



# POOR DOCUMENT

## THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LUGRIN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
FREDERICTON, N.B., JANUARY 28, 1882.  
THE RECORD OF A TORY JOURNAL.

The *Capital*, with characteristic indecency, has published a libellous attack upon Mr. Lugin, the editor and sole proprietor of *THE HERALD*. We have no disposition to discuss personalities with any one, and least of all with a man who has succeeded so thoroughly, as the editor of the *Capital*, in making himself the laughingstock of the whole community in every walk of life in which he has engaged. Neither the public concerned about his business standing so long as he keeps up the semblance of solvency. But when by his unwarranted attack, he invites a review of his own career, he must not complain if the story is more amusing to others than it is to himself. Mr. Lugin's family and means may be of sufficient moment to warrant frequent editorial references to them in the *Capital*, but Mr. Cropley's are not, to lead us to feel called upon to refer to them in *THE HERALD*, and we trust that we have sufficient courtesy left, even after one year's association with that gentleman, to avoid any public reference to his family under any circumstances. The political record of the *Capital* and its editor, is the only thing with which the public have to do. Before discussing this we wish to say that the best proof that Mr. Lugin had both means and credit sufficient to start and maintain a paper is that he has done so, and since the *Capital* denies our statement that *THE HERALD* is Mr. Lugin's own unencumbered property, perhaps it will be kind enough to make its statement good. The *Capital* has full permission to tell all it knows.

But let us for a moment consider the career of the *Capital* and its editor. The *Capital* was started in September, 1880, the present editor of *THE HERALD*, who was well-known to the proprietor of the *Capital* as a Liberal, being employed to write the editorial articles. At this time the editor of the *Capital* was opposed to protection, and as he himself frequently expressed it, "A warm friend and staunch supporter of John Pickard." The *Capital*, however, was conducted with a view of keeping in with both political parties, and trusting to the local interest for its support. In obedience to the instructions of the proprietor, prominence was given to United States topics, and as the files of the paper will show, the most kindly expressions were employed in that connection. Annexation was not advocated for the reason that Mr. Lugin would not write Annexation articles, and the proprietor of the paper could not, but the latter contented himself with expressing himself in favor of it on every possible occasion, as a sober or more or less witness can testify. The spring of 1881 came and the proprietor of the *Capital* became anxious to get rid of it. At the same time some friends of Mr. Lugin, and among them some of the gentlemen named in Friday's *Capital*, offered to assist Mr. Lugin in starting a paper. The result was a series of conferences between Mr. Lugin and the proprietor of the *Capital*, which would probably have ended in the purchase of the plant of that newspaper, if it were not for facts to be related hereafter. While these negotiations were going on the *Capital* was kept strictly neutral in politics; but its proprietor, while representing himself to Mr. Pickard as a Liberal, held himself out to Sir Leonard Tilley as a Conservative. As early as May, 1880, we think it was, he made the public records at Ottawa will show the date, the *Capital* was authorized to publish Government advertising, but did not do so for some time after for fear of offending the Liberals here. At the time of Mr. Blake's visit Mr. Lugin was named Secretary of the Reception Committee. This excited the apprehension of the proprietor of the *Capital*, who feared that his chances of Government patronage were gone, and that his paper was hopelessly committed to the Liberals. His vanity had led him to think that he and his paper were wanted by Mr. Lugin's friends, when it was simply some presses and type that they desired to purchase at that time. It would be time enough on election day to buy the gentleman who owned them, if it was thought necessary to do so. In the position taken by Mr. Lugin, the proprietor of the *Capital* thought he saw his chances of selling out gone as well as his hope of patronage vanishing. Something desperate had to be done and it was done. The proprietor of the *Capital* invited himself to the Tilley-Tupper Committee and posed as a Tory. Everybody remembers what a laugh this made. This wonderful gymnastic somersault was performed with a double purpose, first and principally, to force Mr. Lugin's friends to buy the paper, and secondly to secure Government patronage in case the first object failed, and in proof of this fact the files of the *Capital* may be referred to which will show that it again assumed a non-committal role. This was because its proprietor again endeavored to induce Mr. Lugin to close the bargain which had been talked of between them, but which the latter did not do for the reason that his friends advised him not to purchase a paper so utterly devoid of character. This ended the negotiations between Mr. Lugin and the gentleman

named in the *Capital* for the purchase of the plant of that paper or any other plant, and if they were never resumed. Subsequently Mr. Lugin purchased the plant used in printing the *HERALD*, and whenever he thinks it concerns the editor of the *Capital* to know where the money came from he will tell him. We would not have referred to these matters but the sentiment of the community, as expressed by many persons on both sides of politics, is that the only proper reply to the *Capital's* gross attack was to give a statement of all the facts of the case and however much the editor of that paper may feel aggrieved, we can point him to his own words for solace, "He as a public journalist cannot expect to escape the critical dissection of the press and the public."

But as in the old-time theatres, after the tragedy came the farce, so in the *Capital*, after the insult came the driving nonsense. We put two of its sentences together. Speaking of Mr. Pickard, that paper complained that "The conviction given upon him that the press did not mould public opinion—that it exercised no power." A line or two before it said, "The local press has been of a milk and water character." Is there much wonder, then, that any one should think it had no influence?

The grand finale was a personal insult to Mr. Alexander Gibson. We do not refer to the statement that "he is a firm believer in the National," to which we are in a position to give a most unqualified denial and refer the editor of the *Capital* to the gentleman in question for proof; but to his insulting allusion to the relation between Mr. Gibson and as the *Capital* puts it "the Burpee." The personal relations between these gentlemen are their own affair. They may be friendly or they may not be. It is neither the *Capital's* business nor ours. The assertion that Mr. Gibson will support the present government is not true.

### A FEW WORDS TO THE SUN.

We must ask our readers to pardon us if we again refer to that most disreputable of New Brunswick journals, the *St. John Sun*, but an article which appeared in the columns of that paper on Wednesday ought not, we feel, to be passed over in silence, lest the public may imagine that our statements in reference to the Canada Temperance Act were unfounded. Ever since the editor of *THE HERALD* announced his intention of publishing a newspaper enterprise on his own behalf, the *Sun* has bent its energies to the work of blasting his business prospects and injuring his personal reputation. It has permitted no considerations of decency to restrain it, but has given loose rein to the baseness and malignity which at other times seemed to have been under some slight restraint. No ill has been too abominable for it to invent, no insinuation too vile for it to utter. It has thrown aside every principle of manliness, honesty and fair play, if it ever knew what those things mean, and conscious that it addressed a large circle of readers that no Frederickton paper could ever possibly reach, has tried to poison the public mind against the editor of *THE HERALD* and his journal. The thin veil of respectability which the editor of the *Sun* has managed to keep around him, has been dropped, and his moral leprosy is open to the public view in all its hideousness. His wretched poverty of ideas, which keeps him hammering away at one subject till the public grows sick of it, his pitiable ignorance and conceit, which leads him to imagine that loud talk and high sounding words will pass for argument, his unparalleled presumption, which makes him oblivious of his own record and causes him to pose as a censor of his betters, would have long ago called forth an open expression of the contempt and disgust which every one feels, if it were not that most people are unwilling to subject themselves to his assaults. There are some men, like some animals, whose villainy is an impenetrable armor. His attack on Wednesday was based upon a willful misrepresentation of the remarks made in *THE HERALD* on Monday in reference to the administration of the Canada Temperance Act. We published a simple statement of facts, the truth of which any one can ascertain for himself, and which will be substantiated by the whole population of Frederickton. In the course of the article, which was a perfectly correct representation of the origin of the difficulties which are met with in enforcing this Act, and of which no one has had a better opportunity to be informed than the editor of *THE HERALD*, we said that "certain men in Frederickton who have boasted that they could violate the law with impunity so long as they have money enough to fee a lawyer to take the case into court, can point to facts in proof of what they say." This charge we are told "cannot be overlooked by the Bench and Bar." We have only to say that we hope it will not be overlooked, and that steps will be taken at the very first session of the Supreme Court to put an end to an unsatisfactory state of things, by a decision which will be accepted as binding by all the Judges, as to the meaning of the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act taking away the certorari in certain cases. The *Sun* goes on to say, "The meaning of it is plain enough." We intended it to be so. It adds, "It is that the Bench and Bar of Frederickton are sunk so low that the pests of the commu-

nity" can move them at their will; "that both Bench and Bar are puppets in the hands of these pests, and are so moved as to be mere shields for flagrant violators of the law." This is simply false; but what *THE HERALD* said did mean that the Supreme Court by the manner in which it has been dealt with, the Canada Temperance Act has rendered the enforcement of it an impossibility, and we repeat what we said on Monday, that we regard the course taken by the Bench and Bar as "impolitic." Are proofs wanted of what we say? Then they shall be given. Thomas Hackett was found guilty of an offence under the law, and the enforcement of the penalty was stayed simply because he swore that he was not guilty, although the magistrate who tried the case would not believe him. Lizzie Robinson was fined and the collection of her fine stayed because she made an affidavit that she was not guilty; although she did not appear and give evidence at the trial, because, as her counsel said, she wished to avoid being cross-examined. We might go on citing incidents, but these are sufficient to establish our statements—these are some of the facts to which the "pests of the community," to which we alluded with proof of their boast that they can violate the law with impunity.

The *Sun* has less sense than we gave it credit for, or it would never have attempted to urge the Bench and Bar of New Brunswick to arraign the editor of *THE HERALD* for the statements in question. Neither of those distinguished bodies needs such a defender as the *Sun*. So long as men are constituted as they are, lawyers can be found to accept fees from the very lowest characters, and the editor of the *Sun* may have reason to thank his stars some day that such is the case. So far as the Bench goes, the editor of *THE HERALD* will have the honor of appearing before that institution at the next term as a Barrister of the Supreme Court, and he will be prepared then, if it is necessary, to answer for what he has written.

### THE TELEGRAPH ON THE HEALTH OF FREDERICTON.

It would be unjust to the *Telegraph* to state that it had at any time evinced a desire to injure Frederickton; but its brief allusion was made in the *HERALD* of the same day, in every way calculated to do this city a great deal of harm. It will be admitted by most people, though by no means by all, that the wells in the front portion of the city do not furnish as pure water as is desirable; but while this is kept prominently forward the fact that some of the hotels use this water is never mentioned. We may add that many private families do use it and find no cause of complaint whatever. Visitors to Frederickton who stop at the hotels probably never taste a drop of well water, so that any testimony which they may give as to its unwholesomeness is worth very little. The hotels, as well as numerous private families, use river water, which is as good for drinking purposes as can be found. The statement that the city is unhealthy, as we have before shown, not warranted by the facts. The Legislature has met here for nearly a century yet we question if the *Telegraph* can name a member of it who died, or whose health became impaired, by reason of the character of the water in this city. Typhoid fever and diphtheria have prevailed here on one or two occasions; but so they have elsewhere. We have seen both these diseases in their worst types at Grand Falls where the air and the water are as pure as any on the continent. We believe that it will be of very great advantage to the citizens of Frederickton to have an efficient water supply, and which is favor to the utmost of our power any well digested scheme which will secure it. We believe that an efficient water system will make the city even more healthy than it now is, will prove a great protection against fire, will lessen insurance rates somewhat, and prove a great convenience for household and manufacturing purposes, and for these reasons we favor its early introduction. At the same time we protest against the publication of statements of an alarmist character relative to the health of the city. Every man who owns a dollar's worth of property, every hotel keeper, every stable keeper and tradesman in the town suffers in consequence of such statements, which have been allowed to go uncorrected long enough. Misrepresentations of this kind, however honestly made or kindly intended, are calculated to defeat the very object they are designed to serve; because they arouse a feeling of indignation on the part of the citizens who feel themselves aggrieved by them.

The *St. John News* gives some very sensible advice to the people of New Brunswick on the subject of emigration to the North-West. It very truly says:—The men who are fortunately located on good land in these Provinces, and are prepared to join the march of improvement, will have no cause to envy their brethren of the North-West. A solid competency is assured them, on conditions not particularly onerous. The province needs more of this kind of writing, but it also needs a firm and determined effort on the part of the press and people to secure from the Government some share of the advantages which ought to flow from the enormous expenditures constantly being made for public works.

### THE PROPOSED CENTRAL RAILWAY.

While we decline the right of the *Capital* to catechise us upon the subject of the Central Railway or any other, and suggest that it will do very much better to avoid the insulting tone which it has adopted towards us, we have no objection to discuss with it in plain English the people of Queen's and Sanbury have for railway connection, and the advantage which such a railway would be to Frederickton. Let us premise what we say in the confidence of the New Brunswick Railway Company, we have no reason to believe that the construction of the Central Railway has been seriously contemplated by that Company. We do not state this as a fact, because we do not know it to be such, but we believe it to be correct. The article in which the *Capital* found its "mare's nest" was written by the editor of *THE HERALD* when in Gagetown lately, and was suggested by a conversation with some gentlemen there, in the course of which the great necessity which existed for better communication between the lake country and the rest of the Province was clearly demonstrated. Our contemporary made a very ridiculous blunder in ascribing the article in question to the inspiration of the above-named Company, and it could easily avoid mistakes of this kind if it would not be so suspicious of the motives of everybody. The correspondent of the *St. John papers* confesses, as our contemporary says, "the freshading of the *HERALD*," and simply for the reason that we have kept ourselves informed of what was going on around us. Now, in respect to this Central Railway, we repeat what we said in our first treating of it, namely, that it is not much use to discuss it until we have some definite project to discuss, but we admit at once, without the slightest reservation, that when any proposition is made by the promoters of the scheme, we shall approach its consideration in a friendly spirit. Our contemporary jumps too hastily at the conclusion that this road would injure the community. Indeed, we believe it would do nothing of the kind, but would, if properly located, prove of great advantage. However, it is premature to discuss the matter, which will come up before the Legislature in some shape or other, and it will be time enough then to get up arguments *pro* and *con*.

### THE WINTER PORT.

The Minister of Finance and the Hon. Peter Mitchell have each made a delivery upon the Winter Port Question, but have left the matter pretty much as they found it. The first-named gentleman says that he is authorized to say that "the report recently put into circulation that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company are arranging to have their eastern terminus at a port in the United States is without foundation in fact." Accepting this statement as it stands, we think it would have been very good comfort in it for the *St. John* Committee to whom it was sent, and it does not meet the real point at issue. The letter, to which it was a reply, asked for suggestions. The answer simply suggests that the Committee may perhaps come to Ottawa. Mr. Mitchell wishes more definite language. He calls the people to put their shoulders to the wheel and ask the Government to provide terminal facilities at *St. John* and give a subsidy sufficient to extend the New Brunswick Railway to the *St. Lawrence*. That is, he advises that every means be used to obtain from the Government the same assistance which Mr. Pickard wished to get. The Minister of Finance says that in 1878, Mr. Mitchell's letter is of value because it is a forcible exposition of the western means whereby *St. John* and the western part of New Brunswick can hope to reap any benefit from the Government expenditures; but for all that there is nothing new in it. Had the people of the River Counties united in an effort in this direction three years ago, instead of pulling against each other, the missing railway link would have been built and the winter port question solved in advance, that is so far as a solution of it is possible without taking into account the policy which may be adopted by rival railway lines.

### (FOR THE EVENING HERALD.)

LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE PARTY.—As an instance of the purity and patriotism which promotes the supporters of the "Party of Gentlemen," *par excellence*, a recent expression of a *St. John* Liberal Conservative is in print. He complained that the successful candidate did not reimburse him for the money, and pay him for the influence he furnished towards the election; thereby confessing that he looks upon politics as a means of personal gain, of barter and sale, and upon office as a position which a man holds for his own private benefit. This is the view of politics which the Conservatives (Tories) would be a more appropriate term) have been charged with holding; and it is perhaps, a valuable contribution to political history to have the evidence that this is true, furnished by one of the most active Conservatives. How true the old saying, "like master, like man," verifying the old Latin proverb, *Malum quo communis eo pejus*. A.

—The United States consul at Auckland, New Zealand, says the prospects of the gold fields there are brighter than ever. The average annual yield is \$5,000,000.

### MONDAY'S VOTE.

So far as the vote of last Monday signifies anything it proves that the people of the city are not opposed to water works. We could easily name enough voters who yesterday registered in the negative, and who, if the question had been submitted in the proper fashion, would have voted in the affirmative, to alter the majority against water works to a majority in favor of them. The vote was a small one, only about one-third of the whole being polled; but the fact that many absent themselves may be taken as indicating that the feeling of opposition is not very strong. If the persons who promoted the idea of taking the vote on Monday had been a little less hasty they would have been more successful. Our only wonder is that one hundred and twenty-eight people could be found in the city willing to take such a leap in the dark as to vote to take 50 per cent. of the stock of a company without knowing what the company proposed to do or how much they intended to expend. Perhaps many of them felt that they were simply voting on the principle of water or no water and wanted to be on the right side, being well aware that the vote would not bind the City Council to anything; but that that body would be just as free to act as if the vote had never been taken at all. At any rate, as we said some days ago, the vote will have no effect either way, and the city will have an artificial water supply before very long. We are informed on reliable authority that a company will be organized as soon as the necessary legislation can be obtained. Our information comes from gentlemen who will be connected with the company.

### THE OPENING OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

Probably over twelve hundred invitations will be issued to the opening of the new Parliament Buildings. Of these a large number will be accepted and we shall be surprised if four or five hundred gentlemen do not purchase tickets. No expense will be spared to give edat to the entertainment and render it thoroughly enjoyable. One feature will have some interest, more perhaps to the next generation than to this, and that is that a register of those present is to be kept in which all who attend will be asked to write their names. This book will be presented to the Legislative Library and will no doubt, possess considerable interest by and by. The Promenade Concert it is hoped, will attract many who feel that they cannot conscientiously attend a ball. The spacious Assembly Room and the fine halls and corridors will afford fine opportunities for promenading. The desire of the committee is to unite if possible all classes of our citizens in a complimentary reception to the members of the Legislature, and we think we may add, they would be glad to have the co-operation of any gentlemen who may for any reason not have been consulted heretofore. As the occasion will be historical, in a certain sense, it is desirable that nothing should be omitted which will ensure its success. The utmost harmony prevails in the large general committee, and it will be strange if when every one is so determined to do his utmost to have the affair pass off satisfactorily there should be any chance for disappointment.

### DOES DRUNKENNESS EXCUSE CRIME?

The verdict of the jury in the post office box case is concerned in by every one who knows the facts which appeared in evidence, and the charge of the learned judge as applied to that case, we think, a correct exposition of the law. It should always be borne in mind that a judge at *Nisi Prius* is not laying down and it will be strange if when every one is so determined to do his utmost to have the affair pass off satisfactorily there should be any chance for disappointment.

Portia's closing speech for the prosecution in Guitau's case was a tremendous piece of invective, but must have sounded wonderfully out of place in a court of justice. It was a fitting close to a trial, the most remarkable and most discreditable to all concerned of any in modern times at least.

—Emma Abbott who is out West, is reported to be very large. She hasn't broken her leg nor sprained her ankle. She has only been vaccinated.

### BISMARCK AND TURKEY.

It usually happens that it is only in the form of accomplished facts that Americans get much information of what goes on at the capital of the Turkish empire. Constantinople is the centre of more political intrigue than any other point on the continent of Europe, and it often happens that a great part of what is said and done there is wholly misleading, so far as surface appearances are concerned. There seems to be in the very atmosphere an incentive to oriental mystery and hyperbole. Hardly a week passes in which some plan is not evolved there, which, if carried out, would change the whole political outline of Europe. Inevitably the coolest headed men fall under the influence of their surroundings, when they make much of a stay at Constantinople. This is noticeable, not only in the official reports that are sent by ambassadors at the Sublime Porte to their respective governments, but also in the letters sent by the Constantinople correspondents of the various newspapers. The inference to be drawn from most of this intelligence would be that Europe was quietly reposing over a powder magazine, in which an explosion was imminent. It cannot be denied that there is a basis of truth in this assertion, but the doubt which clouds these Levantine reports is that, month after month, and possibly, year after year, goes by, while the frequently predicted disruptions do not take place. It is this circumstance that has made the purveyors of news for the American public look askant at intelligence which comes from Turkey, and, having begun by believing everything, they have fallen into the equal error of believing almost nothing which originates at Constantinople. It thus happens that the news we get from the capital of Turkey is, as we said above, chiefly inclined to a matter of fact statement of events concerning which there can be no doubt.

It may be due to this limitation that little or nothing has been said in this country concerning the change which the Sultan has made in his relations to two of the European powers, though the event is, perhaps, the most noteworthy one which has occurred in Turkey since the close of the war with Russia. The ending of that struggle left the Sultan on very friendly terms with England. For years before, her ambassadors had exercised an influence at Constantinople exceeding that, even of the most adroit Russian ministers, and unapproached by that possessed by any other foreign representative. Naturally, the services of England in guarding Constantinople from capture were not forgotten; and, possibly, if Lord Beaconsfield had up to this time been at the head of the English government, English influence would still predominate in the council of the Sultan. To point out how this prestige has been sacrificed would involve a host of large and small incidents and cover altogether too much space for a newspaper article. Suffice it to say that, for good or evil, England does not occupy in Turkey the position of ascendancy that she did two years ago, which is now held, not by her old-time rival, Russia, but by a new competitor in the person of Germany.

It would hardly be safe to assume that Prince Bismarck has thrown his whole into the turmoil of Levantine intrigue without a definite purpose. A man of his years and experience, with the burden of public duty weighing heavily upon him, would not be likely to increase this load for the empty satisfaction of building up German influence at Constantinople. If he desires influence he desires it for some ulterior end. England does it as a means of protecting her roadway to India; Russia as a means of weakening the military strength of Turkey and preparing the way for her dismemberment; and the problem now presented is, What does Germany want? So far as the Turkish government is concerned, we are not left in much doubt as to what it thinks of its new ally and his purposes. The *entente cordiale* which has recently been affirmed by the Sultan, in sending a special envoy to Berlin to invest Emperor William with the order of Nichani-Istiaz, has for the Turk a specific meaning. By means of an alliance with Germany, his country is to be placed in a position to attack and punish its enemies. This is the burden of Levantine report, official and unofficial. Which of the two immediate enemies of Turkey is to suffer is left undetermined. If Germany chooses to strike a blow at France, Turkey can be counted upon to drive the French from Tunis and Algeria. If Von Moltke's plans for a campaign in Russia are to be made use of—and the relations between Russia and Germany are just now a little strained—then Turkey can come to the support of her ally in the Black Sea and its surrounding country. In either adventure, Turkey, it is held, would be a gainer, winning back territory that has passed out of her control. How far these combative views are shared by the German chancellor is not known. They may form no part of his plans, and yet he may think it expedient not to check their promulgation by his Turkish friends. The recent mutual arrangement made by France and England for the protection of their interests in Egypt, as it is a thrust at Turkish supremacy in that country, and will lead the Sultan to appeal to Berlin, may be the means of bringing to light the true intent of this Turco-German relationship.

# POOR DOCUMENT

## A MURDER TRIAL IN 1900.

The nine hundred and ninety-ninth witness in the great spin-it-out-as-long-as-we-can case took the stand, and the lawyers proceeded to torture him with the assistance of the prisoner at the bar.

Lawyer—"I believe you are from Southern China, sir?"

Witness—"Yes, sir, and I wish to get back as soon as possible."

Prisoner—"What's the matter with you, you goggle-eyed, cadaverous reptile? Haven't you been paid ten thousand dollars traveling expenses. Shut up, Mr. Lawyer, I'm running this case and I mean to put this long sardas where he belongs at the start. If you don't like our style, you—big boned son of the East, you can take your soap and toddle home just as quick as you please."

Judge—"If the prisoner will allow the court to—"

Prisoner—"Shut up, Judge. I know what I'm about. Who's running this case, you or I?"

Judge—"Well, if the prisoner pleases, I should like to—"

Prisoner—"Now, Judge, how many times during this trial have I got to remind you that we can get along without your advice?"

Lawyer—"If the prisoner is through, we will now proceed to examine the witness."

Prisoner—"Yes, for the present. I will deliver my daily oration later."

Lawyer—"I am about to put the first hypothetical question to the witness. Those wishing to remain throughout the delivery of the question will find excellent board and lodgings at the hotel opposite. The questions will be delivered in sections, and I think I can get through with it in the course of a month."

Eighteen days after. Witness still on the stand.

Lawyer—"And now having heard the first hypothetical question, what is your opinion?"

Prisoner—"Oh, never mind his opinion. He is nothing but a—pimple-headed liar, and he might as well go home and seek his feet, Judge. I think it is about time we adjourn. Suppose we shut up shop for the day."

Judge—"But I beg to remind the prisoner that it is only 2 o'clock, and—"

Prisoner—"Oh, what's the diff? I've had enough of this racket for to-day, and I don't want to see that—blasted ass on the witness stand to-morrow, either. We must have a fresh man. He's too ancient."

Lawyer—"But, begging the prisoner's pardon, I must remind him that the witness has yet to answer our question."

Prisoner—"It doesn't make a bit of difference. He's an old fool and I'm tired of him. Judge, are you or are you not going to adjourn?"

Judge—"The court is adjourned—until, what time shall I say, prisoner?"

Prisoner—"Oh, well, make it 11."

Judge—"Eleven o'clock to-morrow morning."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

## SHE KNEW ALL ABOUT IT.

Just about midnight the other night, four men in a Detroit saloon sat looking at a fifth. The fifth one was drunker than the other four. While all men were created equal, some men get drunk twice as fast as others.

"It will never do to send him home in this condition," said one of the four, after a long silence.

"No, it would break his wife's heart," added a second.

"But we can't leave him here, and if we turn him out the police will run him in," observed the third.

"I have been thinking," mused the fourth. "He has a telephone in his house. Here is one here. I will make it my painful duty to inform his waiting and anxious wife that he won't be home to-night."

He went to the telephone, got her call, and began:

"Mrs. Blank, I desire to communicate with you regarding your husband."

"Well, go ahead."

"He is down town here."

"I know that much."

"In descending the stairs leading to the lodge-room he fell and sprained his ankle."

"Are you quite sure he didn't break his neck?"

"It is not a serious sprain, but we think it better to let him lie on the sofa in the ante room until morning. Rest assured that he will have the best of care. We are doing so."

"Say," broke in a sharp voice, "you bundle him into a wagon and drive him up here, where I can keep him hidden until that drunk goes off! He won't be sober before to-morrow night."

"My dear mad—"

"Get out! If he is sleepy drunk put water on his head! That's the way I always do."

"Will you let me inform you that—"

"No, sir, I won't! Throw water on his head, get him into some vehicle and rattle him up here, for it's most midnight now and it will take me half an hour to get his boots off and push him upstairs! Remember—pour water on his head and yell 'fire' in his ear!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Mrs. Cashel Hoy is the wife of the Colonial Secretary, with an independent income of some \$10,000 a year.

## PERSONAL AND OTHER NEWS.

The decrease of the United States debt during December was nearly \$13,000,000. Gen. Sir Patrick MacDougall and Lady MacDougall leave Canada on the 4th prox., and remain in Europe until the end of May.

The courts of San Francisco granted 364 decrees of divorce during the year just closed, a proportion to the inhabitants of the city vastly larger than even New England tolerates.

Each United States Senator receives \$5,000 a year, besides mileage and an allowance of \$125 a year for newspapers and stationery.

Edith Gray is a variety actress who charms her audiences by her shrinking bashfulness and fragile beauty. Still, she fired four shots at a gambler in Council Bluffs.

There has been a formidable invasion of commercial travellers since New Year's day," says the *Chatham World*, and gives the names of twenty-four of them with the following:—

The drummers came down and in hotels enrolled.

With trunks just as full as ever they'd hold, And their samples, in number like sands on the shore, Overflowed every table and littered the floor.

It would have been very much better if the editor had remarked right off that they "came down like a wolf on the fold," instead of gently insinuating it by the apt adaptation of the words of a familiar poem to the circumstances of the case.

The "Compt d'Eu," the first ship of the new line between Canada and Brazil, left Halifax on the 11th inst., for South America and West Indian ports, with a cargo valued at \$30,000.

The Beecher family have made money by their literary efforts. Harriet Beecher Stowe realized about \$35,000 from "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and her brother, Henry Ward Beecher, has always been largely paid. His "Norwood" turned into his treasury the neat sum of \$20,000. Still, Mr. Beecher has hurt his reputation greatly by his failure to write his "Life of Christ," and it is doubtful if he can ever readily obtain his former prices for literary work. Mr. Beecher is known among literary men as one of the laziest of writers—that is to say, he likes his ease too well, and prefers it to puzzling his brain with evolving plots for a story or a sketch.

Mr. Edward Stanwood, succeeds the late Mr. D. A. Goddard, as editor of the *Boston Daily Advertiser*.

Mrs. Francis Hodgson Burnett is only thirty-two years old.

The death is announced in London of the widow of Mr. E. A. Sothorn, the actor.

Madame Marie Roze sang before Queen Victoria, at Osborne, on the night of Dec. 20.

The Princess of Wales has sent to King Kalakaua several photographs of herself and her sons as a contribution to a bazaar to be held in Honolulu in aid of the building of the cathedral there.

The family of Benjamin Cleveland, of Horton, N. S., numbering twelve brothers and sisters, have had a remarkable longevity, their united ages totaling 984 years and 7 months, and averaging 82 years. The father came from New England and settled in Nova Scotia soon after the expulsion of the Acadians.

Hanlan arrived at Queenstown, Ireland, on the 16th inst.

A bigamist named Edward N. Barick, a traveller for a New York firm, turned up in Montreal the other day under the name of Romayne. It appears he married a girl in Skowhegan under the plea that he was a single man, and went to Montreal, where he gave out he was a music teacher. The father of the new-made bride, began to make inquiries and found the second had a wife and three children in Plainfield, N. Y. The fugitives were traced to Montreal, where the father of the girl found her in poverty. The fellow made a clean breast of the affair.

The lily has been exchanged for a spray of fern by Oscar Wilde.

His mother and sister exceed King Alfonso with a gun, although he is an excellent shot himself.

A head of hair sixty-eight inches long is the proud possession of Miss Lenora Horn, of Peru, Neb., and for which she has refused \$500.

The eloquent speech delivered by the Governor-General at Winnipeg on his return from his extended North-West tour last summer, has been printed for distribution by the Department of Agriculture.

The following is worth quoting as showing what Great Britain owes to Oxford University as a training school for statesmanship: Sir Robert Peel took a double first; Sir Chas. Wood (Lord Halifax), Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Robert Lowe (Lord Sherbrooke), a first in classics and a second in mathematics; Lord Shelborne, Lord Kimberley and Mr. Dobson, a first in classics; and Sir Stafford Northcote a first in classics and a third in mathematics.

"The Trinity House" is a new Boston "fad," instituted by the ladies of Trinity church. It is a place where women who go out to do daily labor can send their children.

Jay Gould is perhaps a very rich man, but his word was not good enough for a cheap lunch at a New York restaurant, at which he happened to stop the other day, and find himself in the unpleasant situation of being short of funds. The proprietor was just about to hand him over to the police as an impostor when a friend called in and loaned the great finance king the price of his dinner.

A kind physician, wishing to soothe the last hours of a poor woman he was attending, asked her if there was anything he could do for her before she died. The poor soul, looking up, replied—"Doctor, I have always thought I would like to have a glass buttermilk before I died."

The Princess Beatrice's Birthday Book, quite an ordinary work of its kind, has had so great a sale that she has already received from it \$15,000 as copyright. To be a princess and write books is a good thing.

The Princess Louise is about to contribute to *Good Words* a series of drawings illustrative of Quebec and its surroundings. They will be published along with historic and descriptive notes, and a poem on "Quebec," by His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne.

Hanlan suffered considerably on his passage to England. His weight is 175 pounds, and he intends reducing it to 160. He is undecided with regard to a choice of his trainer.

TEMPERANCE IN FRANCE.—A temperance movement has begun in France. The inhabitants of that country are not, it is true, forsaking the rough Bordeaux wine, which is known by the name of "le petit bleu," but they are eschewing brandy; and it is hoped by those who are sanguine that, having given up the more seductive fluid, they may in the end be induced to surrender the less palatable drink. Possibly this might be the case, but for one little difficulty, which does not seem to have quite presented itself to the temperance advocates. The real cause of decrease in the consumption of brandy in France appears to be that so much inferior cognac has been vendued of late throughout the country that the people, in sheer despair of getting anything better, have simply forsaken the beverage rather than be any longer deceived.

A SAVING WOMAN.—"You may talk about your mean men," said one rustic to another on the ferry boat, the other day, "but we've got a woman over there in Alameda who takes the pie."

"Kinder close—is she?"

"Close? Why, last month her husband died—fourth husband, mind—and I'm blamed if he didn't take the door-plate off the front door, had his age added, and then nailed on to his coffin. Said she guessed likely she'd be wanting a new name on the door soon any way."

—*San Francisco Post.*

A watchmaker is sitting in his shop, surrounded by clocks and watches all gong, and no two alike. He perceives that it is getting late in the afternoon, and anxiety rushes upon him. He rushes out of his shop and stops the first passer-by. "Sir, what o'clock is it, please?"

Prospectus of the "Herald."

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

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

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

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

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

HERALD will enter upon the discussion of such subjects as these with a determination to consider them from a Canadian standpoint, and to favor and advocate anything calculated to advance the material interests of the people.

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

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

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

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

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

The clergymen resident in the city will be requested to favor the readers of the HERALD by permitting the occasional publication in extenso of sermons by them. A special effort will be made to keep a record of what is transpiring in the religious world. No prominence will be given to any denomination over another, but it will be our constant aim in the matter of news to treat all classes, creeds and sects with even-handed justice. THE HERALD will devote considerable attention to its tri-weekly issues to City matters, and it invites any of the rate-payers who may desire to do so, to employ its columns for the expression of their views on civic questions, with these conditions, that public men must be dealt with solely in their public capacity, and that all correspondence must be short, to the point, and deal with facts.

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

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

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The Tri-weekly, by mail post—age free, or delivered to subscribers in Fredericton and St. Mary's.....\$3.00 per an.

The Weekly.....1.00 "

Both editions.....3.50 "

Single copies of either edition 2 cents, in advance.

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

## IRON. OAKUM. BOILER PLATES.

RECEIVED AND IN STORE, EX. BARQUE "PARAMATTA," AND S. S. "HIBERNIAN" AND "CASPIAN"—1775 Bars Rolled and Spoke Iron 38 Bundles Plates and Hoops, various sizes and gauges; 210 Bundles Navy and Hand-picked OAKUM; 318 Bundles Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26; 210 Sheets, Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18 SHEET IRON; 9 Cases GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.

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230 BOILER PLATES, Best B.B., B.B.B., and Lowmoor; Boiler Tubes and Rivets; 47 Bds. Steel Sheet; 131 Steel Flaw Plates; 47 Bds. Toe Calk Steel; 37 Bds. and 15 Bars Round Machine Steel, 10 to 3 inch.

TO ARRIVE PER "PHENIX," FROM ANTWERP: 15 Cases SHEET ZINC, Nos. 6 to 10.

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## NEW BOOK STORE.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED OUR STOCK OF

## Stationery and Fancy Goods,

FOR THE

## HOLIDAY TRADE,

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

## FINE LEATHER GOODS,

COMPRISING

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

Letter and Card Cases, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes,

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS, SCRAP ALBUMS

We have a fine assortment of

Walnut Work Boxes and Writing Desks.

## DOLLS.

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

## CHRISTMAS CARDS

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

## McMURRAY & FENETY.

Babbitt's JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT

CHRISTMAS, 1881.

NEW CHRISTMAS GOODS AT BABBITT'S

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

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

FANCY GOODS. CLOCKS IN GREAT VARIETY.

Spectacles. Eye Glasses.

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

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

## GROCCERS!

Whittier & Hooper

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

Prices low to the Trade.

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

# POOR DOCUMENT

## THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LESEUR, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
FREDERICTON, N.B., JANUARY 28, 1882.

### THE TRUE IDEA OF CANADIAN LOYALTY.

W. D. LeSeur, B. A., discusses in the *last Canadian Monthly* the true idea of Canadian loyalty. The article is a well written and forcible exposition of the relations between the Empire and the Dominion, and presents some of the arguments in favor of the independence of Canada so clearly that it cannot fail to produce a profound effect upon public opinion. We do not know what political party Mr. LeSeur belongs to, neither does it make much difference whether he is a Liberal or a Tory. What the people of Canada are interested in is, the truth or fallacy of his reasoning. And here let us say that New Brunswick is a long way behind the rest of the Dominion in the free discussion of the political status of Canada.

In Ontario and Quebec leading journals openly advocate independence, and a strong and growing sentiment exists upon the subject. Even the most thoroughgoing Tory journals there do not think it necessary to set up a howl about treason and write nonsense about flags, when one of their contemporaries feels called upon to publish its views on the future foreign relations of Canada.

As we stated in a recent article, it is evident that the present relations between Canada and the rest of the Empire cannot much longer continue. One by one the ties between the mother country and her great dependency have been broken, until nothing is left, except the right to nominate the Governor General, which may be given up at any time, and the power to amend the British North American Act, which will never be exercised, except at the instance of our own Parliament. The Colonial relation ended when the Beaufort government omitted from the Royal instructions to the Marquis of Lorne, on assuming the office of Governor General, any reference to the reservation of the Royal assent to Bills imposing duties upon goods, the produce of the mother country. Just as the Conservatives gave us our complete political autonomy in respect to legislation, so the Liberals are prepared to bestow upon us full authority to name our own chief magistrate. Mr. Gladstone has said: "If it were the well-ascertained desire of the colonies to have the appointment of their own governor, the Imperial Parliament would at once make over to them that power." Public sentiment in England regards Canada rather in the light of a friendly state than as a dependency, and many instances which bear out this assertion will occur to the mind of any thoughtful observer of events. The colonial relation being at an end, the question is—What next? Mr. LeSeur says independence. Canada has, as we have shown, legislative independence, and our right to have a voice in the making of our own laws is being gradually recognized. The first step in this direction was the appointment of Sir John Macdonald as one of the Commissioners who framed the Washington Treaty, for although Sir John did not actually appear at the Congress as a Canadian representative, it was well understood that his appointment was made with the object of having Canadian interests represented. Later we have seen that Sir Alexander Galt was to represent Canada at the Convention between England and France to frame a commercial treaty. Arguing from some of the facts stated above, and from others which we have not space to give, Mr. LeSeur claims that the true idea of Canadian loyalty is loyalty to Canada: not a blind following of the lead of the home government, but the development of a feeling of national completeness and individuality; or, as he himself says, "of earnest devotion to the land that has borne its future for its institutions and faith in its respect."

The *Sun* anticipates a great demand for railway subsidies at the ensuing session of the House of Assembly, and wants a strict watch to be kept lest the Province be committed to an indebtedness which it can ill afford to carry. We fully agree with the idea that the utmost care should be exercised in the granting of new subsidies. Indeed we would like, if it were possible, to have all applications denied; but if this cannot be, and it is difficult to see how in view of what has been done, it will not be necessary in the interests of fair play to do more, the legislature will have to set itself to work to economize in some way so as to save the interest of any new loan which may have to be made. Indeed the Legislature ought to refuse to vote a dollar to subsidize any one, until they can discover some way of saving the interest without impairing the public service. We believe the pruning knife could be used in a variety of ways. In the first place it is nonsense to keep up the mimicry of a Commons, Lords and King. We are not sure that we want a Governor at all, but if we do, the salary he gets from the general government ought to keep up his establishment in every particular. We are sure we do not need a Legislative Council, and although \$300 a year may not be any too much pay for the members of the House, we are by no means convinced that just as good men could be got for \$200. We imagine that the Province could get along without

some one of the heads of Department, at least it does manage to get along without some of them being very much in their offices; or, if we must have so many chiefs and generals, either let their pay be reduced, or let them be compelled to do something for their salaries, and thereby lessen the number of departmental clerks. It is a question if some of the Departments could not be united with a gain in the matter of efficiency. As a general thing the salaries are not too high to the subordinate officers. Then we would like to know why a Supervisor gets ten per cent. for driving in a carriage to expend \$5,000 on a bridge, while a by-road Commissioner gets only five per cent. for walking through the mud to expend \$50 on a new road. Either one gets too much or the other too little, and we presume it is the former, since men are anxious to have the smaller per centage than none at all. We think that by simplifying our local legislative machinery, by getting it down to a business basis, sufficient money might be saved to pay the interest on a million dollars, which would be enough to subsidize all the railways we need, and build the bridge at Fredericton in the bargain. The members of the Local Government may as well make up their minds to the fact that if they do not grapple with the subjects spoken of above, they will have to give up their seats to those who will. We have in New Brunswick to decide upon the manner in which a half million dollars shall be spent, enough machinery to regulate the whole Empire.

We leave out of consideration altogether the important subjects of legislation other than those bearing on finance, because the opportunities of observation we have had, and they have been very good, convince us that half a dozen men or so, and they are not all in the Government either, do all the thinking and real law making for the country.

There is a growing feeling of indignation all over the country on account of the disallowance of the Winnipeg and South-eastern Railway Act. Even party lines are not strong enough to keep down a hearty condemnation of this stretch of the prerogative from many who have given a firm support to the general policy of the Government. If there is one thing which the Local Legislatures should guard more jealously than another it is the right to exercise their legislative functions without interference from the central executive. They cannot permit Sir John Macdonald or whoever may happen to be Premier, to arrogate to himself a dictatorship in local matters and exercise absolute power at the bidding of any body of men. In the instance in question the Legislature of Manitoba passed an Act incorporating a railway company. This was entirely within the power of that Legislature, but because the Pacific Railway Syndicate thought the road to be constructed under the Act might prove a rival to their line, they demanded the disallowance of the bill, and it was disallowed accordingly. We mistake the temper of the Western men very much if they will submit to be governed according to the wishes of an association composed chiefly of foreign capitalists. Canada cannot afford to tolerate an *imperium in imperio*. Neither will she do so. We believe that at the next general election the people speak with no uncertain voice and pronounced the death knell of toyism.

The Hon. S. L. TILLEY, Governor of New Brunswick, when seated upon the throne, dressed in the Windsor uniform which became him so well, upon one occasion told the Lords and Commons that certain claims which the Province of New Brunswick had upon the Dominion Government, ought to be paid at once with interest. To be sure, the words were put in the Hon. Mr. Tilley's mouth by his constitutional advisers. Nevertheless, so truly honorable a statesman would never have uttered them if he did not believe them to be true. And now that our ex-Governor has become a Knight, and sports two handles in front of his name, and is a Finance Minister besides, with dear knowledge how much surplus revenue locked up in his strong box, some very unreasonable people are asking why the principal at least of all these claims was not paid long ago. The king, we know, can do no wrong, and therefore we suppose our Lieut. Governors are not to be held accountable for any propositions they state from the throne, and we refer to it simply for the purpose of severely reprimanding those who expect the Minister of Finance to carry out the promises he made in days gone by. These promises are only to be taken in a Pickwickian sense; and, besides this, the Minister of Finance has too much to do in looking after the North-West to devote any attention to a Province which, by an immense majority, declared it had no confidence in him.

It is useless for the *editor of the Capital* to assume the role of an injured individual on account of THE HERALD'S article on Monday. We simply acted in our own defence, and do not propose to follow up the matter of our business standing any further in the press. The statements made and repeated by the *Capital* are of a character which a court of law will take notice of. We refer now only to the allegations in reference to Mr. Lugin's business standing. These must be stopped, and at once. As for anything the *Capital* can say about our political record, it is at liberty to go ahead, and if we think it worth while we will reply.

The St. John *Globe* and its friends are angry without a cause, and are a little fast in their denunciation of the proposed bill at the opening of the Legislature. The citizen's committee are not actuated by any speculative spirit whatever. Some forty persons have united in an undertaking to contribute equally towards the expense of the bill. This committee, on behalf of the citizens of Fredericton, will issue invitations to a large number of ladies, the Lieutenant Governor and his private Secretary, the members of both branches of the Legislature, the Mayors of St. John and Fredericton, and the editor of the St. John *Globe*, the latter invitation being given on account of the generous course taken by the *Globe* when the interests of Fredericton were at stake on the Parliament Buildings question. These invitations, which will number over a thousand, will be complimentary. No gentlemen other than those named will be invited, unless some names may be added at subsequent meetings of the committee. These invited guests will be entertained at a ball, private concert and supper by the citizens of Fredericton, the male portion of whom are expected to purchase tickets at three dollars each, in order to meet a portion of the expense. If any gentlemen residing out of Fredericton, other than those invited, desire to attend, and they will be gladly welcomed, they may do so upon the same terms as a citizen of Fredericton can, that is, by buying a ticket.

Amongst the latest reports from the Arctic Ocean are not of a very encouraging character, those best informed in the geography of northern Siberia are still hopeful of the safety of Capt. DeLong and his party. The distances in that country between the few places which have communication with the outside world is so great that, although news has been received up to Nov. 19, or more than two months after the boats of the expedition parted company in the fog and snow some fifty miles north of the mouth of the Lena, it is by no means certain that the boat crews yet missing are not safe quarters. On Oct. 29th two seamen came from the mouth of the Lena, and reported that Dr. Ambler, Mr. Collins and nine seamen had landed there, and were in a most distressed state, being threatened with starvation and many of them having their limbs frozen. Engineer Melville went back to the coast with a party of natives and searched for his missing commander. He came upon tracks of the party at four points and found instruments, log books and records. The search terminated at the fourth station; but why it is never guessed. It will be resumed under the charge of the Cossack Commandant. The interest which is taken all over the world in the fate of these hardy explorers is very great.

THE VENDOR IN GREY'S CASE.—The jury who sat upon *Grey's* case did not take very long to make up their minds to bring in a verdict of guilty. Whether the wretch is hanged or not makes very little difference; but it would have brought the administration of justice in the United States into contempt if the long trial had resulted in a discharge of the bill, and it was a gross insult to the jury that they should have done so. If the jury had accepted the theory of the defence they would have gone to the very verge of declaring that homicide could never be criminal; for the same reasoning which would justify an acquittal would support a verdict of not guilty in any case of homicide whatever, on the ground that the accused was temporarily insane. No sane man, whose moral intelligence was not perverted, or who was not for the time being controlled by some over-mastering passion, would commit murder; but to say that because of his moral depravity or his reckless violence a man can escape the consequence of his acts, would be to propound a most monstrous absurdity.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD has succeeded in raising a pretty embargo in Ontario, by the manner in which he is treating that Province in respect to its north-west boundary. The Ontario Government has taken a very firm stand, and serious consequences may follow if prudent counsels do not prevail. From Manitoba comes a very portentous sound. The people are determined not to be handed entirely over to the tender mercies of the Pacific Railway Company, and say they will maintain their rights in spite of the Monopolists and their Ottawa backers. The truth of the matter is, that the people of Canada, however much they may be deceived by such chaff as the N. P. rebel against the principles of Toyism and the centralization of power which follows from their application to practical politics. It is a matter of history that Sir John Macdonald favored a legislative union at the inception of Confederation, and only yielded when he saw he could not carry his point.

The winter thus far has been favorable for lumber operations, although the snow kept off longer than usual which delayed the hauling from the yards; but any slight disadvantage caused by this is more than counterbalanced by the great ease with which logs can be got at now. Usually at this season there is from one to two feet more snow than there is now which increases the labor and difficulty of getting out the logs. From what we can learn the different lumber parties are doing very well.

We like the tone of the upper province Liberal papers. They speak out as though in dead earnest, and in a spirited way, which betokens hearts full of hope and courage. We notice a marked difference in this respect during the past year, and are glad to be able to think that it indicates not only the will, but the ability, to achieve a victory when the next appeal to the people is made. In New Brunswick the Liberals never were stronger than to-day, and will give a good report of themselves. Victoria County, long a Tory stronghold, will probably return a Liberal whenever a general election is held. The Liberals of Carleton County can get a man on two days' notice who will beat the strongest Tory that can be found. York is York, and no Tories need apply. The Sunbury Liberals can carry the County by a large majority than ever, and so can those of Queen's. For the rest of the Province we expect at least to see the vote of 1878 repeated.

Our agricultural contemporary gets quite ruffled over the fact that we are able so promptly to answer its question on the subject of "disintegration of the Union," and it endeavors to explain away the kinship between its utterance and that of the *Ottawa Free Press*. The latter journal said "disintegration" and meant it, the former used the same word but meant something else. We might have known better than to suppose our estimable neighbor meant to express a decided opinion. Indeed on referring to our files we notice that we anticipated some retraction when the *Farmer* talked of "the disintegration of the Union," for we said: "These papers are getting very near to 'velled treason' when they talk of 'disintegration'; but they don't mean it."

The *Globe*, with commendable fairness copies the *Herald's* article upon the question of a free ball at the opening of the Legislature. It corrects us by saying that it was not "savage," and that "denunciation" was too formidable a word to apply to its remarks. We won't quarrel about it. Every one knows the *Globe* meant well.

### Notes and Notions.

—Speaking of the Canada Pacific Railway subsidy, the *Boston Post* says "the present Canadian Government is made up of 'brilliant' men, such as had full sway in this country under Grant, and bid fair to again under Arthur, and they never think of saving the people's money. The Canadians are to pay out an enormous sum of money for the purpose of lining the pockets of a nest of English and Canadian money grabbers and monopolists."

—Upper Province papers want letter postage reduced to two cents and newspapers to go free by mail, and lower Province papers will say amen.

—The principal and interest of the unappropriated balance of the Geneva award amounts to \$12,000,000, and that, too, after the whole country, from one end to the other, had been racked and canvassed for claims which could by any twisting be made to muster against it.

—Amherst amateurs rendered "Patience" very creditably in St. John. Why can't our Fredericton amateurs bestir themselves and give us some opera.

—It has transpired that the Syndicate which wants to purchase the Nova Scotia Railway, has Sir Henry Tyler, a great Railway Lord, at its head, and a lot of ordinary rascals besides. The proposed sale to them meets with strenuous opposition, but Premier Holmes seems determined to carry it through the Legislature.

—Grip has a good cartoon on the subject entitled "A old cock crows the young cock learns," and represents Sir John perched on one stump with the Pacific Railroad contract, and cawing, "It must be voted thro-o-o-o!" while Mr. Holmes, on another stump, with the local Syndicate bargain, takes up the refrain.

—Guiteau has been found guilty. How a *propos* would the remark of the Senator for Stambury, in reference to Whalen, be in this connection.

—It is not about time that the Attorney General took a decided stand on the question of a bridge at Fredericton? Instead of doing this he gave those who opposed it a point against the project, by declaring at the last session that we had the Parliament Buildings, and should not ask too much, or words to that effect. The Parliament Buildings were not built for Stambury, but for the whole Province, and the bridge we want and must have.

—The *Farmer* "drops into poetry" over Capt. Cheyne's proposed expedition to the north pole, and tells of the delightful land which somebody says is up there. Suppose there is, what is the use of discovering a place you cannot get to.

—The *Free Press* says "Diphtheria is very bad in Toronto." We never knew it to be anything else but bad anywhere.

—The St. John *News* thinks the citizens of Fredericton ought to have declared that they would not trouble themselves about a water supply before the Normal School and Parliament Buildings were erected. Not so fast, friend; the citizens of Fredericton have not yet declared anything of the kind.

—It is positively alleged that the new commercial treaty between France and England will be signed in about three weeks.

—The *Farmer* says we took an "underhanded" way to misrepresent it. We deny the fact and repudiate the adjective. Cannot the *Farmer* find enough words in the dictionary to belabor us with. We will begin to consider it "under-minded" if it don't use plain English.

—And our contemporary gets astray in its dates, for its article on the Winter Port was not written "before the HERRALD was born." Really, we must protest against this repetition of mistakes on the part of our bucolic contemporary.

—Our tri-weekly neighbor has water on the brain, evidently. On the 13th of December, in reply to an article in the *Herald*, deprecating hasty action, our contemporary told us the great body of the people were with him. He hoisted its banner and worked hard for a "yes" vote. On January 24th, it stated that he foresaw defeat, but did not deem it prudent to protest for fear of being called an obstructionist. On January 26th, he called the resolution he had supported a "ridiculous" one, which he did not suppose "ten intelligent men in the Province" would have favored. Consistency thou art a jewel.

—And from his own confession it appears that, while he was attacking the *Herald*, his own views were the same as ours, but he did not think it prudent to say so. Yet he has "the courage of his own convictions."

—The C. P. Railway Company will lay 500 miles of track next summer, and complete their road in five years. The very favorable terms upon which they got the contract enables them to push work rapidly.

—A new company, called the North American and European Short Line Railway Company, will ask Parliament for power to construct a line from Cape North, Cape Breton, and make connection by ferries and railway lines with all parts of Europe and America.

—The *Capital* pays a deserved compliment to the gentlemen in charge of the administration of criminal justice in the higher Courts, and we think it might have gone farther and said that the proceedings before the Police Magistrate, on preliminary examinations and in looking up of important testimony, are of a character well calculated to secure the respect of all good citizens.

—John Bright, in reply to the statement that England has no friends nor allies, says that he does not care about allies; but that "there never was a movement in our time when the government of this country was more entirely at unity with all other countries of the world, but they imperial, monarchical or republican."

—The Boston and Albany Railway sets a good example by providing the front and rear cars, on all its trains, with axes, crowbars, and a Babcock fire extinguisher. No line in America does more to deserve public confidence than this old established road.

—A gigantic scheme to gridiron Mexico with railways is being started by the Atcherson, Santa Fe and Popocatepetal Railroad.

—The lad Parsons, of Milton, P. E. I. who was arrested a few days ago for placing an obstruction on the track of the P. E. Island Railway, gave an excuse for the deed "that there was no fun about Milton, and he wanted to make some."

—He will have all the fun to himself for a few years. At his examination he said a girl had gone back on him and made him insane.

—A "light green gallow" for J. C. Gull team says the *Boston Herald*, will about suit the aesthetic taste of the American people.

—A Committee of Montreal Irishmen recently went all the way to New York to discover who wrote an article in the *New York Hour*, containing a charge that a Fenian spy resided in Montreal. They found that it was written by F. J. Hamilton, who formerly ran an alleged comic paper in Montreal, and previous to that was connected with the *Watchman*, of St. John, N. B.

—A correspondent on the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill in the *Quebec Chronicle*, says there is one convincing argument in favor of the bill, as feelingly pointed out by Lord Palmerston, viz., "that a man marrying his deceased wife's sister would only have one mother-in-law." The Bishop of Fredericton has issued a circular letter to the bishops and clergy calling on them to protest against this bill.

—We published recently a statement showing that 72,276,312 bushels of grain shipped from New York to Europe in 1881, not one bushel was carried by an American steamer or sailing vessel. The freight paid to foreigners for carrying grain amounted to \$7,750,000. The total annual tribute which the United States are paying to foreign countries for carrying products and merchandise which they ought to carry themselves is estimated at \$140,000,000. "For the national loss and national disgrace," says a New York dispatch, "involved in the payment of this tribute our legislation is wholly responsible."

—Speaking of the disallowance of the Manitoba railway bill, the St. Catherine's *Journal* (Government) says:—"If a local legislature is a nonentity, this disallowance would go to show, there is no justification for continuing the system which costs a great deal of money."

## SUPREME COURT.

THE FISHERY CASES ON TRIAL—HOW THEY AROSE.

The case of J. Henry Phair vs. William H. Vanning was before the Court yesterday. Mr. Wetmore, Q. C., appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Burdige for the defence. This action was brought to recover damages for the seizure of the rods and lines of the plaintiff who was fishing upon his own land on the Miramichi. The defendant, who is the Inspector of Fisheries for New Brunswick, Ottawa on the 11th of June 1879, which is as follows:—"Fishing for salmon in the Dominion of Canada excepting under the authority of leases or licences from the Department of Marine and Fisheries is prohibited." Mr. Phair resolutely refused to give up his fishing rod to the officer and only yielded when the latter presented a pistol. At the close of the plaintiff's case, Mr. Burdige moved for a nonsuit on two grounds, 1st—that the defendant was acting in the capacity of a Justice of the Peace and was entitled to one month's notice of action, and 2nd—that the plaintiff was illegally fishing. Judge King overruled both these objections and charged favorably to the plaintiff on the law points, and strongly against him on the question of damages. The jury, however, seemed to think it a case for substantial damages and awarded \$511.

The course the Government has taken in reference to the fishing on the Miramichi is one which cannot be too strongly condemned. In the first place Christopher Robertson was given a lease of the stream and its tributaries from Price's Bend to the source, a distance of over 100 miles, for the trifling sum of \$50. This lease was granted by a private arrangement, and there was no advertisement or public notice given that the Government intended to lease the stream. Judge Steadman and Mr. E. Hanson did not propose to submit tamely to this and went on to fish as usual. Robertson seized their rods and an action was brought against him which was decided favorably to the plaintiff, one court ruling that the lease was *ultra vires* the Dominion Government. Robertson did not appeal, but brought a suit in the Exchequer Court to recover damages from the Government for granting him a lease they had no right to make. This lease was a property of some value, for not only did it profess to give him one of the finest fishing privileges in the country for a mere song, but he was able to make a good thing out of it by sub-letting the right of fishing to others for \$2 a day each. The Exchequer Court decided in his favor and ordered that he should be refunded whatever sums he had paid out on account of the lease. Meanwhile, in order to make the lease practically effectual, although void in law, the Order-in-Council above referred to was made. This is a very innocent looking affair on the face of it, but it was administered in a manner which rendered it especially obnoxious. Notwithstanding the fact that Robertson's lease was declared void, he was still practically the owner of the river, and no licenses were issued unless by his recommendation. An instance in point was that of Dr. Holden, who, having obtained leave of Steadman, Phair and Hanson to go upon their lands, applied to Mr. Vanning for a license to fish. That officer referred them to Mr. Robertson, who in this case declined to give a recommendation for fear of prejudicing his claim against the Government, and Dr. Holden had to do without a license. Mr. Hanson also applied for a license. He is the owner of land on the S. W. Miramichi, and certainly ought to have a license if any one ought. Not wishing to be deprived of his summer's fishing, Mr. Hanson asked for a license to fish, stating at the same time that he did not acknowledge the legality of the order in Council, but simply wanted, to avoid the interference of the officers and the trouble of a law suit. He received the following reply:

FISHERIES OFFICE,  
St. John, 18th July, 1881.  
Edgar Hanson, Esq., Fredericton.  
Sir,—On my return here I find answer from Ottawa to your application for license to fish in front of your lands on the S. W. Miramichi. It is as follows:

"Your telegram on behalf of Mr. Hanson has been submitted to the Acting Minister, who makes the proper course for the party is to make application to this Department, setting forth his claims to license and the limits, also referring to titles on which his claims is based. The application should specify what license fee the applicant offers."

Signed by W. W. WITCHER,  
Commissioner of Fisheries.  
From the above you will perceive that it is not in my power to give license or permit on the South West.

I have the honor, &c., &c.  
W. H. VENNING,  
Inspector Fisheries.

Why an exception should be made in Mr. Hanson's case it is difficult to understand, except on the supposition that the Department were determined to punish him and the others who had stood upon their rights. This refusal brought matters to a climax. Messrs. Steadman, Phair and Hanson started suits for their fishing grounds, where they were met by the Inspector of Fisheries and the Deputy Minister of Justice, who seized their rods. Suits were at once brought, one of which was tried with the result as given above, and the other will be disposed of this week.

Wednesday Thomas H. Jones vs. Abner Morgan was taken up. Mr. J. A. Vanwart appears for the plaintiff and Mr. G. F. Gregory for the defence. The action is brought to recover damages to real estate in New Maryland. The case is still going on.

THE "ROYAL GAZETTE" HAS THE FOLLOWING ANNOUNCEMENTS:—"Tenders are asked for twelve five per cent. Provincial debentures of six hundred dollars each. The tenders will be received at the Provincial Secretary's office up to Saturday, February 11th.

Dr. Patterson has been appointed a coroner; and James Law a Justice of the Peace for York County.

Jeremiah O'Sullivan has resigned Justice of the Peace for Northumberland; and Geo. H. Parks that of Vender of Intoxicating Liquor at Richmond, Carleton County, under the Canada Temperance Act.

Robert Reid and others have filed a memorandum of incorporation of a company to be called "the Chamcook Lake Ice Company," with a capital of \$25,000, and its principal place of business at Kent will be sold at noon on February 1st.

# POOR DOCUMENT

## LOCAL NEWS.

**THE PROMENADE CONCERT.**—The services of the Frederick Brass Band have been engaged in connection with the promenade concert and ball at the opening of the House of Commons.

**TAKING THE OATH.**—His Worship Mayor Fisher administered the oath of office to the Board of Aldermen for the ensuing year on Wednesday last in the Council Chamber.

**LIQUOR CASES.**—Nelson Campbell and James Tennant have been served with papers in a charge preferred against them of violating the Canada Temperance Act, 1878.

**PERNIALS.**—Mr. J. R. Mace, who recently passed his examination here, goes to Southern New Jersey on or about the 1st of March next, where he intends entering the Methodist ministry.

**ANNIVERSARY.**—The anniversary service of the Sunday school in connection with the Methodist church will be held to-morrow. Collections will be taken up for the Sunday School.

**NEW BOX.**—A new post office box was put in the Brayley House on Wednesday last. It has been placed on the inside, with a slit in the partition so that letters can be posted from the outside.

**SALE OF AN ENGINE.**—Mr. F. A. Brown, of the Hibernian, Newport and Polar B. E. R. narrow gauge railway in the State of New York, recently purchased an engine and a passenger car from the New Brunswick Railway.

**SOCIAL DANCE.**—The Social Assemblies held in the Masonic Hall in the first part of the winter, under the management of a number of young gentlemen of this city, and which met with such success, are to be resumed in a short time.

**MARRIAGE.**—On Wednesday last Robert Sutherland, Jr., and Miss Annie M. Barker, daughter of Capt. J. M. Barker, were united in matrimony by the Rev. A. J. Mowatt, at his residence. Mr. W. Sutherland was best man, and Miss Annie Hart bridesmaid.

**ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.**—The Trustees and Session of St. Paul's Church, in connection with last Tuesday evening in regard to the plans of the new church, and decided to call an informal meeting of the congregation to-morrow evening at seven o'clock. The meeting is to be held on Wednesday evening next, and the nature of the entertainment being novel, instructive and of a high class, those who were present were very much edified and pleased. In addition to a member of this organization, had prepared an excellent paper on the life and works of Tenyson, the poet laureate, but was unable to present to read it himself. Mr. H. C. Creed, however, performed that office very acceptably. Mrs. Currie, Miss Spurlen, and Messrs. Spurlen and Estey sang the quartette "Soft and Low" and Mrs. Currie sang "The Brook" as a solo. Mr. Hall also favored the audience with a solo, and the Rev. F. D. Crawley, pastor of the church, and Mr. Creed, Miss Clark and Mrs. Randolph gave some very effective readings from the works of Tenyson.

**FREDERICK BAPTIST INSTITUTE.**—The members of the Frederick Baptist Institute gave a very pleasant musical and literary entertainment at their regular meeting on Wednesday evening in the shape of an evening with Tenyson. The attendance was only fair, but the nature of the entertainment being novel, instructive and of a high class, those who were present were very much edified and pleased. In addition to a member of this organization, had prepared an excellent paper on the life and works of Tenyson, the poet laureate, but was unable to present to read it himself. Mr. H. C. Creed, however, performed that office very acceptably. Mrs. Currie, Miss Spurlen, and Messrs. Spurlen and Estey sang the quartette "Soft and Low" and Mrs. Currie sang "The Brook" as a solo. Mr. Hall also favored the audience with a solo, and the Rev. F. D. Crawley, pastor of the church, and Mr. Creed, Miss Clark and Mrs. Randolph gave some very effective readings from the works of Tenyson.

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**MRS. HOWE AGAIN.**—A Philadelphia despatch of Jan. 21st says Mrs. Dow, the female broker, was brought to the supreme court to-day on a writ of habeas corpus. Her counsel had asked for the writ that the supreme court might pass upon the question whether she could be allowed to go upon common bail or be compelled to lie in prison awaiting a trial. The common pleas No. 2 has already refused to allow common bail to be entered, whereupon she has applied to the supreme court for a writ of habeas corpus.

**MELVILLE, THE BIGAMIST.**—It is said that the United States authorities at Washington have requested of the Dominion Government an explanation of the abduction from Fort Fairfield of the bigamist, Thomas Jefferson Melville. The American papers express the general opinion that the New Brunswick officials became frightened at the turn affairs were taking, and sent Melville at liberty on his agreeing to keep quiet. Melville is a rather ordinary looking man of about sixty. He has a well-tanned face almost covered with a sandy beard. His eyes were peculiarly bright, and he walks with an air of fatigue.

**THE POSTMASTER'S PROSECUTION.**—Postmaster McKee has issued the following mild and very reasonable pronouncements to the public in the form of a notice put up in the post office, and as the rapid and correct answer and delivery of the mails is a matter which is of so much (if not more) interest to the public as to the post office authorities, we hope it will be complied with.

The Postmaster appeals to the public interest in the Frederick Post Office to sustain him in asking that no unnecessary noise be made in the hall of the Post Office when the mails are being sorted or closed. The noise that has often taken place in the hall of the post office since the new office was opened, has had the effect of embarrassing the clerks of the office in their duties, and causing mistakes that would not otherwise occur. The whole of our people are interested in the correct and expeditious work of the office, and the Postmaster hereby expresses the hope that nothing will be done to interfere with that object in future.

**THE WATER TANKS.**—While the discussion on the subject of a water supply and increased fire protection has been going on, there seems to be one fact that has been overlooked by many, and by those who should not have done so. The people living on the back streets complain that the entrances to the water tanks in that locality have not been kept open and free from snow this winter, and that they are now buried under quite a pile of snow in the great majority of cases.

**THE POLICE COURT.**—In the Police Court Wednesday Hedley Bolter and Andreas Schleyer were sent to jail for a term of two months each. About a quarter to 12 last night, while drunk, they upset their sleigh at the corner of King and Carleton streets, and were there picked up by the police, still very tight. The sleigh was slightly damaged. This morning in the Police Court another offence was brought up against them—that of breaking Parson Batman's house windows on Charlotte street, on last Halloween. They were fined \$11 each for the two offences—\$5 for one and \$6 for the other—with the option of spending a couple of months in jail.

**ROBBERS.**—A couple of robbers took place Thursday night, which in addition to the value of the stuff stolen does not stamp them as important, are yet remarkable for their child-like simplicity of plan and boldness of execution. A pane of glass in the recessed doorway of Mr. Davidson's shop on York street was smashed in and about \$5 worth of mixed and fancy candy in boxes taken from the window. This done, the thieves entered the shop through the broken pane and carried in addition a considerable quantity of tobacco, which was on a side shelf near the window. There were no shutters on the shop, and no trace of the identity of the thieves remains. The neckties, whiplashes and trunks of a countryman's team were stolen out of the yard of the Commercial Hotel, James Burton, proprietor, same evening, and no trace left of which way they went or who took them. The farmer who sustained the loss was stopping at the Commercial Hotel and had put his team up there.

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covery made by the public in regard to the correspondence is that he fondly imagines that he is a humorist. He says:—"The hands on a couple of our local journals, are working over hours at present endeavoring to keep down the editorial matter of their respective papers on 'Who owns that other paper?' Personalities are freely indulged in and the public generally are highly amused at the warfare." This may be humor in the eyes of the correspondent but to many it is the misrepresentation of humor, and to all a misrepresentation of fact also. His next burst of alleged humor is of a grim, ghastly kind. He says that a temperance organization in Frederick intends holding "a literary and musical festival" shortly. And the music of a fracas would be about as much of music as his scribble is capable of appreciating.

**THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING.**—The work of finishing is progressing quite rapidly in the Parliament Building. The making of the carpets for the larger rooms is going rapidly forward, and carpets are to be put down in the galleries. The books were removed from their temporary quarters over Messrs. Fraser & Winslow's law offices into the new Legislative Library, on Wednesday, and yesterday the Librarian and his assistants were busily engaged in arranging, dusting and placing them in position. The building at present has a neat and clean appearance throughout, all the signs of work having disappeared, and the exception of those of those connected with the making of the carpets, everything has been brightened and polished up. The red pine floors that are to remain uncovered have been thoroughly oiled, and make a pleasing and handsome pavement in the corridors. The basement, too, has been most thoroughly swept up and put in shape, and looks very different to what it did a short time ago. All the dirt and dust of the past has been removed, and the walls and supporting columns have received a vivid coat of whitewash, which gives it a particularly bright and clean appearance.

Yesterday, Mr. John Fish, of the firm of Wisdom & Fish, of St. John, was in the city, and tested the steam heating apparatus put in by his firm. All the radiators—both direct and indirect—were put in operation, and a most thorough test was made. The building was heated comfortably all over, and the large Assembly Room, with its high ceiling, up to 80 deg. with five and a half pounds of steam to the boiler. The test proved most satisfactory, and it is only required that the radiators be heated up to a maximum heat of 65 degrees. The new Parliament Building is the only public edifice in the Dominion that is heated by the direct and indirect system of steam heating, which has given very great satisfaction wherever it has been used. Large numbers of people visit the building on a day of public inspection daily, and the direct and indirect system of heating has given very great interest, and a great majority of them are ladies, who linger in the Legislative Council Room with an affectionate regard as the scene of the dancing. As may be inferred from the foregoing, the coming fall will take place in the Council Chamber. The promenade concert will be held in the Assembly Room, which, with its galleries for the band and spectators, is admirably adapted for the purpose. The building will make a very snug and comfortable supper room. The only rooms that will not be carpeted when the ball comes off will be the Council Chamber and Library. The floor of the former will be covered with dancing, and a beautiful floor it is. The Legislative Library carpet, which is furnished by Messrs. McWeeney Bros., of Montreal, is a very handsome carpet indeed, both as regards design and color, and according to the expression of taste and opinion by many who have seen it, is by far the handsomest carpet in the building. The carpet for the Council Chamber is from the establishment of Mr. A. B. Sheraton, St. John; that of the Assembly Room from Mr. John McDonald's, Frederick; and the Librarian's and J. H. Hogan's of St. John.

**QUEEN'S COUNTY COURT.**—Judge Steadman presided in Queen's County Court, which opened on Tuesday last. In the *Queen vs. James Johnston*, charged with burglary, Johnston pleaded guilty, and was remanded to jail to await sentence. The following were the **CIVIL DOCKET.**

1. Marshall T. Somerville vs. Philip Whitehead. 2. Richard Belyea vs. Small, DeForest and Humphrey. 3. E. H. McAlpine vs. Gravelle & McLean vs. the same. 4. The *Queen* vs. the same. 5. G. F. Baird vs. Winslow Reed vs. the same. 6. F. Baird vs. Elijah Ellsworth vs. the same. E. H. McAlpine.

**SPECIAL DOCKET.** James R. Curry vs. C. A. Harding—Mr. Curry to show cause against motion for new trial. C. A. Harding vs. T. M. Wetmore—Mr. Wetmore to move for summons. In re Jacob Dykeman, an insolvent—Mr. Curry to move for discharge of insolvent.

**BASTARDY DOCKET.** The Queen, at the instance of the Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of Brunswick, vs. the complaint of Flora R. Corey vs. Jason A. Corey. The first case taken up was *Somerville vs. Whitehead*—an action to recover \$68, for wages due the plaintiff for working on defendant's farm. Verdict for the defendant. G. F. Baird, Esq., for plaintiff; A. A. Wilson, Esq., for defendant.

**J. R. Dykeman, an insolvent, was discharged from insolvency.** The case of Richard Belyea vs. Small, DeForest and Humphrey, which was next taken up, the following four cases on the docket, are to recover the value of goods shipped in the steamer *Faen*, and lost or destroyed when the steamer sank at Long Island last fall. The plaintiffs allege that it was through negligence in managing the steamer that caused her to go on the bar, and that, consequently, they are entitled to recover for the goods lost. The cases will probably take some time. Messrs. G. F. Baird and E. H. McAlpine for the plaintiffs; and Messrs. C. N. Skinner, Q. C., and G. G. Gilbert, Q. C., for the defendants.

## WATER WORKS.

**To the Editor of the Herald.**—Six years ago on the 10th of Monday's polling for water works, goes directly to the mark, and tells the whole story completely in a short space. I myself am a strong advocate for an artificial supply of water, as I know no place in the world that requires it more, and with regard to the taxation which it might, or might not, involve, those who talk in that way it seems to me are blind to their own interest, for they are adding to keeping the city back according to my opinion. It occurs to me that it is impossible to get at the real sense of the community, the people have had so much dust thrown into their eyes by opponents of water works (who disguise themselves by pretending they are quite in favor of them) that it is no use trying any further. I am glad to hear you say a Company is about forming. Although I am in favor of the city owning such works, if we can not get them in that way let us lend every encouragement to a Company, and by all means have water works. If private citizens are going to risk their money in such an undertaking it is our duty, as citizens, to aid them to the utmost of our abilities. Although a large property-owner, I shall do all I can in order that a Company may go to work.

**Yours, etc.,** A. CURRIE.

P. S.—Do you understand what the framers of the resolution we voted upon mean when we were asked to take 50 per cent. of the stock? For instance, who were to control the stock? Were the works to cost \$50,000 or \$100,000, or \$200,000? Any of those figures could have been touched had the question been affirmed!

[Our view of the matter is that the framers of the resolution aimed at submitting a question to the electors which they felt sure would be answered in the negative.—Ed.]

**THE CONCLUSION OF THE GUILTEAU TRIAL.**—The assassin had been unusually violent all day Wednesday in his interruptions of Porter, who gave him a fearful castigation. At 3 o'clock Judge Porter concluded his argument and Judge Guiteau began to read his charge to the jury. The court room was so crowded that it was impossible for any person to get in or out.

At 15 minutes to 5 o'clock the jury retired from the court room to deliberate. The charge occupied an hour and a half, and was most careful, clear and correct review of the law and evidence, and it left little ground for hope for another verdict, with that of Judge Porter. The court in and rendered a verdict of "Guilty as indicted."

Scoville will probably file a motion in arrest of judgment, and for a new trial on exceptions. Guiteau's appeal to the jury, which has been a verdict most righteous and just; never did an infamous criminal more richly deserve the extreme penalty which Guiteau cannot now escape. The verdict of the jury will be the verdict of the civilized world.

The New York Times entitled it "A Righteous Verdict," and says:—"The prompt conviction of Guiteau for the murder of the President, together with an expeditious execution of the sentence that must follow, will form a fitting close to the tragedy begun the 2nd of last July. Any other conclusion of the trial upon which public attention has been concentrated for more than ten weeks, would have been a shock to the general feeling, and a defiance of the public sentiment." The *New York Times* (Dem.) says in the inimitable wit of Guiteau the American people will put the stamp of condemnation for ever on political assassins.

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**Crisis Expected in Spain.**—(Special to THE HERALD.) MADRID, Jan. 25. The appointment by Marshal Compo and the court party of General Costello Captain-General of Madrid will undoubtedly lead to a ministerial crisis when the Cortes meets in March. The Liberals desired the appointment of Lopez Dominguez.

**Loss of a Steamer.**—(Special to THE HERALD.) NEW YORK, Jan. 24. The steamer "Persian" reports the probable loss of the steamer "Edom." The "Persian" endeavored to save her crew and passengers, but the vessels were separated by a thick snow squall. All the crew of the "Persian" were badly frosted.

**St John Cotton Factory.**—(Special to THE HERALD.) ST. JOHN, JAN. 23. The St. John Cotton Company have received deeds from England of the Wright estate property, on Courtney Bay, and tenders will soon be asked for the erection of a mill to contain 200 looms and 10,000 spindles.

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many course, the flashing and reflection of the lights from the ornaments, the cheery conversation and clatter of the skates, all tended to give the spectacle the seeming of a fair scene. The walk around the ice was crowded with spectators—generally the elder members of the community—for it really seemed as though all the young people old enough to carry a pair of skates were on the ice.

The playing of the band was even better than usual, and the whole masquerade was "merry as a marriage bell."

Frederick is without a skating rink this season, and it might be considered by many here and in Frederick as a happy thought to suggest that another Carnival be held shortly, or before the season breaks up at any rate, and that a popular excursion be run from Frederick so as to afford all who enjoy carnivals an opportunity of being present.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### Marshaling Their Forces.

(Special to THE HERALD.) ST. JOHN, JAN. 27. In view of the fact that the day of polling under the Canada Temperance Act is approaching, the liquor dealers of this city held a conference last evening in the Royal Hotel. Information of an encouraging nature from the cases on appeal before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was given to the meeting; but notwithstanding this, the majority of those present expressed themselves strongly in favor of a regular contest at the polls. To-morrow night a grand rally of those interested in the liquor trade will be held.

The temperance people will hold mass meetings between now and the day of voting, and it is expected that the liquor interest will pursue a similar policy. We look for a most exciting campaign.

**Extensive Conspiracy Unearthed.**—(Special to THE HERALD.) DUBLIN, JAN. 27.—Mr. Lloyd, the district magistrate of Clara, Limerick and Cork counties, has information that a conspiracy in his district. An informer having revealed all the plans of the secret association, the authorities have sufficient information to enable them at any moment to seize the chief conspirators.

**Reprehensible Law Practice.**—(Special to THE HERALD.) NEW ORLEANS, JAN. 27. Judge Wm. Price and Capt. Hamp Turner had a dispute at a recent trial. Violent words led to active hostilities, and a despatch received from Wiggins last night says that Judge Price had shot and killed Turner in a duel. Both gentlemen were lawyers of high standing.

**Failure of the Anglo-French Treaty.**—(Special to THE HERALD.) LONDON, JAN. 27. The negotiations for the Anglo-French treaty of commerce have ended unsatisfactorily, as the restrictions asked by the French Government on cottons and woollens could not be acceded to.

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## News from the East.

(Special to THE HERALD.) LONDON, JAN. 23.

The *Times* Calcutta correspondent says it seems certain that the Amer of Afghanistan has executed Mohammed Jan and several other state prisoners. The plan of the recently discovered plot against the government in Nepal was to throw a bomb into the minister's room, and then shoot down those who attempted to escape.

## Heavy Gale in New York.

(Special to THE HERALD.) NEW YORK, JAN. 23.

A heavy gale last night drove the water out of the harbor so that the ferry boats and other steamers grounded.

Lord Lieutenant Cooper, in reply to a deputation of the Dublin Corporation, said he regretted under the circumstances that it was impossible to release the members of Parliament now confined as "suspects." He has also refused to permit the presentation of the freedom of the city to Parnell and Dillon within Kilmaham jail.

In the Reichstag, at Berlin, yesterday, a discussion took place concerning the late Imperial receipt. Bismarck said he was fully aware of his responsibility in signing it, and that he was answerable for all acts of the sovereign. It is generally believed in Paris that the report of the committee on the revision bill states that on the *scrutin de liste* question one person seemed to be substituted for that of the nation.

In continuing his address before the jury this morning, Judge Porter said: "The whole defence has been a sham and an imposture. The truth asserted by the defence is that truth which is uttered with effrontery, enforced by persistence and un-duplicated by reticence." Referring to the crime and its commission, Porter said: "The prisoner was asked if Mrs. Garfield had been leaning on the President's arm instead of Blaine that fatal morning would you have shot him? and the answer was 'No.' Then Mrs. Garfield is responsible for her husband's death, according to the fallacies of this wretched fallacious defence. Alluding to the oft-repeated assertion that he had sent Garfield prepared to meet his God and he (Guiteau) too was ready to die if God willed it, Porter, with deliberate emphasis said, "I do not believe in all this assembly there is one soul that contemplates with such abject terror the possibility of facing his Maker as does this brazen murderer."

Guiteau whirled around in the face of a wild beast, and fairly yelled: "That's a miserable lie, and you know it, Porter, and you are infernal scoundrels!"

New York City, the foundation and origin of the custom of making New Year's calls in this country, is the first to abandon the custom. The size of the city, the vast distances, the different climates and social divisions have well nigh made the custom obsolete. The objection is made in Buffalo, N.Y., to New Year's calls that the custom is "too democratic for the tendencies of American society."

Lima is called the Paris of South America, because it is gay. It is called the Boston of South America because Lima has the means.

"Money is active," Foggy read in his newspaper. "That's so," he said, "its active enough to keep out of my reach!"

The states and territories west of Missouri River produced \$23,000,000 in gold and \$45,000,000 in silver the past year.

"Man wants but little here below," which means a little more, you know.

## MARRIAGES.

In this city, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. A. J. Mowatt, Robert Sutherland, Jr., to Miss Annie M. Barker, daughter of Capt. J. M. Barker.

At the residence of the bride's father, George S. Trowatt, by Rev. T. J. Johnston, Mr. James Dunbar, of Frederick, to Miss Catherine Keating, of Northumberland Co.

At the residence of the bride's father, Westmoreland, on the 23rd inst., at 11 a. m., Mr. James McCallum, of Frederick, to Miss Annie S. second daughter of Mathie Waters.

## DEATHS.

At Pokok, on the 23rd inst., Bertha Bland, aged 5 years, only daughter of Joseph and Olive Anderson.

At the residence of the late Mrs. W. H. Henderson, on the 23rd inst., at 11 a. m., Mr. James McCallum, of Frederick, to Miss Annie S. second daughter of Mathie Waters.

## THE COUNTY MARKET.

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

Beef, per lb.	..... \$0 14 to \$0 16
Lamb, per lb.	..... " 05 " 06
Chicken, per lb.	..... " 05 " 06
Turkeys, per lb.	..... " 10 " 11
Chickens, per pair.	..... " 20 " 25
Geese, each.	..... " 40 " 45
Duck, per pair.	..... " 25 " 30
Butter, roll, per lb.	..... " 17 " 19
Butter, firkin, per lb.	..... " 17 " 18
Lard, per lb.	..... " 12 " 14
Eggs, per doz.	..... " 20 " 22
Potatoes, per bush.	..... " 75 " 80
Carrots, per bush.	..... " 05 " 06
Oats, per bush.	..... " 05 " 06
Hay, per ton.	..... " 10 " 11
Straw, per ton.	..... " 40 " 50
Wheat, per cw.	..... " 75 " 80
Flour, per lb.	..... " 05 " 06
Hams, per lb.	..... " 09 " 10
Shoulders, per lb.	..... " 08 " 09
Socks, per pair.	..... " 30 " 35
Hides, per lb.	..... " 07 " 08
Sausages, per lb.	..... " 10 " 12
Cheese, per lb.	..... " 10 " 11

## Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable Farm, situated in Gibson, containing eighty acres, fifty of which are under cultivation. There are two good barns on the farm. The land will be sold in block or in lots to suit purchasers.

For particulars enquire of GEORGE A. PERLEY, Frederick, Second Railway Crossing, Gibson, Gibson, Jan. 14, 1882.

# POOR DOCUMENT

## WHAT CAN WE DO?

(Read by Dr. Kate S. Black before the Provincial Women's C. T. Union, Oct. 6, 1881.)

As a body of temperance women, we do not so much need to have arguments brought forward to prove that the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is injurious to the human family—injurious to the body, mind, and morals of the man who drinks; injurious to his purse; injurious to his wife; injurious to his children; injurious to the commercial and moral tone of the community in which he dwells, for this we all know and believe. Neither is it necessary to bring forward arguments regarding the seller to prove his utter want of right to deal in a commodity which brings misery, suffering and pauperism to the individual and expense and crime to the State, for this is plain to us all. But the great question that comes to us, as women, is, what can we do to stay the rapid current that is sweeping the millions upon millions to the gulf of despair? Many of us have a good law given for its suppression, but we can not execute the law; we can not argue the cases of violation before the courts; we can not sit in judgment upon the cases argued; we have few facilities for detecting cases of violation. We are told consolingly that we must wait with patience and pray. Patience is a good thing, prayer is a good thing, but is this all we can do? Is it not possible for us to trust too much to prayer and patience and not enough to personal individual effort?

Our hopes are built not on patience and prayer but education and prayer, two mighty forces working constantly and with increasing faithfulness—can the enemy long withstand such cannonading? Ignorance on the subject is the great barrier that stands in the way of clear, honest convictions, with the masses. Laws can be enacted and in a large measure enforced, to prohibit the sale of intoxicating beverages; to a certain extent the masses can be educated; and to a limited extent drunkards can be reformed; but our great expectation and hope for reformation, for wholesome sentiments and righteous laws, are anchored in the children; in their right education and training in the Sunday-school, day-school and home.

The Sunday-school teaching on this subject which is slowly but gradually working its way into the Sunday-schools as a distinct topic for special thought and study, is going to impress more forcibly upon the children's minds, than when taught in a general way, the biblical view of this temperance question.

What we want in New Brunswick as much as a Scott Act, are a Compulsory School-law and Temperance Text-Books in the schools; these are necessary accessories to a right education on this subject. Then we shall not only have a good law for the suppression of drunkenness, but we shall be constantly creating the forces that shall sustain this law. Now, not a small proportion of our children are idlers. They are beyond the reach of right instruction; beyond the reach of acquiring knowledge that shall lead them in wisdom's ways. A portion of them are at service for a part of the time, but at no time under any instruction; and a not inconsiderable portion of them, from the time they are out of bed in the morning till they go to bed at night, roam at will through the streets and alleys, the runshop's nursery, and are being daily drugged as recruits to reinforce the bands of law-breakers that are violating this temperance law. When children are compelled to go to school a certain number of years during their early life no matter how unwillingly they go, they must learn something, they must advance in a measure in general intelligence, they will necessarily use their brains for a portion of the time, at least, for something better than the "devil's workshop."

A large proportion of these children as it is most inevitably going to ruin, for their minds are busied with nothing better than the viciousness into which their idleness has led them. Speaking in culinary parlance, when we have Temperance Text-Books in the schools we have only set the sponge, the whole lump can not be leavened until all the children of the Province are compelled to go to school and are brought under the influence of their teachings. But while we are waiting and praying for these things, what can we do in the way of home education, the only avenue of teaching open to a large majority of our women?

Is it enough that we have our children sign the total abstinence pledge, without teaching them the full meaning and force of total abstinence? Are we going far enough when we teach them to abstain from the distilled liquors, wines and lagers beer? I hold that it means more than this, that we have not done all that we should when we have gone this far.

Children can as readily as an adult comprehend a scientific truth when simplified and brought within their comprehension. The whole subject of alcoholics, the process of its formation, and its effects upon the human system, has been so simplified that children can comprehend it.

subling from fermentation is a poison to body and mind. When children are led to understand the nature of this monster and recognize him in any of his numerous costumes, they will despise him in any form. They will hate him concealed in his attractive garments of home made wines and beers, as much as in the frightful robes of rum and whiskey. Children who have in any measure a comprehensive, clear view of the subject are ready to detect any inconsistency on the part of professed temperance advocates. A little boy said to me one day, with an air of disgust, referring to one of our faithful temperance men, "O, Mr. —, he's a nice temperance man, ain't he? He lets his boys drink beer." How do you know he does? I said, "Because they were going down to —, the other day, to get some beer to drink, and they asked me to go with 'em." Well, may be they father didn't know it, I said. "Yes, he did, for he gave 'em the money to get it with, and told 'em they could have it if I didn't call that very good temperance." Children are not slow in detecting a lax adherence to principle.

While there may be, and no doubt are, many kinds of drinks that are perfectly free from alcoholics, when made fresh, yet there are many of the so-called temperance drinks, I am persuaded, not free from alcoholics and must properly rank with intoxicating drinks. And while there is a doubt in regard to it, it is wise for professed total abstinents to frequent shops where these drinks are sold, or consumption it in their sons, or have such drinks brought to their homes? Is it not better to abstain from all appearance of evil? I know I venture upon dangerous ground when I dare to draw the lines so closely. Many professed temperance people are as sensitive about having so-called temperance drinks questioned, as are the anti-temperance party concerning their traffic. But we should be anxious not only to question but to search, so far as in us lies, for the truth concerning these things.

The child's mind is more teachable than the adult mind. While it is a hard thing to teach or convince an adult who wants to think favorably of home made wine, that it can by any possibility be of an intoxicating nature, that it can be a twin-brother of imported wine, and may contain a larger proportion of alcohol; yet a child, to whom the matter is fully and clearly explained, will comprehend readily that there is no essential difference whatever. This is true, because the child's mind is open to the convictions of demonstrated truths; it is not befogged with the mists of prejudice in favor of any pre-existing pet theories. The child will see if there be any difference whatever it is a difference of degree and not of kind. Now, where shall we draw the line in our home education of children? There must be some limit. The Massachusetts Legislature has clearly defined the limit for the city of Boston. In the present screen law of Boston is a section in which it states, "Any beverage containing more than three per cent. of alcohol, by volume, at 60° Fahrenheit, shall be deemed to be an intoxicating liquor within the meaning of this Act." Now, a law is simply the exponent of the mind or sentiment of the people. What we must do, if we would work effectually, is to go back of the law and create the right kind of sentiment. Give the children the right kind of ideas and they will work out the right kind of laws.

Now where do we draw the lines in regard to stealing and lying? Do we say to a child, "Now, Mary, it is wrong to steal anything of much value but its no harm to take a little." The Good Book tells us "Out of the heart proceedeth theft." The thing to impress upon the child's mind is not the value of the thing taken, but the spirit which prompts the taking of a comparatively valueless article. It is hard for a child to see that going on the sly to his mother's sugar barrel and filling his pockets with sugar from day to day, is theft as truly as though he got it in the same manner from behind the grocer's counter. But the spirit which prompts the act is the same in the one case as the other.

How is it with lying? Do we teach our children it is not a very bad thing to tell a small lie but a fearful thing to tell a big one? Do we not rather teach them that the lying consists in the spirit of deception which prevades the small lie in a smaller degree than the big one? Now is it not just as clear and simple that an alcoholic beverage is characterized not by the amount of alcohol it contains, but by containing alcohol even in the smallest degree?

Do you say it is unreasonable and fanciful to take such a view of the matter, and to attempt to educate people to educate their children to such a standard? But some may say it is being unnecessarily severe and rigid to draw the lines so closely in regard to theft and lying. I once saw a parent for the sake of passing a twelve year old child for half fare on the railroad tell the child quietly before the conductor came round, to draw down in the seat and the conductor would think she was very small and would only charge half fare. I've seen parents on crowded street cars try to conceal their children from the conductor's notice to avoid paying the five cent fare. I've known parents when a circus came to town with handbills out, "Admission 50 cts, children under 12 years

25 cts," send a fourteen year old boy to the circus with twenty-five cents, leaving him to the dire necessity of inventing ways and means of getting in honestly on that twenty-five cents. What boy when he came to the ticket office with his twenty-five cents, and his age and size were questioned, and he knew he must tell a lie or turn away and go home, would, under the exciting circumstances and full of thoughts of the wonders with which he would tell the truth and go home? Not one in a thousand. If he was not decisively premeditated, knowing it was the only way of getting in, he would have been surprised into it. It seems to me clear enough that such examples must make false, deceitful children. Now I know some of these parents. They would not tolerate a lie in one of their children. Yet they were silently and forcibly telling them to lie. What parent who aims at rearing honest sons and daughters can afford, for the saving of a half-fare railroad ticket, a five cent car ticket, or a half-price circus ticket, to forfeit the honesty and integrity of his children? I think I would as soon tell my child openly, "Lie if you want to, if it will bring you any gain," with less fear of making him dishonest, as to have him daily under such teachings with any hope of his growing up honest. Because if a parent who gave evidence in the main of wanting his child to be honest, should make such a startling statement as this, it would so astonish the child that he would be led to consider the matter sometimes, and question if that were exactly the right thing to go. But the little examples of deception above mentioned, by degrees influence a child's life and habits. They do not strike a child as so grossly wrong that he would be led to give the question any consideration or thought, but would gradually grow into the habit of practicing that same kind of deception in his own dealings with his parents as well as others. It never dawned upon these parents that they were plainly and forcibly teaching their children to lie and cheat. One necessity for drawing the lines in all these evils so closely in our teachings to children is the difficulty under which a child labors in seeing the results of little deceptions.

It is difficult for a child to see until its mind is trained to it, that great consequences may result from small causes. As observed at all clearly, we must have noticed that this difficulty is not confined alone to children. Yes, there must be some limit; some place proper to draw the line. Let us ask our reasons; would it seem better to say we will call any drink alcoholic that has more than 10 per cent. of 5 per cent, or 3 per cent. alcohol, or do you say, exclude all that contains a sufficient amount to intoxicate? But that is so variable; it takes ten times as much to intoxicate some men as others. What man are you going to make the standard? Is it not more reasonable to say every beverage which contains even the smallest percentage of alcohol is alcoholic, and comes under the ban of an intoxicating beverage. It contains the essential element that characterizes it as an intoxicating drink, and all one needs to do, is to take enough of it to come under its influence.

Another phase of the home training which I think is so often neglected, is the habit which is tolerated among children of finding amusement in watching drunken men and mimicking their actions. There seems to be an inherent tendency in boys to find amusement in the wild debauch conduct of a drunken man. It is no uncommon sight to see dozens of boys gather about an intoxicated man on the street, to be amused by his vulgar, profane, degraded conduct and language. I have seen a whole school of children follow a drunken man down the street, laughing and jeering at him; taunting him for the purpose of hearing his profane and vulgar remarks. Many mothers and fathers comfort themselves with the thought, "Oh, he's a boy, boy, he'll do such things." We might as well excuse drinking men, and overlook all their little deviations on the same ground, "Oh, he's a man, men will do such things." Of what use are mothers, teachers and education if they are not to educate them out of such tendencies. If it is this to be a boy or a man, the whole purpose of education is to make them more than boys and men. It is no wonder to me that boys are so right to see deceptions; they should never fall to teach a child that there is nothing amusing, but rather something sad and sickening. It has been said that final success of the highest character comes from that form of mind which has an absolute inability to be discouraged. If that be true, our success will depend largely upon our bringing ourselves into that state of mind that will not admit of discouragement; and, my dear sisters, I think there is nothing from which we can draw so much hope, as this education of the children in the

schools and home. Let us guard our own thresholds carefully, and see to it that the "canal" does not get his nose into the door of our tents.

The cry of Mrs. Browning's factory children is the cry of the children all over this land to-day, who are suffering from the curse of intemperance. "How long," they say, "how long, O cruel nation, Will you stand, to save the world on a child's heart? Stifle down with a maled beat its palpitation And tread onward to your throne amid the mart? Our blood splashes upward, O gold-heaper, And your purple shows your path! But the child's sob in the silence, curses deeper Than the strong man in his wrath!"

If we educate the children rightly in the school and in the home, teach them from their infancy the principles of total abstinence, they will, when they have grown to manhood, and in their turn march to the places of trust and power, be able to answer, in a manner that shall do honor to their ancestors, and reward abundantly the persevering and persistent labors of those who have given their lives to this great work, the curdling question—"How long, O cruel nation! will you crush the sad hearts of children by legalizing this home-destroying, soul-destroying traffic?"

THE AUSTRALIAN SEA SERPENT.—An Australian writes to the San Francisco Call as follows:—Capt. Hall's recent account of the monster reptile, now going the rounds of the press, recalls to mind the appearance, some years ago, of a similar monster in one of the rivers of Australia. In 1847, a gentleman riding along the Murrumbidgee, observed a huge creature swimming in the river, with a head something like that of a mastiff, but much larger, and some about six inches long, and a body near the head as large as a man's, but tapering to the tail. It was seen again in a different river in 1853, and its length was variously estimated at from fifty to eighty feet. The existence of such a monster had already been known to the aborigines, to whom the reptile was an object of the greatest terror. They call it "bunyip," which means water-snake. The bunyip, unlike Mr. Hall's water serpent, is far from being aggressive, at least in the water—in fact, very shy, as well as a rapid swimmer, and while ordinarily carrying his head above water, will immediately disappear on hearing the least noise on the bank. But though shy and timid in the water, in which element it supposed to obtain most of its food, it is fierce on land, and has been known, according to aboriginal tradition, to devour large numbers of the natives whenever they had unwittingly crossed its path. It must, however, be observed, and the fact is worthy of notice, that so far as the writer is aware, no skeleton of the monster has as yet been discovered.

NOT A BEESSEL IN AMERICAN BOTTOMS.—There were shipped from New York in 1881 to Europe 72,276,312 bushels of grain, of which 53,255,728 bushels were carried by 1302 steamers, and 19,020,584 bushels were transported by 554 sailing vessels. In 1880 there were 113,343,163 bushels shipped, of which 49,966,579 bushels were transported by 1292 steamers and 63,376,584 bushels by 1789 sailing vessels. In 1879 there were 99,410,080 bushels shipped, of which 40,500,058 bushels were carried by 1056 steamers and 58,910,022 bushels by 1798 sailing vessels, while there were 41,067,851 bushels shipped in 1881 than in 1880. The falling off is entirely in the amount carried by sailing vessels. The decrease in the amount transported by sail is 44,354,000 bushels. Not a solitary bushel of grain was transported to Europe from New York in an American vessel during the past year. In 1880 we carried 1,328,436 bushels out of a total of 113,343,163 bushels, and there were seven nationalities, Danish, Dutch, French, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish and Swedish, that carried less than we did.

CURIOSITIES OF THE GERMAN CUSTOMS.—Among the curiosities of the German customs, what has recently been achieved by the ingenious officials of that service almost surpasses belief. They have contrived to double and treble the tax on many kinds of provisions imported by simply taxing the wrappers and labels as essential parts of the consignment. Thus cheese enveloped in silvered or tin foil wrappers they now levy duty on as silvered wares. American corned beef in tins is taxed as fine iron wares. The latest feat of ingenuity in this direction is taking Chinese liquors, essences, etc., which are contained in glass bottles covered with Chinese letters and figures on thin silk, as silk and satin.

PRONUNCIATION.—Mal-pronunciation in youth is apt to stick to a man in after years. While reciting Campbell's "Pleasure of Hope" a boy was in the habit of reading the line, "And make thine arm puissant as thine own." "And make thine arm 'puissant' as thine own." He read it twenty years after. But a worse case was that of the young gentleman who, reading Dumas' "Three Guardsmen," pronounced the name of one of the characters "D apostrophe Artagnan."

The late King of Sweden used to prance around nights in disguise, and the fact that he had a black eye about half the time was proof that he enjoyed himself.

## TO RENT.

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

BOY WANTED. At The Herald Office a smart, intelligent boy of 16 years of age, to learn the Printing Trade. 12-28-81

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

HAY SCALE. A STON HOW SCALE, nearly new, in good order. For sale cheap. Apply at this Office. 1-4-81-1m

## New Brunswick RAILWAY COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. COMMENCING TUESDAY, January 3rd, 1882. Trains carrying passengers will run as follows:

LEAVE GIBSON, 7.45 A. M. for Woodstock, Grand Falls, Edmundston, Presque Isle and intermediate stations.  
LEAVE WOODSTOCK, 11.00 A. M. for Grand Falls, Edmundston, Presque Isle and intermediate stations.  
LEAVE WOODSTOCK, 1.10 P. M. for Gibson and intermediate stations.  
LEAVE PRESQUE ISLE, 6.30 A. M. for Gibson, Woodstock and intermediate stations.  
LEAVE EDMUNDSTON, 10.30 A. M. for Grand Falls, Presque Isle, Woodstock, Gibson and intermediate stations.  
Passengers for St. Leonard and Edmundston arrive at Grand Falls 6.00 P. M., where they will remain until 6.30 A. M., next day, at which time train leaves for these points.  
Passengers from St. Leonard, Edmundston and Grand Falls for points south of Woodstock, will remain at Woodstock until 6.15 A. M., next day, or will be taken, free of charge, to Fort Fairfield, where good hotel accommodations can be procured. Train leaves Fort Fairfield at 8.45 A. M.  
Passengers for Bangor, Portland, Boston and other West coast, connect at Woodstock with the N. B. & C. Railway trains, which leave Woodstock at 2 P. M., making connections at Vancouver with night train for the West.  
Passengers from the West by night train can also make connection with the 11.00 A. M. train from Woodstock to Presque Isle, Grand Falls, etc.  
Freight Trains daily between all stations.  
ALFRED SERLEY, Asst. Superintendent.  
Gibson, Jan. 4, 1882.

## GREGORY & BLAIR,

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

## ORGANS. ORGANS.

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

## HOUSE COAL.

LANDING PER RAIL THIS WEEK ANOTHER CARGO OF SUPERIOR SOFT COAL, For sale cheap from cars or shed. JOHN RICHARDS & SON. 12-17-81

## 1881. CHRISTMAS. 1881.

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

## BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS

Overboots, Moccasins, &c which have all been personally selected to supply the demands of this market. He feels confident in saying that the stock of BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS and OVERBOOTS to be found at

## Lottimer's

FASHIONABLE SHOE STORE is the largest in the city.

In fact his stock is such that he is able to meet the wants of the most fastidious. Wholesale and Retail buyers will find an excellent stock to select from. Give him a call and see for yourself.

POLITE TREATMENT, whether you purchase or not. Satisfaction Guaranteed, or Money Refunded. A. LOTTIMER, 2nd Door below Wilcox's Alley, Queen Street. 12-9-81

## CUTLERY, Etc.

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

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

## GROCERY BUSINESS

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

## BAKER HOUSE,

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

## COFFEE—JAVA and DANDELION; BROMA, CHOCOLATE, KAKAO, the new Canadian drink; EPP'S COCOA, at

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

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

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

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

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

## FLOUR—Buda, Crown of Gold, White Phlegon, Gilt Edge, Adrienne and other brands, at

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

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

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

## TEAS—Congo, Souehong, Young Hyson, Oolong, &c., at

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

## A NOVELTY.

Lemont's Variety Store

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

## BOHEMIAN VASES,

Tollet Sets, Water Sets, Lustre Vases, Crystal Flower Stands, Card Receivers, Powder Sets, Ladies' Toilet Sets, Flower Tubes, Saxons, French and English China and Porcelain, Individual Cups and Saucers, Tobacco Sets, Fete-de-Te Sets, Fruit Dishes, Fancy Plates, Placings, Flower Pots, etc., etc.

## Fancy Goods in Great Variety,

THOUSANDS OF Useful and Ornamental Articles. Dolls, Dolls, Dolls, Dressed and Undressed. A large display of KEROSENE LAMPS. CHANDELIERS, LANTERNS of all kinds. ALL KINDS OF WHITE STONEWARE AND CHINA TABLEWARE, GLASSWARE, For table use, in great abundance. Two large showrooms, 39 feet long, filled with

## Furniture,

for Parlor, Sitting Room, Bedrooms, Dining Room, and Kitchens.

## MATRASSES and LOOKING GLASSES.

Tinware, Painted Toilet Sets, Bed Cases, Coal Scuttles, etc. Knives and Forks, Spoons, Sets of Cutlery and Silverware, Boys and Girls Shoes, Boys' Goggles, Men's and Women's Moccasins and Snowshoes.

A number of MINK MUFFS, TIPPETS and BOAS—Very low prices.

5 NEW CABINET ORGANS, 2 NEW PIANOS.

All our goods will be sold at low prices, taking quality of goods into consideration.

## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Thanking our customers for the past, we ask a continuance of their custom. 1-4-81 LEMONT & SONS

## NEW BRUNSWICK

## FOUNDRY.

are now manufacturing and have for sale at their Foundry, KING ST., FREDERICTON. THEIR CELEBRATED First Prize Hay Presses, 1880 COOKING STOVES, in all sizes. CYLINDER STOVES, with Russia and Common Iron Tops, for wood burning. WROUGHT IRON WOOD FURNACES. MADE TO ORDER.

# POOR DOCUMENT

## LOCAL NEWS.

**TEAMS FOR THE WOODS TO ENGAGE IN LUMBERING OPERATIONS ARE SCARCE.**

The thermometer got down somewhere in the twenties Tuesday night. It was below zero all day.

The Legislative Library will be removed into the new room in the Parliament Building next week.

**RAND BENEFIT.**—The complimentary benefit tendered to the Fredericton Brass Band by the citizens comes off on Feb. 9th.

**ENTERTAINMENT.**—The choir of St. Dunstan's Church give an entertainment shortly in St. Dunstan's Hall for the benefit of St. Dunstan's T. A. Society.

**BIBLE SOCIETY.**—The annual meeting of the Fredericton Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society will be held in the city hall on Tuesday evening, the 31st inst.

**CURLING.**—The members of the Curling Club went to St. John this afternoon to play the Thistle Club on Tuesday and the Chatham Club on Wednesday. They went out to the station in good style, in Hanlan's new "Tally-Ho" sleigh.

**LUMBERING NOTES.**—Robert Connor will get out about 15,000,000 feet of lumber this year, principally on the Alagash and St. Francis. Thos. H. Colter, of Douglas, is lumbering on the Little Madawaska, and will cut 3,000,000 feet for Messrs. Hayford, Stetson, & Co., St. John.

**LAGS SALE OF BEEF.**—Mr. C. Broderick, butcher, of Regent street, recently effected the sale of a large quantity of beef, which was shipped last week. He disposed of seven tons to Messrs. Murchie Bros., of St. Stephen, and three more tons went to John McCallum, of Windsor, N. S.

**COUNTY COURT.**—The County Court met Monday morning and Morgan, against whom the jury found a verdict of common assault, was sentenced by Judge Stedman to 20 days jail. The jury found Virtue guilty of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm and his Honor gave him two months jail. The Court then adjourned sine die.

**THE FARMERS' LEAGUE.**—The New Brunswick Provincial Farmers' Association, which holds its annual meeting in Hopewell, A. C., on the 7th of February, has extended an invitation to be present at that meeting at Hon. W. Wedderburn, Provincial Secretary, and the Secretary for Agriculture, Mr. J. L. Inches, and both of these gentlemen have accepted the invitation.

**COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT.**—The following Committee has charge of the complimentary benefit to the Fredericton Brass Band on the 9th of February:—Dr. Brown, Chairman, C. Richards, Secretary, M. Tennant, H. G. Estey, J. P. Richards, C. H. Hatt, Dr. Torrance, John Black, C. J. Thomas, R. Atherton, W. H. Fenety, Prof. Caldwell, Dr. Currie, G. H. Davis, R. A. Estey, Aid Wilson, A. W. Edgecombe, M. Lemon, C. A. Sampson, and Aid Simmons.

**DEBATING SOCIETY.**—The Collegiate School Debating Society was formed on Friday last, with the following officers:—Dr. Currie, President; Mr. Evans, Secretary and Treasurer; W. Anderson, R. Campbell, W. Clark, T. Currie, H. Fenety, A. Herron, E. Jack, T. Lawson, J. Lyle, T. McGarrigle, J. Morgan, A. Peck, P. Porter, T. Porter, A. Simonds. The Society meets every Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

**ANNUAL MEMORRY.**—The Ottawa Free Press facetiously remarks that the opening of the Ontario Legislature with the firing of guns, cocked hats, and pie-bald troopers, was a ridiculous imitation of the similar stupid farce enacted annually at Ottawa. It is time these childish tomfoereries were abolished.—Exchange. And on or about the 16th of February a repetition of this self same annual mummery will be gone through in the City of Fredericton.

**THE SNOW.**—The snow fall which commenced on Saturday evening continued pretty steadily all day Sunday, and about a foot fell. The walking was very bad on Sunday, and during the evening it began to drift slightly. There was a few snow slides, and about 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon a group of young men standing round Cropley's book store, on the corner of Regent and Queen streets, were temporarily buried under an avalanche from the roof above.

**HIGH TEA AND FANCY SALE.**—A high tea and fancy sale will be held in the Temperance Hall, Cromcroft, on Wednesday, the 1st of February next, in connection with the Ladies Sewing Circle, of Saint John's Episcopal Church, Oromocto. A programme of instrumental music will also be presented, and the preparations making indicate that it will be a very pleasant affair. Should the sleighing be good there is no doubt but what a good many will attend from Fredericton.

**SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.**—Fred. Johnston, who has been teaching school in Broadway District, No. 5, Parish of Queensbury, suddenly disappearing last Thursday, 12th inst., without consulting the trustees under whom he was engaged, or anybody else in the district. On the 10th inst. it was learned that he had gone to the United States, but no cause has yet been assigned for his unexpected departure. He belonged to Keswick Ridge. The school will be conducted for the remainder of the term by Mr. William Parent.—Farnes.

**GRAND LODGE I. O. O. F. PROCEEDINGS.**—We have received the Journal of the proceedings of the 26th annual session of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the Lower British Provinces I. O. O. F., held at Wolfville, N. S., August 10th, 11th and 12th, 1881. From it we learn that there are 35 lodges in the Maritime Provinces, with a total membership of 2318. That \$3,914.44 was expended in relief of members last year in addition to large assistance given families in Stellarton, and that \$11,522.20 was on hand for the relief of widows and orphans. The total assets of the subordinate lodges is \$29,181.25.

**OBITUARY.**—Mrs. Eliza Irene Rand, relict of Thomas Woodworth Rand, and mother of Theodore H. Rand, Esq., Chief Superintendent of Schools for New Brunswick, died suddenly at Canard, Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, on the 21st inst., at the ripe old age of seventy-three. The late Mrs. Rand was a lady of great moral worth and much revered and beloved by all. She was very well physically and in active possession of her mental powers until very recently, and her death, occurring very suddenly, was a sad surprise to a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

**FISH CULTURE.**—The following note has been issued by the New York State Fishery Commission Department:—

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1882.

The New York State Fish Commission will send any parties in the United States or Canada wishing to experiment in fish culture from three to five hundred eggs of the California Mountain Trout on receipt of fifty cents to pay for the package. This species is easier raised than the Eastern brook or speckled trout, and is a fine game and food fish. Application must be made before March 1st, 1882.

Address: SETH GREENE, Rochester, N. Y.

**BAPTIST QUARTERLY MEETING.**—The York and Carleton Quarterly Meeting will hold its next sessions with the Senior King's Church on the second Friday of March next. The Rev. O. C. Herbert, Keswick, is to preach the opening sermon; alternate—Rev. F. D. Crawley of this city. At their last session with the Second Keswick Church a cordial invitation was extended to the Quarterly Meetings of Carleton and Victoria Counties to meet with them at Kingsclear. At that meeting the Home Mission interest is to receive special attention in these four counties. Rev. W. H. Beckwith of this city, is the President of the York and Carleton Quarterly Meeting.

**THE BALL AND PROMENADE CONCERT.**—A meeting of the General Committee in this connection was held on last Thursday evening. The names of H. C. Creed and A. F. Randolph were struck off the committee at their request, and communications were read from several other gentlemen stating that they could not serve through press of business, but their names were allowed to remain on the lists. Messrs. J. A. Black, Daniel Jordan, William Wilson and H. A. Cropley were added to the General Committee, and the following committee was struck to arrange for the promenade concert and carry it out:—C. H. Loggie, Patrick Dever, James S. Neill, George H. Simmons, L. W. Johnson, John Babbitt, Dr. Coulthard, Dr. Atherton, Geo. H. Davis, John Black, Daniel Jordan, Wm. Wilson. The price of tickets was fixed at \$3.

**WEDDING DOLLARS.**—A social event of a pleasant nature and of no inconsiderable interest to the fair sex, took place Monday morning at 11 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Mathias Waters, Westmoreland street, when Miss Annie E. Waters, his second daughter, was united in the bonds of holy wedlock to Mr. James McCallum, of Petersville, Queen's County. Miss Cynthia Waters, the bride's sister, was bridesmaid, and the bridegroom, supported by George Taylor. The bride received many valuable and useful presents from her friends, and after a lunch had been partaken of by the wedding party and guests at the residence of the bride's father, the happy couple took their departure to St. John in the 2:15 train, followed by the best wishes for their happiness and prosperity of the friends who were at the station to see them off.

**MARRIAGE ON WEDNESDAY.**—It is our pleasant task to chronicle another happy event which came off Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's father, ex-Alderman Wilmet Guilon, on George street. Mr. Guilon's eldest daughter, Miss Lena Guilon, was married to Mr. Cunard Miller, of Houlton, Me., by the Rev. F. D. Crawley, of the Baptist Church. Miss Maggie Guilon, the bride's sister, acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. H. G. Estey, of the People's Bank, was the bridegroom's best friend on the happy occasion. A large number of friends were present at the tying of the nuptial knot, and extended their hearty congratulations when the ceremony was over. After a wedding breakfast, to which about forty sat down, Mr. and Mrs. Miller left by train for their new home in Houlton, Me. Miss Lena Guilon was an estimable young lady, well known and liked in social circles in this city, and we add our good wishes for her future happiness to those already given by her many friends, and would also like the young couple every success and prosperity in their journey together through life.

**PENOSIAU.**—Mr. Geo. Hatt, who left Fredericton recently on a trip to California, has been laid up for several days in St. Louis with erysipelas in his face.

Rev. J. M. Davenport, who takes charge of the new Episcopal Mission Church, Paradise Row, St. John, has arrived.

Contrary to the statement made in a contemporary recently, Miss Vavasour, of this city, who is well known as a charming and promising vocalist, is not going to Boston in the coming spring to finish her musical education in the Conservatory of Music there.

Mr. Charles Roberts has been appointed principal of the York Street School, vice Mr. Mace whose resignation takes place on the 1st of February.

Mr. W. A. Quinn, of this city, has been appointed Agent for York County for the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, of Norwich, England. The company is an old and solid concern, established in 1797, and has a capital of \$5,000,000.

The Bishop Coadjutor is making quite a visit to St. John, and will not return until the end of this or beginning of next week. He preached in Trinity on Sunday morning, and assisted in the consecration of that beautiful instrument the new organ; in St. Paul's (Valley) Church, where they have the new supplied choir, in the afternoon, and St. John's (Stone) Church in the evening.

The Hon. P. A. Landry, Chief Commissioner of Public Works, who is now in St. John, accompanies the Hon. John J. Fraser to Ottawa.

Miss WATERMAN takes charge of Miss Tucker's school in the York Street Building for three months after February 1st.

**OLIVER'S SEVERITY.**—Arthur W. Oliver, the bigamist, was sentenced at 1:30 on Saturday afternoon by Judge Stedman, to four years' imprisonment in the penitentiary at Dorchester. Monday afternoon Oliver left by train en route for the penitentiary, in charge of City Marshal John Woodard. The St. John Globe says that when brought from Fredericton on Monday evening, Oliver, the bigamist, asked Marshal Woodard, in whose charge he was, not to take him to the New Victoria Hotel because the Fredericton cutters were there—but to any other hotel in the city for the night—as he did not wish to meet any "celebrities." He was taken to the Hotel de Rankine, accordingly; and by Tuesday morning's train conveyed to the Hotel de Beaufort at Dorchester, for four years' free bond. The news after chronicling Oliver's arrival in St. John and his departure "for his new residence at Dorchester," says that he is "patriarchal in appearance and looks precisely like the picture of Jeremiah in the Sunday school books. When the martyred bigamist takes up his abode in the cell at Dorchester he will look more like Jeremiah than ever."

**THE ALDERMANIC ELECTIONS.**

The Aldermanic elections passed off very quietly. There was no contest. In King's ward Alderman Wheeler intended to offer, and let his nomination with the officer who was taking the Water Works vote, to be given to Mr. McKay, who was to bring it before the electors. Mr. McKay did not arrive at the poll in time, and consequently Messrs. Wilson and Loggie were returned without opposition. The Council for the ensuing year is as follows:—

King's Ward—Wm. Wilson, Harry Leigh. Queen's Ward—Alex. Burchill, John Moore. Carleton Ward—Moses S. Hall, Patrick Farrell. St. Anne's Ward—Geo. H. Simmons, Chas. Thomas.

Wellington Ward—John Macpherson, Geo. F. Atherton.

The only change in the Council is that Mr. Thomas takes Mr. Wilson's seat for St. Anne's, and Mr. Wilson that of Mr. Wheeler for King's.

**THE VOTE ON THE WATER WORKS.**

The following were the returns of the vote on the water works question Monday:

	FOR.	AGAINST.
King's	19	38
Queen's	11	36
Carleton	41	36
St. Anne's	25	52
Wellington	12	22
Total	128	172

Total vote cast, 400. Majority against the question of water works proposed by the Council 44. The total city vote is 817.

**OUR CURLEERS IN ST. JOHN.**

The members of the Fredericton Curling Club arrived all right in St. John, and play was commenced on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. The playing against the Thistle Club, a challenge game, was in the risk of the St. Andrew's Club, and the playing against the last named Club, which was for the Royal Caledonia Medal, was on the Thistle Club rink, and the ice was in capital condition in both rinks. The host made on Tuesday morning by two Fredericton rinks against two of the Thistle Club rinks was as follows:—

Fredericton.	Thistle.
E. A. Smith, skip-10	R. P. Parsons, skip-15
D. Lee Babbitt, skip-10	Alex. Miller, skip-10
M. Napier, skip-10	Wm. Wilson, skip-10
J. B. Greaves, skip-10	And Malcolm, skip-15
Chas. Richards, skip-10	W. O. Whitaker, skip-10
M. McLaughlin, skip-10	Robt. Courtney, skip-10
R. Howie, skip-10	James Knox, skip-10
T. Loggie, skip-17	Jno. Thompson, skip-15

The following was the score of the playing in the afternoon:—

Fredericton.	St. Andrew's.
W. K. Allen, skip-13	Arch. Malcom, skip-10
H. C. Rutter, skip-13	Alex. Duff, skip-10
A. F. Street, skip-13	Robert Thompson, skip-10
J. B. Greaves, skip-13	James Shaw, skip-10
J. D. Hazen, skip-13	Robert Thompson, skip-10
F. A. Melnes, skip-13	D. Macpherson, skip-10
H. C. Rutter, skip-13	Wm. Wilson, skip-10
C. L. Richards, skip-13	R. Howie, skip-10
J. R. Howie, skip-13	S. S. DeForest, skip-10
T. G. Loggie, skip-14	C. Y. Gregory, skip-14

Total—Fredericton, 63. St. John, 59.

These two signal defeats of the St. John Clubs, particularly in the case of St. Andrew's, are the first that have fallen to the lot of Fredericton cutters in a number of years, but the Thistle Club has several times been defeated by the Fredericton Club. In defeating the St. Andrew's Club the Fredericton Cutters also carry off the Royal Caledonia Medal. The attendance at the rinks was large during the playing and much interest was manifested in the progress and result of the game. Mr. W. G. Allen umpired in the Thistle-Fredericton match, and Mr. D. O. C. McGinnis in the other game. Tuesday evening the members of the Thistle Club held their annual dinner at the Park Hotel at which the Fredericton Cutters and several members of the Chatham Club which plays the Fredericton Club to-day, sat down. An excellent dinner was had, and a pleasant evening spent by all present.

**Chatham Victorious Over Fredericton.**

(Special to THE HERALD.)

ST. JOHN, Jan. 24.

In the game to-day between Fredericton and the Chatham Curling Clubs, Chatham was victorious by one point, after one of the most sharply contested games ever played in St. John. There was a great crowd of spectators on the play on St. Andrew's and Victoria rinks. The last shot by Skip Britain decided the game in favor of Chatham.

Skip McLaughlin was defeated by skip Hutchinson, 8 to 20.

McInnes defeated Morris 20 to 13.

Smith was defeated by Britton 15 to 16.

Rutter defeated Wilson 16 to 12.

Total, 61 to 60.

The Fredericton Cutters leave to-night. The skip that played in this match was as follows:—

Fredericton.	Chatham.
Smith, skip.	McLaughlin.
Britton.	Smith.
Morris.	McInnes.
Wilson.	Rutter.

**PROPOSED SATERNALE AT FREDERICTON.**

Under this startling caption a correspondent in the *Christian Patriot* for January 18th alludes in uncomplimentary terms upon the proposed citizens' ball and promenade concert at the opening of the first session of the Local Legislature in the new Parliament Building, which he chooses to call a *Saternalia*.

"It is a public dedication of that building, which is not made a direct insult to the owners," he objects to its dedication to "Satan and Sin," and says "large numbers, probably a majority of a people of New Brunswick, have declined to take part in the concomitant rices, dancing, card-playing and wine bibbing, are great evils." Then he says that he knows well what the ball at Fredericton will be like, as follows:—

"Half made symphonies, the excitement of music and wine, whirling about in the embraces of men, some of them not noted for their moral and many stimulated with alcoholic poisons. It means tables and sideboards piled high with food, and a noisy and unseemly party in committee rooms; it means all this and more in a smaller scale, a repetition of the debauch at Rideau Hall during the Princess Louise's last ball, when ladies got so drunk that they vomited, and the rich carpets and furniture, and the process was disgusted and insulted by undue familiarity."

To say that this blast of condemnation from "the *Citizen*" correspondent of the *Visitor* is an unnecessary sounding of an alarm for public morality, so far as the coming ball in Fredericton is concerned, is to say the least, and to say that after the above paragraph in particular is a direct insult to a coarse and blackguard-like slur upon the purity and honor of the womanhood of the city of Fredericton and of the Province, is stating a truth which impresses itself upon every one who reads it—an insult and a slur of such a nature as to merit not only the most unqualified and actual degradation of the person in the form of a horse-whipping, which usually follows an insult to a woman. He drags in the dirt by slanders of the Rev. B. Parsons, the Provincial Governor General of this Dominion in a manner which no one aspiring to the name of man would dare do. The picture he draws of what he alleges the ball and promenade concert will be like, is the product of a mind rotten in its morality—a diseased imagination glowing over fancied low details, like an octogenarian libertine over the minutes of a dissipated youth, suggesting baseness to purveyors of drink and food of wrong, and thus doing more to foster immorality by pointing it out where it exists to none but the depraved, than he does to promote virtue. It is full of profanity. It is "unpleasant, unchristian, unbusinesslike, unseemly, and under the mask of christianity and public morality."

The man who would cast such a slur as the *Visitor's* correspondent has cast upon the ball in Fredericton, and who, in the name of decency, deserves to be whipped through the length and breadth of that country, like a common felon, at the tail of a cart—and even that would be too good for him.

**THE PETITION AGAINST MAYOR FISHER.**

The following is a copy of the petition filed against the return of Mayor Fisher:

In the matter of an Election for Mayor of the City of Fredericton, on the 14th day of January, 1882.

To the Honorable James Stedman, Judge of the County Court of the County of York, and the Petition of J. Henry Phair, of the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, Barrister.

HUMBLY SHUNETH:

1. That an election for Mayor of the City of Fredericton was held at the said City of Fredericton, on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1882.

2. The said election was held by William H. P. Fenety, who was duly appointed an officer for that purpose by the City Council of the City of Fredericton.

3. At the said election your petitioner being duly qualified to be elected and to serve as Mayor of the said City of Fredericton, was nominated by Christopher Broderick and Alexander Mitchell, two electors duly qualified to vote at said election, and the voters of the said City of Fredericton, and returned the said G. Frederick Fisher, and returned the said G. Frederick Fisher duly elected Mayor of the City of Fredericton.

4. G. Frederick Fisher, of the City of Fredericton, aforesaid, Barrister, was a candidate at the said election, and was duly nominated for the said office of Mayor.

5. The said William H. P. Fenety, after taking the votes of the electors qualified to vote at said election and counting the same, declared the said G. Frederick Fisher duly elected Mayor of the City of Fredericton, and the said G. Frederick Fisher is now acting in the capacity of Mayor of the said City.

6. Your petitioner says that the said G. Frederick Fisher, by himself and by his agents, and by such means as he thought proper, and indirectly, provision and reward in order to be elected as Mayor of the said City, and did by such means succeed in being elected as Mayor of the said City.

7. Your petitioner further says that the said G. Frederick Fisher, by himself and by his agents, did on the day of such election, both directly and indirectly, promise and engage to give and allow to divers electors at the said election, money, meat, drink, entertainment, provision and reward in order to be elected as Mayor of the said City, and did by such means succeed in being elected as Mayor of the said City.

8. For specific acts of bribery in the said election, committed by the said G. Frederick Fisher, and his agents, in order that the said G. Frederick Fisher should be elected Mayor of the City of Fredericton, your petitioner says and charges:—

(1) That the said G. Frederick Fisher, on the day of said election, gave, furnished, and provided money to George Lee, John Macpherson, William Russell (Barrister), George Ross, George Clifton, Alexander Burchill, Lemuel Stephenson, William Russell, Henry Grace, Charles E. Collins, William White, William Scully, William Fisher, Charles Russell, and John Hewison, electors at said election, in order that he should be elected Mayor of the City of Fredericton.

(2) That the said G. Frederick Fisher, on the day of said election, gave and provided money, meat, drink, entertainment, provision and reward, to divers electors at the said election, whose names are to your petitioner unknown, in order that he should be elected as Mayor of the City of Fredericton.

(3) That the said G. Frederick Fisher, on the day of said election, promised and engaged to give and allow money, meat, drink, entertainment, provision and reward to Jas. Donnelly, James Rogers, and John White, electors at said election, and to divers other electors at said election, whose names are to your petitioner unknown, in order that the said G. Frederick Fisher should be elected as Mayor of the City of Fredericton.

(4) That George Ross, John Macpherson, William Russell, Henry Grace, Charles E. Collins, and William White, agents of the said G. Frederick Fisher, did each of them furnish money, meat, drink, entertainment, provision and reward, to divers electors at the said election, in order that the said G. Frederick Fisher should be elected as Mayor of the City of Fredericton.

(5) That the said G. Frederick Fisher, on the day of said election, promised and engaged to give and allow money, meat, drink, entertainment, provision and reward to the said G. Frederick Fisher, give money to John Cassidy, John Pease, and Michael Murphy, electors at said election, in order that the said G. Frederick Fisher should be elected as Mayor of the City of Fredericton.

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(2) That the said G. Frederick Fisher did on the day of such election give money to George Lee, John Macpherson, William Russell (Barrister), George Ross, George Clifton, Alexander Burchill, Lemuel Stephenson, William Russell, Henry Grace, Charles E. Collins, William White, William Scully, William Fisher, Charles Russell, and John Hewison, electors at said election, in order that he should be elected Mayor of the City of Fredericton.

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This was to the effect that a bonus of \$2,000 be given any person or company that would erect a wooden mill costing not less than \$12,000 at Woodstock. Mr. Ketchum made a calm and practical speech in support of his motion. Nearly all the Councilors took part in the debate which was characterized by its intelligent care and proper spirit. The matter however was laid over until the next annual meeting. The people will in the interim have the privilege of giving their opinion on the subject, there is a strong feeling that the institution of a wooden mill is a necessity that should have long ago been supplied; but on the other hand there is a sad lack of the necessary enterprise to erect and run the factory.

**THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE STEVEN PARSONS** who died at the ripe age of eighty-four took place to-day. The remains came from Benton in the noon train and were taken to the Albert street Baptist church. Rev. G. W. McDonald preached an able sermon on the occasion and conducted the services. The clergy of the Baptist, Free Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian churches were present, with the exception of Rev. Mr. Seelye, who is suffering from a bad cold. The attendance at the funeral was quite large.

**SPRAY FROM GRAND FIELDS.**

Our schools—if they can be called such—are kept in two shanties, about twenty-five feet square; one of them is over T. B. Jeaway's store, and you get to it by going through T. B.'s back yard; the entrance is in the—to use one of the children's expressions—back corner of the building. The ascent to the shanty is over a pair of boxed-in rickety stairs. The room, as I have said, is about 25 feet square; the ceiling is about 7 feet high, and is lighted by four or five windows of 8 x 10 glass, and are so low that the sills almost touch the floor. The desks—what the boys have not whittled away—look as though they had done service in the sixteenth century. The seats are made of made of rough plank, and with one or two exceptions, have no backs at all.

(8) That Alexander Burchill, one of the agents of the said G. Frederick Fisher, did, with the knowledge of the said G. Frederick Fisher, on the day of said election, give money to John Cassidy, John Pease, and Michael Murphy, electors at said election, in order that the said G. Frederick Fisher should be elected Mayor of the City of Fredericton.

(9) That the said G. Frederick Fisher, on the day of said election, promised and engaged to give and allow money, meat, drink, entertainment, provision and reward to the said G. Frederick Fisher, give money to John Cassidy, John Pease, and Michael Murphy, electors at said election, in order that the said G. Frederick Fisher should be elected as Mayor of the City of Fredericton.

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(14) That the said G. Frederick Fisher, on the day of said election, promised and engaged to give and allow money,

# POOR DOCUMENT

## POETRY.

### The Barrel Organ.

(Tune—"The English people to the American." A Protest to the Guiteau trial.)

"We must speak out—not that we wish to chide;  
But our strong feelings we no more can hide:  
A painful silence can no longer keep,  
Nor crush our indignation—full and deep.

"The not long since—not many weeks have sped—  
Since we, with you, watch'd round your hero's bed,  
Since your anguish shared, your hopes, your fears,  
And wept for Garfield with commingled tears.

"We mourned with you his sad, relentless doom,  
And nursed into his all too early tomb,  
Till mutual grief, which various passion curd,  
More closely knit our bleeding hearts to yours.

"'Twas useless to console you: in the shade  
Of that black cloud no comfort we could find,  
And, so, 'midst sobs, rung down by Fate's decree,  
The curtain fell on your grim tragedy.

"And, as we thought, but one short scene remained,  
Ghastly and stern, by Nemesis ordained,  
In which most vengeance would at Justice' call  
Upon a foot assassin swiftly fall.

"'Twas this we thought, we looked for this to be,  
Nor soon foresaw the sorry sight we see:  
A sight, alas! that proves one stubborn will,  
A mighty nation with disgust can fill.

"For weeks we've watched it; dreary day by day,  
Have seen councils and committees have their way,  
Have sadly gazed whilst Law has been decied,  
And Justice sat upon and vilified.

"For weeks, aye, months, we've watched the sick-  
ening scene—  
Authority afraid to intervene;  
Order defied and Power paralyzed.

"Whilst Anarchy o'er all has tyrannized,  
And 'stead of its denouncing, have but wept;  
'Till, at the wretched spectacle aghast!  
We feel compelled to speak our minds at last.

"How long, then, we would ask, must we stand  
And see this ruffian rule our land defied?  
How long shall he before high Heaven play  
This villain's part, which he renews each day?

"How long shall he trail justice in the mud,  
And make a jest of his foul deed of blood?  
Is there no limit he must not exceed?  
Or, is boundless latitude your creed?

"That you mean well we may not doubt, and yet  
Your solemn purpose seem you to forget;  
And every day your ill result appears  
In adverse comments and in hostile sneers.

"Your enemies rejoice, and those who hold  
A free republic but are making hold,  
To point at you, to wag their heads with scorn,  
And cry, 'See what of Liberty is born!'

"Come, then! 'tis time this sorry farce to end,  
The folly further license to extend  
To one who proves so fully every day  
Merely is wasted, pity thrown away!

"Come, then! we ask in dead Garfield's name,  
Sustain his much-loved country's world-wide fame;  
Come, then! we pray, for our outraged Justice' sake,  
Quickly your fatal lethargy off-shake.

"Let the spurned Law assert itself again,  
Let Order its supremacy maintain,  
And surely as shall set to-correct the sun,  
Let Justice now be sternly, swiftly done!"

—London Truth.

## SELECT STORY.

### The Marked Finger.

A jealous man, Sir Chester Bowden. Even when a boy, superficial people said he was impetuous because he was a baronet at twelve years of age.

Those who knew better, who had information concerning the old family of the Bowdens, had no need to be informed that the Bowdens were hard, proud, imperious, and jealous, though just, men.

They never did a wrong, and yet never seemed to be in the right.

At the inquest it was said old Sir Chester accidentally shot himself. But the county families well knew that he had taken his own life.

Even many of the common people on the estate had little or no doubt upon this point.

The reason? Three months before the crash his wife had fled from him. He made no effort to seek her out, and it was only his death and its manner which let people into the secret of his love for her.

She had been pined by her own servants through her ten years of married life.

She was very meek and mild, always stood up when he entered the room, and to the end of all she called him Sir Chester.

He always called her Lady Bowden. They never quarrelled, and they were always dull. She never smiled. There was some talk of her having loved some young farmer before she married so well. But that was, doubtless, scandal.

However, she fled; Sir Chester died, shot, three months afterwards, and young Sir Chester was nine years of age.

At Oxford he made but one friend and many enemies. Oxonians hate Oxonians who are not cheery and friendly amongst themselves.

Boleyn Hever began by pitying Chester Bowden, and ended by liking him.

But they were never familiar. For instance, Hever always wore a piece of flesh-colored plaster between the first and second joints of the middle finger of his left hand.

Chester never asked the meaning of the patch; and once when, while boasting the plaster was rubbed away, Chester never asked what the meaning of the seven little tattooed stars he saw where the plaster had been.

The explanation, however, was very simple. A rich old godfather, from whom the poorish Hevers had expectations, and being an old sailor, had elected them to mark his godson.

Boleyn Hever, being naturally a high-class man, entertained a strong disgust for these marks—a disgust which reached morbidity, and he hid them with flesh-colored plaster.

At twenty-three Sir Chester Bowden married one of the most dashing women of her year. He was as jealous as his

father, and as proud; therefore, he had no fear of Lady Bowden being ungrateful. She was poor.

Boleyn Hever, his neighbor, had not married, and was nursing his estate, which had been left him when very much encumbered.

At what precise moment Sir Chester became jealous of his one friend he himself never knew. He was too certain of his own suffering.

He hated company, but he was bound to give fetes, balls, etc.

It was the evening before the first anniversary of his wedding, upon which occasion there was to be a ball.

Sir Chester had noticed his wife anxious all day, and his demon prompted him terribly. Why was she anxious?

After dinner she pleaded sickness, and went to her usual sitting-room, into which Sir Chester never intruded.

An hour afterwards, he sent a servant to her with some inquiry concerning the ball on the following day.

The servant returned, saying that "my lady" was not in her room.

There was murder in Chester's heart the next moment. But he only took up a heavy riding-whip.

No—not in her room!

The first trace he found of her was a pencil-case, glittering in the moonlight. He drew a line in his mind's eye from the house to it, and thence in the same direction.

"To the grape gates," he muttered—"a straight line to his house."

On he went.

Suddenly, being on the top of a hillock, he saw Boleyn—there could be no question about the man—and with him a woman, hooded.

They were going towards the great iron open-work gates, which, from their pattern, were commonly called the grape-gates.

He uttered a horrible cry, which evidently the couple heard, for they hurried to the gates, to which there was no lodge, and one of them was open.

They must have seen Chester leaping towards them, for they ran.

He was within twenty yards of the couple when they passed the great gates, which were swung to with a terrible noise.

Again Sir Chester uttered a savage cry, for he knew he could not open them without the key, kept in the library, and that while he was scaling the wall they would escape.

He ran to the gate, and then it must have been that he fainted.

When he came to himself, he saw vaguely in the moonlight, and lying near him, a small, white object.

He touched it, and shuddered.

Briefly, it was a human finger, tattooed with seven small, purplish stars.

"It was Hever!" he muttered.

The finger had unquestionably been caught by the great iron gate, and nipped off like a twig by the immense weight of the iron acting on the edges of the gate.

How long had they escaped? In his fall his watch glass was broken, and the hands were stopped. He never knew how he got back to the house.

"If you please, my lady is now in her room. Here, help!" suddenly cried the servant.

He fainted again.

He went to his library, and there he found the key of the grape-gate swinging on its nail.

"How can she be back?" he thought, "I saw her take flight."

She looked white when suddenly he entered her room—the first time he had done so during their married life.

"Have you been from the castle, Lady Rowden?" he asked.

"No," she said gravely.

By that time he knew that he had lain insensible during a whole hour near the gate.

"She must have returned," he said, "by the gate, and passed carelessly by my quiet body. She hates me, but why has she returned?"

Next day he called upon Hever. The reply sent down was that Mr. Hever was not well, but hoped to be at the ball in the evening.

How he watched for Boleyn Hever's appearance.

He came, and of course gloved. No sign of the missing finger.

Sir Chester went up to him smilingly on the left side, and grasped his left hand. The glove yielded.

The middle finger of the glove had been stuffed with wool.

They were standing a little apart.

Still holding the maimed hand in his, he said—

"You have sinned with my wife. You fled from me last night; but Heaven avenged me, and cleft your marked finger from your wicked hand. Dare you smile?"

"Beware! I have always been your one friend, and last night I was more your friend than ever."

"A hypocrite as well as monster!" he said. "Do you know what I am going to do?"

"What?"

"Kill that woman here before her guests, and like my father, make an end of myself!"

And as needlessly, madman. The woman you saw came with me to warn your wife, out of her own experience, to bear any cruelty you might heap upon her rather than take flight. The poor

creature may or may not have been guilty, Chester; but she proved her love for you when she forced herself to see your wife and save her from such an outcast life as her own has been for many years."

"Who—was she?"

"Our mother. Ah!—is there a doctor here?"

Past earthly help, for Sir Chester Bowden had fallen forward—dead!

But his hands were entrancingly clasped.

## A LONG JOURNEY.

When one of the trains to this city came in at midnight a few nights ago, an old man was found sleeping in one of the cars.

"I say, old man!" yelled the conductor, "git out of this; do you hear? This is Detroit. If you've got any friends, they'll be looking for you."

"Where's Gracie?"

"Who?" asked the conductor recovering his official voice.

"Little Gracie—grandpa's little pet! I brought her with me. Is she there?"

"I guess he is not wide awake yet," said the curious passenger. "Suppose you help him to his feet."

Conductors are expert in helping people to their feet, and this one was no exception to the rule. He took the old man by the coat collar and stood him up, but he sank down again limp and motionless. Just then a depot hand came in.

"The baggage-master wants to know what you are going to do with that little dead box over there. He don't want any of that kind left over, and there's no direction on it but 'Gracie.'"

"That's her!" said the old man, and he stood up feebly. "Take me there. We're going on a long journey—Gracie and me; a long, long journey, but it don't seem as if I know the way right clear."

They took him into the depot and laid him on one of the benches and put his carpet bag under his head; but still he fretted for his "little Gracie—his pet," and at last they consoled him by telling him that she was resting, was asleep, and must not be disturbed.

The little "box" with Gracie written upon it in lead pencil, was safe enough with the other "freight"; and the old man slept peacefully at last. Some kind friend threw a rug over him next morning, and asked him what train he was waiting for, but all the answer he made was a feeble "Thank ee; call me at sunrise. We're going a long journey, Gracie and me."

He was called at sunrise by a voice that none may refuse, and when a flood of rosy light shone into the dreary room he was up and away—gone on his long journey. Only the worn out body was there, and yesterday, it was laid with "Little Gracie" in the strangers' lot at Mount Elliott, unknown, yet possibly in a sure hope of a gracious resurrection, as if marked by 30 feet of monumental clay.—Detroit Free Press.

ROOMS FOR THE LAWYERS.—The clergyman who, on Friday, opened the supreme court at Auburn with prayer, rather as finished the lawyers to say nothing of his honor. The divine closed his petition in this manner: "At last may we become dwellers of that better land where there are no lawyers, no judges, and no courts. Amen." The court bit his lip, the attorney's ribs could hardly be restrained from shaking by the solemnity of the occasion, and business was not taken up until some time after prayer.

The parson doubtless meant that on the other shore there would be no occasion for legal proceedings, but the bar persisted in misunderstanding that there were to be no lawyers among the elect.—Lexington, Me., Journal.

POETRY AND CURIOSITIES.—Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's poem at the reception given by the New England Club to Prof. Maria Mitchell, of Vassar College, is incontestably the most exquisitely ludicrous thing in American literature. We quote the last stanza.

Our human life so slow to build,  
Has scope and promise unfiled;  
Its measure of the skies we beg,  
And round it by the rounded egg.

Egg is good—and yet Mrs. Howe's verses have not reduced the price.

Forty cents a dozen.—Boston World.

The clerk of the parish whose business it is to read the first "lesson," came across the chapter in Daniel in which the names Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego occur thirteen times, and finding it extremely difficult to pronounce these names, he went through the chapter referring to them as the aforesaid gentlemen.

A PERSONAL DUTY.—Said a Colorado jurymen: "Follow-suffors, I don't know as this man is guilty, but the folks in this neighborhood haven't enjoyed a hanging for some time, and if we don't give 'em one they'll be mad. We must look out for our own popularity."

PET NAMES.—He—"May I call you Revenge?" She—"Why?" He—"Because 'Revenge is sweet.'" She—"Certainly you may; provided, though, you let me call you Vengeance." He—"And why would you call me Vengeance?" She—"Because 'Vengeance is mine.'"

An Italian count is generally considered to be an equivalent to an American girl's money.

## CITY DIRECTORY.

### ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

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

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

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY.—Trains leave Gibson daily (Sundays excepted) at 7.45 A. M. for Woodstock, Arrostook, Carleton, Grand Falls, and Edmundston; and arrive from those points at 4.30 P. M. Passengers for St. Leonard and Edmundston remain over-night at Grand Falls.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.—The Halifax express leaves St. John at 8 A. M. daily (Sundays excepted); and arrives at St. John at 8.25 P. M.

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

THE POST OFFICE.

The Post Office is situated in the Square on the corner of Queen and Carleton streets. The General Delivery, Stamp, and Registry Offices are open from 7 A. M. until 8.30 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted). Box holders have access to their boxes until 9.30 P. M.

The Money Order Office is open from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. Letter Boxes are located as follows:—Near the corner of Waterloo Row and Sunbury streets, at the Auditor General's Office, the Queen Hotel, the Barker House, the W. U. Telegraph Office, the Brayley House, and the Waterloo Row boxes at 12.20; the Auditor's office box at 12.30; Queen Hotel 12.35; Barker House 12.40; Brayley House 12.50; Long's Hotel 1.00; W. U. Telegraph Office 1.00.

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

THE CITY OFFICES.

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

THE COUNTY OFFICES.

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

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

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

The Sheriff on Queen street, near St. John.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

A. F. Randolph, Chairman; C. A. Sampson, Secretary.

Meets at their room, on the Office's Square, on the last Saturday of every month.

SOCIETIES.

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

St. Ann's Lodge, U. T. A., No. 166.—Geo. J. Bliss, President; J. T. Horsman, Secretary.

Meets every second Thursday in the Reform Club Rooms, Queen Street.

Women's Christian Temperance Union.—Mrs. Steadman, President; Mrs. Sampson, Secretary.

Meets every Wednesday at 4 P. M., at its rooms in Reform Club building.

St. Dunstan's Total Abstinence Society.—President, James E. Barry; Secretary, F. McGoldrick.

Meetings are held weekly in their Hall on Regent Street, on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Reform Club.—President, George J. Bliss; Secretary, Richard H. Phillips.

Meetings are held in their rooms on Queen Street, on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month.

Young Men's Christian Association.—President, G. F. Atherton; Secy. Secretary, G. E. Conlthard, M. D.

Meets every Tuesday evening at 7.30, and on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

Royal Arcanum, Fredericton Council, No. 155.—W. J. Crewdon, Regent; G. E. Conlthard, Secretary.

Meets at the F. M. C. A. Rooms the second and last Tuesday in each month, at 8 P. M. Insures from \$200 to \$5,000.

Royal Arcanum, Lorne Council, No. 486.—Regent, G. S. Peters; Secretary, E. S. Waycott.

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

Home Circle, Maple Leaf Council, No. 25.—John J. Weddall, Leader; G. E. Conlthard, Secretary.

Meets on the first and third Thursday in every month, in Y.M.C.A. Rooms. Insures from \$200 to \$5,000.

Fredericton Historical Society.—George E. Fenest, President; A. Archer, Secretary.

Regular meetings on the second Thursday in January, April, July and October in each year.

Hiram Lodge, No. 6, F. & A. M.—Harry Beckwith, W. M.; T. G. Loggie, Secretary.

Meets in Mason Hall, Carleton Street, first Thursday in every month.

Fredericton Royal Arch Chapter, No. 77, Reg. G. R. A. Chapter of Scotland.—G. D. Loggin, P. M.; R. M. Pinder, H.; N. Campbell, J.; A. F. Street, P. P. Scribner E.

Regular Convocation third Wednesday in every month in Mason Hall, Carleton Street.

Alexandria Lodge, F. and A. M.—Alfred Seely, W. M.; Edgar Hanson, Secretary.

Meets first Tuesday in each month in Haines' Hall, St. Mary's Ferry.

Victoria Lodge, No. 13, I. O. O. F.—W. A. Quinn, N. G.; John Whitrow, Secretary.

Meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, in the Lodge Room, Edgecombe's Block, York Street.

## THE WEEKLY HERALD.

EVERY SATURDAY,

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

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

## THE SATURDAY NIGHT FAMILY PAPER

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

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THE BEST FAMILY PAPER IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

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

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

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

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LATE NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

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

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CHAS. H. LUGRIN Editor and Proprietor.

Fredericton December 5 1881.