, and is stretched between two hills, each of which is 1,200 feet high.

The largest ship in the world is the Great Eastern. She is 680 feet long, 83 feet wide, and 60 feet deep, being 22,927 tons builder's, 18,915 gross and 13,244 net register. She was built at Millwall, on the Thames, and was launched January 31, 1857.

The largest University is Oxford, in England, in the city of the same name, fifty-five miles from London. It consists of twenty-one colleges and five halls. Oxford was a seat of learning as early as the time of Edward the Confessor. University college claims to have been founded by Alfred.

The largest body of fresh water on the face of the globe is Lake Superior, 400 miles long, 160 miles wide at its greatest breadth, and having an area of 32,000 square miles. Its mean depth is said to be 900 and its greatest depth about 900 fathoms. Its surface is about 635 feet above the level of the sea.

The most extensive park is Deer Park in the environs of Copenhagen, in Denmark. The enclosure contains about 4,200 acres, and is divided by a small river. The largest pleasure ground in the United States, and one of the largest in the world, is Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, which contains 2,740 acres.

The biggest cavern is Mammoth Cave in Edmondson county, Kentucky. It is near Green River, six miles from Cave City, and about twenty-eight miles from Bowling Green. The cave consists of a succession of irregular chambers, some of which are large, situated on different levels. Some of these are traversed by navigable branches of the subterranean Echo River. Blind fish are found in its waters.

The longest tunnel in the world is that of St. Gothard, on the line of railroad between Lucerne and Milan. The summit of the tunnel is 990 feet below the surface at Andermatt, and 6,600 feet beneath the peak of Castellhorn, of the St. Gothard group. The tunnel is 2 1/2 feet wide, and 19 feet 10 inches from the floor to the crown of the arched roof. It is 9 1/2 miles long, 1 1/2 miles longer than the Mount Cenis tunnel.

The largest inland sea is the Caspian, lying between Europe and Asia. Its greatest length is 760 miles, its greatest breadth 270 miles, and its area 180,000 square miles. Great Salt Lake, in Utah, may be more properly termed an inland sea, is about 90 miles long and has a varying breadth of from 20 to 35 miles. Its surface is 4,200 feet above the level of the sea, whereas the surface of the Caspian is 84 feet below the sea level.

The biggest trees in the world are the mammoth trees of California. One of a grove in Tulare county, according to measurement made by members of the State Geological Survey, was shown to be 76 feet high, 106 in circumference at the base, and 76 feet at a point 12 feet from the ground. Some of the trees are 376 feet high and 34 feet in diameter. Some of the largest that have been felled indicate an age of from 2,000 to 2,500 years.

The largest empire in the world is that of Great Britain, comprising 8,557,638 square miles, more than a sixth part of the land of the globe, and embracing under its rule nearly a sixth part of the population of the world. In territorial extent the United States ranks third, containing 3,580,242 square miles, including Alaska; in population it ranks fourth, with its 50,000,000 people. Russia ranks second, having 8,352,940 square miles.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.—Preventing Mould.—To ensure paste from moulding put into it a proportion of alum and resin. A few drops of any essential oil will preserve leather from mould, and a single clove put into a bottle of ink will have the same effect upon it.

Hartshorn Cookies.—Two cupsful of sugar, one of butter, one of milk, three eggs, lemon extract, and one tablespoonful of hartshorn, pulverized. Bake soon after mixing.

Disinfectants.—Coffee pounded in a mortar and roasted on an iron plate, sugar burned on hot coals, and vinegar boiled with myrrh and sprinkled on floors and furniture in a sick room, are excellent deodorizers.

Ink on Furniture.—Ink stains on black walnut furniture may be removed by touching the spots with a feather wet in a solution of nitro and water, eight drops to a spoonful of water. As soon as the stains are erased rub with a cloth dipped in water.

A Terrible Tragedy.

THE SINKING OF THE STEAMER MANITOULIN, ON THE UPPER LAKES—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

The following additional particulars have been received of the burning of the steamer Manitoulin.—The fire broke out about one o'clock p. m. Captain Campbell was sitting at dinner when he heard the cry. He immediately ran out, mounted the hurricane deck, and cried out to the wheelman, "Hard astarboard, hard astarboard. Run her for the shore." The engineer, Langherby, on hearing this order, immediately jumped down into the engine-room, from which the flames were leaping with terrible fierceness, and let on every available ounce of steam. His escape from the destruction is nothing short of miraculous. They were then about two miles from the shore, with a large number of passengers, and the fire growing fiercer and fiercer every moment. However, in running for the shore, the steamer was headed against the wind, and as the fire was in the after part it materially aided in keeping the flames in that quarter. When the fire broke out and the excitement was at its height several ladies and children jumped overboard and perished. The cries of excitement and general wail that went up were most pitiable to hear. On a boat being lowered so many rushed into it that the front davits broke, letting all those within it into the rushing waters below. It is not known whether all these were saved or not. The flames had by this time enveloped the after part of the steamer. The passengers were huddled together trying in vain to gather hope from the expression of one another's countenances. The flames were drawing nearer and nearer every moment, driving the crowd forward. The heat became intense. One after another sank fainting to the deck overcome by the heat and smoke. One young couple but recently married got separated in the surging crowd. The husband rushed hither and thither searching for his lost one when above the roar of the flames rose a cry which he instantly knew came from her he sought. She was in the ladies' cabin, and he rushed to her, when in an instant the flames swept round them, and the devoted pair perished clasped in each other's arms. The wheelhouse was now in flames, but like John Maynard of old the wheelman stood at his post, the red hot embers dropping around and upon him. The captain stood near encouraging and directing all with voice and action. The foam flew from the bows bow as she cleft the water like a knife, the flame and smoke rising high toward heaven, and making a most impressive picture. One minute more and the shore is gained. "Hurrah! Now, boys, you may go," shouts the captain to his brave crew, as the boat touches the beach, and he himself prepared to leave. Just as he reaches the lower deck he sees a little girl rushing, as though mad, right into the roaring flames. He reaches to save her, and just in time, but to save himself from slipping down the sloping deck into the flames, he grasps an almost red-hot iron ladder and both are saved. He drops his charge to those waiting on the beach, and assisting others in the same way all are saved from the steamer. The captain and purser state that about twelve lives are lost, but others say that the captain was not in a position to know, being in the fore part all the time. Some persons, who go off in the lifeboat, say that persons were continually jumping overboard in terror to escape the flames and were not saved; and further that six or seven men who were lying on the deck drunk have not since been seen. Between 20 and 25 lives must have been lost at the least. Up to 6.30 o'clock on Friday morning only three bodies had been recovered. All saved were taken to Manitowanning and accommodated as well as possible.

AN UNPROFITABLE MONDOOLIAN.—Ah Woum, one of our saddle-tinted aliens, had the effrontery to be taking a walk at 2.15 a. m. on Tuesday last, and was "hood up" by one of our freborn hoodlums. Imagine the disgust of the white man to find the total yield of his supposed Mongolian bonanza to be just fifteen cents, every cent he had taken in the night, too. This amount was hardly enough to pay for a day's interest on one of the new kind of silver-plated, self-locking revolvers, now used by all our best known footpads. This significant incident illustrates one of the worst peculiarities of this besotted people—we mean the Chinese—they never carry any decent sum of money around with them, which is another reason why we should at once be released from the mendacity of these oriental vampires. If their immediate exclusion cannot be secured on account of the pigheaded obstinacy of "official Arthur," at all events Congress might compromise by passing a law compelling them to go about in parties of six or eight, especially on moonless nights, when the city is made shadowy and dismal by the gas company, so that by trying out a whole lot of them at one time, poor but deserving highwaymen may at least take in expenses those hard times.

The diversions of Gladstone's Easter recess: Writing a few long magazine articles, and countless letters and postal cards, and filling up any spare moments with chopping trees in his woods.

George C. Hunt, Druggist & Apothecary.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

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J. G. GILL,
decs Agent

Babbitt's
JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT

CHRISTMAS, 1881:
NEW CHRISTMAS GOODS AT BABBITT'S

Gold and Silver Watches;
Gold and Silver Necklets;
Gold and Silver Lockets;
Elegant Gold Sets of Jewelry;
Fine Gold Chains;
Silver Buttons and Studs;
Gem Rings, Gem's Signet Rings;
Jewel Stands, Toilet Sets;
Vases, Pa. lan Warc.

SILVERWARE
Tea Sets, Butter Coolers;
Pickle Jars, Card Receivers;
Jewel Stands, Toilet Sets;
Vases, Pa. lan Warc.

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

JOHN BABBITT,
Opposite Post Office, - - - Queen Street

SEEDS. SEEDS.
CABBAGE, CUCUMBER,
LETTUCE, CARROT,
BEET, RADISH,
SAGE, SWEET MARJORAM,
PUMPKIN, SQUASH,
TURNIP, ONION,
Of all varieties, put up by JARDNE & CO.
TIMOTHY, RED AND ALSIKE CLOVER SEED.

SUPERPHOSPHATE
18 Tons Cumberland, Bradley and Newley's Superphosphate at
G. T. WHELPLEY'S,
Under the Barker House,
May 20 - - - - - 21st.

Just Received.

1 case Horn & Rubber Dressing Combs;
5 gross Tooth Brushes (English manufacture);
5 gross Davidson's Rubber Nipples;
5 gross Alcock's and Seabury & Johnson's Porous Plasters;
18 dozen Wade & Butcher's Razors;
4 gross Packer's Tar Soap;
1 barrel Peppermint Lozenges;

For sale low, Wholesale and Retail at
Geo. H. Davis'
Drug Store,
Cor. Queen and Regent Streets.
FREDERICTON.

British House,
WILMOT'S BLOCK

CARPETS, CARPETS,
CARPETS.

Brussels,
Tapestry,
Wool,
Union,
Hemp,

Hearth Rugs, Door Mats and Sheepskin Mats.
JOHN M'DONALD
QUEEN STREET.

Golden Fleece.

New Fall Goods

87 Packages now Opened,
COMPENSING IN PAINT

WHITE AND GREY BLANKETS,
CAMP BLANKETING,
GREY AND WHITE FLANNELS,
LADIES' MANTLES,
LADIES' MANTLE CLOTHES,
(A very large stock, all colors and qualities.)
LADIES' FURS,
LINEN GOODS,
(In Table Damasks, Napkins and Towels.)
BERLIN GOODS,
(In Clouds, Jackets, &c., &c.)

MOURNING GOODS:
FRENCH MERINOES, CASHMERE,
COTTONS AND LINSTRES,
LARGE STOCK OF WINCEYS,
(Good values.)
COLORED DRESS GOODS

3-BUSHEL GRAIN BAGS
and a general assortment.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
PRICES MODERATE.

John M'Donald

Cooper & Pinder,
Carriage & Sleigh Makers,
KING STREET, - - - NEAR YORK,
FREDERICTON N.B.

This is the best place in the city to buy
SLEIGHS, PUNGS and SLEDS
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

If you want a First Class Sleigh this winter leave in your order early.
First Come First Served.
We guarantee to give satisfaction in all cases.

Oranges.
Just received and for sale low.
25 BOXES OF ORANGES.
G. T. WHELPLEY'S,
Under the Barker House,
May 20

CARPETS

IN
Brussels, Tapestries, Wool, Union,
Dutch and Hemp.

MATTINGS-COCOA and NAPIER.

OILCLOTHS-- English and Canadian.

DOOR MATS--Cocoa, Lapland, Tapistry & Velvet.

HASSOCKS.

Just Received.
John J. Weddall,
(Successor to the late Thos. Logan.)
OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL.

NEW BOOK STORE.

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

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

ORGANS

For Sale or Hire on easy terms. Any one wishing an Organ would do well to call and see our Organs and Prices, Terms, etc., before purchasing.
We have sold a large number of the above pattern, which have given the best of satisfaction, as our testimonials will show.

McMURRAY & FENETY.

IRON. OAKUM. BOILER PLATES.

RECEIVED AND IN STOCK BY HARQUE "PARAMATTA" AND S. S. "HIBERNIAN" AND "CASPIAN"—17 1/2 Bars Rolled and Spoke Iron; 500 Bundles Flatting and Hoops, various sizes and gauges; 200 Bundles Heavy and Hand-picked OAKUM; 200 Bundles Nos. 23, 22, 21, 20 and 19; 200 Sheets, Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18 SHEET IRON; 3 Cases GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.

I. & F. BURPEE & CO.
300 BOILER PLATES, Best B. B. R. R., and Lowmoor; Boiler Tubes and Rivets; 471 Bells, Steel Shoe Stock; 100 Sheet Iron Plates; 67 Bells. The Call Street; of Bells, and 15 Bars Mounted Machine Steel, 15-16 to 3 inches.
TO ARRIVE PER "PHOENIX," FROM ANTIWERP: 15 Cases SHEET IRON, Nos. 6 to 10.

Sled Shoe Steel.

Sheet Zinc. Sheet Iron.

GROUND BONES

Just Received and for sale low,
3 Tons Fine Ground Bones.
GEORGE T. WHELPLEY.
May 22, 1882.

Carpenters Attention.
I HAVE just received a nice lot of Socket Framing (Chisel), from 1 inch to 2 inches.
Newly Invented's Hand Saw;
E. B. and S. and's Bench Axes
Key ched Hammers;
Cut and Handies;
Chisels, etc., etc.
For sale at low than factory prices.
Z. R. BY ERETT.

UTLERY, Etc.
Just received per Steamship "Hibernian" via Halifax:
1 case Table Cutlery; 1 case Pocket Knives;
1 case Cow Ties and Hair Chains; 1 case Horse Belts and Chain Traces; 1 case Pad Locks; 1 case Trunk Locks; 200 Locks, Drawers Locks and Cupboard Locks.
For sale low by
JAMES S. NELLIS.

Just received per Steamship "Hibernian" from Liverpool via Halifax:
24 TONS Bar Iron; 10 Tons Sled and Sled Shoe
2 1/2 Tons Steel; 24 Bundles Two Quail Steel; 17 cases Cable Chain; 18 doz. Hand-riveted Buckets; 1 case Cutlery; Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives, Scissors, Pocket Knives; 1 case Pad Locks; 1 case Files, (Butcher's).
For sale Wholesale and Retail.
JAMES S. NELLIS.

NAILS. NAILS.
Just received and in stock 200 Kegs Nails. For sale at low than factory prices.
Z. R. BY ERETT.

POOR DOCUMENT

THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LOGAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FREDERICTON, N. B., JUNE 1, 1882.

MR. C. BURPEE'S CARD.

In another column will be found Mr. Charles Burpee's card to the electors of Sunbury. It will well repay perusal. After referring to the fact that the elections have been brought on a year before their term of Parliament expired, Mr. Burpee refers to his record as a public man. Not many of the New Brunswick members of Parliament have taken a more conspicuous position than Mr. Burpee, and he has at all times shown himself to be straightforward and determined in urging what he conceived to be in the interests of his Province and County. He stands very well in Parliament, where he has a reputation for shrewdness, carefulness and independence, such as can only be acquired after many years of industrious application to the duties of a representative.

Mr. Burpee correctly states the issue upon which the people have to pronounce at the ensuing election, so far as the tariff is concerned. It is not whether there shall be free trade or protection, but whether the duties which must necessarily be imposed to raise sufficient revenue to meet the needs of the public service shall be so levied that the burden shall fall upon the rich or upon the poor, and that a few industries shall receive inordinate protection at the expense of the others. The present tariff presses unduly upon the poor man, who contributes to the revenue of the country upon many lines of goods fully twice as much as his rich neighbor does, and although it may look well upon paper, and is well in Parliament, for the Finance Minister to boast of his surplus of millions, the people of the country would be better pleased if, instead of piling up money wrong from the people, the Government would endeavor to at least equalize taxation. It would have been an easy matter to have made the surplus larger. Another turn of the taxation screw would have produced a million or two more, and would have enabled the petted manufacturers to have added to their already large profits. There would be just as much reason in making an addition to the tariff as there is in maintaining it at a figure which experience has shown is altogether too high for the requirements of the country. Mr. Burpee's record upon the tariff is that of a man who sought to advance the interests of the people at large as against a few monopolists. His speeches have been read by his constituents, and it cannot be charged against him that on any occasion he has misrepresented the facts or shirked from presenting the truth for the consideration of Parliament.

Mr. Burpee refers to his course upon the Pacific Railway question. Here, again, he was upon the side of economy and true National Policy, which should seek to keep the great North-west open to the enterprise of all the people of Canada, and not to hand its future over to the control of a corporation consisting chiefly of foreigners. The creation of the gigantic monopoly, known as the Canada Pacific Railway Company, may well prove detrimental to the liberties of the people and constitutional government. In a country like Canada it is dangerous to create a power, so vast in its resources and so unlimited in its influence, that it can overshadow the government itself. It is no idle fear that Mr. Burpee gives expression to upon this subject. We have seen an instance of the power of this Corporation, when yet in its infancy, in the disallowance, in obedience to its dictation, of a solemn act of the Manitoba Legislature. We have seen it also demanding from the Government, and the Government in its turn forcing from Parliament, important changes in the Railway Contract, by which the Company will profit immensely. One naturally asks where is this to stop? The Tory government is completely controlled by the power which it has created; and if Sir John and his followers are returned to office again, this Company, consisting, as we have said, chiefly of persons living out of Canada, which has its hands already deep in the public chest, which holds vast areas of land exempt from taxation, which has the monopoly of the carrying trade of the west, and can thereby control the commerce of the east of Canada, this Company we say will virtually rule the Dominion.

Of the extravagance of the administration and the increase of the public debt, too much cannot be said. Everything has been conducted by this Tory administration as though economy were a thing to be despised. There is a class which affects to consider prudent expenditure as a sign of a small mind, and confounds reckless outlays from which imaginary future benefits are to flow, with statesmanship. We often hear people talk of broad statesmanlike views as something which cannot exist along with a determination to get for the public a dollar's worth for a dollar. The true policy of public men should be to manage affairs as a prudent man would manage his own business, and gauging the expenditure of the government, and the rate at which it has piled up a permanent debt, by this standpoint it must be condemned as unwise and extravagant.

Mr. Burpee discusses other points in his card, which we have no space to refer to to-day. We hope to see him returned at the ensuing election with a fine majority. Sunbury cannot select a representative who will prove more true to her best interests, or discharge his duties in Parliament in a more creditable manner.

MR. WETMORE'S CANDIDATURE.

A short time ago the chief Tory journal of the Province, a paper published in St. John, and one which has on several occasions shown its bitter hostility to this county, in referring to York and announcing Mr. E. L. Wetmore a probable candidate for legislative honors, had the impertinence to call upon the electors of the county not to pledge themselves until it had been "authoritatively arranged and announced" who was to represent them. Mr. Wetmore was not at home at the time; and afterwards upon his return, we are informed that he declared himself not in sympathy with the shuffle which made Mr. Hanington Premier and Mr. Fraser a probable candidate for Ottawa, declaring most positively that he would have nothing to do with the elections. However, we are not all our own masters in this world. It was necessary for the clique which have arrogated to themselves the control of York County, to provide at least one follower for the Hon. Mr. Colter and so a sort of Convention was held, of which Mr. J. L. Inches receives the credit of being the chief organizer. When this Convention separated Mr. Wetmore had been induced to enter the field, and he has issued his card pledging himself to give the local Government a liberal support. Thus we have the "authoritative" arrangement forwarded in the Sun, partially at least, completed. Mr. Wetmore's friends, and he has many warm personal friends who differ from him politically, can scarcely be satisfied with the circumstances attending his entrance into political life. His candidature is a part of a scheme to secure the control of York for a Tory clique, by Mr. Fraser taking the seat in the Commons and his partner, Mr. Wetmore, succeeding him in the local. His candidature is a request to the people of York that they will support a Government which is almost exclusively Tory in its composition and instincts, a Government which cannot last for a day after the Assembly meets, and which long before that time will have to be so altered that its best friends won't know it. Here, therefore, when the electors of York have been asked for their reasons for supporting the local Government their answer invariably has been that, although the composition of the Executive was such as they could not approve of, Mr. Fraser's presence in it was a guarantee of fair play. The sole strength of the local Government, not only in York but elsewhere, lay in Mr. Fraser's personal popularity.

This it has no longer. Mr. Fraser either is out of politics or he asks, why, and his influence over the councils of the Government is gone. Other minds will control it; other influences will mould its policy; yet, in advance, Mr. Wetmore promises it a liberal support. The electors of York should ask themselves a few questions. Are they prepared to submit to the dictation of three or four gentlemen who are, in their turn, controlled by influences outside of the County? Are they prepared to assent to the proposition that Mr. Fraser may nominate his successor in local politics? Are they prepared to pledge themselves to the support of a Government composed of men whose political antecedents are for the most part discreditable? We have nothing to say against Mr. Colter. He was free to accept an office in the reconstructed Government, and took it because he believed it his duty to accept it when it was offered to York. But of most of his colleagues in the Executive what is the record? It is for the most part made up of political tergiversation and double dealing, and in such bad odor is the combination that, notwithstanding the undoubted respectability of the two new members, all the strong men in the Legislature wash their hands clear of it. The present Executive could not have lived an hour in the late House. They would have been voted out of office without the formality of a discussion. There is not a man amongst them who had a follower except the Hon. Mr. Crawford, and he only had one. What good reason is there therefore to expect that it can last in a new House, and why should York send men there to strengthen it? It is no answer to say that York County has the office of Board of Works. York always had a portfolio and probably always will. Indeed, there are not wanting those who say that if Mr. McLeod should be defeated, and Mr. Wetmore be elected, that the latter would take the Attorney Generalship, and Mr. Colter would have to get out of office as suddenly as he got in. We do not charge Mr. Wetmore with entertaining such ideas, but the clique which has brought him out has so long claimed a divine right to the leaves and fishes that among those who will vote for Mr. Wetmore there are some who look forward to such a result. But, apart altogether from the question of government and opposition, and with the most kindly feelings to Mr. Wetmore, we ask the electors of York to stamp his candidature with their strongest disapproval, and in so doing annihilate the pretensions of the clique which, from a little dark office in Fredericton, has attempted to rule the Province.

FACTS VERSUS THEORY.

HOW WILL THE TORIES RECOGNIZE THEM?

The taxation policy of the Tory Government was to increase the value of real estate. How has it affected Fredericton. Let the assessment rolls of the city answer. In 1878, the last year that the Liberals were in power, and the year of the greatest commercial depression, the real estate within the city was valued at \$1,549,295. In 1881, when the N. P. boom was according to the organs, in full blast, the valuation of real estate in the city was \$1,537,995.

The policy of placing heavy duties upon the necessities of life was to increase the purchasing power of the people. What is the evidence which the assessment rolls give upon this point? In 1878 the personal property of the citizens of Fredericton was valued at \$865,605. For 1881 it had fallen to \$784,000.60.

The Tories said, when charged with making the cost of living greater, that they had increased the income of the people. What to the assessment rolls say upon this head? In 1878 when times were so bad that the people were well-nigh dependent of the future, the incomes of people in Fredericton amounted to \$565,950. In 1881, a great N. P. year, the incomes had fallen to \$454,350.

The great policy of taxing the poor and exempting the rich, was to keep the people at home—there was to be no more exodus; nevertheless in 1878 there were 1275 persons in the city liable to assessment, while last year the total number in the city when the assessment roll was made up was only 1180 and many of them had left before the summer was over.

The average income of the people of Fredericton in 1878 was \$452.12. In 1881 it had decreased to \$385.04. In one year, that is from 1880 to 1881, real estate in the city decreased in value \$114,435. Personal property decreased \$101,690, and the income of the people \$46,301.

Well may the people of Fredericton ask the Tory leaders to point out in what way the promises of property which were held out in 1878 have been redeemed? Surely under the beneficent influence of Toryism and taxation Fredericton should present at least as favorable a sheet as it did on the darkest year of the depression, and when, according to the veracious Tory organs, the Liberals were ruining the country. Will these organs let the future and distant localities alone for a time, and coming home to the present and past few years, explain away if they can the woeful discrepancy between what they promised and what they have performed?

But the above facts, convincing as they must be to the unprejudiced reader, do not present the whole case. The year 1878 was an off-year in the lumber market, while in 1881 prices had grown better and there was general activity in this important industry. No doubt the assessed values of 1881, low though they are, would have been lower still if it was not for this fact. There is no manner of doubt that if the depression in the lumber trade had continued, the exhibit which this city would have made in the two items of personal property and income would have been so low as to startle the public. There is no satisfaction for us to contemplate these indisputable evidences that, under the fiscal policy of the Tories, the business and wealth of this city is steadily decreasing. Unfortunately for Canada our case is not an isolated one. Ottawa had in 1878 a population of 18,272, but her citizens were worth \$2,440,356 more than they were in 1882, although they had increased in numbers to 27,412. The Tories have given us their theories. We give them above some of the facts. How can they reconcile them?

A Government Ticket.

The Globe announces that Messrs. McLeod, Marshall, Willis, Chesley, Bourke and Clarke are the Government ticket at the local election in St. John. We take leave of Mr. Willis with regret; but not with much surprise. If he has decided to cast in his lot with the local government, it must be because of the Tory constitution of that august body. We shall be sorry not to see him in his old place in the House next winter; but we bow to the inevitable. The Telegraph thinks that the Globe's announcement needs confirmation, and we await it before expressing any opinion upon the ticket; further than this that the six Tories whose names are upon it are probably the six weakest politicians in St. John.

Mr. Wetmore, in his speech at Keswick, is represented as saying it was "mean" to require the Lieutenant Governor to maintain his own residence. Most people would think that when an official receives \$9,000 a year it is somewhat mean, that is if there is any meanness on either side, for him to expect the people to be taxed to keep up his private residence. The less the apologist of the Government say about taking money which should go for roads and bridges and expending it in conservatories and the like for the Lieutenant Governor, the better for themselves.

THE ISSUE.

The Sun insists that the issue at the forthcoming election is—shall we have Protection? It follows therefore that, in our contemporary's opinion, the Liberals, when they are returned to power, will inaugurate Free Trade. Perhaps it will point out some leading Liberal who has over intimated a possibility of Canada enjoying Free Trade. Perhaps it will tell us how Free Trade is possible in a country where Tory recklessness has made it necessary that the people should be taxed at the rate of \$5 for every man, woman and child to provide for the expense of the public service, setting aside the question of a surplus. Protection cannot be an issue in Canada; but special privileges and monopolies may be, and are, among the vital questions involved in the appeal to the constituencies. Until the people are willing to resort to direct taxation, there must always be Protection in Canada. The Liberals contend, and have shown time and again that under a new tariff, framed for revenue purposes alone, sufficient protection would be afforded to the farmer and the working man about fifty per cent. more than he would need to pay under a revenue tariff, and this is as far as any one can justly say that the question of Protection is now before the people. For ourselves we would gladly favor Free Trade if it were possible to have it; but it is simple nonsense for any one to pretend that Canada can have Free Trade. The Sun quotes from Sir Richard Cartwright and the Toronto Globe to show that our views upon this subject are not shared by them. The quotations, however, are entirely in accordance with the views expressed here, in, as well as those contained in the Herald's article from which the Sun quoted.

RECONCILIATION

The Reconciliation Committee appointed by the Tories may have reported. Not being in their confidence we don't know; but if the talk on the streets any indication of the success of their mission they did not have a very favorable report to make. "The game is up," says one who calls himself a Conservative. "The Tories are not going to secure what they have never won down so far as we are concerned. York County is just as Liberal to-day as it ever was, and if Mr. Pickard and Mr. Fraser contest it without Mr. Fisher being in the field, the election of the former will be secured by a large majority. Therefore the Liberals do not worry much over the reconciliation, and they will be satisfied with whatever report the Committee can make. We are told of one of Mr. Fraser's friends who says, 'If Fraser only beats Fisher three votes, he (that is the friend) will be happy.' From the best information we can get, it seems doubtful if even this modest ambition will likely be gratified; for two reasons, first because it is doubtful if Mr. Fraser will run at all, and secondly because there is considerable sympathy among the country Tories for Mr. Fisher, who they feel has been most unjustly dealt with in this matter. Indeed the attempt of the Tory clique which has its headquarters in this city to control York by sending Mr. Fraser to the Commons and Mr. Wetmore to the Assembly, is exciting a great deal of feeling all over the country, so that there are many who say that Mr. Fraser himself could not be elected for the local Legislature, and this is not because of any personal feeling against Mr. Fraser, whom most people esteem very highly, but because his political course during the last few months has been so extraordinary that they cannot sanction it.

POLITICS IN ALBERT COUNTY.

The Moncton Transcript gives the following statement of the political situation in Albert County:

The election campaign may be said to be fairly opened in Albert. Mr. Rogers is the Liberal candidate in the field. It is believed that Robert Taylor, Esq. of Hillsboro, and William A. Wood, Esq. of Harvey, will be the candidates in opposition to the Local Government. The feeling of the County is very much against the Local Government, and the two men who, during the last four years have submitted themselves to be elected to oppose them. The day of reckoning is not so far distant. The so-called Liberal-Conservative Convention for selecting a Tory candidate is to meet at Albert next Monday. Three names are prominently spoken of, Mr. Wallace, late Liberal M. P., Dr. Lewis, M. P., and Mr. C. J. Osman, all of Hillsboro. The Tories do not like the idea of swallowing Mr. W., but as they have no possible chance to elect a Tory, their only hope is that he will be able to retain enough of his old supporters, with what they can give him in addition, to secure his election. It won't make much difference to them after the 20th of June when they take. The people are waiting for them and will soon settle their hash.

The Pacific Railway Syndicate are preventing the survey of the Hudson Bay route to Europe. These gentlemen will soon be rulers of Canada if their career is not checked.

THE REPORTER ON THE SITUATION

Our semi-weekly friend has gone into the fight with its coat off, figuratively speaking, and handles Mr. Fraser, and the clique supporting him, without gloves. It tells us that the great Tory Convention consisted of "the principal stockholders in the Maritime Farmer and several juralistic individuals—scarce two score and ten in all." It also says that the chairman was chagrined and disgusted at the character of the meeting, which, in another place, it says represented "the section of a party." It shows that the most extraordinary and disrespectful course was pursued in respect to Mr. Fisher, and calls things by their right names with a surprising amount of vim. This rupture in the Tory ranks is very significant. It shows too plainly to be misinterpreted the character of the influence which is being employed to force Mr. Fraser into the field. He must run this election even though he must know his defeat is certain. The reason of this is two fold. Mr. Tuck's candidature in St. John may give him preferential claims to the promised Judgeship; and secondly, if the Government stands, the patronage of York will be handed over to the chief wire puller and manipulator of Mr. Fraser's "section." Therefore he, the chief wire puller, urges on the candidature of Mr. Fraser, and the latter feels that his only chance for the office he covets rests in doing as he has been told at Ottawa, and as he has been urged to do at home. There is this much certain, if the conduct of the "section" backing Mr. Fraser had been fair and above board, this most extraordinary spectacle would not have been presented of a party, weak enough when united, dividing upon the eve of an election, and the different wings exhausting their powers of language in abuse of each other. Old Liberals, the men who have stood by John Pickard so long, will scarcely care to mix themselves up in this conflict, but will do in 1882 as John James Fraser asked them to do in 1878, vote for John Pickard and the success of the Liberal party.

THE IRRECONCILABLES

The Reconciliation Committee having failed to heal the breach in the Tory ranks, Mr. Fraser has entered the field. A most persistent effort is to be made to defeat Mr. Fisher in the race for second position, and incidentally to give Mr. Pickard a little additional trouble. In the contest between the two wings of the Tory army the Herald will happily not be called upon to take any part. The course which has been pursued by the men who are urging Mr. Fraser is very extraordinary one, and places that gentleman in an unenviable light. A short time ago he took leave of local politics and avowed his determination to enter the race for Ottawa, his organs claiming that Mr. Fisher would be compelled to withdraw. When that gentleman declined to abandon the field it was freely stated by Mr. Fraser's most intimate friends that he would be no party to a triangular contest. Even as late as Saturday Mr. Fraser said he would not come forward if Mr. Fisher insisted upon running. At least so we are informed by a well-known County Councillor, who has always supported Mr. Fraser for the local House. On Saturday night a number of the city Tories met, ostensibly to choose a candidate, but really to force Mr. Fisher from the field. On Monday morning the friends of Mr. Fraser declared that he would certainly retire. On Monday night the Tories re-assembled, and, after considerable discussion, decided to leave the matter to a convention of delegates from the various Parishes. Yesterday, Mr. Fraser took the field. Against all this we have no right to complain and do not. We anticipated that Mr. Fraser would contest York, and so stated, before Parliament was dissolved; and we merely mention the foregoing facts as it cements in the campaign. "The irreconcilables" must settle their own difficulties. Our duty is to fight the battle of our own side as best we can, and this we propose to do.

ONTARIO.

Gerrymander Ontario will be true to herself on the 20th of June. The contemptible trick by which the Tory Premier, backed by his servile majority, attempted to choke off an expression of public opinion in that Province upon his mischief-working tariff, his wretched abuse of patronage, the plunder of the public chest which he has permitted, and his disregard of Provincial rights, will recoil upon his own head. The Tory meetings lack enthusiasm. The magic of the N. P. has lost its power to charm. Sir Leonard's promises are no longer negotiable at any discount. The people of our Sister Province now know him as he is known here—as a man ready to promise anything for the future; but unable to point to a singular particular in which his promises have been redeemed.

The Gerrymander is reacting. The Liberal candidates in the Ridings which have been so scandalously altered are full of fight and are determined to stand their ground. Hundreds of voters who were formerly on the Government side have expressed their detestation of this last trick of Sir John's to hold the reins of power and have avowed their determination to stand by the Liberal candidates.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE CANDIDATES

Mr. Pickard returned from Prince William on Saturday night. He was splendidly received wherever he went and he reported to his committee that in all his campaigns he never met with such enthusiastic support. He left town again yesterday morning, and spoke at Prince William last night.

Mr. C. H. B. Fisher also returned home on Saturday. He feels confident of being able to hold his own, that is about 700 votes out of 4,500, and does not feel any the less certain of defeat than he did a week ago. He left for Nashauk yesterday. He is full of pluck, and is very good humored over his certain defeat.

Messrs. Blair and Thompson made a tour through Manners-Sutton and one or two other parishes, returning also on Saturday night. They report that their prospects are very bright. If the remainder of the County is as favorable as the places they have already visited, both these gentlemen will have handsome majorities to spare. There is the most perfect harmony between the friends of both these candidates.

Mr. Wetmore also returned from the country on Saturday. We have been informed on good authority that he is not very well satisfied with the reception he met with.

Mr. Wilson also got home the same day. He feels that he has a pretty heavy piece of work to do in a very short time; but is bound to go through with it and feels hopeful.

Dr. Dow is off to the country. He says he is going to be elected.

Mr. G. F. Fisher has also taken to the highway.

Mr. Estabrooks is diligently at work. We do not hear anything very favorable to his prospects.

Getting Down to the Level.

People who know William H. Tuck, Esquire, Q. C., D. C. L., and who does not know him as a jolly good fellow, if a bit consequential, will appreciate the following—at a late political meeting in Carleton, Dr. Tuck being called upon to address the electors, said, "There is a fellow who is always called Harry Tuck. I am the man." This is a little the best thing we have heard this twelvemonth.

It is now said that the Premier has induced Sir Alex. Galt to keep his Commission. Sir Chas. Tupper, who is waiting to step into Sir John's shoes, probably joined his sweet persuasions to those of his leader. The Tory chief was to keep the broad water between them and Sir Alexander.

It was decided by the Tory meeting last night to call a convention of delegates from the different parishes, and if at the meeting Mr. Fraser should be nominated he will contest the election whether Mr. Fisher is in the field or not.

Strongly N. P., independent, but strongly N. P., calls on the people to vote down the man who at Sir John Macdonald's bidding sacrificed Ontario on the matter of the boundary award and her legislative rights.

The Hon. W. Macdougall declines to be nominated again in the Government because he is satisfied that the Tory policy in the North-West and Ontario is subversive of the best interest of the country.

Mr. Forts seems to have made St. John ring with his story of how New Brunswick has been betrayed.

Election Scenes

Mr. Wallace has been selected to contest Albert in the Tory interest. This is the same gentleman who ran as an "independent" in 1878. The change in his political principles, however, is not calculated to bring him any higher on the poll than he was in the last election.

Mr. Bunting of the Toronto Mail has at last found a constituency. He will oppose the Hon. Edward Blake in West Durham.

Mr. W. D. Perley's card appears in yesterday's Sun. His plaintive and pathetic tone is almost enough to melt the hearts of his opponents.

Another triangular contest. Mr. Samuel Rettle will run in Colchester (Hon. Mr. McLellan's county) as an independent Conservative.

Mr. White's chances in Sunbury are becoming slimmer and slimmer. His political conservatism of last session was accomplished with more satisfaction to himself than to his constituents, who are only waiting till the 22nd inst. to show how they appreciate such an agile performer.

The Sackville Liberals met last night for purposes of completing organization, &c.

Dr. Alward is a candidate for the local representation of the city of St. John. Between four such men as there are in the field it is probable the Hon. Robert Marshall will remain at home the next four years.

Mr. D. L. Sinaott is the latest gentleman who appeals to the "free and independent of King's." His aspirations are Fredericton wards.

The Charlotte Tories meet in convention the first of June for the purpose of electing a standard bearer to contest the County with A. H. Gillmor, Esq.

The Hon. Isaac Burpee, M. P., Chas. Weldon, Esq., M. P., Mr. George McLeod, and Mr. Silas Alward addressed a mass meeting of the St. John electors last evening in the Mechanics' Institute.

The Tories of Albert have not yet selected a candidate in opposition to Mr. Rogers.

POOR DOCUMENT

LOCAL NEWS.

THE MARIWAAL DRIVE got down Tuesday, after a very quick run.

The rival auctioneers make quite a stir in their respective localities.

The motto of New Brunswick Tories—"To the Martyrs belong the Crowns"—

CONFERENCE.—The Methodist Conference will open in the city on the 28th inst.

DONOR WELL.—Mr. George, who was injured at the Gibson fire, is doing very well.

GRAND FALLS HOTEL.—Mr. Olive takes charge of this favorite hotel this week.

ON THE STICK LIST.—Conductor Nasc is laid up in St. John with the rheumatism.

SCHOLASTIC.—Mr. M. Neville is to take charge of St. Gertrude's Church, Woodstock.

POLITICAL.—Mr. A. W. Smith has returned from a very successful canvass of Charlotte County.

FROM UP-RIVER.—The "Florenceville" brought in the city a large number of passengers yesterday.

NORTHERNBERLAND.—It is reported that Mr. E. Hutchison will contest Northernberland for the Commons.

HAY MARKET.—Hay was selling in the Phoenix market yesterday morning at from nine to ten dollars per ton.

RECENT STAFF.—Daily accessions to the noble army of lumbermen may be expected.

THE MALES.—On and after the first day of June the mails between this city and Hampstead will be carried by steamer.

IMPORTS.—The arrival of goods in the city is very large. Our daily report of imports gives only what is received from abroad.

NEW TAILOR SHOP.—Chas Collins has opened a new tailor shop in Carleton street, in the building formerly occupied by H. B. Rainford, Esq.

THE SLEEPER TRADE is assuming immense proportions. Nearly every day we have to chronicle one or two shipments from this port to the United States.

CRICKET.—The *Mess* is authority for the statement that the return match between the St. John and Fredericton Clubs will be played in this city on July 1st.

DONATION.—His Honor the Lieutenant Governor was so much pleased with the sports held by the U. N. B. Athletic Club on Friday last, that he has donated \$10 to the club funds.

THE UNIVERSITY.—The Honor examinations at the University begin to-day, and will continue Friday and Saturday. About twenty of the students, a majority of whom are Freshmen, will enter the lists.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND HALL.—The General Committee in connection with the new Church of England Hall, met Tuesday afternoon for the transaction of business. Tenders for building will shortly be asked for.

PRESENTATION.—Mr. John Miller's short-hand class, in the Y. M. C. A. presented him with a handsome pencil case, on the eve of his departure to Fredericton, he having been transferred from the city branch of the Bank of B. N. A. to that at the capital.—Sun.

POLICE NEWS.—Daniel Carty's case was before the Court to-day. The rate of liquor charged was alleged to have been made on the 25th, but the witnesses not being positive as to the date, the complaint was amended and the case adjourned until to-morrow.

MR. BALKAM, of St. Stephen, passed a very satisfactory examination for a deputation as Crown Land Surveyor before Dr. Jack, Mr. Crockett and Mr. E. Jack last evening. Mr. Balkam will be a valuable addition to the staff of Provincial Crown Land Surveyors.

POLICE NEWS.—A very quiet Saturday night and Sunday. I did not see a man in the streets under the influence of liquor. The reply of the Police Sergeant to a Herald representative's question as to Police news.

THE EXHIBITION PALACE.—Mr. J. H. Reid says that the Herald represented the condition of the Exhibition Palace as a great deal worse than it is; and that apart from a good many broken panes of glass the building is in excellent condition.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Christian, of the Bank of British North America, left yesterday for St. John, to take the place of Mr. Simpson, who has obtained leave of absence for a few weeks. Mr. John Miller, of St. John, assumes Mr. Christian's duties in this city.

THE ROADS.—People in from the country represent the roads in a terrible state, the late rains rendering them in some places well-nigh impassible. The flats behind Manguerville are flooded, and the roads from McGowan's to Lakeville bridge is totally unfit for travelling.

POLICE NEWS.—The case of Daniel Carty, charged with violation of the Canada Temperance Act was before the Court Tuesday, but was adjourned on account of the non-attendance of the witnesses. Warrants will be issued to compel their attendance. Mr. Gregory appears for the defence.

FISH.—T. P. Noble has opened a wholesale and retail fish store in the basement of the City Hall. Mr. Noble is a brother of the fish and lobster dealer of that name in Richibucto. He intends buying and exporting fish, and will keep constantly on hand for retailing a supply of all kinds of fresh fish.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS.—In consequence of the rooms over the Herald office being too small Mr. Pickard's committee will meet to-night, Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 8 o'clock, in Mr. J. Myhrman's office (the his position in Mr. J. Myhrman's office, where all future meetings of the Committees will be held.

THE NEW MAYOR.—It is rumored Mr. Russell of the law firm of Fisher & Fisher is to contest the city for the Mayoralty at the next election. Mr. Charles Fisher is a candidate for the House of Commons. Mr. F. D. Fisher for the Local House, and it is said Mr. Russell has a decided objection to be this county and harshly let out in the cold.

PERSONAL.—Wallace Broad, Esq., of the Dominion Geological Survey, leaves this morning for Woodstock. Carleton County will be the scene of his operations during the present summer. He is accompanied by Robert Chambers, Esq., of St. John, and Mr. William McInnis of Fredericton.

SKIFF'S MISSTRELS.—Skiff's Misstrels played last night in the City Hall to a well filled house. The performance was rather above the average with which the city celestial is favored. The singing was particularly good. Messrs. Fox and Ward were away up in their special places. At times the applause in the gallery was rather tumultuous, but, doubtless, it was a mere ebullition of satisfaction.

THIRTY ORDINANCES.—The Rev Fenwick W. Froom, of Petrolia, and the Rev Henry D. Montgomery, of Fredericton, are candidates for admission to the order of Priest, and Mr. John Smith, late of King's College, Windsor, and Mr. Chas H. Hatheway, B. A., for admission to the order of Deacon. The examinations began yesterday, and will be in progress Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

CHANGE OF TIME.—The New Brunswick Railway published a new Time Table, which goes into effect on June 1st, after which date their morning train from Woodstock and points above to Gibson, and an afternoon train from Gibson to Woodstock and all points above. Close connection will be made with the N. B. & C. R. at Woodstock, so that passengers from Bangor will reach Aroostook the same day.

BETTER.—"What shall we do for bread to eat," said the crows in the old song; but the burden of the housekeeper's dirge to-day is, "What shall I do for butter." First it was 25 cents a pound, and not much of it at that. Then it rose to 30 cents and finally got to 30, where it lingers grassily for a while waiting, like a patient fisherman, for another rise. It is all owing to the N. P., though perhaps in this case the cabalistic letters signify "no pasturage."

THE LAW LIBRARY.—Complaints are made that the Law Library is rarely opened except when the court is in session. This state of things ought to be remedied at once, and if there are not enough employees around the Parliament Buildings to turn the key in the door twice a day, a new detachment ought to be employed for the purpose. If the finances of the country will not permit of this, perhaps the key might be left in the Clerk's office, where it could be got at.

THE LIBERAL COMMITTEE held a genuine old time business meeting Tuesday night. The work of organization being rapidly perfected. The Ward Committees have all been struck and will get to work at once. Good reports have been received from all sides and the utmost enthusiasm prevails. The announcement of Mr. Fraser being in the field caused no excitement, as it had already been decided to do the work of preparation in the most thorough manner.

WATER WORKS.—Messrs N. Henry Crafts and A. W. Forbes, of Boston, hydraulic engineers, arrived in the city Tuesday, and spent the afternoon with the committee of the City Council, Messrs Burchell and Macpherson, in examining the plans of the city and vicinity. They will make a thorough investigation into the sources from which water can be obtained for the city, and the committee hope to be able to make a report to the Council at its next regular meeting.

A COMPLAINT.—The Police Magistrate has been asked to interfere and prevent the practice of keeping without food, cattle arriving in the city in the afternoon and intended to be shipped to St. John on the following morning. He has been informed that it is the practice of some parties to place their cattle in a cellar near the Union Line wharf, and that the noise made by the hungry animals is extremely unpleasant. If any further complaints are made he will interfere promptly.

THE NEW PAVEMENT.—The curb stones for the new Queen street pavement are being placed on the opposite side of the street in order that they may be dressed before being placed in position. The pavement will have a solid stone curb, showing about nine inches face. The filling will be first a layer of earth, then one of broken stone, then a second layer of earth, then one of gravel rolled in, and lastly a layer of cement. The pavement will be laid upon two blocks and perhaps three this summer. The Road Committee have not decided whether they will begin work at Westmount or York street.

AN INCIDENT ON LAST EVENING'S ST. JOHN TRAM.—On arriving at Grand Bay a young lad stepped on board of the Fredericton train, with a woe begone expression. The poor fellow was looking for work and wanted to get to Fredericton, where there are no naughty boys. The kind hearted Conductor took him on board, pitying his sad condition. We are not sure whether he had either father or mother, according to his own statement. One of the passengers on the train passing by cast his eye upon the lad, and at once discovered that he was a boy belonging to Carleton, and, on further investigation, it was found out that he was a truant lad who had run away from school, not being desirous of acquiring knowledge. The kind hearted conductor took the lad by the arm and shoved him on board the down train, telling him he had better take the down train or be left at Clarendon station, just as he pleased. The boy chose the former.

OBITUARY.—We regret to announce the death of George W. Dickie, agent of the American Express Company at this city, which occurred at his residence Tuesday. Mr. Dickie was well-known to the people of this city and the public generally. For several years he was express messenger between this city and St. John and afterwards took charge of the route between St. John and Bangor. When Mr. Dyne gave up the agency for Mr. Dickie took his place, entering upon his duties on the first day of May, 1881. He discharged the responsibilities of his position in a highly satisfactory manner. The cause of his death was consumption of the lungs. His illness was very short, he having been at his place of business on the 24th inst. He leaves a wife and one son.

HORSE KILLED.—A rather singular accident took place Tuesday morning by which the American Express Company lost one of their horses. The driver was attending the departure of the 7 o'clock train and, as usual, left the animal standing near the station. It started suddenly, galloped down York street, and turned across Phoenix Square. In turning the wagon was upset, and the horse thrown on the ground killing it instantly. Strange to say, the wagon was not slightly injured. What started the animal the driver cannot determine, as he was accustomed to leave it standing near the station at all times.

THE RAIN AND THE STREAMS.—The late heavy rain will no doubt prove of very great service to the lumbermen. Several of the drives on the Miramichi were at a stand still on account of the lowness of the water, and the latest advices from the upper St. John are not so favorable as could be desired. The lumber from the streams below Edmundston is all, or nearly all, in the main river; but Connors' and Cunliffe's great drives were, when last heard from, still in the small streams. The rain, which extended over a large area, must give them a capital start. Immense quantities of logs have been running into the booms during the past week.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

Mr. Editor.—The stamping of the County having commenced I send you a few lines about a meeting held here last night. The chief speakers were the Hon. George Colter and Mr. E. L. Wetmore. Mr. Wetmore spoke first. He dwelt on the virtues of the present Government and claimed that they were honest, and said if he was elected he would support them. He canvassed the meeting on behalf of Mr. Hanington as premier. He criticized one item in the opposition, and said it was mean to think of not keeping up the Government House for the Governor's private residence, and that the electors of York would not lend themselves to anything so mean. (They will vote for letting the Governor keep his own house, nevertheless.)

The Hon. Mr. Colter spoke next and told what he was going to do for York, now that he was in the Government. He did not understand all about that yet.

Mr. E. Colter spoke next and praised Mr. Wetmore, and said that he thought people would be better benefited by being home in bed than they would be by listening to him, and the people seemed to think so too.

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Mr. A. D. Yerzabek calling upon excused the Chairman for his mistake in expecting him to speak on politics. After this Henry Stout moved James A. Whittier of Boston, President and J. S. Loring, also of Boston, Secretary and Treasurer. H. D. McLeod and C. A. Stockton, of St. John, are on the Board of Directors.

Respectfully yours,
OSW. PARRSETT.
Kewick, May 20, 1882.

Provincial News.

Work on the St. John cotton mill is being rapidly pushed forward.

The Lawrence Antimony Mining Company met in St. John on Tuesday, and elected James A. Whittier of Boston, President and J. S. Loring, also of Boston, Secretary and Treasurer. H. D. McLeod and C. A. Stockton, of St. John, are on the Board of Directors.

The Presbyterian Synod of the Maritime Provinces is in session at Charlottetown.

The Dorchester Tanning and Boot and Shoe Company meet in Dorchester on the 7th inst., for the purpose of organization.

The contract for the new Presbyterian Church in Moncton has been awarded to Messrs. T. & T. LeBlanc. Their tender was for \$18,000. The building will be of brick and stone.

Provincial Bonds sold at 11 per cent. premium in St. John on Saturday.

The Hampton Methodists dedicated their new church on Sunday, and the Episcopalians of that village are about erecting a church for themselves.

Valuable copper veins have been located near New Horton, Albert County.

The crowding out of Mr. Donville in King's district is a curious case. Mr. Donville, the same game tried on Mr. Fisher in York.

The steamer *Donation* is to run from St. John to Grand Manan, touching at Campobello.

The *Courier's* subscribers have begun to feed their friends. Significant this, very; but we protest that friend Main don't need them.

It is denied that Bell of St. Stephen, who was killed on the Grand Southern excursion on the 24th, was intoxicated at the time. He is alleged to have been of strictly temperate habits, but to have been affected with dizziness at times caused by heart disease.

Rev. Arthur Hoadley, Q. A. C., lately curate at Hampton, has been elected Rector of St. George's Church, Moncton. He preached there on Sunday last.

The Moncton Presbyterians are about to build a new church, cost somewhere in the neighborhood of \$20,000.

The Ladies' Christian Temperance Union of St. John will shortly open a new coffee house on the north side of King Square.

On Monday night Mr. Thomas Potts addressed a St. John audience on the subject, "Has New Brunswick been betrayed? If so, who are the men that betrayed her?" The Mechanics' Institute was crowded to its utmost capacity.

BETTER.—Several of the Grocery stores now display that long awaited and anxiously looked for article—Butter.

SKIFF'S MISSTREL BAND gave good music on the street yesterday evening.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Good News from St. John.

(Special to the Herald.)

St. John, May 20.

The Mechanics' Institute is packed solid and hundreds are unable to obtain standing room, by the electors of this City and County, who are anxious to know how Tilley proposes to excuse himself from public condemnation of his conduct towards the constabulary and also to be informed of the grounds on which he and his colleagues seek a renewal of the confidence which he has so flagrantly abused. Speech making seems to be the best card with Messrs. Tilley, Tuck and Everett. In the meantime the Liberal organization is perfect and a sweeping defeat of the Government combination is assured.

One More Unfortunate.

(Special to the Herald.)

Woodstock, May 20.

At the Tory Convention here to-day Mr. W. Lindsay, M. L. C., was unanimously selected as a candidate. He has accepted the nomination and begins his canvass at once. At the Tory Convention here to-day Mr. W. Lindsay, M. L. C., was unanimously selected as a candidate. He has accepted the nomination and begins his canvass at once. At the Tory Convention here to-day Mr. W. Lindsay, M. L. C., was unanimously selected as a candidate. He has accepted the nomination and begins his canvass at once.

St. John, May 20.

The military party are greatly interested at the Khedive's action in resigning Arabi Pacha as Minister of War. They demand reparation. Bloodshed is certain. All entrances to places are guarded by soldiers, who are ready to cut the telegraph lines and open bridges, so as to destroy communication with Alexandria at a moment's notice.

A Floor Gives Way.

(Special to the Herald.)

LITTLE FALLS, QUEBEC, May 20.

The floor gave way at a political meeting last night and 300 people were thrown to the basement. One man was killed and others crushed.

Communist Demonstration.

(Special to the Herald.)

PARIS, May 20.

A thousand Communists made a demonstration yesterday in the Cemetery Pere La Chaise. The tomb of Blanqui was visited and inscribed with flowers.

The Liberal Cause in Restigouche.

(Special to the Herald.)

NEWCASTLE, May 20.

The Liberal prospect in Restigouche County is the most cheering description. The party are now united on Mr. Hadow, while the Conservatives are in a completely demoralized condition. They have a host of candidates—Messrs. A. Robert Moffatt, John McAllister, and Archibald Sinclair being anxious for the distinction of being defeated.

Kenny and Barberie will probably form a ticket for local Legislature against the Government. Messrs. Connacher and Lablouis will appear for Government.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE

County of York.

GENTLEMEN:—

In a few days you will be called upon to elect a person to represent you in the House of Commons. This call has been made by the Government, and it is my duty to call your attention to it. I have no personal interest in the matter, but I have a duty to perform. I have no personal interest in the matter, but I have a duty to perform.

I have been honored by your election to represent you in Parliament for the last fourteen years, and have endeavored to discharge the duties devolving upon me as your representative in a way that I trust will be for the best interests of the Dominion, and especially of my own County and Province.

During the year I have served you I have been ready at all times to submit my vote in Parliament to the closest examination, but the very press of the County has never ventured to attack my vote, but has been content to let me alone. I know this abuse cannot injure me where the electors and the people are so well informed as they are in this County.

True to St. John's time, I voted against the building of the Pacific Railway from ocean to ocean, if I had to include Vancouver Island.

True to the spirit of the late Dominion Government when it proposed to carry out the same scheme, I voted against the late Dominion Government when it proposed to carry out the same scheme.

I have voted against the late Dominion Government when it proposed to carry out the same scheme.

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TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE

County of York.

GENTLEMEN:—

I shall be a candidate at the coming election for representatives to serve your interests in the General Assembly of this Province.

Until a few days ago, I did not think of again contesting the County, and it was only after many consultations with all parts of the County that I consented to allow my name to be put in nomination. My past record for thirteen sessions, as one of your representatives, is before you, and by that record you must judge what my future course will be, if I am elected as one of your representatives.

During my long term of service I have asked for office, and have been quite satisfied to work faithfully for the advancement and prosperity of the people of York and the Province generally.

The resolution moved by me for five sessions of the Legislature, in which I introduced the erection of new Parliament Buildings in Fredericton, is one of the acts in which I might refer to as one in which York had a deep interest. It is, perhaps, the only act of mine which I might refer to as one in which York had a deep interest. It is, perhaps, the only act of mine which I might refer to as one in which York had a deep interest.

I am asked many times every day if I will support the present Government or Opposition. I cannot condemn the Government until it has been tried, and I cannot support the Opposition until it has been tried. I cannot support the Opposition until it has been tried.

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POOR DOCUMENT

Mr. Blake's ard.

The following are extracts from Mr. Blake's card to the electors:

The Government, which but a brief space since was craving a longer trial before judgment, has promiscuously dissolved Parliament, and precipitated a general election.

For what reason? Because it is felt that it would be weaker next year than it is today, and that its only chance of victory lay in a surprise. But it has not ventured to appeal to the constituency of 1878. It has packed the jury.

By an iniquitous measure it has concentrated in a few districts large numbers of Liberal voters, in order to weaken the effective Reform strength in many ridings; to impair the prospects of election of leading Liberals, and if possible, to turn a minority of the people into a majority in Parliament.

For these purposes it has disregarded the county bounds, disturbed the electoral districts, and violated long standing associations of friendship, business and convenience throughout the greater part of Ontario.

But even this was not enough. Repealing the law which makes sheriffs and registrars the returning officers, it has taken power to appoint where it pleases its own nominees to do its work, and so to re-enact the scenes of ten years ago, when men defeated at the polls in Muskoka and West Peterboro' were made into members of Parliament by the will of these officials.

Such acts are subversive of those principles of justice, equality and fair play, on which our constitution rests, and which give a moral sanction to the laws.

They show that Government, notwithstanding all its boasts, feels itself beaten in a fair fight; and so attempts foul play.

We are appealing to all good men, without distinction of party, to rebuke this gross abuse of power; and to show its authors that, though they may exchange townships, and cut up counties as they like, the votes of the electors on whom they count cannot be transferred to the supporters of iniquities like these.

We are calling not only for an enthusiastic, vigorous and organized effort on the part of Reformers, but also for the support of many, hitherto indifferent or hostile, who will yet decline to become accomplices in this transaction. And our call is answered! Such a spirit has been aroused by the people at large as I have not seen before—such a spirit as warrants the belief that the attempt will fail of its base purpose, and will recoil with just severity on the heads of the concoctors and supporters of the plot!

On what do the Government ask a renewal of your confidence?

On a record of broken pledges and of added burdens.

They promised that they would not increase the rate of taxation; they have enormously increased it.

They denounced the former scale of expenditure; they have largely raised it.

They declaimed against the additions which were made to the public charge in order to carry out a policy and engagements under their own former rule, and left by them as legacies to their successors in 1873. They have greatly added to that charge; and have, as far as in them lay, ensured the recurrence of a period of severe financial difficulty and distress.

They boast of an increased revenue, due, so far as they are concerned, to increased taxation only.

They boast of an enlarged prosperity; due not to them, but to the general revival of trade throughout the world, to large products at home, and high prices abroad.

They pride themselves on their Pacific Railway contract. I condemn that bargain as improper, being made in secret, without public tender, contrary to the existing policy of the people and of Parliament, and opposed to the provisions of the law. I condemn it as extravagant, since the enterprise will cost us sixty million dollars and twenty-five million acres of the choicest lands, while the road is to belong to the company, which will realize the cost of its part of the work out of its land and money subsidies.

I condemn it as outrageous, in conferring on the company a practical monopoly, for twenty years, of the trade of our Northwest Territories, and large privileges and exemptions, very valuable to them and still more detrimental to the public.

I condemn it as indefensible, being consummated in the face of a tender to perform the same obligations for three million dollars less money, for three million acres less land, without the monopoly of trade, without the exemptions from taxation, and on other conditions much more favorable than those of the contract.

I condemn it as premature, since the true policy was to provide for the rapid completion of the line from Thunder Bay and for the immediate construction of railways through the prairie, and, by securing the early development and settlement of the Northwest, to give added value to our lands and a prospect of traffic for the road before contracting for the completion of the eastern and western ends.

Our adversaries wish to present to you an issue as free from the present tariff and absolute free trade.

This is not the true issue.

Every trade in us has repeatedly ex-

plained, for us impossible; and the issue is whether the present tariff is perfect or defective and unjust.

I believe it to be in some important respects defective and unjust.

We expressed our views last session in four motions, which declare that articles of such prime necessity as fuel and breadstuffs should be free; that the sugar duties should be so adjusted as to relieve the consumer from some part of the enormous extra price he is now liable to pay to a few refiners; that the exorbitant and unequal duties on the lower grades of cottons and woolsens should be so changed as to make them fairer to the masses, who now pay on the cheapest goods taxes about twice as great in proportion as those which the rich pay on the finest goods; and that the duties on such an article as iron, which is in universal use, should be reduced, so as to enable the home manufacturer, to whom it is a raw material, to produce cheaper goods, for the benefit of his home consumer, and the encouragement of his foreign trade.

I believe that by changes of the character I have indicated monopoly and extravagant prices would be checked, a greater measure of fair play and justice to all classes would be secured, and the burden of taxation could be better adjusted to the capacity of the people who are to pay.

I challenge the Northwest land policy of the Government, which has in various forms given facilities for speculation whereby great areas of the choicest lands are falling into the hands of middlemen, who will hold them till they exact from the immigrant large profits, thus at once retarding the development of the country and lessening the prosperity of the settler.

Our motto is, "The land for the settler, the price for the public."

If in the main you value the principles and approve the policy I have announced; if you are prepared to condemn the fraud which would cheat our people of a fair representation, the wrong which would deprive us of our provincial rights, the injustice which would repudiate an international award, the crime which has placed our future in the Northwest in the hands of a great monopoly; the additions, in breach of solemn pledges, to taxation, expenditure, and public charge; the schemes which substitute for the good of the masses and for fair taxation, the aggrandizement of the few and the rich, the oppression of the many and the poor; if you are prepared to give your voices for freedom and justice, for retrenchment and reform, for fair play and equal rights, for real progress and true national development—then I ask for your support, and will do what in me lies to justify your decision.

He was Waited For.

The other night, pretty late, a Main street man who lives on the top flat, came wandering home, and found that he had forgotten his right key. Howling through the tube to his flat, he demanded, in what he assumed to be a disgusted tone:

"Is Mrs. Jones there?"

"Mrs. Jones was there, waiting up, and recognized her husband's voice."

"Yes," she replied.

"Is Mr. Jones there?" asked the hus band.

"It isn't time for him yet," replied Mrs. Jones. "He seldom comes home till daylight."

"The devil he don't," muttered Jones. "I say, 'he can't come up and wait for him?'"

"Not to-night; some other night. There is some one here now who has been waiting for him since dark!"

"Great Scott!" muttered Jones, glancing at his watch, "and it is now four o'clock. Look here! I don't care anything about Jones; I want to see the man who is waiting!"

"That's just the way I feel about it," replied Mrs. Jones, sweetly. "Now go away like a good man and don't disturb me!"

"Then Jones began to hammer on the door and howl, until one of the neighbors came down and hauled him in by the collar."

"Where's that man," he demanded of his wife. "Where's that man who was waiting for me?"

"What man?" asked Mrs. Jones, rubbing her eyes and looking up innocently. "I said there was someone waiting for you, and it's me, and if you think I'm not enough you want to stand around there just a few minutes longer by the watch!"

And Jones was thankful that it was not so, and rent his garments from his system, and laddled himself into bed say ing: "The wise man hath a forward tongue, but Joneseth goes no more unto the walking-match without his night key."

CARE OF HANDS AND GLOVES.—London juice and glycerine will clean and soften the hands. Cream of tartar will clean white kid shoes and gloves nicely.

Here is another attempt to deprive woman of her rights. A male wretch has gotten up an invention to prevent slandering of doors.

It is strange how much better people can hear when their eyes are shut. Just notice at church how many people listen in that way.

New Brunswick RAILWAY COMPANY. SUMMER TIME TABLE.

BEGINNING THURSDAY, June 1st, Trains will run as follows:

8.15 A. M. Passenger Train leaves Woodstock for Gibson, arriving 11.45 a. m.

2.05 P. M. Passenger Train leaves Gibson for Woodstock, Fort Fairfield, Cariboo, Presque Isle, Grand Falls and Edmundston.

4.50 P. M. Passenger Train leaves Woodstock for Fort Fairfield, Cariboo, Presque Isle, Grand Falls and Edmundston.

4.00 A. M. Passenger Train leaves Presque Isle for Woodstock and Gibson.

2.00 P. M. Passenger Train leaves Edmundston, 2.00 p. m., Grand Falls, for Woodstock, Presque Isle and Gibson.

Train arrives at Grand Falls at 9.30 p. m., where passengers for points north remain until 4.30 next morning. Passengers from Edmundston and Grand Falls for points south of Woodstock, remain till morning at Woodstock, or will be carried to Fort Fairfield, Cariboo, Presque Isle, Grand Falls, and Edmundston.

Freight Train will run daily between all stations, leaving Gibson 6.00 a. m., Woodstock 10.30 a. m., Presque Isle 6.00 a. m.

Immediate connection is made at Woodstock with trains of the New Brunswick & Canada Railway to and from Boston, Portland, Bangor, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, St. John, and all points East, West and North, and from Fredericton with trains to and from St. John, and with Union Line Steamboats.

Freight to be forwarded from Gibson by the 6.00 a. m. Train must be delivered at the Freight House at or before 4.30 p. m. the previous day.

Return Tickets for one and one-half of the regular fare for sale at all Ticket Offices.

Tickets for sale in St. John at St. John & Matee Railway Ticket Office, by H. Chubb & Co., and by the Union Line Steamboats at their Office and on the boats.

ALFRED SEELY, District Superintendent, Gibson, May 29, 1882.

GIBSON LEATHER CO.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Gibson Leather Company will be held at the Gibson, N. B., on Tuesday, the 6th day of June, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of ELECTING A BOARD OF DIRECTORS and transacting such other business as may be incidental or necessary for the management of the affairs of the Corporation.

P. A. LOGAN, Secretary-Treasurer, Gibson, May 11.

A. L. BELYEA, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c. Agent for the Agricultural Insurance Company, of Waterbury, Vt.

Accounts collected. Loans negotiated. OFFICE—COR. QUEEN & CARLETON STREETS, Fredericton, N. B. May 11—20.

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

We have added to our stock during April:

354 Packages Hardware, &c. 227 Bundles Hardware, &c.

And offer to Wholesale Buyers a most complete assortment of

English, American, Foreign and Domestic **HARDWARE, CULERY, FANCY GOODS, Etc.**

Merchants visiting St. John are cordially invited to inspect our

'SAMPLE ROOM.'

We are prepared to give satisfaction to all who patronize us.

Clarke, Kerr & Thorne,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. St. John, May 4—7—20

Seeds and Fertilizers.

The Subscriber has on hand, which he offers for sale at the lowest cash prices:

Lime, Land Plaster, Bradley's Superphosphates, Timothy Seed, Clover Seed, Alaska Seed, White Fyfe Seed, Wheat seed, Seed Peas, Silver Hull Seeds, Buckwheat Rough Seed, Black P. E. L. Seed Oats, White Russian Seed Oats, English, Portland and Newark Cements, Hay, Straw, Oats, Heavy Feed, Bran and Feeding Oats.

Office and Warehouse Campbell Street, above City Hall, JAMES TIBBITS, May 4, 1882.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his valuable Farm, situated in the Cross Creek Settlement, Parish of Stanley, containing about one hundred and fifty acres. The buildings, fences, &c., are all in good order, and the Farm is well watered and under good cultivation.

Terms—One-quarter cash; balance in easy payments to suit purchaser.

For further particulars apply to DANIEL LEVY, Fredericton, or JOHN O'LEARY, Stanley, April 10—20

40 CASES Rubber Boots and Shoes

lately received at

LOTTIMER'S Fashionable Shoe Store.

In Ladies' Gents' Misses' Boys' and Children's shoes.

Fredericton, N. B., May 29, 1882.

WHEN YOU WANT TO BUY

Boots and Shoes

in Fredericton, don't forget that

A. LOTTIMER Has Removed

HIS CELEBRATED

SHOE STORE

to the Store in

Machum's Brick Building, Next door below Dever Bros.' Dry Goods Establishment, And just 5 Doors above his Old Stand, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING, QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON, N. B., May 4, 1882.

ALABASTINE.

A Natural Material for finishing Walls, Ceilings, ROUGH PLASTER, NEW SMOOTH SAND FINISH, A SOLUBLE LEAD FINISH, PAINT, PAPER, BRICK, ROUGH BOARDS, GYPSUM, ETC., ETC.

Superior to Kalsomine. READY FOR USE BY ADDING HOT WATER. CAN BE MIXED BY ANY ONE. ANY Workman can apply it without the aid of skilled labor.

Alabastine is a Valuable Discovery. It constitutes a permanent finish for Walls, and is not deteriorated by age; in this respect it is unlike all other preparations of the kind. It is a safe and healthy preparation, and can be used in the most delicate apartments, hospitals, churches, &c. It is sold by all the Dealers in Wall Paper, Paint, and Putty, and will cover 50 square yards, or 500 square feet, two coats.

Have just received direct from New York sixteen Shades. For Sale Wholesale and Retail by JAMES S. NEILL, Feb. 18, 1882.

GIBSON LEATHER CO.,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of Patent & Enamelled Leathers FOR SHOE & CARRIAGE PURPOSES.

—ALSO— WAXED SPLITS, HARNESS AND SPOULSTERING LEATHER.

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

GREGORY & BLAIR,

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

Geo. F. GREGG, ANDREW G. BLAIR

ORGAN. ORGANS.

Just received direct from the Manufacturer

TWO SUPERIOR CABINET ORGNS

WILCOX & WHITE, MAKERS.

Which will be sold cheap for cash or approved paper.

12-17-81 JOHN RICHARDS & SON.

COAL. COAL.

Lending per Rail this week another car go

SUPERIOR SOF COAL.

For sale cheap from car or shed.

12-17-81 JOHN RICHARDS & SON.

For Sale.

Hawthorn Hill, with 117 Acres of Land.

THE House is one mile from the Market Square, N. B., Fredericton. It contains twelve rooms, two Bath Rooms, Store Room, two Kitchens, Wash House, and two rooms for domestic. There is good stabling for horses, cows, &c. Both house and stable are supplied with water by pipes from an unending spring, 75 feet head. The property will be sold by private sale for a price far below the value. There are also two Cottages on the property.

If not sold before the 7th day of June next, it will on that day be offered for sale by public auction, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Market Square, in Fredericton.

For further information apply to St. John to Dr. Bedford, or at Fredericton to GEO. A. PERLEY, Land Broker and Auctioneer, N. B., April 5—20

Clothes Wringers.

Just received from the Manufacturer: 3 cases Royal Dominion Clothes Wringers: 2 cases Portable Clothes Wringers, Iron Frame. For sale by JAMES S. NEILL, May 25

GRINDSTONES, GRINDSTONES.

JUST received one ton Grindstones. For sale low. Z. P. EVERETT, May 25

John Richards & Son, General Insurance and Ticket Agents, QUEEN ST., FREDERICTON, N. B.

INSURANCE:

Merchandise and all descriptions of Insurable Property at Lowest Rates.

—ALSO— Country Dwellings, Barns, Churches, School-Houses, and Detached City Dwellings, taken at lowest rates for THREE YEARS. None but first-class reliable offices represented.

TICKETS:

As we have the only Railway Ticket office in the city, parties going West will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Tickets to all parts of the United States and Canada.

ORGANS:

Sole Agents for Wilcox & White's celebrated rears, acknowledged to be the cheapest in the market. Warranted for SIX YEARS.

WRAPPING PAPER:

New Brunswick Paper Company's well-known make of Wrapping Paper always on hand, in all sizes, at mill prices.

PAPER BAGS:

Nelson's Paper Bags—all sizes. Liberal discount on the trade. Country orders promptly attended to.

Hard and Soft Coal always on hand.

JOHN RICHARDS & SON, MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS, Fredericton, N. B.

NEW BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY.

McFARLANE, THOMPSON & ANDERSON are now manufacturing and have for sale at their Foundry, KING ST. FREDERICTON

THEIR CELEBRATED

First Prize Hay Presses, ALSO COOKING STOVES, in all sizes. CYLINDER STOVES, with Russia and Common Iron Tops, for wood burning. WROUGHT IRON WOOD FURNACES MADE TO ORDER.

New Stock.

MESSRS. J. & J. O'BRIEN, Tinsmiths, Gasfitters and Plumbers, COR. QUEEN & CARLETON STREETS, would respectfully draw the attention of their patrons and the public generally to the new stock they have just put in.

PRESSED, SEAMED AND JAPANED TINWARE, ENAMELLED IRONWARE, and other Articles for Household Purposes.

In Gasfitting, Plumbing and Scaffolding we show a complete stock of:

GLOBE, ANGLE & CHECK VALVES of all sizes. BENDS, T'S, Y'S AND TRAPS, To suit Iron and Brass Pipes. GAS CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, BRACKETS and GLOBES, in the latest Styles and Designs and Best Makes.

IRON PIPE.

A full stock of Gas, Steam & Water Pipe. Also, Galvanized and Plain Sheet Iron, Sheet Zinc, Lead & Copper.

Special attention is given to orders for Tin Roofing, and all work in the above branches is undertaken with especial care. A feature is made of putting Steam, Gas and Water Fitting in dwellings, and Furnaces as well, in a thorough and workmanlike manner.

Well Drilling is promptly attended to, and Pumps fitted up and repaired.

J. & J. O'BRIEN, Fredericton, May 17—18

LAWN MOWERS.

JUST received, 16 Lawn Mowers. For sale by JAMES S. NEILL, May 25

JUST OPENED AT S. F. SHUTE'S,

2 cases containing the following:

GERMAN WORK AND LUNCH BASKETS, Japanese Bamboo Baskets, PHILADONE'S RAZORS, Scissors, Pocket Knives, Nickel Paper Weights, Ash Pans, Nut Picks, Fruit Knives, Cigar Lighters and Ventilating Armlets. A Nice Lot of WALKING STICKS. Long Handled JAPANESE FANS for Covering. Also, a splendid line of BRIAR PIPES. REMEMBER THE PLACE: S. F. SHUTE'S, Sharky's Block, Queen Street, Fredericton, March 25.

CARPETS, CARPETS!

ENGLISH BRUSSELS and Tapestry CARPETS

The largest and best Stock in the City to choose from,

ALL SELECT PATTERNS VERY HANDSOME. DEVER BROS

Fredericton, May 12

DIPHTHERIA!

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. They delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

PARSON'S PURGATIVE PILLS make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

Make Hens Lay!

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now travelling in this country, says that most of the trash he says that he has sold here are worthless. He says that his own pills will make hens lay like the olden time, and will make hens lay like the olden time, and will make hens lay like the olden time. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

HO! HO!

A LARGE line of Children's Cabs and Pannalators just received. Call early. LEMONT'S VARIETY STORE.

Milk Pans, Crocks, 4,680 PIECES Milk Pans, Butter Crocks, Preserver Jars and Flower Pots, very low, at wholesale and retail, at LEMONT'S Variety Store, May 8

BABy'S CHAIR ROCKERS & DEXTER HORSES May 8 at LEMONT'S Variety Store.

Farmers Attention. CURRINS, Butter Tubs, Butter Ladders, Better C-Tubs and butter Prints in great variety at LEMONT'S Variety Store, May 8

Boys' Carts, Wheelbarrows. A LARGE assortment of Boys' Carts, Wheelbarrows and Wagons at LEMONT'S Variety Store, May 8

At Bradley's,

FRESH Gaspereaux, FRESH SHAD, and all kinds of Smoked Fish. Fredericton, May 8, 1882.

POOR DOCUMENT

LOCAL NEWS.

THE BOSTON HORSE DIVIDEND was even smaller than that of the famous calico ball.

THE BAZAAR.—The Methodist Sabbath School bazaar Thursday realized about \$125.

FOR WINNERS.—Mr. Wealey Vanwart left for Winnipeg Thursday morning on business.

THE WAGON TRADE.—P. McGinn shipped several farm wagons by the N. B. Railway Friday morning.

A GOOD SUM.—The children's sale in the basement of the Methodist Church on the 24th inst., realized \$125.

THE NASHUA DRIVE.—The main Nashua drive is well down river. It was below the Nappadoggan early this week.

BAPTIST BAZAAR.—The ladies of the Baptist Church have decided to open their bazaar on Tuesday the 13th day of June.

COMING.—Miss Minnie is coming and will give an entertainment in the City Hall on Wednesday evening next, the 31st inst.

FEW.—Messrs Richards & Son are putting a substantial fence around that portion of the orchard grounds under lease to them.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Mark Nevill, of this city, has taken charge of the department in St. Gertrude's School, Woodstock, left vacant by Mr. Chas. O'Donnell.

NEW ST. PAUL.—The removal of the Presbyterian church—no make room for the new edifice—is going on. The foundations have been laid for the new structure.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Thomas Cadwallader, who was expected to arrive here from Boston this month to repair the bellows of the Cathedral organ, will not come down until July next.

ON THE CANVAS.—Mr. Pickard went to the country Thursday. He addressed a meeting the same night at Kingsclere.

CHURCH BAZAAR.—The ladies of the Baptist church, Rev. Mr. Crawley, pastor, are preparing for the grand bazaar, to open on the 13th proximo. The proceeds are to be devoted towards the building fund.

"HOOP-LA." says the *Capital's* bulletin board as it announces the candidature of Mr. Wetmore for the Assembly. It probably did not wish to complete the quotation from the dancing bear man and add "somerset," for fear of arousing certain reflections on the greats of last summer.

THE TONY CONVENTION on Saturday night accomplished very little. We believe "Reconciliation Committee" was appointed and the Convention thereupon adjourned. We don't pretend to know just what occurred, but we imagine the Tories are no nearer a settlement of their difficulties than they were a week ago.

NOTICE.—All the friends and supporters of the Liberal Party in the County of York who take an interest in the return of J. P. Pickard, Esq. M. P. are requested to communicate in regard to matters relating to the election campaign, with the following Correspondence Committee:—Jas. Tibbitts, Jos. Myhrall and Geo. P. Gregory.

AN OFFICIAL ENQUIRY.—"Say, Ned, who's your Surveyor General?" said a voice within the sacred pale of the post office on Wednesday. Whether the question was an evidence of the transitory nature of executive happiness, or whether the Surveyor General is not here often enough for the people to remember him from one visit to another, we don't know.

THE POLICE COURT.—In the City Police Court on Saturday morning before Police Magistrate Marsh, J. Archibald, a commercial traveller, was charged with doing business without license. The City Clerk represented the City and Mr. J. McManus appeared for the defendant. A point was raised in regard to the admission of some papers by Mr. McManus, and the Magistrate taking time to consider, adjourned the case until 11 o'clock this morning.

A PRACTICAL JOKE.—There was a little announcement on the *Capital's* bulletin board Thursday afternoon which caused a good deal of amusement among passers-by, and must have had about the same effect on the genial editor as a red rag would on McGarrity's bull. It ran thus:—"It is rumored that Capt. Cropley's Company will not go to Sussex this summer." Some practical joker made this addition to the announcements after the board had been put out, and it is safe to presume that there was war and rumors of war in that office when its presence was discovered.

Port of Fredericton.

IMPORTS.
May 24—Per rail; Lemont S Sons, 3 balls mule; J S Nell, 1 pkge mule.
May 25—Per rail; W Vanwart, 2 hf bbls; Hatt & Sons, 2 bbls; 7 boxes; Edgcombe & Sons, 10 pkgs.
Per schr Steamfast, A F Randolph, 300 bbls flour; F & O McGoldrick, 3 bbls oil.
May 27—Per schr Josephine, 132 tons soft coal; Cow Bay, C. B. N. B. Railway.
PER ST JOHN & MAINE AND P. B.
May 27—J O Risten, 1 box; 1 bbl; Devereux, 1 box; F B Edgcombe, 1 box; Lemont & Sons, 2 boxes; W H Vanwart, 4 boxes; Yerk & Yerk, 2 hf chests; A Gibson, 1 hf chest; Cooper & Pinder, 2 bbls; Whitte & Hooper, 30 boxes.
PER UNION LINE.
May 28—J G McNally, 3 boxes wagons; W P O'Brien, 2 bags sewing machines; Gibson, Leather Co., 1 bbl bag.
PER N. B. RAILWAY.
May 29—Gibson Leather Co., 2 boxes, 10 bbls oil; Sam Caribon.
PER STEAMER PRESBYTER FROM LIVERPOOL, VIA HALIFAX.
J S Nell, 88 bbls and bars iron; G Hatt & Sons, 10 boxes starch, 1 case mustard, 3 bbls pickles, 5 casks vinegar.

Fredericton Flyers.

To the Editor of the Herald.—Believing that a short description of some of the good horses of Fredericton would be of interest to many of your readers, I have endeavored to give below a few notes regarding them, and should some of the language savor of the turf turfy, it will be only in such places as will make any meaning clearer to those to whom these remarks will be of interest.

McKee Bros are the owners of "Phantom," the only standard trotting bred mare in Fredericton. She is a black mare, 15½ hands high, sired by "Robert R. Morris." This mare is capable of showing a forty gait and with handling would likely be very fast. This season she is to be bred to "Olympus," a horse owned in Canada, Maine, by M. N. McKnight. "Olympus" being by "Almont," the cross between him and "Phantom" should produce a flyer.

Besides "Phantom," these gentlemen own a gray mare, "Stella," four years old this spring, sired by "Ben Morris," lately owned by Alex Thompson, of Douglas, and sold to Geo Bowen, of Bangor. "Ben Morris" is by "Robert R. Morris," and the dam of "Stella," viz "Phantom," being also by "Morris," this gray mare is closely related. "Stella" is a beautifully gaited filly, and moves so easily that it seems hard to find a limit to her speed at the trot. Should nothing happen here this summer she will easily beat 2.42, the best record made by a four year old in this Province.

Mr. C. A. McLaughlan owns "Clara Morris," a beautiful bay mare with black points, sired by "Robert R. Morris." She is five years old this spring, and is the ideal of a gentleman's driver. Although never handled for speed, she is now capable of putting two in a buggy at a three minutes clip.

De Black's "Verdi" is another "Morris" colt—a beautiful bay, large size and stylish. He is a full brother to the horse lately sold by Mr. Sterling to Mr. Tower of Boston. "Verdi" is good gaited and strong and without any handling whatever except the business driving of his owner, can show a good rate of speed.

Mr. John M. Wiley owns the chestnut gelding "Donald," by "Robert R. Morris," out of "Venus" mare. All "Morris" colts out of mares by "Venus" are trotters, and John does not ask for more than half the road and a fair show to get along with any of them.

Mr. John Gunn has lately purchased from Mr. Wiley a colt by "Donald," out of a "Morris" mare. This colt, named "Morris," should be a trotter, and Mr. Gunn is already anticipating the fun he will have up the lane in the winter of 1885-6.

Mr. Morcau owns a "Morris" colt, dark brown, fair size, and an easy mover, with a gait that will some day carry him very far.

James Tibbitts, Esq., bred and owns the gray gelding "Jim Fish," by "Robert R. Morris," out of one of the "Street mares," so called. "Jim Fish" is probably one of the best gaited of the "Morris" stock, and can show lots of speed now, but as his owner only keeps him for a family horse he is speeded but little. Still the horse that can show a good sized bay mare, which is a brood mare and to the cover of "Olympus" she ought to produce a "Trinket" or a "Santa Claus."

Mr. Harry Beck with owns a chestnut gelding by "Morris," a fine looking horse and when conditioned he will make some of them hurry up to keep out of his way.

A Sterling-Esq. owns two "Morris" colts, one a good sized bay mare which he uses in his delivery wagon and the other a brown gelding "Lee Morris" three years old this spring, which he purchased last winter from Geo. Lee. This gelding is a very promising one indeed and if kept at work this summer will carry some of the older ones before fall. He is very pure gaited and moves like a trotter in or out of harness.

Mr. George Ross is driving a strawberry near gelding "Blissmore" sired by "Harry W. Genett" and out of a mare formerly owned by M. Tennant. He is a very shrewd little fellow and being in good hands will likely give evidence of his ability to trot, as he should by his breeding.

Mr. Dickey, the obliging express agent here, owns a fine bay mare "Kitty," sired by "Eastern Boy." She is said to be eight years old this spring. All of "Eastern Boy's" colts show trot, and "Kitty" is no disgrace to her sire, as she can show wonderful bursts of speed and, if allowed to extend herself for a mile, would astonish a better horse man. There is probably not a better horse for all purposes in the city, as she is well broken, will work anywhere, will stand for half a day without hitching and is speedy as a whirlwind when sent for certain.

Mr. Mullin owns a bay gelding, "Robin Hood," sired by "Colonel Taylor" out of a filly bred with some Morgan blood. "Robin" is a tigger and shows as much speed and as nice a way of going as any body's five years old and will, no doubt, make a very valuable horse. Mr. Mullin also has a bay mare, a full sister to "Robin," that bids fair to be fast, as she has plenty of vim and a very nice smooth movement. These two and a "Taylor" colt owned by Alexander Thompson of Douglas will, without doubt, preserve the reputation of their sire for producing trotters.

Mr. R. A. Estey has a fine looking gray gelding, "Sir John B," by "John Bright," lately purchased in Woodstock. "John Bright" is the sire of many fast ones, and from present appearances "Sir John B" will no disgrace to his owner or his breeding. Without any training whatever he can show a fifty clip and that to wagon with heavy driver. This horse to skeleton wagon, with his owner behind him, makes a big appearance.

Mr. Flewelling has been driving "Lady Bright" all winter. This is a gray mare owned by R. K. Jones, Esq. of Woodstock. She is sired by "John Bright" and is very speedy, but hot headed and flighty. Being fair sized mare, with lots of "Warrior" blood in her composition, she will make an excellent brood mare, an occupation to which her owner intends devoting her. When she

strikes her trot she makes her driver think he is sitting behind a trotter sure.

Though many good horses have been sent from here to the Boston market we still have a number left and besides those above mentioned, Mr. D. J. Stockford, a successful professional trainer and driver, has a barn full in training. He is now handling the "Smith Mare" and "Sergeant Mare," both by "Robert R. Morris," "Billy Mac," by "Rohan Allen," "Bright McG." by "John Bright," and two black mares, "Dolly F." and "Black Bird."

The "Smith Mare" and "Billy Mac" are both speedy and when hitched double they make a lively team, and it is the intention of Mr. Stockford to drive the team in forty or better before fall.

The "Sergeant Mare" is a very stout bay mare, with lots of speed, but being very large for her age, has had very little work except on the road. She is an extraordinary roadster and carries two men in a wagon, ten or twelve miles, at a lively rate.

"Bright McG." is an iron gray mare, small but good. She has an easy way of going, and when got in condition will likely be able to go along with any of the five years old that will be started this season. She has been badly used, but is now coming to herself and going fast.

"Dolly F." is a good-looking black mare, that can trot in 2.50, kind and quiet, and makes a very nice road mare. Bred to some of the good horses about here his mare's produce ought to be worth money.

"Black Bird," by "King Bird," is a black mare, said to be fast, but as she has been here but all spring we have had no clear demonstration of her speed.

Besides these horses mentioned, there are a number of young things coming on, that from their breeding should make their mark in the speed way-and-by, and as the interest in good drivers and track horses is on the rise in Fredericton, there can be no doubt that in a year or two we will have horses second to none in races open to "Maritime" territory.

Yours truly,
J. D.
Fredericton, May 27.

MR. FISHER AND HIS FRIENDS (7)—Speaking of Mr. Fisher's *Capital*, which loved him like a brother a few short weeks ago, says of his candidature:

If such a step does not kill him politically in this county for the future we are much mistaken. Mr. Fisher may think he has to fight the battle out on the lines he has chosen. But the issues courage which, by his mistakes, success victory to an opponent, is not the material which we want in a man who aspires to be a statesman.

It also talks of Mr. Fisher's "ridiculous position" in fighting Mr. Fraser—every one thought it was Mr. Fraser who was fighting him.

The Marine's Fervor serves him up in this fashion:

We believe the doctrine of the survival of the fittest will be established in his case. He has in fact, as we are called, the labor of his organ, the labor of himself and "my brother Fred," and a host of pretended correspondents in the columns of his organ the *Reporter*, he has kept his name and pretensions before the people of York, or rather that portion of the city which takes his paper.

He has endeavored to raise the impression that he is a great, an important "coming man," and he has done so by the use of a phrase called "check," pure and simple, which he has used at his command, and we are not unreasonable as to seek to make his self gratification such a delusion as to begeth him any consolation for the labor he has expended in putting himself forward. It is all the reward he can all likely to get. We had some notion of doing this, but we have more important matters to attend to just now.

How these members of "the party of gentlemen love one another!"

The Police Court.
JOHN L. MARRIS, P. M. PRESIDING.
Williams and Case, for furious driving and being intoxicated on the 24th, were fined \$10 each for twenty days jail. They went to jail.

J. Corbett was drunk and paid \$4 for his fine.

In the case of Briggs, a commercial traveller, and one of the Land League, the Police Magistrate gave judgment Thursday and the defendant \$10. The defence in this case was, that the defendant being a resident of York County was not under any obligation to take out a license. This he attempted to prove by putting in evidence the assessment list and a deed to himself and others of certain land, and the Police Magistrate held that the deed proved too much for the defendant, because it showed that he had been improperly rated. The case will be appealed.

William H. Scully's case under the Canada Temperance Act was postponed until Monday. The defence in this case is, that the sale complained of was made by one Martin, who was tenant of the premises under a lease, paying \$3 per week rent. The lease is upon condition that no liquor should be sold on the premises, and Martin testified that Scully had nothing to do with the leased premises.

Fire at Gibson's.—Thursday afternoon a fire broke out in a house in Gibson, owned by B. Close and occupied by Joseph George and Alex Logan. The building was destroyed but the contents were saved. Owing to the prompt and willing work done by the neighbors who were on hand with teams and hogsheads for hauling water and the timely assistance of the engine owned by Messrs. Edgcombe & Sons, which was taken over in the "Forest Queen," the fire was confined to the building in which it originated. The building was insured in the Northern. John Black, agent, for \$500. The loss, above insurance, will be around \$1,000.

Early in the progress of the fire one of the chimneys fell, just as a number of persons were coming out of the building. One of the bricks struck Joseph George and inflicted a serious wound a little above the left temple. A piece of the scalp was cut out, and the outer shell of the skull fractured. The injured man was attended by Dr. Hanson, and at last accounts was doing very well. Although this wound is serious no fatal results are anticipated at present.

The U. A. C. Sports.

The annual sports of the Athletic Club of the University of New Brunswick were held Friday afternoon on the College Terrace, commencing at half past one o'clock. The day was pleasant, the attendance large, and the sports were of a more fashionable than on any former occasion, which proves, perhaps, the popularity of the event. The Fredericton Brass Band was in attendance and discoursed some choice selections, and altogether the afternoon was most pleasantly spent. The large number of ladies present was a feature which added much to the pleasure of the event. The Band played the following programme:

Grand March.....Re-union Selection
Waltz.....La Vestale
Quadrille.....Mayflowers
Caprice.....Solitude
Overture.....Pleasant Memories
Polka.....Friedrich
Gaiter.....The Comet
God Save the Queen

The sports commenced shortly before 2 o'clock, and the following is the result of the day's fun:

Bowling at the wicket—1st prize, two silk handkerchiefs; 2nd briar pipe. Entries—J. Jennings, Chas. Hall, J. Broderick, E. Turnbull, Winners—E. J. Broderick 1st; Chas. Hall 2nd.

Standing Broad Jump—1st prize, silk umbrella; 2nd, silver pair weight; 3rd, gold pin. Winners—F. Meagher 1st, 12 feet 2 inches; O. H. Barker 2nd, 11 feet 4 inches; H. Fritz 3rd, 10 feet 9 inches.

100 yards race—1st prize, silver cup, presented by G. D. Davis, druggist. Entries—Lyle, Cliff, Quigley, Bridges, Jack. Winner—Bridges; time—11 seconds.

Throwing ball—1st prize, shaving sett; 2nd, gold pin. Entries—Crockett, Lyle, Quigley, Kenny, Broderick, Ganong. Winners—Lyle 1st, 91 yds 2 feet; Broderick 2nd, 89 yds 2 feet 3 inches; Kenny 3rd.

Running high jump—1st prize, silver cup, presented by Class of '81; 2nd, gold pencil case; 3rd, gold ring. Winner—Broderick 1st, 4 feet 9 inches; Jack 2nd, 4 feet 8 inches; Teed 3rd, 4 feet 7 inches.

One mile race (8 laps to the mile)—1st prize, Silver Cup, presented by class of '79; 2nd, opera glasses; 3rd, pocket knife; 4th, silver boot and glove button. Entries—Turnbull, Teed, Bridges, Cliff, Quigley, Kenny. Winners—Bridges 1st time 5 min 23 secs; 2d time 5 min 29 secs; Turnbull 2d; Kenny 3d.

Putting weight—1st prize, mouscham pipe; 2nd, gold studs. Entries—Gillmor, Crockett, Ganong, Lyle, Bridges, Quigley, Turnbull. Winners—Crockett 1st, 31 feet 11 inches; Lyle 2nd, 29 feet 6 inches.

Hardle race—1st prize, gold 2nd, briar pipe. Entries—Jack, Teed, Quigley, Boone, Gillmor, Bridges. Winners—Teed 1st; Bridges 2nd.

Three standing jumps—1st prize, microscope; 2nd, top coat; 3rd, pocket album. Entries—Gillmor, Broderick, Meagher, Quigley, Teed, Fritz. Winners—Gillmor 1st, 34 feet 4 inches; Meagher 2nd, 33 feet.

Potato race—1st prize, fruit knife; 2nd, ebony hand mirror. Entries—Turnbull, Boone, McKay, Quigley, Broderick, Bridges, Fritz, Teed. Winners—Quigley 1st; Turnbull 2nd; Teed 3rd.

Vaulting with pole—1st prize, cuff buttons. Entries—Lyle, Teed, Quigley, Bridges, Quigley. Winners—Cliff 1st, Quigley 2nd. (Teed and Bridges tied but were ruled out, having taken a couple of prizes before.)

Running high step and bound—1st prize, telescope, presented by S. F. Shute, jeweller. Entries—Gillmor, Meagher, Kenny, Broderick, Teed, Quigley, Dever, Fritz, Barker. Winners—Gillmor 1st, 28 feet 7 inches; Fritz 2nd, 26 feet 6 inches; Teed 3rd, Barker 4th, Kenny 5th.

Half mile race—1st (Ladies' prize), writing desk; 2nd, silver plated revolver; 3rd, cigar case. Entries—Jack, Kenny, Ganong, Cliff, Broderick, Meagher, Barker, Teed. Winners—Bridges 1st, time 2 min 24-3-3 secs; Jack 2nd; Teed 3rd.

Bar performance—1st prize, ink stand, Entries—Hall, Barker, Turnbull, Ganong. Winners—Hall 1st; Turnbull 2nd.

100 yard race—1st album; 2nd, walking stick; 3rd, pocket book. Entries—Lyle, Bridges, Quigley, Meagher, Cliff, Teed. Winners—Meagher 1st; time 11 minutes 8 seconds.

Running Broad Jump—1st, ladies prize, ink stand, gold pen and holder; 2nd, alarm clock. Entries—Gillmor, Kenny, Jack, Broderick, Meagher, Barker, Teed, Dever, Bridges, Fritz. Winners—Gillmore, 17 feet 9 inches.

Consolation race, quarter mile—1st, gold pocket; 2nd, pair of acme skates; 3rd, cigar holder. Entries—Ganong, Boone, Dever, McKay. Winners—Dever, 1st; Boone, 2nd; McKay, 3rd.

Mr. J. Bridges, of Sunbury, a "dark horse," distinguished himself in the sports and carried off the belt. Mrs. Wilmot's cup was awarded to Mr. Teed. Mr. Wilmot has given another handsome piece of plate to the club, to be retained in the University. The following is a description of it.—The cup, which is very handsome and beautifully executed in hammered silver, with gold initials, is the workmanship of the Merida Silver Plate Company, from an original design prepared especially for Mr. Wilmot, and under his directions. On the pedestal is seated the figure of a boy, in old silver, with a pair of dumb-bells, and supporting the cup on his hand and shoulder. Around the base of the cup is a gold band embossed, with allegorical figures representing games and amusements. There are two handsome scrolls and bar handles, the inside of the cup is gold lined, the cover is ornamented by three base ball bats, crossed at the handles, with a ball at the apex, and on the ball stands a pitcher in wild-awake oval in oxidized silver and gilt. On one side of the cup is an oval wreath, in gold, enclosing a well executed engraving of the University Coat of Arms and motto "Super Aude," with the inscription, *Universitas Novi Brunswic, 1820*. On the other side, enclosed in a similar gold wreath, are engraved the Wilmot crest and motto "Fide et Amore," and

the inscription, "Athletic Club U. N. B. Presented by E. H. Wilmot, Registrar, 1859-1882."

After the consolation race the various prizes were distributed to the respective winners, and every one departed feeling that they had spent a pleasant afternoon. The prizes were very handsome and varied. The cup given by Mrs. E. H. Wilmot for the best general athlete is very beautiful. Mrs. Wilmot also presented the prizes.

Fredericton Victorians.
After a day of waiting, during which anything but "Queen's weather" prevailed, the game of cricket between the Fredericton and St. John eleven came off Thursday at St. John, and the Fredericton team was victorious by one with three wickets to fall. Consequently the Celestials came home in last evening's train not extraordinarily delighted over their victory but somewhat weary and very much satisfied in a quiet way with themselves and the victory they had obtained.

The wickets were pitched at 11 o'clock on the Barrack Square, and Capt. McLanlin, having won the toss for his own team, sent the St. John men to the bat. The only man in the St. John team who made double figures was Mr. Taylor, who batted very nicely. All the others were put out for small scores.

Among the Fredericton men, Richards was in good trim bowling, and so was Barker. Hanlon did some nice bowling, but was suffering from a lame arm. The Fredericton fielding was perfect, with a couple of exceptions. The most difficult catches in the early part of the game. Bliss' long stopping was capital, and McLaughlin's wicket keeping all that could be desired.

When the St. John team finished their innings all hands sat down to a lunch, after which the Fredericton boys went to the bat. Bliss and Fenwick went in first. The latter rolled up the score of 9 very nicely, making some good play. Bliss stopped in for half an hour, and kept his end well up against the most difficult bowling. The future of the game, and no doubt the point which made the victory for Fredericton, was the grand stand made by Messrs Allen and McInnes, Allen running up a score of 25. His batting was magnificent and he made two beautiful five hits. McInnes played steadily and faced Allen for the most of the time he was in. Hanlon and Richards were at the bat when the stumps were drawn and the victory announced, and were promising well in the way of scores, with Hawthorne and Barker to follow. The following are the scores:—

ST. JOHN.
James Stratton, b Richards.....0
Robert McIntyre, b Richards.....1
John Thomas, b Barker.....3
J. Flood, c Bliss b Barker.....3
J. Taylor, b Fenwick.....1
H. M. Hamilton, c Byrne, b Richards.....1
A. Thomson, b Fenwick.....1
Leib DeVeber, b Barker.....0
W. Snider, b Richards.....2
Fred Burpee, not out.....3
J. T. Hart, run out.....0
Byes.....7
Wides.....13
Total.....60

FALL OF WICKETS.
1st for 3; 2nd for 4; 3rd for 10; 4th for 19; 5th for 29; 6th for 51; 7th for 52; 8th for 57; 9th for 57; 10th for 60.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
Bowler Balls Wides Runs Mins Wkts
Richards.....78 3 16 1 4
Barker.....71 7 16 1 4
Banlon.....24 1 9 0 0
Bostford.....12 2 3 0 0

FREDERICTON CLUB.
G. S. T. Bliss, b DeVeber.....2
E. H. Fenwick, b Snider, b DeVeber.....4
C. T. Byrne, c Flood, b DeVeber.....25
H. G. Bostford, b DeVeber.....3
M. McLaughlin, b w. b. Thompson.....3
M. McInnes, c DeVeber, b Thompson.....5
J. D. Hanlon, not out.....7
Byes.....7
Wides.....2
Total.....61

O. L. Richards, not out; R. S. Barker and J. H. Hawthorne to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS.—1st for 3; 2nd for 13; 3rd for 19; 4th for 19; 5th for 26; 6th for 59; 7th for 59.

Mr. G. H. Flood inspired for St. John and J. D. Hazen for Fredericton; Mr. J. C. Macnutt scored for the former and Mr. I. C. Macnutt for the latter.

A return match in Fredericton is talked off for the first of July.

Steamship "City of Richmond" with Hanlan, the oceanman, aboard, arrived last evening.

WILMINGTON, DEL., May 27.
McLean & Kendall's carriage manufactory was burned last night. Loss \$100,000.

LONDON, May 27.
The "Times" Madrid correspondent telegraphs that a special Cabinet Council will be held on Sunday, which will have a decisive influence on the existence of the Sagasta Government—the Cabinet being decided on the ground reduction in Customs duties, although the whole Cabinet favors some modification of the tariff. The Premier and others are disposed to wait, with the view of avoiding a protectionist agitation, while other parties strongly urge immediate action. It is believed that the more advanced party will prevail, and that Congress will be asked to empower the Government to make an immediate reduction of 10 per cent.

An official notice of the engagement of Princess Beatrice to the eldest son of Landgrave of Hesse, is published.

Ottawa, Ont., May 27.
Mr. Brunel, Commissioner of Inland Revenue, and Mr. Braun, Secretary to the Railway Department, are to be superannuated July 1st.

It is reported that Mr. John Callaghan's appointment as Postmaster-General is only temporary, to tide over the elections and that in case the unlikely happens, and the Tory party is again returned, another shuffle will take place, and John will be shuffled out.

TELEGRAPHIC.

A Probable Canard.

(Special to the Herald.)
St. John, May 28.

The Newcastle Advertiser of to-day contains a leading article to announcing the retirement of Mr. Snowball from contest, the reason being that his business concerns require his undivided attention. No one believes that Mr. Snowball shrinks from the field, but it is known that for some years past pressures have been brought to bear from social as well as religious circles to induce him to retire.

Fight on a Railway.

(Special to the Herald.)
Tomstone, May 28.

A desperate fight took place to-day on the line of the Arizona and New Mexico Railway between American railroad laborers and the Mexicans, in which eight of the latter were killed and others fatally injured.

Lynch Law.

(Special to the Herald.)
Dixton, Texas, May 28.

Early yesterday morning 100 masked men visited the jail here and took Sam Nutton, white, and James Keyes, colored, charged with murderous assault on a Deputy Sheriff, and hanged them to a tree.

The Royal Stakes.

(Special to the Herald.)
London, May 28.

At Epsom to-day the race for the royal stakes was won by Beauford's colt, "Limestone," Hastings's filly, "Silver Bell," second, "Rosemore" (formerly Lordillan's "Passaic"), third. Eleven horses ran.

Colliery Explosion.

(Special to the Herald.)
SUSANBOUR, Pa., May 28.

An explosion occurred this afternoon in the colliery at Heckscherville. Six miners were taken out dead, and the number of victims may reach ten or more.

Deliberate Murder in Montreal.

(Special to the Herald.)
MONTREAL, May 28.

A horrible murder was perpetrated here last night in a second class hotel known as the "California," by a Swede named John Ollifson on a fellow countryman named Johannes Jacobson. The two were stopping in the same room and Ollifson was about to leave the hotel when the landlord suspected something wrong and immediately ran to the room where he found Jacobson lying on the bed dead, the murder having been accomplished by the aid of a beer bottle. The deceased's throat was cut and several deep gashes were in his throat. The murderer was instantly arrested, when two watches, five sovereigns and several other articles belonging to his victim were found. An inquest has been opened this morning. The prisoner is a laborer and is over fifty years of age.

General News.

LEADVILLE, May 28.

The Grant Company's smelting works were burned yesterday. Loss from three hundred to four hundred thousand dollars. These works were the largest of the kind in the world. Over 300 men are thrown out of work, and quite a number at Omaha where the refining works of this company are located.

TOMSTONE, May 28.

A fire on

POOR DOCUMENT

SELECT STORY.

His Wife's Sister.

When Hugh Follet's young wife was on her death-bed, she turned to her husband, who was holding one of her thin hands between his, and whispered, almost with her last breath: "How nice it would have been, dear, if you could have married Maude! I should have gone away so happy to think she would be a mother to my poor babies."

There was a wistful look in the dying young mother's eyes as she said this; for thoughts were passing through her mind which she could not speak. Maude was her favorite sister, who had nursed her through her illness, and had taken the tenderest care of her children. Nobody else could have taken such care of them; and the young mother could not help wondering why the law should exist to prevent Hugh from marrying Maude. A time might come when Hugh should marry again to some strange girl, and when Maude herself might go away to a home of her own. What would become of the children then? Would Hugh's new wife love them as Maude did, treating them like her own flesh and blood for her dear dead sister's sake? The young wife considered it would be a natural and almost holy thing that Hugh and Maude should be married to each other; and her last moments were saddened from reflecting that this could not be.

Yet, when she was dead, her sister continued to reside in Hugh Follet's house, taking up that anomalous position which public morality only nominally sanctions. Maude became her brother's house-keeper, his companion, and the guardian of his children, whom she truly loved as if they were her own. She was a sweet and comely girl, very like her sister in appearance, and with a voice that so much resembled hers, that when Hugh closed his eyes and her talk, he often fancied that his dead wife was in the room. He could have felt for no other woman as he felt for her, for part of the love which he bore her came from the deep affection which he had cherished towards his wife; and she could have regarded no other man as she did him, because the memory of her beloved sister and the duties she had undertaken towards her children formed the strongest natural link between her heart and his. Yet Maude was in law only Hugh's sister, and a chaste man had a right to pay her attentions and make her offers of marriage—which they did, to her own distress and Hugh's misery and annoyance. Maude refused all offers; but when it was seen that she did this systematically, people began to whisper. People are very good-natured. They might have tolerated Maude's residence with her brother-in-law had she been an elderly woman; but they doubted the propriety of her living with him as things stood; for all which they kept on repeating emphatically that she was only his sister, and several of them expressed the hope that she would not so far forget herself as to marry that brother, in whose house they held it improper for her to live otherwise than as a wife.

This curious confusion of strictures, produced by an unnatural law which had muddled public opinion, had its inevitable effect upon Hugh and Maude. It would have been very bitter for them to part; indeed, Hugh felt that the whole future of his children must be affected for the worse by their being deprived of such motherly love as Maude gave them; and Maude, on her side, believed it was her plain duty, in the sight of heaven, to watch over the poor little things who clung to her, and were learning to call her mamma. Besides, it was not the opinion of the great majority of the nation—nay, of the whole civilized world—that a man ought to be allowed to marry his dead wife's sister. The House of Commons had just passed a Bill, giving its sanction to such marriages, and it had only been rejected by the House of Lords, a body which in no way represented public opinion. Every body was saying that the Lords could not hold out long against the good sense of the community; and so Hugh and Maude waited another year, hoping that the Lords would at last give way. But, meanwhile, Hugh thought it honest to tell his friends that he and Maude had quite made up their minds to marry, and were only waiting until the law had been altered. The consequence was that poor Maude was more whispered against than ever. Once again the Hereditary House threw out the Common's Bill, and then a day came when some of Hugh's friends told him it would be better for Miss Ashurst's own sake that he should make her his wife without further delay. "People will talk, you know," they said, "and after all, every person whose opinion is worth having will think you are doing right. The Bill must be passed before long, and then a clause will certainly be inserted to give it retroactive effect, so that your marriage will be legalized." Accordingly, Hugh and Maude went to Switzerland one autumn and got married. If Hugh had been rich he would probably have settled in Switzerland until the Lords chose to hear reason; but he earned his living by an appointment which obliged him to reside in England, and even this short trip abroad caused him inconvenience. But he took it because his conscience would not have allowed him to give an untruthful answer

to the adjuration: "I charge ye . . . if ye know any just cause or impediment," &c. Though he knew of no just cause before God why he should not contract a marriage for which unanswerable Biblical warranty exists, yet admitting his allegiance to the civil law, he found himself in a dilemma. Besides, a marriage in England would have been of no use to him. In Switzerland, where a man may wed his deceased wife's sister, he was joined, as he believed, in a perfectly lawful union.

Mr. and Mrs. Follet came back to England, and had some right to expect that they would be kindly received by the friends who had counselled them to marry. Certainly, their next friends greeted them pleasantly enough; but it was different with the ladies. It is curious how certain ladies, irreproachable in most respects—or, at least, apparently so—should take such a pleasure in seeing members of their own sex placed in cruel and humiliating positions. Maude Follet was known to be very good; and yet many, who passed for good, forsook her. Even those who had never prejudiced for her sake did not dare to do so long. The magnate of the neighborhood was a Lord Jinks, whose own morals were none of the strictest, generally speaking; but on this question of marrying a deceased wife's sister he professed to have strong opinions. So had Lady Jinks. The noble pair tabooed Maude Follet, and their example was followed by the community, not because anybody thought much of the Jinks's opinions, but because few had the courage to put themselves in opposition to a Peer and Peeress.

It was a painful life which Maude was made to lead. To live amid the respect of one's neighbors, or to be exposed to ungenial stares and whispered jibes, makes all the difference between residing in a sunny climate or in an icy cold one. Moreover the cold introduced itself into Maude's home. Hugh Follet first suffered keenly from his wife's unassisted disgrace; then he got accustomed to it, and from weakness of character, came to make mental concessions towards public opinion, or rather towards the opinion of Lord and Lady Jinks. He was a person of sociable habits, who found it troublesome to keep aloof from the houses of his friends, because their wives would not receive Maude. One day he compromised his dignity by accepting an invitation to dine at a friend's house without his wife, and on that occasion he virtually crossed the Rubicon. Every step he took from that time was a false one.

He loved Maude still very well in his new way. Two children had been born to her, but they did not diminish his part of her affection for her sister's little boy and girl, and she brought up her small family of four like the most devoted and impartial of mothers. Hugh saw it and admired her. She was a good wife; she had never said or done a thing of which he could complain.

However, there was no denying that the deceased wife's sister question was a teasing one. There had been a general election, and the new Parliament, which was Conservative, had destroyed all hopes that the law would be altered within any measurable time. Hugh dined out more and more often, and fell into the way of talking and being spoken to as if he were not a married man. Ladies made a point of never referring to Mrs. Follet. If they asked how his children were, they always meant the elder two; and assumed chilly expressions if he had inadvertently said that the last baby was doing well. He had the meanness at length to invent excuses on Sunday for not going to church with his wife. He was ashamed to show himself with her in the streets. She, poor woman, was a long time before she suspected all this. In her simple trustfulness she imagined her husband was more sedulous to shield her from annoyances than to avoid any on his own account. Even when Hugh's manners changed—when he became irritable, quick to find fault, and generally unkind—she still thought that he was vexed at the public injustice against herself; and as it was for her sake that he was suffering all this, she felt for him with the grateful, wholly unselfishness of women who love.

One evening, when Hugh had gone out to dinner, Mr. Swain, the rector of the parish, called on Mrs. Follet. He was a young man, but lately benefited—one of the good sort of clergymen; gentlemanlike, earnest, and yet pleasant to talk to. He knew Maude's story, and entertained the sincerest respect for her. He called on her several times before, and had always sought to give her consolation for the injustice she was enduring by assuring her as being beyond all doubt lawfully wedded. On the particular evening in question, he took one of her children on his knee, and seeing her sad, said a few kind words to exhort her to bear her persecution with fortitude. Some tears escaped from her eyes, and she had not wiped away all traces of them when her husband suddenly returned. He was in a bad, nervous temper, and the sight of Mr. Swain evidently did not soothe him. "It's a strange hour for that man to pay you a visit," he remarked, sulkily, when the rector had gone. "This is the third time he has called in ten days."

"He came to-night to bring me a book," said Maude.

"It was quite a family picture, I declare," continued Hugh, with a spiteful sneer. "You in tears, he sitting in my chair with a sentimental look, and holding baby on his knees. Did he make you an offer of marriage?"

"Hugh!"

"Oh, he might, you know. You're a free woman in law; only if you mean to play that game, you had better tell me, for I can play it, too."

"Hugh! hugh! What have I done that you should treat me so?" exclaimed the poor woman; but her husband left the room, telling her not to make a scene, as his head ached.

He did not mean what he had just said. He was sorry for it the next day, and he did not again refer to the subject. But the last remnant of dignity had been swept away from his relations with his wife by the insult he had thrown at her, and nothing he could ever say thenceforth would have the power to restore that confidence which Maude had felt in him, and which he had broken. The consciousness of this rendered him morose. Seeking self-justification, he accused the iniquitous law which left him uncertain as to whether he had a wife or not; but on Maude there fell a heavier blight than mere moroseness. The contempt of the world had been very hard to bear; but the slight from her own husband had been unendurable. She no longer received visitors, lest Hugh should be jealous, and she became ashamed before her servants. Hugh, seeing her every day, did not notice much change in her; but, after some months, the doctor, who had come to see one of the children, was alarmed at her appearance. He went at once to her husband, and told him the truth. "You must be very careful, Mr. Follet. Your wife is in a decline."

"What makes you think that?" asked Hugh, turning pale. In an instant there rose before his imagination the picture of what his life would be without Maude. He hurried home. By the light of what the doctor had said, one glance at Maude's face was enough; he read coming death in it.

He sat down beside her, and took her hand. It was a long, long time now since he had done her a kindness, or spoken her a truly kind word. She looked surprised, and that half-shrinking look cut him to the soul. "Maude, the doctor says you are not very well," he faltered; "you want a change of air."

She forgave him then all at once, as women do. "Hugh, dear, I think I shall not be here long," she said gently; "I would try to get well if I could, for the children's sake."

"Oh! and for my sake, Maude!"

"Yes, and for your sake," she said with a faint smile, as she stroked his head with one of her wasted hands. "Hugh, dear, you will promise me to be good to the children when I am gone? If you marry again, don't let your wife speak badly of me to my two darling ones. It almost broke Hugh's heart to hear her talk in this way. From that day he went about asking everybody what was the best thing to do for patients in a decline. As if to atone for his former want of spirit, he talked incessantly, and, indeed, aggressively, of his "wife," looking as if he would pick a quarrel with any person who denied Maude's right to that title. But all this could not save the poor sufferer's life. She declined rapidly, and one winter evening died, leaving him with the miserable reflection that she might have lived long and happily with him, had he protected her with more manliness, and cherished her as he had sworn to do when she had bound herself to him by a marriage as sacred as was ever contracted.

Hugh's troubles were not at an end when Maude had been laid in her last bed beside her sister. The Bishop of the diocese, who claimed jurisdiction over churches, and who, like Lord Jinks, had strong views about marriage with deceased wife's sister, took it upon himself to object to Maude being described as Mr. Follet's wife on her tombstone—"She was not your wife by law," wrote the Bishop's chaplain to Hugh, "and his lordship trusts that you will, however painful it may be to your feelings, see the propriety of avoiding anything that might promote scandal."

A man who cannot stand up for his wife while she is alive, is not likely to do battle for her very cheerfully when she is dead, so after a weak interchange of letters, Hugh gave in, "to avoid worry." The words on the second Mrs. Follet's tombstone, which was the same as her sister's, ran simply—"Also of Maude, sister of the above, aged 27." But even this concession did not pacify Lord and Lady Jinks, who declared it "outrageous" that the two sisters should sleep in the same grave.

The largest desert in the world is the Sahara, which is 3,000 miles long and 900 broad.

Paints, Oils, &c.

Just received and in Stock:
4 tons Brandram's White Lead;
2 " " Glasgow White Lead;
2 " " London No 1 White Lead;
2 " " Iron Ore Paint for Roofs;
10 " " Paint Oil;
10 " " Turpentine;
10 " " Oakum White Linen;
10 " " Lamp Glass;
Ready Mixed Paints by the lb., qt., and gal. A full stock of Coach Colors in 1 lb. tins. For sale Wholesale and Retail.
JAMES S. NEILL,
May 12.

CITY DIRECTORY.

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

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

New Brunswick Railway.—Trains leave Gibson daily (Sundays excepted) at 1.45 A. M. for Woodstock, Arnsbrook, Carleton Place, Grand Falls, and Edmundston; and arrive from these points at 4.30 P. M. Passengers for St. Leonard and Edmundston remain over night at Grand Falls.

Intercolonial Railway.—The Halifax express leaves St. John at 8 A. M. daily (Sunday excepted); and arrives at St. John at 2.35 P. M. The Halifax and Quebec express leaves St. John at 1.30 P. M., and arrives at 7.35 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

THE POST OFFICE.
The Post Office is situated in the Square on the corner of Queen and Carleton streets. The General Delivery, Stamp, and Registry Offices are open from 7 A. M. until 8.30 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted). Box holders have access to their boxes until 9.30 P. M. The Money Order Office is open from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. Near the corner of Waterloo Row and Sunbury streets, at the Auditor General's Office, the Queen Hotel, the Barker House, the W. U. Telegraph Office, the Brandy House, and Long's Hotel. These houses are served as follows: At 6.30 A. M., and in the afternoon, the Waterloo Row box at 12.30; the Auditor's office box at 12.30; Queen Hotel 12.30; Barker House 12.30; Brandy House 12.30; Long's Hotel 12.30; W. U. Telegraph Office 1.00. The mail for England, via New York, is made up on Tuesday of each week at 8.20 A. M., and via Halifax on every Friday at 1.40 P. M.

THE CITY OFFICES.
are on the ground floor of the City Hall. They are open daily (Sunday excepted) from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

THE OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF DEEDS is on the corner of King and St. John streets. Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

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

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

The Sheriff on Queen street, near St. John.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.
A. F. Randolph, Chairman; C. A. Sampson, Secretary. Meets at their room, on the Officer's Square, on the last Saturday of every month.

SOCIETIES.
Church of England Temperance Society.—Patron, His Lordship the Metropolitan; President, Rev. G. G. Roberts; Secretary, G. Douglas Hazen.

St. Ann's Lodge, U. T. A., No. 166.—Geo. J. Bliss, President; J. T. Horseman, Secretary. Meets every second Thursday in the Reform Club Rooms, Queen Street.

Women's Christian Temperance Union.—Mrs. Steadman, President; Mrs. Sampson, Secretary. Meets every Wednesday at 4 P. M., at its rooms in Reform Club building.

St. Dunstan's Total Abstinence Society.—President, James E. Barry; Secretary, F. McDonald. Meetings are held weekly in their Hall on Regent Street, on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

York Division S. of T.—W. P., R. H. Mackey; R. S., A. G. Jarvis. Meetings are held weekly in the Temperance Hall, on York Street, on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

Reform Club.—President, George J. Bliss; Secretary, Richard H. Phillips. Meetings are held in their rooms on Queen Street, on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month.

Young Men's Christian Association.—President, G. F. Atherton; Cor. Secretary, G. E. Coulthard; M. D. Meets every Tuesday evening at 7.30, and on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

Royal Arcanum, Fredericton Council, No. 105.—W. G. Lewis, Regent; G. E. Coulthard, Secretary. Meets at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms the second and last Tuesday in each month, at 8 P. M. Limit of insurance, \$3,000.

American Legion of Honor.—Fredericton Council, No. 274.—Herbert C. Creed, Commander; C. A. Sampson, Secretary. Meets in Fisher's Buildings on the first and third Wednesdays of each month, at 8 P. M. Insurance from \$200 to \$5,000.

Home Circle Male Leaf Council, No. 26.—John J. Weddall, Leader; G. E. Coulthard, Secretary. Meets on the first and third Thursday in every month, in Y. M. C. A. Rooms. Insurance from \$500 to \$5,000.

Fredericton Historical Society.—George E. Fenety, President; A. Archer, Secretary. Regular meetings on the second Thursday in January, April, July and October in each year.

Hiram Lodge, No. 6 F. & A. M.—Harry Beckwith, W. M.; T. C. Loggie, Secretary. Meets in Masonic Hall, Carleton Street, first Thursday in every month.

Fredericton Royal Arch Chapter, No. 77.—Reg. G. R. A. Chapter of Scotland.—G. D. Lugin, P. M.; R. M. Pinder, H.; N. Campbell, J. J. A. F. Street, P. P., Sec. E. E. Regular Conventions third Wednesday in every month in Mason Hall, Carleton Street.

Alexandria Lodge, F. & A. M.—Alfred Seely, W. M.; Edgar Hanson, Secretary. Meets first Tuesday in each month in Haines' Hall, St. Mary's Ferry.

Victoria Lodge, No. 13 I. O. O. F.—W. A. Quinn, N. G.; John Withrow, Secretary. Meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, Palace Lodge Room, Edgcomb's Block, York Street.

Grand Lodge, L. O. A.—William Wilson, Grand Master, Fredericton.

Graham Lodge, L. O. A., No. 20.—W. Wilson, Master, Joseph Walker, Secretary. Meets in the Grand Hall, Queen Street, west end, on the first Friday in every month.

Walker Lodge, L. O. A., No. 35.—H. S. Carman, Master; Geo. S. Parker, Secretary. Meets in the Orange Hall or the first Monday in every month.

CARRIAGE BOLTS, &c.

Just received
1 CASE Carriage Bolts; Deck and Drill Axle Clips; Tuffing Buttons and
R. EVERETT,
May 15

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Weekly Edition of the Herald will be issued on

EVERY THURSDAY,

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

LARGER THAN ANY OTHER SHEET PUBLISHED IN FREDERICTON, and the equal in size of any paper published in the Maritime Provinces. will be emphatically

THE FAMILY PAPER OF THE PROVINCE

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

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

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

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

Agricultural Department,

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

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

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

A CITY EDITOR, WHOSE TIME WILL BE EXCLUSIVELY DEVOTED TO LOCAL NEWS.

IT IS THE ONLY PAPER IN FREDERICTON HAVING A CORPS OF CORRESPONDENTS WHO ARE instructed to send in

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

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

CHAS. H. LUGRIN Editor and Proprietor,
Fredericton December 5 1881.