

POOR DOCUMENT

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

VOL. I.—NO. 22.

FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1882.

\$1.00 A YEAR.

THE SERMON.

We have been compelled to omit the sermons from the last two issues of the WEEKLY HERALD, but will resume their regular publication next week.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, April, 1882.—The voyage by sea from San Francisco to Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, situated on Vancouver's Island, took four days and was very pleasant. Of some 222 passengers only eleven stopped in British possessions. All the others were bound for ports in Washington territory, which is fast filling up with an industrious, agricultural people instead of speculative fortune hunters. Victoria is a pretty little city, of 5,000 inhabitants, picturesquely situated on a lovely harbour, its citizens extremely well cultivated, thoroughly English in their habits, and of unbounded hospitality to well accredited strangers. In 1849 it was only an Indian trading post of the Hudson Bay company, with only a few houses and a block house or fort, the whole surrounded by a stockade. Now it has some beautiful residences, with streets, fine stores, a public library, masonic temple, odd fellows hall, well appointed hospital, a large seminary, six churches, five public schools, solid stone public buildings, such as post office, custom house, warehouses, large machine shops, foundry, two banks, five docks, one stone dry dock in process of construction, at a cost of \$2,000,000, will be able to float the largest vessel in the English navy, houses of parliament, all the streets lighted with gas, fine water works, a paid fire department with two steamers; the streets and roads are macadamized for twenty-two miles around the city and kept in superb order by a chain gang, consisting of prisoners convicted of minor offences. The climate is mild, and although 750 miles to the northward of "Frisco," yet in winter the thermometer is seldom below 40 and in summer rarely above 70 degrees Fahrenheit. The business consists chiefly mainly in supplying the mainland with supplies and merchandise of various kinds, and small vessel building. British Columbia has many resources, such as fine bituminous coal and iron mines, wonderful lumber regions on navigable streams, which are filled with salmon, whiting, muscalonge, onchan or candle fish (so named from being dried and burned downward like a candle). The salmon canneries on the Fraser are eleven in number, and these caught and shipped to England 580,000 boxes, containing 48 cans, of one pound each, while on the Columbia river, in the United States, 32 canneries only made 366,000 boxes of 4 dozen each. Why is it? Because in this country our resources are allowed to be drawn upon without regulation, while in the English possessions everything is well regulated. The lumber districts are wonderful; the trees commonly are as straight as an arrow, averaging about 100 to 150 feet high, and from two to seven feet in diameter. The tree called the Douglas fir, a good thing like our yellow pine, only lighter, less resinous and more flexible, furnishes the large mills on the many deep inland bays with materials and gives employment to hundreds of Indians.

Execution of Dr. Lamson.

LONDON, April 28.—Dr. Lamson was hanged this morning for the murder of Percy John. The execution took place in the jail at Farnworth. Only three reporters were present. The procession entered the yard of the prison at 8.55 o'clock, when the prison bell was tolling the death knell. The Chaplain headed the procession, which was followed by two officials with wands. The prisoner, who until the time of starting was calm and composed, looked awfully pale and dejected, and was very nervous; he was supported by warders on either side and with difficulty able to descend the steps to the yard. He was met by Marwood, the executioner, at the foot of the steps. The prisoner was harnessed; the operation of pinning him seemed interminable; he submitted without a word and hardly seemed to appreciate what was going on. The steps were about sixty yards from the gallows. Lamson was supported with difficulty from this point to the scaffold. He waved backwards and forwards and stared wildly around him when placed under the noose. The Chaplain, who appeared much affected, then began to read a portion of the burial service; Lamson meanwhile, supported by two gaolers, had his legs strapped. Just before the cap was adjusted he cast down his eyes with a look of extreme despair. When the drop fell death was instantaneous; the drop was nine feet. The Chaplain remained by the gallows repeating the Lord's prayer. The body remained hanging for an hour, the usual formal inquest was held this afternoon. At the inquest on the body of Lamson, the surgeon testified that the neck was not dislocated and the features wore a placid expression; with the exception of a slight red mark around the neck there was nothing to indicate a violent death.

Usefulness in the community should be the only touchstone applied to man.

Having said all this, it remains to be said that a man should not be discriminated against because he is a Canadian, either by birth or adoption. It is often charged that a native Canadian is practically without a country. He is a denizen of no man's land, an outcast among the nationalities. His loyalty is lavished upon Downing street, which cares nothing for him, and his patriotism is expected to expend itself upon "Tennyson's 'Hands Round' or walk round, or whatever may be the proper title of that peculiar production. If the Government wish to appoint a commander of militia he is invariably brought from England, although there are officers in Canada quite as capable of filling the position as the bumptious Laird. If a good position falls vacant in a bank or a railway office, the chances are ten to one that it is filled from abroad. It may be that Canadians are such a lot of incapables that they are unfitted for anything better than the heaving of wood and drawing of water, but we doubt it, because when we are the lines we find them holding their own against their very clever cousins. And it is partly because so many Canadians find homes across the border that we refuse to sympathize with any more howl against the employment of Americans on the C. P. R. Such a cry was started in the first place by the Globe party effort, but it has been lent some excuse by recent changes upon the road here, as indicated in the Sun last evening. We are not prepared to say what cause any or all of the discharged Canadians may have given to justify their removal, because we have no evidence to go upon, but it is a fact that the feeling exists that the position of Canadians in the employ of the Syndicate are very insecure, and that there is a determination to weed them out upon every pretext. It is a pity that such a position should exist, even though it should have no foundation in fact. The effect must be bad, and the superior officers of the road ought not to give ground for such a suspicion. Ireland's hate of English rule—a hatred that girdles the globe—has been intensified and deepened by so small a thing as the "no Irish need apply" of some English advertisers for help. The most cosmopolitan of Canadians could not be expected to love a corporation that should write up in its bye-laws, "no Canadian need apply." Circumstantial evidence to the contrary notwithstanding, we cannot believe that the Syndicate have adopted such a policy. —Winnipeg Sun.

North Shore News from the "World." B. D. BURNETT—Bella McLean, employed at the house of Rev. J. A. P. McBain, was badly burned on Wednesday afternoon by her clothing coming in contact with a very hot stove. She was leaning with her back toward the cooking stove, when her dress, which was of woven, took fire, and before assistance could be rendered, the poor girl was badly burned about the hips and shoulders. Medical aid was immediately called, which assisted to alleviate her sufferings. She was removed Thursday evening, to her sister's Mrs. Dick's residence at Black Brook.

A BIG BAG OF GEMS.—Mr. T. U. Logie has just returned from the Kouchibouguac Mines, where he has been on a shooting expedition, and reports that he succeeded in winning twenty-three wild geese and several brant. He saw no open water either north or south, and thinks that, unless a south-west wind prevails for the next two weeks, the lobster season will be short this summer. Bay du Vin ice is as firm as in midwinter, in fact the travelling is never better. The ice in some places is three feet thick.

The ice at Escuminac is hard and fast, as far as the eye can see. There is a patch of open water at Fox Island Head, and it is full of foil. Gunners out with their dogs, cannot understand why the foil went down within range, and declare they act differently than at other seasons. McLean's Gully is partially opened. In former years this place was always open about the 17th March. Game is very scarce, only a few dozen having been shot as yet.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.—It would seem from the comments of some of the newspapers that to even dream of the political independence of Canada is as bad as to steal a horse or to set fire to a barn. They occur through people's speeches and drag out a sort of here and there, which, disconnected from the context, is made the excuse for charging the speaker with being in favor of Canadian independence, and then they shriek about "the cloven hoof." What utter nonsense this is! Is patriotism to become a lost virtue in the breasts of our people? Loyalty to a distant country is all very well; but is there to be no patriotism to our own? Everybody concedes that a separation of the colony from the motherland is inevitable at no distant day, and yet those who express a wish for independence are denounced as if they were enemies to the flag. The day has gone by for making political capital by shrieking out traitor at those who are striving to help Canada to take her place among the nations. —Toronto Telegram.

Prof. Hebbelith is a rat catcher. On going into a Providence saloon for a glass of beer, he laid on the bar a flask containing a mixture for attracting rats from their holes. He saw one of the youngsters slyly take up the bottle and drink, but said nothing, knowing full well that the theft would carry its own punishment. But he did not count on the dreadful whipping which the drinker gave him, and which has sent him to a hospital.

The cat is the great American prima donna. If bootlacks were bouquets, her nine lives would be strewn with roses.

Address to G. F. Atherton.

On Sunday evening at the close of the regular meeting of the Y. M. C. A., the following address was presented to G. F. Atherton, who is about taking his departure from Fredericton:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—

We have learned that you propose soon removing from our city, and have taken this opportunity on behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association to tender you an affectionate farewell. We are sad at the thought of losing one who has had so persistently and so continuously the interests of the Association at heart. In you we recognize a most active worker, one who has been ever to the front in all Association work, whether devotional, financial or social. Your kindly counsel when presiding at business meetings, your broad Christian spirit, and consistent and upright manner of life have endeared you to us, and every one realizes the loss sustained by your departure. As one brother after another leaves our ranks we are made aware that early ties must be dissolved, but the impression is more deeply formed that a happy reunion will one day come if we remain faithful. We trust that in your new sphere of labor, where actively engaged in furthering the advancement of your Master's kingdom, you will not forget this Association, but in your prayers remember us, and when life's tale is told, and life's battle fought, may you receive your reward from the just Judge, and enter into an eternity of blissful rest.

Please convey to Mrs. Atherton and family our kind wishes and interest in their future welfare.

The address was read by Mr. John J. Weddall, Secretary of the Association, and Mr. Atherton made an appropriate reply. Mr. J. S. Bond, Vice-President, then presented to Mr. Atherton a life membership in the Association, accompanying it with suitable remarks, which was acknowledged in fitting terms.

It has great quantities of bog land from which is produced a very cheap fuel, and which lands when reclaimed are inferior to none in the world whether as wheat or as pasture land. It has splendid coal fields, although these are hardly used at all. It has magnificent, perhaps unequalled fisheries in regard to the quantities of fish caught, and harbor and other facilities in connection with the industry. It is possessed of valuable mines of gypsum, gold, silver, lead, copper and zinc. It has, besides, great facilities for manufacturing both as regards material into the perfect article. It has a people confessedly very free from crime of the ordinary kind; a people which, whatever their prospects and chances and capacities may be, have demonstrated to be in their own country, have shown in every other country than Ireland, that they possess the capacity to rise, and by their industry, their ability and their force of character to take their own place in the world, wherever they may be cast. They are also a people confessedly affectionate and grateful; and possessing, in a large degree, the organ of veneration, are easily impressed by any act of kindness shown towards them. With such a people with such a soil, with such natural advantages, how does it come that we have such a result, with respect to population as to pass that the population of Ireland should have diminished instead of increased, and that the condition of the country should be such as we know it to be?

The whole is due to the chronically wretched state of Ireland—its miseries, social, material and political. That is the reason why. Although there may be, although there has been, as we all rejoice to know, some improvement in the physical condition of some portion of the population during the last few years, this is to-day a pressing question, and no man holds that the condition of Ireland is satisfactory when viewed in those aspects to which I have referred. The condition of the people materially, in this as well as in other respects, is one which ought to create in all of us who call ourselves British subjects a feeling of shame. I say that the condition on Ireland to-day is due largely to the want of security and contentment, to the want of identification with the soil and attachment to the Constitution, to the want of hope of improvement and of bettering their condition, which is really the most essential thing to induce men to labor. I say that it is due to a feeling that their grievances are not redressed, to the lack of a feeling that their Government is considered according to their needs and wishes, and to the lack of any machinery for the management of their local affairs. There can be no doubt that Ireland, at and before the time of Union, was subject to some great political grievances. There can be no doubt that those grievances were not of a sentimental character, but were such as to a large extent are to-day, acknowledged to be grievances which demand the attention of legislators, and should be redressed by legislation.

Landlordism in the West.

We notice a telegram in the Ontario papers to the effect that the Duke of Manchester, Lord Elphinstone, Lord Macdowell, Lord Churchill, and some other British nobles, are on their way out from England to look after the great estates in the west in which they are interested, either as individual owners or as the officers of land companies. It has been charged by the Liberals, both in and out of Parliament, that the land policy of the Government would lead to the establishment in the west of great estates occupied by tenants, and owned by persons living out of the country. This has been as vehemently denied by the Tories, yet the facts show the statement to be true. Such a country as the North-West could easily have been settled without the adoption of a course calculated to produce a great deal of mischief. What Canada wants is not a class of landlords who, by and by, will form an aristocracy, and by reason of their vast privileges attaching to these landed estates, be able to claim and command even greater ones; but settlers who will own the land they till. Landlordism is dying out in Great Britain, and the people of Canada are surely not willing that it should receive a new lease of life here.

Infernal machines were lately sent through the mails to Vanderbilt and Field, but exploded in transit, doing no great damage.

3,000 emigrants to Manitoba are detained at St. Paul by the Red River floods.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

CHARLES H. LEWIS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FREDERICTON, N. B., MAY 4, 1882.

Mr. Blake on the Irish Question.

Mr. Blake's speech on the Irish question has been published in pamphlet form, and will be widely circulated. It contains an interesting collection of facts bearing upon Irish history, some of which we present below. The population of Ireland in 1726 was 2,000,000, in 1805 it was 5,400,000. In 1841 the population had increased to 8,200,000. To-day the population is 5,160,000 or 25,000 less than it was forty years ago. In the last forty years the emigration from Ireland has been no less than 2,750,000. Ireland is not an overcrowded country, although in some places the population is probably too dense. The number of inhabitants to the square mile is 181. In France the number is 180; in Italy 226; in Belgium 421; Flanders, 718; England and Wales 442 and in the whole of Great Britain 333. It would seem from Mr. Blake's figures that the reason why Ireland does not maintain a larger population is because so small a portion of the soil is under actual cultivation. The acreage of Ireland is 20,325,000 acres, of which 17,463,000 is either arable or available for tillage; but less than one-third, that is 5,900,000 acres are now cultivated. Yet the soil and climate of Ireland are extremely favorable to agriculture. We quote the following from Mr. Blake's speech:

It has great quantities of bog land from which is produced a very cheap fuel, and which lands when reclaimed are inferior to none in the world whether as wheat or as pasture land. It has splendid coal fields, although these are hardly used at all. It has magnificent, perhaps unequalled fisheries in regard to the quantities of fish caught, and harbor and other facilities in connection with the industry. It is possessed of valuable mines of gypsum, gold, silver, lead, copper and zinc. It has, besides, great facilities for manufacturing both as regards material into the perfect article. It has a people confessedly very free from crime of the ordinary kind; a people which, whatever their prospects and chances and capacities may be, have demonstrated to be in their own country, have shown in every other country than Ireland, that they possess the capacity to rise, and by their industry, their ability and their force of character to take their own place in the world, wherever they may be cast. They are also a people confessedly affectionate and grateful; and possessing, in a large degree, the organ of veneration, are easily impressed by any act of kindness shown towards them. With such a people with such a soil, with such natural advantages, how does it come that we have such a result, with respect to population as to pass that the population of Ireland should have diminished instead of increased, and that the condition of the country should be such as we know it to be?

Copywriting.

The redistribution of seats in Ontario has been begun by the introduction of a bill which affects no less than fifty constituencies. The alterations are all made in the interest of the Tory party. It is curious that the Government which boasts that its policy has commended itself to the people so unreservedly, are not willing to run the orthodox elections under the same conditions as they did those of 1878. All things are, perhaps, fair in politics, as they are said to be in love and war; but of all the uses to which a majority can be put, that of arranging the constituencies on the eve of an election so as to prevent, if possible, a defeat, is perhaps the lowest of all. Of course the bill will pass. Any bill which Sir John Macdonald can devise will pass through Parliament; but that the people will permit these things to be done with impunity, we do not believe. The constituencies of New Brunswick are not affected by the bill. No doubt the Ministers felt that it would be unsafe to try any such game here. The people would resent any attempt to legislate representatives into a seat in Parliament, and knowing this Sir Leonard Tilley has probably chosen to prefer the minority he has from this Province rather than court an expression of the people upon tactics with which the premier hopes to carry Ontario.

Landlordism in the West.

We notice a telegram in the Ontario papers to the effect that the Duke of Manchester, Lord Elphinstone, Lord Macdowell, Lord Churchill, and some other British nobles, are on their way out from England to look after the great estates in the west in which they are interested, either as individual owners or as the officers of land companies. It has been charged by the Liberals, both in and out of Parliament, that the land policy of the Government would lead to the establishment in the west of great estates occupied by tenants, and owned by persons living out of the country. This has been as vehemently denied by the Tories, yet the facts show the statement to be true. Such a country as the North-West could easily have been settled without the adoption of a course calculated to produce a great deal of mischief. What Canada wants is not a class of landlords who, by and by, will form an aristocracy, and by reason of their vast privileges attaching to these landed estates, be able to claim and command even greater ones; but settlers who will own the land they till. Landlordism is dying out in Great Britain, and the people of Canada are surely not willing that it should receive a new lease of life here.

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Dominion Elections.

Our latest advices from Ottawa are to the effect that it is generally thought that the elections for Parliament will be held sometime about the last of June. No definite announcement has yet been made, and none will probably be until just before prorogation. The fact that the work of nominating Tory candidates is proceeding with vigor would indicate that the rumor that the election is near at hand is well founded. There could be no advantage in Sir John permitting his party to prepare for a campaign this summer and even go so far as to select their men if he did not intend to bring the elections on. We shall regret if the elections for the Assembly and Parliament occur within a short time of each other; because we would like to see an expression of opinion squarely upon the issues involved in local politics; and if the two contests occur at about the same late it will be impossible, or next to it, to keep the local contest from being run upon Dominion lines. About the result of such a struggle there can be little doubt; but at the same time the issues involved in both struggles are so many and so important that it will be impossible to do them justice if they become mixed, as they will certainly be in such a case. The people of New Brunswick have had four years of protection, and have had their full of it. Whatever it may mean elsewhere protection in New Brunswick means protection from buying cheapest and selling highest in the market. One would suppose that the right to do so is essential to the prosperity of any community; but the N. P. tariff doctors think otherwise, and the people have had to pay for the nauseous dose which has been administered, and been proclaimed as a panacea for all the ills that beset the land. The indications are that the Government which boasts that its policy has commended itself to the people so unreservedly, are not willing to run the orthodox elections under the same conditions as they did those of 1878. All things are, perhaps, fair in politics, as they are said to be in love and war; but of all the uses to which a majority can be put, that of arranging the constituencies on the eve of an election so as to prevent, if possible, a defeat, is perhaps the lowest of all. Of course the bill will pass. Any bill which Sir John Macdonald can devise will pass through Parliament; but that the people will permit these things to be done with impunity, we do not believe. The constituencies of New Brunswick are not affected by the bill. No doubt the Ministers felt that it would be unsafe to try any such game here. The people would resent any attempt to legislate representatives into a seat in Parliament, and knowing this Sir Leonard Tilley has probably chosen to prefer the minority he has from this Province rather than court an expression of the people upon tactics with which the premier hopes to carry Ontario.

Notes and Notions.

The idea of driving street cars by means of the expansion of powerful springs is not new, but a Philadelphia— not Keely of motor fame, let us hope—has so improved the original device that he is sanguine it will come into use. His springs are six in number, 300 feet long, each six inches wide, and a quarter inch thick. They are coiled upon a cylinder, and are first wound up in the form of a barrel seven and a half feet in diameter. When about to start, a stationary engine at the end of the route winds up the springs until the diameter of the cylinder is reduced to forty inches. The liberation of this spring will carry a street car full of people for five miles. An ingenious check prevents the car from ever going faster than nine miles an hour. This will be a valuable invention if the promises of the inventor are fulfilled. —Exchange.

The Buffalo Telegraph thinks that the Manitoba speculation bubble will burst before fall and that all Canada will suffer from it.

—Lord Derby and a lot of other English lords are despatching agents to examine and report upon the North-West.

—New York, April 21.—Sindram was hanged at 8.36 this morning. He was firm until the last. His heart stopped beating in fifteen minutes, and he was pronounced dead at 8.45. His neck was not broken and he died of strangulation after protracted struggles. At 8.30 the procession emerged from the prison, led by the sheriff and under sheriff. After them walked Dr. Morgan, his wife, and immediately behind her came the prisoner, walking firmly, and having on either side a deputy sheriff. Sindram was calm and nodded to those he knew as he passed. The hangman's assistant was nervous and forgot to lower the cap until reminded. Sindram's face twitched, but he merely said, "Hurry up," putting it down with a jerk. The assistant stopped in front of the pop-hole and while the sheriff gave the signal, it could not be seen by the hangman. It was nearly seconds before the difficulty was discovered and the signal was again given when the body shot up in the air and settled back six inches, twitching convulsively in the air, as in 1878. In three minutes the body was lowered within nine inches of the ground and six minutes after the drop fell. The body was not lowered until ten minutes after 8.45, when it was discovered that death was caused by strangulation. Sindram's crime was the shooting of his landlady, Mrs. Catharine Crove, last January.

—We publish elsewhere an account of the insult offered by Mr. Linkwater, Secretary of the Pacific Railway Company, to Mr. Blake. Mr. Linkwater has since apologized, but the matter ought not to be allowed to rest here. There is, perhaps, no reason why Mr. Linkwater should be punished for doing what he would not have done if he had stuck to the advice given by his name; but Parliament surely owes it to itself to guard against a repetition of such occurrences.

—Dr. Frier, who was in attendance on Lord Byron, during his last illness, died recently at 70.

—The despatches of Thurs last announced that 228 Italian emigrants arrived in New York with a total capital of nine cents. The United States will do a large business in poor houses if many more Italian millionaires come out.

—The Capital said that the St. John local elections were to be run on Dominion lines, and the Herald's correspondent telegraphed that Messrs. Ellis and McMillan were to be the Liberal candidates for the city. The Globe intimated that we were both the editor of the Capital and our correspondent, astray. Our last-named contemporary, publishes the semi-diurnal of what we said, and omits the reference to its own statement.

—Where is that article in review of the Reform platform with which our tri-weekly contemporary was going to obliterate Messrs. Blair and Thompson? —A genius submitted a plan for illuminating the Kremlin at Moscow at the coronation of the Emperor. The police discovered that it was a scheme to blow the whole concern into the air, and arrested the projector and three hundred accomplices.

Notwithstanding the almost impassable condition of the roads, the Liberal Convention held in Gasqueton on Thursday last was attended by many influential men from various sections of the County. The meeting was very enthusiastic. The question of a platform was discussed and the Reform platform as recently laid down in the Herald was adopted. Messrs. Albert Palmer, Hampstead and Thos. Hetherington, of Gasqueton, were chosen as candidates. The candidates are both gentlemen who are well-known in the County and have an excellent standing. The last-named was at one time Warrier of the County. We expect that the Liberal Reformers of Queens will give a good account of themselves next June.

POOR DOCUMENT

AGENTS FOR THE HERALD.
TRAVELLING AGENTS.
Judson Tru, Charles O'Brien, Thomas Buchanan,
H. Wortman.
LOCAL AGENTS.
R. Vanwart, St. Mary's Ferry;
J. G. Shaw, Marysville;
J. H. Atherton, Sitka;
J. H. Dykeman, Mackinac;
H. M. Brown, Sault Ste. Marie;
Albert Brown, Osoyoos;
Herbert Gray, Hall, C. C.;
A. C. Sherman, Upper MacKenzie;
C. F. Harrison, Marysville;
W. H. Martin, Osoyoos;
Rev. Mr. Harrison, Jacksonville.

THE WEEKLY HERALD
CHARLES H. LEON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FREDERICTON, N. B., MAY 4, 1882.

In Crime Investigating.

Josee James was a strange product for a christian, civilized country in the latter quarter of the nineteenth century, and his life and death are a sad commentary upon the spirit of the age. A man whose occupation was robbery and whose recreation was murder, living an outlaw in the midst of a settled community, and dying by the hands of one little better than himself, hired for the purpose by the government of a christian state, where there are laws for the punishment of crime, courts to see that they are enforced and a police establishment to attend to their execution. The sketch seems a fancy one; yet it is a simple state of facts. Not the least singular fact about the matter is that the occurrence has dropped out of the public mind, and although it occurred only a few days ago, so few of our readers will think we are behind the times in referring to it now. The whole circumstances of the case are so extraordinary that they warrant more than a mere passing notice as a matter of news. They are fitted to challenge the astonishment and excite to investigation all men who take any thought as to the condition of society at present. There is a certain class of clergy in who tell us that society is growing more and more tolerant of vice, that crime is not abhorred as it once was, and that the world in consequence is getting worse and worse. While we are not in sympathy with this pessimistic view, we believe that the people of civilized communities are on the whole more moral than they have ever before been in the history of the world, that the progress of progress are manifest on every hand, we cannot discuss the fact that in this high pressure age, great crimes are perpetrated which are apparently above the law and defiance. It is also an interesting fact that there are appearing in the papers and for accounts of desecrated graves. The average reader of a daily paper reads first to the stories of crime which are so great a staple of modern newspaper reading. There is a certain amount of crime in this city which, from its location, presents a catalogue of monstrous crimes—murders, thefts, incest, and every sort of crime which can conceive is perpetrated. The little newspapers as they appear in their papers, here and elsewhere, are there a murder in it? The people will buy a paper to read the earlier when they will not take the paper which does not serve up its news in a palatable way. Of course, the last of these things is quite unusual in its appearance, and to Fredericton or any part of the province there is a large class in every community who take an extraordinary interest in the reading of crime, and the more they read the more enjoyable they find it. There is a great deal of crime in the provinces and in new countries, and this, perhaps, accounts for the appearance of a catalogue of crime which prevails in many places. We think, now, that the state of things in this world which permits the existence of a man like Josee James was a type, or the outgrowth of the condition of things inseparable from frontier life, where law does not keep abreast of the progress of settlement. Along the population of the new states were among the most reckless spirits in any civilized cities. The nature of the life there, the dangers which had to be overcome, the rough and ready administration of justice which was necessary to make property secure, all had a tendency to make human life cheap; while the vastness of the country and the extraordinary inducements presented to daring criminals combine to present a class of outlaws such as existed no where else. As the vast country became more thickly populated and the influence of the pioneer days wear off, even the Far West will cease to produce such moral monstrosities as the man whose name begins this article. We would answer the question, "is crime increasing?" in the negative.

The Dominion Elections.

The Telegraph's Ottawa correspondent claims to have valuable information to the effect that the elections for Parliament are near at hand; and the *Star*, whose editor has lately returned from the Capital, treats its readers to a double-headed campaign blast, in which it speaks of "the forthcoming elections." We are without any late advices from Ottawa on the subject, but are very much of the opinion that the conflict is near at hand. While the Liberals of New Brunswick are quite willing to enter into the struggle at short notice, it is well that they should complete their preparations at the earliest possible day. They cannot take too great precautions to secure victory.

THE "REPORTER" ON LOCAL POLITICS.

Our up-town contemporary used to affect an attitude of independent criticism towards the local Government, but has lately gone over, hook and line, to the support of that body. The curious among the good folks of the city look with the anticipation of not a little amusement, to the quandy which our contemporary will find himself in when Mr. Fraser offers for Ottawa, and just now its political lucubrations from the "comic side" of the "inexpressible conflict." On Wednesday night it entered with great zest into a discussion of the importance of having men of ability in the Legislature, and called over the roll of a lot of people, both dead and living, and one could almost hear the sigh which the editor heaved as he sadly thought that the only successors of these men were to be found in the second flight of the brick building on the corner of York and Queen streets and a hard-headed constituency refused to recognize them. Well, these things have always been, and will always be. Great lights will sometimes shine in forgotten corners, and nations refuse to recognize their services until it is too late. Yet the country has the satisfaction of knowing that in the days when these knights and judges and governors, of whom our friend speaks, were entering public life, there were wise men who shook their heads and said, "It will never do. These young fellows can never take the place of their predecessors."

Our contemporary's fancy was so aroused over the contemplation of the possible disasters which might come from the lack of great men, but from the unwillingness of the public to appreciate their greatness, that when it tried to get down to facts it relapsed into fiction, and informed its readers that Dr. Vall and Mr. Killam had gone over to the Government. Probably both of these gentlemen know what they have done as well as the *Reporter* does, and they say that they have done nothing of the kind. In King's neither Dr. Vall nor Mr. Crawford felt like forming a ticket, the former because he is not inclined to take upon himself responsibilities of that kind, the latter probably because he wished to follow the example of his colleagues in the Executive and try simply to save his own bacon. As for Mr. Killam, the *Capital*, we think it was said that he and Mr. Black would be two of an opposition ticket of four in Westmorland. This is a great deal nearer the truth than the *Reporter* was, although nothing has yet been decided upon in "the noble colony." Mr. Killam is, however, staunch in opposition.

Our contemporary also accounts for Mr. White's gymnastics, on the absurd explanation that Mr. Burpee wanted him to run the local election on Dominion lines. This is another freak of the *Reporter's* imagination.

DIRECT TAXES.

The Quebec Government, it is said, will introduce a measure into the Local Legislature of that Province to provide for a system of direct taxation. The finances of that Province have been handled in a most extraordinary way. The beauties of Tory rule were never better illustrated than they have been in that Province; the affairs of which present a striking contrast to those of Ontario where a Liberal government has been in power. In the latter Province there is a large surplus, in the former the result is a direct taxation in hand. In New Brunswick accessions to the revenue from several unexpected sources had enabled the government to maintain the public service out of the ordinary revenue, but it must strike all observers of events that the time is not far distant when, if a change in the manner in which affairs are administered does not take place, it will become necessary either to cut down the appropriations for certain services or else compel the people to contribute directly to the Provincial revenue. Such a result will not be necessary if the electors take matters in their hands and inaugurate a strong Reform Government; but if the Province is to go along with more legislative machinery than is necessary, with everything conducted on an extravagant basis and a constantly increasing public debt, direct taxation must ensue.

The *Capital* backs down from its statement that Mr. Burpee wanted Mr. White to run the local elections on Dominion lines, and grows exultant over the fact that the Reform party are willing to support Mr. Glazier. It will be a poor triumph to the *Capital's* friends to have Mr. Glazier elected, even if he is a moderate Conservative.

Our contemporary also devotes a little space to Mr. Fraser. It is careful not to deny that he will be a candidate for Ottawa, and qualifies his candidature for the local with an "if." It is tremendously taken aback because we said that Mr. Fraser will only offer for the local for the purpose of strengthening himself for the Dominion contest, and hopes that it will never hear such a suggestion again. We don't doubt it in the least. The truth on this subject is no doubt very unpalatable. It is not the *HERALD*, however, but Mr. Fraser who is mixing up Dominion with local politics, in taking this course.

A SERIOUS MATTER.

A gentleman whose business kept him upon the upper St. John all last winter, when asked what the news was, the other day, said, "Nothing, except that all the people are going away. If there is not a change soon, there will be no able-bodied men left in the country." No doubt this is an extreme statement; but there is altogether too many reasons to warrant one in going to extremes when speaking of the exodus. Next week a hundred and forty people leave Carleton County for Montana. Every week, and almost every day, we hear of large parties going west. It is the same, only worse, in Ontario, where, it is said, the value of property is being unsettled by the great rush to the west. We cannot help insisting that many of those who go away are making a great mistake. "Far away hills are always green," it is said, and the prospects for making a livelihood in another country always seem better than they do at home. We think that an examination into the real condition of things will convince many of our young people, who contemplate emigrating, that they do not really better their chances in the west. In the matter of climate we are certainly on a par with the people of Manitoba, so far as advantages go. In all the comforts which accumulate in a long settled country we are vastly their superiors. We have yet a great deal of good land left, and the example of those who have settled upon similar tracts justifies the assertion that success will crown any well directed efforts at agriculture here.

Taking man for man, we very much doubt if the farmers of the west are better off than those in the east. There is, of course, a greater "hurry" there and more money moving; but, beyond the fact that he is tolerably sure of getting some sort of work at reasonable wages, the young man who leaves this country for the west stands no better chance than he would at home. The exodus has really grown to be a very serious matter. Just what is to be done to stop it we do not know. Our contemporary the *Farmer* thought it was a "hurry" there and more money moving; but, beyond the fact that he is tolerably sure of getting some sort of work at reasonable wages, the young man who leaves this country for the west stands no better chance than he would at home. The exodus has really grown to be a very serious matter. Just what is to be done to stop it we do not know. 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POOR DOCUMENT

Great Gentian Jockey.

If any one can be said to have been the incarnation of English love of sport, that man was the Earl of Wilton, who died a few days ago. On the turf, as a yachtsman, and in the hunting field he was alike famous. With a great name and a great fortune, which circumstances made greater, he inherited a perfect physical constitution. Born in 1789, he remained till within a few years a degree of energy and endurance which few men know past middle life. For quite fifty years he was in the flower and prime of manhood. Abilities he certainly never had. He showed ability in the management of his estate and in his multifarious dealings with many classes of able men, but he never chose to use them in public life, as public life is commonly understood. He was content to be the best gentleman jockey of his time and to ride to hounds longer and harder and better than anybody else. In short, he lived his life day by day. He was a leader of fashion, and his Derby dinner, given for Grosvenor square, on the eve of the great race, was one of the few festivities to which invitations were really coveted. It is recorded of Lord Wilton—and like everything else, with family pride in the tone of the chronicler—that a great surgeon was spoiled when he was born to a title. He used to walk the hospitals, and it has never been forgotten that it was Lord Wilton who tied up the great artery in Mr. Huskisson's leg when he was run over by the engine in that memorable first railway excursion from Liverpool to Manchester in 1825. He was a musician also, and an author, but his exploits in art and literature do not seem to be spoken of with enthusiasm.

Why Lord Wilton was called the wicked earl is a question to which many people must be capable of giving an answer, and which for the present remains nevertheless unanswered. A conjectural explanation is offered of rather a feeble kind. Lord Wilton was the owner of a celebrated yacht, the "Karite" which beat everything else in its time. It was darkly whispered that this yacht had been a slaver, which I believe was quite untrue. Other stories there are, perhaps less mysterious and more plausible, but I am not going to be the first to mention them in print. He really belonged to the aristocracy of the past. The "may I not do what I like with mine own" spirit was strong within him; "mine own" included not only property, as with the Duke of Newcastle, but gifts and qualities, and capabilities which he chose to squander. That, of course, is not the verdict of his associates, of which large classes of English people would render. It is enough for them that Lord Wilton lived a life of pleasure and sport, and lived it brilliantly. They would think few eulogies higher than that of the rough rider Dick Christian: "His Lordship is as good now as he was nigh forty years since"—and 'now' being 1859, when he was still the centre of the first flight. When he had to relinquish the honorable place, and later when he gave up hunting, he said himself: "At least I can no longer ride to hounds as in days gone by. I can die at the place I love best on earth." He has had his wish. He died at Melton Mowbray, the headquarters of the hunting world—of the world in which he was perhaps most honored and by which he will be longest remembered.—*London Letter.*

A SCENE IN JESSE JAMES' HOME.—When Bob Ford came with Jesse James to his quiet St. Joseph home, Mrs. James called her husband aside and said: "Why did you bring that man here?" "He tells me that he is in trouble," Jesse replied, "and I have promised to be his friend. Do you not remember how often I wanted a friend and fought none?"

A tear gathered in the eye of the outcast's wife; she looked into his face and read a history that has never been written, recalling secrets that are now forever locked within her heart. "Ah, yes," she sighed, "I remember." No other words were spoken; no more was necessary. But Ford was installed as a guest in a room with royal bounty at Jesse James' board. Two weeks later the crack of his pistol made his host a corpse and his hostess a widow.

A LIVING CRANK.—Washington, April 21.—A female crank, by the name of Gaylord, from Gayonville, Conn., made her appearance here today. She said she came with the charitable purpose of marrying the President, and when they were married, she would commence to pray with her husband, Mr. Arthur, and try to induce him to interfere in Guatemala's behalf to save him from the galls. She claimed a direct inspiration from above. The inspiration was so strong that she left a good husband to carry out her idea and marry the chief executive. Mrs. Gaylord was taken in charge by an officer. She will be held here until her friends can be communicated with.

A bonnet popular with some: "With this bonnet wear the mouth open," is the code of instructions furnished by a Parisian milliner shall design a bonnet which shall need the direction, "The mouth must be worn shut with this," all married men will rush in and buy of it and be happy.

LONDON, April 27.—The marriage of Prince Leopold to Princess Helena of Waldeck took place at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, today. The marriage ceremony, which was conducted with great pomp, concluding shortly after one this afternoon. The Archbishop of Canterbury was the chief officiating clergyman.

The Archbishop was assisted by the Bishops of London, Oxford, Worcester, and Winchester and the Dean of Windsor. The Queen's arrival at the chapel was announced by a flourish of trumpets. Her Majesty wore the insignia of Prince Leopold and the Kohinoor diamond.

Prince Leopold, who had not entirely recovered from the effects of his recent accident, walked to the altar with the aid of a cane.

Princess Helena was given away by her father. At the conclusion of the ceremony Prince Leopold kissed the bride, and the Queen kissed the newly married couple and the father and mother of the Princess.

The Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall acted as best man for Prince Leopold. The royal procession from the castle gates to St. George's Chapel consisted of twelve carriages. Three other processions followed the first to the chapel. In one was the Queen accompanied by Princess Beatrice, in the royal carriage, which was preceded by three carriages containing members of the court. In another was Prince Leopold accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Grand Duke of Hesse, preceded by attendants and members of the household. The third and last procession was for the Princess Helena, who was accompanied by her father and the King of the Netherlands.

Before the carriage in which they rode were others containing dignitaries of the English, German and Dutch courts. These processions passed through the principal parts of the castle and some streets of Windsor en route to the chapel, and were witnessed by large crowds of people.

The chapel was filled with a very brilliant assemblage of invited guests, among whom were Her Majesty's ministers, with Gladstone at the head, leading members of the Opposition in both Houses of Parliament, diplomatic corps and military and naval officers in high rank, all in full uniform, and many of the wearing decorations. In the centre of the chapel the seats had been removed and up the open space the bridal procession moved to the music of a march played on the organ.

The marriage ceremony then took place. At the conclusion, the cortege again formed and returned to the castle with bride and bridegroom at the head. The Prince and Princess proceeded to Clarence later in the day.

Windsor is illuminated to-night, and a grand ball is in progress at the Town Hall.

Paxton Hoon, whose name has a familiar sound but whom we cannot recall for the life of us, says: "The Welsh language is so literal that the competent hearer or reader instantly realises from its words, things." He does, Paxton; he does for a fact. Take any ordinary word, for instance, like "wheelerbarrow," translate it into the purest kind of Welsh, and then look at it through a microscope. It would look like a monster of the deep, an octopus, so frightful as to cause a Mexican dog to turn white in a single night. Yes, indeed; any competent reader will realise from Welsh words, things—great horrors, thousand-legged things, with hairy claws and soft, snaky feelers running out in front. Next to a case of delirium tremens there is really nothing so soulful as the Welsh language. It is rare sport to hold it up between two sticks and see it square.

The wife of Senator Hargrave used to tell a pleasant story of the time when her husband was trying to get votes in the Pennsylvania Legislature. He gave a dinner party to a number of the members, one of whom managed to break a plate—one of an exquisite set of Sevres of great value. The unhappy guest fell into an agony which Mrs. Hargrave at once soothed by saying, with a careless air: "It is of no sort of consequence, for this ware is exceedingly brittle, and breaks very easily; just look"—and to illustrate her statement she took up another of the priceless plates and piously broke it into bits with a knife. Fresh plates were brought, and the club member was so pleased and relieved that, as soon as might be, he voted for the husband of this woman of tact.

The Ottawa Herald says Mr. Bunster has, since the commencement of the session, worked hard to secure the visit of the Governor-General to British Columbia this year, and has now the gratification of knowing that his efforts have been crowned with success. He had an interview with His Excellency and was informed that he would visit the Pacific Province in company with Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise in the month of September next, and that they would remain for several weeks. The visit of His Excellency and Her Royal Highness cannot fail to be of benefit to British Columbia.

OTTAWA, April 26.—A brother of the late D'Arcy McGee will be appointed Clerk of the Privy Council in place of Cote.

Alleged.

Two hunters in North Georgia have discovered a skeleton in a tree and an old brass plate marked "N.G." They think his name was Not Guilty, but the quest has been adjourned to secure further information.

Conjugal amenities: "He—'My darling, I really believe my rheumatism has wholly disappeared.' She—'Oh, I am so sorry! Now we shall never know when the weather is going to change.'"

A Tennessee negro ate two raw mackerel, two dozen hard-boiled eggs, and drank two buckets of water. Make him sick? Oh no! He wanted more. You see he was a week doing it.

Kate Shelley, the Iowa girl who saved a train, is to be married to the conductor thereof. He will conduct her to the altar and hereafter having the privilege of providing the trains as well as running them.

The meanest man on record sent through a postoffice presided over by a woman a postcard on which was written: "Dear Jack: here's the details of that scandal." And then the rest was in Greek.

"What a deal of change one little woman can bring into a man's prosaic life!" exclaimed a sentimental moralist. Whereupon a prosaic remarker: "Yes, and she can take as much 'change' out of his life as she can bring in, now, you bet."

A Russian imperial order has been issued prohibiting military men from making political speeches without specific sanction.

The bible on which all United States senators have been sworn in for 53 years has been stolen by some dishonest relic hunter.

Spiritualism, or rather clairvoyance, is about to be put to a severe practical test somewhat analogous to the prayer gauge which Mr. Tynall suggested, but in a more reverential and hopeful spirit than that of the scientific expert. If the four spiritualists now assembled at the Dumoch House, Scotland, for the purpose of trying to solve by second sight the mystery of the violation of the late master's tomb, should succeed in their quest, they would become instantly famous, and their ministrations would be in great demand at enormous prices. But should they fail, the believers in clairvoyance would still claim that these were only feeble mediums. In any case, that the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres should resort to this agency is worth noting. Perhaps he has been importuned to try it as a last device, since his detectives have failed him.

CURIOUS CUSTOMS.—Some curious old customs are still observed in London on Good Friday. By the will of Peter de la Cour, made in the year 1564, sixty of the youngest boys in Christ's Hospital receive after divine service, on Good Friday morning, in Allhallows Church, Lombard street, a new penny and a bag of raisins. On April 7, after a sermon by the Preliminary, the requirements of the will were, for the 289th time, carried out. At St. Bartholomew's the Great, West Smithfield, twenty-one widows visited an ancient tomb in the churchyard, and each pocketed up a new sixpence. Though the name of the benefactor has been lost, the gift has been observed every Good Friday morning for the last 400 years.

An abandoned female infant was found on the floor of the ladies' retiring room at the Hobson's Bay Railway station, near Melbourne, Australia, on October 21, and was removed to the Royal Park Industrial School by Constable Flannery. The child was partially clothed, and wrapped in a white calico holder's cover, to which was attached the following letter, written in pencil: "It is three weeks old, born at my parents' residence, far from here, or to its sake, keep my dear baby in safety. God keep it. Good bye, dear father. I am aged McLaughlin." Since then married men of the name of McLaughlin have been heard Melbourne of late years have found their lives a burden.

MORMANISM.—A HORRIBLE PROPOSAL.—New York, April 2.—The Tribune to-morrow will publish a statement sworn to by one RUDOLPH RAZZ, formerly a Mormon in Utah, in which he charges that G. Q. Cannon, in 1855, urged him to murder ALVIN W. Babbitt, then Secretary of the Territory of Utah. That Cannon told him, according to the doctrine of blood atonement practiced by the church, Babbitt must be killed, and that as Babbitt's best friend and a "levite," he, Razz, must do the deed. Razz indignantly refused to commit the murder, but in the autumn of 1856 Babbitt was killed and Razz believes the crime was committed at Cannon's investigation.

THE DEADLY WEAPON.—The night-killers more men than the musket.—Detroit Free Press. Glad to learn the facts. We have always been taught that it was whiskey that did the deadly work. We live to learn, while a few (with a small f) learn to live.—Bloomington Eye.

The Frenchman was a true aesthete who borrowed a couple of chairs for his empty room, saying that he would be so dreadfully mortified if a robber should come in and find it unfurnished.

Just Received.

- 1 case Horn & Rubber Dressing Combs;
- 5 gross Tooth Brushes (English manufacture);
- 5 gross Davidson's Rubber Nipples;
- 5 gross Alcock's and Seabury & Johnson's Porous Plasters;
- 18 dozen Wade & Butcher's Razors;
- 4 gross Packer's Tar Soap;
- 1 barrel Peppermint Lozenges;

For sale low, Wholesale and Retail at
Geo. H. Davis' Drug Store,
Cor. Queen and Regent Streets.
FREDERICTON.

Golden Fleece.

New Fall Goods

87 Packages now Opened.

- COMPRISING IN PART
WHITE AND GREY BLANKETS,
CAMP BLANKETING,
GREY AND WHITE FLANNELS,
LADIES' MANTLES,
LADIES' MANTLE CLOTHS,
(A very large stock, all colors and qualities.)
LADIES' FURS,
LINEN GOODS,
(In Table Damasks, Napkins and Towels.)
BERLIN GOODS,
(In Cloaks, Jackets, &c. &c.)
MOURNING GOODS,
FRENCH MERINOS, CASHMERE,
COBURGS AND LUSTRES,
LARGE STOCK OF WINCEYS,
(Good value.)
COLORED DRESS GOODS
3-BUSHEL GRAIN BAGS
and a general assortment.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
PRICES MODERATE.

John M'Donald

NEW Dry Goods store

Subscriber has rented the store lately occupied by

P. McPeck, Esq., Wilmot's Block,

Where he will keep on hand a well assorted Stock of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods

Prices as low as any in the trade.

JOHN M'DONALD

Samuel Owen.

HOUSE FOR CHEAP GOODS.

TRUNKS

At Manufacturers' Prices, (Munroe's Make.)

Clothing, Cheaper than my Neighbors.

This is the house where PEDLERS ought to buy.

Bargains in all lines of Dry Goods
NO CREDIT. NO BOOKS.
I buy for cash and sell on tick to no one.

NEW BOOK-STORE

Our Motto—"Best Goods for the Least Money."
McMURRAY & FENETY.

- SCHOOL JUST RECEIVED 22 Bales ROOM PAPER Direct from the Manufactory. New DESIGNS Handsome PATTERNS and will be sold low Call and see THEM
- BOOKS
- Very Cheap.
- MAPS
- and GLOBES at Lowest Rates.
- NOTE PAPER, FOOLSCAP, LEGAL CAP and ENVELOPES Wholesale or Retail.

ORGANS

For Sale or Hire on easy terms. Any one wishing an Organ would do well to call and see our Organs and pipes, Ter., etc., before purchasing. We have sold a large number of the above organs, which have given the best of satisfaction, as our testimonials will show.

McMURRAY & FENETY

IRON. BOILER PLATES.

RECEIVED AND IN STORE, EX BARQUE "PARAMATIA" AND "S. HIERONIMIA" A "GASPAR" (1775 Bars Bedstead and Sinks) 300 Bundles Putty and 4 Hoops, various sizes of gauge; 210 Bundles Navy and Hand-picked OAKUM; 218 Bundles Nos. 20, 22, 23, 24 and 26, 310 Sheets, Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18 SHEET IRON; 3 Cases GALV. ANGLE-STEEL IRON.

I. & F. BURPEE & CO.

230 BOILER PLATES, Best R.B., R.B.B., and Lowmoor; Boiler Tubes and Rivets; 471 Bars, Sheet & Steel; 13 Steel Pipe Plates; 4 Bds. Tea Cans; 25 Bds. 4 & 5 Bars Round Machine; 15-16 to 3-inch; TO ARRIVE PER "PIGONIX," FROM ANTWERP; 15 Casks SHEET ZINC, Nos. 6 to 10.

Sled Shoe Steel.

Sheet Zinc. Sheet Iron.

George C. Hunt, Druggist & Apothecary.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A Full Line of PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

A Full Line of GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.

A Full Line of DYE STUFFS AND DRY-SALTERIES.

A Full Line of TOOTH, HAIR, NAIL AND CLOATHES BRUSHES.

A Full Line of CHOICE ENGLISH AND FRENCH PERFUMES.

A Full Line of CHEAP PERFUMERY for Pedlers and Country Stores.

A Full Line of GENUINE HAVANNA CIGARS.

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

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

A Full Line of WALLETS, POCKET BOOKS & PURSES.

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

A Full Line of XMAS GOODS.

The stock is at present very complete, and is being constantly renewed in wholesale or retail quantities at Lowest Cash Prices.

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

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

BARKER HOUSE, where, with increased facilities for handling 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 customers.

He guarantees first class articles at the lowest possible prices.
G. T. WHELPLEY, Fredericton, Dec. 5, 1881.

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 Pigeon, Gilt Edge, Adrienne and other brands at **G. T. WHELPLEY'S, Under the Barker House.**

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

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

Hardware. Hardware.

Just received from Montreal.

DOOR BUTTONS: Drawer Pulls; Barn Door Bolsters; Trunk Door Rings; Bed Castors; Mrs. Pett's Irons; Wire Grids; Wire Sinks; Bat Traps; Sinks, &c., &c. For sale low. **Z. R. EVERETT,** April 24

Trout, Salmon and Gilling Twine Rope, All sizes. For sale by **JAMES S. NIXILL,** April 21

TWINES. TWINES. JUST received from Twine & Herring Twine; Shad Twine and Gilling Twine; also just received a lot of Sinks for Nets. **Z. R. EVERETT,** March 15

POOR DOCUMENT

The Elections in York.

The electors of York will shortly be called upon to choose men to represent them in the Assembly for the next four years. It is important that in making their choice they should have regard to the principles upon which the candidates will respectively take their stand, and to the record which those of them, who have been in public life, have already made. It is of course not settled yet who the candidates will be. Messrs. Blair, Thompson, Colter and Estabrooks are now in the field, and we believe Mr. Wilson also is. Mr. Fraser has not yet declared his intentions. Ordinarily, as he is Attorney General it would be taken for granted that he would be a candidate, but the circumstances surrounding the present election make it extremely doubtful if he will be. He certainly will oppose Mr. Pickard for Ottawa if the Dominion Government have their way. If Mr. Fraser does offer for the local we think the people have a right to expect that he will accept at the polls the issue which was offered to him in the House and fight the battle out on a question of principle. Messrs. Blair and Thompson will take their stand squarely upon the platform they laid down in 1881. Their record in the Legislature is an excellent one. Their votes may be analyzed and not one can be pointed out which is not in the interest of good government. It has been said by some that there have been less irregularities in the administration of affairs during the last four years than there was during the previous House. If this is true, it might be admitted without giving the Executive very much credit either, what is the improved state of things owing to? We believe that the true answer is, to the vigilance and care with which the Opposition discharged their duties. It was unsafe for the Government to attempt to carry out acts of corruption similar to those which disgraced the administration between 1874 and 1878. Of this Opposition the leader was Mr. Blair, and in it Mr. Thompson bore himself honorably and well. In the four years which have passed we feel safe in saying that neither of these gentlemen have given a vote which they regret, or are not prepared to defend. They ask the people to try them by their record, and are content to stand or fall by the result. The electors who have supported them can have no good reason for withdrawing their support now. What they they would do, they have conscientiously endeavored to perform. In the matter of patronage they have been handicapped by the fact that they were in opposition. Everything which the Government could do to create an impression that Messrs. Blair and Thompson were without influence in procuring anything for the County has been done, but the electors must remember that this sort of thing cannot continue for ever, and it is not likely to continue for another year. There is scarcely room for doubt that Mr. Fraser will be out of politics within twelve months, whether he runs for the local House or for the Parliament, and the retirement of Mr. Fraser means a change of Government. If he is returned again to the Assembly it is, of course, possible that he may reconstruct his administration, though we do not believe he will be able to do so and keep it together for any length of time. But, when his resignation comes, an it will come the moment there is a vacancy upon the bench, the administration, no matter how constructed, will go to pieces. The position which Mr. Fraser occupies before the country is not a very creditable one in this particular, that it is well known that he is simply awaiting his appointment to a seat upon the bench and that his whole policy is directed towards the accomplishment of this object.

There is no doubt the Government is not popular in York County. We hear from all parts of the country expressions of dissatisfaction with the extravagance of the administration and its indifference upon questions of vital importance. The people are strongly of the opinion that there is need of reform in local affairs; and we look forward with confidence to the appeal which will be made to them within a few weeks. The candidates will probably soon be actively at work. There is a great deal of ground to go over, and not very much time to spare.

The Queen's County Convention.

The Sun attempts to belittle the Queen's County Convention, and makes nasty insinuations about the candidates chosen by it for the Assembly. It is, of course, eminently unsatisfactory to a journal published in the Tory interest that any effort should be made in the direction of a choice of a candidate by the people themselves. The essence of government by Tories is ring management. Cliques control everything and receive the benefit of everything. The dear people are all well enough to pay taxes and be governed; but their rights must cease. Now, the people of Queen's do not take stock in such antiquated ideas. They believe in selecting candidates as well as in electing them, and in order to do so most effectively they have attempted the Convention plan, which has worked well and harmoniously thus far, and will in the end, we think, prove successful. The Sun wants to know if the Convention was Mr. King's or the Herald's. It was neither the one nor the other. Neither had any man a proprietary interest in it. But the question asked by our contemporary is interesting as indicative of the idea which it entertains in respect to political gatherings. Somebody must own them; some one person control them. A free expression of opinion is to our contemporary an impossibility. Probably it never gave utterance to one in its whole career. The people of Queen's will thoroughly understand the spirit of the Sun's observations, and they will not be deterred by them from pronouncing upon the important issues involved in the local elections.

The Crown Land Office.

The assertion made by the Telegraph's correspondent that a portion of the Crown Land office was formerly used as a horse stable has been denied by one at least of our citizens, but we have ascertained beyond a doubt that such was not the fact. It is time that something was done in the way of providing fit and proper offices for our chief department. Those at present in use are notoriously unfit for the purpose. We would suggest that a portion of the huge assembly room be taken; which can easily be done by dividing it into two rooms by means of a floor at such a distance from the present one as will make an apartment in which the voice can be heard, instead of being lost, as at present, in the vast space of upper air.

The higher portion could be taken for the purposes of the Assembly, while the lower part would make light and airy offices for the draughtsmen and others employed in this important establishment.

Will York be True to her Record?

Will York be true to her record in the approaching contest for Parliament; or will she abandon her old time allegiance to Liberal principles and desert her well tried representative? We believe the banner Liberal County will prove true. The sturdy yeomanry of York have no love for Toryism. They know too well what it means to wish to perpetuate it. They do not forget what its blighting influence has done for this Province in past years, and they know that it is a thing which never changes. They have watched its workings at Ottawa, and learned that Toryism means to-day what it has always meant—oppression, government by rings in the interest of ring monopolies and taxation. On the other hand, they have watched the career of the Liberal party, and when they consider the votes which have divided Parliament during the past four years, they will not hesitate which of the two parties is entitled to claim credit for a desire to carry on a pure government and administer affairs economically and in the interest of the people at large. The whole record is too long to publish to-day, but a few of the salient points may be touched upon.

Parliament was divided upon the advisability of taxing the necessities of life, and the Liberals voted against the taxation and the Tories for it. Parliament was divided upon the expediency of building up wealthy manufacturing monopolies at the expense of the people, and the Liberals voted against the monopolists and the Tories for them. Parliament was divided upon the expediency of handing over the West to great land corporations and introducing landlordism, with all its attendant vices into Canada. The Liberals voted for a nation of freeholders. The Tories were true to their instincts and voted for a nation of landlords and tenants.

Parliament was divided upon the expediency, nay, the decency, of throwing away \$200,000 for the sake of gratifying one of Sir Charles Tupper's friends, although there was neither rhyme nor reason for so doing; and the Liberals voted against the outrage, but the Tories voted for it.

And we might go on and add many instances. One will suffice. Parliament was divided upon the expediency of sacrificing millions of dollars in money and land, and of granting privileges of immense value to the Canada Pacific Railway Company. The Liberals voted against it. They used every means in their power to save the country from this enormous loss, but in vain. The Tories had resolved upon the sacrifice, and it was made.

We ask the electors of York if they are prepared to vote for any man who pretends the course taken by the Tories on these matters can be for one moment justified? We are satisfied that whenever they have an opportunity of answering that question, they will do so with negative so strong and loud that its meaning can by no means be misunderstood. Will York be true to her record? She will be, beyond a doubt, and even the Tories themselves know it; for the strongest man in their party is unwilling to take the field against Mr. Pickard, and will only do so under great compulsion.

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LOCAL NEWS.

THE FERRIES.—Both the steam ferries are now making regular trips.

DUFFIN vs. DOW.—A notice of trial has been given in this case for the June Mid Term sittings.

THE METROPOLITAN CONFERENCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND will meet in this city in the fourth week in June.

THE POLICE.—The new policemen Wright and Phillips were sworn in yesterday, and went on duty Monday night for the first time.

ON THE CANALS.—Mr. White, assisted by Mr. D. Wilton, J., has begun his canvass in the St. John's Bay. Report says that he finds the outlook very blue.

DISTRICT MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Fredericton District in connection with the Methodist Church will be held at Marysville this year.

ACCIDENT.—A young man named Connelion had one of his hands cut while at work at a circular saw in Bates's mill, West End, on Friday last.

CONTRACT.—It is understood that Mr. James McAdam has the contract for building Dr. McAllister's new house on Queen street, near the Queen Hotel.

CONGREGATIONAL MEETING.—The congregation of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church meets on May 8th to decide upon the plans for the new church edifice.

PERSONAL.—The St. John's Globe announces that Mr. Wm. Lawlor, who built the Parliament Building, has the contract for erecting the new Marine Hospital in St. John's.

A CORNER IN DEALS.—Mr. Gibson has, we are told, bought all the deals in the Province. His shipments during the past few weeks have been enormous, averaging fully two million feet a day.

RATHER RICH.—The closing quadrille assembly of the St. John's Fiddlers took place last evening, says Saturday's News, "and was richly enjoyed by those present." Give the News the cake. This is too rich for us.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL left this city afternoon for the west. We do not know where he has gone to, but it is probable that he will not turn back much this side of Ottawa. We understand that he will be away for a week.

WHAT THEY'VE GOT.—New York has a baby elephant, London boasts of a baby tapir, and Fredericton has a City Council at loggerheads. The last may not be just as amusing as the two first babies, but it's a fact all the same.

REMOVAL.—The family of the Hon. W. W. Wedderburn left by train Tuesday afternoon, for their summer residence at Hampton, King's County, after spending the winter at the Barker. The Hon. Provincial Secretary remains in the city a day or two longer.

MEDICAL.—Dr. Patterson, who has practiced for nine years at St. Mary's, and acquired an excellent reputation, has removed to this city and will practice in connection with the St. John's Dispensary, at the corner of York and King streets, opposite Home's Hotel.

WOOD STEALING.—Wood thieves are on the rampage. About two cords of wood has been stolen lately from Mrs. Capt. Gregory, near the Barker. The Hon. Provincial Secretary remains in the city a day or two longer.

PROPERTY PURCHASES.—Mr. George Hatt, Jr., has purchased the Temple property on Brunswick street. Dr. G. R. Colthard recently purchased the Park house on Carlton street, near the old post office, until lately occupied by Mr. William Hawthorne, and is repairing it.

PROPERTY SALE.—Mr. Hobbs has purchased the Beverly cottages on the corner of Church and George streets, and his family moved into it yesterday. Mr. Cameron, who occupied it last year, has removed to the house lately occupied by Judge Wetmore, who has moved into the old Peter house.

IN A BAD CONDITION.—The Government Road, from the Bailey Bridge up to the city line, is in a very bad condition just at present. Some action should be taken to place it in a safe or to say the least, fit condition for both teams and foot passengers.

WILD DUCKS.—Wild ducks are very plentiful this spring in the lower St. John. Sackem Gable says that it is because the water is low. This makes the feeding ground here very good. When the water rises he says the ducks will go away, and will probably be no more plentiful in the autumn than they usually are.

PRESENTATION TO A TEACHER.—Miss Seely, a teacher in the Park Barrack School, retiring on the first of May, was presented by the teachers of the school and the scholars of her department, with a handsome silver neck chain on Friday last. Miss Meagher, who taught the Winesy school, took Miss Seely's place Monday.

EQUITY COURT.—The Equity Court met yesterday, Judge Weldon presiding. There was but one case before it—that of Ingraham vs. Rutledge, in which G. F. Gregory, Esq., moved to have the money paid out of the Court to the defendant Rutledge. The motion was granted. The Court then adjourned sine die.

IMPORTS INTO FREDERICTON.—The following is a statement of the goods entered for consumption at the port of Fredericton during the month ending April 30, 1882, compared with the same month in 1881—April, 1881, value, \$23,929; duty, \$5,208.76. April, 1882, value, \$24,270; duty, \$5,678.81. Increase April, 1882, value \$1,008; duty, \$470.05.

MAY DAY.—A fine May day is something rare, and when it comes it is appreciated. The number of families who moved this year is not very large, and there have been very few changes in the location of business places. The Street Commissioners signalled the day by setting his boys brigade to work, for which people who have to cross Queen street feel abundantly thankful.

CRICKET CLUB.—A meeting of the Fredericton Cricket Club will be held in the Barker House on Thursday evening. Any person who knows where the grass roller belonging to the Club is, will oblige by informing the Secretary, Mr. C. L. Richards.

TRAT HOSE BUSINESS.—The Capital says it is rumored—"That Alferman Simmons was such a tremendous teasing busy to have that 'refutation' of his published that he sent it to the sleepy old Farmer, which promises to publish it when the interest in the matter has died out—probably in a month or so. It is evident that Alferman doesn't believe in his 'refutation'."

FROM THE W.—There is no word yet from the woods of stream driving, and judging from the appearance of the main river the brooks must be very low. There is a very great deal of snow yet in the woods and it would not be surprising if some of it remained in sheltered places until June. On the 12th of June, 1868, snow was found in the shelter of some spruce trees near Grand Falls.

HORSE PURCHASES.—Mr. John Reid, who went on to the States to purchase a horse, has bought the trotting stallion "Black Mont" at Louisville, Kentucky, for Dr. Brown and Dr. F. George, of this city. "Black Mont" is a two year old horse, dark brown in color, and of high high quality, and is from "Piedmont," with a strong line of "Hambledonian." Mr. Reid is expected to arrive with the horse on Saturday evening.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—We have received from Messrs J. & A. McMillan a copy of the bulletin of the Natural History Society, which they have sent to the printer. It contains among other things an interesting list of additions to the catalogue of N. B. Plants by G. U. Hay, Roy Chaloner and J. Vroom, and a catalogue of the birds of New Brunswick, with notes by M. Chamberlain. This catalogue contains the names of 200 varieties of birds found in the Province.

SAVINGS BANK RETURNS.—The following is a statement of the operations of the Dominion Savings Bank at Fredericton during the month of April:

Deposited during April, 1882.....	\$39,041.73
Withdrawn during April, 1882.....	16,975.00
Balance due depositors, April 30, 1882.....	\$308,016.73
Balance due depositors, April 30, 1881.....	9,369.96
Balance due depositors, April 30, 1882.....	\$398,647.07

BANK OF P. E. ISLAND.—Circular, asking depositors in the Bank of P. E. Island to endorse the proposition made at the recent meeting of Directors (the particulars of which are given on our first page), were issued the other day. The Examiner says—"It is to be hoped the proposition will meet the approval of all concerned. If it does, depositors will receive seventy per cent. of their money. If it does not, the result will be liquidation, which means a loss of more than fifty per cent."

JOURNALISM.—The St. John News says "in a volume of literature in these cases made under the Canada Temperance Act were quashed because the proclamation binding the Canada Temperance Act in force had not been proved. Palmer and King, J. J. said that they felt bound by the judgment given in Russell's case, otherwise they would have sustained the convictions. Stevenson vs. Howard—A County Court appeal was dismissed without costs. The judgment in the case was given by Weldon and Wetmore, J. J.

MINARD vs. BUTCHER.—Judgment for the plaintiff on demurrer. Weldon J. dissenting. Liffin vs. Dow. New trial granted for improper examination of witnesses. The following question was asked Dr. Coleman, "Was the statement of the medical case as given by the defendant in his evidence reconcilable with the facts sworn to by the witness, assuming them to be true?" The court held that the reconcilability was a question for the jury, not for the witness. The Chief Justice took no part in preparing the judgment.

WEST vs. THE SCHOOL TRUSTEES OF WESTFIELD.—An equity appeal. Allowed. Lantulum vs. The Anchor Marine Insurance Company. Judgment for the defendant on demurrer.

IN RE THOMAS SHARKEY. Mr. T. C. Allen moved for naturalization. The court considered.

RAILWAY NOTES.—The St. John Globe has the following—"It is rumored that the New Brunswick Railway is about to buy the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, and by extending their own line to Quebec via Lake Umbagog, 'thus fulfill the dream of the original promoters of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway forty years ago.' The Barag Lake Mercantile has reliable information that the Lake Mercantile Railroad will be pushed to the lake this season. Four thousand men have been hired and will be distributed the whole length of line; it is cut out seven feet and the survey is made all ready to work when the season is open."

THE COMEDY "MRS. PARTINGTON."—A comedy that has earned a great reputation is that which is playing "Mrs. Partington," a piece which presents a vivid picture of New England life. It has been before the public several years, and the company which now presents it have been together so long that they are almost perfect in their respective roles. Mr. T. C. Howard, the manager, is well known to theatre goers of the past in this Province as having been connected with the drama of a dozen years ago, since which time he has been in the United States. On the 9th of May the company is to give one performance at the City Hall.

SAN CASE OF POISONING.—Mrs. McDonald, wife of Dr. M. H. McDonald, of Wickham, Long Island, Queen's County, accidentally poisoned herself last week with fatal results. She had got up in the morning very early, and having been up late the night before waiting for her husband, who was out on professional business, she had a bad headache. She went to take a sedative, but by mistake took a strong poison of some kind, from the effects of which she died in about 25 minutes. Mrs. McDonald was a Miss Ganong of Springfield, King's County, and her sad and respected and honored. Much sympathy is also felt for Dr. McDonald in his painful bereavement.

THE EXORDS.—Influenced no doubt by the articles in the papers relating to the success of the Press Colonization Scheme, the newspapers of the city organized an expedition on Sunday. The party were originally to have consisted of a dozen or so, but it became diminished to four by the time the boat of starting came. The four youngsters, who rejoice in the names of Burns, Dunbar, Ketcher and Lottimer, started about dusk for fame and fortune etc. Houlton. In order to be above the tyranny of a grinding railway monopoly they determined to walk, having taken the precaution to organize two of their number into a commissariat department, with strict orders to beg at every house. The youngsters have not yet been heard from.

Supreme Court.

The Court delivered judgments Thursday morning of last week in the following cases:

John Armstrong et al appellants and John McGourty respondent—A County Court appeal, Duff J. dissenting. The Chief Justice did not hear the case.

Vassie appellant and respondent—An Equity appeal. The appeal was dismissed without costs. Wetmore, Duff and Palmer, J. J. took no part. This case is Kerr appellant and Steeves respondent—An Equity appeal was then taken up. Dr. Tuck showed cause against the appeal and Mr. G. B. Seely was heard in reply. The Court considered.

Cronse appellant and Cronse respondent—An appeal from the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial causes. Mr. Gregory appeared. The respondent, the wife and no counsel appearing to sustain the appeal, it was dismissed with costs. This affirms the divorce.

In re John Drury's will—An appeal from the St. John Probate Court. Mr. W. B. Chandler supported the appeal. Mr. G. S. Smith was heard in reply. This case is heard by Weldon, Palmer and King, J. J.

The following cases were argued on Friday: Ward vs. Reed. An appeal from the Westmorland County Court. Mr. T. O. Allen for the appellant, Mr. D. L. Hanington for the respondent. The return was sent back to the Judge to be amended.—McLehan vs. Rankine. An appeal from the County Court. Mr. McLean appeared for the respondent, and no one appearing to sustain the appeal the case was struck off.—Black vs. Doherty. An appeal from Kent County Court. Mr. McLean supported the appeal. Mr. D. L. Hanington, Q. C. contra.

The court considered—Ex parte Moores, an appeal from an order made by Judge Steadman under the absconding debtor's act. Mr. Vanwart supported the appeal. Mr. Hanington contra. The court considered. The court will deliver judgments to-day, and will then probably adjourn.

On Saturday judgments were delivered in the following cases:—Queen vs. Risteen, Queen vs. Bent and one other case, the convictions in these cases made under the Canada Temperance Act were quashed because the proclamation binding the Canada Temperance Act in force had not been proved. Palmer and King, J. J. said that they felt bound by the judgment given in Russell's case, otherwise they would have sustained the convictions.

Stevenson vs. Howard—A County Court appeal was dismissed without costs. The judgment in the case was given by Weldon and Wetmore, J. J.

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POLICE COURT.—In the Police Court before Police Magistrate Marsh, on Saturday morning, Mr. Gormley, charged with being drunk and using bad language, was fined \$10, with the option of spending forty days in jail. Tuesday morning William Finnimore, charged with being drunk, was fined \$4, or twenty days jail, but the fine was allowed to stand against his future good conduct, and he was allowed to depart.

The Schol Exam.

The examinations in the public schools of the city were concluded Friday, when the Model and Doak Settlement schools were examined. The following were the pupils who received certificates with their respective standings:—

YORK STREET SCHOOL.

Mr. Roberts' Department—Highest possible marks 1116—Clives Vanwart, 1079; Alice Thompson, 1038; Annie Dayton, 1063; Miss Whitehead's Department—Ellis Budge, 1093; Annie Gill, 1108; Bessie Williamson, 1019; Amanda Miller, 1010.

Miss Harvey's Department—Eva Winters, 1044; Laura Brown, 1071; Jack Allan, 1069; Miss McAdam's Department—Allie Sharp, 1089; May Tower, 1041; Marvin Ross, 1029. Miss Pickard's Department—Mamie McNally and Sarah Lyons, each 1110; Fanny McNally, 1109; Gertrude Lugin, 1089; Miss Byrmer's Department—Fred Miller, 1105; Mary Baker, 1065; Wesley Ward, 985; Annie Lugin, 970.

WESLEY SCHOOL.

Miss Meagher teacher—Julia Wisely, 1073; Miss Sewell, 1058; Fanny Wangh, 1056; Minnie Sewell, 1050.

The examinations were very satisfactory, and the pupils acquitted themselves very creditably. Pleading exercises were also given in some of the departments.

MODEL SCHOOL.

Mr. Crosscup's Department—Highest possible marks 1105—Lottie Cliff, 991; Harry Greed, 983; Jennie Logan, 944.

Miss Naraway's Department—Nettie Libbey, 932; Annie Fowler, 851; Annie Risteen, 837; Annie Stanger, 834. Miss Lyle's Department—Mary Perkins, 1005; Bessie Logan and Myrtle Gunter, each 1089; Willie Caldwell, 1084. Miss Minard's Department—Hazel McKee, 1081; Bertie Wiley, 1077; Fanny Taylor, 1073.

DOAK SETTLEMENT.

Miss Winter teacher—Willie Grey, 955; Bridget Coyle and Lizzie Coyle, each 950; Ada Ryan, 837.

In Mr. Crosscup's department in the Model School the Lorne Bronze Medal was presented to Lottie Cliff for having the highest standing for the year. She made 1795 points. The medal was presented by A. F. Randolph, Esq., chairman of the Board of School Trustees.

PARK BARRACK SCHOOL.

who received certificates for highest general standing. The highest possible standing is 1110, and the figures opposite each pupil name represents his or her respective standing in the school:—

Mr. Foster's Department—Sterling Thompson, 1025; Allan Wilnot, 1017; May Vradenburg, 1010; Victoria Wilkinson, 1003. Miss Ross' Department—Bertha Chase, and Fannie Wheeler, 1104 each; Emma Thompson, 1093; Ethel Ward, 1082.

Miss Moore's Department—Piscilla Baxter, 1107; Mabel James, 1099; Harry Finnimore, 1088.

Miss Seely's Department—Bessie Cummings, 1099; Austin Bonnar, and Harry Brodie, 962 each; Charles Morrison and Ida Tapley, 945 each; Johnnie Bebbington, 890.

The Morrison's Mill school was not examined yesterday, but the following are the pupils in this school who are to receive certificates, with their respective standings:—Mr. Neville, teacher—Ada Gordon, 985; Mary Cowley, 963; Emma Thompson, 934.

Mr. Meagher's Department—Highest possible number 1140—James Farrell, 1073; Joseph Farrell, 1057; Alfred Lawlor, 1041; John McGarigle, 1039.

Miss Duffy's Department—John Harley, 1034; James Cassidy, 1067; Willie Higgins, 1021; Michael Holland, 987; Edgar McCloskey, 967.

Mother James' Department—Highest possible number 1090—Maggie McCloskey, 1085; Annie Sweeney and Jane Lee, each 1059; Helena Meahan, 1024.

Sister Dominick's Department—Mary A. Chapman, 997; Sarah Davis, and Maggie Sweeney, each 988; May McIntosh, 912; Theresa McCosmack, 907.

The examinations were very satisfactory and pleasing, and there were quite a number of visitors at the Park Barrack and Regent street schools, among them the Rev. J. C. McDevitt, Rev. Carl Pechellius, Mayor Fisher, Prof. Bailey of the University, City Treasurer, Edwards and several trustees. In Miss Ross, Miss Moore and Miss Seely's departments in the Park Barrack school several book prizes were distributed among the children by friends of the school.

Navigation Notes.

A little after five o'clock Tuesday morning the steamer "Fawn" had her appearance below the city and was soon at her wharf. Capt. Brannan reports the trip up as very satisfactory until Glasie's was reached, where a large quantity of ice was running. This necessitated a return to Ormocote, where the "Fawn" lay until daylight next day. The load of freight was light, owing no doubt to the uncertainty of the date of sailing. The "Fawn" returned to St. John Wednesday at eight o'clock. The "Star" left St. John for this city Tuesday at 9 a. m. The "Fawn" and the "Star" will do the business between here and St. John until the Grand Lake opens, leaving here at 8 a. m. and St. John at 9 a. m. The "Fawn's" days from Fredericton will be Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, the "Star" taking the other days. On the way up this morning the "Fawn" encountered a good deal of new ice. It is worthy of record that the river froze over on the night of the first of May. The ice was sufficiently strong to pile up where broken by the steamer.

At six o'clock the "Florenceville" arrived from Swan Creek; but found not a very favorable report from up-river. At Florenceville

A MAY POLE.

was erected on the ice on Monday, but the ice started shortly after and ran a short distance. At Hartland a May pole was also put up. The arrival and departure of the "Fawn" made quite a stir on Queen street this morning, and there was a gleam of satisfaction in nearly every countenance over the fact that navigation was again open.

POOR DOCUMENT

FREDERICTON, DECEMBER 4, 1881.

Masonic Grand Lodge.

The closing session of the Grand Lodge was held in St. John on Wednesday. It was decided not to make any change in the constitution as regards the mode of electing Grand officers.

The Grand Lodge has been the recipient of a present from A. G. Beckwith, Esq., of Fredericton, a garb made by him from the wood of the old Parliament Buildings, Fredericton. The Grand Secretary announced that he had received from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England, the original warrants of the twenty English Lodges which originally united in the formation of the Grand Lodge of England. They will be placed in the different Lodge rooms, as mementoes of former days and associations.

It was decided to increase the amount of dues on country lodges 60 cents per member and St. John (city) lodges \$1 each member, so that the tax will now be \$1 for the former and \$1.40 for the latter.

The installation of all the officers took place in the evening. The full list—elective and appointive—is as follows:—

Grand Master—Most Worshipful Benjamin Stevenson, St. Andrews;
Deputy Grand Master—Right Worshipful Wm. F. Bunting, St. John;
Senior Grand Warden—Right Worshipful Harry Beckwith, Fredericton;
Junior Grand Warden—Right Worshipful Geo. F. Pinder, St. Stephen;
Grand Chaplain—Very Worshipful Rev. Richard Mathers, St. John;
Grand Treasurer—Very Worshipful Jas. McNichol, Jr., St. John;
Grand Secretary—Very Worshipful E. J. Wetmore, Carleton;
Senior Grand Deacon—Worshipful D. F. Merritt, Woodstock;
Junior Grand Deacon—Worshipful E. Lee Street, Newcastle;
Grand Director of Ceremonies—Worshipful F. W. Watson, St. John;
Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies—Worshipful Jas. Adams, St. John;
Grand Sword Bearer—Worshipful John McAllister, Campbellton;
Grand Standard Bearer—Worshipful John W. Patterson, Salisbury;
Grand Pursuivant—Worshipful John A. Watson, St. John;
Grand Organist—Dr. J. C. Hatheway, St. John.

GRAND STEWARDS.
Arthur Everett, St. John;
Chas. Masters, St. John;
Richard M. Pinder, Fredericton;
Henry Graham, St. Stephen;
J. Lee Flewelling, Rossbery;
M. L. Macfarland, M. D., Fortland;
David T. Johnston, Chatham;
Alex. R. Campbell, St. John;
Thos. A. Peters, St. John;
Augustus W. Reed, Carleton;
Wm. E. Skillen, St. Martins;
John S. Andrews, Milltown;
Dingee Scribner, Grand Tyler.

Canadian & Provincial.

WINNIPEG, April 26.—The Red River is rising and the water is higher than known for twenty years. Emerson is almost under water, and all the stores on Dominion street are flooded. Great floods are also prevalent at Brandon and Portage La Prairie.

Winnipeg is threatened from the east side and part of Main street is three feet under water. At St. Vincent the water is so high that steamers sail right across the prairie to the railway station.

TORONTO, April 26.—In the police court yesterday, in the case of a man charged with being a frequenter of a house of ill-fame, the County Crown Attorney raked up an unreported statute passed in the reign of Edward 3rd under which Magistrates have discretionary power to bind over for good behavior persons who frequent houses of ill-fame, or keep suspicious company. The magistrate bound the prisoner over in \$200 penalty for future good behavior.

It is reported that the Princess will return to Canada early in June and accompany the Marquis to British Columbia.

At the assizes here to-day, Dr. Griffiths, late clerk of the railway and canal department, was found guilty of bigamy.

OTTAWA, April 27.—At the Assize Court here yesterday, the trial of Stephen Dunn, charged with the murder of James Fletcher, an employe of Cole's circus, last summer, was postponed until next term.

HARPER, N. S., April 27.—Charles Edwards, of Yarmouth, the inspector of the Western Counties Railway, committed suicide on Saturday evening by hanging. He leaves a wife and several children.

Yesterday morning a man named Wm. E. Myers, who lived in Winslow street, committed suicide by hanging himself with a piece of clothes line in a shed in his yard.

TORONTO, April 25.—A sad case was heard in the Police Court this morning. Bridget Moran, a very respectably dressed and good looking young girl, was placed in the dock to answer the charge of robbing her father of \$43, the theft being committed in Buffalo. It appears the girl's lover ran away from her, coming to this city, and she followed him in order to compel him to marry her, and save her reputation. Not having the money for journey, she robbed her father, who followed in his turn, and had her placed in a felon's dock. The poor girl pleaded guilty to the charge, and was remanded for sentence until to-morrow.

Murdered by Indians

PATRICK McCARTY SHOT THROUGH THE MOUTH BY INDIANS—A COLD-BLOODED DEED.

On Saturday evening, 22nd inst., a report was circulated at Niagara Falls that Patrick McCarty, employed by Ben. Sutherland, a farmer, eight miles east of Suspension Bridge, New York, had been murdered by two Indians on the New York Central Railroad crossing Lockport road, a mile east of Suspension Bridge, N. Y. Particulars of the case, given by Patrick Hogan, switchman of the New York Central at the above crossing, who witnessed part of the murder, are as follows:—It seems that the Indians, whose names are Dennis Penbleton and Oliver Miller, living on Tuscarora Reservation, about seven miles east of the bridge, had promised to pick up McCarty on their way home with their horse and buggy if he would meet them at the crossing, which he did, and when talking to those present, he made the remark, "Here comes my ride," and on the arrival of the Indians after passing over the crossing a train obscured them from the view of Hogan, and on his going around to turn the switch he found McCarty struggling with one of the Indians on the road, the other being in the buggy, and saw the Indian strike McCarty twice on the face, when McCarty grabbed the Indian around the neck and threw him down on the road, when the Indian jumped up and ran away. McCarty had his coat off, after which some severe language passed between them. The Indian returned, walked up to within ten feet of McCarty, and drew a revolver and fired, the bullet entered McCarty's mouth, in the right corner, killing him instantly. The Indian jumped into the buggy with his comrade and both drove off at a rapid rate. Detective James Travers, of New York County, who happened to be in easy reach, ran down to the residence of Frank Rieger, a few hundred yards from the scene of the murder. Mr. Rieger, who had just returned with his wife from a buggy ride and Detective Travers started after the murderer with his horse and buggy, and overtook them just as they were stabling their horse in Penbleton's barn. The detective and Mr. Rieger secured their men before they could get away, and took them back to the village lock-up.

Dennis Penbleton would not say any thing in regard to the murder, but seemed to be under the influence of liquor, and was very boisterous. His associate Oliver Miller was more calm in temper, and in conversation with the village President, John Quick; and when asked by that gentleman which of them shot McCarty it was Penbleton, but would not say anything further.

BUFFALO, April 24.—A Buffalo paper says:—The address on Irish affairs adopted by the House of Commons on the Dominion of Canada, last Tuesday night, is in many respects an important document. It shows that Canada has advanced so far towards independence that public opinion in the province is not afraid to differ from public opinion in England on a subject of Imperial interest. It marks the disposition of the people of Canada to make known in a formal way to the Imperial Government their opinions, and asks the consideration of their feelings and interest in shaping the public policy. The colonies have long exercised the right of minding their own business. This is a step in the direction of asserting their right to say a word concerning the business of the nation of which they form a part. The action of the Dominion House of Commons is the most telling rebuke yet administered to the English Ministry for its coercive policy, and the most effective protest yet uttered against the attempt to govern Ireland through a hostile public sentiment, which has resulted in ages of foolish as well as wicked oppression. The world at large will watch curiously to see how the Imperial Government will receive this novel remonstrance, and it may be that the future of the British Empire will in a measure depend upon how the Mother Country listens to this warning voice from a colony. The fact that the address was unanimously adopted gives it unwonted emphasis. The English public will now have no difficulty in understanding that Prof. Goldwin Smith, whatever else he represented, certainly does not represent the people of Canada.

Two charges of immorality against clergymen were before the Chillicothe (Mo.) Methodist Conference, a few days ago. That involving the Rev. Prince Wright was sustained, and he was expelled. In spite of a whipping at the hands of a mob, in 1879, he had not reformed. But the case of the Rev. J. W. Green had a happier conclusion. He was honorably acquitted, and the verdict of the investigating committee was received with hearty cheers, the presiding Bishop joining in the joyful demonstration.

Jolly—a dinner party—the youngest gentleman (it is his first visit) has broken the ice at last by inquiring the name of the hostess' little daughter, to which the child has replied, "Ethel." "And why Ethel do you keep putting me on the arm?" "Because mamma says you are a muff"—(awful pause, during which the child strokes him down)—"but you don't feel like one you know." (Tabooed child complacent—nobody else.)

Levy Rackets

LAKE CTR, Cal., April 27.—On Thursday morning masked men took from jail George Betts and Jim Brown, who killed Sheriff Campbell while attempting to arrest them. The men were taken to the bridge and hung. Both died game.

New York, April 27.—Edward Hovey, a notorious ruffian and ex-convict, in a sudden mood shot his sister-in-law, Mrs. Fanny Vermylies, aged nineteen, killing her instantly. The murderer was arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—A Martinez despatch says a mob attacked a Chinese house on Thursday, throwing the inmates from the second story windows. Three Chinese were badly hurt; two will probably die. Several others were severely injured. Citizens denounce the attack.

TOWNSHIP, ASTORIA, April 25.—The reported capture at Galesville, and killing of thirty men was incorrect. Only one man was killed three miles from town. Troops are at Galesville, and the Indians did not attack the place.

A DISGRACEFUL INCIDENT.—Short references were made in the Ottawa despatches to a disgraceful incident which occurred in the House of Commons on Wednesday night. We take the following particulars from the *Globe* of the 20th: During Hon. Mr. Blake's speech last night a circumstance occurred which has caused much comment. Mr. Drinkwater, Secretary of the Pacific Railway Company, was on the floor of the House in full evening dress, and persisted in standing in a conspicuous place to the left of the Speaker, nodding his head in apparent assent, or sometimes shaking his head as if in dissent of what Mr. Blake was saying. At length, to some remark of Mr. Blake's about the syndicate, he replied audibly, being understood to say, "That's a lie." Mr. Blake, without seeming to notice the interruption, said in a low tone to the Speaker that a stranger was interrupting the proceedings, when Drinkwater immediately retreated. Sir Charles Tupper came round behind the Speaker's chair and appeared to be inducing the stranger to go out, which he did. He had before been attempting to talk to his chair and also to Mr. Abbott in his seat. Your correspondent was out of the gallery at the moment and has narrated the circumstances as stated to him by members of the Commons, one of whom remarked in this connection, "It is bad enough to have to put up with the syndicate, but this attempt of their secretary to bulldoze the House is a little too much. There is talk of bringing the offender to the Bar of the House."

Mr. Rymal, in forcible terms, to night brought up the Drinkwater outrage. "Last night," said he, "I saw their paid secretary on the floor of this House, conscious of the strength he possessed as the representative of that great Company, inflated with wine and infuriated with strong drink, after having bullied the Government, after having, as a representative of the syndicate, denounced from their seats those who should have concurred, standing here insult Parliament by insulting one of the most prominent members of the Parliament of Canada, telling him his utterances were 'false,' 'false,' 'false.'"

RITUALISM IN ENGLAND.—Even the good work that the ritualists undeniably do, and the lives of self-sacrifice which they lead, are due, it is broadly hinted in evangelical quarters, to Boelzebub. We had occasion lately to refer to the noble work and more self-sacrifice of the late Mr. Charles Lowder; and we observe that the prime minister has called "the courage, the devotion, and utter self-sacrifice testified by those twenty-three years of untiring labor, one of the most splendid offerings ever known." In this opinion, Mr. Gladstone agrees not only with high churchmen, but with broad churchmen also. But the Record wrote a scathing review of Mr. Lowder's life, in which it could find no evidence of anything but a sinful waste of money on a "tawdry" ceremonial. "It is short sighted to ignore the danger of allowing this mistaken experiment to pass unchallenged. There have been bestowed unusual notice upon a book and upon a life neither of which deserves it at our hands." This is the conclusion of the Record's article, and we leave our readers to draw the moral.—*London Spectator.*

Elkanah P. Steadman of Cincinnati heard that his daughter had appeared in a charity entertainment at Leominster, Mass., dressed in male costume. In his will, just admitted to probate, is found the following clause: "I have heretofore intrusted to her a larger share of my property than prudence justified. I shall not leave her anything. I heard she appeared before pronounced assemblies dressed in men's clothing to excite the admiration of the audience, trying to raise money to pay a church debt. I cannot devote any more to such purposes."

The wife of Gov. Tabor of Colorado wants \$50,000 a year for that purpose. The governor offers her \$3,000,000 out right if she will sue for a divorce, which she declines to do. The parties move in the tip-top circles of Denver society, and the scandal has created a great sensation.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his valuable Farm situated in the Cross Creek Settlement, Parish of Stanley, containing about one hundred and fifty acres. The buildings, fences, etc. are all in good order, and the Farm is well watered and under good cultivation. Terms—One-quarter cash; balance in easy payments to suit purchaser. For further particulars apply to DANIEL LECT, Fredericton, or JOHN O'LEARY, Stanley.

Stanley, April 10-2 mos

For Sale.

Hawthorn Hill, with 177 Acres of Land.

THE House is one mile from the Market Square, in Fredericton. It contains ten rooms, besides Pantries, Store Rooms, two Kitchens, Wash House, and two rooms for domestics. There is good stabling for horses, cows, etc. Both houses and lands are well watered by pipes from an unfailing spring, 75 feet head. The property will be sold by private sale for a price far below its value. There are also two Cottages on the property. If not sold before the 7th day of June next, it will be sold by public sale by public auction, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Market Square, in Fredericton. For further information apply at St. John to Dr. Botford, or at Fredericton to GEORGE A. PERLEY, Land Broker and Auctioneer.

Fton, April 5-17 mos

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, Second Railway Crossing, Gibson, Fredericton, Gibson, Jan. 14, 1882.

40 CASES Rubber Boots and Shoes

lately received at

LOTTIMER'S Fashionable Shoe Store,

In Ladies' Gents' Misses' Boys' and Children's sizes. Fredericton, March 30, 1882.

New Brunswick RAILWAY COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, January 31, 1882. Trains carrying passengers will run as follows:—

LEAVE GIBSON, 7.45 A. M., for Woodstock, Grand Falls, Edmundston, Pique and intermediate stations.

LEAVE WOODSTOCK, 11.00 A. M., for Grand Falls, Edmundston, Pique 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 a. m., where they remain until 6.30 a. m., next day, at which time train leaves for those points.

Passengers from St. Leonard, Edmundston and Grand Falls for points south of Woodstock, will remain at Woodstock until 11.15 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., and arrives at Woodstock at 11.15 a. m., making connection at Woodstock with night train for 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 SEELY, Asst. Superintendent. Gibson, Jan. 4, 1882.

ORGANS. ORGANS.

Just received direct from the Manufactory

TWO SUPERIOR CABINET ORGANS

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

JOHN RICHARDS & SON, 12-17-81

GREGORY & BLAIR,

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

NOTARIES PUBLIC, FREDERICTON.

DEO. F. OREGO ANDREW G. BLAIR

HOUSE COAL.

Landing per Rail this week another cargo

SUPERIOR SOFT COAL,

For sale cheap from cars or shed.

JOHN RICHARDS & SON, 12-17-81

ELM TREE

Silver Mining Company.

A Splendid Chance for Investment.

WE have been appointed Agents for the sale of Stock in the above Company. Shares are \$5 each, and for the purpose of developing this mine immediately, we are authorized to dispose of \$5 Shares for \$2. Edward Jack, Esq., C. E., speaks very highly of the prospect of this mine, and says that the Government of New York and Boston pronounce the property to be one of the best in the State. The mine is situated in the State of Colorado, and is one of the most valuable in the West. We have Stock Certificates ready for sale. Prospectus and other information at our Office.

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JOHN RICHARDS & SON, Fredericton, April 5, 1882.

A. Lottimer

begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally that

HE WILL REMOVE

from the Shop he now occupies

About the 18th April,

to the Store in

Machum's Brick Building,

Recently occupied by Mr. Champigny.

Next door below Dever Bros.,

Dry Goods Establishment.

And just 5 Doors above his Old Stand,

Where, with much better facilities for doing business, and the

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK

BOOTS AND SHOES

to be found in the City, he hopes to be favored with a continuance of the same liberal patronage in his new stand that was bestowed upon him during the past few years in his present place of business.

A. LOTTIMER, Fton, April 12, 1882.

A NOVELTY.

Lemont's Variety Store

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

BOHEMIAN VASES,

Toilet Sets, Water Sets, Lustre Vases, Crystal Flower Stands, Card Receivers, Flower Sets, Ladies' Toilet Sets, Flower Tubes, Saxon, French and English China and Porcelain, Individual Cases and Scenters, Tobacco Sets, Tea-Table Sets, Fruit Dishes, Fancy Plates, Placings, Flow' 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.

WHITE STONEWARE AND CHINA

TABLEWARE, GLASSWARE, For table use, in great abundance.

Two large showrooms, 29 feet long, fitted with

Furniture,

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

MATRASSES AND LOOKING GLASSES.

Tiware, Painted Toilet Sets, Bird Cages, Coal Scuttles, etc. Knives and Forks, Spoons, Sets of Cutlery and Platedware, Boys' and Girls' Suits, Boys' Girts, Men's and Women's

Monies and Snowshoes.

A number of MINK MUFFS, TIPPETS and HOAS—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.

14-81 LEMONT & SONS

FREDERICTON

Marble Works.

MONUMENTS, TABLETS, HEADSTONES—Granite and Freestone.

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

Material and Workmanship guaranteed.

JUST BELOW NORMAL SCHOOL, QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.

JOHN MOORE, 2-12-81

GIBSON LEATHER CO.,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

Patent & Enamelled Leathers

FOR SHOE & CARRIAGE PURPOSES.

POOR DOCUMENT

LOCAL NEWS.

CHIMNEY REPAIRING.—The chimney of the Morrison mill is being repaired.

DRAMATIC.—Kate Claxton performs in the City Hall here for one night some time in August.

CHANGES OF HOUR.—On and after May 1st, the city schools will open at 9 o'clock, instead of 8.30 as at present.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Gilbert Murdoch, Jr. of the city of St. John, has been appointed deputy surveyor of Crown lands, taking a first class deputation.

EXAMINATION FINISHED.—The examination of Mr. Frederick Black, of Stanley, a probationer for the N. B. and P. E. I. Methodist Conference, was finished Friday.

HORSES SOLD.—Mr. Charles E. Smith, the lumberman, has sold his pair of large horses, weighing 1450 and 1400 pounds respectively, to a Boston dealer. They go to Boston next week.

NEW LANDING.—A. G. Beckwith, Esq., of the Department of Public Works, has completed plans for a new steamboat landing at Comox, Sanitary County, which will be built near the lighthouse there.

POLICE COURT.—In the City Police Court Friday, before Police Magistrate Marsh, Frederick King, arrested on a warrant for breaking the windows in Lizzie Robinson's house on King Street a short time ago, was fined \$8.50 and \$1.50 costs.

EXCURSION TO ST. JOHN.—Byron's 71st Battalion Band is to have an excursion to St. John on the 24th of May. The Queen's birthday will be quite a gala day in St. John. An excursion also comes up from St. Stephen over the Grand Southern.

A RED HOT GIRL.—The Moncton Times says: "Several numbers of the Fredericton daily Herald have been received. It is about the size of the Daily Times and is well filled with large engravings, and is a well-filled little sheet, and a red-hot girl."

NEW STORE.—Mr. W. P. O'Brien, who represents the Williams Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company, of Montreal, has taken the store on Queen Street recently vacated by A. Lottimer and is fitting it up for the purposes of the agency here.

THE LAST HORSE OVER.—Michael Ryan's pony was the last horse to cross on the ice. He came over from Gibson the 26th. The shore ice on this side was too frail for him and the load he was to carry back had to be taken out to the wagon. He reached the other shore safely.

FUNERAL.—The funeral of the unfortunate William Thompson, who died on Wednesday last from injuries received by falling down stairs the night before, took place Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock from the late residence, Morrison's Mill. The remains were interred in Forest Hill Cemetery.

NOT THE FIRST.—The Capital in its first issue printed by steam power, said that it was the first paper on the St. John river printed by steam, and the error has gone abroad. This is not so. The first issue has been printed by steam for over thirty years. It is just as much a newspaper as the Capital.

TAKES HOME.—Mr. Willis, of Douglas, a painter, who has been in the employ of Eben Miller, carriage maker, has been ill with fever for a fortnight. It was thought desirable to take him home and he was drawn across the river to Gibson on a hand sled. A good deal of difficulty was experienced in making a safe approach to the ice for him.

I O G T ELECTORS.—The following officers were elected for the ensuing term at a meeting of Albion Lodge on Tuesday evening, 25th:—Hewitt Garman, W. C. T.; Mrs. J. D. W. V. T.; Miss A. Leonard, W. S.; F. J. Todd, F. S.; G. W. Schleyer, W. T.; M. A. Adams, Chaplain; F. J. McCalland, W. H. W. Doherty, I. G.; H. Doherty, O. G.; H. H. Pitts, P. W. C. T.

AGENCY.—Mr. L. W. Johnston, of Messrs. Johnson & Co., Fredericton, has arranged with Mr. W. H. Fowler, Marsh Bridge, and Mr. E. A. Tapley, Indiantown, St. John, to sell their lines of agricultural implements. Mr. Johnston has been inspecting the firm's agencies along the lines of the Intercolonial Railway, and returned home on Wednesday evening of last week.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Charles Orr, of this city, who recently went to Winnipeg, has returned to the North West Mounted Police for five years.

Mr. D. Fiske and S. Rosborough, graduates of the University of New Brunswick, who have been at the Theological Hall, Halifax, have returned home. Mr. Fiske has been at the Hall one year and Mr. Rosborough two.

UNDERGROUND CROSSINGS.—While the Englishmen are agitated about the channel tunnel, Monctonians are not less agitated concerning their underground street crossings. They are so far under ground that the pedestrians cannot find them. It has been proposed that a shaft be sunk, and a tunnel cut out until terra firma has been reached.

Moncton Times. This same thing is agitating the people of Fredericton somewhat.

WHAT WESTBROOK SAYS.—The Sackville Transcript has the following:—"Our County gets some credit in Fredericton. An exchange says: 'Mr. Hanington has a powerful voice.' Let us be thankful!" And then this: "A Fredericton man had a tree fall on him, got smashed up in a railway collision, was struck by lightning twice and heard the whole of one of Hanington's speeches, but didn't die till he took his office away from him."

STRAWBERRIES.—Mr. Geo. H. Davis had on exhibition in the window of his drug store, on the corner of Queen and Regent streets, Thursday, a fine strawberry plant growing in a pot, with two beautiful clusters of ripe berries hanging from it. It is quite acrid at this time of year, and besides attracting much attention and exciting comment, made the mouths of many water in anticipation of the strawberry season yet to come. It was raised by Mr. Chas. Godkin, under glass, at his place on the Old Road.

HELMETS FOR FIREFMEN.—At the meeting of the Alexandra Fire Engine Company on Thursday evening last the Captain was instructed to ascertain the cost of providing hats for the company. Suitable hats such as will afford sufficient protection for the head, are certainly needed by the city firemen. It is a matter that the City Council would do well to consider. Even if the Council can not see their way clear to purchase the helmets, they can at least do something towards helping to secure them.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—The Woodstock Fire Company is making arrangements for a big time on the 24th of May. There will be a calisthumpian parade and the firemen will turn out. There will be plenty of music and fireworks, and the Woodstock Field Battery will fire a royal salute at noon. Why could not the fire companies at Fredericton get up something of a like cheerful nature, with the co-operation of the citizens? The turnout in St. John last year was made a grand success through a little good management and care.

MR. EVERETT'S RETURN.—A letter has been received from Mr. Z. R. Everett, dated at Fiji, February 22nd. He expects to leave for home about the middle of May, and will arrive here about the middle of July. He will probably come by way of England. His absence, which has been much longer than was expected, the hardware business has been carried on by Mr. A. S. Mott and Mr. C. S. Everett, in a manner which speaks volumes for their business ability. Trade is good, and the stock on hand large and well assorted.

CANADIAN STUDENTS AT EDINBURGH.—The Canadian students in Edinburgh have organized a Students' Club, offered by the following gentlemen: Hon. President, A. D. Webster, M. D., formerly of Kentville, but now in good practice there; President, Louis H. Jordan, secretary and treasurer, W. B. Jack, of New Brunswick, son of the President of the University of New Brunswick; general committee, Messrs. Bennett and McLaren, of St. John; Messrs. de Fredericton, and Smith, of Toronto, together with others above named.—Telegraph.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE CAPTAIN RAINBORN.—The funeral of the late Captain Chas. Rainborn took place Wednesday 23rd afternoon from his late residence, Kingsclear, to the Springhill Church where a funeral service was held by the Rev. Geo. Low, during which the choir sang the 39th psalm. The Rev. Mr. Low also held the service at the grave. There was a very large attendance both from the city and parish of Kingsclear. The following gentlemen were pall bearers:—Capt. Powys, Messrs. J. W. Campbell, J. W. Sutherland, Frederick Clements, John C. Murray and Capt. Hammond.

THE RIPARIAN RIGHTS OF THE PROVINCE.—A despatch received Friday in this city by Mr. J. Henry Phair, states that the Supreme Court of Canada has sustained the fisheries judgment of Mr. Justice Gwynne, the effect of which is that the fisheries belong to the Province. The facts of the case are that C. A. Robertson, of St. John, sued the Minister of Marine and Fisheries for damages for giving him a lease the Dominion Government had no right to make. Mr. Justice Gwynne decided in favor of Mr. Robertson, but some points were reserved for the consideration of the full bench, which sustained Justice Gwynne's judgment as given above.

FIRE COMPANY MEETING.—A meeting of the members of Steam Fire Engine Company Alexandria, No. 1, was held Thursday in the Committee Room, City Hall, Capt. Lawrence in the chair. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—J. B. Hawthorn, Captain; W. Lowry, Second Commandant; W. H. Sutherland, Secretary; Wm. Martin, Captain of Hose; Murray Todd was an honorary member. Edward Stewart's resignation was accepted and John Brown appointed in his place. Capt. Hawthorn was instructed to ascertain the cost of purchasing helmets for the company and to report on the same at a special meeting to be called for that purpose.

DONATION IN LIVERPOOL.—By Elwin Garvey having moved from Lincoln where he has resided for a great many years, his friends showed their regard for him by a donation on Tuesday evening (18th inst.) when they met to the number of about forty at the residence of D. D. Glasie, Esq. A good repast had been provided to which the donors were invited. After tea, Mr. Geo. H. Miles was called to the chair. Mr. Todd read the resolution of the donors, and the contributions were all in the were found to aggregate \$33.52, which was presented by the chairman with an address. The reverend recipient made a very affecting and appropriate reply. It was an enjoyable occasion, and must have been particularly gratifying to Mr. Garvey, who has removed to Fredericton Junction.

The Provincial Synod.—Speaking of the meeting of the Synod of the Ecclesiastical Province of Canada, which met in Montreal on Thursday last for the purpose of filling the vacant missionary bishopric of Algoma, the Toronto Globe of the 25th inst. has the following:—"It is said that there will be opposition offered to the Coadjutor Bishop of Fredericton (Dr. Kingston) taking a seat in the House of Bishops. The Evangelical Churchman, speaking of this question, says:—"The constitution, as it now stands, may perhaps be ready to cover the case and give him a seat, but it was evidently not intended to give double representation to any diocese, and we do not imagine that a bishop of all men would take advantage of an ambiguity in the wording of the constitution to claim a privilege which was never intended to be conferred." The first paragraph of the constitution of the Synod which bears upon the question is as follows:—"The Provincial Synod shall consist of the Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, having seen within the Province of Canada, or exercising by due authority the Episcopal office as assistant or missionary bishops therein, and of delegates chosen from the clergy and from the laity."

Another City Council Fiasco

The City Council had another little fiasco Thursday evening when special meeting of the Board was called on request of Alderman Atherton, Simmons and Thomas, to reconsider a resolution passed at the last regular meeting in reference to a Tax Collector, and for the purpose of fixing salaries and appointing officers for the ensuing year. At 7.30 there were present in the City Clerk's Room, Aids, Simmons, Thomas, Atherton, McPherson and Farrell, and shortly afterward Ald. Hall came straggling in, smoking an after tea pipe. A few minutes was spent in talk, and then the City Clerk, City Marshall and Aids, McPherson and Farrell moved into the Council Chamber, and took up their respective seats. They were followed by Chief Engineer Lipsett, City Auditor Murray and two reporters. The time was killed by free and easy handiwork between those inside and outside the rail which hedges in the Aldermen very much after the fashion of the divinity that doth hedge a king, or is popularly supposed to.

Ald. Farrell (settling himself comfortably in his chair)—"I say, John, tell us something about the meeting."

Ald. McPherson—"I thought you wanted to know something about my honesty." (Laughter.)

Chief Engineer—"This is something like old time, when I was before my time."

City Clerk—"Do you remember that, Andy?"

Chief Engineer—"Oh yes; they used to stand on the corner."

City Clerk—"That was before my time."

Chief Engineer—"They didn't have a meeting for four months once."

City Clerk—"Well, they only paid bills every three or four months then, and it did not make much difference."

Ald. McPherson—"City Marshall, put which now came in duty and fee. His experience was that in wooten cotton goods had been increased by the tariff, and that agricultural implements were not higher in price than they were ten years ago, but the machinery was not nearly so substantial or durable as formerly. He gave it as his opinion that the United States was the true market for the raw agricultural products. The tariff interrupted this trade by making exchange difficult and limiting return freights. The manufacturers under the N. P. had increased the home market for the raw agricultural products. There was to his knowledge a large emigration going on, principally from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In his locality real estate had declined during the last decade about 25 per cent on an average."

"Well, boys, you didn't make another Alderman while you were out there, did you?"

Ald. Simmons—"I am sorry to say we did not."

General conversation ensued, in which there was a call for "John" to give an "oration," and when the City Hall clock began to ring, Ald. Thomas jumped to his feet and began moving out.

Chorus of voices—"Don't go, Charlie."

A voice—"Hang on, Charlie, I have something to say to you."

Ald. Simmons—"Wait until the clock's done striking, Charlie."

Ald. Thomas—"Meet me in the Committee room."

When the clock finished striking the room was cleared, and there was no meeting, for His Worship the Mayor was not present and a quorum consists of six Aldermen with His Worship in the chair.

The meeting, it would seem to be understood, was called to work something prior to the departure of Ald. Atherton for his new home in Woodstock, and the other Aldermen stopped away so it couldn't be worked. It is rumored, however, that Ald. Atherton will stay and see it through if it takes all summer.

Extraordinary Ice Freshet

Under this head the Royal Gazette of April 13, 1881, has the following interesting account of the flooding of the City of Fredericton:—"The breaking up of the ice on our river has this year attended with a circumstance productive of much inconvenience, and during some hours the water was so high that it was a serious injury. On Saturday the river was seen flowing with a smooth and comparatively even current, until between five and six o'clock when it was perceived that the surface of icy fragments had become stationary. The progress being obstructed by projecting points of the banks three miles below the city. The tide then began to rise, and the water overflowed, and in the course of the night several families in the lower part of the town were obliged to quit their houses and taking refuge on the higher ground. On Sunday morning a large part of the town was found to be under water, and as it still continued to rise, many of the inhabitants were obliged to place of safety; the churches and chapels remaining unscathed, until between five and six o'clock when it was perceived that the surface of icy fragments had become stationary. The progress being obstructed by projecting points of the banks three miles below the city. The tide then began to rise, and the water overflowed, and in the course of the night several families in the lower part of the town were obliged to quit their houses and taking refuge on the higher ground. On Sunday morning a large part of the town was found to be under water, and as it still continued to rise, many of the inhabitants were obliged to place of safety; the churches and chapels remaining unscathed, until between five and six o'clock when it was perceived that the surface of icy fragments had become stationary. 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POOR DOCUMENT

POETRY.

LIFE AND DEATH.

Two tiny feet fall from a boy's road,
Two eyes forever dim with bitter tears,
Two hands oppressed by pain's maddening load,
A heart forever stirred by anxious fears,
A weary time of hopes as unfulfilled,
A dreary space of utter ease and strife,
A restless yearning never softly stilled,
And this is life!

Two quiet feet forevermore at rest,
Two eyes by weary lids closed to all tears,
Two hands at ease crossed over a painless breast,
A heart serenely free from doubts and fears,
The glad content of hopes at last fulfilled,
The tender softness of a voice which said:
"Within my sheltering arms all fears are still'd,"
And this is death!

—Richard Dignath.

The Song of the Hat.

WHAT A TORBENT MILLER SANG—A PATRIOTIC BUT NOT TRUE TALE.

With ripples in my eye and ear,
With cheeks like roses red,
A miller sat in her little shop,
Fyler her needle and thread,
Sitting I stitch I stitch!
On Tames, Leighton and hat—
And still, with a wonderful pitch,
She sang the "Song of the Hat."

Wack! wack! wack!
Blow and thumping alone:
Wack! wack! wack!
For others and not your own!
It's oh! to be a slave
Along with the barbarous Turk,
Where part of a husband we might have,
If this be Christian work.

O man, with children dear!
O widows without bread,
Forget the woman that is her grave,
And take the one that survives,
Blow! blow! blow!
While our darling plays in the dirt,
When I ought to be making one a frock,
And another one a shawl!

But why do I talk of frocks,
Or little ones playing alone?
I've looked on them with such longing eyes,
They almost seem my own—
They almost seem my own—
Because I have not any—
Good goodness! that husbands should be so few,
And the women who want them so many.

Oh, but for one short year,
To be some good man's wife,
Even if I were left a widow
All the rest of my life,
A little weeping would ease my heart,
But in their misery,
My tears must stop, for every drop
Is fatal to my red.

Oh, but to breathe the breath
That comes through a soft moustache!
To lean my head on a loving breast,
Without being considered rash!
For only one short hour,
To feel as the woman feels,
Who has not only a house of her own,
But a man to come to his meals.

With a heart that was tired to death
Of being so old a maid,
A miller sat in her little shop,
Following her dressy tread,
Sitting I stitch I stitch!
On Tames, Leighton and Hat,
And still with a voice of wonderful pitch,
She sang the "Song of the Hat!"

—Telegraph.

SELECT STORY.

"I'll Wait for You."

"And so you want to marry my daughter, young man?" said farmer Blifkins, removing the pipe from his mouth and looking at the young man sharply from head to foot.

Despite his rather indolent, effeminate air, which was mainly the result of his education, Luke Jordan was a fine-looking fellow, and not easily moved from his self-possession; but he colored and grew confused beneath this sharp, scrutinizing look.

"Yes, sir, I spoke to Miss Mary last evening, and she—she referred me to you."

The old man's face softened.

"Mary is a good girl—very good girl," he said, stroking his chin with a thoughtful air, "and she deserves a good husband. What can you do?"

The young man looked rather blank at this abrupt inquiry.

"If you refer to my ability to support a wife, I can assure you—"

"I know you are a rich man, Luke Jordan, but I take it for granted that you ask my girl to marry you, not your property. What guarantee can you give me, in case it should be swept away—as in thousands of instances—that you could provide for her a comfortable home? You have hands and brains—do you know how to use them? Again I ask you, what can you do?"

This was a style of catechism for which Luke was quite unprepared, and he stared blankly at the questioner without speaking.

"I believe you managed to get through college—have you any profession?"

"No, sir; I thought—"

"Have you any trade?"

"No, sir; my father thought that with the wealth I should inherit I should not need any."

"Your father thought like a fool, then. He'd much better have given you some honest occupation and cut you off with a dollar—it might have been the making of you. As it is, what are you fit for? Here you are, a strong, able-bodied young man, twenty-four years old, and never earned a dollar in your life! You ought to be ashamed of yourself. And you want to marry my daughter?" resumed the old man, after a few vigorous puffs at his pipe.

"Now, I've given Mary as good advantages for learning as any girl in town, and she hasn't thrown them away; but if she didn't know how to work she'd be no daughter of mine. If I chose, I could keep more than one servant, but I don't; no more than I chose that my daughter should be a pale, spiritless creature, full of dyspepsia and all manner of fine-lady ailments, instead of the smiling, bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked lass she is. I'll tell you what I'll do. Go to work and prove yourself to be a man; perfect yourself in some occupation—I don't care what, so it is honest; then come to me, and, if the girl is willing, she is yours."

As the old man said this he deliberately knocked the ashes out of his pipe against one of the pillars of the porch where he was sitting, put it into his vest pocket, and went into the house.

Pretty Mary Blifkins was waiting to see her lover down at the garden gate, their usual trysting place. The smiling light fell from her eyes as she noticed the sober, down-cast look.

"Father, doesn't well," she said, as Luke told her the result of his application. "And I am not sure but he is about right," she resumed, after a thoughtful pause, "for it seems to me that every man, be he rich or poor, ought to have some occupation."

Then, as she noticed her lover's grave look, she smiled, softly:

"Never mind, I'll wait for you, Luke."

Luke Jordan suddenly disappeared from his accustomed haunts, much to the surprise of his gay associates. But wherever he went he acted with him in his exalted these works, and they were a tower of strength to his soul.

One pleasant, sunshiny morning, late in October, as Mr. Blifkins was propping up the grape-vine in his garden that threatened to break down with the luxuriant lushness, a neat-looking cart drove up, from which Luke Jordan alighted with a quick, elastic step, quite in contrast to his torpid easy, leisurely movements.

"Good morning, Mr. Blifkins. I understood that you wanted to buy some cider barrels. I think I have some here that will just suit you."

"Those barrels are they?" enquired the old man, as he came out to the wagon.

"Mine," replied Luke, with an air of pardonable pride; "and I challenge any cooper to beat them."

Mr. Blifkins examined them critically one by one.

"They'll do," he said, coolly, as he set down the last lot. "What will you take for them?"

"What I asked you for six months ago to-day—your daughter, sir."

The rough twinkle in the old man's eyes broadened into a smile.

"You've the right metal in you, after all," he cried. "Come in, Luke, in. I shan't wonder if we make a trade, after all."

Nothing loath, Luke obeyed.

Mary tripe out into the entry. Her round, white arms were bare above the elbows, and bore traces of the flour she had been sifting.

Her dress was a neat gingham, over which was tied a blue checked apron, but she looked as winsome and lovely as she always did wherever she was found.

She blushed as Luke smiled at her, and then turning her eyes on her father, waited dutifully to hear what he had to say.

The old man regarded his daughter for a moment with a peculiar look.

"Mary, this young man—perhaps you have seen him before—has brought me a lot of tubs and barrels, all of his own making—a right good article, too. He asks a heavy price for the ; but if you are willing to give it, well, and I go; and, hark ye, my girl, whatever bargain you make your old father will ratify."

As Mr. Blifkins said this he considerably stepped out of the room, and we will follow his example. But the kind of a bargain the young people made can easily be conjectured by the speedy wedding that followed.

Luke Jordan, every year, on the anniversary of his marriage, tells his father in-law by some specimen of the handicraft by which he won what he declares to be "the best and dearest wife in the world."

—THE AMERICAN PROVINCIAL.—"Will you try," said my opposite neighbor, handing me a dish of potatoes, broken up in milk and butter, "will you try some of these fixings?" There are few words which perform such various duties as the word "fix."

It is the Catechism of the American vocabulary. You call upon a gentleman in a country town, and his help informs you that he is "fixing himself" just now, but will be down directly, by which you are to understand that he is dressing. You enquire on board a steamboat of a fellow-passenger, whether breakfast will be ready soon, and he tells you he should think so, for when he was below they were "fixing the tables," in other words, laying the cloth. You beg a porter collect your luggage, and he enquires you not to be uneasy, for he'll "fix it" presently, and if you complain of indigestion, you are advised to have recourse to doctor so-and-so, who will "fix you" in no time. One night I ordered a bottle of mulled wine at a hotel where I was staying, and waited a long time for it. At length it was put upon the table with an apology from the landlord that he feared that it wasn't "fixed" properly. And I recollect once, at a stage-coach dinner, overhearing a very stern gentleman, demanding of a waiter who presented him with a plate of underdone roast beef, "whether he called that fixing God Almighty's vittles."—Dickens.

AN EVENING.

On Wednesday afternoon Thomas Cochran, an employee of the Heintzman piano factory, eloped with a Mrs. Scott, wife of a shoe-maker named William Scott. It is supposed that they went to Chicago. Scott and his wife were living at a boarding-house on Teperance-street, and until Monday last Cochran boarded at the same place. On Monday Cochran got on a spree, and while intoxicated asked the mistress of the house for the hand of a young lady relative. Upon being refused he threatened to take her in spite of the mistress. He was then ordered to leave the house, which he did, but returned again that night with a cab, and asked to see the young lady, who refused to see him. He refused to leave the place, and a constable was called in to eject him. He repeated his visits on Tuesday, when the police had again to be called in as a protection against the nuisance. He managed afterwards, however, it is said with the assistance of Mrs. Scott, to effect an entrance, when Cochran and Mr. and Mrs. Scott locked themselves in a room, refusing to admit the police of the house, and drinking for some time. Scott was rendered helpless through drink, and he charges his wife and Cochran with making him drunk so that they could leave together. They left the house yesterday morning, and, it is thought, started for Chicago at one o'clock. They took with them a trunk and clothing amounting to \$140 in money of Scott's savings. It is said that his persistent suing for the young lady was merely a pretence to cover his intrigues with Mrs. Scott. Cochran is from Pean Kingdom, where his family resides. Mrs. Scott came from Galz, and had been married less than two years. Her husband went to Galz yesterday to enquire of her family whether any tidings had been received there about her. The keeper of the house, who is very respectable, has been much annoyed by the parties during the past few days.

—Globe.

MIRACLES.

The miners of the West represent a strange conglomeration of men. The English, Welsh, and German brought all of the old world superstitions with them, and found themselves among a class of men in the Mexican cañons who could equal, and in some cases surpass them. The Mexicans drew their tales from two sources, their own Spanish forefathers, and the Aztec and Toltec, found in the country when their forefathers conquered it. Strange are the beliefs and stories that have grown out of the union of these superstitious elements. Things are lucky or unlucky because possibly some worker in the Hartz said so some 500 years ago, or so the old Toltec had a fit of nightmare at an equally remote period. One of the most commonly believed tales is that of the "Step-Devil." The men tell you that in some of the oldest mines there is an evil spirit which takes the form of a deformed dwarf. A peculiarity about him is that he has unusually long arms—arms so long that he can take off his sandals without stooping. This dwarf, when there is any danger in the mine, such as a cave, goes up the ladders, lifting himself by his arms, with his legs hanging free. As he passes each rung, he kicks or stamps it out of the side process, so that the men when they attempt to fly find all means of climbing out of the mine destroyed. In very old mines, which were worked by the Indians, there were no ladders, but in their place trunks of trees in which notches had been cut, and the Indians climbed by inserting their big toes in the notches. When the Indians tell you of the "Step Devil" they say that he has on each big toe an enormous nail, and that as he climbs the tree trunk he uses this to gouge the notch out by splitting off the part on which the toe rests. The story is evidently an Indian one, although altered by the Mexicans to suit the change in the means of going up and down the shaft.

THE AMERICAN PRISONERS IN IRELAND.

The New York Herald's Washington special says:—"The conditions made by the Irish authorities in the case of the imprisoned Americans are precisely the same as was insisted on several occasions by the United States during the rebellion, when the British Government asked for the trial or release of English subjects imprisoned here for incendiary conduct. In one case release was granted on condition that the Englishman would go out of the United States and remain out during the war, and furnish sureties that he would keep this agreement. When the House gets all the facts for which it has asked, it will probably discover that the President has not neglected to look after the interests and rights of Americans in Ireland, that our just demands have been complied with, and if real or pretended American citizens continue in gaol it is because they refuse to accept release on the conditions insisted on by our Government during the war."

The Stanley expedition in search of Livingston cost Bennett \$350,000, and the Joannette expedition has cost him \$300,000.

When two women are talking together, it is safe to predict that they are saying evil of a third; when two men, they are saying good of themselves.

THE MAN-SLAYERS.

Some three weeks ago the steamer Golden City, containing Stowe's circus, burned at Memphis, Tenn. Since that time portions of the wreck have been discovered in the river below. But the find of a darkey has eclipsed them all for novelty and genuine interest. While trying a few evenings ago, to fasten a line to a piece of the steamer that he had found, he was seized half out of his boots, providing he had any on, by the springing into his skiff of an animal that had evidently been crouching low on the wreck, and which he had not before seen. Instantly he and his comrade piled over each other to the other end of the boat where for what seemed to them a thousand years they expected every minute to be eaten for the benefit of newspaper reporters short of an item. At the end of their millennium they plucked up courage to return to the middle of the boat and recover the oars. Finding that their uninvited passenger was not inclined to hostility, but only troubled with timidity and a groaned piteously at their feet, they pulled their way home to Carrollton near New Orleans. Here they disembarked, when to their added surprise the beast followed them, though clapping and evidently in great pain. Going to a number of their colored fellow citizens, lights were brought, and behold the passenger beast was none other than a lion! Most of his mane had been burned off, and he had a serious gunshot wound in the flank, and besides had evidently lived on short rations for some time. Further examination by parties who had travelled with Stowe's circus showed that the beast was none other than Nero, one of the most ferocious lions ever known in this country. He is reported to have killed his keeper at Beaufort, S. C., last winter. A gentleman gave the colored captor \$10 for his art treasure, and Carrollton has the beginning of a zoological garden. At present he is tied up with a rope and has a dog kennel for a bedroom.

THE LATEST DECISION OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE.

The latest decision of the Building Committee is to build the new College on the same side of the road, the College now stands, near, or perhaps, on the same spot where the President's cottage is. The academy will be on the old site. Men are now engaged in clearing away the rubbish and the spot is about ready for operations. It will be seen by reference to another column that tenders are asked for—Post.

Another batch of emigrants, numbering from 80 to 100, left this station on Tuesday for Winnipeg and points south of the far-west. A large number of them were from Cape Breton, Antigonish and Guysborough. There are some districts in those Eastern Counties which will soon be depopulated if the people continue to go away as they are doing at present. While the policy of the Government may attract a few mechanics, there is no doubt but we are losing the bone and sinew of our country by the wholesale departure of the far-west. We have yet to learn the true national policy which will be one which will tend to develop our agricultural resources and lessen the burdens of those engaged in tilling the soil.—New Glasgow, N. S., Chronicle.

A correspondent writing from Belledune under date of 22nd instant, informs us that on the night of the 21st at a raffish and dance a young rough by the name of Cameron, had some dispute with Mr. Hugh Sauter, of Jacquet River, when Cameron with an iron bar struck Sauter with it and felled him to the ground, and beat him unmercifully about the head and face. It is thought Sauter will lose an eye and be badly disfigured for the rest of his life. Cameron fled, but legal proceedings are to be entered against him. He also reports that at a dance held in Belledune, too much rye was made use of, and it was finished off with a general fight. Badly eyes, broken noses and sore heads prevailed, and in the melee they came very near burning the man's house down.—Newcastle Advocate.

At an adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Prince Edward Island, held at the Banking House of the Bank, in Charlottetown, a few days ago, the President in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

Resolved, in view of possible resumption, that in the opinion of this meeting, it is advisable to appoint a committee of eight to ascertain if the depositors are willing to rebate thirty per cent. on the amount of the deposits, and to correspond with the Dominion Government, the Bank, and other creditors, with a view to a similar reduction.

The following gentlemen were there upon appointment:—Committee: R. R. Fitzgerald, L. L. Beer, C. C. Gardner, Benjamin Hertz, Thos. Handrahan, Patrick Blake, Richard Sloggett, and Robert Crabbe, Esquires.

JOHN LONGWORTH, President.

The general opinion prevails on the Island that this move will meet the hearty co-operation of depositors and enable the Bank to resume business at an early day.

THE RING THEATRE, VIENNA.—Vienna, April 25.—The trial of Julius von Now, abt, late Mayor; Director Jauner, formerly director of the Imperial Opera House; three of the latter's officials; Police Inspector Landsteiner; an engineer and foreman of the fire brigade, accused of neglect or punishable actions in connection with the burning of the Ring Theatre by which so many hundreds of lives were lost a few months since, began yesterday, and was continued to day. Jauner pleaded not guilty, and spoke for three hours in justification of his conduct at the fire. Nowald, ex-mayor, declared that he followed instructions regarding the drawing up of regulations to prevent fire. The indictment is a voluminous one, and the Imperial Councillor appears as plaintiff. Two hundred and twenty-six witnesses are called.

A herd of sheep has been driven from Washington Territory to Nebraska, the journey occupying two years. By the time they get to Boston they will be first-class spring lambs.

EXCERPTS.

A rare acris in this County, one much prized by taxidermists is the baldheaded eagle. Mr. W. W. Hammond secured a noble specimen of this bird last week. It was caught in a fox trap on the farm of Mr. Alex. Kearney, Northampton, and measured seven feet from tip to tip of wing. Mr. Hammond has nicely stuffed the eagle and added it to his interesting and valuable museum.—Carleton Sentinel.

We direct attention to our advertising columns to the professional card of the new legal firm of Wetmore & Murphy. Mr. Wetmore is of the firm of Fraser, Wetmore & Winslow, of Fredericton, and is very favorably known in this county. Mr. Murphy recently passed a very creditable examination before the Bar at Fredericton, and was made an Attorney-at-Law. As the new firm contains all the elements necessary for success in the legal line, we doubt not they will be well patronized.—Woodstock Press.

On April 26th, \$80,000 was subscribed to the Cape Railway. It remains now with the farmers through whose lands the line is to pass to say whether we shall have the road or not.—Sackville Post.

The latest decision of the Building Committee is to build the new College on the same side of the road, the College now stands, near, or perhaps, on the same spot where the President's cottage is. The academy will be on the old site. Men are now engaged in clearing away the rubbish and the spot is about ready for operations. It will be seen by reference to another column that tenders are asked for—Post.

WHEN YOU WANT TO BUY.

Boots and Shoes

in Fredericton, don't forget that

A. LOTTIMER

Has Removed

HIS CELEBRATED

SHOE STORE

to the Store in

Machum's Brick Building,

Next door below Dever Bros.' Dry Goods Establishment,

And just 5 Doors above his Old Stand,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING,

QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON

From May 4, 1882.

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