

POOR DOCUMENT

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

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FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1882.

\$1.00 A YEAR.

A MISSIONARY SERMON

by Rev. W. W. Brewer,

OF MARYVILLE.

PREACHED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
FREDERICTON BRANCH OF THE METHODIST
MISSIONARY SOCIETY,
FEB. 29, 1882.

(Published by request.)

"For then will I turn to the people a pure language that they may all call upon the name of the Lord to serve him with one consent."—Zephaniah liii.

Zephaniah here foretells the great conflict among the nations, preceding the ingathering of God's ancient people, the Jews, and the evangelization of the whole world. In our text the Jews may be referred to chiefly but not exclusively. "For then"—that is, after God's justice and righteousness have fulfilled their errands of discipline. "For then will I turn to the people a pure language that they may all call upon the name of the Lord to serve him with one consent."

Language was the gift of God, either by direct intuition or by inspiration, or else in both ways. The first thought that reached forth from the mind of man, and the earliest feelings which glowed in his heart, were religious. The first description we have of man's speaking brings him before us as "the devout philosopher"—giving names to the elements of the world, and by the words of God's command to all the nations of the world. The next record of man's words is full of tenderness and beauty, and radiant with the sanctity of religion, for he speaks as the loving and grateful husband of the first bride and as the inspired legislator of that marriage covenant, which has survived the changes of dispensations, the ruin of countless nationalities, and shall last until time shall be no more.

Turning away from this fair picture of man's *upright*, we next come upon the sad picture of man *fallen*, and now his language tells of remorse and ingratitude. Yet on a careful study of this part of the sacred book, it is easy to discern that after the Lord's promise as to the woman's conquering seed, the words of man may be construed into the expression of a penitent faith and a rising hope. He bowed to the threatening of death, but clung to the promise of life. Adam called his wife's name Eve, which means life. The first mother said of her first-born—"I have gotten a man from the Lord." The remaining record in regard to men's words, contained in the fourth chapter of Genesis is a strange mixture of what is envious and false, cruel and disparaging, and of what is humble, submissive, devout and heroic. The chapter closes thus, according to the marginal reading: "Then began men to call themselves by the name of the Lord." Thus we see that human language was at first resonant with religious thought and feeling, and with that only, and that sin has imported into it whatever is irreligious and immoral.

Man is not a mere materialization of a divine conception, but the finite embodiment of the divine image—not in his body but in his soul. There is no product in all the universe like the soul of man. Bright as all that is material may be, it lacks the transcendent lustre of the mind. The body is fettered to this little planet; but the soul is fearless, avowing the divinity of its source.

The moral deformity of the human race is universal. But there is one thing in man's soul which is as inflexible as the laws of nature, it is the relation of his conscience to his moral sense. A man may believe this or that, it may be false or it may be true, but let him act against his belief and the fearless monitor—the moral sense within—will assert the wrong. This is the untarnished thread that runs through the human race. Material advantage may warp the judgment, pleasure may sway our action, impulse may betray us into broken resolve, but nothing can deflect the conscience from its pole. Men may heed or scorn, yield or defy, but still the finger of conscience sternly points to the sunlit legend of the soul "do what you believe, hate what you disallow, but be true." What is this, I ask, but the dim reflection of the ever-living God. The very godhead of God is his rectitude, his purity, his goodness, his truth. He could not be a God without these. Infinite power might make a demon, unmeasured wisdom might make a sage, but it is only a being with no limit to his goodness that can be a God. And what is conscience in man but the dim reflection of this unspoken splendour in the Eternal Father? It is verily something higher than matter. It is mightier than the fires of the suns and purer than the light of the stars. It is the *divine image in man*. Is not this, friends, the philosophy of those wonderful disclosures which tell us that man fell morally by the power of the Great Spirit of Evil—the Satan of the Bible? He did not attack suns and their systems, He did not imperil stars in their courses, nor in the swirl of his mighty rebellion upon the onward march of the physical order. No! These were too small, too low for him. It was the moral purity, the image of God in the soul of man he hated. In this then the highest realm we know of, the moral, the spiritual

man is lawless and distraught. What can we for a moment think that the grandest manifestation of the creative God is left in its ruin with no capacity to rise, with no element afforded it with which may be uplifted and made pure? It cannot so be thought. The world, thank God, has such an element. Yes, we have it in the super-human and solitary grandeur of the gospel and the atoning Christ—we have it in the mysterious operations of the Holy Spirit—we have it in the Church—"by manifestation of the truth commending ourselves to every man's conscience in the sight of God."

This lost world shall be saved; this prodigal world shall be brought home. The energies of the everlasting Father are at work for the spiritual uplifting of men. The fire baptism, the gift of tongues, is the eternal guarantee that in the majestic motion of the ages God "will turn to the people a pure language that they may all call upon the name of the Lord to serve him with one consent."

Let us now indicate a few details of this comprehensive promise.

First. Our text relates to common life. Men and women must talk especially women. The dead and dumb who cannot speak make use of signs. "Talk is cheap" is an every day saying, but not true in the light of Scripture. The great Teacher, pointing to the day of judgment, declares, "For by thy words shall thou be justified, and by thy words shall thou be condemned."

When the promise of our text is transformed into practice, then the tongue of deceit shall not do its mischief in secrecy, the demon of slander shall not blast the reputation of the innocent, and gossip shall be spoiled of all its stock-in-trade. In homes, lowly and noble, the law of kindness shall be on all lips. Coarse, blasphemous, profane jests and wretched ribaldry shall no more chill the life-blood or pang the heart—conversation shall be pure, and its springs shall have higher sources than etiquette and conventionalism. Again, our text has reference to trade and commerce. When the pure language prevails sellers shall not upraise and buyers shall not cry down the value of articles; tricks in trade shall be scorned, a man's word will be his bond, and the unwell abused rule in our church against "using many words in buying and selling" will be kept to the letter. The sound maxim, "No friendship in business," shall have in it no foil of craft, avarice and dishonesty to excite suspicion; and reckonings, whether long or short, will be helps to keep friendship.

Our text points to other callings. (1) Take, for instance, the legal profession. Who that has frequented our law courts has not heard counsel use their eloquence to make the guilty more criminal on the one hand, or the guilty innocent on the other. This shall cease when the "pure language" is spoken. Then legal documents shall have words calculated only to instruct, but never to mislead, and their plain words will never be wrested from their right meanings. (2) The promise applies to the medical profession. The credulity of those who are sick, or imagine they are, shall not be preyed upon by hucksters in physic, who palm off wonderful panaceas, ruining the health of the public, to replenish their own coffers. (3) But, more than in any thing else which is professional, what our text promises is needed in politics—no matter whether civic, parliamentary or diplomatic. Then, men aspiring to office, or holding office, will say what they mean and do what they promise.

Secondly. Consider the promise of our text as referring to science, art, and literature. These all have angelic missions in the world; but, alas! they have been often hindered and turned aside by the prejudices and passions of mankind; and yet they must hold on their way towards a sure and glorious destiny. Our text here suggests three things, namely—*Faith* as opposed to *Scepticism*, *Morality* as opposed to *Immorality*, and *Truth* as opposed to *Falseness*. First. There are poets who have sung, philosophers who have reasoned, historians who have crowded their pages with facts and legends, astronomers who have "legislated" about the starry heavens, geographers who have explored the earth's surface, and geologists who have searched earth's secrets in order to deny God; while painters have used their pencils, and sculptors their graving tools, and musicians have pricked their creations of harmony to dishonor his names—and yet not all, and much less have the greatest sons of genius been the apostles of unbelief. But the wickedness of the wicked, clever and stupid alike, shall cease. All science, art, and literature, with one consent, shall bear witness for God. In printed page, speaking canvas, or mute symbol—they shall all point to Him with radiant finger, while every note of the world's music and song shall vibrate with his trine name. Genius will yet praise Him, and his saints will bless Him. Secondly. Works of taste will then be *moral*. Art has sometimes shown its degeneracy, not only in loathsome prints and clandestine photographs, but also in elaborate paintings; not only

in castings and mouldings, but also in chiselled marbles; and "divine poetry" herself has too often been violated. Art is the embodiment of science, and both must plead guilty before the bar of morals. It is a sad fact that, taking the world's history in all ages, far more immoral than moral literature has been produced. It has been engraved on stony tablets, and treasured up in antique manuscripts, and, during modern times, it has been given to the nations in verse and prose, in volumes endless. In these ways immorality has been embalmed, and although its vile odor has been relieved by rose water, and its disgusting ugliness adorned with tinsel and goldleaf, yet it becomes all the more repulsive when its masks are torn off. But our text foretells a period when "pure religion shall undefiled" shall proceed forth out of the mouth of God; we believe that he meant to teach that truth is the food of the soul with regard to men individually, in nations and as a race. If so, then *falseness* is the soul's poison at all times and everywhere.

The false has too often been put into the subjects and accessories of paintings, and into the figures, attitudes and draperies of statuary. That which is false has been scattered broadcast by means of dailies, weeklies, monthlies, and quarterlies; and not a little has been imported into rhyme and blank verse, into popular orations and lectures—not to mention novels in such abundance as to remind us of a "great wide sea, wherein are things creeping innumerable, both small and great, which cannot be counted." But when the word "shall turn the people to a pure language," genius and talent shall rejoice in glorious liberty from all that is false, and study in word and symbol to show that truth, "When unadorned is adorned the most."

Truth crushed to earth shall rise again, the eternal years of God are hers; but error, wounded, writes with pain, And dies among its worshippers."

Thirdly. The promise of our text refers to religion. It foretells the cessation of all idolatrous and superstitious worship, the destruction of atheism, and ungodly science, the extinction of bigotry, and the zeal for dogmas, the enhancement of love, and the salvation of the world. In the great world of heathendom we have to be patient as well as hopeful. Wide continents of idolatry cannot be won for Christ in a day. But the time of the "pure language" will surely come. In the foreign field of missionary operation a mighty sea of forces are silently, yet surely at work. Idolatry is fast losing its grip on the life of the people. In India, China and Japan there is great conviction to-day. The old "how old"—systems of religion are suffering a mutation—revolution rather—for Christ, the great revolutionist, is at work. Wise men, educated men, heart-stricken men, are banding together to see if something can be done towards saving the national forms of social and religious life from total wreck. They want God; they grope for Him in great darkness; they cry for Him with bitter crying and a very agony of desire. Pain would they stay the swelling tide of truth, that is to sweep away everything that has for countless generations been held to be sacred. All idolatry is philosophical—in its most tragic bloodiness it is but the desperation of a life that is nearly divine. An effort is demanded. We must give them the true God. The mythologist has failed, priestism has failed, caste has failed. To-day they seek to harmonize conflicting thoughts, to amalgamate conflicting principles. The "Brahma Soma" and the "Siva Soma" and eclectic and neologic schools of thought in India, led by Chunder Sen, are adopting the sermon, lecture, hymnal and liturgy. These are on the border-land of truth and learning the primer of the "pure language"—tons of thousands are waiting for the truth. It is ours—our highest duty, and grandest privilege—to give the "glorious gospel" to the world. And let me ask, with all the emphasis I can command, "how shall they believe in Him of whom they have not heard? and how shall they hear without a preacher? and how shall they preach unless they be sent?" God honors us in making us co-workers with Himself in the salvation of men. Although we have but little compass, and small resources although we halt and stumble and are feeble in judgment, little in conception and execution, yet it is God's will that we should labor with him in this great work. To me this declaration of the Bible that man is taken into partnership with the Infinite God is an appalling proposition. God waits patiently for years and centuries while the purchase of the atonement goes on in destitution, ignorance and sin;

own land presents to us a sad scene of religious ignorance, neglect and destitution. Hundreds habitually disregard the worship of God, and are living in practical heathenism. We have heathenism at our very doors, here wrapped in the warm bosom of Christianity, here putrescent in the midst of life. We also have missionaries laboring in Japan, where there are at least, thirty-two millions of men and women, purchased by death of Christ, bowing down to dumb idols. Upon what basis do I claim your support? I will tell you in a word. I claim your efforts and sympathies in behalf of men and women. I base my claim upon the fact of the brotherhood, the common humanity of the race, the common capability of all mankind of pain and sorrow, of happiness and love, of every variety of religious impulse and passion, of intense love for Christ, of reverence for his august authority, of exultation in the hope of immortal righteousness and glory. The time was when the great appeal on behalf of Christian missions rested on the dark and terrible death, which was supposed to menace without distinction, the whole heathen world; men helped because millions were drifting away after age, without a solitary exception to "humanity's chains and penal fires." Friends, we must send, unto all men the gospel, whatever our theory concerning their future may be. Let me ask those of you who believe in eternal torment what evidence you are giving of the reality of your belief?

Last year, as a congregation, you gave \$136.91. Is that paltry sum the measure of your concern? Will a five dollar bill discharge your obligation? I protest against all ease and indolence when this is your creed. Are there those present who believe in the annihilation of the soul at death or the burning up of the wicked at judgment day? Did you ever see a human body burn up, or look at the charred remains of some victim of fire? Think of the shrivelling up of a human soul! Not as an irate priest, but as an outraged man, I anathematize such a theory and declare it unworthy of the God I worship.

Is this the whole sad story of creation, lived by its breathing myriads of air and/or, One glimpse of day, then black annihilation. A sunlit passage to a sunless shore? But, if any of you so read the Scriptures, if you believe in the destruction of splendid hopes, and possibilities which such a destiny would involve, what are you doing? If, on the other hand, you believe that, at last, all the human race will be restored, and that the missionary work of to-day is but a preparation for work of the same character in the future, why not give to all the gospel now? why throw such holy labor into the far future? If you are at ease, you forget that what the Christian world needs as sinners, the heathen world needs as sinners. And, unless as sinners, we need the Lord Jesus Christ, the sacrifice on Calvary is inexplicable butchery. Friends, do not forget the final command, the great commission of the Saviour—"Go ye and preach the gospel to every creature."

The point I wish to make in thus speaking to you is this, that whatever our theory concerning the future may be, the obligations resting upon us to evangelize the world remains unalleviated and unimpaired.

Friends, rouse ye all to this great work. The religion of the Cross is advancing and placing itself in sublimer attitudes every day. It will extend wider, and rise higher, and shine brighter, till deception and error will vanish from the horizon of man's night, and leave it ablaze with effulgent day. It will extend its triumphs, till human pride and human obtuseness shall meekly kneel and kiss its scepter; till creeds and theories lay their crowns at its feet, and all governments shall be walled up and lost in an all-absorbing, overshadowing and universal Theocracy; till the Hindoo with his Shastra and Veda, the Parsee with Zendaavesta, the Buddhist with his Beda-ga, the Jewish Rabbis with his Talmud, the Mohammedan with his Koran, shall all come trooping up and pile the volumes of their faith in one grand pyre at the foot of Calvary's Cross. Angels will kindle it and the curling flames wreathing away into heaven, will announce to the universe the completion of its victories and the perfection of its glories.

Friends, with such responsibilities, with such uplifted possibilities for the human race placed in our hands, can we be recreant? Can we do other than give of our best, and to our utmost, to hasten the Kingdom of Christ, till come—for the morning breaks and the night departs as we realize by faith the promise of our text—"Then will I turn to the people a pure language, that they may all call upon the name of the Lord, to serve Him with one consent."

We move to the moral conquest of the world. Let it be with no laggard step. "Fling out the banner! Heathen lands shall see from afar the glorious sign, And nations crowding to be born, Rejoice their spirits in its light." AMEN.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Assault on the Queen.

LONDON, March 2-8 p. m.

There was a large crowd awaiting the Queen's arrival at Windsor. The Queen walked across the platform of the railway station to her carriage, which was waiting to take her to the Castle. John Brown had already ascended to his seat behind the carriage and fired. To judge from the report the pistol could not have been heavily loaded. The Queen, who was probably not aware of what had happened, was immediately driven to the Castle, but before she passed the man had been seized by the Superintendent of Borough Police, who was standing near by. He was also violently seized by the crowd and only rescued from them when three or four policemen came to the superintendent's assistance. The pistol was captured by one of the crowd.

Maclean, who was miserably clad, was taken into High street and thence conveyed to the police station in a cab. The general opinion is that the act was the result of lunacy. As soon as the Queen arrived at the Castle she ordered an enquiry to proceed to the depot to inquire if any one had been hurt. The report of the pistol was sharp, but not loud.

Rton scholars were prominent in an attempt to lynch Maclean.

Maclean is 27 years old. He states that he is a grocer's assistant. The doctors pronounce him sane. The revolver is a 6-chambered Colt's American make; two chambers were found loaded, and two recently discharged; fourteen ball cartridges were found on his person. Maclean says hunger actuated the crime.

The Queen held a dinner party last night, as usual.

No political significance is attached in any quarter to the outrage.

The Queen's Own Account.

(Special to THE HERALD.)

LONDON, March 3.

On arriving at the Castle yesterday, the Queen despatched the following telegram to the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House: "In case exaggerated reports should reach you, I telegraph to say that as I drove from the station here a man shot at the carriage, but fortunately hurt no one. He was instantly seized. I am none the worse." The Prince of Wales, accompanied by a numerous suite, was at the Court Theatre, and when the news of the Queen's safety was received, the Prince bowed his acknowledgements, and the National Anthem was played amid great cheering.

At a meeting of representative Irishmen from all parts of the metropolis, held in London to arrange for a demonstration on St. Patrick's Day, a resolution was passed, denouncing the attempted assassination. Much excitement exists in Irish circles in London, and the outrage is universally condemned.

Ottawa.

(Special to THE HERALD.)

OTTAWA, March 3.

In the Senate yesterday Bedford inquired whether the representation of New Brunswick would be re-adjusted so as to give Westmorland an additional member. He pointed that Sanbury, with much less population, had the same representation as Westmorland. Sir A. Campbell said that he could not give any information in advance of the bill which would be introduced.

In the Commons McCarthy's bill to constitute a Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners passed a second reading.

The Government resisted Casgrain's bill to prevent frauds in contracts. Langevin moved one month's postponement. The House divided on this motion, yeas 78, nays 51.

The House adjourned at half-past ten. The announcement of the attempt to assassinate the Queen was made in Senate by Sir A. Campbell, and in House by Sir John Macdonald, and created profound sensation.

It is generally believed Dominion elections will take place in June next.

The Great Walk.

(Special to THE HERALD.)

NEW YORK, 9 a. m., March 3.

The score now stands—Hazel 215, Fitzgerald 452, Hart 437, Sullivan 425, Norman 426, Rowell 415, Hughes 406. Great excitement prevails in betting circles on account of the collapse of Rowell.

DEATHS.

In this city, on the 4th inst., Mr. Francis Brewster, aged 81 years and 19 days. He was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, and was a resident of this city for 50 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOY WANTED. Enquire at the Office of JOHN RICHARDS & SONS, March 3—11

Notice.

NEW BRUNSWICK, SUNBURY COUNTY S. S.

To the Sheriff of the County of Sunbury, I, S. S. or any Constable within the said County, do hereby certify that

WHEREAS, Andrew G. Blair, a creditor of Lemuel G. Nason, late of Lincoln, in the County of Sunbury, deceased, hath filed a petition, setting forth that the said Lemuel G. Nason departed this life without having in the least of the knowledge and belief of the said petitioner made any will, and praying that Letters of Administration be granted to him in due form of law.

You are therefore required to cite the heirs, next of kin, creditors, and all others interested in the estate of the said Lemuel G. Nason, to appear before me at Court Probate, in the County of Sunbury, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause if any they have why Letters of Administration should not be granted to said petitioner as prayed for in the said petition.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court this fifth day of February, 1882.

THOMAS A. BECKWITH, Judge of Probate.

Register of Probate Sunbury County, March 3

POOR DOCUMENT

THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LEWIS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FREDERICTON, N. B., MARCH 4, 1882.

The WEEKLY HERALD will hereafter be issued on Thursday.

MR. BLAIR'S CHARGE IS SUSTAINED.

It is with regret that we learn from the evidence given before the committee appointed to investigate the receipts of the Receiver General from the Clerk of the Peace that the charge made by Mr. Blair, and so emphatically denied by the Receiver General, namely, that larger sums had been received from the Clerk than were acknowledged in the public accounts, and had been paid out without sanction of law, has been fully sustained.

The evidence, which we publish elsewhere, will show how clearly the above facts have been made out, and with the emphatic words of Mr. Wedderburn yet ringing in our ears, when he hurled back the charge and pronounced it an unmitigated slander, we feel that the Government, and with it the country, has been humiliated. It is bad enough that the public accounts should not be correct; although people had got somewhat used to it; but it is a disgrace to representative institutions to have it established beyond a question that the declaration of the officer who is entrusted with the public funds—that the solemn declaration of such an officer, made to the Assembly with all the formality with which an official declaration can be invested, and upon occasion when a member of the Assembly has demanded a committee of enquiry into the act of the Government, that such a declaration is not worth the breath with which the words are spoken. No charge could have been more plainly made, more squarely denied and more fully proved. We refer our readers to the evidence for the details of the several years; but for the purpose of helping them to arrive at an understanding of the facts, we will explain them as they apply to the last fiscal year. The law says that all the fees received in the office of Clerk of the Peace shall be paid to the Receiver General. The receipts of 1881 were \$1,718.71. Mr. Carman under oath stated that of this sum he paid to the Receiver General in cash and by a check of some two or three years' standing, \$1,100; that by authority of the Government he paid \$200 to Mr. Bliss, and the balance was expended in office contingencies. The Receiver General only admitted in the public accounts the receipt of \$336.23, and denied in the House that he had received any more. Yet Mr. Wedderburn knows, if he knows anything, that he actually and in point of law received \$1,300. Every dollar of the \$1,718.71 should have gone into the Treasury and been drawn only by warrant; but without making any point of the fact that Mr. Carman was allowed to charge his office contingencies against the money he had in hand, a practice which, though reprehensible in principle, has not been abused by that gentleman; it is shown clearly that only one half the fees had been so paid out, and that the balance, public money, remember, which the House had a right to appropriate, has been used by the Government without sanction of law. Since 1874 the estimates have contained one item "for clerk to the Clerk of the Peace, \$400," and the Province thought that was all that was paid him; but every year he has received \$200 more, not by vote of the House, not by authority of an Act of Assembly, but by the mere motion of the Government. Anything more directly in violation of the constitutional privileges of the Legislature cannot be imagined. We are not discussing whether or not Mr. Bliss has enough salary. That is a question for the House to determine, and they have shown no disposition to be niggardly; but we wish to condemn in the strongest possible terms the payment of the people's money without authority of law. It will be remembered that in 1874 the Government undertook to displace Mr. Botsford from the Clerkship of the Legal five Council and put Mr. Bliss in his office. In this they were defeated, and now the country learns for the first time that the last named gentleman has been receiving ever since that time an addition to his salary which did not appear in the public accounts. Again we ask, how can the statement in the Auditor General's account of receipts \$336.23 be reconciled with Mr. Carman's statement that he paid \$1,100. The two cannot be reconciled by any possible evidence; so that the Provincial Secretary stands convicted of presenting an incorrect financial statement. We hope the House will hasten to mark this unconstitutional conduct with the strongest mark of disapproval possible under our legislative system. Men are not fit to be trusted in office an hour who will use the public funds without sanction of law, and have the brazen effrontery to deny it in the face of plain testimony.

The STORM.—The recent heavy rain storm is the most unprecedented at this season of the year, and it is feared that it will have a bad effect on lumbering operations. The snow rapidly disappeared under the steady rain, and the ice ran out of the Nashua River, breaking up the ice in the main river, directly opposite. In the city the walking has been very unobtainable, and in some places dangerous from the slippery walks. The back streets are flooded in many places. Many cellars are filled, and in some instances apartments on the ground floors have been rendered too moist for occupation.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, Feb. 24.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at 2.30.

Mr. Barberie gave notice of enquiry if the Government intended making any change in the law relating to the mode of holding the system of licensing the same, and when such changes would come in force if such was done.

Mr. Colter gave notice of motion committing his lumber surplus bill for Tuesday next. House adjourned until 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

SATURDAY, Feb. 25.

The House met at 10 o'clock, and after routine the bill to incorporate the Auxiliary Bible Society of New Brunswick was passed and sent up to the Legislative Council for concurrence.

Mr. Hill reported from the Committee on Municipalities in favor of the bill relating to the election of County Councils.

The Speaker left the chair until 11.45.

The House met at 11.45, when the Hon. Surveyor General laid on the table the Report of the Crown Lands office for the year 1881.

The Order of the Day was then taken up. The following enquiry by Mr. White (Carleton) stood:

By what authority were the members of this Assembly paid \$6 each to buy stationery at the last session of the Legislature and also if any person or persons other than the Clerks and members of the House have been supplied with stationery from the Clerk's table during the present session; also is \$8 paid a servant or page of this House; if so what is the character of his work and how long has he been employed? Was the money paid him at the session in lieu of all services and if not what amount is still due?

Mr. Black moved as follows:—

Resolved, That a humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor praying that His Honor may be pleased to cause to be laid before the House a detailed statement of all sums of money received by the Provincial Government, from the Dominion Government, from the 1st day of January, 1881, to this date, with the dates of such payments, together with the rate of interest and amount of interest, if any, charged against this Province; also, copies of all accounts relating to and in any way connected with the financial relations of the two Governments, and a statement of any and all existing claims made by the Dominion Government against the Government of this Province.

Hon. Provincial Secretary said the papers of last year gave the hon. gentleman the information he needed, but the papers would be furnished if desired.

Mr. Black said he was satisfied with last year's papers, so far as they went, but he wanted further information, and would press his motion.

The rules were suspended in order to allow Mr. Hill to introduce a bill entitled an Act to incorporate the Riley Point Wharf Company.

Mr. Johnson moved as follows, and spoke at some length to it:—

That a committee be appointed, to consist of one member from each county to appoint the bye-road money for the ensuing year.

Messrs. White (Carleton) and Butler spoke in support of the motion.

Mr. Sayre said he was in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Willis thought that a thorough and accurate statement of the mileage of the by-roads of the Province should be furnished before this House was asked to take any action in this connection.

Messrs. Hanington and Hill spoke in support of the motion.

On being put to a vote, the motion was lost.

Rule 186 was suspended in order to allow Hon. Mr. Perley to introduce a bill to authorize the County Councils of the Parish of Blisville, Sanbury County, to sell certain lands.

Mr. Barberie moved for the return of the Engineer, now previously laid before the House, on which the Government had paid subsidy to the Grand Southern Railway.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary said the information would be furnished.

Mr. Black moved as follows:—

Resolved, That a humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor praying that His Honor may be pleased to cause to be laid before the House a full and detailed statement of all moneys paid and dates of such payments, to whom paid, either on supervision or construction account, or any other account hereby referred to, and also a statement showing from whence the funds expended in the construction of the said Building or in any way expended in aid of or in connection with the construction account or any other account hereby referred to, and on what terms and under what authority.

Hon. Provincial Secretary said that the papers that had not been already laid on the table would be furnished.

Mr. Willis moved the following enquiry for Mr. Blair:—

Is it the intention of the Government to make appointments to fill all the vacancies, or any of them, in the Legislative Council, and if so, is it their intention to make such appointments before the close of the present session?

The Provincial Secretary said the Government intended making the appointments to the Legislative Council, and had the matter under their serious consideration.

Mr. Willis moved for Mr. Blair as follows:—

That a return, showing the nature and amount of the estate of John E. Woodford, which was made by the Auditor General of the Province on the behalf of the Province from Mr. John Edwards, the administrator of the estate, the amount of cash paid over by the said administrator, the amount on deposit in the banks, together with the amounts of the mortgages, notes and other securities transferred to the Auditor General; and the sums now lying to the credit of that fund.

In the absence of Mr. Blair, the motion stood.

The House went into committee on Mr. Sayre's bill in regard to the contested elec-

tions of County Councils, Mr. Lynott in the chair.

The Committee rose for dinner at 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House resumed its sitting in committee on Mr. Sayre's bill relating to the contested elections of Municipalities, Mr. Lynott in the chair at 2.30.

Mr. Sayre said the bill related to the trial of contested elections of Municipalities. The way provided under the present act was, he thought, insufficient. These Councils were important bodies, and he thought it right that some better provisions were made for trying their contested elections. Very often the causes were not of sufficient importance to go before the Supreme Court, and it would be well to have a cheap and speedy local court. An objection to the power being vested in the Council itself was apparent in the fact that owing to the manner in which the business was carried on, the member whose seat was contested took part in the proceedings of two sessions of the Council before his case was settled one way or the other, which was wrong. The Clerk of the Peace, he thought, was the best and proper person to try these cases. The Judge of the County Court would perhaps be the best, but as there is usually only one Judge to four counties, and he was only resident in one, he had concluded that the Clerk of the Peace was the best person, providing being made in case he was disqualified. The provisions of the bill against bribery and corruption were stringent and, he thought, necessary, and he went on to state reasons for taking measures to secure the purity of these elections. He thought the principle of the bill would commend itself to this honorable House.

Hon. Mr. Hanington opposed the bill, and said he would go for upholding the present Act as it now stands until it had been proved inefficient. He held that the tribunal of the Council would be one in every case that would be brought before the Council. The working of the bill would be found more expensive than if the cases were tried in the Supreme or County Courts, as those bodies were already established by law, with paid salaries. It would be found a different matter with the Clerks of the Peace, as they would not always be ready to leave their business, and it would be unfair to compel them to leave by law at any time the Municipality was called upon to try these cases.

He could not see that the Clerk of the Peace was a proper officer simply because he was always on the spot any more than the Council or County Court Judge. Until the tribunals it is in the power of the Council to appoint, he could not see that the Clerk of the Peace was a proper officer simply because he was always on the spot any more than the Council or County Court Judge. Until the tribunals it is in the power of the Council to appoint, he could not see that the Clerk of the Peace was a proper officer simply because he was always on the spot any more than the Council or County Court Judge.

Mr. Blair said he was not desirous of pressing the bill at present, and perhaps another tribunal might be suggested, but it had occurred to his mind that the Clerk of the Peace was the fittest person. He would agree to report progress with leave to sit again.

Mr. Hanington wished to be understood as saying that, until the present system was proved inefficient, the law, as it now stands, should not be changed in any way, and he thought that the Councils were as fit to try these cases as any tribunal of delegated authority. The result of this bill would be to crowd out some young and deserving men who had not the means to fight these contested cases before the tribunal established by the bill. It would be an expensive tribunal any way, whether tried by the Clerks of the Peace or before a County Court Judge, and it would be better to have them tried before some responsible body than before a Judge who was responsible to no one but himself. We should hesitate before establishing such a tribunal under this bill, and the rights and privileges pertaining to the Council should not be shorn off from them until they have proved themselves incompetent. That there was no petition from any Municipality of the Province in favor of this bill before the House, was a reason that the Legislature should hesitate before passing this bill.

Mr. Davidson said they had thought in his opinion that it was better to endorse the evil they had "than fly to another that they knew not of." He thought that the tribunal should be paid by some other means than the fees arising from the cases they tried. He was opposed to this bill, as there was another measure before the committee on Municipalities in amendment of the law, which he thought would make it perfect, and render this proposed bill unnecessary.

Mr. Morton said he was in favor of the bill and thought that the Clerks of the Peace were proper and fit persons to try such cases. He did not think it would be an expensive tribunal, as was held by the hon. gentleman from Westmorland.

Mr. Sayre said if the hon. members would look into the bill, they would find that the expense of trial before a Clerk of the Peace could not be large, as the cost of such trial was left blank and could be filled up with any sum by the honorable house. He held that the fact of the Clerk of the Peace getting his salary from the Council, or being appointed by that body, could not affect the question at all. The expense of bringing witnesses could not be any greater for a trial before Clerks of the Peace than before a committee of a Council, or before a County Court Judge. A remedy was needed in this respect and he did not care what tribunal was decided upon so long as it was not the County Council, as at present.

The Hon. Surveyor General said it would lead to more litigation, and the bill would compel the Clerk of the Peace to leave his own professional work and go somewhere and sit as a Judge, which was an injustice. He would favor a scale of fees instead of a lump sum, or so much per diem; but thought that the present law could meet all the exigencies that might arise at present.

Mr. Ritchie said that very few of these cases ever were contested. The committee of the Council was appointed to decide on whether or not one of their own number should sit or not. We all know what a friendly feeling there is among legislators. They have a long recess from January to June, and even then have not made up their minds, and the matter lays over until January again, and by that time another election is upon them. He cited a parallel case in civil politics in Saint John, and said he thought that procedure under this act was expensive. He thought, however, that the act was a wrong, and that more speedy means of settling contested elections should be had. He did not think Clerks of the Peace were proper officers. He was glad to see that the matter had been brought up, and hoped that such suggestions and amendments as had been proposed would enable the committee to prepare a practical law.

Mr. White (Carleton) thought that there would be a good deal of expense connected with the trial of contested elections before the bill, and made the suggestion that the trial of contested elections to the County Councils be tried by the Parish Court Commissioners, as a cheap and speedy means of arriving at a conclusion. With regard to bribery and corruption he suggested that this should be met in the same manner as provided for under the Dominion Election Act.

Mr. Hutchison said the law gave the Councils power to make regulations for the trial of cases of contested elections, but no regulations any of the Councils had made under this section, and, probably, if the House had these regulations before it, much light might be thrown upon the subject. He would not, after having given the Councils power to make the regulations, the Legislature should step in and say, "We shall make them for you," unless it appeared that the regulations they had made were not good ones, or were not properly carried out. On this ground he would oppose the bill.

Progress was reported with leave to sit again.

Mr. Johnson gave notice of motion for Thursday next.

Mr. Hill's bill to incorporate the Riley Point Wharf Company was read a first time.

Mr. McEllain introduced a bill entitled "An Act to amend 44th Victoria, Chapter 3, intituled an Act to authorize the Town of Portland to issue debentures to provide for the payment of debentures issued under the authority of the Common School Act 1871."

The House then adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

MONDAY, FEB. 27.

Debate on the Eastern Extension Claims.

After routine business.

The Hon. Mr. Blair moved as follows:—

That a humble address be presented to His Honor the Lt. Governor praying that His Honor will cause to be laid before the House a copy of all correspondence which has taken place between the Dominion Government respecting the eastern extension claim together with the report of any delegation on the subject and the expenses thereof; also any minutes of Council relating thereto.

Mr. Blair said that information respecting the Eastern Extension claims, had been asked for last year and although the Government had promised to bring it down, the same had not been given. On several occasions the Provincial Secretary had referred to this claim, and he had on one occasion at least gone somewhat fully into a discussion of it; but the House had not yet been put in possession of any definite information. The claims, as explained, seemed satisfactory, and the country had been for a long time looking forward to their early adjustment, but nothing had come of them, and to all appearances they were as far off being paid as ever. How comes it, he would ask, that notwithstanding the strong assurance of the Government that these claims were to be paid, assurances going so far that on one occasion we were told that the Dominion Government had promised to put them in the estimates of that year, how comes it, in view of this, that the claims have not been settled and the money found its way into the Treasury of the Province, where we are told of right it belongs. It seems as though there must be some difficulty in the way of the final adjustment of this matter, which the Government have not yet disclosed, and of which it is in its deliberate purpose to keep the House ignorant. There can be no good purpose served by a policy of concealment. If the Dominion Government, on investigating the subject, have come to the conclusion that the claim is not one which should be paid, the House ought to know it, in order that no further calculations might be made on the probability of this money being received. He would proceed to give what to his mind appeared to be the true state

of facts. These claims had grown out of a contract for the construction of what was known as the Eastern Extension, which contract was made with a Company called by some the International Contract Company and by others Clark, Punched & Co. To this Company the Government agreed to pay a subsidy of \$10,000 per mile with an additional allowance for land damages, amounting to \$200 per mile. There was one question which he had not been entirely able to settle to his satisfaction, and that was, whether the road when constructed was to be the property of the Government or of Clark, Punched & Co. If it was the property of the Government, then they were in a position to make a demand upon the Dominion authorities and receive the money—any amount which might be found due on a revaluation of the road—for the benefit of the Province; but if the road was the property of the Company, he could not see how the \$150,000, if it ever was paid, could find its way to the Provincial exchequer. Upon this point he wanted information, and he hoped the Government would be able to give it in such a manner as to set all doubts at rest. He did not wish to be understood as casting any doubt upon the right of the Province to receive the amount; but there had been a report afloat that the Government had agreed to take \$150,000 in full of all claims, which amount had been paid some time ago, and that by virtue of the agreement with those gentlemen, any balance which was received would go to the contractors whom he had named. The House was entitled to the fullest information upon this point. It may be that this amount of \$150,000 is to go to Clark, Punched & Co, according to the view which the Dominion Government takes, and that this is the reason of the delay in closing the matter up. Honorable members must feel satisfied that there exists some difficulty in the way about which the House has not been informed, otherwise the case would have been more promptly attended to by the authorities at Ottawa. The House ought to know if the \$150,000 is in fact claimed by Clark, Punched & Co, and it is due from the Government to the House and the country that the fullest information be given on the subject.

The Attorney General said that the claim arose as had been stated by his colleague from the County of York. In 1869 strong representation had been made to the Dominion Government, negotiations had been had with the contractors, and arrangements made by which Clark, Punched & Co. were settled with in full for their claims against the local Government. The Province had put \$400,000 into the road, and had got \$250,000 back.

Mr. Blair—Who were to be the owners of the road when it was completed?

The Attorney General—Clark, Punched & Co. In 1869 the Government had no option but to take the sum offered them, as they had sixty days only given them to decide whether they would take the amount offered or see the Intercolonial built as a rival line; but the Government has always insisted that they should get a better price. The Government is not aware that there has been any interference by Clark, Punched & Co. to prevent the payment of the \$150,000 to the Province. An order of Council was made at Ottawa in 1879 referring it to the Government Engineer, who had come to Fredericton and had made a report. He (the Attorney General) did not feel at liberty to say what that report was; but the matter was under the consideration of the Dominion Government, and he expected a decided answer at an early day.

Mr. Blair—I would like to ask the honorable member if Clark, Punched & Co's receipt is not a qualified one such as the Province gave and if the \$250,000 which the Government received was not to induce them to see their influence to help the contractors get rid of the road?

Mr. Barberie said the House had heard of these claims ever since its first session and it was a wonderful thing that here at the eleventh hour they were not more fully advanced. The present state of things was very unsatisfactory to the House and the country. It looked as though the Government were saving the question as one to go to the country; but he was of the same opinion now as when he first came to the House, when he had expressed his fear that the Province would never see a dollar of the money.

The Provincial Secretary said the Dominion Government had not yet promised to pay the amount. The amount had been settled, but the abstract right of New Brunswick to receive it was an open question between the local and the Dominion Governments. All the papers on the subject had been submitted to the House in 1880 and would be found in the journals of that year. He proceeded to read extracts from the journals and when he had concluded doing so the House took recess until 2.30.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at 2.30, when the discussion on the enquiry respecting the Eastern Railway claim was continued.

Mr. Black said no one would regret more than he that the Province should not receive the money, but there should be, he thought, some more definite information in regard to this claim laid

before the House, at this its closing session.

Hon. Mr. Landry said he had expressed himself quite strongly on this subject once before. He saw reasons why the claims had not been paid up to the present time. The Government had done everything they could, and he was of the opinion that the matter would be adjusted—that it would be paid in a short time. He thought that it would be best for both sides of the House to join hands in the effort to get this claim. They had taken such steps that he fully believed that a final settlement would be made and the claim paid; and it was a just and equitable one. He thought that the information asked for by his hon. friend would be forthcoming, but it was thought advisable to have the discussion first. He believed that in a very short time—probably within this session—the claim would be adjusted in such a way that we would be in a fair way to receive the money. The negotiations were entirely between two Governments, and a limited time was given New Brunswick to accept the terms. The Dominion Government paid \$894,000 and of this Clark, Punched & Co. received all except the \$250,000 paid the Province. They were accepted as a matter in full of the claim, but the construction costs a good deal more—some \$8,000 a mile more. The Province has received no benefit out of this and it was right the Dominion Government should pay over the amount thus paid out by New Brunswick. We say that they had taken the road away from us and made it a part of the Intercolonial Railway; we get no benefit from it and they should pay this claim.

Mr. Willis said he failed to gather that the full information was on our own records or on those of the Dominion Government. He did not see why there should be a disposition on the part of the Government to withhold any information. The claim was a good one and had frequently been laid before the Dominion Government, and he did not see why the Government should withhold anything concerning these negotiations. He was disposed to move an amendment to the resolution, as he thought that the hon. member should have gone further. He moved to add the following words to the resolution:—

"Together with all copies of all memoranda and agreements between the Government of this Province and Clark, Punched & Co., and of all receipts and memoranda signed by the latter and in possession of the Government."

The Hon. Mr. Hanington said, the hon. member who had just spoken seemed to think that the Government should give any information that might be desired. The Government of this country had no desire or intention to withhold any information that should be made public in accordance with the usage of responsible government. The Opposition were making a great mistake; and the course which they are taking is calculated to militate against the claims of the Province. There was no reason to doubt but what the claim would be settled. He believed that, at a very early day, it would be adjusted and that we would have the benefit of this money.

Mr. Blair said he would avail himself of the privilege of speaking to the amendment and in doing so would take up the remarks of the Chief Commissioner of Public Works in regard to the statement that he made bearing reference to the amount of money paid for this railway. He was indebted to the hon. gentleman for this piece of information, and he would acknowledge this indebtedness. When he had asked what the intentions of the Government were he was in search of information, and he could assure the hon. gentleman from Westmorland, (Hanington) that whenever he wanted any information he would not apply to him but would turn to some one of more authority if not of more power of lungs. No one had ever cast any doubts upon the validity of the claims; no hon. gentleman had said that they were not just, equitable and valid. He had heard members say that there were rumors abroad concerning these claims, and they wanted to know from the Government just how the matter stands; but the hon. gentleman from Westmorland had thrown any light on the subject. They had failed to satisfy the House that any harm would be done the country from this opening up of the negotiations concerning these claims. He could not see how life and vitality could be brought into the claims by such assertions as had been made by the hon. gentleman from Westmorland, and he might have been better occupied with something else this afternoon—say his bill in reference to Municipalities, upon which he had been engaged. But he had brought out the fact that Clark, Punched & Co. had owned this road; that they made arrangements with the Dominion Government to take the road, and that the Government of this Province was induced to accept this agreement. The whole amount paid by the Dominion Government on this railway was \$894,000, and we have now the authority of the Chief Commissioner of Public Works for saying that the amount to be paid Clark, Punched & Company was the whole amount, with the exception of \$250,000, which was to go to this Province. We should be fully informed with regard to these facts; let us know the truth and let nothing be concealed. When he had approached the Government for information he went where, he thought he could get

POOR DOCUMENT

It. The Company had got a subsidy from the Provincial Government in the same manner that any other railway company had, the Kent Northern or the Grand Southern; and he believed that Clark, Puchard & Co. received a large amount of money. The country had better know all the facts now, and he wanted to know how the Government had negotiated in this matter. In the remarks made by the Chief Commissioner there was a foundation for the claim of Clark, Puchard & Co. upon any money that may hereafter be paid by the Dominion Government. The Chief Commissioner tells us that the claim was made upon the Dominion Government upon the basis of a valuation or cost which that Government was to pay for the rest of the road, which was some \$24,000 a mile, but which had proved to be too small an amount, and had cost more. He could not express any opinion on the matter of undervaluation as set forth by the Chief Commissioner. His enquiries were for the purpose of getting information, and he thought that a ventilation of the matter would do good.

Hon. Mr. Hanington said the Leader of the Opposition had wished to place the Government in a position they would not occupy, and in addition undertook to advise them. He discussed the matter at further length, reviewing the points raised by Mr. Blair, and said he would like to see the matter in the Dominion estimates. It was true that the estimates for the current year had been made up, but the hon. gentleman should remember that there was such a thing as supplementary estimates, and that before the House closed such estimates were usually brought down. He would like to see it then, and if he did not see it before the Dominion Parliament rose, the time was not far distant when it would be placed in the Dominion estimates. He contended that if Clark, Puchard & Co. had a valid claim against the road as builders, they would have heard something of it long before this, since the intercolonial has been running so long, but the question was, have Clark, Puchard & Co. this claim or not?

The Provincial Secretary said that all papers and correspondence in regard to the matter would be laid before the House with pleasure. The resolution and Mr. Willis' amendment were adopted. Mr. Willis asked as follows:—
Had any charges been preferred against Robert E. Vall, former Sheriff of Gloucester County, in consequence of which he was not re-appointed; or by whom were these charges preferred? Were the charges, if any, in writing, and was Mr. Vall informed as to their character, and was opportunity given him of being heard with respect thereto, before the appointment of his successor?

Hon. Provincial Secretary, in replying to this enquiry, said that no charges had been made. Mr. Willis enquired as follows:—
Did not the Government cause portions of the public lands to be advertised for sale in the year 1881 which were bought by license to cut lumber? Were not lands to the extent of several thousand acres advertised for sale in the year 1880 as applied for by bona fide applicants, when, in fact, the persons whose names were there were not applicants? Were not public lands to the extent of several thousand acres put up for sale in 1880 and bids received as against bona fide bidders over and above the advertised price for sale to persons who were bidding for and under the instructions of the Department? Were not several thousand acres of public land in 1880 for sale in 1880 knocked down to agents of the Government on a price less than at a price in advance of the advertised price, and immediately thereafter sold by private arrangements to persons who had bid at such pretended sale?

The Hon. Surveyor General made the following statement in reply:—
1. Yes.
2. The Government believing that the upset price of eighty cents per acre for our lumber lands was less than the real value of same, determined by order of Council to bring to sale by public auction certain portions of the public land in view of ascertaining the value thereof, and bona fide applications were made as at the instance of the Government according to the then existing regulations to carry out that object, and which lands were brought to sale and sold to bona fide purchasers for prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$2.96 per acre or an average price of \$1.54.
3. At the sale the Department having been informed and believing that a combination had been formed between intending purchasers before or at the sale to prevent the establishment of an increase in the upset price of lumber lands, and to secure the object contemplated by the Government in bringing the land to sale, did authorize reasonable bids to be made for the Government.
4. The Government neither authorized nor held any pretended sale.

Mr. Elder made the following enquiry:—
1st. Whether it is the intention of the Government to hold an exhibition in the city of St. John in the centenary year, 1883.
2nd. If the Local Government decide to do so, have they any information as to whether the Dominion Government will agree that such exhibition shall be made a Dominion exhibition, and receive proportionate financial aid under the contemplated by an early day endeavor to procure information on that subject?

The Hon. Provincial Secretary said it was the intention of the Government to hold an exhibition in St. John in 1883. The matter of its being made a Dominion exhibition was under the consideration of the Government, and representations were being made to the Dominion Government.
Mr. Blair, in moving his motion in regard to the office of the Clerk of the Pleas, said he believed it to be of some importance to bring before the house, and he would endeavor to make the details as explicit as possible. The leader of the Government had assumed that he (Blair) had made a personal attack on certain hon. gentlemen, while his remarks were entirely different, and their meaning had been misinterpreted. The hon. gentleman had affected to understand that he had said that the Clerk of the Pleas, through ill health, had failed to make collections which he should have made, while no such construction had been put on his remarks by the majority of the hon. gentlemen in the house, and if the hon. gentleman had heard aught he did not think his remarks could be susceptible to such a statement. He charged the Government that in the office of the Clerk of the Pleas large fees were collected which did not go into the funds, or were misappropriated in the expenditure. The charge entailed serious consequences, and he made it on evidence which would convince any honorable gentleman of its justice. He wanted a committee of enquiry and not a committee to gag enquiry, and said it should be constituted of members who would not let the matter pass without strict enquiry. He did not want a committee composed of gentlemen who were animated by a lively expectation of elevation to the Legislative Council at the expiration of their labors here. For many years past large sums of money have been received from this office which should be voted out in the usual way, and the country does not know what has become of them. He did not intimate that it had gone out into the pockets of members of the Government, but it may have gone out on some service which this House could not countenance. Mr. Blair then read from the Act which says that the Clerk of the Pleas shall receive \$1,200 a year for duties on the common law side of the Court, and this was a full compensation, and by this law the office was created and the salary fixed. The Act also provides the sum of \$400 for the salary of the clerk to the Clerk of the Pleas, and this money must be paid out of the public treasury. Provision is also made for the furnishing of bonds, and by law the Clerk of the Pleas has to furnish a statement of all moneys received by him, which are by law ordered to be passed over to the Receiver General to whom the Clerk of the Pleas shall render a statement on the last day of each quarter, and give a due account of the fees, and shall pay over such amount as appears on such statement. In his turn the Receiver General shall file an annual return of the moneys received from the Clerk of the Pleas in the office of the Provincial Secretary, who shall lay the accounts of this office on the table of the House. The House will then see from the fact of this Act being so particular that it was important that such matters should be looked after and a true and correct account of the moneys received in fees in this office shall be rendered, and that this House should be informed as to what purpose this money was applied. Never since this House has been in session has such a statement been laid on the table, and if Government have never instructed the Clerk of the Pleas to make such a statement. As one of these accounts are forthcoming which have we to show where the money went? The statement published in the public accounts of the money paid into this office are absolutely untrue, for the sums actually received are far in excess of those reported as being received. How far back this state of affairs went he could not say, but he could state that the country had been deceived in this respect. He was able to show that this is true. Whatever has been done with the money has been kept a profound secret, and the duties of the committee he asked for would be to enquire what had become of it. If this does not appear, the inference is fair that it was appropriated for purposes which the Government dare not ask this House for money for. Here are some of the yearly receipts in this office. In 1880 it amounted to the magnificent sum of \$600. In 1879 it was \$800, in 1878 it was \$1,000, in 1877, \$1,200, in 1876, \$1,800, in 1875 it amounted to a like sum, and in 1874 to \$2,100. Why, at this rate it only needs a couple of more years to make the Clerk of the Pleas a creditor of this Province! Look how the receipts have dwindled down from \$2,100 in 1874 to the insignificant sum of \$600 in 1880 in yearly jumps of \$300 or \$600. This matter requires investigation and the result of the enquiry would show the useless and untruthful nature of the information furnished in the Public Accounts. He would move the following resolution:—
That Mr. Blair, a member of this house having stated that he is credibly informed and believes that he can establish by evidence that the whole amount of the fees collected in the office of the Clerk of the Pleas in the Supreme Court during several years past, has not been accounted for by the Government; therefore

Resolved, That a committee of four members be appointed to enquire into all the facts and circumstances connected with the matter in question, and into the amount of the collections of fees made in the said office, and into the purposes to which the moneys not accounted for have been applied, with power to the committee to send for persons and papers, and examine witnesses on oath, and report the evidence taken before such committee, and the minutes of the proceedings thereon.

Mr. Ritchie seconded the motion. The Hon. Provincial Secretary said that the representation these counties had had and the men from them who had occupied prominent places in the executive and council of this Province in support of this. There was a bill now before the House filling the purpose of the motion and he thought that the hon. gentlemen should not withdraw his resolution but wait until the bill came up. The Hon. Mr. Landry said that before this motion came up he thought that an equalization of representation would be beneficial. He did not think the expense would be very great. He was in favor of the resolution.

House adjourned until 2.30.
AFTERNOON SESSION.
The House met again at 2.30.
Mr. Landry continued his remarks on the motion after dinner, and was followed by Mr. Blair, who thought that the House was not in a position just at present to deal with this question, and that the matter might just as well be withdrawn, leaving it to the Government to do anything they might see fit. He did not agree with Hon. Provincial Secretary that this was a matter which came peculiarly within the Province of Legislature being in utter variance with the principles of constitutional government.

Hon. Mr. Hanington attacked the leader of the Opposition in a pretty lively style. Referring to the principle of the resolution he said that it was an important one. He expressed himself as in favor of the resolution. Mr. Willis thought the resolution should not receive the assent of the House. Mr. Ryan wished to say a few words in favor of the resolution as a representative of one of the counties named in it. He thought the time had now arrived when the justice in the shape of equal representation should be done these counties.

Mr. Gillespie said he was opposed to the motion, and thought that the people really wanted was a decrease of money instead of an increase, and thought that when they had only two members they should make up in quality what they lacked in quantity by sending extra good men. Mr. Lyonn reviewed the situation from the figures set down in the resolution and declared himself in favor of the resolution and would vote for it. Hon. Mr. Fraser said that if the House adopted this resolution they would do that representation, could be by population alone, while there were many other elements which entered into the consideration of the question. The resolution stated entirely with this view, and was the House willing to serve themselves to it by its adoption? The principle of population was a large element in the minds of the people on this question and was an important one. He was in favor of the hon. gentlemen who introduced the resolution to do what they thought "favorable" as suggested by the Hon. Provincial Secretary. Whatever change may be made in the representation to the House should be only a limited extent.

Mr. Black expressed himself as against the resolution, and was followed by Mr. Ritchie who thought that it was rather objectionable. Mr. Elder thought that this should have been a matter brought forward by the Government rather than by any member, as they had avenues and means of information within their reach that were not in the grasp of any individual member. He was in favor of amending the resolution further than had been suggested by the Provincial Secretary, the mere elimination of a word, and moved as follows in amendment:—
"To strike out all after the word 'whereas' in the first paragraph and insert in lieu thereof the following: 'There is a feeling in various parts of the Province that the representation of the people in General Assembly requires revision.'"
That a humble address be presented to His Honor the Lt. Governor praying that he will cause to be brought under the consideration of the Executive Council.

Mr. Hanington seconded Mr. Elder's amendment, and said he would vote for a readjustment of the representation without an increase. Mr. McEllan declared himself against the resolution. Mr. Morton said he would vote against both the resolution and amendment, and thought that the people would be a little bit better satisfied if they spent a little more money and less time in legislation. He thought a good deal of time was frittered away needlessly in the House. Mr. Killian said he would vote against an increase of representation, and would vote for the resolution and amendment. Mr. McManus said that his hon. friend had struck a note of economy, and he thought that such a consideration, although always a good thing to keep in view, should not be entered where a matter of justice was concerned. He was in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Sayre declared that he had been opposed to increased representation, and denied that he had ever said that he held that population was the only criterion for an increase, yet he would vote for the resolution, because when the Counties largely represented would be cut down he would equalize the representation, he would have to vote for it to get a remedy. Mr. Butler said he was in favor of Mr. Elder's amendment. Mr. White (Carleton) supported the resolution. He promised the Government his continued support if they would only give these Counties the increased representation they asked for in the resolution. Mr. Barberie thought that when a member offers himself for sale openly as the hon. gentleman for Carleton had done, it was time his constituents knew of it. He thought the country was pretty well governed and that they had representation and legislation enough. There was hardly enough to keep the House busy at present without bringing in more members. If this was done these Counties would want increased representation in the Legislative Council. He would vote against both resolution and amendment. Mr. Landry then rose, to explain and was followed by Mr. Blair and Mr. Fraser. The discussion waxed very warm and some severe things were said on both sides. Mr. Blair called upon Mr. Landry to deny if he could that he had stated that the suggestions

of the hon member for Carleton were not entitled to that consideration which they would receive if he were a supporter of the Government, and he went on to instance a bridge over the Nashua, where his representations had been persistently disregarded by the Chief Commissioner. Mr. Fraser followed in a most violent attack upon Mr. Blair, whom he charged with not being willing to work harmoniously with him in County matters and with violating understandings made between them. Mr. Johnson, in closing, accepted the amendment of the hon. gentleman from St. John.

On motion to adopt the resolution as amended the House divided, 24 voting for and 14 against. On motion of Hon. Provincial Secretary, seconded by the Hon. Attorney General, Messrs Elder, Johnson and Perley were appointed a committee to prepare the address and report. Mr. Johnson moved as follows:—
A detailed statement of all the school districts in the Province showing those wherein schools were not in operation during the term ending Oct. 31st, 1881; also indicating such teaching, and the number of pupils attending French in each of such schools; also showing the class held by each such teacher, and whether he or she held general or local license, and if general, which was obtained from the preparatory and which from the superior department of the Normal School.

The Provincial Secretary said in reply that he did not know that the Government had all the information desired, but what they had would be laid before the House. Messrs Willis and Blair gave notice of enquiries of the Government for Friday next. The House then went into committee on Mr. Lewis' bill to legalize the list of electors of Albert County, Mr. McEllan in the chair. After a brief sitting in which an amendment was submitted by the Hon. Attorney General, the committee reported progress with leave to sit again.

Rule 188 was suspended in order to allow Mr. Colter to introduce a bill to authorize the York County Court to erect the basement of the County Court House into a record office and other offices and rooms. The usual petition was also presented. Mr. Killian introduced a bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Moncton Driving Park Association." The usual petition was also presented. House adjourned until 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

WEDNESDAY, March 1.
The House met at 10 o'clock. After routine, by unanimous consent of the House, Mr. Vall was excused from serving on the special committee appointed to carry out Mr. Blair's resolution in regard to the office of the Clerk of the Pleas, and Mr. Willis appointed in his place. Mr. Lyonn introduced a bill entitled "An Act relating to the imprisonment in the lock-up house at the Parish of Grand Manan, in the County of Charlotte." Mr. Lyonn also presented the petition of the County of Charlotte, praying that the above bill may pass and become law.

The Speaker left the chair until 11.45.
The Estimates.
The following are the estimates of the sums required for the services of the Province, and not otherwise provided for, for the current year:—
Administration of Justice.
Clerk of the C. & S. Supreme Court, 400 00
Under and Messrs. J. S. Supreme, 200 00
Deputy Clerks, 100 00
Chambers, 100 00
500 00
Agriculture.
To pay balance importation of stock, 1881, 35,300 00
To pay expenses Halifax Exhibition, 1881, 624 44
To pay expenses Stock Farm, 3,000 00
8,924 44
Blind Asylum, Halifax, in aid of, 700 00
Postages, telegrams, stationery, etc., Executive, Legislative and public offices, 10,000 00
Public Printing, 1,500 00
School houses, poor districts, 1,500 00
Re-venue, 300 00
Judges' Chambers, St. John, in aid of, 300 00
12,800 00
Legislation.
Librarian, 500 00
Books for the Legislature, 1,000 00
1,500 00
Legislative Council.
Assistant Clerk, 500 00
Chaplain, 80 00
Door Keeper, 20 00
Chaplain, 20 00
Door Keeper, 20 00
Three do., 21.50 per diem, 180 00
Two pages, 21.50 per diem, 80 00
Messenger, 1.50 00
1,260 00
House of Assembly.
Assistant Clerk, 500 00
Two Pages, 80 00
Chaplain, 80 00
Door Keeper, 20 00
Chaplain, 20 00
Door Keeper, 20 00
Three do., 21.50 per diem, 180 00
Two pages, 21.50 per diem, 80 00
Messenger, 1.50 00
1,260 00
Public Works.
Great Roads and Bridges, 285,000 00
By Roads, 70,000 00
Sewers, 100,000 00
Public Buildings, 4,000 00
New Wing, Legislative Building, 15,000 00
Over Expenditure Oct. 1881, 2,856 57
288,856 57
Rifle Association, in aid of, 300 00
Surveyors, Railway Inspection, Crown Land Refunds, etc., 2,000 00
Unforeseen expenses, 2,000 00
338,656 57

The House met again at 11.45. Mr. Butler gave notice of motion for Saturday next. Hon. Provincial Secretary presented a message from his Honor the Lt. Governor laying the estimates for the current year before the House. Monday next at 3 o'clock was set as the date and time for going into committee of supply. Mr. Barberie moved the following enquiry:—
What steps have the Government taken, if any, in assertion of the rights of the people of this Province with respect to our inland fisheries as against the pretensions of the Government at Ottawa.

The Hon. Attorney General in replying, said that the question of riparian rights had engaged the attention of the Government, and said that during 1881 the Minister of Marine and the Commissioner of Fisheries had a conference with the Government on the rights of persons and the Dominion Government on this question.

tion. He and the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Public Works had another conference while in Ottawa. He could not say this matter before the House, as it regarded the mode of procedure to set at rest the vexed questions which have arisen. He could say, however, that in the future some arrangement would be made when lands were sold, to sell the fishing privilege specifically apart from the land. It was probable some solution of the rights of the Province in regard to the riparian rights of non-tidal waters would be arrived at.

Mr. Sayre moved:—
That a humble address, etc., be presented for copies of all orders of survey relating to hemlock bark lands advertised for sale by the Crown Lands Department in 1881.
Mr. Sayre spoke in support of his resolution, and favoring a license system in connection with these lands and a regulation compelling the purchasers to remove the trunks of the trees when stripped of the bark. The Hon. Surveyor General said the information asked for would be furnished as soon as possible. It was impossible for the people to haul away the logs, as the cutting was done in the summer time. The hon. gentleman had said that the lands were selected, but they were put up to public competition which gave the buyers no advantage and realized the actual value of the land.

Mr. Blair also spoke to the resolution at some length and held that the increased price of the lands was not due to the policy of the Government, but to the increased market value of the bark. House adjourned until 2.30.
AFTERNOON SESSION.
The House met again at 2.30, when Mr. Blair resumed his remarks on Mr. Sayre's enquiry. He said it was very clear that there was a loss in the sales of lands at 80 cents upset price. There were occasions when Governments recognized the rule of selling lands only with the consent of the Legislature, except as laid down in certain acts regulating casual territorial revenue.

Hon. Attorney General said he would not go into any prolonged discussion of the matter, but could not allow the hon. leader of the opposition's remarks to pass unnoticed. The Government had not changed their policy and decided to sell these lands, as he said. Some years ago these lands could have been bought at 50 cents per acre, upset price, and in any quantities, and without asking any authority from the Legislature. The price had been fixed by an Order-in-Council at \$1 per acre for settlement, and \$2 per acre for lumber lands. Maine did not own a single acre of her lumber lands, having sold them all, and the lumber law was a satisfactory condition there. He instanced this to show that the same policy had not been carried out by other governments as had been done by the Government of this Province. A grant of hemlock bark land was made Messrs. Miller some years ago; and last year they wanted this land put up at auction to afford them a chance to bid, but the Government would not be bound by their action in regard to the value of these lands. The lands were put up to public competition and the Messrs. Miller were to erect the factory now running, and to water \$100,000 to \$120,000 among the people of the country in carrying on their trade. These lands are not fit for settlement. We should not fence in the Province by refusing to sell this land when there was a chance to establish an industry. The policy of the Government was not to sell the public lands, but to get for these lands the price that they are worth. This he would see when the reports came down, or by the reports of the Surveyor General for some time back. Not one acre of land had been sold with the authority of the Legislature, except under certain acts.

Mr. Hill said the Hon. Attorney General says that we ought not to fence in the lumber lands of this Province because 100 years hence some one will want them and they will be of greater value to the Province. The Attorney General was usually very sanguine, and anticipated great results in the near future, but he looked further ahead on this occasion. The settlers, he thought, were more expensive to this Province than they did good. The source of bark supply in Pennsylvania and New York are becoming exhausted, and the tanning interest, which was a large one in the United States, have to come further east for their supply. The Messrs. Shaw Brothers had three on the Saint Croix, and two others elsewhere in Maine, with a capital of a million in the whole five. Some twelve years ago this country was a forest, but now there are quite large and thriving villages on both sides of the line, and the tanneries had accomplished this, besides giving indirect employment, which involved hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. But has the Attorney General any information that the Messrs. Miller Brothers are paying out anything like the sum they say? The result upon the lands on the St. Croix was that the stumpage was increased in price and the value of the logs. The result of these tanneries has been to increase largely the value of hemlock lands and stumpage. The increased demand in the States will bring the people east to look for their supply of bark. The hemlock lumber was largely used in his district, and sold well in the States. There was a duty on the lumber of the east, but this, he thought, would be taken off, as the pine land of the western States was rapidly

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POOR DOCUMENT

INSIDE THE BRITISH MINT.

I must say the Tower of London, just opposite the Mint, is decidedly more romantic and impressive-looking than the horse-guard looking block of buildings from which, since 1815, has issued the current coin of realm. For two hundred years previously the coining was done in the ancient square Arsenal of William I., and before that in various small buildings, and even in the midst of Royal camps. There is not much to see inside the Mint, but what there is, is well worth that stinky half-hour allowed to any innocents abroad—four at a time only—who may wish to "prosper." I was one of those four last week. I was one of those four last week. A bland gentleman received me in a side room. (By the way, the entrance door to the Mint of England is more like the modest side-door of a pawn-shop than anything else. How foreigners must stare to note the awful absence of pride about the British Lion, even in his central lairs!) "I wrote my name in a book—then the three other names. I was given to understand that I was responsible for the whole party. I eyed them suspiciously from that moment, and morally turned my own pockets inside out. A genial sort of foreman arrived. He did his work well from beginning to end; there was no nonsense about him, and, I may add, no delay. We turned at once into a sort of factory-room, in which very little was going on, but that little was of an excitingly costly nature. I watched a small furnace, out of which kept pouring, like a stream of barley sugar, the molten silver, which was then passed a roller and flattened into strips, and the strips soon chopped into bars and piled. The noise was considerable, but nothing to the slam and jingle of the next room, where the bars were further flattened into very thin strips, like laths, to about the thickness of the half-crown. They were coining nothing but half-crowns that day. There was a strange fascination about every detail of the process. We had not nearly reached the half-crown yet. The fat strips were cut up into lengths of about three feet; each had now to be "adjusted" or passed between more rollers, which exactly tested the even thickness.

In the next room we saw rounds cut out of these strips. These soon accumulated, 800 being punched out in a minute; then 800 a minute were shot through a hole, which trimmed the edges; and then they had to be fire-softened, and washed and dried in the final "die" with the mill and the Queen's head. Even then, all was not over. The weighing-machine was certainly the prettiest thing I saw; each coin fell on a ledge, which, according to its exact weight, dropped the coin into one of three boxes beneath; if it were a shade too heavy it went into a box on the left, if too light it went into a box on the right, and if exact in weight it fell into a middle box. The middle-box coins were ready for circulation; the light and heavy ones were taken away to be melted up again. This machine has been in use since 1852, and is the invention of a Bank director named Mr. Cotton. I saw on a table hard by, in the measuring-room, some goodly bags. "What are these?" I asked. "Each," said my guide, "weighs 720oz, and contains £200 in half-crowns." The propensity to handle the silver was irresistible, and was duly recognized by official friend, who, however, would let us touch nothing except what he himself handed to us. He handed a blank, and new half-crown; but I was not allowed to touch the beautiful-symmetrical perforated sheets of silver that lay piled in ornamental patterns ready for remelting. Silver chips and shavings lay all about, but the least (voluntary; of course) propensity to stoop was checked by the gentle admonition that time was short and another detachment of would-be-burglars were waiting in the anteroom to be "personally conducted."

Everywhere ropes prevented us going too near the scene of action; none of the machines could be easily approached, and we were all kept well in hand together. I felt grateful for this, for a man does not find himself every day on such a Tom Tiddler's ground; and temptation always makes my knees very weak, and my fingers twitched several times most unaccountably.

However, we got safe into the coin-room where all was under glass, and I grew more calm, and asked several intelligent questions—such as, why we had seen no gold or copper? None was being coined. They had coined no gold at the English Mint for twelve months, so I infer that there are no sovereigns with 1881 on them, except, perhaps, a few from the Colonial Mint. These have all a tiny M for Melbourne or S for Sydney on them.

The interesting collection of coins and medals I was hurried through. I saw silver pennies from A.D. 850 to the present day; a gold "moodle" value 13s. 8d. (Edward III.); a very fat sovereign of Henry VIII.; and guineas which came in with Charles II. A large piece called a petition crown, of Charles II. has now a fancy value of £275, the actual price fetched by one three months ago. A noble twenty-shilling-piece in silver of Charles the First's reign suggested an enormous pouch; it might just fit into the trim of a common tea-cup.

The square, rough silver-pieces, coined from plate and ornamental metal, and with a rude crown, in the camp of the unhappy Charles I., were to me full of

pathetic interest; although I don't say but Cromwell, whose ugly face stared from a gold coin at them hard by, was right in the main. I hercabots became decidedly communicative, and began to ask a few historical conundrums, but this was soon put a stop to by my guide, who observed that the British Museum, and not the Mint, was the place for that. The time was up. *London Truth.*

ONE GIRL MURDERS ANOTHER.

THE STORY OF THE ARKANSAS BEAUTIES AND THEIR FEUD.

The case of Miss Sarah Stokes, which was set for trial in the Circuit Court of Clark County, at Arkadelphia, during the latter part of January, has just been continued until the July term of the court. The continuance was asked by the counsel for the counsel for the prosecution, who alleged that they were unable to procure the attendance of a number of important witnesses. The case has attracted general attention. The defendant is Sarah Stokes, a beautiful girl of 17. The tragedy occurred near Mineral Springs, in Howard County, last November. At the time Miss Stokes was living with her father, a substantial citizen and planter of the county named. His wife has been dead a number of years and his daughter Sarah had had charge of the family, which consists of several boys and girls, all younger than herself. The plantation of Stokes almost joins that belonging to a gentleman named Stevens, who had several daughters. Between the oldest of these and Miss Stokes a rivalry sprang up, growing out of their claims to personal beauty. The girls soon became bitter enemies. There were some who held that Miss Stokes was the most beautiful of the two, and others who asserted that Miss Stevens carried off the palm.

On the morning of the tragedy Miss Stokes became terribly incensed upon hearing that Miss Stevens had made remarks of anything but a complimentary nature to her beauty or character, and, mounting a horse, she started off to find Miss Stevens. She was accompanied by her married sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Shelton. The women rode rapidly to Mineral Springs, and visited all the stores in the village, but without finding Miss Stevens. The latter, it is stated, was apprised of Miss Stokes' approach, and, dreading a violent meeting, kept out of her way. Miss Stokes and her sister then rode directly to the Stevens plantation, and upon being told that Miss Stevens had not returned, Miss Stokes expressed her opinion of the absent girl in emphatic terms. This brought out Malinda Stevens, a fourteen-year-old sister of Miss Stokes' rival. The girl warmly defended her sister, and soon became engaged in a furious dispute with Miss Stokes. At length, stung to the quick by Miss Stokes' bitter words, Malinda dashed impulsively forward, and when Miss Stokes sprang from her horse and plunged a long, keen-bladed knife into the bosom of the advancing girl. With a wild scream Miss Stevens fell on the ground, the blood gushing from the wound and dyeing the clothing of her assailant. She lived only a short time. At the inquest a rock was found convulsively clasped in the right hand of the dead girl.

Both, Miss Stokes and Mrs. Shelton were arrested and lodged in jail. Subsequently they were released on bail and are now at liberty. The grand jury found a true bill against Miss Stokes for the murder and against Mrs. Shelton as accessory. The defence and prosecution are represented by able counsel, but it is believed the case will never go to trial. Since the murder the Stokes and Stevens families have become friends, and are said to be doing everything in their power to save Miss Stokes from the consequences of her crime. The young lady herself is reported to be almost a mental wreck.

BURKE'S PEERAGE.

This well-known work, which has long been regarded as one of the chief authorities on the subject with which it deals, has again made its appearance, the issue for the present year being the forty-fourth edition. Year by year additions, emendations, and alterations have been made, and in the present issue, besides the usual corrections, there are several important additions which add materially to the value of the work. These include a memoir and arms of the Duke of Albany; a list of holders of the Albert medal; a list of knights and companions of the various orders in order of precedence; relative precedence of such knights and companions arranged alphabetically; lists of mail of honor, diplomatic agents, and consuls; naval rank of command; relative rank of the officers of the army and navy; precedence in the colonies and within the Dominion of Canada; warrant of precedence in India; and the new territorial and former designations of the regiments of the army and militia. We learn from the introductory notice that during the past year the list of hereditary dignities has been increased by the addition of the Dukedom of Albany, and four new peerages—viz., Ansell, Derwent, Hotfield, and Tweedmouth, besides three baronies of the United Kingdom, conferred respectively on the Scottish Marquis of Tweeddale, the Irish Earl of Howth, and the Scottish Baron Roay. Lord Howth's admission to the House of Lords reduces the number of Irish peers, exclusively such, below the limit fixed by the Act of Union as neces-

sary to form the constituency for the election of Irish Representative Lords.

Baron Lyons has been promoted to a Viscountcy, and four baronets—Stewart, Sullivan, Roberts, and Phillimore—have been made.

The deaths during the past year included 20 peers and 22 baronets, among the former being the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, Cottonham, Seaford, St. Germans, Calhoun, Harrington, Wicklow, Horne, Gainsborough, and Airie, Viscount Bangor, and Lord Camoys, Ormativait, Hammer, Dunboyne, Hatherley, Airey, and Carew, four of which titles—those of Beaconsfield, Hammer, Hatherley, and Airey, have become extinct. These are all set forth in the present volume, which appears to have been compiled with the care and correctness which has for many years characterized this work.—*London Globe.*

JANE GREY SWISSHELM ON TIGHT LACING.

Mrs. Jane Grey Swisshelm, speaking of gymnastics for ladies, in which she has seen girls in gymnasium suits with high-heeled boots buttoned so tightly around the ankle that the play of muscle and even circulation of blood seemed impossible, and when under the loose blouse there was retained one ordinary garment, with its ordinary supporting band, says: "I leave out those women who have crossed the ocean as steerage passengers within five years, and there is not one woman in America for every thousand who has room to breathe freely inside her clothes. Not one in a thousand the walls of whose chest are not flabby from outside supports which deprive them of the exercise of their proper functions. When a woman, to prove that she does not lace, puts her hands on her hips and presses them in like a parlor rubber ball she proves that the walls of her chest have been so enfeebled by corsets that they can no longer guard their vital contents from even so slight a force as her puny hands. The use of chest walls seems to have been lost sight of in the modern female costume. They are degraded from their post as walls and converted into a sack, and this sack is forced into any form which suits the mantua-maker's idea of symmetry.

It has been decided that the Creator who made the woman after whom the Venus of Milo was modeled, did not understand the lines of beauty, but this having been discovered by French corset-makers, we have it on display in thousands of shop windows on every city street, in all public and private places. Not until the chest as well as the hips of women are clothed in loose folds or bodies, terminate on instead of below the ribs, can women have room to breathe; so long as fashion requires a long bodice without a wrinkle, a dress waist looking as though it were made of wood or plaster, so long had women better keep out of gymnastics and avoid exercise. The occasional freedom of muscles cannot do away with the effect of habitual imprisonment, and to call upon these enfeebled, unused muscles for extra exertion during those short periods of freedom would be very unwise.

PERSONAL AND OTHER NEWS.

A Jewish refugee who arrived at Liverpool, Eng., from Kief, says he recently saw a number of Jewish undertakers stripped naked and dragged through the town. The police refused to interfere. A soldier from Nikolaiof says his regiment was not allowed to suppress the riot against the Jews. Many women with infants appear to have suffered acutely.

The following figures indicate the relative popularity of the various elective courses at Harvard amongst the students:—Out of 1,000 hours taken in the different studies, history has 146, German 109, natural history, 101, chemistry 84, political economy 75, French 75, Latin 68, Greek 66, English 48, Italian and Spanish 47, physics 37, mathematics 36, fine arts 35, philosophy 23, ethics 14, music 13, Roman law 12, Hebrew and Sanscrit 4.

Lord Lonsdale, who died recently, was only twenty-six years old. In spite of his youth his name has been often before the public. He owned racehorses and the steam yacht "Northumbria." He was husband of the beautiful Lady Lonsdale, nee Lady Gladys Herbert, the Earl of Pembroke's sister, who is tall, stately and of a Hebrew type of beauty.

The Empress of Austria has set a fashion, already largely followed in Europe, of wearing the hair flowing over the shoulders. Our young school girls have for years worn their hair in that manner; nets have gone out of fashion.

President Taylor of the Mormon church recently married his twenty-eighth wife, a buxom Massachusetts widow. Four days after the wedding she raised a terrible rumpus in the presidential mansion, and clubbed three or four of her associate wives with a broomstick. Her husband interfered and got a taste of her temper himself. She has proven to be unsusceptible to discipline, and President Taylor has sent her to San Francisco.

Labourers, in *London Truth*, says that Emilio Zola's new novel just commenced in the *Paris Gazette*, and which is expected to have even more success than "Assommoir" and "Nana" is "to be entitled 'The Election' in the description of the manner in which the middle-class in Paris break some of the commandments." It is called "Pot-bouille," which means "The way in which the pot boils."

HOUSE COAL.

Landing per Rail this week another car go o

UPERIOR SOFT COAL.

For sale cheap from cars or shed.

JOHN RICHARDS & SON.

12-17-81

ORGANS. ORGANS.

Just received direct from the Manufactory

TWO SUPERIOR CABINET ORGAN.

WILCOX & WHITE, MAKERS.

Which will be sold cheap for cash or approved paper.

JOHN RICHARDS & SON.

12-17-81

Moccasins and Snowshoes.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT.

All Sizes, Qualities and Prices, at

LEMONT'S VARIETY STORE.

1-4-81

New Brunswick RAILWAY COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, January 3rd, 1882.

Trains carrying passengers will run as follows:

LEAVE GIBSON, 7.45 a. m., for Woodstock, Grand Falls, Edmundston, Presque Isle and intermediate stations.

LEAVE WOODSTOCK, 11.00 a. m., for Grand Falls, Edmundston, Presque Isle and intermediate stations.

LEAVE WOODSTOCK, 1.10 p. m., for Gibson and intermediate stations.

LEAVE PRESQUE ISLE, 6.30 a. m., for Gibson, Woodstock and intermediate stations.

LEAVE EDMUNDSTON, 10.30 a. m., for Grand Falls, Presque Isle, Woodstock, Gibson and intermediate stations.

Passengers for St. Leonard and Edmundston arrive at Grand Falls 5.00 p. m., where they will remain until 6.30 a. m., next day, at which time train leaves for those points.

Passengers from St. Leonard, Edmundston and Grand Falls for points south of Woodstock, will remain at Woodstock until 2.15 a. m., next day, or will be taken to Fort Erie, where good hotel accommodation can be procured. Trains leave Fort Erie at 8 a. m.

Passengers for Bangor, Portland, Boston and other West coast, at Woodstock with the N. E. & C. Railway trains, which leave Woodstock at 2 a. m., making connections at Vancouver with night train for the West.

Passengers from the West by night train can also make connection with the 11.00 a. m. train from Woodstock to Presque Isle, Woodstock, etc.

Freight Trains daily between all stations.

ALFRED SEELY, Asst. Superintendent.

Gibson, Jan. 4, 1882.

1881. CHRISTMAS. 1881.

A merry Christmas and a happy New Year. To all our patrons and friends.

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

BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS

Overboots, Moccasins, &c

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

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

Lottimer's

FASHIONABLE SHOE STORE

is the largest in the city.

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

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

Give him a call and see for yourself.

POLITE TREATMENT, whether you purchase or not.

Satisfaction Guaranteed, or Money Refunded.

A. LOTTIMER, 12-9-81 2nd Door below Wiggo'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.)

Chas. H. Lugin

Barriester-at-Law,

Office . . . "Herald" Building,

QUEEN ST., BELOW REGENT.

FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK

GREGORY & BLAIR,

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

NOTARIES PUBLIC,

FREDERICTON.

GEO. F. GREGO ANDREW G. BLAIR

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

GROCERY BUSINESS

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

BARKER HOUSE,

where, with increased facilities for handling his goods, and by keeping his stock choice and well-selected, he hopes not only to merit a continuance of past favors, but to widen the circle of his customers.

He guarantees first class articles at the lowest possible prices.

G. T. WHELPLEY, Fredericton, Dec. 5, 1881.

COFFEE—JAVA and DANDELION; BROMA, CHOCOLATE, KAOKA, the new Canadian drink; EPPS' COCOA, at

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

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

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

ALL ARTICLES GENERALLY found in first class Grocery Store, at

G. T. WHELPLEY'S, dec 5

FLOUR—Buda, Crown or Gold, White Pigeon, Gilt Edge, Adrienne and other brands, at

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

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

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

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

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

A NOVELTY.

Lemont's Variety Store

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

BOHEMIAN VASES,

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Which will be sold very low, at

GEORGE H. DAVIS' Drug Store,

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THE G

POOR DOCUMENT

POETRY.

THE HORSE-SHOE CHARM.

BY ANA C. STARRICK.

They hung a gay horse-shoe up overhead,
In the early morn when they were wed,
They said it would bring good luck to the bride,
Good luck to the groom and all beside.
But the sweet curvations paled with fright,
And the roses shook from their lady's hair,
What power had the blossoms to alter fate?
Or how could the smilax tears abate?
Or the sweet perfume of the magnolias
Utter the moans of sorrow's woe?
God's pity hangs over the flowers we pluck;
His blessing, alone, can bring good luck!
Alas, the red roses high up on the wall
Took their hue from the wine that has caroled for
all!

For the bridegroom's heart brought the bride her
share—
What use, what use of the horse-shoe charm?

SELECT STORY.

Colonel Chichester's Choice.

Syringa Lodge was a large, old-fashioned, roomy mansion in the neighborhood of London, with mullioned windows and gabled roof, that after standing empty for a long time, procured a tenant in the person of Miss Martha Horwell, the daughter of a naval officer, at whose expense she, with her three young sisters, entered, and speedily transformed it into a private boarding-house. Although four years had barely elapsed since its establishment, Syringa Lodge already owned a high reputation, and was regarded as no other than a delightful home by the numerous guests that crowded round its well-appointed board.

Like the majority of half-pay officers, naval or military, Captain Horwell, after rearing his daughters in every comfort, had left nothing behind him save debts, which the sale of his household effects had failed to entirely clear. He had been twice a widower, and Martha, the only child of the first marriage, and senior by nearly twenty years of her three sisters, found herself suddenly thrown on the world penniless, save for the few hundreds inherited from her mother. Possessed of no accomplishments, such a position would have been simply appalling to most spinsters of eight-and-thirty, but Martha was dauntless, and she instantly embarked upon an enterprise, which her entering energy and marvelous administrative powers soon crowned with success. While she alternately cooked, scoured and swept in the sacred sanctum of the kitchen, Mary, Jessie, and Nellie dressed, and sang and smiled in the drawing-room, a division of labor the inequality of which Martha's self-abnegation failed to discover.

The latest arrival at the Lodge was a distinguished one, Colonel Chichester, a military officer of high renown, who, after a long and brilliant campaign in India, where he won undying laurels, had retired from active service and came home to England. The possessor of a vast estate and a vast fortune, he was about to take his place among the leading magnates of the county; and it was in the interval of preparing and removing the mansion for his reception that Syringa Lodge received him as an honored inmate.

It was the night of an assembly, and the brilliantly lighted hall and drawing-room were gay with guests. Dancing had commenced, and the ripple of mirth and laughter floated through the air, and mingled with the strains of the waltz.

Feeling more in the humor for a solitary stroll on the terrace in the moonlight than for the gay crowd within, Colonel Chichester quietly entered an ante-room that opened upon it, and was about to unfasten the window, when the sound of voices in an adjoining apartment arrested his attention.

"Oh, Martha! I have met with a disaster and torn my train; see, the frill is nearly off!"

"Oh, that is nothing; stand still a minute, dear, and I will mend it; here is a needle and thread. How are you all enjoying ourselves?"

"Very much indeed; but are you not coming in even for an hour, Martha? I surely you have laid out the supper; surely there is nothing more to do?"

"No, my dear, thank you; I really cannot spare the time; as you say, the supper room is in readiness, but poor Jane has a bad hand, and can render no assistance whatever. I am going to bathe it for her presently; besides, I have nothing to wear, and I can scarcely appear in a ball-room as I am, brown holland apron to wit."

"Nothing to wear? Your black satin?"

"It is in strips. I sat up last night after you had all retired and picked it to pieces. Mixed with velvet it will make quite a handsome costume for Mary; in fact, I think there will be enough for two of you, and a black alpaca is sufficiently good for me."

"Well, I am glad that you have at least provided yourself with a decent supper, that plate of cold ham and a jelly?"

"Oh, I saved those delicacies not for myself—a piece of bread and cheese will do for me—but for the charwoman's little girl; she is very ill, and requires nourishing things. There, I have finished, run away and enjoy yourself. What, Nellie, have you met with an accident too?"

"Only my glove, Martha; in trying to fasten it I split it across the back; what shall I do?"

"Take them off and put on another pair, here is the glove-box; I provided against a catastrophe of the kind by procuring an extra number."

"How thoughtful of you! I was afraid my dilapidated condition was beyond remedy. Are you still busy, Martha, that you are wearing your working-apron?"

"Well, dear, the new laundress is so inexperienced, that I hardly care to trust her with the Colonel's linen; and as the dance to-night involves the work of clearing away traces of its disorder on the morrow, I am about to employ the hour or two at my disposal in ironing."

"That proud, disagreeable man! Why make a slave of yourself for him? he will never know of and thank you for it; besides, I am sure you could afford another servant by this time."

"A noble heart is often hidden beneath a cold exterior, Nellie. If I can only make his sojourn here a pleasant one, I shall feel amply rewarded, and when poor papa's memory is cleared, and his debts paid to the last farthing—which I trust in a few months will be the case—then perhaps I may consider the desirability of increasing the domestic establishment; but my next care will be to try and save something for you and your sisters."

"You dear, good old Martha, to take care of the family honor, and we three giddy girls into the bargain! Please but my gloye before you seek the society of the irons. There are the first strains of the 'Blue Danube.' I must hasten, or I shall lose my waltz with Captain Seton."

A hurried step across the room, then a more measured one, both alike vanishing in the distance, and the Colonel awoke to the fact that he had been betrayed into playing the ignoble part of eavesdropper; but engrossed had he become by the dialogue he unwittingly intercepted, that only at its conclusion did he become aware of it.

"Ah!" mused the Colonel, sadly and bitterly, "had it but been my lot to have won and wooed a woman so unselfish and noble, instead of—!" With a heavy sigh he broke off, seemingly unable to finish the half-formed sentence.

Pacing up and down in the moonlight, he, the glory-crowned warrior, the envied possessor of a princely estate, sadly reviewed his life—a life that, with all its outward success, had been embittered by a domestic tragedy that robbed it of every happy retrospect.

At thirty-five he had fallen madly in love with a beautiful girl scarcely more than half his age, and married her in the full belief that his passion was returned; but vain and frivolous to the last degree, it needed but a few months of wedded life to convince him of her utter heartlessness; nor did she pass through the ordeal of Indian society—so notorious for its dissipation—unscathed.

Returning from a six months' absence on active service, he found his home deserted and dishonored. His wife's unhappy death shortly after completed the tragedy. Although its details reached the ears of very few, his sensitive, honorable nature was wounded to the core, and at the height of wealth and fame he was a lonely, solitary man.

Courted and carressed in Belgravia circles, there lay at that moment on his desecrated oracle requests for his society from noble entertainers, conveyed in woman's honied and flattering terms, and despite his eight and forty years, he knew that did he so please, he could select the youngest and fairest for his bride; but he also knew that, however attractive a soldier's laurels, in the matrimonial market a princely rent-roll was an even greater attraction, and his past experience rendered him proof against blandishments of lips and eyes, however sweet.

For the fortnight exceeding the dance at Syringa Lodge the Colonel seemed to be afflicted with a very mania of restlessness. In place of the cheerful, well-lighted drawing room, he would saunter up and down the terrace and garden, cherishing the constantly deferred hope of meeting the embodiment of the sweet voice, the good genius of the household.

But one morning a letter arrived, whose mission was to realize the Colonel's hitherto disappointed hopes. An epidemic had made its appearance in the establishment where his two motherless little boys were placed, and the principal nurse to request their immediate removal. In his dilemma he instantly resolved to invade the stronghold of the fair unknown, and quietly quitting the breakfast-table, he perseveringly threaded passages and corridors until the sound of the well-remembered voice guided him into its presence.

Being neither young nor romantic, he had acquired no vision of a beautiful Cinderella, whose only requirement was an elegant costume to render her a fairy princess; when his gaze rested on a round matronly figure, with sleeves tucked up over plump, well-shaped elbows, and a holland apron tied over a dark stuff dress, he experienced no disappointment. In a few words he explained the reason of such summary invasion on his part, and at their conclusion Miss Martha's bright face positively beamed.

"Let them come here at once, Colonel Chichester, I will make room; and if, as you fear, they may have already taken the infection, there is an airy, comfortable attic, where they will be out of all noise and bustle, and I shall be able to devote myself to them day and night."

"But my dear madame, your other duties?"

"Are not so engrossing that I cannot find time to nurse two dear motherless boys," she broke in, with decision. "Send for them, and leave all the rest to me."

The Colonel's fears proved only too well founded, and when his boys, delicate from a longer sojourn than is usual in the enervating climate of India, arrived at Syringa Lodge, they were convalescing from sickness, ill, and carried off in triumph by Martha to be nursed.

The London season was at its height, and Colonel Chichester's fine martial form and handsome bronzed features were amongst its most striking ornaments. He mingled in all its festivities and participated freely in all its delights; but in the midst of many a brilliant scene, through the perfume of rare exotics, the ripple of the blues of countless lights, the thrills of silvery laughter, mingling with music's soul-entrancing strains, would rise before him a vision of a far-off room, in which two fragile children were watched over by a tender, unwearied nurse, whose kind, thoughtful eyes and ministering hands seemed far more beautiful than those of the fairest belle that graced the ball-room.

At last Martha's care and devotion were successfully brought to a close, and the small invalids were pronounced convalescent. The Colonel's splendid mansion, which had long been in the hands of decorators and upholsterers, was announced to be complete in all its appointments, but still he stayed on at Syringa Lodge, and one morning, for the second time since his arrival, invaded Martha's stronghold, the kitchen, he hearkened to words which she had entered, and he noted the graceful pose of the well-shaped hand, and the rich masses of auburn hair, amidst whose luxuriance no silver threads could be discerned.

"The dear boys?" she began, on perceiving him.

"Are quite well, thanks to your skilful care," he exclaimed, interrupting her; "but it is not of them that I wish to speak. It is of myself. Soldiers are rough-and-ready wooders, with few words at their command. Martha, can you accept me as a lover?"

Martha's expressive face literally shone with delight.

"Yes, Nellie," she was beginning, inquiringly, turning her beaming eyes upon him, when he again broke in, impatiently:

"Are charming girls, but it is yourself, Martha, that I want for a wife!"

To describe the effect of this announcement would be simply impossible; but at last her consternation and astonishment found vent:

"Colonel Chichester, are you mad or dreaming—you, your princely fortune and county position, to seek a wife plain, old, and obscure as I am? It cannot be! What would the world say?"

"The world may think what it likes; I am independent of its opinion!" exclaimed the Colonel, kindling with ardour.

"My first marriage has taught me how more than valueless rank, and youth, and beauty may be beyond how priceless the love of a true and noble-hearted woman. Can you wonder that when I found such I should madly crave to make her my own?"

Never did lover at the feet of beloved mistress plead his cause with more earnestness than did the gallant Colonel; and after an hour's argument he had so far succeeded that Martha promised him that she would think of it—a promise that six months later, saw its fulfilment, when Colonel Arthur Vere Chichester—once more a happy bridegroom—led Martha Horwell, spinster, to the hymeneal altar.

Of the ultimate success of the union some idea may be gathered from a dialogue that ensued between two brother-officers at a dinner-party during the London season some two years later. The withdrawal of the ladies having prompted them to exchange confidences, one of them was congratulating the other, Captain Seton, upon his recent entry on the role of Benedict.

"Oh! Nellie and I were very well pleased with one another, but if you really wish to see a living Darcy and Jane, go and stay with my uncle at Chichester Court. I believe he worships the very ground she treads on; and she has nursed those two delicate boys of his into such a state of rube health that all chance of my inheriting the estate is gone for ever. Plain? No, not at all—quite a handsome woman, and always dressed with perfect taste. She does not look a day more than eight-and-thirty, and such a hostess! It is considered the most delightful house to stay at in the county, and is generally full of visitors—comfort as well as splendor. The tenantry and the poor simply idolize her. She has built cottages, established club-houses, and taught the laborers' wives how to cook and sew; in fact, there is not a creature in the whole neighborhood but what has reason to bless Colonel Chichester."

Dr. Watts, the hymn writer, made the longest visit on record. In 1712 he became an inmate of the family of Sir Thomas Abney, and remained there as a guest during his life—a period of thirty-six years.

"I've been hither had things about you," said one big bird to another. "Let's stork about something else," was the response.

Mississippi has four times as much pine timber as Minnesota.

House of Assembly.

(CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE.)

being cut away, and a policy of selfishness would demand it. He spoke of the disastrous effects upon climate and soil produced by forests being cut away, and of the value of the hemlock lands of New Brunswick. He drew also the attention of the Government and the House to the prospective value of the hemlock log, and spruce and cedar as well, and said that time would come when every tree would have a large cash value; so the Government would do well to look after the lumber lands of the Province.

Mr. Sayre read a petition from a large number of people in Kent County, stating that they heard with alarm of the intention of the Government to sell certain tracts of lands to encourage the establishment of hemlock extract factories, as they would prove most disastrous to the Government, being a tendency to lock up large tracts of lands. It also asked the Government to discontinue such a disastrous policy. Mr. Sayre further said that these lands were among the best for actual settlement, and that the Government should be made to sell them at a low price, and that a block of land selected by their own surveyor situated in smaller lots here and there on the hemlock lands of the County of Kent and this Province. It would be of much more advantage to the people to reserve their lands and not sell them at all.

Mr. Marshall introduced a bill to aid in the maintenance of a savings corps in the City of St. John, and presented the usual petition for the same from the City Council of St. John.

The House then went into committee on Mr. Gillespie's bill to prevent the sale of Crown or other Public lands except for actual settlement, Mr. Blair in the chair.

Mr. Gillespie said that the bill explained itself and from the discussion that had just been concluded its object was plain enough. He thought our lands would produce a larger revenue, if reserved and properly managed, than they do under the present way of proceeding.

The Hon. Attorney General thought the House should pause before adopting this bill. The Government were not selling broadcast the lands of the country. He had no objections personally to the bill, but would like to hear some reasons in support of the bill.

The Hon. Surveyor General said he thought there should be some more information laid before the House before they took any action on this bill. He said that he did not know how little land had been sold, going back for six years and showing how much had been disposed of in that time by the department. The total amount of acres sold by the department in that time was 6,452, and it brought \$56,481.17. Under the Labor Act 300,000 acres were given away, and under the Free Grants Act, 233,080, a total of 533,382 acres. Thus more had been given away under sanction of the Legislature than under the department. This was up to the close of the last fiscal year, and less lumber land had been sold in 1880 than in any of the other six years.

Under the Labor Act the land had been literally given away. It had not been taken up for actual settlement, but merely by men who wanted to deposit the land of lumber and then abandon it. Under the Free Grants Act much more land had been given away for much the same purpose, and yet his honorable colleague, the mover of the bill, had not cried out that the country was being robbed and despoiled. The term speculators could not be applied to the Messrs. Miller.

Mr. Gillespie said he had said so; he had said that there were many speculators coming in.

Hon. Surveyor General said he could agree with him in that. He then went on to justify the action of the Government in the sale of hemlock bark lands to the Messrs. Miller, in that it had raised the value of the lands of the Province, and that the Government had not been robbed and despoiled. In concluding he thought that he had shown enough to prove that the removal of the mover of the bill were not justified.

Mr. McManus then spoke against the bill. He thought a result of it would be to retard actual settlement, and thought the hon. gentleman had introduced the bill rather as a feeler than that it might pass and become law.

Mr. Blair said that information respecting the lands was the most valuable they could have, and he noticed that there were resolutions in the Cabinet in regard to the matter—the head of the Government and the head of the department differed in regard to it. He would like to know what information was conveyed to the House by the statement that a certain amount of lands had been disposed of by the department as against a larger amount under the Free Grants and Labor Acts, and failed to see its application. The head of the department said that much of the lands given under the Free Grants and Labor Acts were good lumber lands and he wanted to know why the Government had permitted this when there was so many acres of what were not lumber lands for settlement. The Government had winked at this and had permitted it to take place. It had been done without any system or regulation of individual selections of points for settlement, and this should not have been permitted. If sufficient information was not in the possession of the department to get up a well devised scheme for the reversion of this mode of procedure, it would certainly be procured. He did not advocate a policy of putting a fence around the Province in this respect, but he thought that the lands should be reserved for the best interests of the Province and if this bill would bring about this result he hoped the House would adopt it. He argued that in the great majority of cases the consent of the Legislature had been obtained before sales were made. He was not prepared to say that this bill should be adopted in its present form, but he would favor any principle that would prevent the sale of our public lands for any purpose other than that of actual settlement. The Government had wanted to find out the actual value of these lands why had they not placed a high upset price upon them instead of a low one, as he thought the former would have tested the question better.

Mr. Hanington said he could not see that the hon. leader of the Opposition even had an opinion of his own on the subject. He did not say he was in favor of the bill; he says he is in favor of any measure that will best serve the interests of the Province. This was a good policy, but the hon. gentleman had hedged on the bill. He said that at the rate things had been going it would take 600 years to sell all the public lands; that as a general rule the land had not gone to speculators; that the bill was for settlement, and argued against it on the ground that immense tracts of hemlock and other woods were yearly destroyed by the forest fires which were conducted with impunity. Mr. Blair said that the bill was for settlement, and argued against it on the ground that immense tracts of hemlock and other woods were yearly destroyed by the forest fires which were conducted with impunity. Mr. Blair said that the bill was for settlement, and argued against it on the ground that immense tracts of hemlock and other woods were yearly destroyed by the forest fires which were conducted with impunity.

Mr. Blair denied Mr. Hanington's right to interfere, and a warm discussion ensued in which Mr. Hanington claimed he was there by right as representing the Government, whose conduct was impugned. Mr. Davidson and Mr. Lyntott supported this view, which was combated by Mr. Blair and Mr. Willis, the chairman. Both the last-named gentlemen said that they were unwilling that Mr. Hanington should appear on behalf of the Government, but were willing that his claim to be there of right should be admitted. It was finally agreed that Mr. Hanington should represent the Government.

Mr. Carman resumed: The balance of the sum received by me over the \$1,100 is made up as follows: Amount paid Orier in 1880, omitted in the account of that year, \$140; paid Orier in 1881, \$140; Orophey for printing and stationery, \$16.25; ditto, \$28.40; Hall for stationery, \$11.27; ditto, \$14.20; office attendance, \$36.00; cutting wood, \$10; Orophey, printing and stationery, \$40.25; extra clerk hire, \$200. These sums make amount paid \$1,922.55, leaving a balance due the Clerk of \$32.81. I cannot explain the item of extra Clerk hire. It was paid by order of the Government. I cannot say for what service it was paid. It was paid to Mr. Ellis, a Clerk in the office, and also Clerk of the House of Assembly. I cannot explain satisfactorily what it was paid him for to the committee or myself. I should prefer the Government to give its own explanation.

Mr. Blair—The public accounts show the Receiver General only received \$836.26. Can you explain the difference between this amount and the \$1,100 set forth in your account?

Mr. Carman—I can explain it. The \$836.26 was an actual cash amount paid by me. There was an old check of mine for some purpose in connection with Orier's fees which made the difference of \$273.64, and was charged by me against the Clerk's fees received by me last year. I do not know how the Receiver General kept the account of the money received from me. I only know how I paid it. I had given a check to him 2 or 3 years ago upon the Peoples' Bank. I am sure it was in connection with Orier's fees. I do not know for what period. The payment to the clerk comes from two funds. Formerly he was paid altogether by fees. There was at that time no order of the Equity Court. When the tariff of fees was established 50 cents were ordered to be paid to the clerk on a variety of certain causes. The Government vote a certain amount annually, \$160, and this increased his salary to what I do not remember. I had received certain fees which I had accounted to the Government for. They authorized me to pay him \$36 a quarter. The Government received the \$1,100. The Receiver General received from me \$1,100—\$226 in money, and an old check as equivalent for the balance. This check was made by me upon the Peoples' Bank in favor of the Receiver General. I regarded that as equivalent to cash. I had forgotten the circumstance until Mr. Rabbitt produced it, and the surrender of the check was a substitute for money. I cannot explain it further. I have it charged a cash paid the Receiver General \$1,100. I made no statement with the Government further than from their accounts. My book shows that on March 28, 1881, I gave a check on the Bank of New Brunswick to the Receiver General for \$200. My book does not show a check for the balance, \$336.26. There must have been one, but I have no recollection of it.

In 1880, the gross amount of Attorneys' fees was \$1,135.23, the fees from Clerk of Circuits and baristers was \$134.23, total \$1,269.46. The payments were balance due clerk \$210.15; Orophey's bill \$153.50; Hall's bill \$44.55; wood for office \$27.50; for cutting, \$18; attendance \$41; extra clerk hire \$200. The extra clerk hire will appear in all the accounts since 1874. I paid the Receiver General \$200 in April and \$300 in September. There was a balance due me of \$27.33.

In 1878, the Attorneys' fees were \$1,300.85, fees from Clerk of Circuits, etc. \$197.26, total \$1,498.11. I paid balance due clerk \$331.64; Orophey for stationery, etc. \$139.22; Orier, \$140; attendance, \$27.33; wood, \$27.25; cutting, etc. \$9.62; M. S. Hall, \$9.56; Receiver General, \$600; Gazette office for binding, \$3.00; Receiver General, \$200; extra clerk hire, \$200; total \$1,708.24.

Mr. Blair—How came it that you made larger over payments?

Mr. Carman—I used to be particular in paying up my account expecting to receive the fees due by Attorneys.

The Sergeant-at-Arms having notified the Committee that the House was in session, further proceedings were adjourned until to-morrow at 9.30 a. m.

FRIDAY, March 3.

The House met at 10 o'clock.

After routine proceedings in reply to the enquiries of Mr. Willis in reference to the removal of the Sheriff of Gloucester, the Provincial Secretary said that the Government declines to assign the grounds upon which it has made appointments to office, or to require into conversation which may be authorized the Councils of the Parish of Blainville, Sunbury County, to sell certain lands, under their consideration and reported favorably.

Mr. Ouler gave notice of motion for Saturday next.

Mr. Hill reported from the Committee on the Equity Court that they had the bill to authorize the Councils of the Parish of Blainville, Sunbury County, to sell certain lands, under their consideration and reported favorably.

Mr. Beveridge moved Mr. Willis in the resolution, and the bill was carried.

Mr. Blair—Our first duty being to read the resolution, I move it be read.

The Clerk then read the resolution.

Mr. Blair—I will now move that a subpoena be issued to Wm. Carman, Esq., Clerk of the Peace.

Mr. Davidson—I think Mr. Blair should, before he orders any subpoena to issue, state to the committee what his charges, what he expects to prove by the witness, what amounts have not been accounted for, and what he says has been done with the moneys not accounted for.

Mr. Blair—Cannot think the request of Mr. Davidson reasonable one. The charge made by me is sufficiently explicit to convey a clear meaning to ordinary minds, and I decline to make any further statement. This is a committee of enquiry, and if I had the intention of the gentleman asks for, I would not have asked for a committee.

Mr. Davidson—I still think we should have the statement, and I also think some period should be named within which the enquiry should be confined.

Mr. Blair—I throw the entire responsibility upon the committee of blocking or courting the enquiry.

Mr. Hanington, who is not on the committee, then interposed, but was stopped by the Chairman.

Mr. Hanington claimed to be representing the Government.

The Chairman said he only could be heard by the indulgence of the committee.

There were many hot words and much excitement, but finally a subpoena was ordered for Wm. Carman, Esq., to appear to-morrow morning at 10.30, with his books, &c.

Committee adjourned until to-morrow at 10.30 a. m.

THURSDAY, March 2.

The committee met at 10.30 a. m.

After the reading of the minutes Mr. Carman said: I am the Clerk of the Peace in the Supreme Court and have been so for 31 years this spring. My health has not been good this last year and I have not been able to attend personally at the office, but have transacted my business at my house. I have with me my books, which show the receipts of my office in detail from 1873 down to the last fiscal year. I have not been in the habit of making quarterly returns to the Receiver General. I have made them annually. At the close of each fiscal year since 1875 I have been in the habit of filing my accounts in the Secretary's office. I have preserved copies of the accounts so filed. I have all the Pleas I receive fees from two sources, the books here and I think they will give all the information the committee requires. I can show the gross amount of fees and how they were paid up.

In the year 1881 the gross amount of fees was as follows: As Clerk of

from Attorneys and from the Clerk of the Circuits. In 1881 I received from Attorneys \$1,438.75 and from Clerks of Circuits \$252.63. There was also a balance of \$27.33 from last year, making the total receipts for the year \$1,718.71. I have a copy of the statement furnished by me to the Receiver General. (Witness produced it.) I paid to the Receiver General in cash \$1,100. (Hon. Mr. Hanington here interposed and asked if this was all cash.)

Mr. Blair denied Mr. Hanington's right to interfere, and a warm discussion ensued in which Mr. Hanington claimed he was there by right as representing the Government, whose conduct was impugned. Mr. Davidson and Mr. Lyntott supported this view, which was combated by Mr. Blair and Mr. Willis, the chairman. Both the last-named gentlemen said that they were unwilling that Mr. Hanington should appear on behalf of the Government, but were willing that his claim to be there of right should be admitted. It was finally agreed that Mr. Hanington should represent the Government.

Mr. Carman resumed: The balance of the sum received by me over the \$1,100 is made up as follows: Amount paid Orier in 1880, omitted in the account of that year, \$140; paid Orier in 1881, \$140; Orophey for printing and stationery, \$16.25; ditto, \$28.40; Hall for stationery, \$11.27; ditto, \$14.20; office attendance, \$36.00; cutting wood, \$10; Orophey, printing and stationery, \$40.25; extra clerk hire, \$200. These sums make amount paid \$1,922.55, leaving a balance due the Clerk of \$32.81. I cannot explain the item of extra Clerk hire. It was paid by order of the Government. I cannot say for what service it was paid. It was paid to Mr. Ellis, a Clerk in the office, and also Clerk of the House of Assembly. I cannot explain satisfactorily what it was paid him for to the committee or myself. I should prefer the Government to give its own explanation.

Mr. Blair—The public accounts show the Receiver General only received \$836.26. Can you explain the difference between this amount and the \$1,100 set forth in your account?

Mr. Carman—I can explain it. The \$836.26 was an actual cash amount paid by me. There was an old check of mine for some purpose in connection with Orier's fees which made the difference of \$273.64, and was charged by me against the Clerk's fees received by me last year. I do not know how the Receiver General kept the account of the money received from me. I only know how I paid it. I had given a check to him 2 or 3 years ago upon the Peoples' Bank. I am sure it was in connection with Orier's fees. I do not know for what period. The payment to the clerk comes from two funds. Formerly he was paid altogether by fees. There was at that time no order of the Equity Court. When the tariff of fees was established 50 cents were ordered to be paid to the clerk on a variety of certain causes. The Government vote a certain amount annually, \$160, and this increased his salary to what I do not remember. I had received certain fees which I had accounted to the Government for. They authorized me to pay him \$36 a quarter. The Government received the \$1,100. The Receiver General received from me \$1,100—\$226 in money, and an old check as equivalent for the balance. This check was made by me upon the Peoples' Bank in favor of the Receiver General. I regarded that as equivalent to cash. I had forgotten the circumstance until Mr. Rabbitt produced it, and the surrender of the check was a substitute for money. I cannot explain it further. I have it charged a cash paid the Receiver General \$1,100. I made no statement with the Government further than from their accounts. My book shows that on March 28, 1881, I gave a check on the Bank of New Brunswick to the Receiver General for \$200. My book does not show a check for the balance, \$336.26. There must have been one, but I have no recollection of it.

In 1880, the gross amount of Attorneys' fees was \$1,135.23, the fees from Clerk of Circuits and baristers was \$134.23, total \$1,269.46. The payments were balance due clerk \$210.15; Orophey's bill \$153.50; Hall's bill \$44.55; wood for office \$27.50; for cutting, \$18; attendance \$41; extra clerk hire \$200. The extra clerk hire will appear in all the accounts since 1874. I paid the Receiver General \$200 in April and \$300 in September. There was a balance due me of \$27.33.

In 1878, the Attorneys' fees were \$1,300.85, fees from Clerk of Circuits, etc. \$197.26, total \$1,498.11. I paid balance due clerk \$331.64; Orophey for stationery, etc. \$139.22; Orier, \$140; attendance, \$27.33; wood, \$27.25; cutting, etc. \$9.62; M. S. Hall, \$9.56; Receiver General, \$600; Gazette office for binding, \$3.00; Receiver General, \$200; extra clerk hire, \$200; total \$1,708.24.

Mr. Blair—How came it that you made larger over payments?

Mr. Carman—I used to be particular in paying up my account expecting to receive the fees due by Attorneys.

The Sergeant-at-Arms having notified the Committee that the House was in session, further proceedings were adjourned until to-morrow at 9.30 a. m.

FRIDAY, March 3.

The House met at 10 o'clock.

After routine proceedings in reply to the enquiries of Mr. Willis in reference to the removal of the Sheriff of Gloucester, the Provincial Secretary said that the Government declines to assign the grounds upon which it has made appointments to office, or to require into conversation which may be authorized the Councils of the Parish of Blainville, Sunbury County, to sell certain lands, under their consideration and reported favorably.

Mr. Ouler gave notice of motion for Saturday next.

Mr. Hill reported from the Committee on the Equity Court that they had the bill to authorize the Councils of the Parish of Blainville, Sunbury County, to sell certain lands, under their consideration and reported favorably.