

POOR DOCUMENT

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

VOL. I.—NO. 23.

FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1882.

\$1.00 A YEAR

Stanley in Africa.

THE EXPLORER HEARD OF IN THE HEART OF THE DARK CONTINENT.

Stanley has been heard from at last, after the world at large had given him up for dead and almost forgotten him. He is in the heart of Africa with a large force of men, white and black, and backed by heavy capitalists, engaged in laying the foundation of some sort of commercial intercourse between the Dark Continent and the civilized world. His loyal friend, Edward King, the famous American correspondent in Paris, writes that he has just received a long letter from Stanley dated, "General Camp of the Expedition on the Upper Congo, S. W. Africa, January 16, 1882." The explorer says:— "You may guess from the tenor of the above that I am not ill nor depressed in spirits, nor languid, nor disposed to wish myself anywhere but where I am—in short, that I am at least in tolerably good health. I have been ill, though I suppose you may have heard of it. In fact, I have seen and tasted death, and now know what it means. I pity my comrades who have gone before me in a different fashion from what I used to do. This severe illness occurred during May, and I was nearly all June recovering from it. I was a pained and miserable wretch when I informed my people exactly two hundred and thirty-six miles with me in this camp—Zanzibar, natives and Europeans. There is not one man in disgrace—not one who has been scolded; not one voice has been raised in anger. At the present time I have no cause of discontent with any living person. From the sea to the present camp our life has been peaceful and pleasant, so far as the natives are concerned. They have done much for me, and I have done much for them. The first year we had some trouble with the whites, but they were not of any consequence. They were strangers in Africa, and most of them had never been out of their own country. Consequently one slight fever changed their African enthusiasm so much that they begged me to send them home. Well, I sent fourteen home at a cost of about \$2,100. Put down the same sum for their expenses out, and you have the nice little sum of \$4,200. Two of these men stepped from the steamer off shore, and then stepped back again and went home. After I had advanced into the interior so far as to reach the service and I sent the same home as fast as I could. A little too much, and I felt a trifle sickish, but I was getting tired of spending good money to show a lot of useless people a mile or two of West Africa, and I finally made a vow that no one should go home until the work was ended. I saved the expedition; those men who cried out that they were dying are robust and hearty, and they are now ahead of their weakness."

Stanley goes on to say that the hardest part of the work is over and that the present year will probably see the task completed. He pays his men liberal wages and they work nine hours a day at no anything or other, he does not say what Edward King says he is the agent of capitalists which have invested large amounts of capital in opening up sections of Africa, and who naturally desire to secure for themselves all the advantages which may accrue from the explorer's labors. "In a few months," he adds, "we shall probably hear rather interesting and possibly somewhat startling news from the little camp on the Upper Congo."

EMPEROR AND CIRCUS RIDER.—The Emperor of Austria deputed a relative of hers now in Paris to lay a floral crown on Emilie Loisset's coffin and to condole with her family. On the 18th inst., says the London News, the obsequies of the unfortunate circus rider were celebrated in the Church of Saint Elizabeth. The number of wreaths and bouquets around the coffin was prodigious. Mile. Loisset had made the circus fashionable, and when the Empress of Austria was in Paris she used to meet frequently the ill-fated equestrian in the Bois and ride with her. Her Majesty lectured her about the nagging way that she had of reigning in her horse, which was nervous and hard-mouthed. She recommended her to go to some wide open plain, provoke the horse to run away with her, and then, instead of holding him in, give him plenty of rein and flog him until he gave in from sheer fatigue. In this way the steel would have become perfectly docile. The invitations to the funeral were issued in the name of the Prince and Princess de Rouss, the Count and Countess de Rossi and their children, and the Roux and Fromont families. All the circus company to which Emilie Loisset belonged were at the funeral mass, and the singers, actors and actresses of various theatres. Celebrated singers were engaged. At the close of the ceremony the body was taken to the St. Lazare terminus, to be conveyed to Maison Lafitte, where three generations of circus riders of the family are buried.

A Startling Story.

THE PROBABLE FATE OF AN INNOCENT BABY—A MOST CONSUMMATE PIECE OF VILLAINY.

The recent disclosure that baby farming was being carried on very extensively in Ottawa, has both excited and shocked the respectable portion of the community of that and other cities. It was hoped that such a nefarious traffic was confined to Ottawa and Montreal, and that Toronto, at least, was free from its recent events, however, would imply that such is not the case. About three days ago, a very handsome, tall, expensively well-dressed woman, accompanied by a little girl about five years of age, called at the residence of a commercial traveller on Church-street. The lady of the house was at home and asked her visitor into the sitting-room. The unknown lady said she had been directed to apply at the house for board. She was informed by the commercial traveller's wife that they were not in the habit of taking boarders. The well-dressed visitor appeared annoyed at the refusal and was evidently extremely anxious to tell her business. She commenced doing so, but was so nervous, hesitated so much that the lady of the house for some time could make neither head nor tail of her story. At last she intimated that the business on which she was engaged was of a serious and very delicate nature.

When once the ice was broken, she proceeded to tell a story which not only shocked the ears of the listener, but exhibited anything but a satisfactory moral state of affairs in respectable social circles in the city. She, herself, she said, was married and lived in the city of New York. For a short season every year she came to Canada, and occasionally to Toronto, where she was well known in the upper social circles. This fact, she added, accounted for her desire to find a respectable boarding house, where she could be private and avoid all chances of recognition. She said she had an unmarried sister, who she described as a very beautiful girl. Her sister had been to a boarding school in the vicinity of New York, where she was well known in the upper social circles. This fact, she added, accounted for her desire to find a respectable boarding house, where she could be private and avoid all chances of recognition. She said she had an unmarried sister, who she described as a very beautiful girl. Her sister had been to a boarding school in the vicinity of New York, where she was well known in the upper social circles. This fact, she added, accounted for her desire to find a respectable boarding house, where she could be private and avoid all chances of recognition.

French Domination. The figures given by Mr. Tasse in his speech on French domination are quite unfair, and furnish no criterion of the position of nationalities in the Civil Service. For instance, Mr. Tasse said there were no French Canadians in the Finance Department, when there are two. Let us take the highest salaries officials, viz., the deputy heads and those whose salaries are equal or higher than that class:

NAME	SALARY
The Clerk of Senate, French	\$3,000
Deputy Minister of Railways, French	4,100
Deputy Minister of Public Works, French	3,500
Deputy Minister of Militia, French	3,500
Deputy Minister of Agriculture, French	3,500
Deputy Minister of State, French	3,500
Total French, Quebec	\$23,000
Low Clerk House of Commons, English	3,400
Deputy Postmaster General, English	3,200
Total English, Quebec	\$7,600
Total Quebec	\$30,600

ONTARIO.

NAME	SALARY
Commissioner Inland Revenue	\$4,000
Deputy Minister of Interior	\$3,200
Total Ontario	\$7,200

SARANTIA PROVINCES.

NAME	SALARY
Deputy Minister Justice	\$4,000
Deputy Minister Customs	3,200
Deputy Minister Fisheries	3,200
Clerk House of Commons	3,400
Total Sarantia	\$13,800

ENGLISH.

NAME	SALARY
Ontario	\$7,200
Maritime Provinces	15,000
Quebec	7,400
Total English	\$29,600

Thus we find a French total of \$23,000, or only \$4,600 less than all the other Provinces combined, and if we take the total for the Province of Quebec we have an excess of \$9,500 over all the Provinces combined.—Ottawa Free Press

The Edmonton Boom.

Some poet it was who said that when Venus is his friend, but may be, that rule won't hold good in these days when diamonds are manufactured by art.

For there is a place on O'Farrell street in this city where diamonds are made to order. I went there last week out of curiosity. It was shown into a parlor somewhat resembling a dentist's operating room. There was a glass case full of bottles, watches and wigs and a regular dentist's chair that suggested a world of comfort. This sign was displayed over the fire place: "M. Alphonse Fontaine, Improver and Beautifier, from Paris." A diamond little gem in a velvet cut-away coat and deep purple neck cloth, whose face wore a conspicuous smile, claimed the name as his.

I had fully suggested the diamond question, and asked for some points. I really did want a diamond in my ear, and I told him so. But I intimated my disbelief in his ability to produce the necessary article.

When he was convinced me by practice. This is how it was done: My arm being bared and the exact spot indicated, he placed a small glass tube, the orifice of which was extremely small, upon the spot. This tube had working within it a piston, and was so small that when the handle was turned up the air was exhausted from the tube and it sucked over the wound a slight protuberance. Around this raised portion Monsieur Alphonse daintily took a piece of scarlet silk, and then took away his suction machine. The little point of skin that was thus raised he sliced off with a wick-like looking knife, bringing the blood.

Simple Manufacture to Order.

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English Sparrows.

In 1860 Mr. Eugene Schieffelin, of New York, imported a dozen English sparrows, and set them free near Madison square, and this he did for several successive years. This example was followed by the park commissioners of New York, and a number of private parties of that city, who imported the birds from Germany, and in 1888 the city government of Boston introduced "passer" in that city.

The first two hundred of the Boston importation died. "Passer" is a poor seaman, in fact is no traveler, and the whole lot of natives and connections turned their scrappy toes to heaven and gave up the ghost. More were brought over from the Teutonic fatherland the next summer, but either the sea voyage or the immense difference between the New England Sabbath and a German Sunday was too much for the lot, and in a short time all died except ten stout little fellows. These ten were stoutly cared for, and only given their liberty when the round little bodies and saucy chirp showed they were feeling pretty well, thank you. Nothing was heard from the ten in the following summer the year when it was discovered that, with true Teutonic disdain of being cared for by a parental government, they had taken up quarters near some stables in the southern part of the city, where flies and oats were plenty. Here under congenial conditions they flourished and swarmed, and soon sent out colonies in course of time, for in the following summer the ten are said to have increased to 150, though how the impudent, restless fowl was induced to stand and be counted is not narrated. About the same time a score were let loose in Monumental Square, Charlestown. A thousand birds were imported in 1869 by the city government of Philadelphia. These scattered immediately, and the flock which entered Germantown signified its arrival and got itself immediately into bad order by robbing the cherry trees of their bloom. Baird, Brewer and Ridgway's "History of North American birds" says: "At the time of their introduction the shade trees in the parks and squares of New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Newark and other places were greatly infested with the larvae of the meadow worms that destroyed their foliage; since then these worms have almost entirely disappeared. A doubt has been expressed whether the sparrows destroy these insects. That they eat them in the larva form I do not know, but to their destruction of the chrysalis, the moth and the eggs, I can testify, having been an eyewitness to the act. Now that the sparrow is a familiar object to us all, many can testify to the same fact. Though the sparrow was introduced here about 1871, the worms continued to be a nuisance for several years until the increase of the sparrows insured the extinction of the worm. During those years, at a certain part of the summer, the air was full of small, light yellow moths. It was by destroying these moths, each of which was good for numerous eggs, that the sparrow earned our gratitude. He did not invade the castle of silk which the worm had erected on every bush and entangle his short bill in its affixing web, but he devoured the fly in its own nest, and picked off the eggs at his leisure. He is the true preserver. He should be an honorary member of the forestry convention."

Eighty-one miles in eighty-three minutes.—The fastest time ever made in this country by a train of three passenger cars was made on Saturday afternoon last, when a party of journalists from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other places were en route to Cape May over the West Jersey Railroad. The trip of 84 miles was accomplished in 83½ minutes. The run to Millville of 41 miles was made in 42 minutes. Many of the miles, especially after Millville had been passed, were covered in less than 50 seconds. The engine accomplishing this work was No. 22, in charge of Harry R. Inhart. This trip formally opened the season at the Cape.

When Queen Victoria entered London as a bride she wore a white bonnet, which conformed with the Parisian style of the day. To every new daughter-in-law she has presented a facsimile of this white bonnet, and the piece of headgear has been worn by every one of them upon their entrance into the metropolis. The grotesqueness of style may be fancied, and it is said that all the daughters-in-law have looked as miserable as widows riding in funeral procession when obliged to don the unbecoming bonnet.

An Old Time Outlaw.

JOHN A. MURRELL, THE GREAT ROBBER OF FORTY YEARS AGO.

The death of Jesse James in Missouri, and the frequent reference to his robberies and to his notoriety as "the most conspicuous and formidable" scoundrel of the Schindlerbanes and Cartouche type ever known in this country, may suggest to some of the News readers, with long memories, that forty years ago or more there was a robber, and a ban I organized and directed by him on the lower Mississippi, more famous than Jesse or Frank James, or the "Blue Cut" gang, more dreaded, more wide reaching in crime, and far more bloody, for they made it a rule to leave no victim to become a witness. John A. Murrell was a name of terror from the mouth of the Ohio to the Yazoo, and far back in the interior of the States bordering the Mississippi, on the east side. The west side was too wild a wood for travelers or robbers in those days, but the east was beset for hundreds of miles along the roads leading northward from New Orleans, which were largely traveled by dealers from the North, who had taken down droves of horses or flatboat loads of grain or pork or whisky. The depredatees were not confined to the land, by any means, but unsuspecting "breech-loaders" were captured and pillaged and their crews fed to the fish, while tied up at night out of the way of steamers and rafts that might sink them in a fog. It is said that the Murrell gang had hiding places in caves and stored their plunder in them. Western Tennessee was said to be their favorite ground, but they ranged from the north of the Mississippi to the Ohio. Many efforts were made to capture the leader and break up the band, without effect, till an adventurous young fellow named Virgil Stewart, an "outlaw" of his own motion, partly to clear the country of a terror, and partly to employ his superabundant energy and skill. He became a member of the gang and continued so for some considerable time—a year or two, possibly more, and finally trapped the greatest villain ever known on the American Continent since the days of the buccaneer chiefs, Bonhomme and Morgan. He was sent to the penitentiary at Nashville for a long term on conviction of robbery, it is to be presumed, as a conviction of murder would have hung him. It may have been that no legal evidence of direct participation in murder could be advanced even by his captor, however complete might have been the moral certainty of his guilt. Stewart published an account of his adventures in a large pamphlet forty years ago or thereabouts. The robber chief died in the penitentiary, or at least all events, before he got a chance to resume his old career, even if he had been so disposed. There are, no doubt, persons in this city who retain an accurate recollection of the man's adventures and notoriety.—Indianapolis News.

Mr. ROGER AGAM.—A mass meeting was held on Clerkenwell Green the other day by the friends of the unfortunate Arthur Orton, who now lies in Portland Jail for impersonating the late Sir Roger Tichborne, to excite public interest in the attempt that is now being made to show the validity of the claim set up by the claimant in the celebrated "Tichborne trial." The meeting itself, however, was hardly a success, and was only attended by the riffraff of Islington and Clerkenwell. There is a patient confined in Paranaeta Lunatic Asylum, New South Wales, under the name of Cresswell, who, the friends of the claimant have reason to believe is none other than Arthur Orton, "the butcher of Wapping," and his find is now being raised in the provinces, where there still lingers a belief that the imprisoned claimant is really the heir to the Tichborne estate, to enable a full investigation to be made in Australia. Should the proposed visit result in the inmate being identified as the Arthur Orton of the trial, then in all probability the friends of the claimant will demand that this fresh evidence is sufficient to alter the judgment of the Court, and it may be that a fresh trial will be commenced.

How pleasant it is to gaze on the innocent amusement of happy childhood! There is little Johnny playing besides the newly-painted fence. He draws his little dainty finger over the moist surface, making beautiful arabesques and undecipherable hieroglyphics that would set an antiquary into hysterics of joy. Johnny's new suit is made picturesque by its borrowings from the fence, and his face and hands are effectively disguised in the pigment. Happy, careless, innocent childhood! How eagerly she seizes her darling! How closely she hugs him in her fond embrace! Now she has disappeared with her laughing within doors. What are those sounds which issue thence? It is Johnny's voice. Is he laughing merrily over the remembrance of his recent sport? Possibly; but it does not sound like laughter. Again we see happy, happy childhood!

The Late Lord Cavendish.

The following is a sketch of the late Lord Cavendish, who was assassinated on Saturday last will be of interest:—Lord Frederick Charles Cavendish, although comparatively a young man, is an ardent Liberal, and once of a very branched type in politics generally, and I presume on the land question also. He was the second son of the 7th Duke of Devonshire by Lady Blanche, 4th daughter of the 6th Earl of Carlisle. He was born at Compton Place, Eastbourne, in 1846, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He married in 1869, the Hon. Lucy Caroline, 2nd daughter of the 4th Baron Lytton. His life was largely an official one. He was private secretary to Lord Granville from 1859 till 1864, and held the same relation to Mr. Gladstone from July, 1872, to August, 1873, when he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury, and held the position till February, 1874, when the Government resigned. On the advent of the Liberal's to power he was appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury in April, 1880. He sat for the north-west riding of Yorkshire since July, 1865, and was elected at the last general elections by a 3,678 majority over the first Conservative candidate. In politics Lord Cavendish is "a Liberal, in favor of the total abolition of church rates and complete religious liberty." His Lordship's career had so far been a distinguished one, and calculated to give him a vast amount of departmental knowledge and training. That he had been selected for the position which so well known a statesman as Mr. Forster failed to successfully fill is an indication of the high esteem in which he was held by his leader and colleagues. His Lordship owned no land of any extent in his own name, but the Devonshire family, as represented by the present Duke, are large landholders not only in England but in Ireland. The Duke of Devonshire holds 22,776 acres in the county of Cork, 3 acres in the county of Tipperary, and 27,540 acres in the county of Waterford, representing an aggregate rent roll of £31,698 per annum.

POOR DOCUMENT

AGENTS FOR THE HERALD.
TRAVELLING AGENTS.
Judson Trust, Charles O'Brien, Thomas Buchanan
H. Wortman.
LOCAL AGENTS.
E. V. West, St. Mary's Ferry;
J. G. Shaw, Marysville;
T. L. Anderson, Skowhegan;
G. H. Johnson, Bangor;
H. M. Stevens, Somerville, U. C.;
Henry Stone, Skowhegan;
Herbert Gray, Bangor, U. C.;
A. S. Stearns, Upper Meridenville;
C. E. Harrison, Bangorville;
E. M. Smith, Skowhegan;
Rev. Mr. Harrison, Jacksonville.

THE WEEKLY HERALD
CHARLES H. LUDGEMAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FRREDRICKTON, N. B., MAY 11, 1882.

ATLANTIS.
The reading world of the United States is greatly agitated over the question of ancient American civilization. Researches made in Central America have resulted in the discovery of many wonderful ancient ruins. Of these cities, the Incas, or the rulers of Peru, before the days of the Spanish Conquest, said: "They were constructed before the sun shone in the heavens." Peruvian civilization is itself very old. It is pretty well established that Manco Capac, the greatest of the Incas, lived about A. D. 1000. In his day, there were old ruins of marvellous construction, and one of them, which was evidently the seat of an ancient government, has an altitude of 14,000 feet above the sea level, and in a climate which is now insupportable, by reason of the cold and the rarity of the atmosphere.

When the Spaniards came to Central America, they found the Aztec civilization thoroughly established, and boasting many centuries of duration. There appears to have been no connection whatever between it and the people who built the cities which are now being explored. Mayab, in Yucatan, has been the most thoroughly explored of all these ruined cities. It appears to have been built in a day when volcanic disturbances were very common in that district, and was an ancient city when they ceased, which was, judging from the best evidence which has been obtained, about six thousand years ago. This date is fixed by certain mineral towers, each stone of which represents twenty years, as was well established by those who explored Mexico at the time of its conquest. These memorial towers, or rather pillars, are standing today, and some of them have an age of over six thousand years, and the fact that they have not been thrown down, is thought through to prove that the period of disturbance ceased before their erection. It is therefore argued that the city of Mayab was an old city over 7,000 years ago. Among the ruins are found the skeletons of men of gigantic stature. Here, in days which were old when Jewish chronology began, lived a race of giants, skilled in arts, warlike and religious. Had this people any connection with Europe? The absorbing question of the day among antiquarians. It is contended that they lived about 20,000 years ago, men used to laugh at Plato's tale of Atlantis—the great island peopled by mighty warriors, which lay beyond the Pillars of Hercules, that is in the heart of the Atlantic Ocean. The story rests upon the authority of the priests of Egypt, who said to Solon about 500 years B. C., that this island had existed and had been engulfed by the sea 9,000 years before. The discoveries of late years tend to confirm this story, and also make it seem probable that the ancient home of the race is in America, whence it has spread to the other quarters of the globe, making its way east, either by a chain of islands or a peninsula extending nearly to Europe and Africa. The Egyptians claimed that the dominion of the kings of Atlantis extended to the borders of Egypt. They further claimed that after great earthquakes which lasted a day and a night, and engulfed Atlantis and all its people, the ocean ceased to be navigable by reason of the vast quantities of mud which it contained, and in confirmation of this we have the fact established that there is in the Atlantic, off the Straits of Gibraltar, an immense plateau formed of volcanic matter and mud. The similarity between the monuments of Hindostan and Central America also point to a common origin. The comparison of the records which are found in Egypt, Hindostan and in the ruins of Babylon, with those which are being unearthed in America, will lead to some interesting results. From the few glimpses which we have had into the wealth of facts and philosophy which they contain, we are able to imagine feebly what a full research will bring to light. Of one thing we may feel certain, namely, that we have yet to learn of the early days of the world, and that the story which we have been told about everything relating to human history being comprised within a period of less than six thousand years, and that for most of that time men were confined to the east of Asia, is a myth.

REASONABLE—VERY.
The Montreal Times takes exception to the publication by the Globe of the opinions given by its (the Globe's) subscribers upon the tariff. The Times thinks that the Globe's subscribers necessarily agree with the opinions which the great Toronto daily expresses and consequently their views prove nothing. This is a novel way of putting it. The Liberals must not give their opinions because as they do not believe in protection they cannot view the matter fairly. By a party of reasoning the Tories cannot give an unbiased opinion. To whom then shall we go to learn the effects of the tariff? Will the Times enlighten us?

HOPE POLITICS.
If any paper in the city can be supposed to be in the secrets of the Attorney General, it is the Farmer. One of his partners is a stockholder in it, and it is generally understood that the inspirations of our contemporary come, if not directly from the Attorney General, at least from his most intimate friend. Some time ago, the Farmer began to prepare the way for Mr. Fraser's candidature for Ottawa, a fact which we pointed out at the time, with our statement being disputed. We have since plainly asserted that he was opposed to Mr. Pickard. The Farmer publishes that there is a report to such an effect, and goes on to treat it as a settled thing, even speculating a little as to the effect which Mr. Fraser's retirement will have upon local politics.

There never was a time in the political history of the Province just before a general election when there was less excitement. For a short time after the House adjourned the air was full of rumors; but of a sudden every one is quiet. Nobody has any news. The great crop of candidates which are springing up on every hand seem to have been nipped either by the late spring frosts or to have languished under the influence of the very backward political season. A few days of favorable weather will probably start them up again and this cannot be very long delayed now.

Commercial Independence.
The London Daily News, discussing Sir Alex. Galt's mission to France, says that it sees in the claim put forward by the Colonies that commercial treaties shall be negotiated in their interests without regard to the demands of Great Britain, the entering wedge of the disintegration of the empire. As we have already pointed out, the protectionist tariff was the first step towards a separation of Canada from the mother country. That this has been the Tory idea for many years is shown by the following extract from the Toronto Mail of April 10, 1872, which journal was then, as now, the chief organ of Sir John Macdonald:—

No one doubts, indeed, that the time will come when Canada will be an independent power on this continent. It is in the nature of things that it should be so. That the irresistible logic of events will lead up to this result no thoughtful person can doubt. When the Liberals pointed out that the result of protection would be to weaken the ties between Canada and the Empire, the Tories said that, in this matter, the interests of Canada were first to be considered, and that Great Britain would have to take care of itself. All along, the record of the acts of the Tory party on the question of British connection has been evincently at variance with their prophecies about loyalty. They have pothered about the old flag and the traditions of the country, have flung charges of disloyalty right and left, have claimed that in their dwell all the true patriots which Canada contains; but, at the same time, they have been pursuing a policy which is gradually but surely severing the tie which binds us to the mother land.

The commercial independence of Canada, which the Hon. Mr. Blake advocated when he moved his resolutions relating to treaty-making is something which the near future has in store for Canada. It is something contemplated by the freedom of tariff-making conferred on Canada, and by the appointment of Canadian Commissioners to England. It is surely the carrying out of the idea which underlies all Canadian development, namely, that the welfare of the Dominion is to be considered before anything else. This is the idea which gained for protection its large support. As applied in that particular case, it led to a serious error, just as we trust it did in the case of the Pacific Railway, the construction of which was hurried along at too rapid a pace for so young a country. As the idea is given ground every day, especially in the other Provinces, where men talk of independence and news papers write of it with a freedom which would astonish our people down here. Absolute independence will not necessarily be the outcome of it, and the charge cannot be truthfully made against Mr. Blake that he is seeking to sever the ties which bind us to our Empire. He is simply asserting the rights of a free-born people, and if British connection is inconsistent with the enjoyment of those rights, no loyal Canadian can hesitate as to which he must choose. But the inconsistency has not yet been made manifest, and until it is it is, worse than folly to raise a cry that the integrity of the empire is endangered.

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There never was a time in the political history of the Province just before a general election when there was less excitement. For a short time after the House adjourned the air was full of rumors; but of a sudden every one is quiet. Nobody has any news. The great crop of candidates which are springing up on every hand seem to have been nipped either by the late spring frosts or to have languished under the influence of the very backward political season. A few days of favorable weather will probably start them up again and this cannot be very long delayed now.

The Troubling of the Waters.
Mr. Fraser has gone to Ottawa. Such an announcement is not an unusual one in these latter days; nevertheless it has an interest of its own just now. Formerly our politicians used to fret and fume over government from Downing Street; and we have heard protests loud and deep over the interference of the colonial office in our affairs. Things have changed a little, but the outside domination remains much the same, only the source of it is nearer home and is to be found in Parliament Square, Ottawa. It is significant of the latest developments of Toryism that the premiers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick find their way up to have a conference with Sir John Macdonald just on the eve of the local elections. Our despatches of yesterday told us that he of Nova Scotia had received instructions to bring the elections on at once, and we all await with interest what commands our New Brunswick premier is to receive. With him it is not so much a question of when the elections shall be run, but of who shall run them; and it is even said that he has a peculiar personal interest in Mr. Fraser, and resolves itself to this, shall he leave local politics and oppose Mr. Pickard for Parliament. Pending the receipt of instructions the local political mind stands idle. On the course Mr. Fraser shall take considerable depends, and the manner in which he steps into the political waters which have great influence upon the local contest.

We think that the people of New Brunswick will not thank the Attorney General for putting his Government in the leading strings of the Ottawa Tories. We have heard of been able to manage our local affairs, and can continue to do so. Nothing will content Sir John Macdonald but a centralization of all power in his hands, and unfortunately the large patronage he has at his command enables him to accomplish in fact what in theory is impossible. A judgeship held over the head of an Attorney General who has borne the burden of a long political fight is no small allurement. Men are only men; and we do not think we go too far in saying that no man's judgment can remain unwarped when that which he most desires is offered him upon certain conditions. The object of Sir John Macdonald is to use the influence of the local government to strengthen his own administration in New Brunswick. He is forcing the division of local politics upon the Dominion while his organs in the Province are crying out that such a thing ought not to be tolerated. He will fail in this because the necessity of Reform is so apparent that very many of his strongest adherents in the questions involved in the Dominion elections will vote against the administration of Mr. Fraser—that is, if Mr. Fraser's administration shall go to the polls. This is one of the things we are waiting to find out.

THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL.
The bill to alter the election rights of Ontario is one of the most extraordinary measures ever introduced into a legislative assembly. It is intended to alter the rights as to one class of voters in the next elections. The basis of representation heretofore in Canada has been population entirely, but the principal divisions of the Province have largely governed it. The wisdom of the people has seen fit to divide each of the provinces into counties for municipal purposes, and in apportioning the representation it has been generally considered advisable to make each county a unit, and add to the number of representatives where the population justified an increase. In a few cases a county has been divided into ridings, but for the most part each county is a complete constituency by itself. Sir John Macdonald proposes to change this. He proposes that by cutting a piece off here and tacking on another there to do change the political face of Ontario that the people themselves will not recognize it. An examination of the figures before Parliament show that the changes which have been made are not of a character to equalize the population of the ridings. The only excuse which can be given for this extraordinary bill is, that Sir John Macdonald had the power to make the changes and felt it advantageous to do so. We shall be much surprised if the people of Ontario condone this last outrage. The mischief of the matter is the principle involved in the introduction of such a measure. If the people are going to tolerate that a Government shall, just before an election, take the map of the country and carve it out into constituencies so as to secure the necessary majority, things have come to a pretty pass indeed. By such means a government might keep in power forever. It would only be necessary to legislate enough favorable constituencies into existence to perpetuate the rule of any party.

"You're out of order," said the Speaker of the Missouri House of Representatives, "if you'll come out behind the building I'll show you that I'm in as good order as any man in the State," was the reply.

—The Government have decided to abolish the postage on newspapers after the first of June.

—Electric concerts are the latest invention. How shocking!

Some Reasons for Staying at Home.
A gentleman who has lately returned from Manitoba expresses the opinion that the country is a very desirable one to settle in in many respects; but he adds that if a man has a thousand dollars and proposes to go farming, he can do better, or at any rate quite as well, if he stays in New Brunswick and makes a new farm. This testimony is valuable, because it comes from a person well qualified to form an opinion, and we ask our readers who may contemplate emigrating to give the view of the case which he presents a good deal of serious thought. By common consent it is agreed that no person ought to go to the West to begin farming with less than \$1,000, and even then many privations will be inseparable from his life for many years to come. He will be in a country with which he is unacquainted, in a climate to which he is unaccustomed, and will be engaged in unprofitable line of agriculture in which he has had no experience. And under any circumstances \$1,000 is not much of a start in the West, for it is a country of high prices. If the \$1,000 were invested in a new farm in New Brunswick, it would soon put its owner in a position of independence. Two hundred acres of first-class upland in forest can be bought in good localities for \$400. Fifty acres could be cleared and put in crop for about \$300, and above the farmer's own labor, and if he has sons to help him, it could be done for less. \$300 more with the labor of the man himself, while the crop is growing, will put up a barn and snug, if plain, dwelling, and in the fall the crop will be worth \$500. We do not think we are understating the cost or overstating the profit of new land farming; and if we are not, then we think it is abundantly clear that money invested in a New Brunswick farm will be profitable to its owner. An industrious man in this Province with \$1,000 capital could acquire a farm of 200 acres in five years without difficulty in five years time he would possess of a 200 acre farm, half of which would be under cultivation, with a house and barn upon it, and be clear of debt. With such a start as this any man with health and industry is sure to be above want for the rest of his life as he would be in any country in the world. The man without capital, or with very little, has no business in the West, as all in the fever heat of speculation which prevails there may be work for a year or two; but that is all; while at home there is a chance to make a permanent home for himself and family. It is really worth while to review the history of any agricultural district in New Brunswick.

There are many localities which twenty-five and thirty years ago were in a state of nature, now divided into fine farms with substantial buildings upon them with here and there a village. There may not be the hurry, the rush and the speculation in this Province that there are in the West. There are probably not so many chances to make fortunes; but for the patient worker there is a certain amount of success to be had in a certain number of years. We have no doubt that we are not to be envied in the West, but we have the novel and edifying picture of a man formulating charges against himself in one breath and in the next positively and distinctly denying them, and branding them as mischievous and infamous lies. Is not this a bronze statue of moral suicide?

In the last paragraph Ald. Simmons comes down to hard pan and says, in answer to the first question:—
"I have again asserted that I never received any commission, remuneration, profit, or reward of any consideration of any description, or any promise of the same from Mr. Frank B. McElroy, or any other person in connection with the purchase of the horse, or in connection with any other contract of purchase at any time, and believe that the following letters received by me will substantiate any statements."

That Purchase of Horse.
Alderman Simmons posing as a Bronze Statue of Moral Suicide.
After many days, Ald. Simmons makes reply to the article in the Herald respecting the purchase of horse for the City Fire Department from the Gutter Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company of New York and Toronto. It was foreshadowed in the Farmer, in which paper it is published, that it would be a "complete vindication," but the shadow belied the substance which now lies before us.

Ald. Simmons states that we accused him of "receiving a commission on the recent purchase of horse, and also of receiving 20 cents per foot, on purchase of small horse, by reporting to the City Council the cost at \$1 per foot, the actual cost being 80 cents per foot." This is a lie—or if the Alderman would prefer something more polite but equally untrue, the two statements contained in the above quotation are ingenious fabrications. In the article in the Herald it was stated that "there seemed to be something rotten in the City Council" and we stated that we had learned the scandal is in connection with the recent purchase of horse made by the Fire Committee, with which there would seem to be considerable dissatisfaction among the citizens, not with the manner in which the transaction was conducted by the Fire Committee, but with the fact that the Alderman occupying a prominent position on that committee."

We did not accuse Ald. Simmons of receiving a commission on the purchase of horse, for after saying an explanation was due to himself and the Council, we pointed out that there seemed to be two questions involved in the matter, one of which was:—
"Did we or not Ald. Simmons receive a certain per centage for his efforts in securing the sale of horse for the Gutter Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company of New York and Toronto?"
And we stated that the impression on the public mind then was that he did. His statement that we accused him of receiving 20 cents per foot, on purchase of small horse in the manner above stated, is a lie. What we said in connection with the small horse was embodied in the second question, as follows:—
"Why did Ald. Simmons make an arrangement with the Agent of the Gutter Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company to purchase the smaller size horse at \$1 per foot, after the Fire Committee had decided to give only eighty cents?"
We then pointed out that his explanation at the Council did not seem to be satisfactory enough in its reasons for this arbitrary action; and in his alleged vindication he does not offer a single word of further explanation of this transaction. So much for the statements in the first paragraph of Ald. Simmons' letter.

In the first lines of the second paragraph he says, in reference to the statements formulated by him in the first paragraph:—
"I most positively and distinctly deny these charges and assert that they are mischievous and infamous lies."
Here is a delightful condition of affairs. We have shown that these statements are false, in that the Herald never preferred charges against Ald. Simmons, and we have the novel and edifying picture of a man formulating charges against himself in one breath and in the next positively and distinctly denying them, and branding them as mischievous and infamous lies. Is not this a bronze statue of moral suicide?

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The letters then follow. The first is from Ald. Simmons to F. B. McElroy, the Agent of the Gutter Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company, at St. John, and is dated "Frederickton, April 10th, 1882," or two days before the article was published in the Herald. The substance of the letter is that the story is being circulated, and Mr. Elroy is given authority, that Ald. Simmons received from McElroy a cash inducement to purchase his horse, and asks him to contradict it. There is something very peculiar about this episode. It is dated two days before the publication of the article in the Herald, and yet the answer to it is used to substantiate statements made by Ald. Simmons in reply to the article in the Herald. (Ald. Simmons, in the closing paragraph of his letter to the Farmer, says:—"I have not answered these charges before, as I was awaiting the receipt of these letters." Is it possible that there has been some mistake in regard to the dates? What is the meaning of this? What does it look like? It is said that a "guilty conscience needs no accuser." Why did Ald. Simmons take steps to vindicate himself of charges which had never been publicly preferred against him, or which at best only existed as indistinct rumor, without form or shape? The very least construction that can be placed upon this letter is that it is a perfect justification of the Herald's action in dealing with the matter, and we rather think that it is susceptible of a wider and much more serious construction. Mr. McElroy's reply in reply comes under the same category, and very nearly the same comments apply to it as to that of Ald. Simmons. It is dated at Charlottetown, April 15th, 1882. In it Mr. McElroy was never more surprised in all his life; he hardly knows how to contradict such a statement. "It is," he says, "very foolish for any person with common sense to think of such a thing as me giving money. I do not sell my goods by bribery and corruption. He has not the power to do such a thing as this, and his firm would not let him carry on business in that way. He is very sorry for Mr. Simmons' sake "that some one has concocted this falsehood." Now this is all very nice talk, and Mr. McElroy is evidently wounded in the spirit; but he does not deny the fact set forth in Ald. Simmons' letter as to that he (McElroy) paid that gentleman a cash inducement to purchase his horse.

If you will drop me a postal to the Royal Hotel, St. John, telling me in which paper it would be best to publish a letter to the foregoing effect, I will gladly do so.

And what is the "forgoing effect" he speaks of? It is merely some very nice talk on the question, and contains but one statement bearing on it; that is as follows:—"I hardly know how to contradict such a statement." We don't suppose he does.

The last letter, which is very much of a piece with the others, is from Mr. T. McElroy, the manager of the Gutter Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company in Toronto, and is dated at that place on the 22nd April, 1882. This gentleman says he has read the article in the Herald, and pronounces the "malicious statements therein contained as false and untrue." He says that the Rubber Company, through him, supplied this city for a number of years without paying any one a percentage either directly or indirectly. No one denies this, and no one has said that he did. In reference to the late sale of horse he says:—
"No percentage or commission has been paid given or promised, either directly or indirectly, to Alderman Simmons or any other person, and the price of the horse for the small fire horse, is \$1.00 per foot, not including couplings. Every transaction has been without any commission, percentage or other private inducements from this Company or its Agents."

Now, this is a very business like statement, and coming as it does, from one who is in a position to speak with authority, is entitled to all due consideration; but the fact of the matter is Mr. T. McElroy, the manager, was not here at all, he did not make the contract or arrangement with Ald. Simmons for the horse, and consequently is not in a position to say positively what took place between Mr. F. B. McElroy, the Agent, and Alderman Simmons. He may, of course, have a knowledge of the transaction as reported to him by Mr. F. B. McElroy, the agent; but that gentleman does not deny the statements Ald. Simmons put in his letter to him. Consequently Mr. T. McElroy is in a position personally and so far as he knows or is concerned to make the statements he has made. His statement that "the price to be received by us for the small fire horse, is \$1.00 per foot, not including couplings," is something we do not wish to dispute, nor has any one done so. Mr. McElroy, the manager, knows his own business best. He does not say, however, that it is his regular price, or that it was the figure that Mr. McElroy, the agent, insisted upon at first; he merely says "it is the price to be received by us." From whom it was to be received is not mentioned, although the wording of the sentence implies that it is a regular price. The fact, however, has not been found with the Company's price; that is their business, and no one else has anything to do with it; but with the fact that Ald. Simmons paid \$1.00 per foot for this horse in the face of the Committee's decision to pay only eighty cents. He has explained this and an explanation is needed. Mr. McElroy, the manager, says if it is necessary, he will appear before a justice of the peace and make a sworn statement. We cannot see what good this will do as he has a personal knowledge of the facts.

Ald. Simmons' letter is far from a complete vindication and contains no explanation.

Fire at Rose Hall.
About 11 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the conservatory attached to the house on Water Street, commonly known as Rose Hall, and occupied by Mr. John W. M. Ruel, of the Customs Department in this city, and family. When the fire broke out there was no one in the house but Mrs. Ruel, who has been in poor health for some time, and her daughters. One of the young ladies happened the horse and driving up town informed her father of the fire and gave the alarm. The City Hall bell rang shortly after eleven and the fire department turned out promptly. There was a sharp gusty breeze blowing and by the time the engine arrived on the scene the horse and conservatory and other outbuildings in the rear were a casing mass of flames, and the house, which stood on the street, was on fire in half a dozen places. The engine was soon got to work pumping water from the river, and streams from it were put on the fire; while one of the hand engines was employed. The firemen turned their attention at once to saving the house—a two story building with peaked roof—as the outbuildings were already nearly consumed.

In the meantime a large crowd of people had gathered at the scene and many willing hands were found to help Mr. Ruel and his family in saving their household furniture, the greater portion of which was got out in a more or less damaged condition, as the house was some time getting well ablaze. The roof caught in the rear, and at the easterly and westerly ends, and in spite of the efforts of the firemen, who worked well, the whole top of the house was in a blaze at 12.30. At one o'clock it was seen that nothing could save the house from being a total loss, although the firemen were playing on the ruins until a late hour in the afternoon.

The building was insured in the Northern Insurance Company (Mr. John Black, agent), for the sum of \$2,000. Mr. Ruel had no insurance on his furniture, and is quite a heavy loser by the fire. He usually had a fine garden, and lost a nice conservatory in the fire, together with some 100,000 young cabbage plants. Mrs. Ruel, who has been sick for some time past, was removed by Mr. George J. Hise's residence, and in the afternoon Mr. Ruel moved his family into the Vasour cottage on St. John street.

Rose Hall—it is best known perhaps by this name—belonged to the Shore estate, the representatives of which are Miss Shore and Mrs. Forsyth, who are now residing in England. H. B. Rainsford, Esq., is the representative of the estate in this city.

Rose Hall was one of the old landmarks. The upper portion of the building was very old, and it is said that the notorious General Arnold once resided in it. This, however, has been disputed. The main building was constructed by the late Hon. George Shore, for many years Provincial Secretary. It was an old-style homestead, with long outbuildings and many nooks and corners. The principal rooms and main hall formerly lay upon the walls evidence of the late Mrs. Shore's skill with the brush, the walls being painted in landscape, showing great taste and skillfulness of treatment. In a summer house yet remaining on the grounds is a sample of this lady's work.

Rose Hall was occupied for many years by Chief Justice Allen as a residence and was for some years the home of Mr. Fenby, Queen's Printer.

POOR DOCUMENT

The Scientific Aspect.

"It's a terrible thing about poor Jennie Cramer," observed the managing editor of the *Eagle*, "if you're found in the water with your gullet full of sand and your nose eaten off by fish, and your mouth all froth, then you were drowned. If you don't froth and clench your hands, you weren't drowned."

"I know that's what they say," murmured the girl, "but I don't see how that shows that she was poisoned."

"It doesn't," conceded the managing editor. "When you find you are not drowned you begin to look around to see what was the matter with you. You take your stomach and cut it into shreds and pound it in a mortar and feed it to a cat. If there's organic poison there, then go by cat! Then you chip a corner off your esophagus, cut off your left arm, flake a slab of skin off your spine, bake your liver, boil your heart, fry your spleen and hang your intestines up in the sun for a week or two and then you test away at it until the whole business looks to you like charcoal. See?"

"Certainly," replied the girl, with her mouth and eyes wide open.

"Then you take your carbonaceous matter and soak it a day or two. After that you stir the whole business up to gether and steam it. Then you pour in sulphuric acid and scrape the refuse off the side of the dish. If that process gives you arsenic, you know just where you stand. If it doesn't, you're all right."

"But if they don't find any arsenic, Jennie Cramer wasn't poisoned?" asked the girl, enlightened by the explanation.

"Assuredly not," replied the managing editor.

"And she wasn't drowned?" queried the astounded young lady.

"Of course she wasn't," grinned the managing editor.

"Then she isn't dead?" suggested the girl.

"Certainly not!" assented the editor.

"She is alive and well. That's what science is for!"

"It's curious," murmured the young lady pensively.

"It would be anywhere outside of New Haven township," muttered the editor, "but the combined possibilities of proof and science are remarkable in that locality."

And the young lady left with an expression of gratitude, while the editor turned to a half-completed article demonstrating that the fish that bit Jennie Cramer's lip might have dropped some arsenic out of his pocket which the dead girl ate to relieve the itching sensation caused by the sand in her gullet.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

An Apparition.

THE LATE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

It is believed in Russia that the late Czar appears every night in the Casan Cathedral. One of the watchers there said to have first seen him, and to have forthwith reported it to the senior priest. The latter watched one night, saw the apparition, and mentioned it to his bishop. The bishop went to the church in the evening, and waited several hours before the high altar. Adjoining this is the so-called Emperor's door, through which only the Emperor and the ecclesiastics have access to the altar, and near the door is a picture of the Virgin, believed to have miraculous virtues, the tradition going that it was not made by the hands of man. It was formerly in Moscow, but when the French occupied that city it was removed to St. Petersburg, and afterwards placed in this church. It is one of the most revered relics of the Russian church, and is enclosed in a gold frame, the jewels, diamonds, rubies and emeralds of which represent a value of millions (of rubles). After waiting some hours, the bishop was convinced that it was all imagination on the part of the watcher and the priest, when all at once the Emperor's door slowly opened and the dead Emperor entered, dressed in full parade uniform worn just as when he lay in his coffin. The bishop ran to the spot, and gave him a benediction, but the Emperor motioned him away with his hand, and stepping up to the before mentioned picture of the Virgin, knelt down before it, and remained for a long time absorbed in prayer; he then left the altar by the same way he came. The whole story is not only related, but entirely believed, in the best society. In all social circles one hears of nothing but this apparition and the most extraordinary conclusions are quite seriously deduced from it. It is observable that the Cathedral, by order of the Metropolitan, is closed from six o'clock in the evening and no one obtains admission.—*London Court Journal.*

Allypica.

The last words of Webster: Zythepary rithum.

Why would coal dealers make good lawyers? Because they know all about coke and little ton.

A Russian proverb says: "Before going to war, pray once; before going to sea, pray twice; before getting married, pray three times."

A returned East Indian was complimented on his genial disposition and large heartedness. "Yes," he replied, "I need less heart and more liver."

A lecturer is telling "How we Hear." Easily told. Somebody tells a friend of ours, and tells him not to tell. That's the way we hear.

Robinson has positively declined an offer to come to America and give a series of piano recitals. Robinson evidently entertains nothing but the kindest feelings for America.

It does aggravate a man to think that while his wife isn't afraid to tackle him and nearly yank his head off, she is indubitably terrified by a cow that he can chase out of the yard at any time.

The only musical performers who are perfectly engaged to play at private parties are the cornetists. They can easily make noise enough to drown the conversation.

The editor of the Sauguit Register suggests that persons sending in big eggs will please accompany them by several ordinary sized ones, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

A Wisconsin woman who was lost in the woods for three days, says she didn't suffer so very much, but was greatly annoyed by her absence of mind in not bringing along a small looking-glass.

Sara Bernhardt carried a Greek across the Continent to London, married him, and rushed off to Madrid, where she is now taking him to the bull-fights. The fragility of Sara's health prevented a bridal tour.

The King of Siam has promised to loan Barnum a white elephant to accompany Jumbo in his tour of America. White elephants are held sacred in Siam, and it is said no one has ever been allowed to leave the country.

Bedsteads with looking-glasses over head are things of the past. If a man cannot tell when he wakes up without looking in a glass to be sure of it, he is in a condition that cannot be helped by furniture.

When a lightning rod agent mysteriously disappears in Michigan the matter is never investigated. People are glad to have him gone, and nobody dares to hunt for him for fear they'll find him and be bull-dozed into buying a rod.

"Are girls worth anything?" is a recent high class conundrum. That depends. Some girls are worth \$250,000 in their own right, and some girls aren't worth a cent of money, and yet their value cannot be estimated.

"Don't go to bed with cold feet," is the advice of a hygienic authority. How's a fellow to help it. Not one wife in forty knows enough to warm her feet before getting into bed.

Nine American colleges have adopted the Oxford cap. This is well. Heretofore about the only thing that distinguished a college student from other people had been the bad spelling in his letters home asking for money to "buy books."

Post obit: Mrs. Malloy—"Shure, Mrs. McGinnis, an' it's rather poorly yer lookin' this mornin'." Mrs. McGinnis—"Indeed, thin, Mrs. Malloy, an' it's good reason I'm havin' to look poorly. Here's the postman just to the door to tell me theer's a dist letter waitin' fur me at the postoffice; an' I can't fur the life of me think who it is that's dead."

A Connecticut doctor knows of thirty-one cases where young ladies have crooked their legs all out of shape by wearing high-heeled shoes.—*Detroit Free Press.* Always go away from home to learn the news. There are not thirty-two young ladies with crooked—we beg pardon, our attention is called an' I'll finish this paragraph at another time.

Before returning to his sea-girt home on Capers, Garibaldi visited Monreale, where the entire population thronged the streets to greet him, with bared heads and in silence. They filled his carriage with flowers, and the president of the university made a brief address, saying that the heroism and suffering of Garibaldi had made Italy; to which the venerable patriot responded: "Nay, Italy was made by Italians, and when certain gentlemen beyond the Alps say they made it, they lie."

A lady who resides at Whitty, in England, boasts of a famous rose tree, of the description known as the Marochal Niel, which was planted eighteen years ago and now has an extreme growth horizontally of 48 feet to the left and 54 feet to the right of the parent stem. The average depth of the tree is 5 or 6 feet, and last year 2,500 roses were plucked from it and this season 3,500 distinct buds in formation have been counted already.

You make a great mistake in thinking that the world will break all in pieces when you leave it. It is barely possible, on the other hand, that you are persistently standing in the way of a better man.

BURIED AFTER TWENTY YEARS.

Border town, N. J., May 1st.—A strange burial took place at Palmyra, on the Amboy division of the Pennsylvania railroad, a short distance from this city, last Tuesday, when the bodies of three children, who had been dead a number of years, were laid to rest in the cemetery in that village. It was stated that some twenty years ago, a child of Mr. Henry Coy died, and the father being unwilling to have the child buried, had the remains sealed up in a bronze casket, which he stored away in a room in his residence. A year later two more of his children died, and they were put in caskets and disposed of as the first one was. All attempts to induce the father to have the remains buried failed. In all his travels through the country the bodies were taken with the family. He at one time lived at Camben, where he manufactured doctors' instruments, and had been a resident of Philadelphia and other places. He finally settled one and a half miles from Palmyra, where he died recently at the sixty-one years. He was a very eccentric man, and was unwilling to see the acquiescence of any one near him. It is stated that he would sit for hours in the room with the caskets, and seemed to take pleasure in being with them.

THE FAN IN CHINA.—In early times the fan in China served as the general's flag or baton—was a rallying sign like the white plume of Henry of Navarre. They were at first made of bamboo-leaves or of feathers; then of silk—first white and afterwards embroidered. Their original form was rectangular; afterward they took the shape of the nenuphar or great white water-lily. M. de Bourliouin, in his "Voyage en Chine," gives a formal list of the uses to which the fan is put. The dandy is known by his rice condit of a silken fan, as his brother of Western lands by his crutch cane, Young Celestial misses flirt with their fan-telegraphs as expertly as do the Spanish señoritas. Mothers fan their children to sleep, school-masters correct negligent pupils with the handles of their learned fans. The employment of the fan as an autograph is an old Chinese idea, but the Occident has adopted the stiff fans of this golden leaves, ivory or jade of the East, nor yet the bronze or iron fan of commandment of the Japanese middle ages, which was baton and battle-axe in one.

A little mouse ran across the floor of the elephant cavern in the Madison-square Garden the other night. It stopped to listen and look at every sound, and was ready to scamper away to its hole at the first sign of danger. The performance was over, and the elephants were lying on their sides fast asleep. Without stopping to calculate the consequences of the mouse's jump upon the outstretch trunk of one of the largest elephants in the herd. Instantly the great beast sprang to its feet, trembling in every limb, and sounded a shrill blast which plainly bespoke fear. The frightened mouse vanished, but the trump aroused the other elephants and terror spread among them. It was some time before they could be induced to lie down again, and much longer before they closed their eyes in slumber.

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320 BOILER PLATES, Best R.R., B.B.P. and Lowmoor; Boiler Tubes and Rivets; 47½ Bbls. Sheet Steel; 10 Bbls. Steel Flaw Plates; 47 Bbls. Top Calk Steel; 37 Bbls. and 15 Bars Round Machine Steel, 5-16 to 1-2 inch.
TO ARRIVE PER "PHOENIX," FROM ANTWERP: 15 Cases SHEET ZINC, Nos. 6 to 10.

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A. F. Randolph, Just Received.

IMPORTER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FLOUR, CORNMEAL, PORK, Sugar, Molasses, Tea, &c.
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FREDERICTON, N. B.

JUST OPENED AT

S. F. SHUTE'S,

2 cases containing the following:

- GERMAN WORK AND LUNCH BASKETS,
- Japanese Bamboo Baskets,
- PHILLADONE'S RAZORS,
- Scissors, Pocket Knives,
- Nickle Paper Weights,
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Fruit Knives, Cigar Lighters and Ventilated Armlets
A Nice Lot of
WALKING STICKS.
Long Handled JAPANESE FANS for Covering.

Also, a splendid line of
BRIAR PIPES.
REMEMBER THE PLACE:
S. F. SHUTE'S,
Sharkey's Block, Queen Street,
Fredericton, March 23.

Brushes. Brushes.

Geo. H. Davis' Drug Store.

Cor. Queen and Regent Streets.
FREDERICTON.
ELM TREE
Silver Mining Company.

A Splendid Chance for Investment.
We have been appointed Agents for the sale of Stock in the above Company. Shares are \$5 each, and for the purpose of developing this Mine immediately, we are authorized to dispose of \$5 Shares for \$2. Edward Jack, Esq., U. S. speaks very highly as to the extent of this Mine, and Answers of New York and Boston pronounce the Ore exceedingly rich. The Mine is situated in Gloucester County, N. J. We have Stock Certificates ready for issue. Prospectus and other information at our Office.
JOHN RICHARDS & SON.
Fredericton, April 3, 1882.
SHEEP SHEARS.
JUST received, 20 doz. Sheep Shears, JAMES S. NEILL.

Just Received at Lemont's.
WALNUT MARBLE TOP BEDROOM SETS.
Pine.
FINE Painted and Ash and Walnut Bedroom Sets. Good Value.

Extraordinary.

A gentleman, while out hunting wild turkeys in the vicinity of Hardeeville a few days since, shot at a very fine gobbler (which he had alluded to yelping, to within a reasonable distance), using his breech loading rifle. After the report the gobbler stood still a second and then spread his wings and slowly soared away. Surprised at this, and confident that he had struck the turkey, the sportsman hastened forward to the spot, and examining around, discovered on the ground a number of feathers, which he picked up and examined closely. Concealed in the feathers was the rifle ball, flattened and with a piece of flesh clinging to it. Knowing from this that the turkey had been badly hurt, he followed quickly and found the bird had fallen dead to the ground several hundred yards distant from where he was shot.

An examination of the body revealed the fact that the ball had passed entirely through the breast, barely missing the heart, and knocked the feathers off the opposite side, falling with them. The shot was fired at a considerable distance, and it is presumed that the force was nearly spent when it passed through the bird, and hence dropped to the ground with the feathers it tore away.—*Saratoga News.*

The Latest in Garters.

The fashion for wearing jewelled garters has spread so rapidly that jewelers all keep the article in stock. They are very expensive. A member of a conspicuous firm explains: "The rage is recent, but none the less strong, and it promises to spread indefinitely, as a rage is as unlimited as the purse. All the prominent society women and many who are not in society wear them. You see, women, constitutionally delight in pretty things and their adornment is of more interest and enjoyment to them than any thing else. If you will go down stairs I'll show you the stock."

There was a show case full of them, each pair mounted in a velvet box. The pattern was the same in all as far as the band was concerned. The band was a full inch wide made of fine elastic and covered with beautiful woven silk of every conceivable shade, pale blues and warm reds predominating. They are designed to match the tint of the dress worn by them. In one case two heart-shaped clasps of colored gold, inlaid with cross bars of turquoise and pearls, joined the ends of a scarlet band with little frills of silk along the edges. The price \$100. A pair with two oval clasps of lustrous gold, perhaps an inch in length, could be bought for \$48, while the cheapest pair with plain gold clasps was \$46.

"It is a curious fact," said the jeweler, "that the cheap ones won't sell. When a customer wants an elegant garter he means she is willing to pay for it."

A pair that costs \$225 had two shelled, with three big pearls in each and little diamonds at the edges. Another pair was expensive through its delicate lace, which was arranged in a fluffy knot, with two little gold disks clasping in the centre.

At another establishment the jeweler said: "The majority of them are made to order. Your visit is opportune, as I have just finished the most expensive pair that ever left my factory. The price is \$1200." In this the lace and pearl colored silk band was joined by elaborate clasps. On one side was the lady's monogram in pearls; on the other the coat of arms, with frosted stone's head, a cross of delicately carved gold and a motto set in chip diamonds. It was a present from a mother to her daughter who is to be married soon.

"Has the demand for such garters increased?"

"It is a hundred percent greater than last year and grows constantly."

Triplets.

Paris, May 1.—A lady was delivered of three children here this week under rather singular circumstances. She was looking at the beans in the Jardin des Plantes when the first child was unexpectedly brought into the world. Some compassionate bystanders hailed a carriage and put mother and infant into it. Before she reached home, however, the lady was delivered of the second child. Hardly had she got to her journey's end when she presented her unhappy husband with a third. It is satisfactory to know that the mother of the triplets is well. The father has threatened to commit suicide.

Unlucky.

Unlucky.—A silver dollar with a bit of concave mirror set into one side is by gamblers called a "shiner." By laying it among the coin and dealing over it, the operator can know what every player holds for that deal, the cards being reflected in miniature. A member of the gambling club of Lemontville has been caught using a shiner. By means of it he won \$2,600 in a night at poker.

Dill Objected.

Dill objected to Hinkle as a suitor for his daughter Henrietta, at West Milton, O. A letter from Hinkle asking the girl to meet him in the orchard fell into Dill's hands, and he substituted himself for her, going to the trysting place in her clothes. When the ardent lover clasped the figure in the dark he received the contents of a pistol in his shoulder.

POOR DOCUMENT

THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LEWIS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FREDERICTON, N. B., MAY 11, 1882.

THE DUBLIN TRAGEDY.

The assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Mr. Burke, under secretary, which occurred on Saturday has created a profound sensation. We give the particulars elsewhere. It is impossible to understand the reason of this crime unless we have seen the murderers only. Mr. Burke's life and Lord Cavendish was slain only because he happened to be with him. Lord Cavendish had only recently been appointed, and his entrance upon the duties of his office was intended to signalize the inauguration of a policy of conciliation. He had no political enemies in Ireland which called for vengeance, and his death can not possibly hasten the consummation of the objects aimed at by the Irish agitators. While this horrible murder is clearly the outcome of political agitation, it would be a great mistake to connect the League movement with it in any way and, as for as we must so dastardly a crime, we ought not to hastily pass judgment and condemn the whole Irish people as many do because of the outrage. The crime is a frightful one, and its effect must be profound, yet it is no wise alien the duty of England towards Ireland, while it may affect the line of policy which will be pursued. It will be observed that the leaders of the Irish party both in Europe and America protest against the deed in language which cannot be mis understood. The opportunity is now afforded to show if their abhorrence extends further than words of condemnation. The Conservative party have pledged themselves to support the government in dealing with the crime even to the extent of proclaiming martial law.

THE COMMENTS OF THE EUROPEAN PRESS.
The Madrid papers express horror at the Irish assassinations, and also surprise at Gladstone's remaining in office after the failure of his Irish policy.

DRITTO, published at Rome, thinks Gladstone will conform to the idea of those who demand severe measures towards Ireland.

The Berlin Post says Gladstone's policy already bears bitter fruit. The Courier asks if this is the expression of gratitude for Parnell's release, and adds that the Gladstone ministry must recognize that its first duty is to suppress Irish Nationalism. The National Zeitung declares that it would be greatly to be deplored if the assassinations cause the overthrow of the ministry.

The London Standard says it is believed that the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland will be offered to and accepted by Jos. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade. It says Foster has offered his services to Gladstone, if he is required.

The London Times says it is imperatively necessary that Gladstone should prove to England without an hour's delay that he has at length come to understand the true nature of the Irish difficulty. No attempt to explain the murders as an accidental outbreak, or as the last hopeless effort of organized disaffection will avail with those who advocate Foster's measures as indispensable for restoring order.

The Standard says Bourke being an Irishman and a Roman Catholic, one would have thought that those circumstances would have diminished hostilities in his case.

THE GERRY-MANDEING BILL.

A great deal of feeling is expressed in Ontario over the redistribution bill, and it is by no means confined to one political party. This feeling is very natural. The bill is such an one as never before was introduced into any legislature. Not that there have been redistributions before and will not be again; but happily in the history of this country at any rate redistributions have been conducted on some other principle than a determination to carve out constituencies which would return representatives in favor of the administration. This has been accomplished by "hiving" the Liberals wherever it was possible, that is to say, if a constituency is strongly Liberal and the adjoining one only fairly so, the two are so changed that the Liberals are gathered as nearly as possible in one constituency. In this way nothing is lost to the Tories, but one seat may be gained in the constituency in which, previous to the division, the Liberals had only a small majority. In like manner the Tory vote is strengthened in places where it was weak by adding Tory parishes taken from other ridings. No particular attention has been paid to geographical lines or the convenience of the electors, but parts of one county have been tacked on to another with which they are not geographically connected. It is as though, in order to counterbalance the Liberal vote of York, a few strong Tory parishes should be selected in Sunbury and Carleton, that is if there are any such there, without any regard being paid to the fact that it would be most inconvenient for the electors to vote in York. One thing must be patent to the impartial observer, namely, that if the policy of Sir John Macdonald has been such a success as is claimed, it is most extraordinary that he is not willing to submit to the verdict of the constituencies as they were in 1878, when he was returned to power.

The Rev. George Washington Gallagher, of New York, is indignant because the baby crop of that city was 75,000 short last year.

IRLAND.

Mr. Gladstone has taken a bold stand on the Irish question. Coercion has been abandoned, many of the suspects have been released, and a measure to provide for the administration of Ireland is to be introduced into Parliament. The friends of good government the world over will hail this new departure with satisfaction. The British Premier has shown a determination to do justice at all costs. Coming so soon as it did after the discussion in the Canadian Parliament some may perhaps see more than a coincidence in the occurrence. At any rate it must be satisfactory for the Liberals of Canada to know that the stand taken by their leader is endorsed by England's greatest statesman. This determination to do the fullest measure of justice to Ireland must meet with a hearty response from the Irish people. They, as much as any people in the world, respect large heartedness and fair dealing. England will lose nothing by the fact that for the future the policy of kindness is to be extended to Ireland. With comprehensive laws and a statesman like Dufferin at the head of affairs a peaceful happy Ireland would seem to be near at hand.

Mr. Gladstone is determined to grapple with the Irish question with a firm hand. He announced on Monday that all the Government arrangements in respect to that unhappy island would have to be revised and he will introduce a strong measure for repression of crime. Having done this he proposes to deal with the arrears of rent. In the first measure he will receive support from all sides of the House. Even Parnell and his followers will feel bound to vote with the Government. We are sure that it would be a well laced upon them to intimate that they have any sympathy with the policy of murder.

It is believed that the murderers of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke can be identified without much difficulty. Several arrests have been made.

SUMMER TRAVEL.

In conversation about three years ago with a gentleman whose business brings him constantly into intercourse with tourists, a New Brunswicker asked why it was that more of the annual stream of summer travel did not find its way to this Province. The answer was, "Well, in the first place you people don't advertise the country; in the second place, your railroads are not run in first class style; in the third place your hotels, with few exceptions, are not good, and in the fourth place there is nothing to keep people here." These were the reasons he said he had gathered from a tourist. As summer tourists are a good class of people to have in the Province, it is worth while to analyse these reasons and see if there is anything in them. First, do our people advertise the country? They certainly do not do so. If one goes into any railway or steamboat office in the United States he will find a literature of nearly every page up to the sun, except the St. John Review. You can also get a nicely illustrated descriptive pamphlet, or at least "a o'er," telling the chief points of interest in the localities described therein. It is useless to say, as some very wise people do, that these things are of no use. The fact that they are circulated prove that they are of service. One thing is very sure, the proprietors of the various places advertised in them would not lay out so much money in printing ink if they did not receive some co-operative return. The second objection is, that the railroads are not run in first class style. If there any foundation for this? It is said that it scarcely pays to run the roads as they are now, and from this it is argued that it would not be worth while to equip them any better and run the trains any faster. One car or that his eyes to the fact that there is a great difference between railroads in New Brunswick and in the same mode of travel anywhere else; but whether any remedy is possible is a question we do not feel able to solve. The objection in reference to the hotels is not so serious now as it formerly was; and we think that every person who comes to the Province now, either upon business or pleasure, will find no difficulty in procuring hotel accommodation as good as any one requires or can expect in a place so far away from the centres of population. The further objection, that there is nothing to keep the people here is only too well founded. The country is one of great natural beauty, but it has been for the most part left to develop its own attractions. We have magnificent rivers and lakes, and not a pleasure yacht upon them which can be hired for a day's cruise. Hundreds of resorts to which tourists might go for a day or two, but they have to be hunted out and no means of reaching them, are generally primitive in the extreme. Our hotel and railroad people ought to take these matters into consideration.

Arrangements have been made for the importation of eight thousand Chinese within sixty days. This is an alarming outlook for British Columbia. The western province has fair to be swamped by the Mongolians, who have proved themselves much more difficult to get rid of than any one dreamt of. It looks very much as if there was more danger of western America becoming Mongolianized than of eastern Asia being Anglicized.

ELECTION RUMORS.

P. Lynn, of Edmundston, a merchant with considerable means and exhaustive energy, is said to be in the field against L. Theriault.

S. A. Cameron, of Andover, is named as a possible candidate in Victoria for the local election.

J. A. Clark of Carleton, St. John, proposes to ask the electors of St. John to send him to Frederickton for the next four years.

Messrs. Tweedie, Park and Sargeant, in Northumberland, are among those who are willing to bear the responsibility of representing that County. All the old members will offer a gain.

The Queen's County Tories meet in Gagetown on the 18th, to consider as to their political salvation.

In Westmorland the Tories are trying to write the dissolved up to sufficient on a thousand to cope with Sir Albert Smith. They have gone heavily into speech making.

Mr. James Mitchell, of St. Stephen, expects to go to the polls whenever the election for Parliament comes on. Lewis A. Mills, of St. Stephen, will be a candidate for the local.

It is said that Parliament will be prorogued next Saturday, and that a dissolution will take place immediately, the writs for the election being issued by the 20th of the present month.

It is also asserted that Sir Leonard Tilley will retire from active politics and take Sir Alexander Galt's place in England.

It is confidently stated by those who pretend to know that the Dominion elections will come on before those for the local in this Province.

Josiah Wood of Sackville is said to be in the field as the opponent of Sir Albert Smith, and people wonder what has become of Mr. Landry.

It is said that there is a hitch over the respective claims of Messrs. Woods and Butler to a seat in the Legislative Council, and that Mr. Wood's won't get it unless he consents that his son-in-law shall give up the office of Sheriff to Mr. Butler.

It is said that among the new men named in Carleton County B. N. Shaw of Hartland is, by all odds, the strongest, and some rumor has it that Mr. G. W. White will not offer again.

A strong appeal, *ad misericordiam*, is being made in Sunbury on behalf of Mr. James S. White; but those who know say that his chances of election grow small by degrees and beautifully less. Things in Sunbury look very much as if Messrs. Sterling and Glaizer would be returned by a handsome majority.

It is said that to-morrow or next day the Government will decide when the local elections will be held, and that the events of the next few days will decide who is to be in local politics for the next four years.

It is said that Mr. Frazer has decided to oppose Mr. Piekard.

We give the above rumors for what they are worth, and some of these will be found to be worth a good deal.

THE SENATE.

There is a growing popular feeling against the Senate. A non-elective legislative body is not in keeping with the other institutions of Canada. The Senate, while it seems some worthy men, is for the most part made up of persons fit neither by experience, talent or reputation for the position of life legislators. Scarcely a session passes without this Chamber making itself ridiculous. The Toronto Globe says that the Liberal members of Parliament have decided to make a change in the Senate one of the planks in their platform. This will meet the approval of very many people who are desirous of a change of some sort, even though they may not be entirely clear as to what new plan should be adopted. Many particularly Ontario people, are so well satisfied with the working of the one Chamber system in that Province that they favor its extension to Parliament. Certainly if the usefulness of the Senate is to be judged by the part it takes in legislation, it has shown itself not to be conspicuously unnecessary. The Senate does little which might not as well be left undone.

If two Chambers are to be continued both should be elective. There is no other way possible in a new country like Canada of securing a Senate which shall be a representative body. It might be arranged that the term of office of the elected Senators should be somewhat longer than that of members of the House of Commons, and that it should not be subject to dissolution before the expiration of the term. This might be considered by some as giving it more stability.

THE SESSION.

The session of Parliament is very near its end, although its work is by no means accomplished. About six bills, and many of them are of very considerable importance, are yet upon the files of the House and cannot be proceeded with. The dilatory conduct of the Government in bringing down their measures cannot be too strongly condemned. Their whole effort seems to be devoted to strengthening the measures for the coming conflict, and from this standpoint it is a matter of indifference how many important matters have to be dropped so long as Ontario can be "gerry-mandered" into giving a Tory majority.

THE NORTH.

After weary months of waiting the sad news comes that Lieutenant Delong, of the "Jeannette," and his party have been found, all dead. The same day the wires brought the tidings that out of the "Rodgers" crew of thirty-seven, thirty had been lost. Only a few days ago word had been received that the last named vessel had been burned, but it was added that the crew were all well. These melancholy disasters will arouse the attention of the world, and the question will force itself home, why should there be this annual sacrifice? But no matter how much we may speak of the perils of the North the work of research will continue. It is wonderful how well the pole has kept its secret. What is it which lies north of the 82nd parallel of latitude? The theory of an open sea has not been abandoned, and there are certain phenomena to be accounted for, such as warm currents of air from the North and the northerly migrations of reindeer in winter, which cannot be satisfactorily explained on the supposition that the region of ice and cold extends to the pole itself. It was hoped that the three vessels, the "Jeannette," the "Rodgers," and the "Corwin," would accomplish a great deal towards the solution of the problem of the North; but two of them have done little except carrying their bare crews to regions from which there was no return. It is true that both these vessels seemed to be entirely unfitted for the task assigned to them, but in the light of their failure we can judge of the tremendous perils which have to be encountered by those who enter the icy sea.

The records of the "Jeannette," which are safe, without doubt afford a great deal of valuable information to scientists, although they will probably not greatly enlarge our sphere of knowledge of the world of ours. The vessels never got very far north, but appear to have been carried into the very worst part of the Arctic Ocean. A more important region than the north of Siberia cannot well be conceived.

COMING EVENTS IN THEIR OWN REPOSE.
The local elections in Prince Edward Island illustrate the glorious march of the N. P. In the last House there were four Liberals, one in opposition, and twenty-five Tories. Yesterday, however, the Liberal party divided the honors with the other party, and, it is said, secured five out of the thirty members elected. It may be said by some that other considerations than those of the tariff entered into the conflict, and this is probably correct. Probably the good people of Prince Edward Island have had enough of Tory rule at home, and have seen too many of its effects at Ottawa, to desire, apart altogether from the expediency of protection, to see it perpetuated. We are quite clear that it was not the failure of the National Policy alone which changed the Island vote. If you grant the Tories all they claim for their taxation policy there yet remains enough to sink their ship beyond the possibility of its ever floating again. The Pacific Railway Contract is enough of itself. Indeed the shanless "Onderdonker" of Sir Charles Tupper alone ought to sicken any consistency of Toryism. It would be absurd to overrate or misunderstand the significance of these elections. They do not, of course, indicate what the verdict of the people of Prince Edward Island will be when the elections for Parliament take place, but they do show that Toryism is on the wane there.

The Moncton Times has taken some remarks of the Hon. Mr. D'Almeida in reference to the "policy of personal vituperation" which was being adopted by persons on the Government side towards members of the Opposition, as applying to the press. In this it is mistaken. Our reference was to the retailing of low slanders about the street which we had reason to know had been dealt in pretty freely by friends of the Government. It then goes on to say that our remarks about Mr. Hanington came under the condemnation which we apply to these scoundrels. But this is not so. We met Mr. Hanington squarely face to face. He is in his place in the Legislature could answer what we said, and he invariably tried to do so, which was, by the way, where the fun came in. There is a difference between attacking a man in this way, and lying about him on the street corners. The one is legitimate, the other is despicable.

Mr. Blake has a good point against the redistribution bill when he said that the Government have been concealing the Bill from the Liberals for months although they have allowed the Tories to discuss it, alter and amend it in private to suit their own interests. Such a bill ought to have been put upon the files of the House early in the session; but Sir John kept it locked in his desk, only showing to the factious ones who could assist in fixing it up so as to serve the scandalous purpose for which it is intended.

NOTES AND NOTIONS.

The decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, deciding that the right of fishing rests in riparian properties, gives great satisfaction all over the Dominion.

Philadelphia boasts a genuine curiosity in the shape of a girl with a tomato under her nose ought to be.

A Terrible Crime.

DUBLIN, May 7.
Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Thomas Henry Burke, under secretary for Ireland, were assassinated last evening in Phoenix Park. Lord Frederick Cavendish and Earl Spencer had remained at Dublin Castle, engaged in the transaction of official business until six o'clock, when each descended to his respective residence. After dinner Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke went for a walk in Phoenix Park. They were strolling in the Park, about a half-mile from the city gate to a quarter of a mile from the chief secretary's lodge, when a car drove up containing four men, two of whom jumped down from the car and attacked Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, striking them both several times in the throat and breast. The victims struggled hard for life, and in the struggle became separated, their bodies being found some ten paces apart. The tragedy occurred about 11:10 p. m., and in broad daylight. The bodies were first discovered by two young gentlemen riding bicycles through the park, who immediately gave the alarm to the police. Surgeons soon reached the spot, but the police were already conveying Mr. Burke's body away to town. There an examination showed life to be extinct. The upper part of the body was perforated in a shocking manner, and presented a ghastly sight. Proceeding further, the medical men reached the body of Lord Cavendish, which was being conveyed away from the park on a stretcher. The body of the Chief Secretary displayed the same marks of violence in addition to which his left arm was broken and torn, and he had but a little to protect his breast. Lord Cavendish was quite dead. A large quantity of notes and gold coins, besides their gold watches, were found in the pockets of the victims, which showed that the object of the crime was not robbery.

It is reported that Burke was the victim whose assassination had been planned, and that Lord Frederick Cavendish was only killed because he was in Burke's company. The murder must have been quite visible from the windows of the Viceregal Lodge. It is said Earl Spencer himself saw the scuffle from his bedroom window, but the police are unable to vouch for its accuracy.

WHAT MR. PARNELL SAYS.
Mr. Parnell said to-day: "I am horrified more than I can express. This is one of the most atrocious crimes ever committed. Its effect must certainly be most damaging to the interests of the Irish people. I always found Lord Frederick Cavendish a most amiable gentleman, painstaking and strictly conscientious in the fulfilment of his official duties. I did not share in the disappointed expression of the Irish circles regarding his appointment, as I anticipated the principal reforms during the present session, such as the amendment of the Land Act, would be under Mr. Gladstone's personal supervision, and I believe the administrative reforms would be somewhat postponed. I cannot conceive any section of the people of Ireland could have plotted deliberately against the life of Lord Cavendish, and I am surprised the public policy, who have been able to protect Mr. Foster, should apparently not have taken any steps to watch his successor during the few hours of his official life in Ireland. There seems an unhappy destiny presiding over Ireland, which always comes at the moment when she seems some chance for the country to destroy the hopes of her best friends. I hope the people of Ireland will take immediate and practical steps to express sympathy with Mr. Gladstone in his most painful position."

Messrs. Davitt, Dillon, Seaton and other prominent Home Rulers, united with Mr. Parnell in denouncing the murders in the strongest language and declaring that while the effect of the assassinations might react upon the Irish people, still they could have been committed by no true Irishman or one that had the Irish cause at heart.

A MANIFESTO FROM PARNELL, DILLON AND DAVITT.
A manifesto to the people of Ireland, signed by Parnell, Dillon and Davitt, has been issued, deprecating the blow which has fallen like a bright upon the eye of what seemed a bright future for Ireland, and closing as follows:—"We feel that no act that was perpetrated in our country during the exciting struggles of the past fifty years has so stained the name of hospitable Ireland as this cowardly and unprovoked assassination of a friendly stranger, and that until the murderers of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke are brought to justice, that stain will sully our country's name. All Irish members heard from concern in this declaration. Orders for the immediate printing and posting of the manifesto throughout Ireland have been given.

A meeting of Conservatives pledged the whole strength of the Opposition to the Government in coping with the murderous state of Ireland. Sir Stafford Northcote said the support of the Conservatives could be reckoned on should martial law be proclaimed. The AMERICAN LEAGUE DENOUNCES THE CRIME.

BUFFALO, May 7.
James Mooney, president of the Irish National Land League, has issued the following proclamation to the Land League of America:—"The execrable and cowardly assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish, the newly appointed chief secretary for Ireland, and under Secretary Burke, has horrified the world, and is especially painful and abhorrent to every true friend of Ireland. We denounce the awful crime, and exhort our brethren in Ireland to use every effort to bring the perpetrators to justice, and to show their detestation of a Fenian act which only the arch enemy of our race or some irreproachable idiot could have conceived or executed."

FROM THE NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE.
BUFFALO, N. Y., May 7.
The following was called to-night to Mr. Gladstone:—"As president of the Land League in America, I beg to express the deepest abhorrence of the terrible crime just committed in Dublin, especially in the hour which, owing to your change of policy, looks brightest for Ireland. (Signed.) JAMES MOONEY."

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.
Boston, May 7.
The Herald's special from Dublin says: Four men were arrested on suspicion of being the murderers. They are believed to be Englishmen.

The "Capital" Remors.

As what our brilliant evening contemporary the Capital presents as facts is very often nothing but rumour, sometimes mere baseless rumour, it is not at all to be wondered that what it presents as being rumoured should be nothing more than fabrication pure and simple. In the minds of those who are well acquainted with that erratic journal and its even more erratic editor, this follows as a natural consequence and ignot for a moment doubted. All men have been within them a genius or peculiar adaptability for some particular walk of life, and the emergency is alone needed to awaken this force from its slumber into active life. To a very great many, however, the emergency never comes; to many others it comes but they lack the facility and nerve to recognize and grasp it when it does arrive, and only knowing it when it is past and gone from their feebler comprehension, they relapse into a condition of embittered despondency which alternates like the pendulum of a clock between fits of puerile self congratulation and whining imbecility, and passionately senseless vituperation of their more successful fellows in which, like some members of the hideous reptilian family, the unfortunate victim inflicts serious injury on himself in his impatient rage.

Of such is the editor of the Capital. He recognizes the fact that there is "a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune," and he feels that he did not take his tide at the flood, and has, consequently, been taking back water ever since. He knows that there is "a time in every man's wooing when Mistress Fortune may be had for the asking, the which if he neglects he may not have like opportunity again," and he feels that his time of asking has passed, and that Dame Fortune has "gone with a better man." We are all familiar with the "Soapy Sam" manner in which he congratulates himself upon every possible occasion—that shake-hands-with-yourself, how art you, old fellow? style—whether it be in connection with the marvellous and Münchhausen-like facility and aptitude with which he turns out work since he was introduced into his jobbing department a steam engine, which may be to him happy or unhappily an engine of self-education; or with his career as a "military officer," who never smelt any powder, or while painfully anticipating before the annual public as a paragon of "high-toned morality." And three times a week, for some time past, we have had ample evidence of his passionately senseless vituperation of his more successful fellow-men, and the manner in which he wounds himself in his impatient rage, the climax of which was reached in Saturday's savoury flow of pus from a wound which, re-opened with mad violence three times a week, became first irritated, then badly inflamed, and finally ran from rapid modification into reeking and foul putrescence.

The Capital on Saturday was most violently personal, unnecessarily so, and if he is answered in the same strain he has no one to blame but himself. His attacks are chiefly upon members of the city press—his "esteemed contemporaries," forsooth! In his diseased and clouded mind there are "nasty vermin," whom the "old boy" entertains most certain prospects of broiling on the warmest grid-iron. They are "journalistic rats" who will be assigned to a nice hot corner hereafter, and while he is nauseated at the "hypocritical mouthings" of one, he is satisfied on beholding "the unanimity which prevails among some of our journalistic penny-a-liners." What a horrible corruption of volcanic ferment the Capital must be in internally? In one line he says the people are not all fools, which is a big acknowledgment surely, and in the next he says that the "petty defamers" of the local press "welcome to their columns every squint in the language and polish up their mean effusions." What a pity it is that the Capital had not some "petty defamers" to polish up his effusions! It must be a source of intense satisfaction to those connected with the city papers to learn that a "class of flukes are connected with the local press," and particularly to the large and varied staff, regular and irregular, of the Capital—flukes every one of them, according to their own count. The common acceptance of the vulgarism *fluke* is something that is perpetrated in our country during the exciting struggles of the past fifty years has so stained the name of hospitable Ireland as this cowardly and unprovoked assassination of a friendly stranger, and that until the murderers of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke are brought to justice, that stain will sully our country's name. All Irish members heard from concern in this declaration. Orders for the immediate printing and posting of the manifesto throughout Ireland have been given.

A meeting of Conservatives pledged the whole strength of the Opposition to the Government in coping with the murderous state of Ireland. Sir Stafford Northcote said the support of the Conservatives could be reckoned on should martial law be proclaimed. The AMERICAN LEAGUE DENOUNCES THE CRIME.

BUFFALO, May 7.
James Mooney, president of the Irish National Land League, has issued the following proclamation to the Land League of America:—"The execrable and cowardly assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish, the newly appointed chief secretary for Ireland, and under Secretary Burke, has horrified the world, and is especially painful and abhorrent to every true friend of Ireland. We denounce the awful crime, and exhort our brethren in Ireland to use every effort to bring the perpetrators to justice, and to show their detestation of a Fenian act which only the arch enemy of our race or some irreproachable idiot could have conceived or executed."

FROM THE NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE.
BUFFALO, N. Y., May 7.
The following was called to-night to Mr. Gladstone:—"As president of the Land League in America, I beg to express the deepest abhorrence of the terrible crime just committed in Dublin, especially in the hour which, owing to your change of policy, looks brightest for Ireland. (Signed.) JAMES MOONEY."

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.
Boston, May 7.
The Herald's special from Dublin says: Four men were arrested on suspicion of being the murderers. They are believed to be Englishmen.

PETTERED WOOD.—Mr. Christopher Brodbeck had a specimen of petrified wood on exhibition in his shop window on Regent street, on Saturday, which attracted much attention and excited considerable comment and speculation as to what kind of wood it once was. Some pronounced it ash and others pine. It is an admirable specimen of petrification, and was picked up in the Missouri River, Montana Territory. It is of a flinty nature, very heavy, and the grain of the wood knots and other imperfections are distinctly marked.

POOR DOCUMENT

LOCAL NEWS.

RIFT.—The tug "Ada Q." towed a large raft of logs past the city Tuesday afternoon.

REASONABLE NOTES.—Gardening has begun and May flowers have put in an appearance.

NEW SHED.—Messrs. John Richards & Son are building an extension on their coal shed, near the old police office.

THE DAY POLICE.—Dow Vandine was sworn in as day policeman last Tuesday in the place of John Woodward resigned.

ANNUAL MEETING.—The annual general meeting of the Gibson Leather Company will be held on the 6th June next.

GOKE, BUT NOT FORGOTTEN.—Ald. Atherton left on Saturday morning for his new home in Woodstock by the up-river steamer "Florenceville."

THE POLICE COURT.—In the City Police Court, on Saturday, Frederick King, charged with being drunk, was fined \$4 or five days jail by Police Magistrate Marsh.

HORSE SALE.—The trotting gelding "Sir John B.," one of Carleton County's fast roadsters, was purchased by Mr. R. A. Ester, of this city, from some gentlemen in Woodstock.

CHURCH MEETING POSTPONED.—The meeting of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church congregation, which was to have been held Monday evening, has been postponed until Monday evening next.

NEW SHEDS.—Messrs. Shaw Bros., who own the back tract works at Potok and Woodstock, are building a steam wheel boat for their own use at Woodstock. She will be 100 feet long and 17 feet post.

THE NEW PAVEMENT.—A woodhoist loaded with gravel for the new Queen street pavement, discharged Tuesday at the Regent street wharf. The gravel is from the place known to river men as "Land's End."

RUSSIAN FIRE.—The Chief Engineer investigated some boxes of garden rubbish on Saturday in the vicinity of the engine house on King street, as they were making too much noise and sending out sparks too freely for safety.

ICE AND DANGEROUS.—A Monton lady had in her possession on Saturday ice fully half an inch thick, which formed in a water cask Thursday and Friday nights. She also had a full grown dandelion, and the two presented quite a contrast.—Monton Times.

THE STEAMER.—The steamer "Florenceville" arrived from Woodstock on her first return trip this season at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon. She brought a great many passengers and considerable freight. Among the freight were some excellent fat cattle for the St. John market.

LEGAL NOTICE.—We draw attention to Mr. A. L. Belyea's card in another column. Mr. B. is a young and promising lawyer, who has recently opened an office on the corner of Queen and Carleton streets. He has the agency for the Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N. Y. We wish him success.

DANGEROUS OBSTRUCTION.—Attention has been called by several parties living in the neighborhood to a dangerous obstruction on St. John street in the shape of a wood pile. It is partially on the sidewalk, and as the street is none too well lighted at night, it is a very unpleasant thing to fall against in the dark.

MOVING MACHINES.—Messrs. McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson are storing their moving machines for the summer trade in Wheeler's warehouse, near the Union line wharf. This firm's trade in harvesting machines increases year by year. The excellent character of their work has proved a good many years' experience.

CARION ON THE STREET.—The City Marshal has been kept busy of late with his little spade. An epidemic of dead cats and other carion has broken out on some of the streets. On Saturday several cats were disposed of and a large pig, which some person without any regard for his own health or that of the community, had thrown on the street, was buried on the flats.

BAND UNIFORM.—The members of the Fredrick Brass Band intend procuring a uniform, and their friends will doubtless be asked to lend a helping hand. This is an excellent and deserving organization, which has afforded the music-loving portion of the community much pleasure on many occasions, and we hope they will have no difficulty in securing the object in view.

Mrs. PARTINGTON'S.—The comedy of Mrs. Partington was presented at the City Hall Tuesday evening by Charles Postelle and Company to a very good house. The performance was an admirable one, and most amusing. The Mrs. Partington of Postelle was capital, and like was excellently conceived. It is only to be regretted that this company cannot show another night in Fredericton.

ALD. JOHN AND THE "OLD BOY."—"The devil has appeared," said Ald. Macpherson at the Council meeting on Monday night, and it was currently reported on the streets yesterday that Alderman John had an encounter after the meeting with something which, if not exactly the "old boy," looked sufficiently like him in one respect to warrant the impression being made in his mind that it was.

OBITUARY.—On the 28th of last month there died at her residence, Queensbury, Deborah H., wife of Mr. R. B. Cliff. She had twelve children, six boys and six girls. Of these seven are living. She left surviving her forty-six grand children and thirty-eight great-grand children. Her descendants number altogether 118, of which 91 are living.

THE RULES OF ORDER.—At the meeting of the City Council, on Monday evening, Ald. Thomas created some amusement by the remarks which accompanied his request for copies of the rule of order. He said that he had made the request, although he had sat at the Board for some time, he was unable to learn the rules of order from the other older and more experienced Aldermen, or even ascertain from their actions that such existed.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.—The following were installed officers at the annual meeting of the G. O. T., of Douglas, at a recent regular meeting, for the ensuing term: John Johnson, W. C. T.; Annie Bird, W. V. T.; Wallace Burpee, W. S.; Minnie Pickard, W. P. S.; Anne Smith, W. G.; George Page, W. G.; James O'Hara, W. M.; Annie Mitchell, D. M.; Edson Peppard, I. G.; William McFarlane, O. G.; Louisa Thompson, R. H.; Mary Bailey, H. S.; S. H. McFarlane, P. W. C. T.

MEETING OF PARISHIONERS.—At a meeting of the Parishioners of Christ Church held in the Madras School last Monday evening, the following gentlemen were elected delegates to the Church Synod, viz.:—His Hon. the Chief Justice and Wm. Carman, Esq. Substitutes, Geo. J. Bliss, Esq.; John Richards, Esq. Immediately after the following were elected delegates to the Church Society meeting at the same time with Synod: Geo. J. Bliss, Esq.; John Richards, Esq.

THE DRIVES.—The news from the drives is as yet no very reassuring. The latest advices we have from the South-West Miamich is that everything there is nearly as solid as it was in mid-winter. From up-river Mr. Fowler reports that his drives are on the move. There is yet a great deal of snow in the woods, and if rain comes on, followed by warm weather, very high water may be expected. There is good hauling yet in many places in the woods and we understand that some of Mr. Fowler's teams are yet at work.

CHURCH NOTICE.—Mr. William Priece, who has the contract for moving St. Paul's Presbyterian Church and School-house, has commenced work. He has already made considerable progress with both. On Saturday afternoon the school-house was moved safely away from its foundation and the main church office and was in a position lying diagonally across the rear lot. Men are at work placing beams and other supports under the church, and a number of the lock-screws necessary for raising and moving the structure are in position.

THE SCOUTER TRADE.—The first schooner to arrive at the Port of Fredericton this year was the schooner "Osiana," which is now taking in a cargo of railway sleepers at the New Brunswick Railway wharf, Gibson, for the United States. She arrived on the 5th inst. in ballast. The first schooner to arrive last year was the James Watson, of Ellerton, from Boston with a general cargo, and she reported at this port on the 14th of April. The schooner Glad Tidings was the first to arrive with a cargo this season, and the schooner Maid & Bessie, also from Boston with a large general cargo was a short distance below Orumotoe on Saturday.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.—A meeting of the congregation of the Baptist Church was held on Monday evening in the vestry of the Free Baptist Church, York street, in regard to the new church. The pastor, the Rev. F. D. Crawley, was in the chair, and H. C. Creed, Esq., acted as Secretary. The gentlemen who composed the committee on plans—Mr. D. F. George, Joseph Sherwood, Judge Steadman, Dr. T. H. Rand, Mr. A. F. Randolph, Wm. Wheeler, George Ritchie, H. (George) and James G. McFarlane, appointed a Building Committee, and were instructed by resolution of the meeting to procure specifications from the architect, Mr. D. E. Dunham, and to ask for tenders for the construction of the new edifice.

ACCIDENT OF SATURDAY.—On Saturday last Miss Louisa Murray, of Spring Hill, and Miss Sarah Winters, of St. John, were out driving at Kingsclear. While crossing the McKinley bridge, about nine miles from this city, the horse shied and then backed over the side of the road. The young ladies were thrown out. Miss Murray was seriously cut and bruised about the breast, head and arms. Miss Winters was fortunately escaped with a few slight bruises and had scars. Had the wagon not got caught in a tree, it would probably have been precipitated over the slight bank into the river below, and the result of the accident been fatal. Strange to say, the only damage to the wagon was a broken spoke in one of the wheels, and the horse escaped uninjured.

THE SCOUTER TRADE.—The first loaded schooner of this season for the States left on Saturday—the "Osiana" with a load of sleepers shipped by Mr. D. F. George to Boston. The schooner "Mary Pickard" is now loading back for Salem; the schooner "Forest Bride" is loading callers sleepers for Portland, Me.; the schr. "Flash" is taking in a cargo of laths and shingles for Fenwick, R. I.; and the schr. "Janoo" is loading lumber for Vineyard Haven for orders. These schooners are all chartered by Mr. D. F. George, and the "Lily G.," "May Theall," and "Lizzie G.," which are at Orumotoe and are expected to arrive here, are also under charter to the same gentleman. Mr. Sherman will probably have a couple of schooners in this week.

THE "CAPITAL'S" TEACHINGS.—"It is reported," says the Capital of last evening "that we have taught some of the reporters a lesson." We fail to perceive in what particular the local reporters have acquired anything from the teachings of the Capital, or what it is that paper has presented that is worthy of possessing oneself of. It is surely not desirable to become such a villager, such a wild, senseless ratter, such a dog-will-a-tie-to-his-tail writer of vulgar and nasty personalities, as the editor of the Capital. It is a fact that none of the Capital's editorials stands. To be known as a champion writer of vulgar abuse, the professor of Billingsgate, the high-priest of personal vilification, and the master of the lowest, meanest, and most depraved form of vituperation, is not the ambition of any young journalist in this city.

The following is a "sample brick" from the reckless structure of vile abuse reared by the Capital:

That the wind-bag of the News is not improving in his bon-mots on the Capital, he is entitled for a laughing. When we have nothing else to do, we will take him in hand. We are too busy just now with our spring poetry.

The Bridges and Roads.

Ald. Leigh drew attention at the Council Board Monday night to the dangerous condition of the bridges within the city limits, but below Mr. Ketchum's residence. He pointed out particularly the one immediately below Ketchum's, which had sunk considerably and was in a very unsafe condition.

The Roads and Streets Committee was instructed to draw the attention of the Government to all the bridges below Mr. Ketchum's and within the city limits, and to request that repairs be at once effected.

The point involved in the matter is that while the Government has to keep the roads and bridges between the points mentioned above in good repair, the city is responsible for any damage that might result. All the bridges are in anything but good repair, and it would be a sensible idea to take some measure every year not to remedy but to prevent the road and bridges from getting into such a disastrous condition as they were in, both above and below the city, this spring—a condition which endangered the life and limb of horses and rendered the road impassable in places for foot passengers. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and it is a fact that it is not only a matter of economy but of safety to have the bridges in good repair, and the Government is having a quantity of stone broken for the purpose of macadamizing the road below the city.

His Worship the Mayor said his attention had been drawn by some persons to the bad condition of the Maryland road, and Ald. Burhill said he thought that this road at the point mentioned was on the great road list. There should, it would seem, be some way of bringing pressure on the proper authorities to effect the needed repairs to this road, as it is one of the highways leading into the city over which there is a considerable amount of traffic, and it is therefore very important that it should be kept in good order.

"Evangelical Galvanization" of the News.

The genial spirit of the St. John News (who, by the way, is uneducated) are undergoing an "evangelical galvanization" of some kind (himself), has the following in regard to the Fredericton press and the "mission" of that "gifted patriot," the "Inquirer," who "left his country for his country's good."

ADVENTURES OF THE PRESS.—Judging from the spicy tone that pervades the Fredericton press, it is not the mission of the late lamented Joseph B. in the evangelical galvanization (patent applied for)—of the press of that city, has outlived the date of the "gifted patriot." Here is a specimen from the "Inquirer":

"It is rumored that Capt. Crowley (of the Capital) has gone crazy since the military authorities set down on his application for the command of another of the battalions, and that when the steam gauge on his little engine 'banged' it more than ever shattered his disordered brain."

Such are the "omissions" of the press according to the News, but we fail to see why a sample brick was not taken from the stately monument of "evangelical galvanization" that has been reared by our contemporary the Capital, one side of which "dearly loves a dog fight," while the other is all high toned morality. The "lamented Joseph B.," that gifted patriot, is seen to have been a successful apostle of "evangelical galvanization," but while he possessed to a high degree the power of calling into being the forces of "evangelical galvanization" (so called), he seems to have lacked the skill and judgment necessary to manipulate them without harm to himself; so he became a victim of his own doctrine and left the scene of his exploits in "galvanization."

RED TAPE WITH A VENGEANCE.—"There is a good deal of red tape about the way in which some simple civic affairs are managed," said a citizen the other day, and there's more truth than poetry in the statement. Mr. James Farrell, the Board of Health Inspector, was recently informed or discovered that there was a dead dog on the flats, which had been reported to the head of the city if allowed to decompose above ground in the hot weather. He reported the matter to the Secretary of the Board of Health and that gentleman told him to tell Police Magistrate Marsh. The Inspector did so, and the Police Magistrate said that it was the City Marshal's business to remove such nuisances. The matter was accordingly laid before that functionary, but another loaf and another tramp. A fire inspector is not needed; there was none last year.

Ald. Atherton—This is an unnecessary office. I will vote against it.

Some further discussion ensued, in which Ald. McPherson pointed out that such duties as had been defined as those of the fire inspector properly belonged to the office of fire warden.

His Worship said a good many had asked him that the appointment be made.

Ald. Wilson said several citizens had spoken to him about the matter.

Ald. McPherson—Deputations waiting on all of you.

The motion was lost.

Ald. Simmons submitted the returns of the Hood and Ladder Company, of which Alfred Edgecombe was appointed Captain, and \$150 ordered to be paid him to be distributed among the men.

Ald. McPherson—I would ask Ald. Simmons for a little information about this Company. It seems a large amount to pay.

Ald. Simmons—I can only say that the company numbers twenty, and that the Council fixed the pay two years ago.

The constables, surveyors of wood, coal and lumber, peace viewers and common drivers were appointed.

Ald. Simmons moved that \$30 be paid Albert Schleyer for six months contract drying hose.

Ald. Macpherson said he understood the agent of the hose company when he was

CITY COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the City Council was held Monday evening in Council Chamber, City Hall, Mayor Fisher in the chair. There was a full board. Before proceeding to business Ald. Burhill said he believed Ald. Atherton had removed to Woodstock, and it was rumored that an appointment that might be made with him at the Board would be illegal. He wanted to know how the matter stood.

Ald. Atherton—If a man asserts a thing he ought to prove it.

Ald. Burhill—I insist on an answer.

His Worship said that if a man removed from city he lost his vote, and was not qualified to sit at the board. The Alderman could say whether he resided here or not.

Ald. Atherton—I have not removed; I am here, am I not?

Ald. Wilson—Do I understand Ald. Atherton to say he is a resident of the city of Fredericton?

Ald. Atherton—Yes. Any man can see that; it doesn't require a very long head.

The salaries and appointments of the Alms House Commissioner, sewer tax collector, caretaker of old burial ground, and pound-keeper, were fixed and made.

A motion for fixing the salary of the City Marshal at the same rate as last year was lost.

John Woodward and N. T. Wheeler were put in nomination for the office of City Marshal.

His Worship enquired of the Chairman of the Police Committee if John Woodward was still a policeman?

Ald. Farrell read a communication from Police Magistrate Marsh stating that he had received the resignation of John Woodward as day policeman on his receiving the appointment of collector of miscellaneous licenses.

Ald. Atherton said he did not believe in giving one man all the offices, and he would vote for Wheeler.

Ald. McPherson said he would vote for Marshall for nothing.

Ald. Farrell said he regretted that such questions came up at the board, and could not see for the love of heaven what Woodward's friends intended to do with him.

Ald. Wilson—We had better transport him; his friends want to give him a loaf.

Ald. Wilson said that one of the arguments advanced in favor of Wheeler at the last meeting was that he would do the one thing that we could not do, and that was to give us a good City Marshal.

There was something inconsistent here. He would go for Woodward being appointed. It was well enough to give the old boy good morning when you met him.

Ald. McPherson—We're going to meet him shortly.

The Council divided equally on the motion to appoint Woodward, and he was appointed by the casting vote of His Worship.

Ald. Farrell moved, and seconded by Ald. Leigh, that the City Marshal's salary be \$100.

Ald. McPherson said the devil had appeared, and he thought that \$100 was a pretty good salary for the devil in this town. All Smith had got was \$50. This was paying Woodward for last year too, and Wheeler was getting \$100 for nothing.

Ald. Moore asked that the City Clerk define the duties of the City Marshal.

The City Clerk did so, and they were pretty numerous.

Ald. Farrell added the following: "And run the city generally."

The City Clerk also showed what had been paid the City Marshal in the past.

Ald. Farrell—I can't see it.

Ald. Burhill—I will lend you my spectacles.

Ald. Farrell thought that this salary was an insult to other officers of the city who performed more responsible duties.

Ald. McPherson—Only got \$100, and he doubted if such men as had held the office of Marshal in the past could run up one page of his books.

Ald. Wilson moved in amendment that he receive \$20, and on the condition that he also act as detective.

The Council divided equally on the motion, which carried by the casting vote of the Mayor, the detective part of the motion being struck out.

Ald. Wilson explained his vote, in the course of his remarks pointing out that the City Marshal was a good man for the position, and prominent citizens had asked for his re-appointment.

Ald. McPherson—I would like to ask your Worship if John Woodward was to die what would become of this town?

Ald. Moore moved that the salary of fire inspector be \$75.

Ald. McPherson—This is another loaf, and another tramp. A fire inspector is not needed; there was none last year.

Ald. Atherton—This is an unnecessary office. I will vote against it.

Some further discussion ensued, in which Ald. McPherson pointed out that such duties as had been defined as those of the fire inspector properly belonged to the office of fire warden.

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Ald. Simmons moved that \$30 be paid Albert Schleyer for six months contract drying hose.

Ald. Macpherson said he understood the agent of the hose company when he was

here to say that the hose would not require any drying. He said that the hose did not need it, and that it would be the better for not being dried.

Ald. Simmons—Te-he-he. Is that so? The firemen seemed to think that from their experience it was best for the hose to be cleaned and dried after having been dragged through the mud.

Ald. McPherson—The agent said it would not need cleaning. I asked him distinctly and particularly.

Ald. Simmons—This bill is for six months drying of hose under contract, and will have to be paid. The Board can take any action they like with regard to the future.

Ald. McPherson—I asked the agent particularly about this matter, as a considerable amount of money was paid out for this service yearly. He said distinctly that it needed no drying and no cleaning.

Ald. Hall said he could not see the force of Ald. McPherson's remarks, as it stood to reason, he thought, that the hose need cleaning after having been dragged through mud and dirt.

Ald. Burhill said he understood the agent as saying that the hose would need no cleaning or drying.

Ald. Farrell said he understood the agent to say at the committee meeting that no drying was necessary, but washing was required merely to take off the mud and dirt that gathered on it at a fire, and that he would guarantee his hose for a longer time if it was not dried in the tower provided for that purpose.

Ald. Wilson said he thought that they were all wrong in regard to what the agent had said. There were two kinds of hose on the table—one a rubber hose and the other a cotton hose lined with rubber—and the agent had said that the rubber hose required no drying, but that the cotton hose required constant drying.

Ald. Simmons said the agent had said he would guarantee his hose for a longer time if it was not dried in the tower provided for that purpose.

Ald. McPherson—Ten we are simply paying \$20 for nothing.

Ald. Wilson—Your Worship, can you tell me what the agent did say?

The bill was ordered to be paid.

Ald. Burhill reported from the Water Committee that they had met and organized that they had chosen Ald. Burhill Chairman; that they had taken the first steps authorized by the act, toward securing a competent hydraulic engineer, and with this object in view entered into correspondence with some parties who were highly recommended.

The report was received and adopted.

On motion of Ald. Thomas, a gas lamp was ordered to be placed on the corner of Westmorland and Charlotte streets.

On motion of Ald. McPherson, the mover and Ald. Simmons and Moore were appointed a committee to sell the present city debentures remaining unsold.

On motion of Ald. Simmons the sum of \$500 was ordered to be transferred from the contingent account to the school account.

Ald. Leigh presented a petition which was referred to the committee on the dangerous condition of the bridge below Mr. Ketchum's.

On motion of Ald. McPherson the Road Committee was authorized to memorialize the Government about this and other bridges on the same road.

On motion of Ald. Leigh all the seats in the City Hall were ordered to be numbered.

On motion of Ald. Hall it was ordered that Police Magistrate Marsh be instructed to instruct the police to have a supervision over the Officers' Square and see that no damage was done to the fences, &c.

The Fire Committee was ordered to confer with the two steam fire engine companies in regard to procuring helmets and report.

On motion of Ald. Thomas, the City Clerk was ordered to procure 25 copies of the rules of order for the use of the Council.

Ald. Atherton tendered his resignation as representative of Wellington Ward, which was accepted.

Rankin McNally and George Parker were appointed returning officer and assistant respectively in the election in this ward, which will be held on the 29th inst.

The Board then adjourned.

THE FIRE ENGINE AND FIRES.—There was an item in the local columns of the Herald the other day in reference to the rather leisurely pace at which the steam fire engine is drawn to fires, and calling the attention of the Chief Engineer to the matter, with a view to remedying it. We understand that the matter is taken out of the Chief Engineer's hands by a law, which states that he shall have control of the city team only after its arrival at a fire with the engine and while it is at any fire, and that the Mayor, the Chairman of the Fire Committee and the Chairman of the Road Committee are the persons who control the other actions of the team. Therefore we draw the attention of these gentlemen to this grievance, and again suggest that something be done to remedy it.

ANTIMONY.—We had a call the other day from Mr. W. J. Smart, Superintendent of the Hubbard Antimony Company, who was on his way to Nova Scotia to hire an additional force of miners. Eighty men are now employed there, and the output is from thirty to forty tons a day, worth from \$75 to \$90 per ton. The main shaft is 200 feet deep, and the Company has 800 feet of levels. The mine is paying handsomely. When Mr. Smart took charge he said he would make it pay in ninety days, and he has done so. Mr. Smart has had considerable experience in mining and is a thoroughly practical man. He says the Company has a good thing in their Prince William property, and he also speaks very favorably of the prospects of the Brunswick Antimony mine, which adjoins it.

HANDS ALL ROUND.—"S'ill ri," remarked an English exile the other evening, as one of the finest policemen in the world held him at club length. "S'all ri—hands all round, ole man; t' grapevine freed'm teth takes a drink. Thash's wh' 'Toun shun says—know 'Tounshun, ap'nd' f'olish Tounshun." But the minion of the law led him sorrowfully away.

TELEGRAPHIC.

From the North Shore.

(Special to THE HERALD.)

NEWCASTLE, May 8.

The Miramichi is now open. The Advertiser's first trip of season to Douglas on Friday, and to Chatham on Saturday. She left for Chatham this morning and will run up to Indiantown this afternoon. Steamer Grip, owned by J. C. Miller, E. came down on Saturday. Most of the mills will start this week.

The Dublin Tragedy.

(Special to THE HERALD.)

LONDON, May 8.

It is now thought that Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke were both deliberately selected for assassination during a procession in Dublin on Saturday. A man in possession of three times whether Cavendish in the procession. The Chief Secretary last night his hat and told his name. The man replied, "Thank you, that will do. Two men on horseback also watched the procession in a suspicious manner. There were eight gazing wounds on the body of Cavendish and eleven on Burke.

A Huge Exaggeration.

(Special to THE HERALD.)

CHICAGO, May 8.

A Racine despatch states that previous reports of the loss by the big fire there, which was put at fifteen millions were grossly exaggerated, and that the total loss is only \$300,000 and the insurance \$150,000.

Closing the Bars.

(Special to THE HERALD.)

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 8.

Over thirty shops have closed here since May 1st, and it is estimated if the Pond ice-block constitutional half of the shops in Columbus will close by June 1. Of thirty-two bar rooms at Corning, on the Ohio Central Road, eleven have already closed.

Mill Burned.

(Special to THE HERALD.)

St. JOHN, May 9.

The Millerville Mill, owned by the estate of E. J. Jewett & Co., was partially destroyed by fire to-night. The adjoining buildings were somewhat injured.

Circuit Court.

(Special to THE HERALD.)

WOODSTOCK, May 9.

Carleton Circuit opened this morning. Judge Wallace presiding, Hamilton Ester, Esq., was elected foreman of the grand jury. The grand jury found a true bill in the criminal case before the Court, the Queen v. Herbert McIntyre, for larceny from the steamer of Daniel Thompson. The prisoner is defended by Messrs. Gregory & Matheson.

CIVIL DOCKET.—Octave Mignier vs. Charles N. Clarke. Gregory & Blair file record. Cause confessed. Carrie Scott vs. William Wilson, Appley & Conner file record. This is an action of trespass to land, and is now being tried. Gregory & Matheson for defendant.

Manitoba Floods.

POOR DOCUMENT

LOCAL NEWS.

NEW AUCTIONEER.—Mr. William Lemont has taken out an auctioneer's license.

HORSE SALE.—Alex. Calder has sold his horse, with harness and truck, to Daniel Donohue for \$300.

THE FIRST RAFTS.—The tug "Admiral" and "Lily G." towed the first rafts of the season past the city last Thursday.

CRICKET.—The young and old cricket teams play a friendly match on the Queen's birthday, according to usual custom.

PERSONAL.—Harry Johnson, son of Councillor Johnson, of Douglas, left last night to join Engineer Ramsay's staff on the Pacific R. R.

A \$300 PRIZE.—The President and Directors of the St. John Mechanics' Institute offer a prize of \$300 for the best essay on the history of the city and county of St. John.

DAMAGES.—The New Brunswick and Canada Railway has paid \$1,500 to the parents of the young man Vanward, who was accidentally killed on that road a short time ago.

ROAD REPAIRING.—The work of repairing the road from the Bailey Bridge up will be commenced at once by the Government. The necessary work will be done under the direction of Supervisor Kilburn.

FOR WOODSTOCK.—The steamer "Florenceville," Captain Duncan, left for Woodstock Saturday morning at 6 o'clock. Her days for leaving Fredericton are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, returning on the other days.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A lad named Case was killed near Oromocto, Sunbury County, a few days ago, by a tree falling on him while out shooting with some companions. He received injuries from which he died next day.

THE NEW COUNTY OFFICE.—Secretary-Treasurer Rainsford, of the County Council, acts for tenders for the proposed alterations in the basement of the County Court House, which will be turned into a record and other offices.

ESTY'S MILL.—Mr. R. H. Esty's mill that down last week on account of the rising water preventing the logs from being brought across the river. Mr. Esty has now three cargoes of deals ready for the St. John market under contract.

THE CRICKET CLUB.—The Fredericton Cricket Club met the 4th inst. in the Backer House, and organized for the coming season. Tuesdays and Fridays, from 3 to 6 o'clock, were appointed practice days. The club is now open for challenges.

PERSONAL.—Mr. John M. Reel, deputy collector of Customs, is laid up very ill at his residence on St. John street. Dr. Condit is attending him. Mrs. Reel is also ill at Mr. G. J. Blais', where she was removed at the time of the recent fire.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Mrs. A. P. Miller met with a sad accident Friday morning at her residence on Brunswick street. She fell off a window, breaking one of her legs just above the ankle. Her condition is said to be serious. Dr. Condit is in attendance.

THE CATHEDRAL ORGAN.—Some extensive repairs to the bellows of the Cathedral organ, which have been of order for some time past, are in contemplation. The Cathedral organ is being taken down from Boston to attend to the matter, and is daily expected.

WHAT THEY SAY.—The Fredericton Herald is now issued every morning, and is a bright news paper. — *Newcastle Advocate.* The Fredericton Herald is in its career as a daily paper is said to be doing remarkably well. It is well printed and bears evidence of success. — *Freemans.*

SCHOOL CONCERT.—A concert was given in the school-house at Millville on Friday evening the 29th ult., under the management of Miss Fisher, the teacher. It was a very enjoyable affair, and much credit is due the teacher and pupils as well. Miss Fisher presided at the organ.

THE SCOTT ACT HEARD FROM.—Messrs. Wilson, McLean & Devlin received a cable message on Wednesday, dated London, May 23, and advised by counsel in the case, in the following terms:—"Case argued; judgment reserved." It is not likely there will be much delay in delivering judgment.

THE POLICE COURT.—In the City Police Court, Wednesday 3rd inst., before Police Magistrate March, Paul Moseley charged with assault on Thomas A. Barker, and also with blackening one of his eyes, in Howland & O'Connell's billiard saloon, was fined \$12, with the option of ten days jail.

STEWART'S FISHING IN THE ST. JOHN.—The Inspector of Fisheries has printed the regulations regarding sturgeon fishing on the St. John River. The close time is fixed from August 21st to May 1st. The regulations concerning the size of nets to be used are the same as last year, and the license for such net is \$15 for the season.

"IT IS RUMORED."—The *Capital*, under the head of "It is rumored," speaks of a church in this city as "thumbs up." Surely the *Capital* could be more respectful, even in its ghostly humor. We enquired the other day which side of the *Capital* dearly loved a dog fight and which was all high-toned morality. We have come to the conclusion that it is one-sided—and not the high-toned morality side either.

SEVERAL CIRCLES SOCIABLE.—The sociable and fancy sale given by Sewing Circle of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Thursday evening in the school room was a very pleasing and well attended affair. There was a nice display of fancy articles, and excellent refreshments. Mr. Jack related some forest experiences in an entertaining and instructive manner. Financially, the social was also a success.

THE BUTTER MARKET.—The *Capital* has been running the butter market for some time past, both in its usual local column and in the space devoted to "It is rumored." We are going to have a slip at it now. Butter is now selling at 28 cents per pound and is very scarce. Good butter is out of the question, and the kind of article that is strong enough to raise a man off his feet or grow hair on prelatians.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GROUP.—A photographic group of the Ecclesia of the University of New Brunswick for 1882, the work of G. W. Schleyer, is on exhibition in the window of J. J. Waddell's dry goods store.

THE BANG EXCURSION.—The tickets for the excursion of the 1st Battalion Band to St. John on the Queen's Birthday, are selling like hot cakes, and, as was predicted, this will be a very popular affair. Those who contemplate going should secure tickets at once. They can be procured from any member of the band, and are on sale at the railway office and M. J. McLanchlan's news depot, Regent street. Price \$1.25.

WHAT THE "NEWS" SAYS.—The St. John News has the following:—"The Fredericton Reporter came out as a semi-weekly this morning. The ignoble red men who live in waste baskets this season, especially as Martin Butler and several other poll-worms, whose productions are evolved from the infusoria of the alder swamp and the backwash patch, are officially known to be on the warpath."

COMPLAINANTS have been made to this office that a great deal of filth is being put upon the vacant lot in the block bounded by George, Charlotte, Regent and St. John streets. It is probably sufficient to mention the matter at this time and ask the Board of Health to give it their attention. Our information is to the effect that the very worst kind of rubbish is being thrown there. If it is in the case the health officer should at once interfere.

FREDERICKS BOYS ABROAD.—Mr. John Gregory, a son of the late Dr. Gregory, who has been in attendance at the Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario, has successfully passed the first year's examinations. Out of seventy candidates only twenty-four were successful, which gives a very good idea of the strictness of the examinations. Mr. J. Russell, an alumnus of the University of New Brunswick, has graduated from Queen's College, Kingston, Ontario, with the degree of A. B.

THE VOLUNTEER CAMP.—It is now pretty generally understood in Militia circles that the camp this year will be held at Sussex and will comprise 1,500 men. Lt. Colonel Taylor, D. A. G., will be in command, and the probable date is mentioned as the 20th of June. "It is rumored," says the *Capital*, that a camp of 1500 men will be held at Sussex, but we do not think "it is rumored" that that new company will be there. However, the 71st Battalion, it is understood, will be represented by six companies of twenty-five men each.

FIRES DURING THE PAST YEAR.—The Chief Engineer in his report to the City Council at its last meeting submitted for the information of the Council the following statement showing the number of times the Fire Department had been called out during the year ending the 1st inst.: There was a fire at John Anderson's store House May 21st; at Machan's barn on the 2nd; at Fredericton Railway Machine Shop December 7th, and at the Baptist Church May 9th. The department was also called out eight times to slight fires and seven times to false alarms.

HOME NEWS FROM ABOARD.—The New Brunswick press are making great articles in keeping with the general prosperity of the country. All the St. John papers have large brick buildings, especially erected for their accommodation, with the newest and most approved presses. Montreal has an extraordinary daily paper, and is about to start a second daily. Fredericton has recently started two dailies; and St. Stephen also falls into line with a daily. Where are Yorkmouth, Trenton, Amherst, New Glasgow and Sydney?—*Halifax Herald.* And where is the other daily in Fredericton?

VICTORY FOR A FREDERICTON LAWYER.—Mr. E. L. Wetmore, who has been in Halifax for some time past conducting the case for the plaintiff in Gregory vs. the Eastern Extension Railway Company, has gained the case for his client. The trial occupied several days, a large number of witnesses were called, and the jury returned a verdict of \$80,000 for the plaintiff, the full amount claimed.

A SAD CASE.—An insane man named William Cannon was brought in from Charlottetown, Sunbury County, on Thursday evening, in charge of his wife and a couple of neighbors, and lodged in the City Jail. Some difficulty was experienced here in obtaining a doctor's certificate of insanity, as the patient comes from Sunbury County, and Mr. Michael Brannen left in yesterday afternoon's train for Sunbury, to obtain the necessary papers for the doctors here to grant a certificate on. The unfortunate man will be taken to the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Saint John, this morning.

REASONING NEWS.—The school examination was held on Friday, the 28th ult., and proved a satisfactory affair. A goodly number of parents and other visitors were present. The school room was nicely decorated and appeared to make the proceedings more cheerful. The scholars (numbering thirty-two) were examined in all the branches of a miscellaneous school and passed their examination very well, greatly to the pleasure of the board and to the honor of their teacher, Miss Sadie J. Turner, for whom the Trustees have shown their appreciation of her worth by engaging her services for another term.

FIRE ENGINE AND FIRE.—The steam fire engines do not get to a fire quickly enough. They are more hindered, as though they were in a procession. The first moments of a fire are the most precious, and nothing should be omitted which will enable the water to be got upon the flames at the earliest possible moment. We invite the Chief Engineer to give the public his views on this important matter. No one appreciates the necessity for promptitude in this matter more than he does; and he cannot possibly be satisfied with the small pace at which the engines are drawn. Perhaps if the public knew what the reason of the slowness was, means would be found to secure greater speed.

The New Baptist Church.

A meeting of the congregation of the Baptist Church was held Thursday last in the basement of the Free Baptist Church, York street, to receive and take into consideration the report of the committee appointed to receive and report on a set of plans for the new church. The pastor, Rev. F. D. Gregory, presided, and Mr. H. C. Creed acted as Secretary. The committee, which is composed of Mr. D. F. George, Rev. F. D. Gregory, Judge Steelman, Dr. Rand and Messrs. A. F. Randolph, James McCallum and Wm. Wheeler, reported as follows:—

FREDERICTON, May 4, 1882.
To the Baptist Church and Congregation.
Your Committee appointed to receive sketches and plans of a suitable church building, to be erected on the site of the one destroyed by fire in March last, beg to report that they immediately on their appointment communicated with the following Architects, viz. R. C. C. Dunn, Ernest Fairweather, J. T. C. McKean, D. E. Dunham, J. C. Macdonald, and Alexander Mitchell, inviting sketches and plans of a stone building, with estimates of cost; also for a building in brick, and also in wood, on the distinct understanding that the competition should be a *bona fide* one, without charge to the Committee, and that whatever plan should be adopted, or substantially so, the designer would be employed to prepare the working drawings and specifications.

Competitive plans have been received from J. C. Macdonald, J. T. C. McKean, D. E. Dunham, and D. F. George. The Committee have also had before them the published plans of a Detroit Architect, and, by the kindness of the Committee of St. Paul's Church, the plan prepared for use by Langley, Langley & Burke, of Toronto.

Mr. Mitchell's sketch is for a building in stone, estimated to cost \$11,000. Mr. Macdonald presents two sketches, one of a stone building, without any Sabbath School or Vestry accommodation, estimated by him to cost \$15,000 but which your Committee has had reason to believe could not be erected for less than \$12,000. The other sketch is for a building in wood, with Sabbath School and Vestry accommodation. The building is estimated by Mr. Macdonald to cost \$10,000.

Mr. Dunham gives sketches of a stone building, with Sabbath School and Vestry accommodation, which he estimates can be erected for \$18,000. Your Committee being favorably impressed with these plans, have, with the aid of competent builders, gone over the probable cost, and fully believe the same can be built for less than \$15,000, and in material to its appearance, or accommodations for a sum not exceeding \$16,000, and are unanimously recommending its adoption.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
D. F. GEORGE, Chairman.

The question raised by the committee's report, whether the church edifice should be constructed of wood or stone, was then fully discussed, the opinion of the meeting, which was very well attended, leaning strongly in favor of stone, although there were some who expressed a preference for a wooden building. Some of the details of the plans submitted were also discussed.

On motion of Mr. Creed the hearty thanks of the church and congregation was extended to the gentlemen composing the committee on plans, and they were then discharged.

On motion it was decided to place the plans in Mr. A. F. Randolph's office, so that members of the congregation could have an opportunity to inspect them before another meeting of the congregation of a later date. The necessity for immediate action was pointed out, so that the building would be well advanced before winter, after which the meeting adjourned to meet again on Monday evening next.

The building fund is in a flourishing condition. The subscription list foots up over \$12,000, the insurance money \$3,000, and the fund is undertaken to raise \$1,000, a total of over \$16,000.

The Steamer "Florenceville."
The stern wheel steamer "Florenceville," which came from Swan Creek, Sunbury County, where she had been laid up for the winter, on Monday, 1st, is now lying below Sherman's wharf, hauled in out of the way of the up-river ice, which was running very thickly yesterday. While laid up during the past winter, she was thoroughly overhauled and repaired throughout, and with the opening of navigation is looking as bright and trim as a new steamer.

The necessity for a closer inspection verifies and renders only the stronger. A Herald representative had the pleasure of going over her yesterday with Capt. Duncan, her agent, and attentive commander, who is so well and favorably known to all who travel or send freight by the "Florenceville," and this was his idea of the matter. Any one who may say Capt. Duncan a visit while his boat is lying here will be convinced of the same thing. Mr. W. M. Smith, the steamboat inspector, tested her boilers yesterday, and they stood the severest test of 150 pounds to the square inch (water pressure) without a sign of weakness. Cleanliness, comfort, and convenience for the travelling public are the order of things observable throughout the boat, from the engine room on the lower deck to the saloon and other apartments above; and Capt. Duncan is justly proud of the trimness and neatness of his smart little craft this season.

The "Florenceville" will go on her usual route between Fredericton and Woodstock as soon as the ice, which is now running in large cakes, runs out of the river above Fredericton. Every accommodation is offered to the public and business men for the transportation of passengers and freight.

STANLEY SPRING NOTES.—A May Day skate took place at Moncton, and a few days after the first batch of Mayflowers of the season. The *Chignecto Post* says:—"So late a spring takes the oldest habitant to find a parallel. On Monday last, 1st May, Mr. Layton Bowser came down from Birch Hill on Morice's Lake. Such a feat has not been performed since 1823, when Mrs. Main, mother of Mr. James Main, came down on the 3rd of May."

A RAW ROAD.—Complaints are made of the scandalous condition of Campbell street at Estey's Mill, West End. The mud is so deep, and the road so heavy that it is impossible for teams to haul anything like a load of goods. There is a great deal of hauling done over this street, and its present condition interferes very much with business. Something should be done to remedy it, and the attention of the Roadmaster is drawn to the condition of this street.

The non-Moncton daily—the *Transcript*—will soon be in the field.

Seasonable Hints for the Gardener.

(Written for THE HERALD.)

The spring is late and backward and therefore every spare moment should be utilized in preparing the ground for seeds and for early crops such as peas and onions. The ground should be harrowed over, or if the space at one's disposal is too small for the harrow to be used in, rake it well, which will help it to dry. Onions should be sown this week, or next week at the latest, the ground having been prepared in the fall; and also peas, if not already sown for early picking. The dwarf kinds are the earliest. Sow spinach between the rows (those who have not asparagus will find spinach acceptable) and also lettuce, radishes, mustard, cress, herbs, parsley, &c. &c. Prune the rose bushes as soon as they are in leaf; dress the garden and make it clean and orderly. In the flower garden sow sweet peas, mignonette, candy tuft, stocks, phlox drummondii and portulaca, which will make a very nice display for those who have not the advantage of a hot bed or who do not feel like incurring the expense of purchasing from a florist.

For the management of the vegetable garden the highest excellence should be aimed at. This is the chief source of pleasure in a garden—or, in other words, of watching the beautiful processes of nature furnishing the gardener and his family with food, and the many lessons they present which can be pleasantly and profitably applied in a thousand ways. If there are no claims for the amateur gardener he should exercise the benefits of one's health rather than profit, or one had better far sow his small garden plot with grass and keep a cow or raise a calf.

All those kinds of vegetables which are grown for their leaves or stems require an abundance of nitrogenous manure, and it is useless to attempt vegetable gardening without it. To this class belong cabbage, spinach, lettuce, celery, and onions and roots of various kinds. The others, which are grown principally for their seeds or pods, such as beans, peas, &c. do not require much manure of this character; in fact, they are often injured by it, as it causes too rank a growth of stems, which they are unable to ripen or mature so early as they otherwise would. Those requiring the former should use old manures, such as hot-bed manure a year old, although to the smell no ammonia remains in it.

Indian Troubles.
(Special to THE HERALD.)
WASHINGTON, May 4.
President Arthur issued a proclamation especially directed against marauding Crow boys in Arizona, which they are doing in large numbers, and return peacefully to their homes before May 15th, otherwise military force will be used to enforce the execution of the law.

Indian Troubles.
(Special to THE HERALD.)
LARAMIE CITY, WY., May 4.
Acting under recent orders the troops at Fort Washakie left the post, and the women and children there, fearing a general massacre by the Indians, the civilians are arming themselves to protect the post, but it is feared they will not be able to withstand the Indians, who are greatly excited over the killing of Ute Jack, and are threatening to kill every white man in Wyoming.

Jail Birds at Large.
(Special to THE HERALD.)
PORT MADISON, IOWA, May 4.
Poik Wells, the train robber, who escaped from the penitentiary last Monday, with Fitzmaurice and Cook, as accomplices, by chloroforming attendants in the hospital and breaking through the iron grating and overpowering the guards, one of whom, John Sider, died from his injuries, has been recaptured. The others are still at large.

Dominion Parliament.
(Special to THE HERALD.)
OTTAWA, May 5.
In the Commons to-day the bill to amend and consolidate the Acts relating to the inspection of Steamboats was read a third and passed. The bill respecting bridges over navigable waters constructed under the authority of the Provincial Act (from the Senate) was read a third time and passed. The bill to extend certain provisions of the Seaman's Act, 1875, to vessels employed in navigating the inland harbors of Canada, and to provide for the collection of the wages of seamen and persons employed on board vessels trading on the inland waters of Canada in a summary manner, was also read a second time.

After recess the House went into conference on supply. The estimates for 1883 were concurred in with a few exceptions, which were laid over for further information and the House adjourned at an early hour.

Disembowelled.
(Special to THE HERALD.)
PORTLAND, ME., May 5.
Cornelius O'Brien, conductor on the Portland and Rochester Railroad, was run over by his train at Morrill's Corner last night, and disembowelled.

Egyptian Insurrection.
(Special to THE HERALD.)
ALEXANDRIA, May 5.
Another insurrection has broken out in Soudan. The false prophet Mahdi has been defeated. The Egyptian troops have captured the city of Senaareh, and taken Mider prisoner.

Burned in Effigy.
(Special to THE HERALD.)
DUBLIN, May 5.
Last evening there was great rejoicing here over the release of Davitt. Torch bearers paraded the streets and effigies of Foster and Gladstone were burned. There were some disturbances.

Exodus of Jews.
(Special to THE HERALD.)
LEMBURG, May 5.
There was an exodus of Jews yesterday from all parts of Russia. As the foreign trade was almost in Jewish hands the utmost confusion now prevails in that part of the Empire.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Ottawa.
(Special to THE HERALD.)
OTTAWA, May 3.
Notwithstanding the good showing Canada made at Shoburness last year the Government have decided not to grant any aid to a team this year. A great deal of pressure is being brought to bear upon them to induce them to reverse their decision.

Colonel Stevenson of Montreal arrived here yesterday and has had several interviews with members of the Government, with this object in view.

Premier Holmes of Nova Scotia, who has been here for some weeks past, left for home yesterday. There is excellent authority for the statement that he left with instructions to bring on the Nova Scotia elections immediately.

The Indian War.
(Special to THE HERALD.)
SANTA FE, May 3.
The Mexican troops yesterday, under the command of Colonel Gassford of the Indians. Colonel Forsythe is pursuing, and has killed seventy-eight, taking thirty-three prisoners.

Murderer Convicted.
(Special to THE HERALD.)
CALAIS, ME., May 4.
Chester S. Cunningham has been convicted of the murder of Harriet E. Sprague, and was sentenced by Judge Danforth of the Supreme Court this afternoon to hard labor in the State Prison at Thomaston for his natural life, as capital punishment is not in force in the State of Maine.

Railway Accidents.
(Special to THE HERALD.)
MINNEAPOLIS, May 4.
Last evening Albert Emby was run over and killed by a switch engine in the freight yard. A large number gathered at the scene, and while John Cochran and John Griffin were crossing the track on their way home they were struck by the train and were beheaded and the other crushed to death.

President Arthur Speaks.
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Meeting of Riflemen.

(Special to THE HERALD.)
LONDON, May 5.
At a meeting of the riflemen at Birmingham yesterday, positions and conditions were the same as those proposed for the international match at Creedmore. The competition will have a bearing on the selection of the British team for America.

The Irish Polity.
LONDON, May 5.
In the Commons last night Foster, in the course of his speech, said it was true that his individual opinions as to the proper course to pursue were opposed by his thirteen colleagues, one of whom held opinions as strong as that it was impossible for him to appear there and not acknowledge it.

Gladstone warmly praised Foster for not compromising Liberal principles. Gladstone declared that there was no arrangement or bargain with the Leaguers, but that the Government had availed themselves of information tendered by men in a position to offer it. It was intended at the earliest moment to legislate on arrears of rent, but that the Government had decided to postpone the question of the release of himself and others was due to any condition as to their future actions. Though he said he had stated verbally and in writing that he believed settlement of arrears would have an enormous effect in restoring law and order, and that if such settlement should be made he would be able to take such steps as would have a material effect in diminishing the number of outrages.

Parnell denied that the question of the release of himself and others was due to any condition as to their future actions. Though he said he had stated verbally and in writing that he believed settlement of arrears would have an enormous effect in restoring law and order, and that if such settlement should be made he would be able to take such steps as would have a material effect in diminishing the number of outrages.

Dillon said he had not directly or indirectly any communication with the government.

O'Kelly denied having agreed to any conditions, which donal Gladstone confirmed.

Right Hon. Mr. Gibson (conservative) member for Dublin University, and formerly Attorney General for Ireland, made a lengthy speech against the government. He maintained that the agitation in Ireland was mainly supported by the American press and American gold, that without American aid it would be a very small affair indeed.

The *Daily News* regards the appointment of Lord Cavendish with regret and wonder. It considers that a great opportunity has been cast away.

Release of Susp. etc.
LONDON, May 3.
Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly were released at eleven o'clock last night. The *Times* says the policy now to be tried in Ireland is one of conciliation and conciliation pure and simple. There were spontaneous rejoicings throughout Ireland over the release of the leaguers. At Limerick many people danced with joy, shouting "Foster is gone," "God Save the King." Bands turned out at Waterford. Banners of rejoicing are universal. Fires were blazing on Wicklow hills last night.

Justin McCarthy presided at a special meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party here yesterday, when Bernard Molloy offered a motion thanking the Canadian Parliament for adopting the resolution in favor of amnesty for Ireland. Sir Joseph McKenna seconded the motion, and it passed.

In the House of Lords last night Lord Granville said the Government had no policy to announce in regard to Ireland, but he added that the Corrieon Act would be renewed, and that the Government intended to deal with the question of arrears of rent and the Bright clauses of the Land Act. He announced that the members of Parliament would be released at once, and the cases of the other suspects would be reconsidered, with a view to their release; but this reconsideration would not be extended to the case of Michael Davitt. During his speech in the Commons last night Gladstone said the release of Davitt was totally distinct from the release of the suspects, which was a question it might be right for the Government to consider.

Woodstock Notes.
WOODSTOCK, May 5.
PROPERTY SALES.—Rev. George Seely has sold his residence to Mrs. C. L. Smith, and his former residence, Bunyan Cottage, to Mrs. W. Blake.

A Cow's Error.—A cow belonging to Philip Macdonald, of Debec, gave birth last Monday morning to three calves. The calves have since been killed, but the cow is doing well.

The Exodus.—The party which left here on Tuesday for Montana, instead of numbering 150, as estimated, was made up of only 17 persons. A part of the exodus went from Houlton.

The Egg.—Mr. James Baker is the possessor of a pullet that laid an egg the other day which weighed 4½ oz. Its circumference one way measured 6½ and the largest way 8½ inches.

BREWERIES NOTES.—Rev. Thomas Neale has commenced to rebuild his residence. R. B. Belyea, and Williamson Fisher are preparing the foundations for new residences on the sites of their former ones. Robert Wetmore has purchased a lot on Broadway from P. W. Ball, and has commenced the erection of a dwelling upon it. Dr. W. A. Balloch has purchased the Benn property at the head of Conwell street, and has moved in. Thomas Harrison has moved into his new brick residence.

FIRE.—The burning of the roof in the chimney of Mrs. Jewett's house, near the creek, on Saturday, caused an alarm of fire. The roof caught several times from the sparks, but the flames were promptly extinguished. A similar occurrence in a tenement near the corner of Victoria and Main streets, caused an alarm of fire, but no damage was caused. The engine was steamed up both times.

ACCIDENTAL SUFFOCATION.—Digitated stockings, or stockings having a separate compartment for each toe, is the latest fashionable folly in London. It's a terribly inconvenient thing, as the girl has to wear slippers that can be accidentally kicked off in order to display the thing.

POOR DOCUMENT

Moral Comedies.

Ye who would...
Lilia limbe, bright eye, a wrinkled forehead.
From age's derision horrid.
Adopt this...
Twill make, in a minute cool and terrid.
A hale old man.
Avoid in youth luxuriant diet,
Restrain the passion, lawless riot,
Devoted to dem a quiet,
Be wisely say:
So shall ye, spite of age's fist,
Retain desire.
Seek out in Memoirs womanly pleasure,
But find your chief a desert treasure:
In books, find a more noble leisure:
The mind, not sense,
Make the sole measure
Your preference.
This is the science, this the science,
Life's pursuit, sweetest, best and true,
That disappoints not in the end,
What's the science?
But challenges, with calm deft eye,
Time, force, a life.

SELECT STORY

The Young Lawyer's Hit.

It was the gloomiest of gloomy days, here was not a redeeming feature about it. If it had not rained for three days, it would have been music in the drops; if it had snowed, we could have "skied" over the beautiful snow, but it did neither, and now, late in the afternoon, the air was thick, damp vapor, and the slush and mud that an unpaved western town supplies so bountifully and readily.

Then again, the life of a young attorney is not always one of excitement and pleasurable results. Not a dime's worth except a book-keeping—just as if we should ever need book-keeping—had entered the door that day. In vain had I tried to give my mind over to the arbitrary statutes, and then in despair sought the more inviting stimulants of Regina vs. Reynolds; even the gossip of a great leading case failed to inspire me, and wearily I turned from my books to my thoughts, and from my thoughts to my slum.

It was just then, before I had ascended to the real aim of my purpose, that I walked that way slowly—that the book knob hesitatingly, cautiously turned, and I was hard at work again, pen in hand, with one eye on the paper and the other on the door.

I won't make a diagnosis of just how fast my heart was beating, if peradventure the door would open, and so as to be that was so subtle should come in. I could endure the suspense no longer, and looked squarely up. The door had opened, and, though the evening shadows were gathering thick and fast, I could see that my visitor was in dress and manners a lady—the most significant word in the greatest of languages. Her veil concealed her face, but, old or young, right or pretty, her thoughts probably were: "Here's a young man—very young; he hadn't had much experience—don't think he ever did such work before. It would help him, but that don't help me, I had better look—"

But I interrupted my own forebodings by springing to my feet with a "Good evening, madam! Step in; I'm through with the matter in hand, a little pressed now, with extra time upon us, but have an hour to spare to-day, such a dull day! Sit down!" and my first triumph was won, for she was seated.

Then I swept the books for me with an air of relief, as if any problem she might agitate would be child's play compared to what I had just passed through.

I had not yet as much as caught the color of her eyes, and I couldn't but wonder why she kept her veil drawn so closely, unless she was meditating a sudden flight to the office of the bald-headed wretch across the way, who had a few grey hairs and more experience, you know—but I had attack of rheumatism, too, thank heaven, which I devoutly trusted was keeping him home on such a day as this.

"I want you to write a will," she suddenly began, in a halting voice.

"Certainly, madam," I answered, nobly resolving to strengthen the faith within her; and I pulled half a quire of legal cap toward me, and thought of the solemn opening and weighty formalities of its publication.

"It's to be my husband's will," she said. "He dare not come out on such a day as this." And she shivered so prettily that I was reconciled with the weather for the time that day.

"Habit, I better come to your house," I ventured to suggest.

"Oh, no, not now!" she answered with a little sigh. "It might excite him too much. He may be better to-night, and I will send the carriage to you then. It will not make any difference, will it, about the will being binding?" And something told me that she was peering anxiously at me.

"Of course, madam, if he then fully and voluntarily adopts it as his, it is just the same as if I took it down from his own lips."

"Well, we want—he wants—to leave all his real and personal estate to me, with full powers as executrix—and I am to take charge of his only child and make such allowances for her as I shall think wise."

"What is your daughter's name?"

"She is not my daughter!" she answered, with the slightest token of a gathering animation in her voice.

"Ah, yes; just so!" I said, nervously fumbling with the paper. "She's your step-daughter."

Novelities in Dresses.

Nothing is more fashionable on a lady's wool dress than the soft outline of a rooster's profile, the saddened face of an owl, the familiar physiognomy of old Dog Tray, or the features of some other animal. Such domestic pictures are rivalled by curious wools, where evidently some aesthetical brain has been at work, and the result is a plentiful shower of parallelograms, triangles, octagons, pentagons and such like, for an accurate nomenclature of which the hunting up of a geometry would be obligatory. None is at hand, so I leave it to your imagination, and you can choose between the heads of birds, or beasts, or those more learned inanimate. Again, you may have a "sunflower dress"—that is, a costume where three or four large sunflowers embroidered on a solid wool surface constitutes the ornamentation. Most of these peculiar outfits show the sunflower in some modified tints, at all events an effect of "faintness" is carefully avoided, since they are intended for wealthy purchasers, while a choice is given by similar wools adorned with three or four large bouquets of sunflowers—roses, chrysanthemums, etc. Of course the style of making must correspond, and one or more is made to show in front, and another at the back; special care being taken to have the chosen spot where repose the main ornament, and that is, in fact, a feature of the day. As can be supposed, these classes of goods are intended to please such butterfly buyers as can sport with one thing or another with little thought of expense. More conservative will select from the checks, stripes, dotted brocades, plain goods, and goods where all are united in ever-varying diversity. Very stylish will be suits of plain wool, illuminated by braids and buttons. This is because very small bullet-shaped buttons have become a popular rage. Large ones are defunct (except for jackets and redingotes) and a grand rush is made in an opposite direction for substitutes which glow on solid surfaces, either harmonizing or contrasting. Chiefly of metal, they are colored to suit the times, and flash green, red, yellowish, bluish and other fashionable lights, while the fitness of things had suggested a combination of brands that had produced a set of military costumes adapted to satisfy the strongest aspirant. Those braided appear in rows up front, around edges in epulettes on shoulders, etc., while the metal buttons are in a termination. It will not be necessary for fastening corsets, and so we have them. Lace is very popular trimming; not black alone, but colored to suit costumes. Parasols are edged with it, and of aces in millinery there are endless combinations. Spanish patterns lead, and now those in silk and wool are wrought throughout in Spanish designs. They will be very pretty for over-dresses, parts of costumes, etc., and any will be the partly worn silk and satin that can be transformed and imposed upon one's acquaintances as a recent purchase. Grenadines are so heavily laden with brocaded figures that they scarce seem grenadines, but the rather brocaded silks.

Forty thousand dollars worth of chewing gum is gathered in the State of Maine every year. In Oxford county is a man who makes it his business to collect spruce gum. Every year he buys from seven to nine tons. The gum is found chiefly in the region about Umbagog Lake and about the Edgely lakes. A number of men do nothing else in the winter season except collect gum. With snowshoes, axe, and a shoboogan, on which is packed the gum, they spend days and nights in the woods. The clear, pure lumps of gum are sold in their native state, the best bringing one dollar per pound. Gum not immediately merchantable is refined by a peculiar process. Stevedike boxes are covered with spruce boughs, on which is placed the gum. Steam is introduced underneath. The gum is melted, is strained by the boughs, and then passes into warm water, where it is kept from hardening until the packer takes it out, draws it into sticks, and wraps it in tissue paper, when it is ready for market.

Missed the mark: Commoisseur in wines (to innocent guest)—"Try a glass of this Chateau la Rose, my friend. It has been in my cellar for over twenty years." Innocent guest—"Has it, indeed? What must it have been when it was new?"

A man who eloped with a Wisconsin wife, left a note for the husband: "I have looked your woman, but you are welcome to my last week's wages, which I didn't draw; and I hope that squares things."

A fashion item says "oval necks are more fashionable than pop-up collar squares." This fashion should be encouraged. Girls born with square necks don't look as well as those whose necks are oval.

The bride at a Ray City (Mich.), wedding would submit to kisses only on condition that they were paid for at \$1 each. They sold readily at that price, and \$132 were realized for a charity.

A Chicago Idyl.

"Must I really go, sweetheart?"

"Yes," replied Lillian McGuire, placing her shapely white hand in his, and looking into his face with a tender earnestness that showed the true womanliness of her nature; "it is better, far better for both of us, that we should part for ever, but as she spoke the hot tears of pain welled up into her beautiful brown eyes—those eyes that had watched with their bright glances and dreamy tenderness so many men—and with a little sob of pain Lillian's head was bowed upon George W. Simpson's shoulder in an ecstasy of grief.

"Couldn't you put a ten-year limit on your bill, darling?" asked the young man, hugging over the little head that he had allowed so trustingly just under his left ear; "I certainly ought to have as good a chance as a Chinaman."

A low moan of pain and a convulsive shake of the little head was the only response.

But George was not to be denied so easily. "Can I have one hope?" he said, "one little nicker-plated 10 cent hope?"

Lillian lifted her head and looked at him steadily. "Perhaps," she said, in a low, Baffin's Bay tone, "you would drop if a house fell on you, but I begin to doubt it. Know then, since you will have it, that under no circumstances can I ever accept your proffered love, for I am a packer's daughter, and packers' daughters come high"—this with a very haughty expression that lower case type cannot convey.

George W. Simpson saw at once that this proud beauty had been making a plaything of his love. The recollection was a terrible one, but he bore it bravely.

"Very well," he said, in husky, haven't-had-a-drink-in-two-hours tones. "You have stamped with the iron heel of scorn upon the tender violet of my budding love, but some day when your children—little winsome brats, with sunny smiles and an assortment of collie that will keep you up these nights every time they are climbing upon your knee until you are in danger of becoming knee-sprung, you will perhaps remember, with a tinge of sadness in the recollection, how you toyed with the love of a loyal, trusting, Cook-County heart and threw forever over a young and happy life the black pall of a disappointed hope and crushed ambition. I have seen the roses of my love wither and waste away until they lie shriveled and blighted by the dusty road-side of Life, and you can bet that I feel pretty rough about it. I have seen my beautiful and stately Ship of Hope, with its tall, shapely masts and towering wings of snowy canvas, that sailed away so buoyantly and bravely over the shimmering sea not many months ago, come back to me a shapeless wreck—the tapering spars that were so white and clean now jagged and broken, and to them clinging the dark seaweeds, while of the sails that rivalled the clouds in fleecy purity there remained only blackened shreds that flap dismally in the moaning wind, whose voice seems to sound the requiem and dirge of my dead and buried love. I have got the best wreck, and I don't you forget it."

Lillian looked at him, readily for the moment. "Do you mean these words you have spoken, George?" she asked.

"You can bet your life I do," he answered in low, passionate tones.

"And do you love me so dearly?"

"Well, I should gasp," he replied, a poorly tear glistening in George's eyes.

"Then," said Lillian, twining her arms about his neck, "I will stand on your knee next Tuesday evening, as usual. Papa would never forgive me if I let a man who can talk like that go out of the family."

He Made the Wrong Par Fly.

A very excited colored brother hunted up an officer patrolling Baxter street yesterday and said that he had long borne the abuse of a man of his color, who was then in a house on the next block, and added:

"I don't want to brok the law, but the time has arrove when I mus' crush dat pesson to de dust!"

"If I catch you fighting I shall have to ake you down," replied the officer.

"I can't help it, sah—can't help it, no-how. If dat pesson makes his disappearance on de street while I'm aroun' to tur again to fly, if I die for it! He's slandered me an' lied about me, an' iz gwine to krush him sa as you would a tiger."

The officer passed on to the end of his beat and returned to find the crasher with his back to the fence and a woman on him; his a wet rag to bind his head up.

"Let's see? You are the man who was going to crush so one?" observed the officer.

"I spects I are."

"Did he come out?"

"He did."

"Did the fur fly?"

"Deed it did, but the trouble was dat it was de wrong fur!"

"Well, what are going to do now?"

"Ise gwine to get healed up an' lick 'is brer in dis law! Poir on so no in' water, missus, for dis ole head begins to swim agin."

Mint Coinage.

The coinage executed at the U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, during the month of April, aggregate 1,481,000 pieces, valued at \$6,077,300. This amount is made up of 315,000 eagles, 122,000 half eagles, 750,000 silver dollars, 134,000 five cent pieces and 2,560,000 cents.

Deaths.

The special charism of the bull-dog are the ugliness of his person and the ferocity of his temper, and upon the perfection of these attributes depends his value in the eyes of his master.

After the Car had stubbed his toe against a bomb under the dinner table, he remarked, "I do not want to dynamite."

The Countess of Rosebury and Professor Huxley will probably accompany Lord Rosebury upon his proposed visit to this country.

De Freycinet says France is ready to negotiate a commercial treaty with Uncle Sam when he abandons his protection nonsense.

Eliot Cabot, of Boston, it is reported, is the person selected by Mr. Emerson's family to write the biography of the Concord philosopher.

The pope has a handsome niece, Anna Pecci, now Marchesa Canali, for who he himself performed the marriage ceremony in the Vatican the other day.

A little girl, when her father's table was honored with an esteemed guest, began talking very earnestly at the first pause in the conversation. Her father checked her very sharply, saying: "Why is it that you always talk so much?" "I an e I've dot so mean to say," was the innocent reply.

The Appointment of a License Collector.

To the Editor of the Herald—

Sir—At the meeting of the City Council on the matter of the appointment of a license collector caused a good deal of discussion. Aids. Atherton, Farrell, McPherson and Simmons being the parties who objected to the re-appointment of City Marshal Woodward. In 1881 there was paid in the sum of \$2,555 against \$1,630 for the years 1877, 1878, and 1879. Taking the sum of \$638.75, the amount of percentage, from the collection of 1881, there is still the large balance left for that year of \$1,916.25, and the City Marshal's duty was performed for no salary. The late collector Mr. Smith received \$175 per year for the duties of collector and City Marshal, and this deducted from the gross amount collected by him in the years 1877, 1878, 1879, leaves a net collection of only \$1,105 for those three years as against \$1,916.25, the net amount collected by the present incumbent for the year 1881.

Yours, &c.,
T. A. PATER.

F'ron, May 6, 1882.

A DELICATE TASK.—"The meanest job I ever undertook," said a Colorado man, "was that of apologizing to a woman on behalf of a vigilance committee which had hanged her husband by mistake. It was hard to find just the excuse that would satisfy her."

The snuff-box that used to travel across the table from Charles Lamb to his sister and back again, is now owned by John Hollinghead, the Lon lon theatrical manager.

The coffin used at a Pleasant Ridge, Ohio, funeral was painted red, white and blue, and draped with union flags.

THE COUNTY MARKET.

The following were the prices ruling in the County Market during the past week to \$8 11

beef, per lb.	00 10 00 11
Lamb, "	00 00 00 00
Mutton, per lb.	00 00 00 00
Pork, per lb.	00 00 00 00
Chickens, per pair	00 00 00 00
Ducks, each	00 00 00 00
Patridges, per pair	00 00 00 00
Batter, per lb.	00 00 00 00
Eggs, per doz.	00 00 00 00
Potatoes, per bush.	00 00 00 00
Carrots, per bush.	00 00 00 00
Onions, per bush.	00 00 00 00
Hay, per ton	00 00 00 00
Straw, per ton	00 00 00 00
Buckwheat, per cw.	00 00 00 00
Pork, per lb.	00 00 00 00
Hams, per lb.	00 00 00 00
Shoulders, per lb.	00 00 00 00
Sausages, per lb.	00 00 00 00
Cheese, per lb.	00 00 00 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GIBSON LEATHER CO.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Gibson Leather Company will be held at the Company's Office,
Tuesday, the 6th day of June,
at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of ELECTING A BOARD OF DIRECTORS and transacting such other business as may be incident to or appear necessary for the management of the affairs of the Corporation.
P. A. LOGAN,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Gibson, May 11.

A. L. BELYEA,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CONVEYANCER, &c. &c.
Agent for the Agricultural Insurance Company, of Water-town, N. Y.
Accounts collected. Loans negotiated.
OFFICE—COR. QUEEN & CARLETON STREETS.
Opposite New Post Office.
FREDERICTON, N. B.
May 11—3 mos