

POOR DOCUMENT

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THE ATTRIBUTES OF PUBLIC CHARITY.

REV. FATHER BURKE.

(Published by request.)

My dear friends: We all read the Scriptures; but of the many who read them, how few there are who take the trouble of thinking profoundly on what they read. Any one single passage of the Scriptures represents, in a few words, a portion of the infinite wisdom of the Almighty God. Consequently, any one sentence of those inspired writings should furnish the Christian mind with sufficient matter for thought for many and many a long day.

Now, if you reflect, my dear friends, you will find that, as first sight, it seems strange to speak of that man as "blessed" that understandeth concerning the needy and the poor; there seems to be so little mystery about them; they meet us at every corner; put their wants and their necessities before us; they force the sight of their misery upon our eyes; and the most fastidious and the most unwilling are obliged to look upon their sorrows, and to hear the voice of their complaints, and to sympathize with their sufferings. What mystery is there, then, in the needy and the poor? What mystery can there be? And yet, in the needy, and the poor, and the stricken, there is so profound a mystery that the Almighty God declared that few men understand it; and "blessed is he that is able to fathom its depths." What is this mystery? What is this subject-matter of which I have come to explain to you? A deep and mysterious subject, one that presents to us far more of the wisdom of the designs of God than might appear at first. What is the mystery which is hidden in the needy and the poor, and in which we are pronounced "blessed" if we can only understand it thoroughly, and, like true men, act upon that understanding? Let me congratulate you, first, that you understand this mystery of God, your presence here to-night attests that you wish to act upon it; that you are the instincts of Christian charity; that the needy and the poor and the stricken ones of God have only to put forth their claims to you, at the pure hands of these spouses of our Lord, and you are ready, in the compassion and the tenderness of heart which is the inheritance of the children of Christ, to fill their hands, that your blessings may find their way to the needy and the poor.

And yet, so prompt in answering the call of charity, perhaps it will interest you, or instruct you, that I should invite your consideration to this mystery. What is it? In order to comprehend it, let us reflect. The apostle St. Paul, writing to his recently converted Christians, lays down this great rule for them: "That, for the Christian man, there are three virtues which form the very life and essence of his Christianity; and these are—not the virtues of prudence, nor of justice, nor of high-mindedness, nor of nobleness, nor of fortitude;—no; but they are the supernatural virtues of Faith, Hope, and Love." "Now, these remain to you, brethren," he says; "Faith, Hope, and Charity.—These three; but the greatest of these is Charity." The life of the Christian, therefore, must be a life of a believer—a "man of faith." It must be a hopeful life—an anticipative life—a life that looks beyond the mere horizon of the present time into the far-stretching eternity that goes beyond it—a life of hope; but, most of all, it must be a life of divine love. These are the three elements of the Christian character. Nowadays, it is the fashion to pervert these three virtues. The man of faith is no longer the simple believer. Faith means a bowing down of the intellect to things that we cannot understand, because they are mysteries of God. But the idea of religion, nowadays, is to reason and not believe. The apostle, if he were writing to the men of this nineteenth century, would be obliged to say: "Brethren, now there remain to you argument and reason; but not faith; for faith means, in the mind of the same apostle, the humbling, unto full humiliation, of intelligence before the mystery which was hidden for ages with Christ in God.

"Faith," says St. Paul, "is the argument of things that appear not." The Catholic Church, nowadays, is called the enslaver of the intelligence—the incubus upon the mind of man. And why? Because she asks him to believe. Mind—men of intelligence who listen to me—because she asks a man to believe; because she says to him, "My son, I cannot explain this to you; it is a mystery of God;" and there is no faith where there is no mystery. Where there is the clear vision, the comprehensive conviction of the intelligence, arising from argument and reason, there is no sacrifice of the intellect—there is no faith.

Hope, nowadays, has changed its aspect altogether. Men put their hopes in anything rather than in Christ. It is only a few days ago I was speaking to a very intellectual man. He was a Unitarian—a man of deep learning and profound research. Speaking with him of the future, he said to me: "Oh, Father, my future is the embodiment of the human race; the grandeur of the 'coming man'; the product of development, by every scientific attainment, by every grand quality that can ennoble him, of the man who is to be formed out of the civilization and the progress and the scientific attainments of this nineteenth century." That was his language; and I answered him and said: "My dear sir, my hope is to see Christ, the Son of God, shining forth in all my fellow men here, that He may shine in them forever hereafter. I have no other hope."

Now, these being the three virtues that belong to the Christian character, let us see how far the mystery which is in the needy and the poor enters into these considerations of faith, hope, and love. Certain it is that the charity which the Almighty God commands us to have—that is to say, the love which He commands us to have for himself—is united to the other commandment of the love that the Christian man must have for his neighbor. Certain also it is that the poorer, the more prostrate, the more helpless that neighbor is, the stronger becomes his claim upon

our love. Thirdly: it is equally certain from the Scriptures that the charity must not be a mere sentiment of benevolence, a mere feeling of compassion, but it must be the strong, the powerful hand extended to benefit, to console, and to uplift the stricken; the powerless, and the poor; or, in tongue, but in deed and in truth." And he adds: "He that hath the substance of the world, and shall see his brother in need, and shall shut up his bowels from him, how doth the charity of God abide in him?" Therefore, your charity must be a practical and an earnest charity. Such being the precept of God with respect to the needy and the poor, let us see how far faith and hope become the substratum of that charity which must move us towards them. What does faith tell us about the poor? If we follow the example of the world, building up great prisons, paying physicians, paying those whom it deems worth while to pay for attending the poor, the sick, and the sorrowful, we consult the world, building up its workhouses, ignoring the poor there as if poverty was a crime—separating the husband from the wife, and the mother from her children—we see no trace here of divine faith. And why? Because divine faith must always respect its object. Faith is the virtue by which we catch a gleam of God. Do we catch a gleam of Him in His poor? If so, they claim our veneration, tenderness, and love. Now, I assert that the poor of God, the afflicted, the heart-broken, the sick, the sorrowful, represent our Lord Jesus Christ upon this earth. Christ, our Lord, declared that he would remain upon the earth and would never leave it. "Behold," he said, "I am with you all days unto the consummation of the world." Now, in three ways Christ fulfilled that promise. First of all, He fulfilled it in remaining with His Church—the abiding spirit of truth and holiness—to enable that Church to be, until the end of time, the infallible messenger of divine truth; that is to say, the light of the world—the unceasing and laborious sanctifier of mankind. "You are the light of the world," says Christ; "you are the salt of the earth. You are not only to illumine, but you are to preserve and to purify. In order that you may do this, I will remain with you all days." Therefore, He is present in the Church. Secondly, He is present in the adorable sacrament of the altar, and in the tabernacles of the Church—really and truly—as really and truly as He is upon the right hand of His Father. Therefore, He said, "I will remain." And He indicated how He was to remain when, taking bread and wine, he transubstantiated them into His body and blood, saying over the bread, "This is My Body," and over the wine, "This is My Blood." And in both these ways Christ, our Lord, remains invisibly upon the earth. No man sees Him. We know that He is present in the Church; and, therefore, when the Church of God speaks, we bow down and say "I believe," because we believe and I know that the voice that speaks to me re-echoes the voice of my God, the God of Truth. When Christ, our Lord, is put upon that altar, lifted up in the hands of the priest—lifted up in holy benediction, we bow down and adore the present God, saying: "I see Thee, O Lord, but I know that behind that sacramental veil Thou art present, for Thou hast said: 'Lo, I am here!' This is My Body! This is My Blood!"

But, in a third way, Christ our Lord remains upon earth—visibly, and no longer invisibly. And in that third way He remains in the persons of the poor, the sick, and the afflicted. He identifies Himself with them. Not only during the thirty-three years of His mortal life, when He was poor with the poor, and when He was sorrowful and afflicted with the sorrowful, when He bore the burden of their poverty and the burden of our sins on His own shoulders—not only was His place found amongst the poor—He who said "the birds of the air have their nests, the beasts of the field and the foxes have their holes"—but the Son of Man hath no place whereon to lay His head? Not only was He poor from the day that He was born in a stable, until the day when, dying naked upon the Cross for pure charity, He got a place in another man's grave—but He also vouchsafed to identify himself with his poor until the end of time, as if He said: "Do you wish to find Me? Do you wish to touch Me with your hands? Do you wish to speak to me words of consolation and of love? Oh, Christian man, go seek the poor and the naked, the sick, the hungry, and the famishing! Seek the afflicted and the heart-broken, and in them you will find Me; for, Amen, I say unto you, whatsoever you do unto them, that you do unto Me!" Thus does Christ, our Lord, identify himself with the poor and the Church. He remains in the world, in His Church, commanding that we shall obey him—for He is God. In His sacramental presence we may adore Him: He is God. In His poor—in the afflicted, naked, hungry, famishing, that we may bend down and lift Him up—He is God still! A most beautiful example of how the saints were able to realize this

do we find recorded in the life of one of the beautiful saints of our Dominican Order—a man who wore this habit. He was a Spanish friar. His name was Alvarez of Cordova. He was noted amongst his brothers for the wonderful earnestness and cheerfulness with which he always sought the poor and the afflicted, to succor and console them. Well, it happened upon a day that this man of God, absorbed in God and in prayer, went forth from his convent to preach to the people, and, as he journeyed along the high-road, he saw, stretched helplessly by the roadside, a man covered with a hideous leprosy—located from head to foot—hideous to behold; and this man turned to him his languid eyes, and, with faint voice, appealed to him for mercy and succor. The man, in all his noonday fervor, was looking down fiercely upon that stricken man's head. He was unable to move. Every man that saw him fled from him. The moment the saint saw him he went over to him and knelt down by his side, and he kissed the sores of the leprous man. Then taking off the outer portion of his habit—his black cloak—he laid it upon the ground, and he tenderly took the poor man and folded him in the cloak—lifted him in his arms, and returned to his convent. He entered the convent. He brought the leper to his own cell, and laid him on his own little conventional bed. And, having laid him there, he went off to find some refreshment for him, and such means as he could for consoling him.

He returned with some food and drink in his hands, laid them aside, went over to the bed, and there he found the sick man. He unfolded the cloak that was wrapped around him. "Oh! what is this that he beholds? The man's head wears a crown of thorns; on his hands and feet, he wears the marks of nails, and forth from the wounded side streams the fresh blood! He is dead; but the marks of the Lord are upon him; and then the saint knew that the man whom he had lifted up from the roadside was Christ, his God and his Saviour! And so, with the eyes of faith, do we recognize Christ in his poor. What follows from this? It follows, my friends, that the man who thus sees his God in the poor, who looks upon them with the eyes of faith, who recognizes in them something sacramental, the touch of which will satisfy him who approaches them—that that man will approach them with tenderness and with reverence—that he will consult their feelings—that he will seek to console the heart while he revives the body, and while he puts meat and drink before the sick man, or the poor man, he will not put away from his heart the source of his comfort. He will not separate him from the wife of his bosom or the children of his love. He will not relieve him with a voice unkind of compassion; bending down, as it were, to relieve the poor. No, but he will relieve him in the truth of his soul, as recognizing in that man one who is identified, in the divinity of love and of tenderness, with His Lord and Master.

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. Finlay 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 3.45 p.m. The Sunday school services will be by the Rev. Mr. Montgomery. Sabbath school at 2.15 p.m., at the Madras School Room. (The rector is in Chatham and will return on Tuesday next.)

ST. DOMINIC'S CHURCH.—Rev. J. C. McDevitt, Parish Priest; Rev. C. Freclinius, 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. Dominick'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 a.m.; evening service at 7.30 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.15 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. Bible Class Monday at 7.30 p.m. Subject of lesson, "Regeneration."

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. F. D. Crawley, pastor. Morning service at 11 a.m.; evening service at 7.30 p.m. 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 and social meeting Monday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings of next week at 7.30, and a conference on Friday evening at the same hour.

METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. W. Brewer, Pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. LUNCHEON. The Rev. Mr. Wadman will preach in the Methodist church at 3 p.m.

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

The revelation which has recently been made, through the columns of the London Times, of the persecutions suffered last year by the Jews in Russia, has not been equalled, as the record of human atrocities, since the time that the terrible outrages endured by the Christians in Bulgaria were brought to public attention. We have heard from time to time that an anti-Jew riot had occurred in this or that town in Russia, but as the newspapers are prohibited from publishing accounts of these disturbances, the details of the riots have never found their way, until this occasion, across the Russian frontier. A riot is a general term, which may be applied to almost any outbreak of lawless spirit, but in Russia these attacks upon the Jews have been marked by the utmost brutality. Men have been killed, often in a terrible manner, as, for instance, at Gregorivka, where a Jewish innkeeper was placed in one of his own barrels and thrown into the Dnieper river. Women and girls in hundred of instances have been outraged, as at Elizabetgrad, where an old man, in trying to save his daughter, was thrown from the roof of his own house, while twenty of the rioters took possession of the girl. Even little children did not escape; they were thrown from windows, their throats cut, and, in other cases, they were imprisoned in houses which were set on fire. As to the amount of property destroyed, this foots up in value to millions of dollars. These persecutions have not been confined to any one locality, but have extended over a large area of territory in western Russia. Since last April one riot has succeeded another, with but short intermission, and there is no reason for supposing that an ending has yet been reached. According to the Times' correspondent, they seem to have been planned by some central authority, and it has almost always been known where they were to occur. With this warning it might be supposed that the government would take the precautions needed to prevent them; but not only have the authorities refused protection in advance, but the soldiers have been permitted to join with the rioters, and have aided them in some of the worst barbarities. In the country, in small towns and villages the populace have been stimulated to their work by false proclamations, which

HOW TO KEEP WARM.

"Yes, sir," said a New York Jehu the other day, "it takes an old stage driver to stand this sort of weather, and they do so because they are used to it, partly, and partly because they know more than to try to keep warm on liquor. A good dish of oatmeal porridge and plenty of coffee before getting on the box, and then plenty of good victuals during the day and the cold weather only makes a man have the better appetite, while a horn don't last till you get on the box again, and then you are worse off than ever." "Yes," said another driver to his interrogator, "it is only a green driver or their horse car fellows as tries to keep warm on rum."—Exchange.

It was recently announced that the Rev. George C. Miln of Chicago had become so heterodox in his theology that he was no longer at home in the Unitarian Church, and that he consequently fell the necessity of reaching out into some religious fellowship where he would be free to adopt and preach any new theories which might present themselves to his mind. With this view, he was about to give up his church. But now he has taken a new view of the situation, and has concluded to remain where he is. His people have urged him to withdraw his resignation, and he has consented, they giving him the largest liberty to preach from their pulpit such doctrines as may seem good to him.

One of the most curious collections of theatrical works in existence, brought into the market by the demise of its late owner, the celebrated Baron Taylor, will shortly become the property of the French Government. It contains over 25,000 printed plays, representing the repertoires of all the Parisian theatres since 1789, and including copies of all the French pieces performed in the provinces or abroad during the last 91 years. It also includes a complete series of the political dramas written and produced during the time of the first French Republic.

Stylish young ladies wear very short skirts to their home dresses, chiefly because it is the fashion, but also to show their pretty little Charles II. slippers of black satin. These slippers are exceedingly graceful upon the foot, and are fastened by a single strap, which crosses the instep just below the ankle, and is held by a tiny silver buckle set with Rhinish pebbles. A pair of rich colored cardinal silk hose worn with these dainty slippers sets them off with admirable advantage.

The uses of paper, like the developments of electricity, seem to be endless. In Berlin some of the restaurants and cafes have adopted plates made of paper for serving bread and butter, rolls, cakes, buns, and similar articles. It is probable that further use may soon be made of so safe and cheap a substitute for pottery. In the restaurants of Holland the pretty serviettes of thin paper, which the public take away if they please, have long been used.

Concerning the robe of a Philadelphia lady—it was a fur cloak which cost the owner \$3,500. It was a circular of Siberian sable, of the choicest skins, perfectly shaded and fitted to make a pattern of perpendicular stripes, the deep, rich hair shading to lighter at the back. It is unique, as there are not skins enough in the country to repeat it.

Great Britain has forty-nine per cent. of the carrying trade of the world, and actually carries fifty-two per cent. of all merchandise. Of the steam tonnage of the world she owns 2,580,000 tons, against 1,520,000 owned by all other nations combined.

More than 3,000 women are employed in the railway offices of Austria. Their pay is from 15 to \$30 a month. The majority of them are the widows, wives or daughters of defunct or active male employes on the road.

"O" was some power the giftie gie us to see ourselves as others see us! This has been remedied by a New York hater, who has put a small mirror in each hat.

A movement is in progress in England to rescuse Canon Knox Little, for ritualistic practices

have asserted that the Czar has given the property of the Jews to his Christian subjects, and the local authorities have not thought it worth their while to deny the truthfulness of this statement. The persecution, in all of its bloody and revolting details, is an ineffaceable blot on the record of Russian civilization, and should provoke the condemnation of humane people all over the world. It is the result, not so much of religious hatred as of jealousy, as was illustrated at Borispol, where the Christian (?) women, who had held the Jewish women to the ground while they were being violated, sent in a petition that Jewesses should no longer be permitted to wear silks and satins.

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POOR DOCUMENT

THE SALVATION ARMY IN ENGLAND.

The Salvation Army is now marching through England, and the local authorities, who have appealed to the Home Secretary, are puzzled to know what to do in regard to the disturbances incident to the army's marches and processions. The London Globe of the 17th January gives the following account:—

"Yesterday a serious attack was made in Sheffield upon the Salvation Army, while marching through several of the principal streets. On Saturday the army held several meetings, always preceded by a march led by 'General' William Booth, 'Colonel' Colville, Mrs. Booth, 'Major' Cadman, and the 'captains' of various corps, and though large crowds followed them, there was happily no disturbance. On Sunday there was a parade of arms at half-past nine, 'ammunition,' according to the programme, having been laid in at 6.30 o'clock. At half-past 10 'a baptism of fire' took place at the Thomas street barracks, and at 1.30 there was held a grand inspection and march from the barracks. The Albert-hall was reached at half-past two, and a service was held to a crowded audience, tickets for 6,000 people, or twice as many as the place would hold, having been issued. The General and Mrs. Booth were announced to prophesy. A detachment of the army, 150 strong, were pelted with stones and mud as they left the hall. Emerson Davidson, 'Lieutenant of No. 3 corps,' better known as 'the converted wrestler,' was struck in the mouth with a stone, and others were hit, but none seriously injured. On Monday there were many idlers about, and the disturbance approached the proportions of a serious riot. At half-past ten there was the 'putting on of armour' in Thomas-street barracks, where an immense crowd waited till half-past one, when the 'triumphant march' was to start, with mounted officers, brass band, female trumpeters, and the General commanding. Two policemen stationed at the barracks were supplemented by twelve stalwart soldiers who were detached by Major Cadman to assist in protecting the army. The converted wrestler, bearing marks of rough usage received on the former march, was at the front in a scarlet uniform, with shining helmet, and mounted on a white horse. Then came a brass band in a brake, followed in several carriages by General Booth, Mrs. Booth, and various officers of the division. Seven hundred rank and file issued from the barracks, and the moment they did so they were greeted with derisive cries and showers of stones and mud. The converted wrestler had a bad time of it. His uniform was soon one mass of mud, his helmet was hurled to the ground, and himself and his horse were knocked about. Major Cadman was struck with a stone on the nose, from which blood flowed profusely, as well as a second wound in the head. At Snighill, a crowded quarter of the town, the converted wrestler received a terrific blow from behind with a stick, and would have fallen to the ground had he not been supported. He managed to cling to his horse till the Albert Hall was reached. There it was found that he had sustained concussion of the brain, and he lay motionless on a stretcher. A female trumpeter, who had fainted away, had also to receive attention, while three-fourths of the army were engaged clearing the mud from their garments and faces before they could hold their 'holiness meeting.' At Barker Pool another crown in waiting for the Army created further disturbance. Bricks and stones were freely thrown, and shopkeepers hurriedly closed their premises for the afternoon. One assailant was arrested, and will be summoned for assault. An exciting incident of the last march was a fight for the colors, but the Salvation Army beat back the mob, and retained their banners."

The London News of January 17th gives a further account of the "Salvationists in Walworth."—

"At Lambeth George Hawkes, laborer, and John Curtis, errand-boy, were charged with throwing missiles, stones, mud, &c., in Berkeley street, Walworth, to the common danger of the public, and acting in a disorderly manner and using bad language. A police-constable said on Sunday a procession of members of the Salvation Army was proceeding along Berkeley street, Walworth, when upwards of five or six hundred men, women and lads assembled. They followed the Army, shouting and shouting. Shortly afterwards the mob commenced a most cowardly attack on the Army; stones, rotten oranges, mud, &c., came upon the procession in showers. Several of the members were struck. The prisoner Hawkes was seen to throw rotten oranges, some of which struck members of the Army. The mob continued to follow to the station, stones and mud being thrown, and a scene of the utmost disorder took place. Richard Tringay, a member of the Army, said the first named prisoner came deliberately up to him and threw a quantity of mud down his neck. Stones and filth came from all directions."

"Mr. Chance said how far it was prudent for the Army to go in procession it was not for him to judge. The object of the Army doubtless was to do good, although every one did not agree with the mode in which it was endeavoring to bring it about. Still, however, they were not to

be stoned and ill-treated in the manner described. He fined Hawkes 5s. or five days, and ordered the father of the other prisoner to enter into bail for his good conduct in future."

THE OPENING OF THE HOUSE.

"Aramintha," said Alfred, "I see in the papers that your pa is going to be away next week with other gentlemen to take a look over the Credit Valley line. For one week, dearest, we can have the evenings to ourselves. Now, how shall we pass them? How would it strike you if we should take in the theatres, the Grand and the Royal, on alternate nights?"

"Why, Alfonso Shelton!" exclaimed the astonished maiden, "go to a theatre! You know I would be disgraced if it was found out that I went to such a wicked place. Well, I never!"

"I believe there's going to be a concert or a lecture or something in Shaftsbury Hall, there surely could be no objection to that."

"Oh, I don't care about concerts, and I hate lectures, I'd just as soon go to church," replied the fair girl rather petulantly.

"What do you say to a skating rink?"

"Say? why, I can't skate."

"Well, I'll tell you what would be nice—and cheap," said young Alfonso after some deliberation. "The Provincial Assembly meets next week, and we'll go to the opening of the House."

"Of all things!" Aramintha replied, as a flush of pleasure mounted to her calidulo brow, and almost put her rosy cheeks to shame; "just the very thing!"

"Then," said Alfonso, "it is settled—the opening of the House—when the sound of a heavy footstep crossing the room (it was Aramintha's father who had unexpectedly returned) caused them to turn around."

"Young man," said the stern parent, "I thought I forbade you coming to this house! Now what fiendish plot have you been concocting, and what have you been saying to my innocent daughter, hey?"

"I was only—only—saying—that I was going to the—opening of the House."

"So you shall so you shall!" said the old man with a fiendish chuckle, as he proceeded to the front door, and throwing it wide open, roared, "Here is the opening of the House!—now get up and get it!"

Alfonso meekly complied, and thus were two hearts made sorrowful and sad.—Grip.

QUAKER (PRINTERS') FEVERS.—Never send an article for publication without giving the editor thy name, for thy name oftentimes secures publication to worthless articles.

Thou shouldst not rap at the door of a printing office, for he that answereth the rap smothereth in his sleeve and loseth time.

Neither do thou ~~look~~ about or knock down type, or the boys will love thee as they do the shade trees when thou leavest.

Thou shouldst never read the copy on the printer's case, or touch the sharp and hooked container thereof, or he may knock thee down.

Never inquire of the editor for news, for, behold, it is his business to give it to thee without asking for it.

It is not right that thou shouldst ask him who is the author of an article, for it is his duty to keep such things unto himself.

When thou dost enter his office, take heed unto thyself that thou dost not look at what concerns thee not, for that is not meet in the sight of good breeding.

Neither examine thou the proof-sheet, for it is not ready to meet thine eye that thou mayest understand.

Thou shouldst not delude thyself into the thought that thou hast saved a few pence when thou hast secured a dead-head copy of his paper, for whilst the printer may smile and say it's all right, he'll never forget thy meanness.

LEARNING AMERICAN CUSTOMS.—Quong Kee, a Chinaman, was a highly respected banker at North San Juan, Cal. Last Monday night he disappeared. On the next day, when some of his friends and creditors called at his establishment, they were horrified to learn that his property also had vanished. He had quietly sold everything he could conveniently transport, and slidden out for pastures new. It is figured up that his defalcations amount to about \$5,000, four-fifths of which belonged to Mongolian depositors and creditors, the balance being out of the pockets of white men.—Nevada Transcript.

THE POET.—Who is this Creature with Long Hair and a Wild Eye? He is a Poet. He writes Poems on Spring and Women's Eyes and Strange, unreal Things of that kind. He is always Wishing he was Dead, but he wouldn't. Let anybody Kill him if he could Getaway. A mighty good Sausage Stuffer was spoiled when the Man became a Poet. He would Look well Standing under a Descending Pill-driver.

"Yes, sir," said Mr. Gallagher, "it was funny enough to make a donkey laugh. I laughed till I cried." Then, as he saw a smile go around the room, he grew red in the face and went away mad.

THE WIFE OF A RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR.

The wife of Bartholomew, the late Russian Ambassador at Washington, is an astonishing creature, physically and morally—"a fat, red-faced woman, with sore eyes and red hair"—and ever famous for her one and only diplomatic dinner. The guests could find no dishes on the table, but, after all were seated, madame came in from the kitchen bringing a tureen of soup, which she ladled and recommended to her guests. "You must eat this soup. I know it is good, for I made it myself, and watched the cook to see that she did not spit in it. It is a Russian custom for the cook to spit in the soup." Other articles were brought in by the porters of the tradespeople from whom they had been ordered, and the hostess in her most genial manner asked her guests to make themselves at home, and assist her in tearing off the brown paper and putting the articles in the dishes. It was a real picnic dinner. Madame with the utmost frankness announced that her husband was illegitimate, and she added, "our children are illegitimate." Last summer at Newport the coarseness and sense of propriety and modesty of the guests at the hotel where they boarded that the ladies made complaint to the landlord, and he had to request Mme. Bartholomew not to appear at dinner in such extremely décolleté dresses.

MEET ME IN THE MORNING.—He had been absent a year, the youngest pupil at a boy's school, and now his mother was expecting him every day, and she went about, proud and happy, telling her friends of his improvement in his studies, and always ending with his being such a good boy. Then came a telegram from Willie himself, the first real message he had ever sent—how funny it seemed, from that baby—and there was just this simple form, "Meet me in the morning." His mother went about all day with it in her hand, reading it over as if it had been in the child's own handwriting. Then she smiled to herself as she patted it carefully in a scrap-book, while somebody suggested framing it, to hang over the mantel.

But all the friends loved Willie; he was the only son of his mother and his father, and he did not come in the morning! There came instead the dread news of hasty illness, and his mother hurried to her darling boy, but it was too late! The despoiler had done his work—he was breathing out his little life in the sleep from which he never would fully awaken here. Only once toward the last, he unclosed his eyes and saw the dear mother, and he was bending over him, and murmured with dry, husky lips: "Meet me in the morning, mamma."

Dear boy! it is morning with him always—the morning light of fairer than Italian skies! while we yet grope among the shadows. But by and by

"We shall go home at evening And find it morning there!"

TO WASH SUELAND SHAWLS.—Make up a thin lather of boiled soap and water; plunge the shawl in this, and gently strip it through the hand. It must never be rubbed or wrung. When clean, rinse through water without any soap, hang it up for about a minute, shake it gently by each side alternately, pin it out on a sheet exactly square, and if the shawl be of a fine texture it should be slightly sewed down to the sheet by the top of the fringe to prevent its running up; then go over the whole fringe, drawing each thread separate and laying it straight out. If these directions are carefully attended to, the shawls may be washed many times, and each time appear as well as when new. They should never be put into the hands of any but those accustomed to wash lace.

A net underneath a trapeze does not seem to be a perfect safeguard for the performer. A girl with Barnum's circus was laid low by a fall on a net, her chin striking on her knee so violently that her neck was broken; and now Zello has lost his life in the same way in San Francisco.

The proposed pilgrimage from Madrid to Rome has assumed a Carlist character and it is announced that the Pope will not receive the pilgrims if it assumes the character of a political demonstration. The pilgrims will number 20,000 and be led by the principal prelates.

The St. John News says it is proposed by members of the New Brunswick Poultry and Pet Stock Association that ladies be permitted to exhibit cats at the exhibition next year. Authentic records of mice killed per diem during the year will be included in the score.

It is asserted that the ghost—in full uniform—of Alexander II. has been appearing night after night at the altar of the Cathedral of St. Petersburg. The police have been ordered to go for him.

"Are you building castles in Spain, Mr. Jones?" said a landlady to a boarder, who was thoughtfully regarding his coffee-cup. "No, madam, only looking over my grounds in Java," replied Mr. Jones."

A Juro's Reward.—Juro Gate's wife met him in the corridor. She threw both arms around his neck and kissed him, saying: "Oh, you good boy, you; you have found that wretch guilty."

TO RENT.

PLACEMITH and Carriage Shop in a good location. Rent moderate. Requires at this Office. 12-28-81

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

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

New Brunswick RAILWAY COMPANY. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, January 3rd, 1882. Train carrying passengers will run as follows:

LEAVE GIBSON, 7.45 A. M., for Woodstock, Grand Falls, Edmunston, Presque Isle and intermediate stations.

LEAVE WOODSTOCK, 11.00 A. M., for Grand Falls, Edmunston, Presque Isle and intermediate stations.

LEAVE WOODSTOCK, 1.10 P. M., for Gibson and intermediate stations.

LEAVE PRESQUE ISLE, 4.30 A. M., for Gibson, Woodstock and intermediate stations.

LEAVE EDMUNSTON, 10.30 A. M., for Grand Falls, Presque Isle, Woodstock, Gibson and intermediate stations.

Passengers for St. Leonard and Edmunston arrive at Grand Falls 5.00 p. m., where they will remain until 8.00 a. m., next day, at which time train leaves for these points.

Passengers for Grand Falls, Edmunston and Grand Falls for points south of Woodstock, will remain at Woodstock until 10.15 a. m., next day, or will be taken, free of charge, to Fort Fairfield, where connections can be procured.

Trains leave Fort Fairfield at 8.45 a. m., and arrive at Woodstock at 11.00 a. m. Connections will be made at Woodstock with the N. B. C. Railway train, which leaves 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 N. B. C. Railway train from Woodstock to Presque Isle, Grand Falls, etc. Freight Trains daily between all stations.

ALFRED SEELY, Asst. Superintendent. Gibson, Jan. 4, 1882.

ORGANS. ORGANS. Just received direct from the Manufactory

TWO SUPERIOR CABINET ORGANS. WILCOX & WHITE, MAKERS. Which will be sold cheap for cash or approved paper.

12-17-81 JOHN RICHARDS & SON.

HOUSE COAL. Landing per Rail this week another car of

SUPERIOR SOFT COAL. For sale cheap from cars or shed.

12-17-81 JOHN RICHARDS & SON.

GREGORY & BLAIR, BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS AT-LAW.

NOTARIES PUBLIC. FREDERICTON.

DR. F. GREGORY. ANDREW G. BLAIR.

1881. CHRISTMAS. 1881. A merry Christmas and a happy New Year. To all my patrons far and near.

The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to his large and well selected stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS. Overboots, Moccasins, &c

which have all been personally selected to supply the demands of this market.

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

Lottimer's FASHIONABLE SHOE STORE is the largest in the city.

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

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

Give him a call and see for yourself.

POLITE TREATMENT, whether you purchase or not.

Satisfaction Guaranteed, or Money Refunded. 12-9-81 2nd door below Wilcox's Alley Queen Street.

GIBSON LEATHER CO., Manufacturers of all descriptions of

Patent & Enamelled Leathers FOR SHOE & CARRIAGE PURPOSES.

—ALSO—**WAXED SPLITS** **HARNES and UPHOLSTERING LEATHER.** GIBSON, N. B. (Opposite Fredericton.)

TEAM BELLS. TEAM BELLS. JUST received, another fine lot of Team Bells. Z. R. EVERETT. Feb 1

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; EPP'S COCOA, at

G. T. WHELPLEY'S, Under the Barker House.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF CANNED GOODS, Pickles and Sauces of all kinds, at

G. T. WHELPLEY'S, Under the Barker House.

ALL ARTICLES GENERALLY found in a first class Grocery Store, at

G. T. WHELPLEY'S, Under the Barker House.

250 Barrels of Winter Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Apples, at

G. T. WHELPLEY'S, Under the Barker House.

TEAS.—Congo, Souchong, Young Hyson, Oolong, &c., at

G. T. WHELPLEY'S, Under the Barker House.

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

BOHEMIAN VASES, Toilet Sets, Water Sets, Lustre Vases, Crystal Flower Stands, Card Holders, Powder Sets, Ladies' Toilet Sets, Flower Tubes, Saxons, French and English China and Porcelain, Individual Cases and Saucers, Tobacco Sets, Tete-a-Tete Sets, Fruit Dishes, Fancy Plates, Plates, Flower Pots, &c., &c.

Fancy Goods in Great Variety. THOUSANDS OF Useful and Ornamental Articles.

Dolls, Dolls, Dolls, Dressed and Undressed. A large display of KEROSINE LAMPS. CHANDELIERS, LANTERNS of all kinds.

WHITE STONEWARE AND CHINA TABLEWARE, GLASSWARE, For table use, in great abundance. Two large showrooms, 99 feet long, fitted with

Furniture, for Parlor, Sitting Room, Bedrooms, Dining Room, and Kitchen.

MATRASSES and LOOKING GLASSES. Towels, Painted Toilet Sets, Bird Cages, Coal Scuttles, etc. Knives and Forks, Spoons, Sets Cutlery and Platedware, Boys' and Girls' Socks, Boys' Girls', Meat and Wines' Moccasins and Snowshoes.

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.

1-4-81 LEMONT & SONS

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.

T. G. O'Connor, IMPORTER OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

Lately arrived, a magnificent assortment of

English, Scotch & Canadian CLOTHS,

BEAVERS, NAPS, DIAGONALS, SERGES,

OVERCOATINGS, WORSTED SUITINGS,

CHEVIOTS, &c., &c., Suitable for the present season.

A Splendid Stock of

MEN'S & BOYS' "READY-MADE" CLOTHING,

WINTER SUITS, OVERCOATS,

ULSTERS, REEFERS

Men's "Furnishings," Underclothing, &c., &c.

N. B.—Men and Boys' Clothing made to order, under supervision of a First Class Artisan.

T. G. O'CONNOR, Next below Barker House, Queen Street, FREDERICTON, N. B.

Lowest Prices in the Dominion. 12-7-81

FREDERICTON

Marble Works.

MONUMENTS, TABLETS, HEADSTONES—granite and Freestone,

In all its branches, as cheap as anywhere in the Province.

Material and Workmanship guaranteed.

JUST BELOW NORMAL SCHOOL, QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON. JOHN MOORE.

2-12-81

1882. Almanacs. 1882. ALMANACS FOR THE PRESENT YEAR FREE

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

English Confectionery. 500 B HILL & JONES' CELEBRATED ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY.

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

CHEAPER THAN DIRT. 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.

HAY SCALE. A 3 TON HOWSCALE, nearly new, in good order. For sale cheap. Apply at this Office. 1-4-81—m

Just Received at Lemont's. 3 WALNUT MARBLE TOP BEDROOM SETS. Fine.

8 PINE Painted and Ash and Walnut Bedroom Sets. Good Value.

POOR DOCUMENT

LOCAL NEWS.

PEOPLE'S BANK.—The annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the People's Bank of Fredericton, will be held at the Bank on the afternoon of the 22nd inst., at 2.30 o'clock.

BALL AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—Invitations are out for a ball at Government House, on the 20th inst., which will add somewhat to the festivity in connection with the opening of the House.

MATRIMONIAL BOOM.—The Farmer says there were double the number of marriages in York County in 1881 than in 1880, and expresses the hope that the same boom will continue throughout 1882.

DANCE.—The third of a series of social assemblies held in the Temperance Hall on Wednesday evening was well attended and pleasant affair. Another dance will be held on Tuesday evening next.

THE LAST CENSUS.—The population of York County, exclusive of the city of Fredericton, is at present 24,173, according to the official figures of the last census returns. This is an increase of 3,046.

HOTEL CHANGE.—Mr. Wm. Olive, of St. John, takes charge of the management of the Grand Falls Hotel on the first of May next. Mr. Olive was in the city the other day. Mr. F. W. Brown, the present manager, declines from the hotel business.

ILLNESS OF DR. DOW.—On Wednesday morning last, while getting into his sleigh, Dr. Dow was suddenly overtaken by a severe stroke of paralysis, which crippled his right side from the face downward. Much anxiety and sympathy is felt for the doctor in his serious affliction by his many friends.

THE FREDERICTON LEATHER COMPANY.—The annual general meeting of the Fredericton Leather Company was held on Tuesday afternoon. A large number of the past year's business was reported, and the following gentlemen elected directors for the present year: H. G. C. Ketchum, Marshall Richey, L. W. Simmons and W. Yanwart.

FOR EXAMINATION.—In addition to those mentioned in Wednesday's Herald, the following have applied for examination and admission as attorneys at the Easter Term: David Mullin, Lemuel A. Currey, Thomas A. Kinneer, Robert M. Anderson, John L. Carleton, and Fred. C. Rand, from various offices in St. John. For Barristers—Wm. E. Russell, Esq., Fredericton.

THE "ALEXANDRA."—The repairs on the "Alexandra" have been thoroughly and satisfactorily completed, and the engine is once more ready for any emergency. A practical test was made of her condition Thursday, when she was brought out for the purpose of flooding the curing tank in the Officers' Square. A full head of steam was put on her at the tank on King street between Carleton and Regent, with a joint of hose and butt-welded. She stood the severest test well.

SUPREME COURT.—In the Supreme Court on Thursday morning G. W. Allen and Warren C. Winslow were sworn in attorneys. In the case of Brown vs. Vaughan et al., the Court considers.

John West, appellant, vs. The Trustees of School District No. 5, in the parish of Johnston, Queen's County, respondents.—Mr. Weidon, Q. C., argues in support of appeal from decision of the Judge in Equity. Mr. Skinner, Q. C., for respondents. The Court considers.

David W. Dickey vs. the Western Assurance Co.—Mr. C. A. Palmer supports demurrer to replication to third plea. Dr. Barker, Q. C., contra.—Court considers.

McCarty, administratrix, vs. the Western Assurance Co., of Toronto.—Mr. C. A. Palmer supports demurrer. Mr. Weidon, Q. C., contra.

On Friday ex parte Debever was argued and the Court gave judgment for the respondent. The Mayor &c., of St. John, appellants vs. Patschel. Respondent was argued and the Court has taken time to consider; also R. H. Edwards vs. the Mayor &c.

PERSONAL.—The Rev. J. E. Read, of the F. C. Baptist Church, Keewick, has just returned from a visit to Messrs. James Colter & Hagerman's and Messrs. Thomas Colter & Palmer's lumber camps, having spent much lecturing and preaching in each camp. Messrs. Colter & Hagerman have seventy men employed and Messrs. Colter & Palmer sixty. Both camps are doing well. The snow is three feet deep in the woods.

Dr. Brown, who has been confined to the house for a couple of days past through a slight illness, was out Thursday, much improved in health but still feeling weak.

Dr. C. P. Connell, of Woodstock, who was attacked by pneumonia a week ago and has since been seized with erysipelas, is in a very dangerous condition.

Hon. Attorney General Fraser returned from Ottawa on Wednesday evening. The Rev. W. W. Brewer, of Marysville, preaches in the Methodist Church here on Sunday evening.

We are glad to hear that U. S. Consul Penden has so far recovered his health that he will likely be in St. John on or about 20th or 25th inst.

THE INCEST CASE.—The examination of John H. Gray, Parish of Moncton, charged by his wife with incest, was commenced yesterday afternoon, before Stipendiary Magistrate Wortman. The evidence of Mrs. Gray was taken, but it would not be advisable to give the testimony. She said she had been married 18 years, and also that her husband had threatened to murder her if she ever made a charge against him. It is evident the parties have not lived very peacefully together since the charge was made. Mr. Gray is a short man, not stout, shoulders stooped and hair quite black. He does not look quite right. He is said to be a hard-working man, being employed mostly about Humphrey's Mills, and Mr. R. Leth Tweed has been retained to defend him. Many believe him innocent. His wife is a tall, sharp-featured woman, with a tongue that rolls out oaths and imprecations very freely. In court she fairly grieved her teeth in rage at the testimony. After she gave her evidence at two o'clock, when the daughter will give evidence if she can be got to the court, and if the civil business which is to come up today does not interfere. This afternoon adjournment till to-morrow may be found necessary.—*Moncton Times.*

FREDERICTON BAPTIST INSTITUTE.

The regular meeting of the Fredericton Baptist Institute was held Wednesday in the vestry of the Baptist Church, Mr. H. C. Creed in the chair. The subject which came up for discussion before the members of the Institute was, "Which is the greater statesman, Beaconsfield or Gladstone?" Mr. G. E. Crosscup read a paper on Lord Beaconsfield, and Mr. Havelock Croft followed with another on Mr. Gladstone. Both were very interesting and carefully prepared papers. They were of a biographical nature, and gave glimpses of the social, political and literary incidents in the lives of these great men. Mrs. Dr. Currie, John Spurdin, H. G. Estey and Fred. Richards sang a quartette entitled "The Old Oaken Bucket," which was very highly appreciated. Mr. Spurdin then read some extracts from the writings of Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Gladstone, and gave a brief synopsis of their work as authors. Dr. Black gave Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" as a violin solo. Mrs. A. F. Randolph playing the organ accompanied Miss Amanda Babbitt sang a solo in a very pleasing manner, and the pastor, Rev. F. D. Crawley, read an extract from one of Mr. Gladstone's speeches. There was a very fair attendance indeed, and the programme of the evening was well received.

THE GAS FIXTURES FOR THE NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDING.—The gas fixtures for the new Parliament Building, which arrived on Monday last, are now being put up by Mr. Thomas Campbell, of Germain street, St. John, who had the contract for the gas fitting and plumbing in connection with this work. The fixtures are of polished brass, which is the standard or prevailing style just at present, and while being plain present a handsome and massive appearance. They are from the well-known firm of Mitchell, Vose & Co., of New York. Two cases of the fixtures are on the way, but the principal of them are here, the reflectors for the Assembly Room alone being wanting. The fixtures embrace two twelve-light chandeliers in the Legislative Council Room, and one twelve-light chandelier in the vestibule adjoining it. There is one twelve-light chandelier in the Supreme Court Room, and a six-light chandelier in the Second Division of the Supreme Court. In the main hall on the lower floor there is one four-light chandelier, and in the Law Library there is a seven-light centre table chandelier. The Assembly Room is to be lighted by two large reflectors of twenty lights each. In the Speaker's Room there will be a five-light centre table, and a six-light chandelier in the Committee Room. There will be two two-light pendants in the Legislative Library, and two two-light brackets on the walls of the Assembly Room. These are the principle lights in the building.

BALL GOSSIP.
Under the head of "Go-as-you-Please Dress," a recent issue of the *Moncton Times* has the following:

The bulletin from Fredericton, to the effect that no restrictions with respect to dress will be placed on people attending the ball has had a quieting and soothing effect. The legislators who were having surveys made of their coat-tails, and who were being turned under temporarily so as to resemble the orthodox swallow-tail, have suspended the work and will let the balls spread themselves as much as the tailor intended they should. Their difficulty respecting patent leathers has also been removed, and they will wear their boots or moccasins. The bulletin says those who must be well dressed, in any style they please, and who is to judge of this bit the main question is, "What?" The result will be a charming variety of costumes that will be as picturesque as a fancy ball. One article will let the balls spread themselves as much as the tailor intended they should. Their difficulty respecting patent leathers has also been removed, and they will wear their boots or moccasins. The bulletin says those who must be well dressed, in any style they please, and who is to judge of this bit the main question is, "What?" The result will be a charming variety of costumes that will be as picturesque as a fancy ball. One article will let the balls spread themselves as much as the tailor intended they should. Their difficulty respecting patent leathers has also been removed, and they will wear their boots or moccasins. The bulletin says those who must be well dressed, in any style they please, and who is to judge of this bit the main question is, "What?" The result will be a charming variety of costumes that will be as picturesque as a fancy ball.

The following notice in regard to railway way rates to persons attending the ball and promenade concert has been issued by the General Committee as the arrangements made by the sub-committees with the several railways:

From all points on the Intercolonial Railway to St. John and return—one fare to parties producing a certificate from the Secretary of the Ball Committee of having actually attended the ball at Fredericton.

From St. John to Fredericton and return—\$3.00.

From St. Stephen or Woodstock to Fredericton and return via New Brunswick and Canada Railway—\$3.00.

From Woodstock to Fredericton and return, via New Brunswick Railway—\$2.00.

Tickets on all lines good to return from 15th to 21st inst., inclusive.

Arrangements are being made for special trains which will be announced as soon as they are completed.

All officers of the regular army, and of the militia, are specially requested by the Committee to appear in uniform.

THE COMPLIMENTARY BAND BENEFIT CONCERT.

The complimentary benefit concert tendered by the citizens to the Fredericton Brass Band, came off Thursday evening in City Hall, and was very largely attended. All who were present enjoyed themselves thoroughly, as besides the real music and excellent programme prepared for the occasion, the concert broke the monotonous death of public amusement that has characterized many weeks past and has been seriously felt, and was therefore highly welcome. The playing of the band was a feature of the evening's entertainment, and while, as was feared, in some pieces the music was a little too powerful for the size of the hall, the playing was all that could be desired by the most critical and will compare favorably with that of any similar musical organization in the Province. The Band, under the leadership of Mr. Williamson, opened the programme with "La Vestale," which was a favorite, and "Forepaugh's Aggregation," an overture introducing cornet and baritone solos, was a beautiful and pleasing performance and capably executed. "The Hunter's March," a sextette for soprano cornet, solo cornet, first cornet, alto, baritone and bass, with piano accompaniment, was very sweet and pretty, yet lively and stirring, the instruments solo sounding too powerfully. "The Rifle" was a stirring military galop, abounding in bugle calls. Miss James, of St. John, a harpist and vocalist of some note, fully sustained the reputation which had preceded her and ingratiated herself with the audience at the same time. Her "Home, Sweet Home," with variations, on the harp, was a very clever performance, and was listened to with deep attention and pleasure. She was encored and sang the song, accompanying herself on the harp. Her singing of the solo "Farewell" called forth a hearty encore, to which she responded by giving "The little Padded Flower," accompanying herself on the harp. The duet "Thou art so near and yet so far," by Miss James and Mr. C. H. Hat, was rendered so pleasingly and sweetly that an encore was called for, which the performers sang with great gusto. Mrs. Currie, who is too well known to require any special need of praise, was in capital voice, and sang "The Nightingale's Trill" and "Bonnie Sweetie," with much sweetness and expression. The former solo, which was the most pleasing and artistically rendered, was heartily encored. A Scotch song was given in response. Mr. H. G. Estey sang "The blue Alsatian mountains" in his usual thorough manner, and was well received. Mr. C. H. Hat's solo, "The angel at the window," was most pleasantly sung, and, in answer to a round of warm applause, he gave "The Bride Bells." The quartette, "Farewell, thou lovely Forest Glade," by Messrs. Estey, Hat, Tennant, and Richards, was nicely given and well appreciated.

The national anthem concluded an evening's entertainment which all present enjoyed in the most pleasing and successful manner. Prof. Cadwallader played the accompaniment. With the exception of Mr. Estey's, which was undertaken by Mrs. Currie with his usual ease.

THE N. B. PROVINCIAL FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.
The New Brunswick Provincial Farmers' Association opened its sixth annual session on Tuesday, 7th inst., at Riverside, Albert County. King's, Queen's, Sanbury and Albert Counties were also represented. S. J. Galbraith occupied the chair in the absence of the President. Some discussion took place over a point made by W. Dell Perley that a committee appointed by the Association to memorialize the Government in favor of the Farmers' Act, should be a committee of the Association.

The Association met at 2.30 on Wednesday, 8th inst., when there was a large attendance of delegates. Reports from the following Societies were received: A B Hayes spoke for the Kings Central; Fred Watson and Josiah Bishop for Harvey, C. J. James MacIntosh for the Kings Central; J. O. Man for Hillsboro; S. L. Peters and John Slipp for Queens Central; Thomas Roach for the Sussex and Studholm; Eliza Peck for Albert and Rev. John Hughes for Havelock. R. E. McLeod of Sussex read a paper on Farm Management. It was decided to hold the meeting each year on the 4th Tuesday in January. The Westmorland delegates, Messrs. Trueman, the president, Humphrey, Flewelling and Fawcett, arrived during the evening and delivered an address urging the necessity of the Government undertaking some movement in the way of agricultural education. The officers elected were S. J. Calhoun, of Hopewell Hill, President; O. R. Arnold, of Sussex, Secretary; R. E. McLeod, of Sussex, Treasurer. The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of \$28.

AS OLD BELLS.—The bell hanging in the belfry of the Episcopal Church in Elliotville, N. Y., is one of the oldest in America. It was cast in Moscow, Russia, in 1708, and was one of the chime of bells in a cathedral of that city. The cathedral was burned by Napoleon in 1811. Several years afterwards the bell was sold in a lot of old metal which became ballast for a vessel sailing to New York without cargo. Andrew Menopiey, of Troy, discovered it in a scrap pile in New York years afterwards. He bought it, and for a long time it was kept by him in his bell foundry at Troy as a curiosity. In 1831 a resident of Elliotville went to Troy to buy a bell for the Episcopal church which had just been completed. He happened to see the foundryman and the old Russian bell. It has been in use ever since.

The Great Prize Fight.
(Special to THE HERALD.)
NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8. Sullivan was the great contest for the heavy weight championship yesterday, after a fight which lasted twenty-six minutes. Eight rounds were fought in the presence of over two thousand spectators. After the fight Ryan was visited by physicians, to give him medical assistance if needed. His pulse was normal, and his chief injuries consisted of a welt on the left side of his neck, where he had been struck a terrible blow. He had gashed lips and numerous contusions about the body. Ryan considers himself fairly whipped, and announces his intention of retiring from pugilism.

Nearly \$200,000 changed hands on the result.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Guinea to be Hanged.
(Special to THE HERALD.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4. This morning Judge Cox overruled the motion for a new trial in the Guinea case, and sentenced him to be hanged on June 20th, between 12 and 2 p.m., in Washington jail. Just one year after the assassination.

Death of a Well-known Lawyer.
(Special to THE HERALD.)
ST. JOHN, Feb. 4. A despatch received this afternoon from Sussex announces the death at the residence of his father, E. A. Vall, of Xenophon Herbert Vall. Mr. Vall for a long time was suffering from congestion of the lungs and consequent affection of the heart. He was 38 years of age.

The Ryan-Oliver Mill.
(Special to THE HERALD.)
NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 4. The city is full of sporting men from all sections of the country and there are new arrivals by every train, to be present at the Ryan-Oliver prize fight on the 7th inst. The mill takes place on the line of the New Orleans and Mobile Railway, probably within 50 miles of this city. Not less than \$100,000 is wagered already on the fight. The betting is about even.

Mahmoud Sakrudi, the new premier of Egypt, to-day visited the foreign consuls General. He informed Mr. Meletat, British Consul General, that the new Government would respect all international obligations. Everything points to a stormy first night in the English House of Commons. The Parnellites threaten to raise a question of privilege in regard to the imprisonment of Parrell and his colleagues. The Bradlaugh question will almost certainly be discussed before the Irish one, Bradlaugh meaning to arrive among the first to take oath. The Government intend to secure his admission; the Home Rulers and Tories have agreed to oppose it.

Great uneasiness prevails at Limerick owing to ill-feeling existing between certain classes of citizens; and the military officer commanding has addressed a communication to magistrates and police, stating that the people are unable to walk on the streets at night without being stoned, and giving warning that the military will be compelled to fire on the people in self-defence if the attacks continue. The magistrates have resolved to take extraordinary precautions to preserve peace.

The Snow Blockade.
(Special to THE HERALD.)
ST. JOHN, Feb. 6. The trains east and west are late or cancelled to-day in consequence of the great snow storm.

Engines and snow plows have been at work constantly since yesterday clearing the inter-colonial track, and the English mail finally arrived at 10.30 this morning, or about thirty-six hours late.

Two engines, with flangers and snow-plows preceded St. John and Matamoras, and cleared the track. The Fredericton down-train was detained at the Junction, and did not arrive till two o'clock. The trains will be late to-night.

The Pope's Representative.
(Special to THE HERALD.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 6. Neither Cardinal McCloskey nor Vice-Regent Quinn knew of the reported appointment of Bishop Fitzgerald as representative of the Pope in this country.

Kicked to Death.
(Special to THE HERALD.)
UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 6. John Walsh, saloon keeper, of Little Falls, kicked his wife to death in the presence of his four children to-day. Walsh is a convict from Australia, where he drowned his first wife.

The Scott Act Campaign.
(Special to THE HERALD.)
ST. JOHN, Feb. 8. The Scott Act Committee have received an assurance from Ottawa that the County petition will be valid and the election in the County will likely take place in a fortnight after the city election. E. King Dodds arrived this morning from Toronto and the supper party have organized a vigorous canvass.

Death of Police Magistrate Gilbert.
(Special to THE HERALD.)
ST. JOHN, Feb. 8. H. T. Gilbert, Police Magistrate of this city, died last night at the family home, Willow Farm, Dorchester. The deceased was of Loyalist descent and leaves two brothers, William and Guy, one sister and a large family connection. He was in his 68th year. Mr. Gilbert was unmarried. He was admitted to the bar on the 6th of Feb. 1845, and practised here in partnership with his brother, W. J. Gilbert. He was appointed Police Magistrate of St. John on the death of John Johnson twenty years ago.

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ST. JOHN.

A CAR SHED CRUSHED IN BY SNOW—GREAT SNOW STORM.
(Special to THE HERALD.)
ST. JOHN, Feb. 10. This morning the main car shed of the Inter-colonial Railway here fell from the immense weight of snow on the roof and crushed nine first-class passenger cars and one flanger, which were within the shed at the time. No one happened to be in the building when the accident took place, and no lives were lost.

The building and cars are badly wrecked and the damage is estimated at \$20,000. There is a great storm of snow and wind here to-day, and every indication of a repetition of the storm of last Sunday. The storm signals have been up since yesterday everywhere along the coast. The trains east and west are late to-night.

Dr. Connell's Condition.
(Special to THE HERALD.)
WOODSTOCK, Feb. 10. Doctor C. P. Connell still lies in a dangerous condition, and only slight hopes of his recovery are entertained. A deep anxiety is felt by all for him.

Dr. Connell was called in consultation last evening by his attendant physician, Dr. Colter.

Fire at Woodstock.
(Special to THE HERALD.)
WOODSTOCK, Feb. 10. A two-story building, occupied as a dwelling house and located near the Station of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway Company, was destroyed by fire last night.

The fire broke out about midnight and was first noticed on the roof of the building. The fire engine was soon on hand, but a delay was occasioned by the hose bursting. The fire was soon got under control, however, when the engine got to work.

The building was owned by Dr. Smith and William Connell, and was occupied by four families—John Powers, John Lockhart, Allan Cole, and John Emmerson, who lost a considerable portion of their household effects in the flames.

The loss incurred by Dr. Smith and Mr. Connell in the burning of the building is \$500 or \$600 each. They are insured.

Spurious Bonds Aloud.
(Special to THE HERALD.)
DETROIT, Feb. 10. There is much excitement in the City of Adonia because of a report that \$100,000 in bonds have been illegally issued and negotiated in New York and other Eastern cities, through the Union Trust Company of New York. The bonds were obtained from the Mayor, who suddenly left the city.

Billiard Tournament.
(Special to THE HERALD.)
PARIS, Feb. 10. An agreement was signed last night by Shafer, Vignaux, Daly and Plat to play a tournament of cushion carom billiards at the Grand Hotel in this city on the night of Feb. 27, 28 and March 1st.

MARRIAGES.
On the 30th ult., at the Parsonage, Fredericton, by the Rev. E. Evans, William Stewart, of St. Mary's, York Co., to Maggie J. Reed, of the same place.

DEATHS.
Suddenly at Nashwaakias, 3rd inst., Freddie, second son of G. Fred and Lucy Staples, aged four years.
At Marysville, on the 4th inst., after a short illness, William Staples, in the 6th year of his age, leaving a wife and nine children to mourn their loss.
At Nashwaakias, 29th ult., after a lingering illness, Carolina, wife of John Burdick, aged 59 years.
At Upper Kingslear, 30th December, Frances, beloved wife of Moses Kitchen, in the 26th year of her age.
At Lower Queensbury, 29th ult., James Cliff, aged 85 years, leaving one son, six daughters and several grandchildren to mourn their loss.
At Little River, Sheffield, Sanbury Co., 31st ult., of inflammation of the lungs, Moses Coburn, Esq., in the 81st year of his age.
At St. John, 7th inst., Isabella, beloved wife of Samuel Reynolds, aged 65 years, leaving a husband and four daughters to mourn their bereavement.
At Gibson, on the 6th inst., William Henry Taylor, aged three years, only son of Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor.

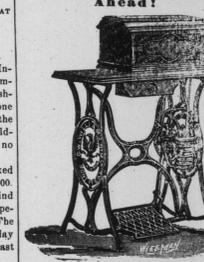
THE COUNTY MARKET.
The following were the prices ruling in the County Market during the past week and on Saturday:

Wheat, per bushel	\$0 04 to \$0 06
Lamb, "	0 05 to 0 06
Mutton, per lb.	0 05 to 0 06
Turkeys, per lb.	0 10 to 0 11
Chickens, per pair	0 30 to 0 35
Ducks, each	0 40 to 0 45
Partridge, per pair	0 25 to 0 30
Duck, per pair	0 35 to 0 40
Butter, roll, per lb.	0 17 to 0 18
Butter, firkin, per lb.	0 17 to 0 18
Lard, per lb.	0 12 to 0 13
Eggs, per doz.	0 20 to 0 22
Potatoes, per bushel	1 75 to 2 00
Carrots, per bushel	0 75 to 0 80
Oats, per bushel	0 45 to 0 50
Hay, per ton	8 00 to 10 00
Straw, per ton	4 00 to 5 00
Buckwheat, per cwt.	1 75 to 2 00
Pork, per lb.	0 07 to 0 08
Hams, per lb.	0 10 to 0 11
Shoulders, per lb.	0 08 to 0 09
Socks, per pair	0 30 to 0 35
Hides, per lb.	0 07 to 0 08
Sausages, per lb.	0 11 to 0 12
Bees, per lb.	0 10 to 0 12

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Farm for Sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable farm, situated in Gibson, containing eighty acres, fifty of which are under cultivation. There are two good barns on the farm.
The land will be sold in block or in lots to suit purchasers.
For particulars enquire of GEORGE A. FARLEY, or Henry Gray, Esq., Second Railway Crossing, Gibson, N.B., Jan. 1882.

To Let.
THE store now occupied by Mr. A. Lottimer, Fredericton, is for sale. Possession given first day of next month. Apply to F. W. B. DEVER BROTHERS.

The "Williams" always Ahead!



The C. W. WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO. of Montreal, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Fredericton and vicinity that they have opened a Branch Office in Hall's Book Store, Queen Street, where a full assortment of their celebrated WILLIAMS PUMPS and NEW WILLIAMS SERVICE MACHINES may be seen.

These world renowned Machines have been honored with Medals and Diplomas at all Exhibitions held in the Dominion since 1871. They have also received the highest awards in foreign countries for workmanship and general merit. Inspection respectfully solicited. Machines delivered in good order and fully guaranteed for five years. Machines will upon special payment. Charges moderate. Buy none but the genuine. Beware of imitations. Each of our Machines bears our trade mark on the arm and on side of stand.

Offer and show yours at HALL'S BOOK STORE, Queen Street, Fredericton.

C. W. WILLIAMS MFG. CO., 37 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, Fredericton, Feb. 11.—29-31.

Owen Sharkey
While returning stores thanks for past favors, respectfully solicits the patronage of old friends and the public generally.

NOW ON HAND, A FULL STOCK SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON, comprising in part the following, viz:

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHAWLS, MANTLES, ULSTERS, SCARFS, SQUARES, CLOUDES, HOODS, FUR AND PLUSH CAPS, KID MITTS, KID & CLOTH GLOVES, HOSE, TIES,

ULSTER & MANTLE CLOTHS In Plots and Presidents, NAP CLOTHS and CAMEL'S HAIR, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, MEN'S, YOUTHS & BOYS' ULSTER OVERCOATS, REEFERS, PANTS, SHIRTS, VESTS, DRAWERS, Cardigan Jackets, FUR CAPS

In South Sea Seal, Baltic Seal, Nutra & Coney, BRACES, SCARFS, TIES & COLLARS, CLOTHS, DOESKINS, HOMESPUN AND TWEED FURNISHING GOODS

Blue, Gray and White fancy flannels, TICKINGS, DRILLS, JEANS, Ducks, Tablecloths, Towels, Gray and White Blankets, Camp Blanketing, GARY & WHITE COTTONS, COTTON WARE, TRAVELLING BAGS, VALISES, AND TRUNKS.

All of which will be sold at Lowest Cash prices.

OWEN SHARKEY.

WANTED COUNTRY YARN, HOMESPUN, SOCKS & MITTS, For which the highest prices will be paid. O. S.

BUFFALO ROBES DAILY EXPORTED. O. S.

NEW Dry Goods store
The Subscriber has rented the store lately occupied by P. McPeake, Esq., Wilmot's Block, Where he will keep on hand a well assorted Stock of Staple & Fancy Dry Goods

Prices as low as any in the trade.

JOHN RANDOLPH A. F. Randolph, WHOLESALE DEALER IN FLOUR, CORNMEAL, PORK, Sugar, Molasses, Tea, &c. CORNER QUEEN STREET & PHOENIX SQUARE, FREDERICTON, N. B.

POOR DOCUMENT

THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LEGRON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FREDERICTON, N.B., FEBRUARY 11, 1882.

SYNDICATE DICTATION.

Late Montreal papers discuss at great length the disallowance of the South-Eastern Railway Bill, and with one or two unworthy exceptions, they condemn in unsparring terms the course of the Government. The better facts of the case are understood, the more unjustifiable the disallowance appears. The object of the promoters of the South-Eastern was to make a connection via Duluth and Sault Ste Marie with the Grand Trunk Railway, and thereby provide a direct line to the seaboard, capable of speedy construction, and approaching as nearly to a through Canadian route as any we can hope to have for many years. This would prove a competing line to the Canada Pacific when the latter was completed; but the secret of the disallowance lies in the fact that it would be a powerful rival of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, which is owned by the same capitalists as are building the Canadian road. The St. Paul, out of which the chief members of the Syndicate made most of their money, is now doing an enormous business, having the practicable monopoly of the trade of the west. It is a foreign corporation; and yet those loud talking National policy men at Ottawa have obeyed its orders, and interfered with the legitimate exercise of the constitutional powers possessed by the Manitoba Legislature. The principle involved is of more than a local interest, and calls for universal condemnation. We have lately been told that the Central Railway Company would apply for a renewal of its charter. If this request is granted, and when the Act goes to Ottawa it is disallowed, a strong feeling of indignation would be aroused, which could not be allayed, even if it should be understood that the disallowance was to prevent possible competition with the Intercolonial, although the latter was built and paid for out of the people's money. How much less would our people submit to the disallowance of such a road in the interest of an American railway company? We hope the government of Manitoba will adopt the course taken by the Ontario Executive in a similar emergency when the Lieut-Governor of that Province said to the Legislature: "The duty of asserting the right of the Legislature to deal according to its own judgment with all matters within Provincial jurisdiction is so urgent that a bill for the same purpose as the disallowed act will without delay be submitted for renewed consideration."

The following statement of the earnings of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba road will show why the Syndicate are so anxious to that it should have the monopoly of transportation to the Great West. For week ending Dec. 31, 1881, \$17,951.06; for week ending Dec. 31, 1880, \$75,412.96; increase, \$57,461.90; for the month ending Dec. 31, 1881, \$528,262.32; for month ending Dec. 31, 1880, \$297,640.63; increase, \$230,621.69; for year ending Dec. 31, 1881, \$4,878,919.69; for year ending Dec. 31, 1880, \$3,160,263.84; increase, \$1,718,655.85. For first week in January this year the earnings were \$77,000, an increase of \$18,000 over corresponding week of last year.

As settlement progresses in the west the amount of earnings of this road will increase enormously. The stock is now one of the most valuable of any in America.

Our volatile neighbor fairly bubbles over on the subject of a through line of railway to the St. Lawrence. He thinks such a road would make Fredericton "one of the greatest railway centres in the Dominion." Why the Herald is so anxious to see so far as that it is prepared to join with its neighbors in anything which can be done to secure an inter-provincial railway. We are glad to see that our city organs have not yet received their orders to eat their words on the winter port question, or if they have received them have not obeyed them. The whirligig of time brings about so many curious combinations; but none more unexpected than that which we now see on this railway question. Three years ago it was undignified, and dear knows what else besides, for Mr. Peckler to suggest the mention to Sir Leonard Tilley of this project. To-day we have the *Reporter* and the *Capital* following the lead of the *Telegraph* and *Herald* in advocating it; while the *Star* has gone over to the side of the *Globe* and tells us in effect that a through Canadian line all nonsense. The *Sun* presents a most pitiable illustration of the straits into which subservience to party will drive a journal. Every one remembers how it frothed about a through Canadian line—that was about the same time that the *Farmer* talked about "disintegration," but meant something much milder. Why, if one could judge of the temper of the editor from the tone of the articles in the *Tory* luninary, he had already prepared a Declaration of Independence, and melted his type into bullets. Said an Ontario paper at that time: "It will be amusing to watch these Maritime Tories eat their own words;" but now that we have had the spectacle it proves neither editing nor amusing.

Our aforesaid bubbling neighbor tells us that the Nashwaak Valley railway is to be built. He ought to take the public

into his confidence a little further and tell them when and by whom. Now the fact is there never was a chance of this railway being built and judging from appearances there never will be. The people of the Nashwaak Valley are not clamoring for a railway. They sell everything they can raise in the home market. No one in Fredericton that we know of proposes to put a dollar in any such enterprise, and the Miramichi people will probably join hands with those interested in the Central Railway. A railway can be secured across the Province which, by its location, will be advantageous to York, Sunbury, Queens and Northumberland, if a united effort is made; but more than this it is unreasonable to look for. Those who say that such a road will divert trade from Fredericton show that they are ignorant of the geography of the country. Its construction would, we feel quite satisfied, be of material advantage to our city by giving it access to a market which it is unable to reach now upon favorable terms. With such a railway and the through line to the St. Lawrence, Fredericton would be in a position to enter as a competitor into the West India trade, since during the season of open water vessels suitable for that trade can reach our wharves.

SETTLEMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

Mr. Edward Jack discusses the settlement of Crown Lands in the *St. John Globe*. He favors the building of a highway from the Intercolonial to Grand Falls, a distance of about eighty miles, forty miles of which would be through Crown Lands. He suggests the following plan for securing the early settlement of those large tracts of Crown Land: Let the Government reserve, say 300,000 acres of land in the locality which on exploration should prove to be of good quality, for settlement to the use for the time being of any company or association of persons who would give security that they would cause the same to be settled within a certain time and so soon as possible by good settlers; but that none of this tract of 300,000 acres should be granted until it should have been settled and reeded upon for at least three years and 10 acres of the same under cultivation, and then in 100 acre lots, so that the fee simple of the unsettled lands should always remain in the hands of the Crown. That the 300,000 acre tract should be and remain in the hands of an association, who should, for a certain number of years, have a right to sell and dispose of any spruce or pine timber which might be along the shores of the streams, or hardwood or cedar which should be on the ridges, the stumpage for the same to be at a rate not less than that which is now, or hereafter may be, charged by the Government. That the association be bound to spend \$20,000 in making roads to and through the land reserved within a year, and that it may spend more if it sees fit. That the association shall furnish to the Government full security that it will fully perform its contract, and apply all monies received from the sale of spruce, cedar, hardwood, or other timber to the purposes of settling the reserved lands, and the expenses of supervising and labor in surveying, managing and road making. In order to facilitate the construction of roads the association might be allowed to issue bonds redeemable at a fixed period, the payment of the same to be a charge on any monies received for timber dues on the tract reserved. If any company could be formed to take the management of any large tract of land upon these terms we should say let the land have it by all means. There would not be much profit in it; but it is not unlikely that some person could be found who would take hold of the matter. There would certainly be no chance for a "man grab" under such circumstances. Nothing is more certain than that, as steps are taken at a very early day to settle those parts of the Province which contain good land; and it is also very clear that no Government will for a generation at least feel like taking the matter in hand. So far as we know, or have been able to learn of the country spoken of by Mr. Jack, it is equal to any part of the Province for fertility, and if we opened up with good roads the lots would be sold at a rate which would return a small profit on the investment. We imagine that if any gentlemen are prepared to take hold of this matter they will find on almost every hand a disposition to facilitate their work.

One of the most persistent canvasses which is made by those people in the River counties who have temporarily espoused the principles of Toryism in the hope that thereby they may secure seats in Parliament, is that the Liberal members of the House of Commons, being in opposition, can secure nothing for the constituencies which they represent. This is one of the chief points of distinction between a Tory and a Liberal government. The former consider the revenues of the country in the light of so much money to be used for the purpose of keeping themselves in power and filling the purses of those who support them; the latter, in the light of a trust fund, to be expended for the benefit of the people at large. It can hardly be necessary to point out how pernicious is the first named principle, how full of danger, not simply to good, honest government, but even to the liberties of the people. If only those Counties which return members to support an administration are to enjoy the benefits resulting from public expenditure a premium is put upon political prostitution and representative institutions become degraded to a market wherein the votes of members are sold to the highest bidder. It was not by advocating such doctrines that the standard bearers of reform and progress directed the control of affairs in this Province out of the hands of the old school Tories, but it is by the application of just such English ideas that the party, whose political lineage is traceable directly to the defunct Family Compact, hope to retain the power which their forefathers lost. This old Tory gospel is being preached all over the Province as though it were a new inspiration; but the electors should refuse to accept it; for the result of its teachings is to perpetuate mismanagement. No Government can remain pure under its baneful influence; no electorate which trusts to it can preserve its independence.

A CORRESPONDENT, who has some very complimentary things to say about the *Herald*, wishes to know why the same principles which he sees applied to local expenditures could not be advantageously put in operation in the affairs of the greater Parliament. The question is a good one and merits a categorical answer, and we give it without hesitation. These principles could be applied with advantage at Ottawa, and we believe it to be the duty of the Liberal party, as far as in them lies, to see that they are. We

agree with our correspondent that \$50,000 is too large a salary for the Governor-General; that the country ought to get along with fewer heads of Departments, and that the pay of those gentlemen is out of proportion to everything in Canada except the Syndicate bargain and the general extravagance of Tory Government. But when he asks us why we don't take up our pen editorially and attack such palpable abuses, we reply that it is a little premature to do so, and that we are very much of the opinion that we will have all we can do to bring the Local Legislature about to that way of thinking this winter. That need not, however, deter him and others like him, who think they have secured to say on these questions which ought not to remain unsaid, from writing the thoughts that do within them burn; and if we think people would care to read their letters we will publish them.

FAR-WESTERN JUSTICE.

They have sound notions about administering justice in Washington Territory, though they may be a trifle abrupt about it. George B. Reynolds, a worthy citizen of Seattle, was killed by two negroes, who were arrested. After the preliminary examination a hundred of the citizens hanged the culprits. The coroner held an inquest and the jury said, "We are satisfied that in their death speedy and substantial justice was done." The following are the public comments on the occurrence. The *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* says:— "It will be a hundred times cheaper for the country to buy locks for the jail doors, than to foot the bills of a farcical trial of a murderer. While Sullivan and Howard were still twitching, Judge Green ran up, and with his pen knife, attempted to cut the rope and let one down. The Judge was taken hold of and hustled away from there pretty lively. He offered no further opposition to the citizens in their work. Let it be known to all the world that this was the work of no mob. It was the result of the uprising of an outraged and long-suffering community of law-abiding citizens, who felt that their sacred duty to show to the world that all mankind had a right to live with murderers and thieves has ceased to be a virtue in this community, and that the lives and property of respectable citizens shall and will be protected, and that outrages and atrocities will hereafter be dealt with in a manner they justly deserve without fear or favor. We are glad to see the whole country are sanctioning the day's work of yesterday, done by the people of Seattle. The *Oregonian* says: "There is a good, healthy public sentiment at Seattle. If the Guiteau jury fail to agree, they might compromise on a sentence of transportation to Seattle, where there is a public spirit which might be trusted to give the assassin proper attention." The following telegrams were sent to the citizens:— "Port Madison congratulates Seattle for the prompt hanging of the desperadoes Sullivan, Howard and Payne." "Olympia congratulates Seattle on the manner of suppressing the lawless, rowdy element. CITIZENS OF OLYMPIA." "To the citizens of Seattle—Hurrah for Seattle! You have waked up at last." "CITIZENS OF OLYMPIA."

PORT TOWNSEND, Jan. 18.—The citizens of Seattle, W. T.: We, the citizens of Port Townsend, endorse your action in executing the three murderers to-day, and congratulate you on your prompt action in setting evil-doers a lesson. Everybody rejoicing and pleased with your action. MANY CITIZENS. The lynching at Seattle is generally approved here by all classes of citizens. The *Oregonian*, to-morrow morning, will say: "Extraordinary crimes will demand special, severe and summary methods. Good men everywhere will say 'well done' to the Committee of Safety. Perhaps it may occur to the District Attorney at Washington to move for a change of venue in the Guiteau case to Seattle. About fifty million people would second the motion." "SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—Congratulations to Seattle. Life, property and happiness are now insured. God helps those who help themselves. San Francisco remembers and approves. W. A. ARANSON." "SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—A message:—Convey my heartfelt sympathy to the widows and relatives in their deep affliction. Rejoice that the good people of Seattle have satisfied justice so speedily and well. D. A. FERRISS." J. Randolph Smith, Mayor of Vancouver, yesterday telegraphed to L. P. Smith, Mayor of Seattle, as follows: "The people of Vancouver say well done, Seattle."

British Columbia also came to the front with its congratulations; but, perhaps, the most business like message of them all was that of Captain Rejour, of Port Blakely, who telegraphed:— "If the men arrested for the murder of George Reynolds are proven guilty, and the citizens of Seattle need any help to hang them, I will shut down the mill, and furnish all the men needed." It is easy to see that this lynching is one of the results of the Guiteau trial. Our Presbyterian Friends have gone to work with a right good will to raise funds for the erection of their new church. They have taken hold of the matter with a spirit which will ensure success. The names of the committee furnish a guarantee that the utmost energy may be expected. We give particulars of the work of the committee in our local columns.

The surplus revenue in England this year is £3,000,000 against £1,000,000 which the Chancellor of the Exchequer estimated upon. This would seem to indicate that the ruin which free trade was inflicting upon England is not making very rapid strides.

Notes and Notions.

—The *Ottawa Free Press* announces that there is to be a dissolution of Parliament next summer.

—If this is the case, we will have about as much politics in New Brunswick in the course of the next six months, as the average man can tolerate.

—A Scotchman who resided a number of years at St. George's, in this Province, and who is at present at Eagle Lake in the North-west, writes to a friend in this city under date January 11th, "the winter as far as gone has been better than any that I have seen since I came to America, quite mild. I expect an early spring."

—Mr. Blaine's adversaries having fired away all their ammunition, that gentleman is getting ready his reply which will be very refreshing reading probably. He has wisely held back until the others have done their worst, and he will come on with his defence just in time to catch the wave of public sympathy which always sets in after a violent partisan attack.

—It is said that Sir John Macdonald proposes to remodel the whole civil service of Canada.

—Guiteau has been sentenced, but it by no means follows that he will be hanged. The case has yet to be heard on appeal.

—Truth of New York is authority for saying that opium "joints," that is, places to which people resort to smoke opium, are common, and are frequented by persons moving in the highest social circles in that city.

—Verdi declines to compose new operas.

—When Queen Marguerite of Italy visits Naples the citizens strew the streets with daisies, her favorite flower.

—There are four hundred and sixty-three "suspects" now confined in Irish prisons.

—The misfortune of having only one idea is very well illustrated by the *Capital's* Saturday night's article on the reduction of the Provincial expenditures.

—We pity the readers of our contemporary, if they accept its guesses as facts; and what earthly excuse is there for a journal to guess at what it can state with accuracy, if it only takes the trouble to refer to the public accounts.

—"Deliver us from those bold, bad men," was the greeting which Oscar Wilde gave the sixty Harvard freshmen who attended his Boston lecture, dressed a la Bunthorne and bearing huge sunflowers and lilies, and the sixty freshmen were too utterly "squelched."

—Bonicaunt says that "Europe began with centralization, and its course is towards democracy. America began with democracy and is progressing towards centralization."

The newest idea in western emigration is for each settler to build him a cheap box car, put it on a flat car, put his family and goods and chattels in it, and when he reaches his destination, take it off the flat and use it for a house.

—The famous Yellowstone Park is to have a railway built to it next summer. This "Park," which contains many square miles, has within its borders what is unquestionably the finest scenery in the world.

—The Northern Pacific R.R. has only had to use its snow plough once this winter.

—Some miscreant in the west has been sending small-pox scabs through the mail. It is impossible to comprehend such villainy, but we trust it will not be apprehended by the villain.

—Some C.P. Railway Engineers, who arrived at Winnipeg the other day from the great lone land heard for the first time of the death of Garfield. They might have stayed another six months and yet been soon enough to have heard of the death of his murderer.

—Ship building is active in Great Britain where there is free trade. It has declined to almost nothing in the twenty years, during which protection has been maintained, in the United States, and in Canada it is on the wane. The lesson is obvious. Protection means death to all industries, except those which are protected.

—Mr. Gladstone said "bloodguiltiness." Blackwood said he made the word, like, proves that Blackwood don't read his Bible, or he would have known that the word occurs in the fifty-first Psalm. We are surprised that any member of the art preservative should make such an error.

A SHERIFF CANADIAN FATHER—An original and novel way of presenting a registered letter from falling into the possession of anybody but the right person came to light at the postoffice yesterday, when a letter addressed to the Postmaster was opened and a photograph found inside. The letter, which was from Sherbrooke, Canada, stated that the writer's son, a young man, had run away from home with a companion, and that the photograph was sent for the purpose of identifying him when he called for the registered letter, so that his companion, whose honesty the writer doubts, could not get it by misrepresentation. The registered letter was called for by the right person. It contained money to pay his expenses home.—*Baltimore Sun*.

SUPREME COURT.

THE HILARY TERM SITTINGS—THE DOCKET, &c. The Hilary Term sittings of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick opened Tuesday in the County Court House, the apartments in the new Parliament Building not being ready.

The following docket was made up:—
CROWN PAPER.
1. *Ex parte* George W. Shaw. Mr. Hanington vs. Shaw.
2. *Ex parte* Archibald Moores and Moses Moores—Mr. Vanwart the like.

SPECIAL PAPERS.
1. Richard George Guy and Lambton Lee vs. Loraine Bevan vs. Robert Rankine and Beverly W. Pidgeon—Mr. J. J. Kaye to move for new trial.
2. William McCormac vs. John McBride—Mr. A. B. Connell the like.

3. Joseph N. Green vs. The Saint John & Maine Railway Company—Dr. Barker the like.
4. Moses M. Bourgeois vs. John W. McManus and Jeremiah H. McManus—Mr. Hanington the like.

5. John Leggett vs. Richard Rowings—Mr. Alward the like.
6. William Fiar vs. John D. Wilmut and Andrew McGowan, Executor of William Fiar deceased—Mr. Wetmore to move for non-suit or new trial.

7. David Morrow vs. Charles H. Waterous and George W. Wilkes—The Attorney General to move for new trial.
8. Miles Dorsey, Administrator, &c. of Gray Ann Everett vs. Wm. M. Connell—Mr. G. F. Gregory to move to set aside non-suit and for new trial.

9. Margaret McCarthy, administratrix of Timothy McCarthy, deceased, vs. The Insurance Company of North America—Mr. C. A. Palmer to move for non-suit or new trial.
10. Bartholomew J. Driscoll and John M. Driscoll vs. The Millville Mutual Marine and Fire Insurance Company—Mr. C. A. Palmer to move for non-suit or new trial.

11. Ella May Brewer by Lavinia Brewer, her next friend, vs. Milford Brewer et al.—Mr. Wilson to move for leave to enter a non-suit.
12. James Knox and William Thompson vs. Edward R. Gregory—Mr. Wallace to move for new trial.

13. Allan O. Earle, executor of John Drury vs. George Botsford—Mr. Travis to move for non-suit or new trial.
14. J. Henry Phair vs. William H. Venning—Mr. Burdige the like.

15. Frederick Schureman and Elizabeth Caroline his wife, vs. Charles H. Hatheway and Frederick W. Hatheway—Mr. L. R. Harrison to move for new trial.
16. Margaret Howard, executrix of Stephen Howard, deceased, vs. George V. Nowlin—Mr. Pugsley to move to reduce verdict.

17. Charles W. Weldon vs. James Vaughan and David Maurice Vaughan—Mr. Tuck to move for new trial.
18. William Delaney (who uses as well for the Queen as for himself), vs. Duncan McDonald—Mr. Burdige to argue special case.

19. Michael McLaughlin vs. Arthur Murray—Mr. R. J. Ritchie to move for non-suit.
20. The Watrous Engine Works Co. (Limited) vs. Peter Campbell and James Campbell—Mr. Wright to support declaration.

21. The Watrous Engine Works Co. (Limited) vs. Peter Campbell and James Campbell—Mr. Pugsley to support demurrer to declaration.
22. Miriam Griffiths vs. Town of Portland—Mr. A. A. Stockton to move for new trial.

23. —McManus vs. —Weld—Mr. L. H. Harrison to shew cause.
APPEAL PAPERS.
The following are the Equity Appeals.

1. William F. Vroom et al., appellants, vs. Ezekiel McLeod et al., respondents—Mr. J. J. Kaye to support appeal.
2. Emma Colwell et al., appellants, vs. Elizabeth Robinson et al., respondents—Mr. C. A. Stockton to support appeal.

County Court Appeals.
1. Bela R. Lawrence, appellant, vs. Robert Murray, respondent (Charlotte County)—Mr. T. C. Allen to support appeal.

2. Alexander Forbes, appellant, vs. Thomas Temple, respondent (Victoria County)—Mr. G. F. Gregory to support appeal.
3. John Bell, appellant, vs. Charles C. Tweedy, respondent (Northumberland County)—Mr. C. A. Stockton to support appeal.

4. Edmund Kinnear, appellant, vs. Gains L. Black, respondent (Westmorland County)—Mr. Milner to support appeal.
5. David Easterbrook vs. William vs. P. McGillivray, (Westmorland County)—Mr. Milner to support appeal.

TRIAL OF THE RECORD.
1. Robert Polley and John McLaughlin vs. Caleb Sherman, John S. Colpitts and Jacob Beck—Mr. Weldon to support record.

The following business was transacted yesterday:—
In *Morrow vs. Ineh, Morrow vs. Waterous*, and *Morrow vs. Elliott*, the time for filing grounds of motion for new trial was extended.

Ex parte Michael Flood—Mr. R. Armstrong moves for rule nisi calling upon an attorney to shew cause why he should not pay over \$125, with interest from 2nd July, 1880, and hand over to Flood a mortgage from David E. Dunham to Flood. Rule nisi granted.

Ex parte Patrick Flood—the same calling upon an attorney to shew cause why he should not pay over \$1,200, and interest from 11th August, 1881, and also to hand over a mortgage from Mary Connolly to Patrick Flood; also, a bond and mortgage from Margaret Jane Read to Patrick Flood. Rule nisi granted.

Ex parte George H. Parks—Mr. Jordan moves for a rule nisi for certiorari to quash conviction before Ivory Kilburn, a Commissioner of the Parish of Richmond Civil Court. Rule nisi granted.

The Queen, at the instance of the Overseers of the Poor of Margueriteville vs. Alfred A. Treadwell—Mr. T. C. Allen moved for rule nisi to set aside an order of Mr. Justice Weldon discharging defendant from custody. Rule nisi.

Elizabeth Robinson, administratrix of the estate and effects of James Robinson, and other plaintiffs, vs. Emma Colwell et al., appellants—Mr. T. C. Allen moved to strike this cause off the appeal paper of this term. Court considers.

Ex parte Constant—Mr. Jordan moved for rule nisi for certiorari to quash conviction before Ivory Kilburn. Rule nisi.

Ex parte James Sweeney—the like. Rule nisi.
The Queen vs. William Dibble—Mr. Jordan moved for rule nisi to quash conviction. Rule nisi.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.
G. G. Gilbert and Chas. H. B. Fisher, Queen's Counsel, were called within the bar.
In John S. Leighton vs. Charles Deering, Mr. Wetmore, Q. C., shews cause against an order for review. Referred to the Court by Mr. Justice Weldon. The question involved is whether a review lies to a single judge from the judgment of the Woodstock Police Magistrate. The Court considers.

The Queen vs. Tertullus Theal. The time for argument of the Crown case reserved is fixed for the 17th inst.
Robert Polley and John McLaughlin vs. Caleb Sherman and Jacob Beck—Trial by the Record; judgment for the plaintiff signed 10th February, 1881, for £210 12s. 6d. Rule for judgment.

Thos. M. Brown, appellant, vs. L. H. Vaughan and Thomas Vaughan, respondents—An appeal from the Kent County Court. Mr. Weldon, Q. C., supports appeal. Mr. C. A. Palmer contra.
The Court is still in session.

We have a number of communications on hand which we will endeavor to dispose of before the House meets. We are glad to hear from our friends at any time, but would be able to publish their esteemed favors more promptly if they were not quite so long.

POOR DOCUMENT

PERSONAL AND OTHER NEWS.

The enormous prices recently obtained for books sold by public auction in England are said to be largely due to the competition of wealthy Americans seeking to secure these literary treasures for public libraries at home.

Early in March, says the *London World*, Her Majesty will pay an unofficial visit to the Continent, coming back previous to the marriage nuptials of the Duke of Albany with the Princess Helene of Waldeck. She will journey to Cherbourg in her steam yacht "Victoria and Albert," but whether her destination will be Italy or the south of France is unknown. Her Majesty will again travel incognito.

At a conference of railway managers held in January at Brussels, for the organization of the Continental international service during the present year. The opening of the St. Gothard line through-out its entire length was previously fixed for July 1, and arrangements were made accordingly. The opening of the great tunnel has already increased the traffic between the valleys of the Reuss and the Tessin more than fourfold.

In view of the defects which recent investigation has shown to exist in the Martini-Henry rifle as compared with several "military breechloaders" of private manufacture, plans for a new repeating rifle have been submitted to the British War Department, and it is understood that the new weapon for experimental purposes is now being manufactured at the Small Arms Factory at Enfield, England.

Henry William Wilson, of Kettering, near Birmingham, England, was brought up at the Mold Petty Sessions charged with annoying Mr. Gladstone at the recent rent-a-dinner. It was shown that when the prisoner had been drinking to excess he became a lunatic, and he was handed to the care of the relieving officer of the Hawarden Union. On January 16th, the prisoner attended the rent audit dinner at Hawarden, handed Mr. Gladstone a letter signed "Old Harry," and further annoyed him as he was leaving the table. The envelope was directed to "The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P., First Lord of the Treasury, Hawarden Castle." Presented by H. W. W. alias Philo-Christus. The contents of the note were:—"Glynn Arms, Broughton Hall, January 12. To the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P. Right Hon. Sir—Mr. Devil, from Hell, presents his compliments and would be glad to know if there is anything you are in want of in the brimstone line, otherwise he can supply you with that which is sweeter than treacle.— Lovingly yours, HARRY."

A Maine photographer and his wife two or three years ago were arrested for trying to teach their daughter arithmetic problems by the application of mustard plasters, until she became a pitiable object of sore and irritated flesh. This unusual method of discipline was lately discovered in vogue among the children at the Henry Institute, at Montreal, whose matron, Mrs. Craig, resorted to it so vigorously that many of the children were unable to sit down. The exact connection between an inflamed, scarified skin and the rule of three or the learning of the sermon on the Mount, has never yet been clearly established, but there seems to be a frequent, if not general, belief in its efficacy.

William W. Bair, driver of Mand S. writes to the *Turf, Field and Farm* that he would be only too glad to have Mand trot with St. Julien. "But," he continues, "it is not for me to decide with-out the consent of her owner, Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt." He concludes with:—"Mand S. to-day is as fine as I ever saw her at this season; she never was a cripple; had symptoms of pinkeye on her return home from Hartford."

An American who saw the Passion Play at Oberammergau is very sorry he went to that village a few days ago to see the principal characters. It disillusionized him in a very disagreeable fashion. He found the Virgin Mary digging potatoes in a field, barefooted, disheveled and filthy; Mary Magdalen on her hands and knees, scrubbing a floor; the personator of Christ carving ornaments, a mug half full of beer on a rough bench, while he was at the same time vigorously pulling at a huge German pipe! In the village inn, kept by Harold, Nicodemus, Pontius Pilate, Judas Iscariot, St. John, St. Peter, St. Matthew, Barrabas, and two or three of the centurions, with beer mugs, were in discussion of the passion play, and John and Judas, in a half maudlin state, singing stanzas from the choruses.

There is a loud call among the Methodist brethren of the U. S. for a supply of low-priced reading matter to counteract the pernicious effect of the ten-cent stuff which is so largely corrupting the youthful mind. At Dr. Vincent's urgent suggestion, the Book Concern published two series of books, one for children and the other for older persons. These bear the name of "The Lyceum Library," and sell for ten cents a volume. Dr. Vincent now publishes his official complaint that the Methodist public will not buy this kind of ten-cent literature, and states that although it has for months been on the counter, not one thousand copies have yet been sold. He says that if the sales do not increase, the agents of the Book Concern will in May stop publishing the dime series of books.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Fur gauntlets are worn again. The rage for old gold is on the wane. The name for new satens is salinette.

The capote, of good size, is the coming bonnet. The newest shade of red takes the name of Turc.

Eglantine pink is the rival of shrimp and shell pink.

The first spring wraps will be short visette mantles, with long trains in front.

Muslin handkerchiefs of the "Dolly Varden" pattern are among the neck lingerie.

Fans are oval in shape, the middle sticks being much larger than those at the sides.

Black silk stockings are said to have the effect of making the wearer's feet look smaller.

Patchwork muffs of satin and velvet are a novelty. The pieces are small and diamond shaped.

Small muffs are made from black velvet, and from ostrich feathers woven into a back of heavy linen.

"Dolly Varden" lives again in a new polonaise, a novel neckerchief and a daintily shaped dancing shoe.

Feathers are again worn in the hair with full evening dress—matrons wearing them to the exclusion of floral garniture.

The jaunty Hungarian costumes are exceedingly pretty for children, made of Craigievar tweed, trimmed with dark bottle-green plush.

There are several new combinations of color; olive is associated with plum and old gold, myrtle with golden brown, deep green with drab, and garnet with pearl-gray.

Something very new in jewelry are fresh water pearls, mounted in their natural shape, forming heads of animals and fishes. These are not very expensive, yet it is impossible to duplicate them.

Medium length bodices seem to be going out of fashion, for if not extravagantly long, the basque, so-called, hardly deserves the name, as it is but a waist pointed in front, and very much cut up over the hips.

The shoulder capes of fur only increase the deformity of high-shouldered women, while they increase the breadth of the narrow sloping shoulders, and are consequently becoming, particularly if these same shoulders are accompanied by somewhat broad hips.

Velvet dresses are made very plain as far as the corsage and train are concerned, but there is a fancy for having contrasting petticoat fronts to brighten up dark velvets, such as pale blue moire with the darkest green velvet, and shrimps with golden brown or with terra cotta red velvet.

That useful over-all-fur-lined cloak, the circular, is still worn, but merely as a wrap. They are now wonderfully reduced in price, but real genuine fur always realized its true value, and a cheap fur cloak means that one will be an endless source of vexation and annoyance in consequence of its many propensities.

Among the eccentric costumes is one called "L'oiseau." The short skirt has three plaitings up the back of black satin, with folds of velvet laid on each plait. This is supposed to represent the tail of the bird. "Wings" of black satin fall over the skirt on each side, en panier, and the front is formed of long tabs alternately of velvet and satin.

The popular basque design of the season is long, and has paniered sides, which are rounded off from the front of the skirt, which is always trimmed, or paneled, or formed of fine shirring or length-wise platings. The last have somewhat taken the place of shirred and draped tabliers, but the difference is a matter of taste; both styles are fashionably employed.

A new arrangement for the back breadths of skirts, differing entirely from any preceding styles, is shown effectively when two rich materials are combined in one dress; for instance, the back breadths of black satin are lined with red brocade, folded into a single great Watteau plait, cut shorter in the middle, in a point toward the top, so that the red lining shows in each fold of the plait.

A 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 rate-payers 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 post-
age free, or delivered to
subscribers in Fredericton
and St. Mary's,.....\$3.00 per an.
The Weekly,.....1.00
Both editions,.....3.50
invariably in advance.

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

CHAS. H. LUGRIN,
Editor and Proprietor.

FREDERICTON, DECEMBER 4, 1881.

Fall & Winter IMPORTATIONS.

NEW GOODS.

FRESH STOCK. LOW PRICES.

THOS. W. SMITH & SON

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

IN OUR Clothing Department

A LARGE LINE OF CHINCHILLA BEAVERS.

In Blue, Brown and Black. PLAIN BEAVERS.

In Black, Blue and Brown. PRIME WEST OF ENGLAND PILOT CLOTHS.

ALL SHADES. A Superior Line of GERMAN OVER-COATINGS; also a well assorted stock of SPRING AND FALL 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, Breeches, Suits, Rubber-Tweed Water-Proof Overcoats, Cardigan Jackets, in new and nobby patterns.

A FULL STOCK OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, VERY LOW.

HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUS, &c., in great abundance.

NEW DEPARTMENT.

Our Boot & Shoe DEPARTMENT

is now filled up. In ready-made we have an immense assortment from the leading Canadian houses.

Men's Fine Boots, Coarse and Medium Boots, Low Shoes, Coarse Boots and other English Walking Boots.

A JOB LINE OF RUBBERS AND OVERSHOES now on hand.

In our Custom Boot and Shoe Department, our craftsman, MR. WILLIAM TUTT, 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. P'ton, Dec. 4, 1881.

VARNISH. VARNISH.

Just received from the manufacturers RUBBING Body Varnish; Gearing Varnish; Wearing Body Varnish; Black Walnut Stain. For sale low.

Z. R. EVERETT.

IRON. OAKUM. BOILER PLATES.

RECEIVED AND IN STORE, EX. BARQUE "PARAMATTA," AND S. S. "HIBERNIAN" AND "CASPIAN"—17,702 Bars Rolled and Spoke Iron; 500 Bundles Flatting and Hoops, various sizes and gauges; 25 Bundles Navy and Hand-rolled OAKUM; 25 Bundles No. 20, 22, 24, 26 and 28 Sheet Iron; 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18 SHEET IRON; 3 Cases GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.

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230 BOILER PLATES, Best P.P., B.B.B., and Lowmoor; Boiler Tubes and Rivets: 471 Bds. Steel Sheet; 15 Steel Flaw Plates of Bell; 100 Cds. Steel; 27 Bds. and 15 Bars Round Machine Steel; 15-16 to 3 inch; TO ARRIVE PER "PHENIX," FROM ANTWERP; 15 Cases SHEET ZINC, Nos. 6 to 10.

Sled Shoe Steel. Sheet Zinc. Sheet Iron. 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. CHRISTMAS CARDS

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

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.

George C. Hunt, Druggist & Apothecary.

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

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

A Full Line of GENUINE HAVANNA CIGARS,

A Full Line of CHEAP CIGARS for Pedlars and Country Stores.

A Full Line of CIGAR CASES, MEERSHAUM & BRIAR PIPES, CIGAR HOLDERS and Tobacconists' Goods Generally.

A Full Line of WALLETS, POCKET BOOKS & PURSES

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