

POOR DOCUMENT

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THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LEGER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FREDERICTON, N. B., JANUARY 21, 1882.
AN UNSATISFACTORY OUTLOOK.

We make the following extract from the *Carlton Sentinel*, a newspaper which cannot be called partisan, and has always been distinguished for its warm interest in all measures calculated to promote the industries of the country. Published in the business centre of the thriving agricultural County of Carlton, the *Sentinel* can speak upon the subject it deals with in this article with a full appreciation of its great importance:

We learn from various quarters that there is likely to be a large emigration of our young men from this County in the early spring. We regret exceedingly to hear such information. It is bad, very bad, for the country to have its young men leave it, for their places cannot be supplied by strangers. One man born in the country, used to the climate, acquainted with the work to be done, and knowing how to handle the tools to do it with, is worth any two that can be brought from abroad. The highest ambition of those who truly respect the country and have faith in its resources is to see its prosperity developed by the sons of those who have laid the foundation, and by their industry and pluck proved that we have soil and climate, mineral resources, resources in wood, from the proper cultivation and use of which we look for New Brunswick should be as good as any part of the Dominion. But it is useless to hope for a future or look for development of our resources if the "reserve" are to desert their homes to go elsewhere to labor and build up. We fear there is little prospect of any considerable portion of the tide of emigration from other shores coming here. There is little use telling people abroad that we have good soil and a favorable climate; this fact has now been pretty fully advertised. People abroad now hear of New Brunswick as a part of Canada, and if they, being about to emigrate, prefer Canada to the United States, they don't care very much what part of Canada they seek. But while they are hesitating, the pressure of strong influences is being made to operate in favor of Western Canada, and to Western Canada the bulk of emigration will go. Whatever we get here must be through some special operation by persons who are interested in securing settlers.

The *Sentinel* makes three points which cannot be pressed too strongly. These are, that very many of those whom the Province can least afford to spare are about leaving us; that in the competition for emigrants the Eastern Provinces have no chance against the West; and that an effort will have to be made by our own people to settle the Province. It was for the utterance of similar views that the *Sun* charged our contemporary the *Capital* with sectionalism, and we do not know what else besides; and so we presume that the Government press, if they do not attack the *Sentinel*, will ignore it. Things have changed since the men who inspired the Tory organs went through this Province sixteen years ago. Then they told us of the wealth and prosperity which connection with Canada would give us. We could almost hear, as we listened to the Confederation orators, the rattle of the grain-laden cars from the West, the hum of the factories on our great waterpowers, the sound of the axe of the thousands who were to crowd into the Province to make themselves homes on our virgin hillsides. In imagination we could see the tall warehouses at the mouth of the river and the steamers from beyond the seas filling the great harbor, and so the people noted for the Union and waited for the fulfillment of these promises. First there came one disappointment, and then another; but at each time the leaders of the party said, wait! And the people waited. Then the breath of popular indignation at the Pacific Railway Scandal swept these men from power, and that too before a single promise had been fulfilled. A few years passed away and by means of new pledges they gained power again, and once more the people looked for the good time coming. But it came not. And now we hear from all men who are honest enough and fearless enough to tell the truth, that there is a feeling of discontent all over the country which finds expression in the steady outflow of the very life blood of the province. There must surely be a day of reckoning between the people and their betrayers not far distant.

SIR HUGH ALLAN, it is stated by a Montreal paper, is determined to purchase the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway, with the view of utilizing it in connection with his line of steamships. It is said that he proposes to make St. John or St. Andrews a port of arrival and departure of his fleet, and by means of the above-mentioned road, and some other lines to be built, to enter the field against the Pacific Railway Company. To enable him to do this either the Megantic Road or the link between Edmundston and the St. Lawrence must be constructed and even then he will be at considerable disadvantage in the matter of distance. He will, however, have the benefit by the St. John Valley route of securing a through Canadian line, on which goods in

transit would not be subject to the delay and expense of bonding. The construction of the N. B. Railway extension will, in the event of Sir Hugh Allan's success in his negotiations for the purchase of the Q. M. O. and O. line, be brought prominently forward, and Quebec will no doubt have influence sufficient to procure it a subsidy from the Dominion treasury. In any negotiations which may be undertaken for this object the fact should be kept prominently forward, that New Brunswick had to give a valuable subsidy in land to secure the building of the N. B. Railway; which was only given in the hope of enabling our people to get a short line to the West, and an allowance ought to be made to the Province in the shape of a lump sum or an increase to the annual subsidy. We have a good case and an honest claim; and it should not be lost for want of vigorous urging.

There is nothing we like to do better than accommodate our friends, and so when the *Maritime Farmer* asks us to point out a sentence in any of its articles "akin" to the following from the *Ottawa Free Press*, we hasten to do so. The *Free Press* said: "Sir John will bring about the disintegration of the Dominion, if his reckless career as Premier is not brought to an early termination." Our contemporary, in its issue of December 22, 1881, in its leading article discussing the winter port question, which no one will deny is one of the results of the Government Railway Policy, said: "It is a matter which affects all the Provinces, and if decided adversely to St. John or Halifax, will have a disintegrating effect upon the Dominion." If these two sentences are not "akin" in this sentiment, we have done our contemporary an injustice, which we would be very sorry to do. Both foretell the "disintegration of the Dominion," the one because of the general policy of the Tory Premier; the other because the Syndicate which he created threatens to ignore the Maritime Provinces. The statement of our contemporary that "The Herald conducts its controversies after the fashion of a smart Nisi Prius lawyer," is true in this, that we always make sure of our evidence, and we recommend our friend to do the same. For example, our contemporary asks if we were not the first to raise the question of annexation. We reply, no, and invite him to tell us where or where we did so.

The Canada Pacific will pass the Rocky Mountains at Bow Pass, which is about two hundred miles south of the Yellow Head Pass, which was originally fixed upon. It would be interesting to learn the real reason for the change in the location of the railway, which now will pursue a very different route through the prairie country from that contemplated when the contract was made. It is also stated that the C. P. R. Company have abandoned the idea of constructing the Sault Ste Marie branch.

Notes and Notions.

The *True Witness* thinks that "New York is more the Capital of Canada than Montreal," and while it denies that there is "an exodus" of the population, laments that there is a stream of people flowing southward from our borders "silently but rapidly."

And this the *True Witness* wants stopped. If it were published in New Brunswick such a statement would be greeted with a howl about treason.

Here is a new line to transpire. The order of the words can be changed at least twelve times, without altering the metre:

"And like a blushing maiden, hid his modest face."
—Sir Alex. Gait is to represent Canada at the Conference between France and England regarding the treaty of Commerce. The High Commissioner will think that his early dream of Canadian independence has been fulfilled.

The latest suggestion as to the whereabouts of all the diamonds recently stolen in England is full of romance. For more than one generation it has been known that the gypsies possess somewhere in the New Forest a cache, as the red Indians call the place where they conceal their store of winter food; but this cache is said to be far more than a mere hole for storing baggage. It is a long subterranean passage leading to the sea. The entrance is known only to one single tribe, many of whom reside entirely within its recesses. The place is regarded as a sanctuary, to which access may be obtained for any gypsy under the ban of the law, and if any gypsy can once reach it, he may there abide until "nothing further is heard" concerning him. He is generally assisted to escape to the sea shore, when he goes abroad for a time, to return again and commence anew. It is believed by some of the shrewdest police authorities that this cache is a sanctuary for stolen goods, in which the produce of many of the recent diamond robberies have been secreted, and from thence put on board vessels for America, Russia or Holland.

NOT SHUT UP YET.

A Boston bookseller, speaking of the fluctuations of religious opinion, remarked to a friend, "I am not shut up yet," which was meant to affirm that he had not yet joined any ecclesiastical communion as a member. The remark was lightly made, but it well expresses a state of mind which too often follows upon the acceptance of a form of religious belief. Many persons before joining a certain society are free, outspoken, ready to entertain different opinions, but, the moment they take a practical step in a Christian life, receive baptism, or allow themselves to be "taken into the church," they swallow the articles of faith, the Bible, the church and everything that is required, without thinking whether it suits their moral digestion or not. And when they have swallowed this much, it is the end of them. They not only do not exercise the functions of digestion; they fail to have the hunger and thirst which prompt to digestion. They become "shorn critters" that see only what is before them. They enter into the religious narrow so truly that they see truth neither from God nor man in any other light than the colored medium of the denomination which they happen to join. This is the state of mind and heart and soul which it is well to keep out of, and it is one's escape from this dilemma which is expressed by being "not shut up yet." There are some things worse than being an open thinker and an unattached man, and this bigotry of church belief is unquestionably one of them. It makes a man sevenfold more the child of the devil than he was before. Then some one steps up and says "it is better to have nothing to do with the churches." Yes, perhaps it is; but, on the other hand, perhaps not. There are churches and churches. If asked to join a church where the reason of things is not inquired into, and where you are not advanced in your spiritual education, you had better think twice before you shut yourself up. If, on the other hand, you are where religion is not presented as a finished work, incarnated in a few shibboleths of obsolete dogma, but as a life and a principle, in the acceptance of which an honest mind may reach to a larger freedom than it had before, the more you make friends of that sort of religion, the better. Where one dogma is hammered out to the extent of explaining the universe, the falsity of religious opinion reaches its utmost point of mischief, and probably the reason why a very large number of intelligent men and women have not yet shut themselves up is their wholesome fear of the narrowness of the ideas entertained by many good people in regard to the practical application of religion to life. The present tendency is to stay outside of the denomination that minimize and pervert Christian truth. It is not easy for one man to be a guide to another, and even when a man is his own guide, he is apt too shut himself up in his own narrowness. But this, at least, may be said, that it is healthy for one to cultivate a free, inquiring, thoughtful way of looking at things, and to associate with this kind of religious people who encourage this kind of personal education. There is very much to be learned from comparing notes with others. Where a minister is a man of light, it is by all means best to hear his sermons; where religious services touch one's spiritual nature, one should not neglect them; wherever you can put your mind and heart close to a mind and heart larger than your own, there is the place where you ought to be; and, when one finds himself in such company, whether in some of the forms of Christian worship and teaching, or in the friendships of the great free world outside, there it is good for him to be; there he will not shut himself up to narrowness and bigotry. And it may be added, in justice to the liquid-minded Christian men and women, whom almost every one has the happiness to know, that the greatest freedom of belief is enjoyed by persons who use their Christian beliefs not as a substitute for thinking, but as stepping-stones by which they may reach out to a larger breadth and a finer range of thought than they could obtain by following their own personal convictions. In fact, the best minds have very largely followed in this course.—*Boston Herald.*

GUITEAU'S FATHER.—Dr. Dutton, now of Massachusetts, who occupied the position of physician of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane at the time Luther W. Guiteau, the father of Charles J. Guiteau, visited and spent some time at that institution, has written a letter to a gentleman in Washington, in which he says he has a most vivid recollection of Luther W. Guiteau's sojourn at the insane hospital at Jacksonville, Ill., and remembers with great interest the while at the institution, the older Guiteau exhibited the most unmistakable evidences of insanity, evidences so clear and convincing as to leave no room to doubt but that he was an insane man; and that his recollection is clear that Dr. McFarland entertained at that time, as now, the same view.

OSCAR WILDE, ESTHETE.—Walsingham,

the New York correspondent of the *Boston Herald*, does not seem to be very much impressed with Oscar Wilde's first appearance and lecture in New York. He says that Wilde was attired in a "garb calculated to recall the caricatures of 'Patience,' and that because he, "with the post-up acumen of months of misinterpretation and ridicule, clove the British front with his sharp little hatchet, New York took him to her heart of hearts;" but holds all the while that the lecturer showed he is a "distinctly clever man, who has not worn the 'mask of folly' without a serious aim." "In England," concludes the correspondent, "despite Mr. Wilde's onslaught upon his countrymen, he is estimated in certain circles at precisely his right value—a clever and impressive young man who has gone to ridiculous extremes in the pursuit of a perfectly sincere conviction, and it is not unlikely that his unmanly dilletanism will make any more disciples here than there." The *Herald* says editorially: "Oscar Wilde is really not so eccentric in appearance as dozens of our own literary notables in America! His eccentricity was only conspicuous in England because society there demands every man to conventionalize himself according to certain formal types. A man can afford to defy conventionalism when he has the individuality to back up his appearance. We are so accustomed to Walt Whitman's loose, rolling shirt collar, big felt hat and modest gray suit, that he would look rather ridiculous in a dress coat and stove-pipe;" and then gives the following as a result of the apostle's preaching:—"Only a few have learned the secret of these high hours when thought is not," says Oscar Wilde, "look at—" said Joughens to Smyth, pointing to a man striding up and down a plaza at a water level, with corrugated brow; "th-d-f— thinks he is thinking!"

THE HISTORY OF THE KORAN.—It is the opinion of a writer at the *Edinburgh* that the present text contains nothing but the words of Mohammed. From the first book, the words of the prophet have been carefully preserved. It is admitted, however, that the task of the first editors must have been one of no ordinary difficulty. Mohammed's revelations were spoken at different times, during a long period, and often in short fragments. Sometimes the whole of a chapter would be spoken at once, and sometimes only a few verses. It was not until after the prophet's death, and until he had diminished the number of those who had committed portions of the Koran to memory that the Moslems began to collect the fragments of the Koran "from palm leaves, skins, blade bones and the hearts of men." Abu-Bekr, the first Khalif, was in power; and the work of arranging the sacred chapters and verses, and gathering all the revelations into one book was undertaken by Yazid bin Thabit. The writer in the *Edinburgh* presents Mohammed and the Koran in a more favorable light than has been common in the past. This, however, is a characteristic tendency of the time. His last words reveal the spirit in which the article is conceived. Speaking of the Koran, he says: "It is not a code of laws nor yet a theological system; but it is something better than these. It is the broken utterance of a human heart wholly incapable of disguise; but the heart was that of a man who has influenced the world as no One other has ever moved it."

BOMBAY GAMBLERS AND WIZARDS.—Frankness is a quality of which we, as a nation, boast, and yet it may be fairly owned that the census returns just given in Bombay put us to shame in one particular, says the *London Telegraph*. Asked to state their profession or calling, these simple Hindoos have filled up the paper with an accuracy that might in vain be sought for in this country. We cannot point to a single avowed criminal; yet in Bombay there are, upon their own confession, twenty-six gamblers and swindlers, one dog poisoner and sixteen wizards. Our engravers in wood are "artists"; our shopkeepers "merchants." In Bombay the 698 tattooers who inhabit the land designate themselves by no other name, but claim the distinction of the exact art they practise. So, too, the forty-one idol-makers are proud of the craft which lifts them above their fellows, while no mere scribbles of doggerel dispute the palm with the single poet of the province. These evidences of ingenuousness do not exist in western civilization, and we may sigh for them in vain. Perhaps, on the other hand, Bombay would have been just as well pleased had her gamblers and swindlers, wizards and dog-poisoners kept some of this information to themselves.

It is the King of Portugal who now fears that his subjects want to be rid of him, and the call of the midnight cat seems to him like the wail of a lost spirit.

A New Yorker who has travelled all over Turkey says that no Turk ever carries two cats for his wife until he finds that some other man cares three.

LOCAL NEWS.

The *Royal Gazette* fixes the 16th of February for the opening of the House.

Mr. J. R. MACRÉ will preach in the Methodist Church, in this city, on Sunday evening at 6.30.

WARDEN CLOSE entertained the County Councillors and officials, and a number of other prominent gentlemen at an oyster supper Thursday evening.

BATTALION BAND.—Majors Staples and Beckwith and Lieut. Hazen have been chosen band committee of the 71st Battalion; Mr. Bryson continuing as bandmaster.

PERSONAL.—Mr. J. R. Macré, recently passed an excellent examination before the Methodist Theological Board as a candidate for the ministry. This is very much to our young townsmen's credit as the examination was very strict.

Mr. J. HENRY PHAIR has filed with the Judge of the County Court a petition against the election of Mr. G. F. Fisher as Mayor of the city of Fredericton. Messrs. Gregory & Blair are his solicitors. The time for hearing the case has not been fixed, and will not be until Judge Steadman returns from holding the Queen's County Court, which will probably be about ten days from now.

WATER WORKS.

To the Editor of the *Evening Herald*:
Sir,—The *Capital* says, in a criticism of my letter: "It is certainly most true that the rate of mortality in Fredericton is small, but the diseases which in most cases prove fatal are those which are planted in the system by the use of our water." The statistics show the most fatal diseases to be old age and consumption, and typhoid fever to be one of the least fatal; the *Capital* can apply the deduction from its own logic. All the arguments advanced by the supporters of water works are just about on a par with the above quotation.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE REV. DR. BROOKE.

The funeral services of the late Rev. John M. Brooke, D. D., formerly pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church in this city were held at 3 p. m. Thursday in the church which was properly draped for the occasion. There was a large congregation embracing all denominations, and the city clergymen occupied seats within the pews. The lessons were read by Rev. Dr. Bennett, St. John, who also led in prayer, and a very able and touching eulogy on the deceased was spoken by Rev. Dr. Macrae, St. John, from the text "This one thing shall be the lesson we accept: that the number of those who had committed portions of the Koran to memory that the Moslems began to collect the fragments of the Koran "from palm leaves, skins, blade bones and the hearts of men." Abu-Bekr, the first Khalif, was in power; and the work of arranging the sacred chapters and verses, and gathering all the revelations into one book was undertaken by Yazid bin Thabit. The writer in the *Edinburgh* presents Mohammed and the Koran in a more favorable light than has been common in the past. This, however, is a characteristic tendency of the time. His last words reveal the spirit in which the article is conceived. Speaking of the Koran, he says: "It is not a code of laws nor yet a theological system; but it is something better than these. It is the broken utterance of a human heart wholly incapable of disguise; but the heart was that of a man who has influenced the world as no One other has ever moved it."

PERSONAL AND OTHER NEWS.

There is talk of appointing regular professional burglars as bank cashiers. The very fact of their being so trusted, all make them honest, and they don't generally know enough to cook the books.

The North West Mounted Police Force will, it is understood, be increased from 300 to 500.

The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Courier* reports that Mrs. Langtry has promised to appear at Wal-lack's theatre, New York, next autumn.

Marwood, the English hangman, thinks he ought to prove in a good society as the judges who make the hangings.

Mme. Marie Rose Mapleson publishes a letter pointing out the dangerous carelessness in regard to fire in London theatres. The exits, she says, are so narrow and so frequently blocked with properties that in the event of fire during the performance of a pantomime great loss of life would be inevitable.

The Monaco Crown jewels, according to the *London World* those of the late Mme. Blanc, realized handsome sums at the Hotel des Yentes. A necklace of 313 pearls, with clasp in brilliants, was sold for £12,500. Two rows of pearls, 100 to each string, were brought for £4,600. A diadem of diamonds "fetched" £8,600. The three days' sale produced 1,094,000 francs.

Just as Louis XVI. loved lock making, so Charles IV. of Spain had a craze for the manufacture of sausages, which he carried on in strict seclusion in a building specially set apart for it.

Vicomte DeBrimont, who was principal partner in a great champagne house of Reims, *per se*, bequeathed \$400,000 to an orphan child adopted by him from the Foundling Hospital, London. The rest of his fortune he left to the children of his brother, one of whom has now begun a fight for the orphan's legacy too.

South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana are the only states in which there are more blacks than whites. In the first named state there are 391,406 whites and 604,322 blacks; in the second, 479,398 whites and 650,290 blacks; and in the third, 454,954 whites and 483,655 blacks.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

FREDERICTON.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Fredericton, Metropolitan of Canada, Rt. Rev. J. Medley, D. D.; Bishop Coadjutor, Rt. Rev. H. T. Kingston, D. D.; sub-dean, Rev. Flalour Alexander. Services on Sunday—Celebration of the Holy Communion, 8 a. m.; Morning service, 11 a. m.; Evening service, 6.30 p. m.

CHRIST CHURCH (St. Ann's)—Rev. G. C. Roberts, rector. Morning service at 11 a. m., with the celebration of the Holy Communion at 11 a. m.; evening service 6.45 p. m. The sermon at both services will be by the rector. Sabbath school at 2.15 p. m., at the Madras School Room.

ST. DUNSTON'S CHURCH.—Rev. J. C. McDevitt, Parish Priest; Rev. C. Prellin, Curate. Sunday services—Low Mass at 8 a. m.; High Mass, at 11 a. m.; Vespers, at 3 p. m.; Sabbath school at 2 p. m. The Ladies Branch of the St. Vincent de Paul Society meets in St. Dunstan's Hall immediately after Vespers. The male branch of the Society at 6.30 in the same place. Masses will be said every day during the week at 7.30 a. m.

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

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. A. J. Mowatt, pastor. Morning service at 11; Evening service at 6.30; sermon by the pastor at both services. In the evening a memorial sermon on the death of Dr. Brooke will be preached. Sabbath school at 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 7.30 p. m. The Ladies' Sewing Circle meets in the vestry at 2.30 p. m. on Wednesday.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. F. D. Crawley, pastor. Morning service at 11 a. m., sermon by the pastor. Evening service at 6.30, sermon by the pastor. Subject of the morning sermon "So great a crowd of witnesses." Subject for the evening, "And the angels of God met him." Sabbath school at 2.15 p. m. Week night social services on Monday and Friday evenings at 7.30. Prayer meeting every Sabbath morning at 9.30.

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

MARTVILLE.

METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. W. Bruce, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.

LINCOLN.

The Rev. Mr. Wadman will preach in the Methodist church at 2 p. m.

GIBSON.

METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. John S. Allan, pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 a. m., and 6.30 p. m. Sermon by the pastor. Sabbath school at 1.45.

HORSBON.

Services at 3 p. m. in the Methodist Church.

Church News.

The Congregationalists have fifty-one pastors besides twenty-eight assemblies, not churches, and eighty-four preaching stations in Canada. The total membership is 5,635, and their church property is valued at upwards of half a million dollars.

The Methodist Church at Quebec Bridge, N. Y., is divided on the question of accepting the money raised by a ball. The pastor has declined the donation, but some of the members argue that, as the church did not promote or countenance the ball, there would be no impropriety in taking the proceeds.

The Swiss have a most prosperous mission station at Ashantee. There are over 5,000 natives regular in attendance divine worship.

The Winnipeg Presbyterians met their next pastor, Rev. C. B. Pitblado, lately of Halifax, and presented him with a magnificent outfit of furs.

In a sermon lately delivered the Rev. H. W. Beecher said:—I do not propose to belong to any school or any sect except to the New Testament school and the best understanding I can get of the truths of God interpreted by the providence of God. I do believe in penalties and I believe in a future state of retribution, but I believe it is remedial. What the end will be I don't know, for I can't see the beginning; but that punishment will continue after it can no longer do good or that it will be made everlasting I do not believe. God do so to me and never if ever I preach that or countenance it in any way whatever. For God's own sake, for the sake of everything that reason, conscience and benevolence justified, would clear God's skirts of every such aspersion. Penalty so long as it ceases to do good; then annihilation if you believe it, but eternal punishment never. Mr. Beecher ended with an eloquent plea that children should be brought up to believe in a God of love—not to believe that the poetic fury of the old songster singing of the everlasting wrath represented the actual state of things in heaven, and that they might address God by the title He Himself had written over the gate of high heaven, "Our Father."

POOR DOCUMENT

GETTING AROUND PROHIBITION.

A TRAVELLER TELLS HOW THE TEMPERANCE PEOPLE OF MAINE ARE SUPPLIED WITH LIQUOR.

A gentleman who has been in the liquor business for many years, has been unburdening himself to a reporter of the Boston Herald about how they get around the prohibition law in Maine. His remarks, we think have considerable of a local application, and were investigations made some interesting facts might be ascertained in regard to the manner in which the Scott Act is got around in those counties in this Province in which it is in force. He says:—The business of selling wines and liquors has to comply with what appears to be a general law or new development of all kinds of trade; that is to say, it has to make use of travelling agents to look for a market, as well as the dry goods or grocery trade. The business done is a wholesale one. Grocers, apothecaries and saloon keepers are the principal customers of the trade in the country. Sometimes we have orders from private parties for considerable quantities of wines and liquors. It frequently happens that a number of persons club together and send an order deliverable to one person. Orders generally come most largely from towns and communities where wines and liquors are not allowed to be sold, for where liquors are allowed to be sold the local dealers can supply a good deal of this local trade. But the travelling salesman sells to all alike. His business is to get orders, and if there is no regular dealer or grocer in the neighborhood, he proceeds to work up a trade, that is, to obtain orders from persons who like to keep "a little suttin" in the house in case of sickness and such like." We sell quite largely to the people of communities where the retailing of liquors, etc., is prohibited. Since the passage of the liquor law in Maine, the house I am connected with sold very largely to the people there. They are regular customers of ours, and the demand there is increasing, according to the increase in the means of the people to procure it. It is like everything else. The prevalence of good times increases the demand for wet as well as for dry goods. All the liquor sent to Maine for private individuals is not for their own special use. There are dealers there who sell on the sly, and make profit enough at the business to make them feel warranted in running all risks. Occasionally the authorities interfere—perhaps once or twice a year the authorities in Portland and some of the other cities in Maine wake up to something like activity. Then our sales fall off, for while the danger of interference prevails, light stocks only are carried. When matters quiet down the demand is resumed, and orders come in quite lively. The Maine prohibitory law does not prohibit the people from getting liquor, all it can do is to prevent their sale over a public bar. People generally crave a stimulant of some kind, and no law can prevent them from getting it. There are few intermittent drinkers in Maine, but a large number of regular drinkers. It is so, as a matter of course, in all places where life is dull and monotonous. A man who lives in the country and has not a taste for reading, or a hobby of some sort to employ him, wants something to stir or freshen him up. He can only find what is to him the best enjoyment in a glass of whiskey or Medford rum. It never injures his health, for he never takes it to excess. Your ordinary farmer's too methodical, too familiar with efforts of self-denial, to go to excess in anything. The result is that his daily quantum of liquor has an invariably cheering effect upon him, and he regards it as a good friend. Many a regular drinker in the country to-day cannot be brought to comprehend why it is that men should pour liquor into them until they become intoxicated and unfit for any thing. A man in the country places in the New England States, and in Maine and Vermont especially, who goes on a spree, from time to time, is a great rarity, and is looked upon as a phenomenon. Now, if the lot of a man in the country is monotonous, what must that of a woman be? Women do not need, and, indeed, they cannot endure, so much stimulation as men; but they need something to lighten the weary load of a monotonous life. When they did not know how to obtain liquor, or were prejudiced against it, they learned to use opium—a drug that sooner or later showed its destructive effects. But the patent medicine man has changed all this. His "bitters," which contain from 12 to 25 per cent. of alcohol, have largely taken the place of opium with very largely reduced chances of injuring the consumers. The bitters have, in turn, paved the way for the use of wines and liquors. Cider used to be the farmer's drink, but lager beer and light ale have nearly altogether superseded cider. The beer is bottled, put in cases, and sent by rail to hundreds of places throughout New England, where it is not allowed to be sold over a bar. But the stronger liquors are generally preferred, because, for one thing, they are less bulky, and, perhaps, also for the reason that they are the most potent. All kinds of people use them—even deacons of churches have their private bottles in their own houses. The ladies, finding that there is as much cure for their ills in whiskey as in the more expensive bitters, use that liquor

also quite largely. It is a fact, also, that our sales of wines are increasing in this direction. As people are becoming more prosperous, the ladies demand a liquor more pleasing to their palates than whiskey, and not so strong, and they will have wine if they can get it. Travelling salesmen for liquor firms usually sell only liquor. They sometimes sell groceries and cigars for different firms, but this is in cases where they are selling only on commission. One house I could name keeps seven of them on the road all the time. A business in liquors is done in this way which would aggregate a yearly amount which might surprise those who are unacquainted with the magnitude of the trade. The orders are filled by freight or express. If we receive an order through a grocer, we send the bills, made out to the parties buying, along with the goods, to him, to collect for us. He is thus protected against the local law as a dealer in the forbidden liquor. It is a curious thing from whatever point it is viewed, and affords abundance of food for the philosopher to ponder on. A more recent issue of the Herald states that there were more than 600 prosecutions in Maine last year for violation of the liquor law, and less than 600 for all other offences, which gives a very good idea of the immense proportions of the traffic in spite of prohibition.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD HORROR.

One of the passengers on the Tarrytown special was Mr. James Trevillion, of Yonkers, who tells the following story: "I was sitting in the third car. The car was not very full, and we went at a very rapid rate. I remember very well when we struck the junction. There is a rather sharp curve there for several hundred feet, and we were going at such a rapid rate that we could easily feel it. Still I am used to that sort of travelling, and the other passengers did not seem to mind it any more than I did. We had not gone far, after rounding the curve, when I heard a short, sharp whistle, and was fairly lifted out of my seat by the sudden slackening of the engine. It seemed only a moment of time between the shriek of warning and a most terrible shock that threw us all out of our seats. The lights in our car went out and everybody got up frightened. The women screamed, and some of the men, too. I heard a sort of crunching sound forward. I did not know what it meant at the time, but now think it must have been the crashing of the engine of my train into the parlor car. As soon as the first shock was over, there was an awful noise of escaping steam from the engine, mingled with cries of distress.

Of course we all ran out as soon as we could, and I tell you I never want to see such a sight again. The wreck was piled up all around, and flames were issuing from the parlor cars—the two rear ones. Some of the train men, assisted by passengers, were running about trying to run people out of the cars, and I helped to run out some and carry them to the side. I saw eight bodies taken out. I think they were all dead, and there must have been 15 or 20 more in the cars. The flames spread with astonishing rapidity, and the cars seemed like tinder boxes made to burn. I saw a lady and gentleman standing together in one of the cars. They did not seem to be much hurt, as they were able to stand, but they did not move. I was so excited at their danger that I shouted out to them: 'For God's sake look out for the fire,' but in the general excitement and noise it is safe to think that my voice was not heard. The fire reached the spot where they were in less than time that it takes me to tell it. The young woman fell first. It appeared to me as if she dropped from the heat. First her head sank on the man's shoulder, and they both fell and I saw them no more. I never want to see such another horrid sight."

Senator Fitzgerald of the 12th district of this city, was on the Empire when the train came to a stop. He said he had happily escaped serious injury, but was considerably shaken up. He was in the Empire car with Mr. Wagner when the train was halted. Mr. Wagner arose and went toward the car, Idlewild, and had barely reached the door when the crash occurred. After Senator Fitzgerald had escaped from the ruins, he says he distinctly saw a hand and arm extended up out of the blazing car. From the shape of the hand and the cuff, he was almost sure it was Senator Wagner's. It was a terrible sight to see a friend's hand stretched out of a fire for help and not be able to render any assistance whatever. His gaze was then riveted on a young gentleman and lady who were together in the blaze. They had been noticed in the car on the way down as a bride and groom, and their stylish appearance had excited comment. They stood side by side in the flames and so perished.

Mr. J. Hampden Robb, representative from the first assembly district, says: The shock was sudden and terrible, and it became at once as dark as Erebus. Suddenly I felt steam on my back, and turning around saw a locomotive within two feet of me. I immediately rushed to the opposite side of the car, and opening a window, jumped out. My hands were very much cut by the glass and my back was badly scalded by the escaping steam. Mr. Van Allen followed me and fell upon me as soon as I touched the ground."

At 3 o'clock this morning the doctor who took out the ambulance from the ninety-ninth street hospital reported that ten bodies have been recovered from the wreck, among them being Senator Wagner's. One of the rescuing party had his hand cut off. Mr. Valentine, Sr., was the only passenger who saw the impending collision in time to jump for his life. He was standing in the rear platform of the Idlewild, wondering at the delay. A brakeman, with a red light in one hand, and as Mr. Valentine believes, with a white light in the other, was standing not 10 feet distant, looking up the track toward the Sputen Duvyl station. Of a sudden the headlight of the Tarrytown locomotive loomed up the cut, 200 yards away. The brakeman stated on a run toward it, and began to swing his lanterns. Mr. Valentine had just time to leap from the platform and run across the track when the locomotive plunged into the Idlewild. A small man who stood on the platform beside Mr. Valentine saw the locomotive, and, instead of jumping, as Mr. Valentine did, ran into the car. He must have been almost instantly killed.

Leut. Gov. Barstow, of Vermont, was in the party, of which the Valentines were members. He had left his car and was at the forward end of the train when the accident occurred.

In 1828 Huskinson declared that the time had arrived for the separation of Canada from the mother country and its formation into an independent state. Lord Cobden expressed a similar opinion, as also did the celebrated orator, Lord Brougham. The late Lord Derby said in 1864 that the manifest destiny of Canada was to become an independent state before long.

In 1870 Lowe, then a member of the Gladstone Cabinet, now an English peer under the name of Lord Sherbrooke, was of the opinion that Canada should be free either to form herself into a republic or to annex herself to the United States. Earl Russell took the same view, and Forster, the present Secretary of State for Ireland, one of those who desired the closest union between the mother country and the colonies, at the same time said, "The common opinion is that the colonies must some day become independent, and this general idea is, I fear, one of those which realize themselves." A great number of English journals have expressed the same views at different epochs.

Now all is changed, and no one in England speaks any longer of the rupture of colonial connection, but all would seem to regard such an eventuality as a dismemberment of the Empire, which in fact should reckon much on its colonies for the maintenance of its prestige and the preservation of its prosperity. But a reaction as regards this subject will sooner or later take place, it is in the nature of things, and the principle of the abandonment of Canada will again find partisans in England. What will be the result of it, and what will all Canada decide in these foreseen conjunctures? We give the question without at the same time pretending to answer it.—*Le Monde*.

Guiteau is just like a woman, in that, in spite of all opposition, he always succeeds in having the last word. He is certainly a very remarkable man, and especially, perhaps, in his own estimation. He may not possess any of the great virtues, such as modesty and humility, but he makes up for this deficiency by an accumulation of great virtues which have aroused the admiration of the world to such an extent that he held a levee on New Year's Day, which was largely attended by the people who had no other man in America in writing his autograph for the hosts who fill the mail bags with their piteous and pitiful requests. He has proved one thing beyond a doubt—viz., that it is excessively vulgar and commonplace to kill an ordinary man, but if you make murder a fine art, according to De Quincey, the simple and insignificant fact of homicide is lost in the interest of the people who look the hero with bouquets, and make the air of his cell fragrant with innumerable "God bless you's." There is nothing so awful wicked as petty wickedness, and nothing so near to a virtue as a great crime. It is a very high civilization under which we are living. Some antiquated fossils seem to think it is too high; but for the man who proposes to do as he pleases and creates the consequences it is indeed the golden age of the world.

SUICIDE AT BELLEUNE STATION, RESTIGOUCHE CO.—A farmer named William Carney went out to the barn to feed his cattle. After getting through with his work, he returned to the house, stood in the porch a moment, and afterwards went out into the yard, looking around in a strange manner. From the yard he returned to the barn, where it appears he took up a scythe, cutting his throat in a frightful manner, literally severing his head from his body. His wife, a delicate woman, went to the barn a short time after to call him to breakfast, and putting out her hands while groping around in the partial darkness, she came in contact with the ghastly wound, her husband lying over against some hay where he had fallen. Life was then extinct. Temporary insanity has existed in the family and a brother of deceased committed suicide by hanging at Black Point some eight years ago. Deceased leaves a wife and six small children.—*Times*.

MAZEPPA'S STORY.

CHEQUERED LIFE OF THE FAMOUS "RUSSIAN" POLE—HOW HE IS CURSED EVERY LENT IN RUSSIA.

On the first day of Lent in all the orthodox churches of Russia the officiating priest advances towards the faithful and pronounces the curses of Holy Russia upon all the great rebels of the past—Dmitri, the impostor; Stenka, Bazine, Mazepa and Pougatchef. After exhausting the litany of cursing, he repeats three times the sentence of excommunication. At the churches in Lesser Russia, once the home of Mazepa, in grateful remembrance of some of his former actions, the latter's name is withheld and the others only are cursed.

THE STORY OF MAZEPPA.

Ivan Stepanovitch Mazepa, according to the best authorities, was a native of Volhynia, on the confines of Poland and Ukraine. About the year 1660 young Mazepa appeared at the court of John Casimir, King of Poland, occupying the position of gentleman of the chamber. Being of the Russian faith he could ill brook the sneers of the Catholic nobles of the court; so much so that one day having drawn his sword against one of his adversaries within the precincts of the palace he was compelled to leave, and retired to Volhynia, where the incident related by Byron occurred, with this difference, that Mazepa's sword instead of bearing him to the Ukraine, carried him to his home. Shame so overwhelmed him, however, that he left his country and turned his steps to the land of the Cossacks. On arriving at the Dnieper he found two Hetmans, the one on the left bank faithful to the Czar, the other on the right a rebel, sometimes in alliance with Poland, sometimes with the Porte. With the latter, Peter Doroshenko by name, Mazepa engaged as secretary, an office for which he was well fitted, as he knew the Polish, Russian and Latin languages well. In the year 1674 he was sent by his master on an embassy to the Porte, but was captured by some of the Cossacks who were faithful to Russia, and carried to Moscow, where, by means of his remarkable address and ability, he not only cleared himself from all blame, but even secured the confidence of the Czar Alexis. Returning to the Ukraine, Mazepa took service with the Hetman occupying the left bank of the Dnieper, thus deserting his old master. Galitzin, who had commanded the great Russian expedition against the Crimea in 1687, was defeated in the traitorous conduct of Samoilovitch, whose secretary Mazepa was. HE IS ELECTED HETMAN.

The elders of the Cossacks were thereupon notified by him that their Hetman was desposed, and were called upon to convoke the clergy and all the Cossacks of note to the election of a new Hetman. An eye-witness to this extraordinary assembly has left us the following description:—"On the third day after this notification the Cossack regiments and notable assemblages themselves around the tent which served as a church; after the Te Deum was sung the emblems of the Hetman's dignity were laid upon a table. These consisted of the standard, the boulaya, or suit of arms, and the bountchouk, a sort of ensign made of horse's tails, a custom borrowed from the Janissaries. Galitzin, mounting a bench, declared to the Cossacks that the Czar authorized and required them to elect as chief, according to their ancient customs. After a deep silence many voices were heard to exclaim 'Mazepa! Mazepa!' and although other names were called, yet Galitzin pretended not to have heard them, and he handed the insignia of office to Mazepa, receiving from him an oath of allegiance to the Czar." To Galitzin Mazepa paid 10,000 roubles. How the Hetman in after years deserted Peter the Great, whose perfect confidence he had, and joined Charles XII, sharing with them in the terrible defeat of Poltava, every one who has read Byron's beautiful poem knows. Mazepa accompanied Charles in his flight to Bender, and remained there with him. So anxious was the Czar to get possession of him that he offered the Porte 300,000 thalers, if he would deliver him up. The offer, however, was at once refused. Worn out with age and sorrow, Mazepa expired the following year in the suburbs of Bender. The Christians of Bessarabia love his remains to Galatz, where they buried them in the monastery of Saint George of the banks of the Danube. Procopovitch, who knew Mazepa well, says that in the depth of his heart he was devoted to Poland; but owing to his wonderful powers of dissimulation, no one could have discovered his inclinations from him. For most of the above facts I am indebted to Eugene Melchior de Vogue, who has lately made a special study of Mazepa, and the poets who have written his story in Russian as well as in English.—*Translated for The Globe by Edward Jack.*

It is stated that Sarah Bernhardt is to receive \$20,000 for her engagement at St. Petersburg.

Bismarck, when he is sick, follows the same principle that he does in politics, adopting the best means to the desired end. Therefore, sometimes he is treated by a homopathic physician and sometimes by an allopathic, his family at his home in the country being of the latter kind, and his Berlin physician of the former.

Moccasins and Snowshoes.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT. All Sizes, Qualities and Prices, at 1-4-81 LEMONT'S VARIETY STORE.

FOUND at Gibson a SAFE KEY, which the owner would most likely have by return property and paying expenses. Inquire at THE HERALD OFFICE.

BOY WANTED. At THE HERALD OFFICE a smart, intelligent boy of 16 years of age, to learn the Printing Trade.

TO RENT. BLACKSMITH and Carriage Shop in a good location. Rent moderate. Enquire at this Office. E-2-8-1.

HAY SCALE. A 3 TON HAY SCALE, nearly new, in good order. 1-4-81-1m

New Brunswick RAILWAY COMPANY. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, January 3rd, 1882. Trains carrying passengers will run as follows: LEAVE GIBSON, 7.45 A. M., for Woodstock, Grand Falls, Edmundston, Presque Isle and intermediate stations. LEAVE WOODSTOCK, 11.00 A. M., for Grand Falls, Edmundston, Presque Isle and intermediate stations. LEAVE WOODSTOCK, 1.10 P. M., for Gibson and intermediate stations. LEAVE PRESQUE ISLE, 6.30 A. M., for Gibson, Woodstock and intermediate stations. LEAVE EDMUNDSTON, 8.10 A. M., for Grand Falls, Presque Isle, Woodstock, Gibson and intermediate stations. Passengers for St. Leonard and Edmundston arrive at Grand Falls 1.00 P. M., where they will remain until 6.30 A. M., next day, at which time train leaves for these points. Passengers from St. Leonard, Edmundston and Grand Falls for points south of Arrostook, will remain at Arrostook until 9.15 A. M., next day, or will be taken, free of charge, to Fort Fairfield, where good hotel accommodation can be procured. Train leaves Fort Fairfield at 4.45 P. M. Passengers for Bangor, Portland, Boston and points West, connect at Woodstock with the N. E. & C. Railway trains, which leave Woodstock at 2 P. M., making connection at Vanceboro with night train for the West. Passengers from the West by night train can also make connection with the 11.00 A. M. train from Woodstock to Presque Isle. Freight Trains daily between all stations. ALFRED SEELY, Asst. Superintendent. Gibson, Jan. 4, 1882.

GREGORY & BLAIR, BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW. NOTARIES PUBLIC, FREDERICTON.

Geo. F. GREGORY. ANDREW G. BLAIR.

ORGANS. ORGANIS.

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

HOUSE COAL. SUPERIOR SOFT COAL.

For sale cheap from cars or shed. JOHN RICHARDS & SON. 12-17-81

1881. CHRISTMAS. 1881.

A merry Christmas and a happy New Year. To all my patrons far and near.

BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS Overboots, Moccasins, &c

He feels confident in saying that the stock of BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS and OVERBOOTS to be found at

Lottimer's FASHIONABLE SHOE STORE

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

Wholesale and Retail buyers will find an excellent stock to select from. Give him a call and see for yourself. POLITE TREATMENT, whether you purchase or not. Satisfaction Guaranteed, or Money Refunded. 12-9-81 2nd Door below Williams Alley Queen Street.

CUTLERY, Etc.

Just received per Steamship "Caspian," via Halifax ONE case Table Cutlery; 1 case Pocket Knives; 1 case Cow Ties and Hairer Chains; 1 case Horse Bits and Chain Traces; 1 case Pad Locks, Truck Locks, Tilt Locks, Drawer Locks and Cupboard Locks. For sale low. JAMES S. NEILL. dec5

A NOVELTY.

Lemont's Variety Store

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

BOHEMIAN VASES, Fancy Goods in Great Variety,

Useful and Ornamental Articles. Dolls, Dolls, Dolls, Dressed and Undressed. A large display of KEROSENE LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, LANTERNS of all kinds. ALL KINDS OF WHITE STONEWARE AND CHINA TABLEWARE, GLASSWARE. For table use, in great abundance. Two large showrooms, 90 feet long, filled with

Furniture,

for Parlor, Sitting Room, Bedrooms, Dining Room, and Kitchen. MATTRESSES AND LOOKING GLASSES. Tinware, Painted Toilet Sets, Bird Cages, Coal Scuttles, etc. Knives and Forks, Spoons, Sets Cutlery and Platedware, Boys and Girls Sleds, Boys Girls, Toys and Games, etc.

A number of MINK MUFFS, TIPPETS and BOAS - Very low prices. 5 NEW CABINET ORGANS. 2 NEW PIANOS. All our goods will be sold at low prices, taking quality of goods into consideration. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Thanking our customers for the past, we ask a continuance of their custom. LEMONT & SONS 1-4-81

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

GROCERY BUSINESS

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

BARKER HOUSE,

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

COFFEE—JAVA and DANDELION; BROMA, CHOCOLATE, KAOKA, the new Canadian drink; EPPS' COCOA, at G. T. WHELPLEY'S, Under the Barker House.

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

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

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

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

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

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. dec5

POOR DOCUMENT

LOCAL NEWS.

The Fredericton Boom Company have a gang of from twenty to twenty-five men at work on their pier at Douglas.

PRESENTATION.—The Reform Club presented the Women's Christian Temperance Union with \$30 on New Year's Day.

The Lieutenant Governor has intimated his willingness to become Patron of the York County Agricultural Society in reply to the request prepared by that body.

FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the New Brunswick Provincial Farmers' Association will be held at Hopewell, Albert Co., on the 7th day of February next.

THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING.—It is expected that the Local Government will take the new Parliament Building off the hands of Contractor Lawlor on Tuesday. Everything is in readiness.

NOT PRESENT.—On Tuesday George Grace was arrested on the charge of running off with Mr. J. Henry Phair's horse and sleigh on the day of the Mayor's election. The case came up in the Police Court this morning, but Grace was dismissed, Mr. Phair not wishing to prosecute the charge.

DEATH OF JUDGE STRADMAN'S BROTHER.—Mr. John Stradman, a brother of Judge Stradman of this city, died at Hopewell Cape, A. C., on Friday morning last. His life was devoted to the study of Mineralogy, and previous to his death he had been following this pursuit in Albert County for some years.

ENTERTAINING THE COUNCIL.—Tuesday evening the members of the Council paid a visit to Mr. Warden Close at his residence, St. Mary's, where they spent the early part of the evening very pleasantly, and later on dropped in and spent an hour or so with Conn. White, who made it agreeable for them.

At 8 o'clock Wednesday morning the thermometer at Messrs. Davis, Staples & Co.'s store, corner of York and Queen streets, registered twenty-two degrees below zero. At the lower end of the town two thermometers registered twenty-five degrees and a thirty-two degrees below the cypher respectively.

"AN ABSURD RUMOR."—The following item from the *Sackville Transcript* is what the St. John *News* would call "an absurd rumor":—"A St. John correspondent says it is rumored that 'The Maple Leaf,' now printed in Albert County, is to be removed to St. John and started as a daily, and the publication of the *Sun* discontinued in consequence.' We do not vouch for the truth of the statement."

THE POLICE COURT.—In the Police Court on Monday afternoon last, before Police Magistrate Marsh, the assault case of Henry against Davis, McCarthy, and Al. Risteen, was tried. McCarthy and Risteen were discharged, but Davis was fined \$8. In the case of Richard Chapman, charged with assault on one James Turner, adjournment was made until yesterday, when, the prosecutor not appearing, the charge was dismissed.

STUDENT DEATH.—We regret to announce the death of Fraser Grosvenor, Esq., which occurred at the Royal Hotel in this city about five o'clock Wednesday morning. Mr. Grosvenor was a well known and deservedly esteemed citizen. Although in his seventieth year he seemed a hale, hearty man. Yesterday he was about as usual and there was no reason whatever to apprehend that his death was so near. Heart disease was the probable cause.

Bad Cut.—A young man named McDowell, who lives some nine miles from Millville Station, on the New Brunswick Railway, cut his left foot with an axe nearly a month ago, while at work in Doherty's lumber camp, on the Miramichi. The wound was dressed together and attended to in the camp, but inflammation set in from want of proper care. On Thursday last he was brought to Fredericton, where Dr. Currie attended to his foot. The young man, whose case is pronounced serious, was then taken to his home.

A FIRE PREVENTED.—Wednesday morning, about 9.15, at the Rectory, smoke was discovered coming up through the floor near the stairs. On examination, it was found that fire had caught from the furnace pipe in the ceiling in the basement. The reactor had gone to service at the Cathedral. Mrs. Roberts ran over to Mr. Perley's and gave the alarm. After Mr. Perley had removed some of the plaster from the ceiling near the furnace pipe, he extinguished the fire with a bucket of water applied with a dipper. It was fortunate that the fire was so soon discovered, and that it occurred in the day time, or the results would have been serious.

CHURCH SOCIABLE.—The annual sociable in connection with the Free Baptist Church Rev. J. McLeod, pastor, which was held on Monday evening last in the vestry of the church, was a most pleasant and enjoyable affair, and was quite largely attended. Excellent and tempting refreshments were served, and the sociability and pleasure of the evening was heightened by some fine musical selections by Messrs. Gavett, Fox, Tennant and Biggs, who gave "Heaven bless the name" (solo and chorus), "The Fisher Maiden" (quartet), "The Gold Beater" (solo), and concluded with a "Good night" chorus. The sum of \$205 was subscribed for the general purposes of the church.

THE REFORM CLUB.—The semi-annual election of officers for the Fredericton Reform Club took place the 10th inst., in the Club's Hall, with the following result:—Geo. J. Bliss, President; J. J. Fox, 1st Vice-President; F. O. Freese, 2nd Vice-President; Wm. Jarvis, 4th Vice; John Biggs, Secy.; Richard Phillips, Secretary; Alex. Macenzie, Assistant Secretary; Henry Chestnut, Treasurer and Financial Secretary; E. C. Freese, Wm. Anderson and Daniel Casey, Finance and Audit Committee; Capt. Sypher, Henry Chestnut, J. J. Fox, Wm. Jarvis and James Barden, Executive Committee; Hon. Judge Steadman, Honorary President. A special meeting, under the auspices of the Reform Club, will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) evening at 8 o'clock. Friends of temperance generally are invited. A special programme will be submitted for consideration.

WEDDING BELLS.—Tuesday morning, at 11.30 o'clock, Miss Hanson, daughter of Edgar Hanson, Esq., of the Provincial Secretary's Office, was united in matrimony to John Maltby, Esq., Barrister, of Newcastle, in St. Mary's Church; Sub-Dean Rev. Finlow Alexander, assisted by Rev. Wm. Jaffray, Rector of St. Mary's, performing the ceremony. There was a large and fashionable gathering present to witness the ceremony. The bride's sister, Miss Dora Hanson, was bridesmaid, and Mr. Oscar N. Nowlin, of St. John, was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Maltby go to Winnipeg, where Mr. Maltby intends practicing law. May success follow them.

FREDERICTON BAPTIST INSTITUTE.—On Wednesday evening, 11th, this Society was duly organized, with the following officers and committee:—H. C. Creed, M. A., President; Geo. E. Crosscup, B. A., 1st Vice do.; John Babbitt, 2nd Vice do.; Havelock Coy, B. A., Secretary; J. Fred. Richards, Treasurer. These officers also constitute the Executive Committee. The Literary Committee is composed as follows:—George E. Crosscup, Chairman; J. R. McNally, Dr. Rand, Mrs. Steadman, Miss Alice Clark. The Music Committee is as follows:—H. G. Estey, Chairman; C. L. Richards, Mrs. Dr. Currie, M. S. Hall, Miss M. Gulon. After the election of officers and the transaction of other business, a short literary and musical entertainment was given. The reading by Miss Emmy Spurdun, and the quartette rendered by Mrs. Dr. Currie and Messrs. Spurdun, Richards and Estey, deserve especial mention. The new Society begins work under most favorable auspices, with nearly fifty members.

DEATH OF REV. JOHN M. BROOKE.—The Rev. John M. Brooke, D. D., senior pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Fredericton, died Monday morning, at the Manse, George street. The Rev. gentleman had been in failing health for some time past, and while his demise was rather sudden, it was not altogether unexpected.

The Rev. Dr. Brooke was in about the 83rd year of his age at the time of his decease, and was a native of Burrowsstown, near Edinburgh, Scotland. He was educated at Edinburgh, and when he had finished his education became a tutor. He also travelled a good deal. He married a daughter of Captain Stewart, of the Merchant Marine, who is still living, though in failing health and sadly afflicted as regards her sight and hearing. Miss Stewart was also a native of Burrowsstown.

In February, 1843, he came to Fredericton and took up the pastorate of St. Paul's church. He came from New Richmond, Gaspe County, Province of Quebec, and through the representations and inducements of the late Alexander Rankin, Esq., of Miramichi, on the 14th of November, 1844, Dr. Brooke retired from the active pastorate of St. Paul's, but still retained his connection with the church, being called the senior pastor of the church, and preached when his health permitted him. He lived in the Manse, the pastor's residence, until the time of his death. For about a year the church remained without a pastor, and then the Rev. William Cayen, of Tilsonburg, Ontario, took charge, being elected to the pastorate on the 11th June, 1876.

The Rev. Dr. Brooke was a true Christian and an active worker in his church, and was very popular and much respected by his congregation in whose spiritual welfare he always manifested a great interest.

FREDERICTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The following circular, which was read at the last meeting of the Society, by the President, Geo. E. Fenety, Esq., has been handed us for publication:—The Fredericton Historical Society (Instituted Dec. 1871) has been organized with the object of gathering together any and all documents, papers and manuscripts which bear light on the history of the Province, with a view to their preservation and chronological arrangement; and also, of collecting materials of the present and passing day, for the writing of its history, to be published as pamphlets, in the form of all kinds, books, legislative documents, and all newspapers, published in New Brunswick.

The Society desires to repair, to as great an extent as possible, the neglect of such collections of the past, and to ensure the Province against the chance of a similar charge of neglect being brought in the present day. In connection with the Library which the Society hope to have, it is desired that the names of the donors, where will be preserved memorials of the era when the Indian tribes and the Acadian exiles were scattered throughout the Province, and of the time before and after the American Revolutionary War, when the able and patriotic men of the Province came to possess it.

The President and Council are convinced that there is much matter lying away hidden, or all but forgotten, in waste papers, and in lumber rooms throughout the Province, which would be invaluable for the objects of the Society. In order to further these objects, the Society have decided to publish a list of the names of the donors, and to ensure the Province against the chance of a similar charge of neglect being brought in the present day. In connection with the Library which the Society hope to have, it is desired that the names of the donors, where will be preserved memorials of the era when the Indian tribes and the Acadian exiles were scattered throughout the Province, and of the time before and after the American Revolutionary War, when the able and patriotic men of the Province came to possess it.

It may be added in explanation that the health year ends July 31st in each year. By comparison with the following official figures it will be seen that Fredericton is not an unhealthy city.

Year	No. of Deaths
1878	148
1879	132
1880	95
1881	104

The number in 1878 is exceptionally large, because of the prevalence of diphtheria that year, the number of deaths from this cause alone having been 53. It is somewhat remarkable that old age should stand at the head of this list of causes of death this year. We give the names of the persons whose death is ascribed to this cause:—Jas. Howell, Mrs. D. Fowler, Mrs. Davis, Ann Liferia, John Denison, Mrs. Grant (colored), Hawtrey White, Mrs. L. Garraty, Henry Leonard, Patrick Spillard, Daniel Kirby, Mrs. Daniel Kirby, William Morgan, Mrs. McCoy, Archibald Smith, Anne Cain, Deacon William S. Estey and Mrs. Dishrow.

THE CITIZEN'S BILL.

A very well attended Citizen's Meeting was held in the City Hall on Friday evening last in connection with the proposed bill opening the new Legislative Buildings. Mayor Fisher presided and Mr. C. W. Beckwith was appointed secretary of the meeting. There was considerable discussion as to what form the opening should take, which was eventually decided by a resolution being carried that a ball and promenade concert be held, and Messrs. A. G. Beckwith, N. A. Cliff and Dr. Brown were appointed a committee to name a general committee of twenty with power to add to their number to make all arrangements. This committee recommended the following gentlemen whose appointment was confirmed by the meeting:—His Worship the Mayor, Chief Justice Allen, F. B. Edgecombe, Jas. S. Beck, Julius L. Inches, Sheriff Temple, Geo. E. Fenety, Dr. McAllister, John McDonald, James S. Neill, W. A. Quinn, John Richards, A. F. Street, G. H. Simons, W. W. Street, E. L. Wetmore, Dr. Byron Winslow, A. G. Beckwith, N. A. Cliff, Dr. Brown. Those present at the meeting signed an agreement to become responsible share and share alike any deficiency there might be. The General Committee met on Saturday afternoon and appointed the following additional members:—H. C. Creed, A. F. Randolph, D. F. George, P. Devere, Capt. Leigh, T. Brad Winslow, Geo. H. Davis, Chas. H. Lugin, Dr. Atherton, T. G. Loggie, Prof. Harrison, Henry Wilmut, L. W. Johnston, W. K. Allen, John Babbitt, J. Douglas Hazen, George Hatt, Jr., James A. Vanwart, Dr. Coulthard.

The following sub-committees have been appointed:—**Invitation Committee.**—John Richards, T. A. Temple, J. S. Beck, A. F. Street, Dr. Brown, A. D. Simons, and P. Devere.

Music Committee.—A. G. Beckwith, T. G. Loggie, W. A. Quinn, J. S. Neill, and N. A. Cliff.

Programme Committee.—A. G. Beckwith, A. F. Street, F. B. Edgecombe, Dr. McAllister, T. G. Loggie, Mr. Creed, and A. D. Simons.

Refreshment Committee.—E. L. Wetmore, E. B. Winslow, Capt. Leigh, G. H. Davis, L. W. Johnston, J. L. Inches, W. K. Allen, Douglas Hazen, George Hatt, Jr., J. A. Vanwart, Dr. Coulthard, John Babbitt.

Preparation Committee.—A. G. Beckwith, T. G. Loggie, W. W. Street, J. Douglas Hazen, J. S. Beck, T. G. Loggie, J. L. Inches, G. E. Fenety, John Pickard, Capt. Leigh, John McDonald, N. A. Cliff, Sheriff Temple.

Reception Committee.—His Worship the Mayor, the Chief Justice, and Sheriff Temple. The arrangements are now being rapidly pushed forward.

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way he directly or indirectly interferes with the proper education of his children, such as to fit them to be peaceable, order-loving members of society, in just so far does he commit a grave offence against the rights demanded by the social prosperity of his country, and in just so far does he withhold from his children that, above all, he is expected to bestow—the highest possible education to be obtained.

This part of the discussion was the occasion of many pointed assertions regarding the necessity of compulsory education, which, of course, was foreign to the nature of a School-meeting. At this stage of a most interesting meeting we adjourned, deeply impressed with the enthusiastic spirit which prevailed throughout.

WOODSTOCK NEWS.

The friends of Rev. J. E. Fowell make him a donation visit to his residence, Centreville, on the 20th inst.

J. Max. Connell, son of Geo. Connell, Esq., who has been Railway engineering in Brazil since 1877, returned home on the 11th inst. The friends of Rev. J. W. S. Young held a donation meeting at the Baptist Meeting House, Middle Simons, on Jan. 19th.

The members of the Albert St. Baptist Church pay a donation visit to their pastor, Rev. Geo. Seely, on Jan. 19th in the forenoon. A framework was erected at the corner of the Town Hall, and the fire bell hung on the 11th inst. This structure is only temporary, and the bell will eventually be placed on top of the building.

Richard Wheeler, formerly of Florenceville, but now of Woodstock, is about applying for a patent for a new and improved model of a water wheel.

A FARMER'S ADVICE TO THE "FARMER."

To the Editor of the Herald.—Sir,—It is seldom I have anything to say through the press, and never without a just cause. My charges are, that the *Maritime Farmer* should not devote so much of its space to S. L. Tilly and the N. P. The farmers of the County of York, I speak now of my own parish, and from what I can hear, it is the feeling everywhere, that that the *Maritime Farmer* is more interested in S. L. Tilly and hisly, than in the farmers, who are its strongest support. If it is the organ of the Dominion Government it should change its name—call itself the "Maritime Conservative, or some other York name, and not seek patronage under false colors. The farmers of the County of York are almost unanimously opposed to the N. P., and if the *Farmer* don't give us more agricultural news and less N. P., it will find that a great number of the farmers who now subscribe for it will discontinue at the end of their term. I do not wish to intimidate the *Farmer* in any way, but I hold that it is making a living out of the farmers of this County, or, in other words, it could exist without the support of those who are bitterly opposed to the N. P., as the next election will show. I will say no more at present, but, perhaps, you will hear from me again.

WILLIAM LOVE.

Lake George, Jan. 13, 1882.

WATER WORKS.

To the Editor of the Evening Herald.—Sir:—Over two months ago I wrote a letter to the *Reporter* upon the above subject, calling upon the advocates of water works for proofs of the assertions made by them:—(1) That the average well water of the city is unwholesome; (2) That the proposed water works would furnish more wholesome water and the general health of the citizens of Fredericton would be improved by the use of such; (3) That danger from large conflagrations would be lessened and insurance rates cheapened by water works; and (4) That water works of themselves would have any effect whatever upon causing factories to be established in this city.

In the next issue of the *Capital* a short notice of my letter, in complimentary terms, was inserted, and the promise made to give attention to it in a few days, but since then no reply has been made by the *Capital* or any individual supporter of proposed water works to any of the arguments advanced.

It would appear, then, that none of the propositions advanced by the advocates of water works can be substantiated by facts; that the citizens of Fredericton are to be influenced by the mere assertions and opinions of men who in the very nature of things cannot be considered as authorities in the matter of sanitary science (so-called), in the matter of controlling fires, and also the rates to be levied here for insuring property, and in the matter of the business effects produced by water works.

Science is defined as a "comprehensive knowledge based upon ascertained and established facts." What man in Fredericton has such knowledge of sanitary matters as would enable him to dignify it with the title of science? From what text books did he learn it? What is the name of a Professor anywhere in the English-speaking world who is known as an authority in sanitary science, and whose teachings are accepted as authority by any College or University? I do not know of any such and have made many inquiries of men, here and elsewhere, who, being in professional life, might be supposed to have a knowledge of the subject, and cannot learn the name of any sanitary science professor or text book. If then, such are comparatively unknown, and the source of knowledge of the subject is not available to us, how can men consider themselves competent to judge of the effect produced upon the health of the people of this city by the use of its well water, when they cannot really know from whence the water comes and what influences it in its course towards the wells. Now a number who read this

will say, "why everybody knows there is just what is not positively known, except as to the clay subsoil, and when I ask any of the upholders of the balance of the statement for proofs of its truthfulness, they content themselves with saying they derive their knowledge from the intuitions of common sense. Well, common sense is a very vague thing, and it is usually found that the less men know of any given subject the more they are apt to quote "common sense" as their authority.

If the advocates of water works are so sure of their case why have they not had the well water of the city analysed and its supposed terrible unwholesomeness shown up under undoubted authority. Where proof is so easy to procure if the facts are as stated, I look upon it as a crime for men and newspapers to publish and reiterate the statement that Fredericton is an unhealthy place because of its bad water, without substantiating the statement by undoubted proof, and in connection with this would add that our city papers have been remiss in their duty in allowing such unsupported statements to remain unchallenged. There is absolutely nothing to substantiate the views of the alarmists who cry out against the well water of this city, neither in the death rate of the place nor in its diseases as compared with other towns and cities under similar climatic conditions and as I stated in my letter to the *Reporter* in November last, this city is, so far as one can judge by its inhabitants, one of the healthiest.

As to the benefits of water works in giving greater security from fires, there can be no question, if an efficient system is introduced, but there is a question, and it remains the question in this discussion, whether the saving in one direction will not be more than balanced by the interest on the cost of construction and expense of keeping up the water works. Both the saving in insurance and the expense of the works are unknown quantities.

Monoton merchants pay three per cent insurance rates now, on their buildings and stocks, as I was lately informed by G. B. Lutz, Esq., one of the largest property owners of that town. Monoton has water works; its merchants for shrewdness and ability are the peer in every respect of those of P'ton, yet those merchants cannot get insurance at as low rates as we can. It follows that the matter of insurance is regulated by the Companies and their agents and is more effected by competition than any other cause, and it remains for the advocates of water works to prove that a saving can be effected, to state how and give the facts and figures from unquestionable authority and not from conjecture as heretofore.

The last remaining plea is the pet idea of the *Capital*, which paper tries to enforce it at all times and just now in large type, viz.—that water works would bring factories. Business men suppose that factories are established in obedience to the laws of supply and demand and because a certain locality by being located at a main point in the channel of commerce, which gives it facilities for receiving and shipping, or being adjacent to large supplies of raw material, or having a never failing water power of magnitude, with ordinary good shipping facilities, that from any one of these reasons, to say nothing of the disposition of its wealthy men to engage in manufactures, the locality in question becomes a great manufacturing centre. But the *Capital* never takes any of these things into consideration but like a vendor of patent medicines holds up the one remedy of water works as the panacea for all the ills with which Fredericton is afflicted.

What Fredericton needs is not water works, but better and cheaper shipping facilities to markets off the river and adjacent lakes.

For the manufacture of leather, and all things of which leather is the principal material, for the manufacture of furniture, sashes, doors, blinds, wooden ware, and for the manufacture of agricultural implements of almost every description, carriages, sleighs, wheelbarrows and baby carriages, sewing machines, etc., this city is most eligibly situated as regards raw material, but is very poorly supplied with facilities for reaching distant markets, and even a good share of provincial markets, at low rates of freight, when compared with other places. Large lots of goods in many of the above lines can be freighted from Montreal to points on the North Shore and other portions of New Brunswick; cheaper than they can from its capital; and Fredericton might spend two hundred thousand dollars in water works and would not be one step nearer securing manufactures, so long as these disadvantages continued to exist. If we did not have a Board of Trade too sleepy to exert itself, some combined effort might be made to secure cheaper rates of freight, upon existing lines, for goods already manufactured, and to start the building of the railway to Newcastle, things of much more importance to Fredericton than water works will be in this generation.

Even if, however, citizens had proof that water works would be beneficial, the fact in which it is now presented to be

voted upon is highly objectionable, giving as it does, power to the incoming Council to make such arrangements as they may see fit with any company that may be formed. The system to be used is not decided upon in advance, and they may either secure pumping works or gravitation works, or any other kind of works which any set of men can talk them into, and to an unlimited amount of expense. It is not necessary to call in question the honesty and good faith of the new Councilors, whoever they may prove to be, but it is a wise thing to do with any set of men—give them unlimited, unrestricted power to act with others in the formation of a company which might build a system of works so managed that the fifty per cent. subscribed by the city would pay all the cost and the stockholders, equally with the corporation, then have whatever benefits would accrue? Generally when municipal and private corporations enter into partnership, the result is like that described by the gentleman from Antwerp, who, in replying to the inquiry of his friend, who met him in Aberdeen in poor circumstances, stated, that a few years ago he had entered into partnership with a Scotchman, the latter furnishing the experience and he furnishing the needed capital; but now his former partner had all the money and he had the experience.

If the voters of this city are wise in their time, they will vote strongly against the proposed scheme to be submitted to them on next Monday, and which, if carried, will plunge the Corporation into unlimited debt for no good reasons so far shown, and be an additional dead weight upon the energy and enterprise of the place.

Yours, &c.,
FREDERICTON, Jan. 16, 1881.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Bismarck in Bad Temper.

(Special to THE HERALD.)
LONDON, Jan. 16.

The *Daily News* correspondent says that there are signs of unpleasantness between Bismarck and the Crown Prince. The Chancellor is in a bad temper and appears by no means satisfied with the reception which the Emperor's Rescript met in England.

The Dog Show.

(Special to THE HERALD.)
SAINT JOHN, Jan. 16.

The fourth annual exhibition of the New Brunswick Poultry and Pet Stock Association, and second annual bench show of dogs, opens to-morrow.

The entries already number 347, and the cash prizes to be given amount to \$1,355.

Two flats of the Donville Building are required for the space necessary for the show, and a large attendance is expected. Several dogs arrived from Fredericton to-day.

CONDENSED FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

WHITFIELD, N. H., Jan. 15.

Charles Waterman, a married man, 26 years old, while under the influence of liquor, last night, quarrelled with Fred Larkin, a young man about 20 years old, and was probably fatally stabbed. Larkin is arrested, but generally believed to be innocent of the stabbing. Waterman and his father for some time have been on a spree, and are at times quarrelsome.

NASVILLE, TENN., Jan. 15.

The river is stationary at 40 feet 2 inches. The Government gauge is entirely under water. It is thought the river may rise a few inches higher. A large number of people were compelled to abandon their homes to-day, and much alarm is felt.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.

The victims of the Spuyten Duyvil disaster were all taken to the city yesterday. The identification of the already completed in most instances; it was assumed in others when it had been imperfect. It now appears that eight human beings were either crushed or buried to death in the shattered cars.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

George Scoville, counsel for Gentry, sent the following telegram to-night:—To Tenney, Flower & Cratty, attorneys, Chicago, Ill. Commence libel suit in the United States Court forms, to-morrow, against the Herald Company and Palmer for publications on Thursday. My residence is Wisconsin. Will write fully to-morrow.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.

The Archibishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Manning, the Earl of Shaftsbury, Dean Bradley, and Canon Liddon and Farrar are in communication with each other on a scheme for organizing a conference or committee with a view of calling public meetings throughout England to raise funds for the relief of homeless Jewish families in Russia, and to facilitate their emigration. A prominent Israelite has volunteered to head a subscription list with £10,000, and considers £1,000,000 necessary to carry out the project. Sir Richard Malins is dead, aged 77 years.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking at a rent day dinner at Hawarden, deprecated the idea of introducing the principle of the Land Court Bill into England, but it was necessary, he said, to cheapen and facilitate the transfer of land. The reform of parliamentary procedure, he said, was the first question, after which there was nothing to prevent the endeavor that the Government intend to make in dealing with County government.

The Coroner's jury has returned a verdict of willful murder against Dr. Lamson, in causing the death of his brother-in-law, a young student named Percy M. John.

TROUS, Jan. 13.

Three French missionaries have been murdered near the oasis of Ghadames, in the desert of Sahara. The chief of the assassinating band is said to be a French exploring expedition near Assimes, in February last.

POOR DOCUMENT

We were compelled owing to the pressure upon our columns by the proceedings of the York County Council to omit the usual sermon. We think it not egotistic to point out that we furnish today to the people of the County of York, without one dollar's expense to them, the full report of the proceedings of their Council, a thing which has never been done before. In this anticipating by fully a week the official report for which the ratepayers pay, and with which we shall be glad to have our report compared, we are only acting in accordance with the true principles of journalism.

The sermon in next Saturday's *HERALD* will be by the Rev. Mr. Reid.

We made arrangements to publish a full report of the proceedings of the Sunbury County Council but the manuscript did not reach us until after we had the proceedings of the York County Council in hand.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

ANNUAL MEETING—FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The County Council met on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, in the Council Chamber in the Court House, Warden Rutherford in the chair.

The following Councillors were present—

- Couns. James W. Jewett and Thomas Calhoun, of Bright.
- Couns. Jamieson and Grant, of Canterbury.
- Couns. Colter and Johnson, of Douglas.
- Couns. Doherty and Davidson, of Dumfries.
- Couns. Murray and Everett, of Kingsclear.
- Couns. Glendenning and Rutherford, of Manners-Sutton.
- Couns. Lipsett and S. K. Nason, of North Lake.
- Couns. McGeorge and Cropley, of New Brunswick.
- Couns. Hoyt and McCormick, of Prince William.
- Couns. Murch and McNally, of Queensbury.
- Couns. White and Close, of St. Mary's.
- Couns. Pinder and Martin, of Southampton.
- Couns. Currie and Calhoun, of Stanley.

Warden Rutherford made a few remarks as outgoing Warden, and the Board then proceeded to the election of a Warden for the ensuing year. Coun. Ben. Close, of St. Mary's, was chosen to fill the office.

The Secretary-Treasurer, H. B. Rainford, Jr., then read the minutes of the preceding meeting and they were confirmed.

Peter Haining was appointed constable to the Board during the session.

Secretary-Treasurer Rainford laid the half-yearly accounts before the Board, and the Warden appointed the following a committee to examine and report on them—Couns. Rutherford, Doherty, Lipsett, Pinder and Jewett.

On motion of Coun. Murch, L. C. Macnutt was appointed official reporter of the proceedings of the Council at the same salary as last year—\$20.

On motion the Board then adjourned until 1 o'clock.

The Board met at 1 o'clock, Warden Close presiding. The roll being called all answered to their names. The following

were appointed by the Warden—

- Public Accounts—Couns. Jewett, Jamieson, Colter, Davidson, Murray, Glendenning, Nason, McGeorge, Hoyt, McNally, White, Martin, and Calhoun.
- Assessment—Couns. Coburn, Grant, Johnson, Doherty, Everett, Rutherford, Lipsett, Cropley, McCormick, Pinder, Currie, and Murch.

Coun. Murch stated that he had received a letter from G. Fred. Fisher in regard to the accounts, which stated that he would have had them out before, but he could not secure hands to do so. He would, however, have 50 copies of the accounts ready for the Board this afternoon.

The Hon. John J. Fraser, Attorney General, who was present, then extended an invitation to the members of the Council to pay a visit to the new Parliament Building under his espionage.

The opportunity was too good a one to be lost, and the Board jumped at it eagerly, adjourning for an hour for that purpose, at 2.30. At 3.30 the Council again met and proceeded to business.

Coun. Rutherford, from the Committee appointed to examine the Secretary-Treasurer's half-yearly accounts, reported that they had performed that duty, and had found them all correct. Report adopted.

Couns. Nason, White and Murray were appointed the Public Buildings Committee.

Couns. Jewett, Hoyt and Colter were appointed to the Printing and Stationery Committee.

The Board then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Second Day's Proceedings.
The Council met at 10.15 on Wednesday morning, Warden Close presiding. There was a full Board.

The minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. James A. Yanwart was appointed Auditor for the ensuing year.

On motion of Coun. Murch, seconded by Coun. Hoyt, Coun. Rutherford was paid \$20 for revising the non-resident list of electors.

Coun. Murch moved, and it was seconded, that the Revisors receive the same pay as last year.—Carried.

Coun. Coburn moved, and it was seconded by Coun. Calhoun, that they proceed to the division of the by-road money, if equal and according to valuation.

Coun. Murch moved, seconded by Coun. Nason, in amendment, that the distribution be in the same way as last year.—Carried.

Coun. Murch spoke of the improvements proposed at the last meeting to the basement or market house part of the County Court House. A committee had been appointed, and Mr. Beckwith had drawn some plans. It was proposed to have some arrangements for the Council, and room for the County officers, Sheriff, registry office, Secretary-Treasurer, etc., without being in the way of

the Court. It could be done for about \$2,000, and he proposed that they discuss it.

Coun. McCormick said a committee had been appointed last year, and he would like to hear their report. He favored the proposed improvement, and said the improvement could be done for \$2,000, whereas it would cost fully \$5,000 to build a suitable place outside.

Coun. Calhoun said the Committee had taken no action, and was going to refer the matter back to the Council.

Coun. McNally was in favor of having the Registry Office in the basement, but as the market was a boon to the County, he thought that the other County offices should not be put in it.

Coun. Coburn said he had talked with Mr. Mitchell, the builder, who took him a walk for the records could easily be put in the basement, and he was in favor of the Registry Office being put in there. He did not believe in putting any other County offices in, thereby cramping the market.

Coun. Colter was of the same opinion as Coun. Coburn, and would oppose putting in the other County offices, but thought a new record office was wanted.

Coun. Nason spoke of the insecurity of the County Records in the present building. Coun. Nason was opposed to building a record office outside; he would favor putting it in down stairs, but no other offices.

Coun. McCormick said that last year the Government wanted the old building out of that, and had promised a lot of land to put up a building on.

Coun. Colter thought the Government had been slow; that was all.

A motion to adjourn to inspect the basement was under discussion informally, when Coun. White walked in and announced that he had been down measuring the building. It was 108x23, and there was lots of room for their purposes, and a market, too. At present it was occupied as a lumber room, and the market people were not occupying more than twenty feet of the lower floor.

The Board then adjourned until 3 o'clock. The Council assembled again shortly after two o'clock. When the roll was called there was a full Board.

Coun. Hoyt said that now that the Auditor's accounts had at last been received, the Board had better settle down to business.

Coun. Pinder moved, seconded by Coun. Hoyt, that a committee of three be appointed to apportion the several amounts to be assessed. Carried.

The Warden appointed Couns. Pinder, Hoyt, and Doherty.

The Parish Officers of New Maryland, Canterbury and Queensbury were appointed on motion of the Councillors of the respective Parishes.

W. W. D. Colter was paid \$4 out of the funds of the parish of Canterbury, on motion.

Coun. Coburn moved, seconded by Coun. McNally, that the Board take into consideration the necessity of providing scales for the weighing of hay and other large draught, and that the Building Committee be authorized to put up the same.—Carried.

The Parish Officers of Stanley and Prince William were appointed.

Coun. Coburn reported from the Public Buildings Committee that they performed their duties the past year, and now submitted the accounts of the same for that period. He read the accounts and explained them in detail to the members of the Board.

The accounts of the Public Buildings Committee were adopted.

Coun. Pinder reported from the Committee on the Appropriation of Assessments that the following amounts would be required for 1882—

Railway Debentures	\$1,224
Contingencies	2,500
Sinking Fund	1,500
Schools	6,341
Total	\$12,565

The Board then adjourned until 4 o'clock. The Board met again at 4.30, on Wednesday, when the Committee on the Appropriation of Assessments reported that the following amounts would be required for 1882—

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Schools	6,341
Total	\$12,565

Coun. Coburn reported from the Assessment Committee that they had apportioned the Assessment for the year 1882 as follows:—

Bright	\$1,012 10
Canterbury	593 51
Douglas	611 79
Dumfries	1,288 35
Kingsclear	1,518 89
Manners-Sutton	204 41
New Brunswick	348 79
North Lake	938 88
Prince William	1,828 90
Queensbury	698 81
St. Mary's	1,156 41
Southampton	1,156 41
Stanley	1,156 41
Total	\$12,565 00

The report was adopted.

On motion—it was ordered that the Assessors and Collectors of Canterbury, Queensbury, Maryland, Stanley, Southampton and Prince William, be paid the same amounts as last year for their services.

The lists of Parish Officers for Douglas and Manners-Sutton were submitted and certified to.

Coun. Colter moved, and it was seconded, that the following amounts be added to the assessment list for the Parish of Douglas—\$400 for the support of poor; \$300.69 for indebtedness; \$20 for miscellaneous purposes; and that the Assessors and Collectors be paid the same as last year.—Carried.

The Board then adjourned until 7 o'clock in the evening.

The Council met again at 7.15 in the evening and proceeded to business.

Coun. Rutherford, seconded by Coun. McCormick, moved the following resolution—

That this Council, now convened in the City of Fredericton, representing every part of the County of York, deem it of vital importance to the whole Dominion of Canada that a winter port for the transportation of the produce of the great north western country, now settling very fast, should be made selected from the Maritime Provinces; therefore

Resolved, That we join in the effort now being made by the City of St. John and elsewhere, urging upon the Dominion Government to purchase the route of the railway, living down by the sea, our share of the great commercial traffic that must flow from the great country west of us, and further urge the Government will this session of Parliament see the urgent necessity of subsidizing the route of the railway, carrying the produce of the Dominion, that seeks such ports for shipment; and

Further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Hon. the Secretary-Treasurer, be sent to Sir Leonard Tilley, our Finance Minister, at Ottawa.

Coun. Rutherford said that as much agitation in the papers about the establishment of the terminus of the railway in some Maritime port, and it might be said that York County was not much interested in it, but it could be easily seen that it was of such importance to the County in the Province. The papers on both sides of politics were in favor of what he said, and he thought it was of such importance to the County that he would like to see the spirit of Confederation. The Synodicate has shown some intention of selecting a United States port for the Atlantic terminus of the road, and this is contrary to the spirit of Confederation. The man must be blindfolded who says he cannot see the benefit to York County. He was in favor of the resolution.

Coun. Pinder agreed with the mover of the resolution, and said that as this was the third time of its being in this matter and no notice had been taken, a change of Government would be wanted before anything could be done. (Laughter.)

Coun. Calhoun thought Coun. Pinder would not have long to wait, and said he would vote heartily for the motion.

Coun. Calhoun said that it was, or he would not have drawn the resolution, and said in explanation that they had paid no rates for five years.

Coun. Murch thought it was a parish matter, and not for the consideration of the Council. The parish should take such steps as provided by law to recover the rates.

Coun. Calhoun said they had been notified from year to year in the *Gazette*, and yet had paid nothing.

Coun. Pinder was also of opinion that it was a parish matter, but that he had been desirous of getting an expression of the Board upon it.

The Secretary-Treasurer, who was asked his opinion on the matter, said he had no doubt that there was a legal way for the proper parties to move in the matter to recover the back rates. It was a parish matter, but this resolution, he thought, could do no harm.

Coun. Hoyt thought the Council had no right to consider this resolution, as if they adopted it, the question arose, would it then become a county affair or a parish matter? The resolution carried.

Coun. Jewett reported from the Committee on Public Accounts recommending the payment of the following accounts—O. Sharkey, \$2, the Secretary-Treasurer, \$78, charging \$10 to Stanley, \$10 to Canterbury, and the balance to the County; the certified school lists, \$75.50; the Clerk of the Peace, \$38.15; John A. Grant, \$17.80; and Asa D. Brooks, \$1.07. The report also recommended that the witness fees be not paid.—Adopted.

On motion the Board adjourned until Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Thursday's Proceedings.
The Council met at 10 o'clock, on Thursday morning, pursuant to adjournment. There was a full Board.

The previous day's minutes were read and confirmed.

Coun. Nason moved, seconded by Coun. Lipsett, that the Collectors and Assessors of New Maryland receive the same pay as last year. Carried.

The parish officers of New Maryland were submitted and received.

Coun. Murray moved, seconded by Coun. Everett, that the following amounts be assessed on the Parish of Kingsclear: \$200 for Parish indebtedness; \$30 for support of poor; \$4 for contingencies; and that the assessors and collectors receive the same as last year.—Carried.

On motion, \$100 was ordered to be assessed on the Parish of Manners-Sutton for support of poor, and \$10 for Parish purposes.

Coun. Colter pointed out an error in the Auditor's Report, by which his Parish was not credited with \$100 due it. He asked that the sum of \$300 be had added to be assessed for Parish indebtedness be made \$200 in view of this error. This was done.

Coun. Murch moved, and was seconded, reciting that part of the by-law of 1879, providing for the giving of bonds by parish officers and road commissioners.—Carried.

Coun. Davidson moved, seconded by Coun. Doherty, a by-law relating to the running at large of cattle, etc., in the various parishes of the County of York.

The by-law was read section by section, and adopted with some slight amendments.

On motion, \$300 was ordered to be assessed on the Parish of Dumfries for parish indebtedness, and \$2 for the chairman of the last parish meeting. The assessors and collectors were ordered to be paid the same as last year.

Coun. Everett moved, and it was seconded, that a bill be prepared to amend that part of the assessment law affecting non-resident property and property holders, and that a committee be appointed to draw up a more simple and efficient law, to be submitted to the Legislature in due form.—Carried.

The Warden, Secretary-Treasurer, and Couns. Pinder and Everett were appointed such committees.

Coun. Colter moved, and it was seconded, that the Secretary-Treasurer notify the collectors of rates and wild land tax in Douglas to make a return to him up to 1881 before the session of July, 1882.—Carried.

Coun. White submitted the bill of constable Currie for \$5.25 in connection with the Canada Temperance Act, 1878. There was considerable debate on the matter, which was laid over until the July session.

The parish officers of Bright were submitted and received.

A motion to the effect that the Secretary-Treasurer furnish the parish clerks of each parish with half a dozen copies of the necessary forms for a candidate for election, was lost; as was also an amendment to the same, that the Secretary-Treasurer be authorized to advertise in the County papers the names of candidates for election, and that the parish clerks be furnished with copies.

The parish officers of Southampton were submitted and received.

On motion, the following amounts were ordered to be assessed on the Parish of Bright for the purposes named: \$125 for support of poor; \$8 for the use of a room for election purposes; \$4 for the district clerk, and \$2 for the parish clerk.

Adjourned until 2 o'clock.

The Council met again at 2 o'clock.

Coun. McGeorge asked the opinion of the Secretary-Treasurer in regard to the law in York County on abusive language. A case had occurred in his Parish in which a hat-ton had been reached. It had come before a Magistrate, but had been dismissed with costs. It seems that by the Act of 1862 the old sessions had power to make a regulation in this respect, but in 1871 this regulation had been repealed by this body. He wanted to know what law they worked under now.

The Secretary-Treasurer said the regulation referred to imposed a fine of \$5 for each offence of abusive language tending to cause a breach of the peace under the Act of 1862, but this had been repealed by a later Act. He said it would be well for the Council to pass a similar regulation under the existing law, and that he could obtain from the Clerk of the Peace a copy of the old regulation, which might guide them in so doing.

A constable was despatched for it.

It was moved by Coun. McNally, seconded by Coun. Lipsett, that the returning officers for the Dominion and Local Parliaments shall be residents in the districts in which the poll is to be held, and that the Legislature be petitioned to make this law.

The Secretary-Treasurer pointed out that it would be necessary to petition both the Dominion and Local Houses.

The resolution was amended by striking out the word "Dominion," and carried.

Coun. Rutherford presented two bills from Peter Wood for services as a valuator in adjusting the taxes for the Stanley Land Company, and for the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Land Co., amounting to \$12 in each case, or the rate of \$3 per day.

Coun. Coburn pointed out that the valuator's salary had been fixed at a lower rate than \$3 per day, and the bill was ordered to be paid at the rate fixed by the Council at the time Mr. Wood was appointed.

Coun. Hoyt moved, seconded by Coun. Murray, that the Collector and Assessor of New Maryland receive the same pay as last year. Carried.

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POOR DOCUMENT

THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LEGER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FREDERICTON, N.B., JANUARY 21, 1882.

A SKETCH OF PREROGATIVE.

We referred the other day to the dissatisfaction which prevailed in the North West on account of the Railway and Land policy of the Macdonald Government. A late issue of the *Winnipeg Free Press* shows one phase of this feeling and it must be confessed a very formidable one. Referring to the proposed disallowance by the Federal Government of the Act incorporating the Winnipeg and Southern Railway Company our contemporary says:

If the Government are determined upon disallowance in the interests of such a monopoly, the people are equally determined that the monopoly shall not stand. The Legislature of Manitoba shall respond to the unjust edict of the Ottawa authorities by the re-enactment of the acts granting the charter disallowed. In doing so, the Legislature will be sustained by the almost unanimous voice of the people. Partyism cannot be invoked to save the Dominion Government from dishonor in this matter. The interests at stake are those of the whole Province. And the whole Province will unite in their uncompromising defence against the aggressions of any Federal Government.

Monday's Ottawa dispatch announced that the Act had been disallowed. The people of Canada will watch with the deepest concern the action which the people of Manitoba will take in this crisis. The *St. John News* attempts to justify the course of the Government by representing that "The object of this act was to tap the railway traffic of the North West at Winnipeg for the benefit of the Northern Pacific Railway. The Act was passed by the Manitoba Legislature. The disallowance has taken place in the interest of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It was deemed of great importance that the traffic of the fertile belt should be secured as fully as possible for the Canada Pacific through line."

Accepting this as an accurate statement of the case let us see whether the disallowance can be justified. Our readers will mark that it is all done in the interest of the through Canadian line; but we have the authority of the *News* and its associates, for the statement that there is to be no through Canadian line—that the Canada Pacific is to have its eastern terminus in the United States. Now, if this be the case, we submit that whether the freight of the North-West is carried along the north or the south shore of Lake Superior is immaterial. The pleasing dream of a great Canadian line from ocean to ocean has vanished, and while it is unfortunately the law that the Canada Pacific Railway Company shall have no roads in the North-West, it is eminently unjust to the people of the Dominion that an attempt should be made to extend the territory, over which this Company has absolute sway, to the farthest east; because we contend that if all competing lines between the Eastern Canadian Railway system and Winnipeg are to be crushed out in the interests of the C. P. Company, the latter are given a monopoly of the traffic from one ocean to the other. If the offer of the Gibson-Howland Syndicate had been accepted, not only would a large amount of money and land have been saved, but such complications as this would have been avoided. We are not disposed to question the acknowledged right of the Crown, as represented by the Tory Government, to disallow any bills; but we do hold it to be a most unwarrantable stretch of the prerogative in the present instance.

When the Editor of the *Sun* feels particular illiberal about the Editor of the *Herald*. As while he is doing this he is not vilifying any one else, and his contemptible rubbish does not hurt us in the least, he is welcome to expend all his venom upon the *Herald*. He could not find any one whom his slanders and falsehoods would annoy less than they do us. What makes him particularly angry now is the signal failure he made in his attempt to confound the *Herald* on the Annexation question. Our article, which gave rise to "all this perturbation," did not contain one word in approval of Annexation; but on the contrary declared our opinion that such a step was unnecessary. It, however, advanced certain propositions which were unanswerable, and feeling their inability to meet them the *Sun* and *Capital* have both labored to extort from us something which could be construed into an expression of Annexation sentiments, with no other result than to make themselves ridiculous, and to receive a rebuke from one of the papers on their own side of politics. Whereupon they both took up the role of slanders, the *Capital* attacking the business standing and prospects of the *Herald*, and the *Sun* the personal character of the Editor of the *Herald*. This is the way the organs of "the party of gentlemen" conduct a political discussion. Into the mire of personal abuse the *Herald* will not descend. When the editor of the *Sun* takes that ground, he has the advantage over us which every blackguard has over a gentleman; but when he or any of his faction are prepared to discuss the existence of a sentiment in favor of annexation, and the manner in which it can be the soonest removed, the *Herald*'s preparatory to meet them. While these

Tory sheets are parading their sham indignation and protestations of a frothy loyalty, they do not feel, the people of the country are anxiously asking themselves these questions—What has the future in store for us? Is the drain upon our population to continue? Shall hundreds and thousands of our young men annex themselves to the neighboring Republic every year? Shall we ever play any other part than that of tax-payers in Canada? And they will have an answer to these questions, in spite of all the rant and lumpy rubbish the scribblers for the Tory sheets can put upon paper.

THE EFFECTS OF TORY MISRULE.

We learn from many sources that a profound feeling of dissatisfaction exists in the Northwest, arising from the Railway and Land policy of the Government. Commenting upon this unfortunate state of things and upon the growing discontent in the Maritime Provinces, the *Ottawa Free Press* uses almost the same words as the *Maritime Farmer* did, when speaking of the effects of the Government Railway policy. It says that "Sir John Macdonald will bring about the disintegration of the Dominion and mortgage every acre of land in it to pay railway monopolists to take full and absolute control of all the carrying trade of the great West for the next twenty years—a monopoly which proposes to build up a foreign seaport, while the wharves and warehouses of our Maritime cities are deserted. They have inaugurated a policy of taxation which grinds the poor and swells the gains of the rich, and is producing in the Provinces by the sea a profound discontent with their connection with the Dominion. They have instructed their organs in these Provinces to decry everything which is calculated to foster and develop their resources, and to hold out allurements to their bone and sinew to emigrate to the West. They have refused to do the simplest act whereby our trade might be developed. They have adopted a land policy in the West which will prove the curse of the country if it is adhered to. They have refused justice to Manitoba in the matter of its public lands, so that the people complain, with just reason, that immigration is more of an injury than a benefit to them. They have given rise to the feeling of dissatisfaction in the Northwest, referred to at the first of this article, a dissatisfaction which is all the more injurious to the Dominion, because at this time the eyes of the world are turned towards Canada. They have inaugurated an era of extravagant administration, which is calculated to injure the country socially, politically and financially. They have handicapped all the chief industries of the people. They have piled up a load of unnecessary taxes. They have driven our people away by thousands. They have adopted a fiscal policy antagonistic to the mother country, and when public feeling in England and in Canada finds in consequence an expression in a desire either for the more intimate political connection with England or the greater independence of Canada, their leader openly professes himself in favor of annexation in preference, while the lesser lights of his party vociferously applaud. These are among the results of the great N. P., which, be it remembered, has not increased the purchasing power of the people to the extent of a dollar, while it has added to the cost of all the necessities of life.

It will be noted that these are not the expressions of a political party anxious to make capital against the government, but are collected from official returns to the government. They bear out exactly what we foretold of protector. Both in Europe and Canada—the agrarianism of a few of the rich at the expense of the poor.

Mr. James Donville, M. P., has gone to Ottawa to preach, incidentally, the means of political salvation to Sir Leonard Tilley. Mr. Donville has evidently become satisfied that there are breakers ahead for both himself and his friend, the Minister of Finance. The winter port is, what Sam. Slick used to call, "a sockdologer" for them, and it is necessary to get up a new stock of promises. The old ones are fairly worn out. Sir Leonard made them last, as the old lady did her stockings. Two years ago he knitted on a new foot in the shape of the N. P. Last year he knitted on a new leg in the shape of the terminus of the Canada Pacific Railway; but alas and alack, both foot and leg have given out together, and so Mr. Donville has gone up to help spin some new yarn so as to mend things up for the coming elections. Mr. Donville's scheme is for the Government to buy the Railway from Ottawa to Quebec, bridge the St. Lawrence at Quebec and bring freight to Halifax and St. John as cheaply as the Canada Pacific Railway can take it to Portland. This would necessitate the expenditure of about \$15,000,000 in cash and the carriage of freight for all time to some distance of 280 miles for nothing. Thus we see that according to Mr. Donville, before the people of the Maritime Provinces can secure their share of the benefits resulting from the construction of the Canada Pacific, an annual charge upon the revenue must be incurred fully equal to the total amount of interest on the cash subsidy for which the Gibson-Howland syndicate were willing to sell the railway, under restrictions which would have secured its benefits to the Canadian people.

We think the County Council will make a very great error if they do not provide suitable offices in the basement of the County House for all the County officers. There is a very much more room there than is needed for a market, and if there were not, it would be better to provide other accommodation for the country people than to prevent the public offices and records to remain scattered over the town as they now are. The Registrar's books and papers are in a most unsafe and inconvenient place. The records of the Sheriff's office, of the Secretary-Treasurer, the County Auditor, the Clerk of the Peace, and the County Court, are at the mercy of the first fire which attacks the buildings in which they are situated. A very few minutes would suffice for a fire to do irreparable damage, and the Councilors who stand in the position of custodians of the County records cannot justify a refusal to authorize the needed expenditure. The County of York is abundantly well able to afford safe and convenient offices for the keeping of its valuable documents and records, and the transaction of public business. If these can be provided for \$2,000, or less than fifty cents per head of the ratepayers, including those of the city, there should not be a moment's hesitation in authorizing at once the needed changes in the basement of the County House.

A story which will do to tell until it is contradicted comes from Italy, to the effect that William H. Vanderbilt has bought the title of Prince of Rome.

PROTECTION IN GERMANY.

We mentioned the other day that a pamphlet had been compiled from the official reports to the Government of the Boards of Trade, giving the results of protection in Germany. Among other things, this pamphlet sets out that nearly every one of the districts, whether mining or manufacturing, in the interior or on the sea coast is compelled to announce an "obstinate stagnation in all branches of trade"; while a large majority openly charge the new protective policy with such a disastrous result. The report from Berlin states that the sanguine views of the promoters of the new duties have given place to "disappointment."

In the province of Saxony it has been discovered that the burden of the new duty falls, not on foreign countries, but on Germany itself; while among the towns of the other states, Offenbach-on-the-Main deplores "the increased pauperism of the laboring classes, as an effect of the new tariff." Reports of a precisely similar character are presented from Hanover, Munich, Augsburg, Stuttgart, Mannheim, and many more, the fact being that only two or three towns in Germany are favorable to the new policy. The free cities of Hamburg and Bremen record their opinion in a very strong language to the effect that the abandonment of the policy of free trade was based upon a radically false theory, and can never tend to further the general interests of the nation.

The compiler of the pamphlet thus summarizes the matter:

A small number of industries and joint stock companies may have reaped benefit from the new duties, but for the grand total of the other trades of Germany the tariff has proved to be not a protection, but a burden to national labor. The high price of the necessities of life is a fact which cannot be denied. The laborer's wages also have been unaltered, or have gone down. In many cases there can be no doubt that the condition of the German workman has materially deteriorated.

It will be noted that these are not the expressions of a political party anxious to make capital against the government, but are collected from official returns to the government. They bear out exactly what we foretold of protector. Both in Europe and Canada—the agrarianism of a few of the rich at the expense of the poor.

Mr. James Donville, M. P., has gone to Ottawa to preach, incidentally, the means of political salvation to Sir Leonard Tilley. Mr. Donville has evidently become satisfied that there are breakers ahead for both himself and his friend, the Minister of Finance. The winter port is, what Sam. Slick used to call, "a sockdologer" for them, and it is necessary to get up a new stock of promises. The old ones are fairly worn out. Sir Leonard made them last, as the old lady did her stockings. Two years ago he knitted on a new foot in the shape of the N. P. Last year he knitted on a new leg in the shape of the terminus of the Canada Pacific Railway; but alas and alack, both foot and leg have given out together, and so Mr. Donville has gone up to help spin some new yarn so as to mend things up for the coming elections. Mr. Donville's scheme is for the Government to buy the Railway from Ottawa to Quebec, bridge the St. Lawrence at Quebec and bring freight to Halifax and St. John as cheaply as the Canada Pacific Railway can take it to Portland. This would necessitate the expenditure of about \$15,000,000 in cash and the carriage of freight for all time to some distance of 280 miles for nothing. Thus we see that according to Mr. Donville, before the people of the Maritime Provinces can secure their share of the benefits resulting from the construction of the Canada Pacific, an annual charge upon the revenue must be incurred fully equal to the total amount of interest on the cash subsidy for which the Gibson-Howland syndicate were willing to sell the railway, under restrictions which would have secured its benefits to the Canadian people.

We think the County Council will make a very great error if they do not provide suitable offices in the basement of the County House for all the County officers. There is a very much more room there than is needed for a market, and if there were not, it would be better to provide other accommodation for the country people than to prevent the public offices and records to remain scattered over the town as they now are. The Registrar's books and papers are in a most unsafe and inconvenient place. The records of the Sheriff's office, of the Secretary-Treasurer, the County Auditor, the Clerk of the Peace, and the County Court, are at the mercy of the first fire which attacks the buildings in which they are situated. A very few minutes would suffice for a fire to do irreparable damage, and the Councilors who stand in the position of custodians of the County records cannot justify a refusal to authorize the needed expenditure. The County of York is abundantly well able to afford safe and convenient offices for the keeping of its valuable documents and records, and the transaction of public business. If these can be provided for \$2,000, or less than fifty cents per head of the ratepayers, including those of the city, there should not be a moment's hesitation in authorizing at once the needed changes in the basement of the County House.

A story which will do to tell until it is contradicted comes from Italy, to the effect that William H. Vanderbilt has bought the title of Prince of Rome.

The United States Government has been negotiating with the South American Republics. It now proposes a Convention to which they shall each send two representatives, Mexico and Central America to do the same, and that at this convention a mutual understanding shall be come to as to how far European interference shall be hereafter tolerated in his eye on a trade, we fancy. He very inauspiciously offers to pay all expenses attendant upon the Convention, and in the most courteous manner possible disclaims any intention of interfering in the internal affairs of his neighbors. The Washington authorities are far-reaching in their schemes. A political alliance of States, extending from the Bay of Fundy to Cape Horn would be a combination which, if it did not prove unwieldy, would be irresistible. Such an union may not be so far off as at first sight seems probable. Mexico and all the rest of the Southern Republics have shown a most marvellous incapacity for the management of their own affairs, and a little coaxing, a little threatening and a little experience of the benefits flowing from the strong hand of an enlightened Government would soon make the accomplishment of the Monroe doctrine almost complete.

The *Sun* having utterly exhausted its vocabulary of vilification has now taken to republishing the absurd falsehoods of the *Capital* and swallows without questioning all the ridiculous rubbish which the latter published about the New Brunswick Railway Company and the proposed Central road. It goes on to say:

"The *Herald*, on its own behalf, proclaims that a subsidy will be demanded from the Government for railways from Fredericton to Miramichi, Fredericton to the Inter-Colonial Railway via Grand Lake, and also a line to Gagetown."

The *Herald* did nothing of the kind. It simply said that the claims of those sections of the Province which were isolated from railroads and telegraph lines, and especially the rich section around Grand Lake and Gagetown, would before long force themselves upon the consideration of the public in a manner which would make it impossible not to accede to them. The fact that Sunbury, Queens and York counties are thoroughly liberal in sentiment is a sufficient reason for the *Sun* to decry and ridicule anything which can be said in their favor; but so fervid a home advocate, as the *Capital* pretends to be, ought not to be found in such company.

We do not know that it is anybody's business, but we will state for the benefit of the *Tory* press, that neither Mr. John Pickard nor any person of the name of Burpee or King, has any financial interest in the *Herald*, to the extent of one cent over and above the amount of their respective subscriptions. Mr. Pickard and Mr. Charles Burpee are subscribers to both the tri-weekly and weekly editions, Hon. Isaac Burpee to the tri-weekly edition, and Mr. King to the weekly. This and their desire to see a Liberal paper prosper, and their personal friendship to the editor, is all the interest these gentlemen have in the *Herald*. One can excuse the *Sun*, because its editor is unconscious that there is any other state of journalistic existence than being owned body and soul by one man; but the editor of the *Capital*, in stating that the *Herald* is owned by Messrs. Pickard and Burpee, published what he knew was false.

This article in Wednesday's *Telegraph* in reference to water works, wherein illusion is made to the health of Fredericton, is deserving of more than a passing notice. We have only space to express our regret that our contemporary has been called upon to publish statements calculated to do so much injury to our city, especially in view of the fact that the statistics lately published by us showed that so far as malarial diseases go, Fredericton is remarkably exempt, and that its death rate is far below the average.

The latest advices from the polar regions bring the news from the crew of the *Jeannette* down to December 17th. Up to that time only thirteen out of a crew of thirty-three had reached Yakoutsk. The remainder, among whom were Lieut. DeLong, Commander of the expedition, Dr. Ambler, and the *Herald*'s special correspondent, had not been heard from since the boats parted company in a blinding snowstorm off the mouth of the Lena in September.

The *Times* says that the Government has considered the case of the suspects who are members of Parliament and has decided that the members of the Land League do not call for exceptional treatment. The friends of Farnell and the other imprisoned Irish M. P.'s have been endeavoring for some time to secure their release before the meeting of Parliament and this intimation from the *Times* applies to these efforts.

The reason given by the contractor for the county printing for the fact that the report of the Auditor was not ready, was that the *Herald* had interfered with him. We plead not guilty, but as a way to prevent the recurrence of such an unfortunate state of things would suggest that the work be sent next time to the *Herald* office.

THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT.

The *Capital*, in its local columns, has been handling the administration of the Canada Temperance Act with a great deal of vigor. Our contemporary cannot speak too strongly of the mischief which had been caused by the manner in which the working of this law has been hampered by the Supreme Court. It is not becoming for us to insinuate that the learned judges have not been entirely conscientious in the course they have taken. We believe that they have been. Nevertheless, we submit with all respect that they have not been very politic in the manner in which they have dealt with it. It is not too much to say that the Supreme Court has lost something of public esteem since this law came into operation in Fredericton, and that certain men, who have boasted that they could violate the law with impunity so long as they had money enough to fee a lawyer to take the case into Court, can point to fact for proof of what they say. Yet many of these men are known violators, not only of the Canada Temperance Act, but of many other salutary laws. They are, or some of them are, the pests of the community. The trouble seems to arise from the fact that the decision of the Court in *Or's* case, to the effect that no certiorari would lie where the Magistrate had jurisdiction, and which was given by the Chief Justice, and Judges Duff and Palmer, has not been assented to by Judges Waldon and Wetmore. We are not aware that the latter has gone so far as to express his dissent from it; but we are informed that in Hackett's case, which it was expected would settle the matter, he was not prepared in Michaelmas Term to give his judgment. The right of the Court to grant a certiorari may therefore, since a re-argument of it was permitted, be fairly considered an open one, and where we think the Bench was impolitic was in not settling it long ago.

COURTS OF JUSTICE.

The disgusting farce which has been enacted at Washington in the name of the administration of Justice has aroused the attention of the whole American people. It is seen clearly that to the heads of the Bench in contempt unless greater dignity characterizes the proceedings of the Courts, and the press has taken to comparing the conduct of English and American judges, greatly to the disadvantage of the latter. We are accustomed to laugh at the forms and ceremonies with which our ancestors invested the administration of the law; but they are not without their uses. It is a distinction there should be a marked difference between so solemn an act and all other proceedings; but unfortunately in these leveling days this fact is not kept in remembrance always, and we have witnessed scenes even in the Courts in this Province which were not calculated to respect the respect in which our highest tribunal ought to be held. Public opinion would sustain a new departure in this matter in the direction of greater dignity and decorum, and we are satisfied that the Bar would unite with the Bench in any effort likely to promote the due and proper administration of justice. While there may be no especial difference between a Judge and an ordinary citizen personally, there is yet a great difference in their position before the eyes of the community, and the law will suffer in popular esteem if those who occupy the highest judicial positions do not remember the vast importance of firm, dignified conduct. The time was when it would have been considered an outrage upon society for a newspaper to speak disparagingly of a Judge and when the Courts were regarded almost as sacred from the criticism of the public, if it is not so now, we do not think the fault lies with the public. We earnestly hope that in New Brunswick the gentlemen who occupy seats upon the Supreme Court Bench will bring to bear upon the discharge of their duties not only their well-known learning, but their strictest sense of dignity and decorum, that we may avoid altogether the rock from which our neighbors' ship of justice has so narrowly escaped destruction.

The *St. John Globe* says—
The North-West fever has been helped by the speakers, lecturers, and newspapers, who have been continually talking, and writing up that part of the world. The result is that we are losing our population, and our development is arrested.
There is unfortunately very little room for doubt that the Eastern Provinces, and especially New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, will be heavy losers by the development of the North-West. This might have been largely avoided by the adoption of a wiser policy in relation to these Provinces, and it is not too late now to arrest a portion of the stream which will flow away from us next spring with redoubled volume.

It is expected that the grand jury of New Haven will find a true bill against the Malloys for the murder of Jennie Cramer, about whose death there was such a sensation last spring. We notice a peculiar feature of the Connecticut Court practice, namely, that the prisoners go before the grand jury and cross-examine witnesses.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us a letter expressing his admiration of the annexation sentiments of the *Maritime Farmer*. We cannot publish his letter because he omitted to send his name in confidence.

Notes and Notions.

—It is proposed to slice the district around Mace's Bay off Charlotte County and give it to St. John.

—Another railway horror is reported from Iowa. Twenty-five persons were killed.

—The preliminary survey for the Chicago ship railway discloses a most favorable line 16 1/2 miles in length.

—A Boston Paper suggests that unsuccessful suicides should be publicly horse-whipped.

—The Queen of Italy has set a new fashion. When she issues invitations for a ball she names the color the ladies are expected to appear in. All are expected to wear the same color.

—When the *Sun* answers our challenge of a week ago we will reply to its question of yesterday, and name a number of people whom the Government by its scandalous neglect of the interests of this province have driven from home.

—The ridiculous mess into which the *Capital* got itself on the annexation question seems to have brought about a state of idiosyncrasy from a paragraph or two in last night's issue.

—Cateway is en route to England. Having killed enough Englishmen to put himself on a higher plane than those who have simply killed one, he will be feted and honored ad infinitum.

—Who was the man who said that Canada had been in the torrid zone for the last six months?

—Five more of the Jeannette's crew have arrived at Ikrouts.

—Scoville and Reed made the best that could probably be made out of Guiteau's defence, but their speeches are very tame illogical affairs. The line of defence may be summarized as follows: Scoville admitted that Guiteau knew on the 2nd of July that he was about to do wrong, when tested by the ordinary standards of right and wrong, but he had in his mind, his diseased mind, a false standard of right and wrong, believed to be from God, which led him to believe that his act was justifiable. The question was not whether the prisoner knew the difference between right and wrong, but whether his mind was so diseased that he believed a wrong act to be right because commanded by God.

—The St. John City Council propose to celebrate the centennial of the landing of the Loyalists by the erection of a Memorial Hall to cost \$100,000, one half of which the City and County of St. John are to be asked to contribute, and the other half to be got, if possible, from the Provincial Treasury. This project will serve two good purposes. It will commemorate an auspicious event in the history of New Brunswick and provide the people of St. John with a decent public hall. We appreciate this practical kind of patriotism, but fear that the Legislature will dismiss it with the words of the Laureate, "So loyal is too costly."

—While we fully agree that some appropriate celebration of the centennial of the Loyalists should be had, the St. John proposition does not strike us as being conceived in a broad enough spirit. St. John is where the celebration should be, and where the permanent memorial should be erected; but it should never be forgotten that by far the greatest number of the descendants of the Loyalists are scattered through the Province, and any celebration or memorial which does not enlist their sympathies will fall in its object.

—The best sugar manufactory of Berthier, P. Q. will shortly place upon the market 50,000 lbs. of best sugar. This establishment which is one of the finest of the kind has cost \$80,000.

—The Minister of Finance is a subscriber to the fund for the proposed balloon expedition to the North Pole. Sir John, when his own cast him out farthest West, and can it be that our own true knight is figuring upon the contingencies in desiring to make friends with the Esquimaux? The *Tory* papers publish an interview with him on the Polar question which will probably form the first chapter in a great political romance to be called "Sir Leonard in search of a constituency."

—The flat has gone forth from the *Capital* office that Sunbury is to have a new representative at the next election. It is real nice to have the matter settled.

—And now if our contemporary would kindly dispose of the rest of the Province while he has his hand in, he would save the party to which he is temporarily attached a world of trouble.

—Our contemporary further makes the wonderful announcement that Mr. White of Sunbury never acted with the Liberals. As he has been returning officer at every election since Confederation, it is difficult to see how he could honestly have acted with either party.

—The *Reporter* says all the city papers except the *Gleaner* opposed Mr. Fisher's candidature for the Mayorship. Our friend has got a little outside of the facts. We are not aware that any of the city papers opposed Mr. Fisher.

—Somebody has been stuffing the *Moncton Times*, which propounds the startling proposition that Mr. Plair was brought out by the Liberals and backed by Mr. Pickard.

—September, 1883, is the date set down for the completion of the Northern Pacific

POOR DOCUMENT

WIT AND HUMOR.

"Tommy," said a mother to her seven-year-old boy, "you must not interrupt me when I am talking with ladies. You must wait till we stop, and then you can talk." "But you never stop," retorted the boy.

"This butter, Mr. Spicer," said the dealer, "carried off the prize at the farmer's fair;" and Seth remarked, "Unless the prize was a ship's anchor and a chain cable, I should think the butter could have carried it off easily."

A schoolmistress asked one of her pupils, "What do you see above your head when you walk in the open air?" "The sky," answered the little girl. "But what do you see in rainy weather?" "An umbrella," was the reply.

The dynamite torpedo was first suggested to the inventor when he stepped on a plug of laundry soap, about three steps from the head of the stairs, on his way down. He got down, and the idea of a new explosive occurred to him at every bump.

"Is there any opening here for an intellectual writer?" asked a seedy, red-nosed individual of an editor. "Yes, my friend," replied the man of quills. "A considerable carpenter, forcing your visit, left an opening for you. Turn the knob to the right."

A main street lady remonstrated with a green girl who had washed a table-dish in a wash basin. She nearly convulsed the whole family by replying: "Well, mum, but I clean the basin again afore anybody washes in it."

As two ladies were walking along the street, one exclaimed as the sky suddenly darkened, "There's a thunder storm coming on. I'm so afraid of lightning!" To which the other replied: "Very well, my dear; then let us step into this car, which seems to have a good conductor."

Landlady entirely innocent of grammatical knowledge, advertises that she has "a fine, airy, well furnished bedroom for a gentleman twelve foot square," another has "a cheap and desirable suite of rooms for a respectable and family in good repair;" still another has "a hall bedroom for a single woman eight by twelve."

Young man: It's all right for you to want to own the earth. Get as much of it as you can in a decent sort of way. But don't imagine you own the whole of it. That's where lots of folks make a mistake.

You have heard, my love, that Amanda is about to marry Arthur? "I know it; but what I can't understand is that a woman as intelligent as she is can consent to marry a man stupid enough to marry her."

A man with a small salary and large family says if pride goes before a fall, he would like to see pride start on a little ahead of the price of coal and provisions.—*Boston Commercial Advertiser.*

The Boston Courier thinks the best time for a prize fight is a muggy morning, and the best season is, undoubtedly, summer, when a battered antagonist can most comfortably go to grass.

VARIOUS PRONUNCIATIONS OF GETTISBURG'S NAME.—The utterable yearnings after the unpronounceable are the most amusing features of the interest taken by the people in the great criminal farcical tragedy now on the boards at Washington. Here are a few of the variations noted:—

"Do you think Getto is insane?"
"They ain't goin' to hang that Gwit-o."
"What do you 'spose they'll do with that 'ere Guitar?"
"I tell you, that Gwit-o is smarter 'n a whip."

"That miserable specimen of a Gwit-o."
"Why don't somebody shoot Go-shay and done with it?"
"Go-shay is the impudent cuss."
"I see the Guit-ear trial is a runnin' yet."
"Why don't Judge Cox shut up that Goatee's yap?"—*New Haven Register.*

PERSONAL AND OTHER NEWS.

The father of the British army is Gen. George Macdonald, who entered it in 1805, and is aged 97 years 2 months.

It is stated that the sales of spruce gum in Maine aggregates each year over \$40,000; collected partly by men who make it a business, but largely by lumbermen. This is a "timber product" that we fancy has not figured extensively in the reports, but it has been mighty active in the mouths of the girls.

A tree that was eight hundred feet in length, ninety-six in circumference at the base, and sound to the very heart, was felled in California recently. Five men were twenty-two days in doing the work. After it had been completely severed by auger holes, it still stood unmoved, and required blocks, pulleys and tackling to bring its proud head to earth.

The English Judges have rejected the proposal to reduce the long vacation to two and a half months. They say nobody works so hard as they do and they probably believe what they say.

We find a writer in the *Hour* speaking of "pantaloons;" and we beg to inform the editor of that journal that no such thing is known to the English language. The garments in question is properly called trousers.

The guard of honor at the tomb of Victor Emanuel in the Pantheon is still religiously kept up by veteran soldiers from all parts of Italy. Three sentinels daily divide the time between 7 a. m., when the Pantheon is opened, until 4 p. m., when it is closed.

The last of the great newspapers issued at Florence, when it was the capital of the Italian kingdom, has transferred its office to Rome. Florence is now virtually left without a paper, only two or three pocket handkerchief gazettes seeing daylight within its walls.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg says that of her many admirers Mr. Whitney is the only one she could unhesitatingly call "her fate." He had only known her fifteen days when he proposed, and she accepted with as much assurance of her feelings as if she had been a tender miss and he her first suitor.

Sir John Holker, whom the cable announces as succeeding Lord Justice Lush, was called to the bar in 1854, and was made Queen's Counsel in 1868. In 1874, on the formation of Disraeli's second administration, he was made Solicitor General, and in 1875 Attorney General, which office he held to its close. He is 53, and like Lord Chancellor St. Leonards, Chief Baron Sir Fitzroy Kelly, and other eminent English judges, married his servant maid, Miss Mary McHugh. This is the second high office which Lord Chancellor Selborne has conferred on members of the opposition party.

The National History Society of New Brunswick is appealing to the public for about \$400 to provide cases for their collections illustrative of the flora and fauna of this Province.

C. O. Perrault, Vice Consul of France at Montreal, has been created a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the President of the French Republic.

It is stated that the Michigan relief fund amounts now to nearly \$150,000. "Has become of the sufferers?" asks the *New York Evening Telegram.*

Two Roundout N. Y. men, after eating a hearty dinner, ate forty and forty-three buckwheat cakes, respectively, on a wager.

The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise spent Christmas with the Queen. Her Royal Highness still suffers considerably from a pain in the injured side of her head, which prevents her return to Canada, very much to her regret.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe entertained Mr. Edwin Booth and Miss Booth during their recent stay in Boston. Among the guests were Rev. E. E. Hale, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Aldrich, Mrs. John A. Trunk and others.

A State portrait of Queen Victoria has been presented to the Mikado of Japan by Her Majesty's Government.

6,963,508 barrels of flour were inspected in Montreal during the past 21 years.

James Gordon Bennett is going to St. Petersburg to obtain the aid of the Russian Government in forming a new Polar expedition.

Prospectus of the "Herald."

I offer THE HERALD to the public, believing that a journal, liberal in its opinions, independent in its tone, and prompt in the matter of news, will be well received.

THE HERALD will give prominence to local news, and by having upon its staff an experienced city editor, who will devote his whole time to the local work, it will be able to give a complete and reliable report of the events which happen in Fredericton and vicinity.

In the selection of general news, regard will be had to those subjects in which readers of the HERALD can be reasonably expected to take an interest. Such news will be given in condensed, terse form, so that much will be compressed into a small space. No effort will be spared to make this journal, as nearly as possible, a complete record of current events.

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

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

anything calculated to advance the material interests of the people.

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

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

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

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

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

The clergymen resident in the city will be requested to favor the readers of the HERALD by permitting the occasional publication in *extenso* of sermons by them. A special effort will be made to keep a record of what is transpiring in the religious world. No prominence will be given to any one denomination over another, but it will be our constant aim in the matter of news to treat all classes, creeds and sects with even-handed justice.

The HERALD will devote considerable attention in its tri-weekly issues to City matters, and it invites any of the ratepayers who may desire to do so, to employ its columns for the expression of their views on civic questions, with these conditions, that public men must be dealt with solely in their public capacity, and that all correspondence must be short, to the point, and deal with facts.

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

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

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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

Single copies of either edition 2 cents, either at the office or from newboys in Fredericton, Woodstock and on all lines of railway in Western New Brunswick.

CHAS. H. LUGRIN,
Editor and Proprietor.

FREDERICTON, DECEMBER 4, 1881.

Fall & Winter IMPORTATIONS.

NEW GOODS.

FRESH STOCK. LOW PRICES.

THOS. W. SMITH & SON

Clothing Department

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

PRIME WEST OF ENGLAND PILOT CLOTHS,

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

IN SUITINGS: English Suitings, Scotch Suitings, Irish Suitings, French Suitings, German Suitings, Canadian Suitings and Domestic Suitings.

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

IN OUR CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT COMPETITION DEFIED.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, in Ulsters, Overcoats, Revers, Suits, Rubber-Tree Water-Proof Overcoats, Cardigan Jackets, in new and nobby patterns.

A FULL STOCK OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, VERY LOW. HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUX, &c., in great abundance.

NEW DEPARTMENT.

Our Boot & Shoe DEPARTMENT

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

A JOB LINE OF RUBBERS AND OVERSHOES now on hand.

In our Custom Boot and Shoe Department, our cream, MR. WILLIAM TUFTS, will endeavor to meet the wants of all with good workmanship and a first-class fit. Our stock is now open for public inspection. Drop in and see us.

THOS. W. SMITH & SON.
Ften, Dec. 4, 1881.

1882. Almanacs. 1882.

ALMANACS FOR THE PRESENT YEAR FREE AT GEORGE H. DAVIS' Drug Store, Cor. Queen and Regent Streets.

English Confectionery.

500 HILL & JONES' CELEBRATED ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY, AT GEORGE H. DAVIS' Drug Store, Cor. Queen and Regent Streets.

250 Toilet Soap,

Which will be sold very low, at GEORGE H. DAVIS' Drug Store, Cor. Queen and Regent Streets.

THE GENUINE JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT.

for sale at GEORGE H. DAVIS' Drug Store, Cor. Queen and Regent Streets.

Hop Bitters and St. Jacob's Oil,

AT GEORGE H. DAVIS' Drug Store, Cor. Queen and Regent Streets.

Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil

AND BEEF, IRON, and WINE, AT GEORGE H. DAVIS' Drug Store, Cor. Queen and Regent Streets.

Just Received at Lemont's.

WALNUT MARBLE TOP BEDROOM SETS. FINE Painted and Ash and Walnut Bedroom Sets, Good Value.

NEW BOOK STORE.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED OUR STOCK OF

Stationery and Fancy Goods,

FOR THE

HOLIDAY TRADE,

And we cordially invite a personal inspection of the same before purchasing. We have on hand a very large stock of

FINE LEATHER GOODS,

COMPRISING

POCKET BOOKS, BILL BOOKS, JEWEL CASES, TOILET CASES, WORK BOXES, MUSIC ROLLS, CIGAR CASES, PORTFOLIOS,

Letter and Card Cases, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes,

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS, SCRAP ALBUMS

We have a fine assortment of

Walnut Work Boxes and Writing Desks.

DOLLS.

We have a large number of DOLLS, ranging in price from one cent to twenty-five dollars.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

We have this season the LARGEST STOCK and the GREATEST VARIETY of CHRISTMAS CARDS ever brought to this city. Personally selected from the best makers in English, French, German and American cards, which are now selling very low, wholesale or retail. Call and see them.

McMURRAY & FENETY.

IRON. OAKUM.

BOILER PLATES.

RECEIVED AND IN STORE, EX. BARQUE "PARAMATTA" AND E. S. "HIBERNIAN" AND "CASPIAN"—17,700 Bars Rolled and Splice Iron; 200 Bundles Flaming and Hoops, various sizes and gauges; 20 Bundles Navy and Hand-rolled OAKUM; 218 Bundles No. 20, 22, 24 and 26 30 Sheets, No. 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18 SHEET IRON; 3 Cases GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.

I. & F. BURPEE & CO.

230 BOILER PLATES, Best B.R. B.R.R., and Longwood; Boiler Tubes and Rivets; 47 Bds. Steel Shoe "CASPIAN"—17,700 Bars Rolled and Splice Iron; 200 Bundles Flaming and Hoops, various sizes and gauges; 20 Bundles Navy and Hand-rolled OAKUM; 218 Bundles No. 20, 22, 24 and 26 30 Sheets, No. 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18 SHEET IRON; 3 Cases GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.

Sled Shoe Steel.

Sheet Zinc. Sheet Iron.

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 Suits of Jewelry; Fine Gold Chains; Sleeve Buttons and Studs; Gem Rings, Gem's Signet Rings; Fruit Knives, Pencil Cases.

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

FANCY GOODS. CLOCKS IN GREAT VARIETY.

Spectacles. Eye Glasses.

N. B.—No Lottery in connection with this business. Every purchaser will receive value for his money at the time of purchasing. No Tickets issued.

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

GROCCERS!

Whittier & Hooper

Have just received a choice lot of CANDIED PEELS, CITRON, LEMON, AND ORANGE

Prices low to the Trade.

GEORGE C. HUNT, Druggist & Apothecary.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A Full Line of PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

A Full Line of GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES,

A Full Line of DYE STUFFS AND DRYSLATERIES,

A Full Line of TOOTH, HAIR, NAIL AND CLOTHES BRUSHES,

A Full Line of CHOICE ENGLISH AND FRENCH PERFUMES,

A Full Line of CHEAP PERFUMERY for Peddlers and Country Stores,

A Full Line of GENUINE HAVANNA CIGARS,

A Full Line of CHEAP CIGARS for Peddlers and Country Stores,

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A Full Line of WALLETS, POCKET BOOKS & PURSES

A Full Line of FANCY and SEASONABLE GOODS for the Holidays.

A Full Line of XMAS GOODS. The stock is at present very complete, and is being constantly renewed in wholesale or retail quantities at lowest Cash Prices.

GEORGE C. HUNT, Sterling's Brick Building, Queen Street, Fredericton

POOR DOCUMENT

POETRY.

MY SHIPS.

BY HILLA WHEELER.

If all the ships I have at sea
Should come a-sailing home to me
Weighed down with gems and wealth untold—
Ah well! the harbor could not hold.
So many sails as there would be
If all my ships came home from sea.
If half my ships came home from sea
And brought their precious freight to me—
Ah well! I should have wealth as great
As any king who sits in state.
So rich the treasures that would be
In half my ships now out at sea.
If just one ship I have at sea
Should come a-sailing home to me—
Ah well! the storm clouds then might frown;
For if the others all went down,
Still rich and proud and glad I'd be
If that one ship came back to me.
If that one ship went down at sea
And all the others came to me
Weighed down with gems and wealth untold,
With glory, honors, riches, gold,
The poorest soul on earth I'd be
If that one ship came not to me.
O ships be calm! O winds be free!
Blow all my ships safe home to me,
But if you send some a-wreck
To never more come sailing back,
Send any, all, that skim the sea,
But bring my love-sh-p home to me.

SELECT STORY.

RALPH RAYMOND'S ATONEMENT.

BY J. F.

"Be true to him, Mabel. Let him be your first thought in life for your dead mother's sake."
So spake the poor dying woman, in low, gasping words, turning her eager eyes first on the daughter who stood beside her bed, then on the infant lying on the pillow at her side.
"Will, mother—I will!" is the sobbing answer, and the little girl of twelve sank on her knees as she made the promise.
Placing her hand on her bowed head, as though to seal it with one more feeble effort to articulate, the tired lips closed, and Mabel Halford was an orphan.
The child left to her care, fretful and delicate, occupied her every moment, and as the years slipped by, and she grew to boyhood and she to womanhood, it was as though she had never known girlhood; so that when, one evening, in the summer gloaming, she was six years after her mother's death, she listened for the first time to words of love from a Ralph Raymond's lips, it was the opening of a new life to her.
He was a young, strong fellow—a favorite with all—quick to anger, self-willed, but with a warm, honest heart, which, somehow, neither he nor she knew how, had transferred itself into her keeping.
She listened dreamily as he talked. She was eighteen, yet it was all so new, so sweet because so new, and her head drooped on his broad shoulder; and she held out her hands to receive this sacred thing, when suddenly a thought came up to her—Fred, little Fred! her promise to her mother.
"You forget that I love Fred," she said. "What could I do with him?"
"Do! Leave him to your aunt. You can see him every day. The care of him is too much for you, anyhow, Mabel. I shall be glad when you are no longer able to assume it. He is a big boy now, and she can do all that is needful."
"No, Ralph," she answered, very sadly now; "I can never give Fred up. I promised mother, on her dying bed, he should be my first thought in life, and I may as well mean to keep it. I see now this sweet dream was not for me."
"And you would give me up? Much you care for me, if you can let that boy come between us?"
"Oh, Ralph, don't say that! Whatever else you do, do not doubt my love. Think how lonely, how poor, my life will be, dear, without you; but do not ask me to break my promise to the dead."
"It was one which never should have been exacted," was the reply. "Mabel, the boy will be cared for. You can see him when you choose. Darling, life has other duties for you, the duties of wifehood, pray heaven, of motherhood, when children of your own may need your love."
"And think you, Ralph," she answers, amid her tears, "I could hope for blessing while I had been untrue to one left in my care—the brother who is sacred to me, to whom I am mother and sister both? I was wrong even for a moment to dream of happiness. You soon will find it in another form; but I—"
"Then bring the boy to our home," he answered, half roughly. "He is a weakly, whining lad, but I have enough for both. I can't give you up."
"No, Ralph," and this time she spoke with new resolution and no tears. "You soon would weary of him. I could not do justice to you both, and were you unkind to him it would break my heart. So long as he lives I shall never marry. I can, at least, render up my trust fulfilled. All is over, Ralph, between you and me, except—except the memory of the past."
"So this is the end to your love—this what your fine protestations meant! A memory, eh? You leave me that? A memory to push me onward to destruction. It is your work! Remember that, and whatever comes, keep your memory closer to your heart."
So he left her, and with the gates of heaven shut in her face, just as they were opening to receive her, Mabel wended her way slowly back alone.
So now must her pathway be in life

alone. Never before had she realized its sadness and its desolation.

The months which followed were full of bitterness. Sometimes, as she walked, Ralph Raymond would reel past her, his business neglected, his manhood forgotten; or she would hear his name mentioned in terms of reproach, where, ever before, it had been of praise.

He had, indeed, carried out his threat, and if he remembered, it served but to drive him to destruction.

She was young to have such lines of care, such a weary look in the gray eyes, she thought, as she peered into the mirror; then Fred's voice would call her fretfully, and, with a sigh, again she would take up her cross.

But one afternoon, in answer to his name, no voice responded, and as the hours went by and the shadows lengthened, she grew anxious, and went here and there, seeking him; and, after a long and fruitless search, the neighbors were at last roused, and a dread struck to every heart.

He had wandered on the moor. The coal pits was the first distracting thought, which dotted here and there, an open trap for the unwary. What child's feet could hope, in the darkness, to have escaped them?

At night the search continued, when, as the dawn was breaking, a party who had been rioting away the hours came upon a group of lanterns.

"For whom are you looking?" said one of the number.

"For little Fred Halford! He has strayed away."

The rest patted carelessly on, but on one the name fell like a knell, and he turned, mechanically to join the seekers.

"Little Fred Halford, did you say?" he questioned, at last, in hoarse tones.

"Yes!" said one of the men, roughly. "But you can be of little help. You'd better go home and to bed!"

"Where is his sister?" he continued, unheeding the words addressed him.

"She is somewhere, looking like one distracted. It's my opinion it's only his body we'll find."

Only his body! Poor little fellow, who had stood an impassable barrier between him and the girl he loved. Had it not been for his little life, she would now have been his bride, perhaps the mother of his child, and now it mayhap was ended. He would go to her, would console her grief, would wipe away her tears, and find happiness for both after long waiting. But, ah! was he now worthy of such a boon?

He glanced at his disordered dress, felt the flush upon his cheek, on which the morning air blew so refreshing, remembered how the late hours had been spent, and groaned at the memory, when a shout arose—a shout followed by a groan.

The child had been found, but how and where? It was as they had feared. His little feet had wandered on to the edge of one of the places where an old shaft had been sunk, when, half way down, in the dead darkness, by some miracle his clothes had caught upon some projecting limb, and he hung over the abyss.

It seemed as though he were found only to be lost again. In no way could he be reached except by climbing down an almost perpendicular gulf, probably to be hurled to destruction.

What man's life was of such little worth as to be put in the balance with that feeble child's? A silence fell upon the group—a silence broken by a woman's voice.

"Save him!" she cried; "save him; he is my all!"

At her words Ralph Raymond started to his feet.

What was it she asked of him? for he felt as though her words appealed direct to him. To save this child; with his own hands to erect the barrier once between them; to risk his life to save the life which is to destroy his future hopes and happiness.

But there rises before him another picture of atonement—atonement for a past. Hands made worthy which were all unworthy, cleansed which were stained; a life soiled and blotted offered for one pure and unblurred.

"Men, I am ready!" he said, and stood at the pit's mouth.

Then, for one moment crossing to Mabel's side, he bent low, and whispered in her ear.

"I will save him, Mabel, for your dear sake, and I perish in the effort you will let this atone."

Then, in the presence of them all, he raised her hand and pressed it to his lips, stepped back, and permitted the rope to be placed around his waist.

Step by step in the gray dawn, amid silence broken only by the song of waking birds, or the lowing of distant cattle, with the bright earth above him growing father and father from his sight, he took his perilous way.

The songs he had heard that night again sounded in his ear, accompanied by loud laughter and coarse jest, and, strangely mingled with them, the hymn his mother had sung to the boy standing at her knee—the boy as pure of heart as the little fellow he now went to save.

Lower and lower he climbs downward, with the dim wonderment growing in his brain whether he will ever again see the sunlight, or smell the fragrance of the flowers.

Never! His foot slips! A groan breaks from those watching—a moan from a woman's pale lips. His foot has slipped.

He has fallen and wrenched the rope from the grasp of those holding it.

But no! Almost at the side of the boy he catches at a branch. It bears his weight and a cheer follows, loud and loud.

At last his hand grasps the boy's arm. He calls his name. There comes no answer. He bends and looks into his face—it is the face of the dead!

Slowly, sadly he binds the rope lowered to him around the boy's body, and it is upraised to the sunlight its eyes can never more see. Then he turns to follow, seeing only a woman's agonized face, hearing her cry of despair, with no thought for the danger in which he is engulfed.

But life is sweet, and clinging unconsciously to its possession, he fights his perilous way upward, and with the shouts of those around, feels his feet once more touch solid ground, and falls faint and exhausted.

When he once more opens his heavy eyes they rest on Mabel Halford's face, and he knows they have borne him to her home. But from her form they wander to the child standing by the her side, whose white dead face he last saw in the darkness.

"He was only unconscious," she says, tenderly. "Oh, Ralph, how can I thank you?"

"By giving me yourself," he answers very low. "Have I not won the right to help you in your care of him?"

And Mabel, sobbing out her happiness, knew that he was right, and she almost reverently answered—

"Yes."

THE WORLD'S END.

MORLEM STONES AND PORTENTS.

The world is about to pass away, and there is trouble and distress at Yeldin's Peak. Of the signs which are to precede the coming of that hour many have been accomplished. There have been trembles and seditions innumerable, earthquakes and eclipses—Faith has decayed among men. The Russian war brought about the fulfillment of the prophecy that Gog and Magog, the fair-haired tribes of the North, should once more break across the barriers which Dhu'l-Karein built up against them in the mountains of Armenia. That the Antichrist has appeared in the shape of England's Prime Minister is a secret to no devout Moslem, and if the letters K. F. R. (Kafir or Infidel) have not yet been read on Mr. Gladstone's brow, it is that the unbelievers are blind to the sign with which he has verily been branded. But two more signs are yet wanting—the descent of Jesus on earth and the apparition of the Mahdy, or director. That the time is fulfilled for the former event it is generally believed, and I recollect that a few years ago, when I was at Damascus, the eastern minaret of the great mosque upon which He is to descend, and which is called in consequence thereof the Minaret of Jesus was being cleansed and repaired in expectation of His coming. But the greatest of all the signs, though not clearly specified in the Koran, has always been held to be the apparition of the Mahdy, concerning whom, according to Mahomedan prophesies that the world should not have an end till one of his own family should again rule over the egg of Islam, whose name and whose father's name should be the same with his own his father's own, (Addullah). Traditions on this point are, however, numerous and conflicting. Many believe that the Mahdy will be an incarnation of God upon earth, and that only his Vekyl, or vice-regent, will belong to the noble tribe of the Korish, while some go even further and add that this Vekyl's name will be Abdul Muladdi, and that the Mahdy will make his appearance during his third Cherriffate. Others again hold that the Mahdy's own name will be Abdullah, but that over his appearance he will in due time die and be succeeded by his father, Mohammed, who will be raised from death for that purpose, and, together with Jesus, the son of Mary, will fill the whole world with the knowledge of God and of El Islam. Whatever these minor discrepancies may be, there is, however, a general consensus among Mussulmans that toward the beginning of the 14th century of the Hegira's descendant of the prophet of the tribe of the Korish, will rule over the Arabs, and that at that time the Mahdy will reveal himself at Mecca, and the era of the Caliphate be brought to an end.

Two years only separate us from the beginning of the fourteenth century; Abdul Mutahb, for the third time Cherriff of Mecca, is reported to have raised the standard of rebellion and proclaimed himself ruler over the Arabs; and lo! the Mahdy himself has appeared, and made himself known at Mecca in the person of Abdullah, the son of Muhammed by a mother of the name of Emineh. Here are the three names of the Prophet and of his father and mother grouped together as foretold by the traditions of old. The circumstances of time and place fully answer to the prophecy. What doubt can any longer be entertained that the days of the Caliphate are numbered, and that the world itself is only waiting for the blast of conformation to be swallowed up in the burning flames of the molten heavens? And if any further sign were wanting in these days pregnant with wonders, what is the cholera which rages at Mecca—the "yellow wind of fire," as it is called by the Arabs—but the fire which, according to prophesy, shall consume Hedjeb at the moment when the Mahdy appears.

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 Fredericton daily (Sundays excepted) at 7.45 A. M. for Woodstock, Aroostook, Caribou, Grand Falls, and Edmundston; and arrive from those 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 8.25 P. M.

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

THE POST OFFICE.

The Post Office is situated in the Square on the corner of Queen and Carleton streets. The General Delivery, Stamp, and Registry Offices are open from 7 A. M. until 8.30 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted). Box holders have access to their boxes until 9.20 P. M.

The Money Order Office is open from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. Letter Boxes are located as follows:—Near the corner of Waterloo Row and St. John's street, at the Auditor General's Office, the Queen Hotel, the Becker House, the W. U. Telegraph Office, the Brayley House, and Long's Hotel. These boxes 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; Parker House 12.40; Becker House 12.50; Long's Hotel 12.55; W. U. Telegraph Office 1.00.

The mail for England, via New York, is made up on Thursday of each week at 8.20 A. M., and via Halifax on every Friday at 1.40 P. M.

THE CITY OFFICES.

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 COUNTY OFFICES.

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

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

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

The Sheriff on Queen street, near St. John.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

A. F. Randolph, Chairman; C. A. Sampson, Secretary. Meets at their room, on the Office's Square, on the last Thursday 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. 168.—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. Stradman, 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. McGoldrick. 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. Albertson; Cor. Secretary, G. E. Coulthard, M. D. Meets every Thursday evening at 7.30, and on Sunday evening at 9 o'clock.

Royal Arcanum, Fredericton Council, No. 105.—W. J. Cresswell, 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.

Royal Arcanum, Lorne Council, No. 48.—President, G. S. Peters; Secretary, E. S. Wacott.

American Legion of Honor.—Fredericton Council, No. 274.—Herbert C. Creed, Commander; C. A. Sampson, Secretary. Meets in Fisher's Building, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month, at 8 p. m. Insures from \$500 to \$5,000.

Home Circle, Maple Leaf Council, No. 28.—John J. Weddall, Leader; G. E. Coulthard, Secretary. Meets on the first and third Thursday in every month, in Y.M.C.A. Rooms. Insures from \$500 to \$5,000.

Fredericton Historical Society.—George E. Feney, 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. Logan, 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. Legrin, P. Z.; R. M. Pinder, H.; N. Campbell, J.; A. F. Street, P. P. Scribe E. Regular Convocation third Wednesday in every month in Mason Hall, Carleton Street.

Alexandria Lodge, F. and 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. 15, I. O. O. F.—W. A. Quinn, N. G.; John Withrow, Secretary. Meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, in the Lodge Room, Edgecombe'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 Orange Hall, Queen Street, west end, on the first Tuesday in every month.

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

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Weekly Edition of the Herald will be issued on

EVERY SATURDAY,

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

LARGER THAN ANY OTHER SHEET PUBLISHED IN FREDERICTON,

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

THE SATURDAY NIGHT FAMILY PAPER

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 a fresh, readable style. To ensure this the services of competent correspondents have been secured who are to send any late news by telegram.

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

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

THE BEST FAMILY PAPER IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

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

The Weekly Herald will always contain a good story, will tell all 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

LATE NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

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

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

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

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

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

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