

POOR DOCUMENT

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

VOL 1.-NO. 12.

FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1882.

\$1.00 A YEAR.

The Survival of Saul's Sins.

Sermon by Rev. A. J. Mowatt, DELIVERED IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, FREDERICTON, FEBRUARY 19, 1882.

"Then there was a famine in the days of David three years, year after year, and David enquired of the Lord, and the Lord answered, It is for Saul, and for his bloody house, because he slew the Gibeonites."—1 Sam. 22, 1.

There is a doctrine promulgated to-day with much diligence by a certain class of philosophers, the doctrine of the survival of the fittest. It is one of those half-truths that many take hold of so readily, and make so much of for a time. But as we shall see to-night, unhappily it is not always the fittest that survives in this world of ours. Somehow, evil, sin, wrong, falsehood, lie and greed, and flourish, while the beautiful and the true, and the good, wither and die often. It is just about as near the truth that the unfittest survives as that the fittest survives. When we take a comprehensive view of the world, its past history and its present state, its truths and errors, we find that, so far, error has had the best of it. Thank God, says, and not without grounds for what he says, "A lie once set a-going, having the breath of life breathed into it by the father of lying, and ordered to run its diabolical little course, lives with a prodigious vitality. You say, 'Great is truth and it shall prevail.' Pah! Great is truth as great as great truths and prevail constantly, and day after day."

I. Saul has been dead for some thirty years. Gibeon is as beautiful as though war's gory feet had never trampled through its vineyards and made sad havoc of its "fields of offerings." Perhaps it is all the more beautiful because of the rich blood that was shed so plentifully there. It is astonishing how soon the desolations of war are grown over. Go to Floddenfield, or Bannockburn, or Waterloo, or the Plains of Abraham, or Gettysburg, and, excepting, perhaps, for a monument erected since to mark the place and commemorate the event, you would not know that a great battle had been fought there. So with Gibeon.

And the people of Israel, too, have all but forgotten the anguish and despair they suffered that fall day. A new and better king than Saul was on their throne, and a new and grander era has already dawned upon their history as a nation, and they feel they can afford to forget, and ought to forget, Gibeon.

But, in the very height of their national prosperity—just when, as the people thought, they had got completely over the mistakes and misdeeds and unhappy evils that had attended the late king's reign, a famine came. This famine continued year after year for three years. At first it did not seem to command much attention, or awaken much concern. The nation had been enjoying so great prosperity for years, that they could suffer for a year or two's famine without feeling it much. But the third year the famine was felt to be a serious calamity, and it began to be asked why it was sent. David, like a Christian ruler, the father of his country, and the friend of the people, realized that it was his place to find out, if he could, what was the cause of the hard times, and whether anything could be done to remedy them. I suppose he would call around him the wise men of the nation, the heads of departments, the constituted advisers of the kingdom, and consult with them as to what it would be best to do—as to what national policy they had better adopt to relieve the present distress. So they went to the Lord about it. "David enquired of the Lord."

It is but lately since we heard a good deal about our own hard times and the national policy necessary to relieve and improve them; but we did not hear of the Government going to the Lord to enquire. I suppose it would be an innovation, a new political departure, a some thing not to be tolerated for a moment, if the Dominion Government, or the House Government, should go down on their knees before the Lord, and ask Him about the national policy to be adopted and worked out for the improvement of the times. The next general election would sweep out of power such a weak-kneed Government. And yet, it would be the right thing to do, and the wisest thing to do, to enquire of the Lord as to what national policy He approves of; and I predict that the day will yet come, when there will be more praying in London, and up at Ottawa, than there has been in the past. I predict that the day will yet come, and I do not think it so very far off—I hope to live to see it—when the people at the polls will demand, that their representatives be men who fear the Lord, do His will, and seek His glory as the highest national good. The times of general business depression that come to peoples and nations, the bad harvests, the plagues and pestilences, the desolations of fire and flood, are not accidents altogether. If governments would enquire of the Lord as to what these stern things mean, and why they are sent, they would

find out that He has some controversy or other with the land; that there are national sins to be repented of, national evils to be rooted out, national wrongs to be righted; and that the best national policy to be adopted is, that the whole people get a great deal nearer the Lord in their politics, in their business, and in their social and domestic affairs, than they have hitherto. The truth is, the Christian nation we belong to has been trying too much to do without the Lord, and the Lord lets us know in a way we can understand and appreciate that we cannot do without Him. Our fields need his showers and sunshine. Our industries need his blessing. The ship of state needs His guiding hand at the helm, and his favoring breezes to fill the sails. We need the Lord more than we do men and measures, and it would not be an unseemly thing for the nation and the government to do, to enquire of Him very especially in the matter of state. Nay, on the contrary, it would be a right and wise thing to do, and the nation will yet come to know that, hard times, famines and pestilences, bad harvests and cruel disasters, are from the Lord, and He sends them because of national sins, and our rulers, like David, should go to Him to enquire.

II. And what did the Lord say about the hard times in the reign of David—the three years' famine? "And the Lord answered, It is for Saul, and for his bloody house, because he slew the Gibeonites." It is not known when Saul attempted this, but there is reason to believe that it occurred about the time that he slew the priests of Nob. The Gibeonites were of the Canaanites, the ancient inhabitants of the land, and were spared at the conquest through a cunning device of their own, but they were reduced to a state of servitude, having been made hewers of wood and drawers of water for the tabernacle of the Lord. They were thus the priests' servants, and would suffer along with them, and perhaps the weight of the messengers at Nob fell upon them. At all events, in a freak of misguided zeal, Saul had attempted to exterminate that people, and slew great numbers of them, thus breaking the oath that the nation had entered into with them in the time of Joshua. The Lord did not seem to take any particular notice of the wickedness that was done at the time. His time for vengeance had not come. I suppose the moral effect that He wanted to produce upon the nation by the judgment would have been thrown away at that time; and He waited year and year, until the nation, under the new regime, had attained a higher degree of spirituality, and the people had come to know their duty better. He then sent a three years' famine.

We thus learn that a man's sins survive him. Saul's sins survived him. He not only did a great deal of evil while he lived, but years after he was dead we find the nation suffering the mistakes and sins of his bad life. How strange! Why is it that the wasting famine is preying upon the holy people and the good land? David is on the throne, and a better king than David never was, and could not well be. He is a king after God's own heart. He is eminent for piety, and the nation under his wise and good administration is making rapid progress in everything that is good. Never was the church in such a flourishing state. Never was religion so deep and real and general throughout the kingdom. Never was the Lord favored and loved and honored as He is at this very time. And yet, strange to say, the land is suffering the horrors of war. There is a frown on the face of Heaven. God's wrath is burning up the land, blighting all its beauty, withering all its fruitfulness, sapping all its strength, and impoverishing the nation. What is the matter? Perhaps the people are beginning to blame the government of the day for the hard times. I would not wonder if there were murmuring, loud and deep, all over the land against David. Somebody is sure to be blamed, and not always the really blame-worthy. After a while it is found out that the famine in David's time is the sad reaping of some of Saul's wicked sowing. And so still. Nations and peoples to-day are not very particular as to the moral character of the man who rules their national destinies and guide the affairs of state. Sometimes good laws men set in power; but just as often, and oftener, bad men—men who fear not God, men without principle, men whose lives are odiously wicked, are the people's rulers. God's will in the matter is never consulted. What has He to do with politics? And so Christian men go to the polls, and for the sake of their party, or for other considerations no higher, they will vote for men, known to be base, bad, unprincipled men. Both sides of politics do that. God nothing to do with politics! But when the famines come, and the wars, and the plagues, and the throes of revolution, and anarchy and wild disorder, all then it is known whether God has anything to do with politics, and whether He concerns Himself as to whether a David or a Saul is on the throne. The time may come again, as it has often, when in the past, when, as a nation, we

will go down on our knees and cry to God for mercy, because of the judgments sweeping the land—judgments brought on the people by bad government, cruel laws, godless rulers. Oh! I tell you, my brethren, it does concern us a people, and the generation to come, too, whether fools or wise men, whether God's servants or the devil's tools, guide the destinies of our young country, make our laws, and lay the foundations of our future greatness. A false step taken now in our present native state, a mistake made, a blunder committed, a wrong done, may rear, for all time to come, the beauty and grandeur of the fair and promising Dominion. How important, then, that we have at the head of affairs men who fear God, and who wish to do right through the heavens fall. Let us remember this, that the ruler's sins survive him.

III. But there is still another respect in which Saul's sins survived him. They hurt the nation, but they didn't hurt his own family. As it was the Gibeonites who had suffered, David left it to them to say what they would accept as an atonement for the great wrong that had been done them. Their demand was that seven of Saul's sons be given up to them to be hanged. It was a sad demand, and yet, I suppose, it was moderate, considering what they had suffered. At all of Saul's sons were dead before this, excepting two by Rimpa, his concubine. Their names were Armoni and Mephibosheth. These two, together with five of Merab's sons, Saul's eldest daughter, who was to have been married to David, but for some reason or other was married to Achish the Philistine, were given up to the Gibeonites, and they took them and hanged them in Gibeon, where Saul used to live.

This had always seemed to me as one of the saddest chapters in Saul's history. Here were seven young men, two sons and five grandsons, who had no hand in the Gibeonites' unhappy doings as king, being mere children at that time, some of them, perhaps, unborn, and yet, because Saul's blood was in their veins, they must die as the victims of his crimes. Poor unhappy Rimpa! We know but little about her until this wild disaster came home to her, and the little that we do know of her is not much to her credit. She seems to have been thoughtless, reckless, and selfish; a foolish, fitful, petulant, spoiled child of society, a gay dissipated woman, who had no other aim in life than to please herself, and who thought it would be so grand to be married to a man who was a king. And what intriguing and maneuvering, and mischief-making, to attain her object! And she attained it, but we know not at what unhappiness to the royal household. But the day of judgment has at last come to her for all the folly and wrong of her mad girlhood, and she has to suffer. Look at her sitting on a desolate rock for months watching through her tears the remains of all that is dear to her on earth! How bitterly she rues the past when it is too late!

An I Merab, too, sitting yonder in her shattered home, ever listening for, and ever hearing, the footsteps at the cottage door of dear ones she will never see again, and what awful agony her mother's heart must be enduring! It is an unutterable grief to have one taken, but to have five all at once, perhaps them all, what a fall stroke! Little did Saul think, when at his command Doeg, the Edomite, was sending down the children in the streets of Nob, that the day would come, when his own heart would be mowed down, and his own hearth made desolate forever! "The Gibeonites! Who are the Gibeonites?" Saul would ask. "What right have they to live? The miserable slaves, away with them from the earth!"

But the Gibeonites had their rights, slaves though they were. Though but hewers of wood and drawers of water in Israel, nevertheless they had their rights and wrongs, and the God of Israel saw to it that their rights were respected and their wrongs redressed. The poor down-trodden slave had as much right to live as the greatest king has, and was to be king that would trample over his rights and waste through his blood! The mills of God grind slowly, perhaps, but they grind exceedingly small. The sword of vengeance may seem to the oppressor to sleep in its scabbard long, long, but when it awakes how awfully and how thoroughly it does its work. It drinks the last drop of blood out of the tyrant's veins. It follows down to his children's children, and unpitying picks their bones. O Saul, Saul, would that thou hadst listened to the child's cry and the mother's scream as the sword flashed before their eyes, but then might thy children have lived! And, my brethren, the survival of a man's sins is a doctrine as true and terrible to-day as it was in Saul's day. There are men in our day who, like Saul, are living lives of crime and wrong and shame. They are trampling over the rights of the weak and the poor. They hear and heed not the cry of the orphan, and regard not the widow's tears and prayers. They take advantage of their brother-man's misfortunes and straitened circumstances, and they cruelly wrong him. Thus they are

laying up for their children after them, as they think, a splendid inheritance. But the splendid inheritance of theirs is the hearts' blood of widows and orphans. It is the fruits of spoliation and oppression, and as such it weighs with God's curse. They have hoarded their money, perhaps, by polluting the morals of youth by peddling to the follies and vices of men, by gratifying the drunkard's brute lust, by blighting the grandest life prospects, and by blessing and ruining the sweetest and happiest homes. All over the land there are walls of woe going up like a cold, cheerless, desolated house, because of the sword of the fall-deep-yeared, and those walls of woe are reaching the ears of the Lord God of hosts; and think you, O spoiler of human happiness, O grasping worldling, that thou art going to escape. No. Years after thy head is in the grave, there will be a cry from thy children's children and awful fight your last battle, may you be able to shout in triumph "I die happy! Victory! Victory!"—Amen.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

FREDERICTON.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Fredericton, Metropolitan of Canada, Rt. Rev. J. Medley, D. D., Bishop Coadjutor, Rt. Rev. H. T. Kingston, D. D., sub-dean, Rev. Finlay Alexander. Services on Sunday—Celebration of the Holy Communion, 8 a. m.; Morning service, 11 a. m.; Evening service, 6.30 p. m. Throughout Lent there will be daily services during the week—each morning at 9 a. m. and each evening at 4 p. m. On Wednesday the evening service will be at 7.30 p. m. when a lecture will be given. On Saturdays the afternoon service will be at 3.30 p. m. On Friday, February 24th, (Saint Matthias day), and on Saturday, March 25th, (Lady day), the morning service will be at 11 a. m., with celebration of the Holy Communion.

CHRIST CHURCH (St. Ann's)—Rev. G. C. Roberts, rector. Morning service at 11 a. m., with the celebration of the Holy Communion at 8 a. m. on the 1st Sunday and 11 a. m. on the 3rd Sunday of the month; evening service at 6.30 p. m. Sunday school at 2.15 p. m., at the Madras School Room. During Lent—Morning Prayer and Litany at 11 a. m. Wednesday and Friday. Special services on Friday evenings at 7 p. m., with addresses on English Reformation. Confirmation Class after Friday evening's service. Daily services in Holy Week.

St. Dunstan's Church.—Rev. J. C. McCrellin, Rector. Morning service at 11 a. m.; High Mass, at 11 a. m.; Vespers, at 3 p. m.; Sabbath school at 2 p. m. The Ladies Branch of the St. Vincent de Paul Society meets in St. Dunstan's Hall immediately after the Vespers. The male branch of the Society meets at 6.30 p. m. in the same place. Mass at 9 a. m. and devotional service at 5 p. m. every day during the week.

METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. E. Evans, Pastor; Rev. L. W. Wadman, Assistant. Morning service at 11 a. m.; Rev. E. Evans will preach the annual missionary sermon. In the evening addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Job Shenton and others. Sabbath School at 2.15 p. m. The pastor conducts a Bible Class at 2 p. m. During the week there will be prayer meetings on Monday and Friday evenings at 7.30.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. A. J. Mowatt, Pastor. Morning service at 11 a. m.; evening service at 6.30; sermon by the pastor at both services. Subjects: For the morning, "Jesus or Barrabas," for the evening, "The all cleansing blood." Sabbath school at 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 7.30 p. m. Bible Class Monday at 7.30 p. m. Subject of lesson, "Faith." An adjourned congregational meeting will be held at 8 p. m. on Wednesday.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. F. D. Crawley, pastor. Morning service at 11 a. m. by pastor; subject, "The Spiritual Birth," evening service at 6.30; subject, "Christ weeping over Jerusalem." Sabbath school at 2.15 p. m. Week night social services on Monday and Friday evenings at 7.30. Prayer meeting every Sabbath morning at 9.30.

FREE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. McLeod, Pastor. Prayer meeting at 9.30. Morning service at 11 a. m. Evening service by the pastor. Sabbath school at 2 p. m. Prayer and social meeting Monday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings of next week at 7.30.

MARYVILLE.

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St. DOUGLAS.

Service at 11 a. m. Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Allan.

ROBINSON.

Service at 3 p. m.

GIBSON.

Service at 6.30 p. m.

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The Rev. Mr. Wadman will preach in the Methodist church at 3 p. m.

THE 71st BATT.—Colonel Taylor, D. A. G., in his report to the department, says:—"The 71st Battalion, Lieut. Colonel Marsh, drilled and soldier-like appearance; arms and clothing serviceable and in good order; accoutrements old; marching and battalion movements very fair; battalion staff good, company officers appear qualified; another company wanted to make battalion efficient."

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not one to be admired or followed. He is rather a beacon of warning set up on the rocks and shoals of life's sea to warn off the voyager. Poor wretch! let us watch and pray lest we may perish too. Young people, there is but one perfect example for us to follow, and that perfect example is Jesus. Saul failed, because he followed not the Lord straight through, and we will fail, too, if we follow not Jesus. Oh, let me press home upon you tonight to close with the offer He makes you in the gospel, and yield yourselves to His forever! The judgments of God are abroad in the earth, desolating people and nations and happy homes. But the soul in Jesus is safe. Jonathan's son was safe, when Saul's perished. In Jesus, even the judgments of God dissolve in showers of blessings. Take Jesus, then, as your safety. Let Him put his strong arms around you, and let His great mercy shield your soul. When you come to fight your last battle, may you be able to shout in triumph "I die happy! Victory! Victory!"—Amen.

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SMALL POX AT ST. CROIX.

The Government have received information that a Dane, one of the party who came out on the "Peruvian," is ill with small pox at St. Croix. There is reason to believe that he was taken ill on the American side of the line, and brought over to this side. Every possible step has been taken to prevent the disease from spreading. The whole party of Danes are at St. Croix in charge of Dr. Beattie.

CURIOS DOCUMENT.

The following was printed in a New York paper in 1839.

DEATH-WARRANT OF CHRIST.

Chance has just put into our hands the most imposing and interesting judicial document, to all Christians, that has ever been recorded on human annals: that is, the identical death-warrant of our Lord Jesus Christ.

We transcribe the document as it has been handed to us.

Sentence rendered by Pontius Pilate, acting Governor of Lower Gallilee, stating that Jesus of Nazareth shall suffer death on the cross.

In the year 17 of the Emperor Tiberius Cæsar, and the 25th of March, the city of holy Jerusalem, Anna and Calphas being priests, sacrificators of the people of God, Pontius Pilate, Governor of Lower Gallilee, sitting on the presidential chair of the Prætorium, condemns Jesus of Nazareth to die on the cross, between two thieves—the great and notorious evidence of the people saying.

1. Jesus is a seducer.
2. He is seditious.
3. He is an enemy of the law.
4. He calls himself falsely the Son of God.
5. He calls himself falsely the King of Israel.
6. He entered into the temple, followed by a multitude bearing palm branches in their hands.

Order the First Centurion, Quilius Cornelius, to lead him to the place of execution.

Forbid any person whosoever, either poor or rich, to oppose the death of Jesus.

The witnesses who signed the condemnation of Jesus are, viz.: 1. Daniel Robani, a Pharisee; 2. Jonas Rorabolai; 3. Raphael Robani; 4. Capet, a citizen.

Jesus shall go out of the city of Jerusalem by the gate of Stratonas.

The above sentence is engraved on a copper plate; on one side are written these words: "Similar plate is sent to each tribe." It was found in an antique vase of white marble, while excavating in the ancient city of Aquila, in the kingdom of Naples, in the year 1820, and was discovered by the Co. commissaries of Arts attached to the French Armies. At the expedition of Naples, it was found inclosed in a box of ebony, in the sacristy of the Chartreux.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court this morning delivered judgment in the case of *ex parte Hackett*. This was a case under the Canada Temperance Act, in which the right of certificate to reserve convictions was involved. It was argued in Michaelmas Terms last by Mr. Hainsford, counsel for Hackett, and Mr. Lugin, counsel for the prosecution. The Court decided, Judge Weldon dissenting, that the writ was taken away. Judge Palmer held that it was not touched when the conviction was before two Justices, but the Chief Justice and Judges Wetmore, Duff and King held that it was taken away in all cases where the Magistrate had jurisdiction, unless the applications were made by the prosecution when it was not interfered with.

Ex parte Holstead—A rule absolute was granted.

Ex parte Bank of New Brunswick—appeal allowed.

Flaveling vs. Lawrence—rule absolute to enter a nonsuit.

The Queen vs. Theall, a crown case reserved, is now before the Court. Mr. Blair appears for the prisoner, and the Solicitor General for the Crown.

REVISION OF THE PRAYER BOOK.—Under the auspices of Lord Ebury and an influential array of noblemen, clergy, and gentlemen, a renewed effort is being made by the Prayer Book Revision Society to terminate the divisions of the National Church by bringing the Occasional Services into harmony with the general spirit of the Prayer Book, Articles and Homilies, and deleting those phrases and expressions which may have escaped the notice of the Reformers who conducted previous revisions, or which—as the society urge—are the result of such a compromise as might naturally be expected in the stormy periods when the Church of England was struggling to throw off the yoke of a foreign domination: a compromise which has led to much perplexity, to painful litigation, and to contentions which have threatened to rend asunder the National Church.—*London News*, Jan. 31.

Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., Mr. George Ha proceeded on his journey to San Francisco on Wednesday last. He speaks highly of the kindness he received from Mr. Vivian Tippet during his illness.

Mr. W. H. Friel is still confined to his residence by illness.

Mr. Harry Fowler started on Friday last for St. John's, N. B.

POOR DOCUMENT

AGENTS FOR THE HERALD.
TRAVELLING AGENTS.
Judson Tru, Charles O'Brien, Thomas Buchanan,
S. H. Worsman.
LOCAL AGENTS.
R. Yarnard, St. Mary's Ferry;
J. Gibson, Marvillville;
T. H. Albertson, Shogomoo;
E. J. P. Ryan, Madawaska;
H. M. Stevens, Somerville, C. C.;
Albert Bacon, Grand Falls;
Herbert Gray, Bath, C. C.;
G. A. Sterling, Upper Manserville;
C. H. Harrison, Manserville;
R. McMillan, Stanley;
Rev. Mr. Harrison, Jacksonville.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.
CHARLES H. LORREN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FREDERICTON, N. B., FEBRUARY 25, 1882.

The Herald was issued early on Friday morning in order that our citizens might read in a paper of their own the first published account of the complimentary reception tendered to the members of the Legislature. It seemed to us that it would have been unfortunate if at a time when the eyes of the Province were turned upon our city, Frederictonians would have to wait until the arrival of the St. John papers for an account of this festive occasion. We are glad to say that our efforts to keep abreast of the times were responded to liberally by the people.

THE SAINT JOHN RIVER.

Nearly five million acres on the head of the St. John are in the State of Maine, and are owned by private parties, chiefly by residents in Bangor. These lands embrace by far the best timbered country on the St. John river. The southern part of the St. John, as far up as the Nashwaak as Stanley, is nearly all destroyed. From the mouth of the Keswick to Woodstock there is yet much good hemlock on graded lands. The quality of the wood here is generally good, as it grows on good soil, frequently a sort of granite rocks. Hemlock from the Grand Lake and other sections of the lands comprised in the sandstone area, is usually very shaly. With the exception of this hemlock belt, valuable soft wood trees, with the exception of cedar, are nowhere abundant on any of the branches of the St. John situated in New Brunswick, the Nashwaak excepted. It is evident from this that the mills in St. John must depend chiefly on the territory of the United States for their supply of soft wood lumber. These lands in the State of Maine are in the hands of persons who know the value of wood, and who will increase the stumpage rate as the price of deals increases.

Last year one English concern on the St. John paid in stumpage, chiefly to Bangor landholders, \$35,000. Thus, all that St. John can get from the timber on the American lands on the St. John is the sawing and freighting of the same. Formerly it had the supplying of the majority of the lumbermen on the river. This supplies now come from the United States and the Province of Quebec. This fact has caused the Province to own a considerable quantity of timber lands on the head of the St. John, and as the rate of stumpage charged on logs growing on this territory is so moderate, the cheaper they can get this out an haul it the better it will be for the inhabitants of St. John.

The Quebec territory, above referred to, is nearly all situated north of the terminus of the New Brunswick Railway at Edmundston, and all the supplies required by the lumbermen have to be hauled by teams. Were the New Brunswick Railway connected with the Intercolonial, the log hauler would be saved the cost of unloading his supplies from a Montreal to St. John, and from the latter city more than two hundred miles up the river St. John. Indeed, as matters now stand, supplies are hauled by teams from River du Loup. This extra charge has to be paid by the log hauler, thereby requiring the St. John or Fredericton dealer to pay a consequently increased price for the logs which he buys.

Looking at this alarming state of affairs as regards the St. John river, it is very evident that we must look to some other source of labor as a means of subsistence than that which has been heretofore provided by the manufacture of pine timber and spruce deals; and it will be well if all can be led to see this necessity before our timber supply is entirely exhausted. Changes of business in a country must be made gradually, no country ever having been known to pass suddenly from one line of business to another, entirely new to the inhabitants.

As a great alleviation to the income losses arising from the decrease of our timber, and consequent increase in price, the cultivation of the soil of our fertile lands presents itself to us. We say for our fertile lands, as we are well aware that, for years past, we have been settling lands which never should have been settled, and have been expending provincial money on roads which never should have been constructed.

To increased and improved husbandry therefore we must naturally look since the capital required in this business is small, the profits certain and the benefits permanent.

The Saint John river from Fredericton up to and above the Grand Falls offers excellent soil, and into this territory we should try to bring skilled labor and capital, more especially into the settled country where a European settler will be much more at home, and where his knowledge of scientific farming will be much more beneficial than were he to go into the woods to clear a farm for himself, this we hold is much better done by

our own young men who know all about it. In order, however, to obtain an increase of population from abroad, we must circulate correct information about our country and its advantages. We have no printed information regarding the fertile lands of New Brunswick with the exception of the little pamphlet by Prof. Johnston published many years since. We can with confidence assert that we have on the upper St. John as good high land as free from stone as can be found anywhere in Eastern America, it is also convenient to rail ways as well as to the sea. It is a very certain matter that the more food we grow for our own use the more money we can retain among us. Now we have in the upper part of our Province a million or more of acres of excellent land yet in a state of nature. Will this produce an abundant supply of food? We know that it will. It is therefore the duty of the Government to bring this fact prominently before the people by a proper description of the same, and in every possible way to urge upon our people the benefits offered to them by our own country, and also to try to attract others from abroad.

THE STOCK FARM.

Public opinion would have sustained Mr. Blair if he had gone very much further than he did in his condemnation of the course of the Government in establishing a stock farm. Two considerations are involved in this question. One being whether it was good policy to establish the farm under any circumstances; the other whether the Government were justified in committing the Province to so large an expenditure, without having first asked and obtained a vote of the House to authorize it. Whatever doubt may exist upon the first point there can be none whatever upon the second. It was a most unwarrantable assumption of the functions of the Legislature for the Government of its own mere motion to devote public money to unauthorized purposes, and not only this but to place a permanent burden upon the revenues of the country. The executive of the Province are simply trustees of the public money, and they have no more right to use a dollar of it without a vote of the House, except in the special cases coming within the operation of the emergency act, than any stranger has. This point ought to be distinctly borne in mind, while we are considering how to maintain our institutions "with a dignity becoming their importance." The members of the Government are simply trustees for the public, and the Assembly is paramount. Every member of the House, whether he represents a small county or a large one, whether he is known for his reticence on the floors of the House or the vehemence and verbosity of his oratory, whatever his character as a legislator may be, has a right to be consulted before the public money is expended, and it is the constitutional duty of the Government to consult him. It would be well if the House would assert itself with a dignity becoming its importance, and prevent a repetition of such unauthorized expenditures. During the time that Mr. King led the Government this cause was adopted in the public works department, times without number. The Legislature condemned the office; but the people did not; and when the remnants of the administration were dragged together by Mr. Fraser and patched up, so as to hold together during three sessions, we were promised that the sins for which Mr. King had been condemned, and his colleagues with him, would not be repeated. But the promise has been violated, and we should be glad to see some declaration on the part of the people's representatives that such things would be no longer tolerated.

As to the advisability of establishing a Government Stock farm under any circumstances, while admitting that there is room for a difference of opinion, we are satisfied that the policy is a mistaken one. A number of gentlemen have engaged in the raising of pure bred stock, but none of them have found it profitable, so far as we have been able to learn; while we know of one farmer who has found himself compelled to slaughter his pure bred short-horn for beef, because there was no sale for them in the country. We have known instances of the pure bred sheep being sold to drovers from the United States, because there was no market for them here; and this at a time when the Government was importing animals of no better class. A pen of sheep, from one of the flocks to which we now refer, took the first prize at the Maine State Fair; yet similar animals found their way from the same farm to the shambles in Massachusetts; while the Government, with a Board of Agriculture, a Secretary for Agriculture, and a President for Agriculture, and no end of humbugs about agriculture, in the shape of references to the bleak eyes of barn-yards and acreoles, and such like, were sending to England, at large expense, to buy improved sheep to put on a farm of their own. Not one farmer in five favored the Stock farm; not one in fifty will be benefited by it; and not one in all the forty-five thousand who till the fields of the Province was constitutionally consulted as to whether he desired it.

THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

The Capital opposes the Bill which is to be introduced into Parliament to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister. We are unable to discover in its article upon the subject any reason why the bill should not pass and become law. Generalities about the "experience of countries where the marriage laws have been relaxed" prove nothing. There is nothing morally wrong in a man marrying the sister of his deceased wife. It is often against no law, natural, human or divine. It violates no social relation. The state under which such marriages have been held to be unlawful was passed in the reign of Henry VIII, and we question if the student of history would recommend the men and women of the nineteenth century to look to those days for examples of morality in any department of social life. We think those persons who use the argument drawn from what laxity of morals exists in the United States, which we deny is as great as is represented, confound the results of too easily obtained divorces with the effects of any want of restriction upon marriage. But a great deal too much is said about the immorality of our neighbors, especially by those who know very little about them. The peculiarity of American life is, that what is bad in it asserts itself with a prominence which is not observable elsewhere; and while we admit that there is a great deal of social wickedness in the United States, we believe that, in this respect, it will compare favorably with any European country, even with Great Britain.

Never judge a man by his clothes. His tailor may have a suit against him.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT.

The defection of Mr. Elder from the ranks of the Government's supporters is the most interesting event which has occurred in local politics for some time. Mr. Elder has long been a tower of strength to the local Government. During the administration of Mr. King he was a most powerful ally of that gentleman, who recognized very fully the value of his support and was by no means backward in admitting how much he owed to the influence and ability of the representative of the City and County of St. John. Since the scandalous compromise of 1878 Mr. Elder's position towards the administration has been one rather of toleration than of active support; although we believe the attitude which we assumed did more than anything else to sustain Mr. Fraser and his colleagues during the assaults which have been made during the past three years by the party led by Mr. Blair. As we pointed out some weeks ago a determined effort was begun by a St. John paper, which appears to be the organ of the local Government, to decry Mr. Elder and lessen his influence in the County. We intimated then that it would be difficult for him to remain very much longer in the political company which he was associated with, but we did not expect that the *defection* was so near at hand. The Government seemed in a hurry to complete what the *Sun* had begun; and by making an important appointment without consulting him and in direct opposition to his wishes, to show the electors that he was absolutely without influence. Under these circumstances no other course was open to him than to go into opposition. He could not maintain his self-respect and act with the men who had been at so much pains to bring him into contempt, that they violated one of the unwritten, but most wholesome, laws of representative government, namely, that the people should, through their representatives, be consulted in the making of all important appointments. A constituency elects its representatives for some purpose; and if it be not among other things that they may have some one whose advice it shall be the duty of the Government to seek in the nomination of persons to fill public offices to which grave responsibilities are attached, than we do not know what it is. Mr. Elder would have been very direct in his duty to the people of the Province if he had failed at this time to assist in the most unmistakable manner the rights of the people's representatives. His alliance with the Opposition will give that body greater strength and influence in the country, and will contribute very much towards its speedy change in the administration of affairs.

Mr. McLellan will pursue the same course as Mr. Elder. Those who know him will not be surprised at this. He is generally regarded as a decidedly independent man; not given to fault-finding if he is treated properly, but quite able and ready to take his own part if occasion requires it. We are surprised that the Government felt they could afford to treat him in so cavalier a fashion. His influence in St. John is an important factor in politics; and we can only account for the course that they have taken on the supposition that they were impelled to it by some influence outside of local politics. The Government will find that they have reckoned without their host. With Messrs. Elder and McLellan in opposition the complexion of the Assembly becomes changed, so much so that we should not be surprised to see a vote of want of confidence carried during the present session. At any rate one is safe in concluding that the reign of the Incapables is almost over. The electors are waiting to give them the coup de grace.

MR. LYNOTT OPENS THE BALL.

Mr. Lynott was very severe, in a mild way, upon the press, in moving the address to lay. The member for Charlotte has very little to complain of from the press, who have invariably treated him with the utmost courtesy and kindness. We wish to add that he is very much astray when he says the press or any portion of it have belittled the significance of the speech and the reply, and he is equally wide of the facts when he says those meaningless formalities are the outgrowth of anything in the Constitution of this Province. The Constitution of this Province is not quite fifteen years old, and there is nothing in it which has any reference to a throne or Her Majesty's Ministers. Mr. Fraser and his colleagues are not Ministers of the Crown. They are simply the executive of the Province and are not constitutionally nor in fact what they claim to be, the advisers of the Lieutenant Governor. The latter case knocked all that sort of thing out of their heads. We believe the speech and the reply were both unnecessary and impossible. Mr. Lynott's opponent is however entirely in error in the speech about maintaining certain institutions "with a dignity becoming their importance."

The greatest work of fiction of modern times is the *Capital's* account of the Ball dress. It is a piece of impudence to publish a description of a lady's costume after she has requested that it be omitted, and a double impudence to describe her as attired in a dress which she did not wear.

Notes and Notions.

It was kind in John McCann, Merchant of Fredericton, and Wm. S. Gormey, of the same place, to certify that the Scott Act was a failure here. Now, will somebody please certify when John McCann was an hotelier and became a merchant, and who Wm. S. Gormey is!

The military joker of the *Sun* had better read up his Queen's Regulations. One often hears of "the benefit of clergy" for one about to be executed. A Canadian soldier has just died in England who had the benefit of it, when taken by the Russians as a spy. They were about to execute him, when it suddenly occurred to them that his heavy white locks marked him as a high priest and they spared him.

We regret to see that the Metropolitan of Canada has taken the position upon this question which he has. He has the undoubted right to use the utmost of his great influence to prevent the passage of this bill, and to call upon his clergy to employ all their efforts in the same direction; but, if the bill becomes law, we think that he should accept it as such. In matters purely relating to Church government the people of Canada have no disposition to interfere with the laws which any denomination of Christians may make for their internal government; but they will scarcely tolerate in any Church, however ancient, or presided over by however distinguished a scholar and exemplary christian, any attempt to hamper the working of an Act of Parliament and provoke social dissensions, by proclaiming that unlawful which the people, by their representatives, have constitutionally enacted.

Great as the virtues of soft soap, but it is a mistake to apply it too thickly or unskillfully. The *Capital* rather distinguishes itself in this respect in its first attempt to deal with any matter of present interest in local politics. After telling Mr. Elder and Mr. McLellan what very nice people they are it assures the former gentleman that he "is sure to take high official position in the near future." By a good boy, says the *Capital*, don't get cross because you have had your face slapped and you shall have a sugar plum by and by. Having delivered itself of this transparent nonsense our contemporary makes an onslaught upon Mr. Blair, whom it charges with having made a variety of boasts which have not been fulfilled. Mr. Blair did say at the last election that the Government would be defeated, and it was so utterly demoralized that Mr. Fraser surrendered at discretion to his old-time opponents and has been content to remain a figure-head on an Executive in which Messrs. Hannington, Landry and Adams are the ruling spirits. Mr. Blair has also said that if the Government escaped defeat during the existence of the present House it certainly would resign when the next appeal to the people was had; but he has not "from week to week, and month to month, for told the early downfall of the Government." The *Capital* has made this statement, but it cannot produce a word of evidence in support of it. It has simply resorted to its old role of misrepresentation.

Our contemporary does us too much honor in suggesting that anything which has appeared in the *Herald* was written or inspired by the Leader of the Opposition. On the contrary it will be the humble duty and most gratifying pleasure of the *Herald* to inspire the Leader of the Opposition. Our contemporary will have quite as much to say as it can attend to mind its own business and leave the authorship or the inspiration of the *Herald's* articles severely alone.

THE CENTRAL RAILWAY.

To the Editor of the Evening Herald.
Dear Sir, I have noticed from time to time, with pleasure, your advocacy of the claim of Queen's and Sunbury Counties to be placed upon an equal footing with other counties in New Brunswick, in the matter of railway accommodation. You said some time when it will be highly appreciated by the people of both these counties. I am somewhat surprised that any one can be found in your city who is disposed to obstruct the building of this Central road, more especially since it has been found of late that there is a disposition on the part of the friends of the Central, in my opinion it would be difficult to name any project which carried to completion, would, in conjunction with a Bridge which must follow, be of greater benefit to Fredericton than the one referred to.

It would certainly make Fredericton one of the principal, if not the principal, Railway centres in the Province. It would bring to your city the additional trade of some thousands of persons from whom you are now cut off. It would also attract a large and ever increasing trade in fresh fish from the North Shore, and would give you the Grand Lake coal at greatly reduced, and also reduce materially the cost of Nova Scotia coal, if your people prefer it. It would afford to the farmers of Carleton, York, Sunbury, and Queen's, one of the very best markets in the Province for the surplus crop of hay, oats and other farm produce, so much needed in such a way. Queen's—Messrs. Simons, McLod, Bart Lynch, and H. Paxon Baird. King's—John McLachlan, W. B. Belyea and John McCaffrey. Wellington—W. H. Everett, Robert Bailey, Patrick McKennon.

It is a great pity that the Catholic bazaar netted about \$250. Mr. W. Seges, formerly of Fredericton, has opened a shop for the manufacture of furniture, and is carrying on quite an extensive business. The site for the new Post Office cost \$2,000. The Free Baptists will hold a supper and fancy sale on Wednesday evening, the whole affair to be managed by the young folks.

THE CENTRAL RAILWAY.

To the Editor of the Evening Herald.
Sir, the correspondence of the *Sun* newspaper, in its issue of the 10th inst, who sign himself "Elector," professing to advocate the claims of the Central Railroad, makes substantially the following statements:—
"First. That the Government would for a moment entertain the proposal of giving aid to any public work in a constituency whose representatives do not support said Government."
"Second. That, in order to get such aid from the present Government for the Central Railroad the representatives of Queen's and Sunbury should support the Government; and he calls upon the electors of those constituencies to pledge the candidates at the next general election to support the powers that be; and, furthermore, he attributes the failure of the proposed road to the opposition of the representatives of these counties to the Government."

Now, sir, I disagree with "Elector" as to his facts and conclusions, and I deprecate the political immorality which permeates every line of his communication. In the very first sentence of the communication was written rather in the interest of the Government, or some persons who intend at the next election to be candidates supporting the Government, than in the interest of the proposed Central Railroad, and he proposes to promote his covert end by distorting the facts of the case and dangling a bait before the eyes of the unwary electors, to induce them to support his political friends, and threaten those who choose to take a different course.

Is it not a fact that the present local Government have up to this time given this road the cold shoulder?
At the very last session of our local Legislature Mr. Butler moved a resolution in the interest of the Central Railroad, and only one member of the Government besides Mr. Perley could be induced to support it, and only nine members in all voted for it; and yet the members for Queen's and Sunbury were hearty supporters of the Government. (It was after Mr. Covert's death.)

Has "Elector" forgotten that one of the first applications under the late Sobushy Act was made by Alexander Gibson, Esq., who was President of a Company formed for the purpose of building the said road, and who were admittedly able, as they were anxious, to build it? And that the present local Government refused to enter into a contract to pay them the subsidy, which they were authorized by law to do, although they have since given a subsidy to Railroads of less than one-half the amount of the said contract?

Is it not surprising that, after such neglect of our interests by the Government, they continued and persistent opposition to the interests of a large portion of the electors of the said counties, and that their representatives should support a Government which still refuses to give them even-handed justice?
And yet "Elector" counsels the constituency of that district of country to pledge the candidates of those counties at the next election to support this Government—this Government hostile to their interests—under the pains and penalties of withholding from the local Government the just share of the public money, of which the Government are only the guardians. "Elector" seems to think that the provincial revenues are put in charge of the Government of the day for the purpose of purchasing perpetual support for themselves.

I have, it is true, seen a communication in the *Sun*, a few days ago, purporting to be signed by a Sheffield farmer, who insinuates that some local politicians preaching the same immoral political doctrine; and however individual members may act or say I do not believe that such is the principle upon which the building of this Central road, more especially since it has been found of late that there is a disposition on the part of the friends of the Central, in my opinion it would be difficult to name any project which carried to completion, would, in conjunction with a Bridge which must follow, be of greater benefit to Fredericton than the one referred to.

It would certainly make Fredericton one of the principal, if not the principal, Railway centres in the Province. It would bring to your city the additional trade of some thousands of persons from whom you are now cut off. It would also attract a large and ever increasing trade in fresh fish from the North Shore, and would give you the Grand Lake coal at greatly reduced, and also reduce materially the cost of Nova Scotia coal, if your people prefer it. It would afford to the farmers of Carleton, York, Sunbury, and Queen's, one of the very best markets in the Province for the surplus crop of hay, oats and other farm produce, so much needed in such a way. Queen's—Messrs. Simons, McLod, Bart Lynch, and H. Paxon Baird. King's—John McLachlan, W. B. Belyea and John McCaffrey. Wellington—W. H. Everett, Robert Bailey, Patrick McKennon.

the purpose of through traffic something more is required to perfect our system, and that will be best supplied by the construction of a Central and Miramichi Valley Railway combined. PROGRESS.

WOODSTOCK NOTES.

THE WEATHER.—The recent stormy weather has made business very dull for a week or more. The roads had been so cut up and slushy that those hauling cordwood and other heavy loads were compelled to lay up. Now it seems as though we will have another less of winter weather, and an opportunity to finish hauling.
TEMPERANCE.—The temperance meeting on Thursday evening in the Methodist church was well attended, and the sentiment expressed seemed to indicate that temperance principles are not dead yet. The Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist ministers were present and took part in the speaking. Jas. Watts and W. T. Drysdale, Esq., delivered short addresses. To-night the members of the Reform Club Lodge, I. O. G. T., held a concert in their hall. The exercises consisted of readings, recitations, etc., besides music.

BAZAAR.—The bazaar held in the Town Hall on Wednesday and Thursday evenings by the congregation of the Catholic church was a decided success. The tables were well supplied and arranged, and the patronage was fully up to anticipations. All the articles brought handsome prizes. Several articles were disposed of by lottery. Mrs. W. Loane and W. W. Hay, Esq., were the fortunate winners of two handsome sofa cushions. Professor Barry's orchestra furnished the music for the occasion.

POST OFFICE.—The Dominion Government has at last purchased a site for the long-promised new post office, about which we have heard so much for some time. The lot, for which the money was paid over, and the deed taken, is located on the corner of Main and Richmond streets, nearly opposite the Town Hall. It is 55 feet on Maine and 90 feet on Richmond—a rather small area for such an important building. Probably the Government could not well afford to buy a larger lot at the same rate, as it is said a round price was given for this.

WEDDING CHURCH.—The most interesting social event of the season took place last Wednesday morning, the occasion being the marriage of Dr. Frank Nevers of Hartland, to Miss Bessie Phillips of Woodstock. The solemn ceremony that made "these two one flesh" was performed by Rev. Thomas Neales, A. M., in the Parish Church. The groom was attended by J. R. Tompkins of Florenceville, and the bridegroom was welcomed by Miss Minnie Connell of Woodstock. The church was well filled, and it is needless to say that the bride looked beautiful, and the gallant groom appeared at his best. The dresses of the ladies of the bridal party were very beautiful, and the whole scene was a pleasing one.

Last Tuesday evening Dr. Nevers was given a complimentary supper at the Gibson House.
FIN.—On the 11th inst. Mr. Matthew McCaffrey of Charlotte, Wilmet Parish, had his house completely destroyed by fire. Mr. McCaffrey had her feet and legs frozen to her knees. Her child also suffered from the frost. Besides the personal injury sustained the loss to the family is a severe one. There was no insurance.

BAZAAR AND SUPPER.—The fancy sale and supper of St. Gertrude's Church was held in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening last. The attendance was large, the display of fancy articles rich and varied, the supper excellent, and the hall beautifully decorated.

COMPLIMENTARY.—Mr. J. G. Long of Saint Stephen was tendered a complimentary supper at the new Gibson House last Tuesday night, on his first visit to Woodstock since his election to the Mayoralty.
JOTTINGS.—The second Skating Carnival is advertised to take in the rink on Tuesday evening. Rev. W. H. Warren, the Financial Agent of the Baptist Convention, has been in town for the past few days. He delivered a lecture in connection with his mission work on last Monday evening. Rev. Geo. Seeley, Pastor of the Albert Street Baptist Church, has been in Albert County for a fortnight. It is rumored that he will probably receive a call from a Church there.

WOODSTOCK, Feb. 20.
CONCERT.—A grand concert was held in Kearney's Hall, Florenceville, on Saturday evening last. The entertainment was got up to raise money for the purchase of an organ for the hall, and thanks to Mr. Charles Kearney, who was principally instrumental in arranging it, the affair was a success in every way. Among the singers Miss Chapman, sister of the Rev. Father Chapman, of Johnville, was perhaps the most accomplished, but all the parts were well taken and the large audience was well pleased. About \$50 was realized.

DONATIONS.—Rev. G. N. Ballentine was unceremoniously visited by a number of his friends on Saturday last, and to his surprise was presented with a purse of \$25. As this was a genuine old-time donation it was greatly appreciated by the recipient. Rev. Jas. McCaffrey, pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, is to be presented this week with a handsome fur coat and set of sleigh robes by some of the ladies of his church.
FIN.—The Town was aroused on Sunday afternoon by an alarm of fire. The engine was soon run out and proceeded to Messrs. Bourne's Wood Factory and Grist Mill, from which smoke was issuing. The engine was soon at work, and the fire, which had originated in a sawdust heap, quickly subdued. Little damage was done.

CIVIC.—Elections for Mayor and Town Councilors comes off on the 8th March. Three candidates for Councilors are up for each ward. Queen's—Messrs. Simons, McLod, Bart Lynch, and H. Paxon Baird. King's—John McLachlan, W. B. Belyea and John McCaffrey. Wellington—W. H. Everett, Robert Bailey, Patrick McKennon.

POOR DOCUMENT

THE ELECTRIC DOG.

QUESTIONS FOR THE LETTER BOX DEPARTMENT.

"Can I have a word in private with the man who writes the 'Questions Answered,' inquired a rural looking gentleman, anxiously.

"I am the man," responded the encyclopedia.

"I want you to help me out in something," said the stranger. "I live down at Flatlands, and the other day a peddler sold my wife an electric dog."

"Never heard of such a thing," observed the Questions man. "What is he like?"

"Well, he's like to bust up the ranch if I can't stop him," said the stranger earnestly. "Don't you know about such things?"

"I can understand how a battery could be placed so as to give an awkward motion to the legs and tail, with carbon points to light the eyes," ruminated the philosopher. "How does he work? Has he got carbon points?"

"I guess he has, and the carbon points in all directions," returned the stranger, gloomily. "The peddler told my wife to pour vitriol in his ear, and she did. Stranger, there isn't a whole stick of furniture in my house, and the dog has got the whole place to himself. My family live in the woodshed."

"That's strange," muttered the target for interrogation points, "the batteries must have got out of order. Can't you break the connection?"

"Just what I want!" exclaimed the Flatlands man, brightening up. "If I could only break off all connection with the dog I'd open a squash pie. Now, just tell me how it's done."

"You see," said the philosopher, leaning forward and scratching his head, "the influence of the battery on the magnets must be irregular. What does the dog seem to do?"

"The first thing he did, when she loaded him, was to go for a ham. Then he gobbled a barrel of potatoes, and drank nearly four barrels of hard cider. That gassed him to madness, and he turned loose on the furniture. Eat up everything. Nothing too good for him. Three cats, a goat and ten rabbits, beside a cook stove, two clocks, tables, chairs, wash tub, a soapstone griddle and a grind stone. The prospectus passed on him said he was warranted to take the place of the imperfect domestic animal now in use; none genuine without signature; look out for imitations. That last wasn't necessary, stranger. He's kept us busy looking out for him."

"The most remarkable thing I ever heard of!" ejaculated the encyclopedia, rumpiling his hair. "Does he seem to shock you when you touch him?"

"He doesn't wait till we touch him, for that. Besides we can't get near him. He just goes from one side of the building to the other, and from bottom to top. I guess his magnets must be irregular," and the stranger sighed deeply and looked pitifully for some advice.

"That's what it is," murmured the Questions man. "There's some difficulty about the polarization. You'll have to wait until the cells consume the acid, or else give him water and drown out the active principle."

"But he won't drink," protested the victim. "We put a tubful within his reach, but he snags and barks at it and runs away. Feather beds are the only thing that seem to slack his thirst. My wife says he got hydrophobia, and she's mortally afraid he'll bite the children."

"By Jove!" exclaimed the philosopher, "there's something in that. Water won't combine with the vitriol in solution, and the sight of it makes the dog mad. What did you pay for the dog?"

"Four dollars, and I'd give forty to get rid of him."

"You got him cheap," said the Questions man. "What do the plates look like?"

"He hasn't got any plates except what he's eat. He's got hair like any other dog."

"I don't understand," muttered the philosopher. "How heavy is he?"

"Weighs two or three pounds. He's only a pup. When he grows up, I'm going to call on the President for troops."

"You say he is covered with hair; what is he made of?"

"Flesh and bone, of course! What do you suppose a dog is made of?" retorted the stranger contemptuously.

"Is he alive?" demanded the encyclopedia, with his eyes bulged out.

"He was when I left. Think I come here to ask you how to get along with a dead dog?" and the stranger flared up ominously.

"And your wife poured vitriol into his ear?" yelled the professor of universal intelligence.

"Of course she did. The peddler told her he was an electric dog, and she was fool enough to believe it. I didn't know before how big a donkey my wife was until she began to think that a dog could be made to run by electricity. What I want to know is how to get that vitriol out of his ear so he can calm down; but I reckon I'll go to some fellow who don't make a business of answering questions," and the Flatlands man left without even smiling until he reached the sidewalk.

But the Questions man tore the covers off four tons of books, and ranned his head against the wall, before he could get his mind in trim to explain to a "con-

stant reader" that Peter couldn't walk on the water because he had corns.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE JEANETTE.—The New York Herald has received a despatch from Danenhauer which says: Delong's party is in a narrow wilderness devoid of habitations and game. The following observations are reported by the survivors regarding the temperature, etc.:—The temperature was 20 degrees above zero. The extremes of temperature of the air were:—Greatest cold, 58 degrees below zero; greatest heat, 44 degrees above. The first winter the mean temperature was 33 degrees below zero; the second winter, 39 degrees below. The first summer the mean temperature was 40 degrees above zero. The heaviest gale showed a velocity of 50 miles an hour. Such gales are not frequent. Barometric and thermometric fluctuations were not great. There were disturbances of the needle coincident with auroras. The winter growth of ice was 8 feet; heaviest ice seen 23 feet. Engineer Schock's heavy truss saved Ship No. 21 from being crushed. The telephone wires were broken by the movement of the ice. The photographic collection was lost with the ship. Chippy's 2,000 aerial observations were also lost. The naturalist's notes were saved. Jeanette Island was discovered May 16 in latitude 76 degrees 47 north, longitude 158 degrees 56 east. It was small and rocky. Did not visit it. Henrietta Island was discovered and visited May 24, in latitude 77 degrees 8 north, longitude 157 degrees 32 east. It is an extensive island. Animals are scarce and glaciers plenty. Bennett Island lies in latitude 76 degrees 38, longitude 148 degrees 20 east. It is very large. On it we found many birds, old horns, drift-wood, and coal, but no seal or walrus. A great tidal action was observed. The coast is bold and rocky. A cape on the south coast was named Cape Emma.

HOW MILLIONS OF FALSE TEETH ARE MADE.—A reporter of the Wilmington Star recently visited a factory in New York where false teeth are made by the million. In the process of manufacture the silex and feldspar, in their crude state, are submitted to a red heat, and then suddenly thrown into cold water, the effect being to render them more easily pulverized. Having been ground very fine in water, and the water evaporated, the two materials mentioned are dried and sifted. The kaolin is washed free from impurities. These materials, with feldspar, sponge, platinum, and flux in proper proportions for the enamel, are mixed with water and worked into masses resembling putty. This done, the unbaked porcelain masses are ready for the moulding room. The moulds are in two pieces and are made of brass, one-half of the teeth or sections being on either side. The coloring materials are first placed in the exact position and quantity required, and the body of the tooth and the glaze is inserted in leucoplastic corresponding to the size of the teeth. The moulds are then closed, and they are dried by a slow heat. When perfectly dry they are taken out and sent to the trimmers' room. The trimmers remove imperfections, and send them in trays of fire clay to the furnace, where, having remained for twenty minutes, they are complete.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—Just a Bohemian friend on the street recently with a tooth-pick in his mouth. "Ah," said he, striking his corpuient front "big find! tony banquet I Jean en vient a la bouche; voi au vent kidney, fillet de clean, pate de four gras, poison hache, tripe au vin ai, hote paha vulgaris."

"Or in other words," said I, "it makes your mouth water to think of it. You had a free lunch at ten cents, consisting of stewed kidneys, goose liver pie, stuffe claus, fish hash, sour tripe and bean pie." He replied, "Just as you say, only it tastes better in French."

DICKENS AND ROYALTY.—The story that Dickens refused to act before the Queen at Windsor, because he could not be received there as an equal, is supplemented by the statement that the royal family came to a special performance in London, at which Albert wept bitterly and the Queen and Prince Leopold sobbed themselves speechless.

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

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

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

Long editorials will be discarded as a

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

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

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

The people of Canada cannot view with indifference the enormous expense attendant upon the administration of government. This is entirely out of proportion to the wealth and population of the Dominion, and as in a new country, seeking to build itself up by attracting immigration, it is all important that the rate of taxation should be kept low, the HERALD will join hands with those who advocate a reduction in the cost of government. The expense of administration and the large debt of the Dominion compel the imposition of a customs tariff, which, in order that sufficient revenue may be raised, must bear so large a proportion to the foreign trade of the Dominion as to be necessarily "protective." The so called "National Policy" is simply the outcome of past and present extravagance, and cannot be justified by reference to any principle other than that, that the country ought to meet its engagements as they fall due. The people not being willing to have resort to direct taxation, it follows, as a matter of course, that whatever party is in power will be compelled to continue a high tariff. Nevertheless such alterations ought to be made in details as will make the burden of taxation bear as lightly as possible upon the staple industries of the country and the laboring classes. The nearer we can approach to free trade the better, in view as well as of the interests of our own people as of the relations in which the Dominion stands towards the other parts of the Empire and the United States.

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

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

The clergymen resident in the city will be requested to favor the readers of the HERALD by permitting the occasional publication in *extenso* of sermons by them. A special effort will be made to keep a record of what is transpiring in the religious world. No prominence will be given to any one denomination over another, but it will be our constant aim in the matter of news to treat all classes, creeds and sects with even-handed justice.

THE HERALD will devote considerable attention in its tri-weekly issues to City matters, and it invites any of the rate-payers who may desire to do so, to employ its columns for the expression of their views on civic questions, with these conditions, that public men must be dealt with solely in their public capacity, and that all correspondence must be short, to the point, and deal with facts.

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

The Saturday edition of the HERALD will not be a simple reproduction of the tri-weekly editions. It will be made up by selecting the articles in those editions of most interest to the public generally, as well outside as within the city. In addition to this, the local and foreign news

will be brought down to the hour of going to press, and in this respect the HERALD will stand alone among the weekly newspapers of New Brunswick. It will also contain all the Church announcements for the next Sunday and the ensuing week and such other features as may suggest themselves as calculated to make it a welcome visitor in every home, not only in this city, but along the valley of the Saint John. There is a field here for the right kind of a weekly paper, and the HERALD proposes to try and occupy it.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
The Tri-weekly, by mail postage free, or delivered to subscribers in Fredericton and St. Mary's, \$3.00 per an. The Weekly, 1.00 " Both editions, 3.50 " invariably in advance.
Single copies of tri-weekly edition 2 cts., either at the office or from newboys in Fredericton, Woodstock and on all lines of railway in Western New Brunswick.

CHAS. H. LUGRIN,
Editor and Proprietor

FREDERICTON, DECEMBER 4, 1881.

Fall & Winter IMPORTATIONS.

NEW GOODS.

FRESH STOCK. LOW PRICES.

THOS. W. SMITH & SON

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

IN OUR

Clothing Department

A LARGE LINE OF

CHINCHILLA BEAVERS,

In Blue, Brown and Black.

PLAIN BEAVERS,

In Black, Blue and Brown.

PRIME WEST OF ENGLAND PILOT CLOTHS.

ALL GRADES.

A Superior Line of GERMAN OVERCOATINGS; also a well assorted stock of SPRING AND FALL OVERCOATINGS.

IN SUITINGS:

English Suitings, Scotch Suitings, Irish Suitings, French Suitings, German Suitings, Canadian Suitings and Domestic Suitings.

—

We run a Staff of FIRST-CLASS CUTTERS, and warrant an A No. 1 fit every time, or no trade.

IN OUR CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT COMPETITION DEFIED.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

in Ulsters, Overcoats, Reasers, Suits, Rubber-Tweed Water-Proof Overcoats, Cardigan Jackets, in new and nobby patterns.

A WELL STOCK OF

Gents' FURNISHING GOODS,

VERY LOW.

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

NEW DEPARTMENT.

Our Boot & Shoe DEPARTMENT

is now fitted up. In Ready-made we have an immense assortment, from the leading Canadian houses.

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

A JOB LINE OF RUBBERS AND OVERSHOES now on hand.

In our Custom Boot and Shoe Department, our foreman, MR. WILLIAM TUPP, will endeavor to meet the wants of all with good workmanship and a first-class fit. Our stock is now open for public inspection. Drop in and see us.

THOS. W. SMITH & SON.
Fron. Dec. 4, 1881.

FIGS.

225 Boxes ELEME FIGS.

Just received, and will be sold low.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Whittier & Hooper

Fredricton, Feb 15

IRON. OAKUM. BOILER PLATES.

RECEIVED AND IN STORE, EX. BARQUE "PARAMATTA," AND S. S. "HIBERNIAN" AND "CASPIAN"—17,726 Bars Rolled and Spoke Iron; 500 Bundles Flating and Hoops, various sizes and gauges; 240 Bundles Navy and Hand-picked OAKUM; 318 Bundles Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26; 310 Sheets, Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18 SHEET IRON; 3 Cases GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.

I. & F. BURPEE & CO.

230 BOILER PLATES, Best R.R., R.R., and Lowmoor; Boiler Tubes and Rivets; 471 Eds. Sled Shoe Steel; 131 Steel Flaw Plates; 4 Eds. Toe Calk Steel; 27 Eds. and 15 Bars Round Machine Steel, 1 1/2 to 2 inch.

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

Sled Shoe Steel. Sheet Zinc. Sheet Iron.

NEW BOOK STORE.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED OUR STOCK OF

Stationery and Fancy Goods,

FOR THE

HOLIDAY TRADE,

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

FINE LEATHER GOODS,

COMPRISING

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

Letter and Card Cases, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes,

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS, SCRAP ALBUMS

We have a fine assortment of

Walnut Work Boxes and Writing Desks.

DOLLS.

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

CHRISTMAS CARDS

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

McMURRAY & FENETY.

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 DYSALTERIES

A Full Line of TOOTH, HAIR, NAIL AND CLOTHES BRUSHES,

A Full Line of CHOICE ENGLISH and FRENCH PERFUMES.

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

A Full Line of GENUINE HAVANNA CIGARS,

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

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

A Full Line of WALLETS, POCKET BOOKS & PURSES

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.

dec5

Babbitt's JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT

CHRISTMAS, 1881.

NEW CHRISTMAS GOODS AT BABBITT'S

Gold and Silver Watches;

Gold and Silver Necklets;

Gold and Silver Lockets;

Elegant Gold Suits of Jewelry;

Five Gold Chains;

Silver Buttons and Studs;

Gem Rings, Gent's Signet Rings;

Fruit Knives, Pencil Cases.

SILVERWARE

Tea Sets, Butter Coolers;

Pickle Jars, Card Receivers;

Jewel Stands, Toilet Sets;

Vases, Parian Ware.

FANCY GOODS

CLOCKS IN GREAT VARIETY.

Spectacles. Eye Glasses.

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

JOHN BABBITT,

Opposite Post Office, - - - Queen Street

50,000!

In store and to arrive.

50,000 CIGARS,

ALL GRADES.

Direct from the Manufacturers.

AT WHOLESALE ONLY.

PRICES LOW.

Whittier & Hooper
YORK STREET.
Fredricton, Feb 15.

POOR DOCUMENT

THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LOGAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FREDERICTON, N.B., FEBRUARY 25, 1922.

THE MAILS AND THE STORM.

If any person has any control over the contract with the St. John and Maine Railroad for the carriage of mails, it is time he made his influence felt. On Wednesday morning somebody contrived so to tangle matters that the down train from Vaneboro collided with the express train from St. John with the result of blocking the road for two days. Apart from the fact that one would imagine it possible so to manage a small affair like the St. John and Maine so as to avoid collisions, we would like to know why in the name of common sense the mails were not forwarded. There was a clear track to Fredericton Junction on Wednesday. Yet the mails lay in the snow drift less than thirty miles away, and no effort was made to forward them. An ordinary pair of horses would have taken the mail to Fredericton Junction by a little after noon on Wednesday, and by three o'clock it would have been sorted and delivered in this city. Instead of that everyone seemed paralyzed. Rumors of all kinds were afloat; but every particle of information of value was suppressed. The public have put up with a great deal of nonsense from this railway, for the construction of which they paid a large sum of money, and if there is any way of making the manager discharge his duties to the public we should like to see it adopted. That the Capital of New Brunswick should be two days without a mail from St. John while the Legislature is in session is disgraceful.

A mail was received last night and was delivered this morning. It included the afternoon mail from St. John due here on Wednesday night and both of yesterday's St. John mails; a mail from Fredericton Junction and one from the St. John and Amherst Post Car of Wednesday. The mail which was upon the train out of St. John, to which the accident happened, has not yet been received. This certainly requires some explanation. What have the railway people done with the mail matter they took out from St. John on Wednesday morning? Unless they have destroyed it, it should have been delivered here; and no excuse which can be invented ought to be received for such abominable neglect. Then we would like to know what has become of the mails which have been received in St. John from the upper Province since Tuesday. Why are they not forwarded? Somebody should rise and explain, and having done so should give place to some one else who has the executive ability sufficient to ensure the forwarding of mails in the case of an accident occurring whereby the trains are delayed. We do not know who is at fault, but we call upon the Inspector of Post Offices to make a most thorough investigation and to follow it up with such changes as will insure the people of this city against the repetition of such a serious mismanagement. If a mail carrier who drives through seventy miles of snow fails to make his connections in time he is reprehensible and is fortunate if he escapes without being fined; but this St. John & Maine Railway, which has nothing to do but to manage two or three small trains over a short road, can block the whole business of the city whenever it sees fit and come off scot free. Fredericton has been without a mail from Woodstock since Tuesday night, although the N. B. Railway has been running regularly and on time.

The Wednesday morning mail arrived on Friday at noon. It had been lying at Westfield.

THE VOTE THURSDAY IN ST. JOHN.

At the present writing it is impossible to say whether the Canada Temperance Act was carried Thursday in St. John or not; but the fact that the vote was so close under the circumstances speaks volumes for the strength of the Temperance feeling in that city. There were not many persons in Fredericton who expected that the Act would be carried yesterday. The warmest advocates of prohibitory legislation realized the tremendous odds against it. The attitude of the daily press was such as of itself to be almost enough to secure a negative vote. The uncertainty which exists as to the constitutionality of the Act, the resulting difficulties in the enforcement of it, and the vast financial interest arrayed against it, seemed to outsiders to present insuperable obstacles. Very many persons distinguished for their temperance principles were for a long time inactive if not in opposition to the adoption of the Act, about which it is well-known that there exists a difference of opinion in temperance circles in St. John. If, under these circumstances, the Act received only the small majority of one, or the vote was a tie, the result must be acknowledged to be surprising.

It may be accepted as definitely settled that the vote was a tie one. Under these circumstances unless a recount shall reduce the vote against the Act, the decision will be held to be in the negative under the 56th section of the Act, which is as follows: "In case one-half or more of all the votes polled are against the petition the same shall be held not to

have been adopted; and the Returning Officer shall make his return to the Governor General in Council accordingly."

For the Act	Against the Act
Kings.....	194
Queens.....	197
Prince.....	194
St. John.....	191
Dukes.....	197
Sydney.....	197
Albert.....	191
Brooks.....	197
Guy.....	191
Non Residents.....	47
Totals.....	1074

We regret the decision of the St. John electors, but have only space now to say that if this Act shall be declared constitutional by the Privy Council the localities in which it is in operation must see to it that the manner in which the law is enforced shall ensure its adoption at the polls when it is again submitted to the St. John electors, and any effort made in this direction will be greatly facilitated by the decision given in the Supreme Court today. The defeat in St. John should incite the temperance people to renewed exertions.

Sir Hector Langevin has introduced a comprehensive civil service Bill. It provides for a board of examiners, and that none but Deputy Heads of Departments shall be appointed without previous examination. The maximum salary of Deputy Heads is put at \$4,000. The minimum at \$2,000. The salaries for clerks range from \$400 to \$2,400. Applications are restricted to persons who are 18 years of age and upwards. There are many other important provisions which we will give when we have in the present office holders, so far at least as salaries are concerned.

Mr. Colver's bill to legalize the cutting and survey of logs of a diameter of nine inches at the small end, ought to receive careful consideration. As a leading lumberer said, "This is going into the barnyard and killing off the calves for beef." We do not say that such a bill ought not to pass, for we have not had an opportunity to give it much consideration, but we do say that it should not become law until the whole question of our lumber supply has been thoroughly investigated. We shall return to this subject again.

The Bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister was carried yesterday in the House of Commons by an enormous majority, the vote being 137 to 34. Mr. Weldon was the only New Brunswick M. P. who voted in the negative.

Mr. Burpee, of Sunbury, has asked for information about the "Charybdis"; but did not get any.

Notes and Notices.

—There is considerable talk at Ottawa about the probability of a Dominion election being held next summer, and although nothing definite has transpired, there appears to be a growing belief that Parliament will be dissolved shortly after the session. Both sides in Ontario are preparing for the struggle which will be very keen in that Province whenever it is brought on.

—A report comes from Ottawa that there is trouble among the Indians in the North-West and that Edmonton has been attacked by them. Owing to a break in telegraphic communication west of Winnipeg full particulars have not been received.

—The Maritime Farmer has an article on the diffusion of information relative to the settling lands, which takes very little stock in the Government's proposal to induce settlers to come here by disseminating information from the report of the geological survey.

—The Capital is as earnest in its advocacy of the Miramichi Valley Railway as though some one proposed to build such a road.

—Our evening contemporary apologized last night for having mistaken the facts in reference to the delivery of mails last Monday week at the Fredericton Post Office. It states that it only learned the facts yesterday, which cannot be correct as they were given over a week ago in the HERALD.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the People's Bank was held at their Banking House in this city, on Wednesday last. The Manager, A. F. Randolph, presented his report, showing the condition of the Bank to be very satisfactory, and that the year's business had been a profitable one. The following is the statement of assets and liabilities:—

Assets—	Liabilities—
Specific and Dominion Notes, \$21,116 97	Capital Stock, \$180,000 00
Bills of other Banks, 3,119 00	Circulation, 322,857 00
Balances due from other Banks, 101,620 69	Deposits, 189,615 80
Notes and Bills discounted, 628,444 51	Deposits bearing interest, 40,289 99
Real Estate & Bank furniture, 11,500 00	Profits on hand, 53,038 29
Total, \$1,065,801 08	Total, \$1,065,801 08

A. F. Randolph, James Tibbitts, John McDonald, Thomas Temple, and John Pickard, were re-elected Directors for the ensuing year, and at a subsequent meeting of the Directors A. F. Randolph was re-elected Manager.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to the public to know that the affairs of this Bank are in so flourishing a condition.

Our thanks are due to Mr. John Pickard, M. P., for a number of blue books.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, FEB. 17.

The House met this afternoon at 3 o'clock when some business was transacted. Mr. Sayre introduced a bill to take the power of trying contested elections of Councillors out of the County Councils and vesting it in the respective Clerks of the Peace, who shall summon witnesses and here evidence, and whose decision shall be final. The bill further provides that in all disputed contests petitions against the returns must be filed with the Clerk of the Peace within a fixed time after election.

Mr. Barberie introduced a bill to give Resigning Municipal Council power to exempt spoil bobbin and starch factories from taxation for 10 years. Adjourned until 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

SATURDAY, FEB. 18.

The House met at 10 o'clock. After routine, Mr. White (Carleton) made an enquiry for copies of the Governor's speech. The copies were laid before the House by order of the Speaker.

Mr. Fraser moved that 500 copies of the Journals should be published for the use of the Legislature. Mr. White objected to so many copies of the Journals being published. He thought that 200 copies would be sufficient.

Mr. White moved in amendment that only 200 copies be printed. Mr. Barberie complained that the Government had the power to distribute the Journals among their own friends, while the members of the Opposition were slighted; and that while it had been ordered last year that each member should receive two copies of the Synoptic Report, he only had received one. If an equitable division of the Journals were made he would not go against the resolution.

Hon. Mr. Fraser said the Government had nothing to do with the matter of the distribution of the Journals, and assured the House that last year's debates had been equally distributed and promptly supplied. Mr. White thought that the Journals and debates were always in the hands of the Clerk, who attended to their distribution, and probably Mr. White had been overlooked.

Mr. White's amendment was lost and the original motion carried. Mr. Elder presented the petition of J. W. Lawrence and others in favor of the bill to incorporate the New Brunswick Historical Society. The House went into Committee on the bill, Mr. Thompson in the chair. The bill agreed to with an amendment limiting the value of the real estate that may be possessed by the Society to \$20,000.

Mr. Fraser moved that the Finance report of the Special Committee on Standing and General Committees of the House as follows:—

On Contingencies—Messrs. Vale, Turner, Leitch, and others. On the Librarian—Messrs. Blair, Fraser and Elder.

On Standing Rules—Hon. Mr. Fraser and Messrs. Davidson, Vall, Willis and Hill. On the Librarian—Messrs. Blair, Willis, Hill, Sayre and Ritchie.

On Agriculture—Hon. W. Wedderburn and Messrs. Turner, G. W. White, Lynott, Ryan, Butler, Barberie, McEllan, Beveridge, Black, Colter and J. S. White.

On the Bill in amendment of the law relating to the practice and procedure of the Courts—Hon. Mr. Hanington, and Messrs. Davidson, Blair, Ritchie, Barberie, Hill, Morton and Black.

On motion the report was adopted. Mr. Lynott moved that the consideration of the order of the day be postponed until Monday at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Ritchie thought it would be better for the House to get into business as soon as possible. He did not see why the debate should be postponed because the Hon. Provincial Secretary was sick. It did not seem a reasonable request. The business of the country should not be retarded.

Mr. White (Carleton) said they had now been here three days, and he was surprised, and he was sure that other members were also, that the business of the session had been so delayed. He, therefore, felt disposed to oppose the motion. He did not see why they should thus adjourn the debate from day to day because some honorable member was sick. On Monday the Hon. Provincial Secretary might be indisposed to oppose the motion. He did not see why they should thus adjourn the debate from day to day because some honorable member was sick. On Monday the Hon. Provincial Secretary might be indisposed to oppose the motion. He did not see why they should thus adjourn the debate from day to day because some honorable member was sick.

Hon. Mr. Fraser said he was sure that all the members of the House were desirous of getting to business, but he thought that any reasonably disposed person would grant a postponement of the debate until Monday in view of the circumstances. If the motion carried he would see that other members of the Government were well posted upon these matters in regard to the address, upon which the Hon. Provincial Secretary was particularly informed, so that the work could go on, even if the Hon. Mr. Wedderburn was still too indisposed to be present on Monday.

The motion then carried without any further debate, and the House adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

MONDAY, FEB. 20.

The House met at 10 this morning. After routine the Contingent Committee, which met on Saturday night, made the following report:—

That Gunter & Atherton's coach be employed for the use of the Assembly during the session at \$5 per day.

That the Secretary of this committee be authorized to provide the necessary stationery for the use of the members and clerks of the Assembly during the present session.

That the Secretary of this committee be extended to members of the Assembly during the present session.

That members of the Assembly be allowed the privilege of franking telegraph despatches sent to or from the House at the rate of twenty dollars (\$20).

That the Secretary of this committee be authorized to provide the necessary stationery for the use of the members and clerks of the Assembly during the present session.

That the Secretary furnish gloves and ties for the use of the members of the Assembly. That members receive the sum of \$6 for stationery.

The bill to incorporate the New Brunswick

Historical Society was read a third time and sent to the Legislative Council for concurrence.

The Speaker left the chair at 11.45. At 12 o'clock the order of the day having been called, the Speaker read the draft of the proposed address in reply to the Speech, when Mr. Lynott moved that the consideration of the address be postponed until 2.30 afternoon. Some debate followed, in which Messrs. Willis, Ritchie, Gillespie, Hon. Mr. Fraser and Mr. White (Carleton) took part, and the House adjourned until the hour.

The Debate on the Address.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met again at 2.30, when the Order of the Day, the Address in reply to the Speech, was taken up.

Mr. Lynott, the mover, said that the moving of the address in reply devolved upon him, and he fully appreciated the importance of his position, yet wished the duty had fallen upon some one more capable on this historic occasion, as it was the first time he had performed such a duty. There were some who seemed to depreciate the forms and ceremonies in connection with the opening of the House. He had frequently heard it spoken of, and writers in the press had dilated upon the subject as if it were a matter to be dispensed with. He thought differently, as the Speech from the Throne and Address in Reply, afforded the Government an opportunity of laying their policy before the people and the representatives of the people a chance to take exception to it; and while they who hold that such matters of form should be done away with are still moving in the matter, yet some of them individually belong to societies where all is form. It is true that they had not always something sensational to put forward, but if speeches from the throne did not contain anything of this nature it at least showed that things were pursuing "the even tenor of their way." The country seemed to be in a peaceable state just now, and perhaps it was well it was so. He would take up the Address section by section. It was satisfactory to learn that the affairs of the Province are in a favorable position. A few years ago the 6 per cent. Provincial Debentures were sold with difficulty at par, and some times did not bring that, while now they brought 12 per cent. and in some cases 15 1/2 per cent.; and there were others, the latest issues of debentures, which sold at 4 and 5 per cent. This was a sign of the financial condition of the Province, because the men in the financial centres of the country can judge just as well of the ability to pay of a Province as they can that of a merchant. It was well in the midst of an assembly like this representative of a Christian country, to thank the Supreme Giver of all good for the blessings he has bestowed upon us—

to acknowledge the pages of a Supreme Being and his beneficence, and to echo the sentiment expressed in the second part of this section. The new Legislative Buildings were a fit subject to congratulate His Honor upon. The old House, a mere barn, was not a fit place for the representatives of the people to meet in, but the present building was an honor to the country and the Province. There are some who say that there is no need for such surroundings as we have now around us, but all men are susceptible to their surroundings and influenced by them. Some author has written that he could describe the principal characteristics of a people if he were but acquainted with the physical features of the country they inhabited, so greatly did the conformation of the natural features of the earth affect the physical and mental parts of man. We had in our natural scenery and natural objects all that tended to give vigor, beauty and strength to both mind and body, and therefore it was necessary that the building should not only contain all that was needful for the requirements of the members, but should also be beautiful. Its influence might perhaps set up a better feeling among the members than had seemed to have existed heretofore. The most important part of the speech was that referring to the agriculture of the Province. In speaking of this section the hon. gentleman said that the young men of our country were too apt to be led away by the spirit of speculation aroused by glowing accounts of the western country, and anything that would keep our young men home to cultivate the soil of our own country, was worthy the consideration of the House. We have a good country here and if young men could be got to understand this they would not leave this Province for the North West. He understood that it was not so good a country as ours, and that the settler labored under many disadvantages of climate and a newly settled country that he would not meet with in New Brunswick, and if anything that the Government could do for the agriculture of the Province would encourage young men to stay here and make every rod of land support its man—in short, stop the exodus—why, it would be a good measure. Another important matter was that of the Stock Farm and improved stock. The Government had taken the mode of adopting the views of the Agricultural Societies and principal agriculturists, and the stock farm had been established. He hoped that it was for the best; it was better to have a little than not to do anything at all. In regard to the section following he said

that it might be taken with the section immediately preceding it. It was well that information respecting land for agricultural purposes, timber land, railway and steamboat communications and the minerals of our country should be gathered and made public for the benefit of intending emigrants. He was anxious to induce emigration; he wanted foreigners with their labor and capital; but he was even more anxious to stop the exodus from the Province, for we wanted our own sons of the soil, and daughters too, in our own country. The Government would do well to develop the mineral resources of the country, and to give all the information possible to intending emigrants as to the nature and importance of all information relating to the financial condition of the country should be laid before the House as soon as possible, and he had no doubt that when the estimates came down they would be found commensurate with the demands of the country. The last section, he was sure, would be heartily approved of by all. In concluding he hoped that the session would be the inauguration of an era of peace and good will and would show that they were worthy representatives. On such an occasion as this it was fitter that the Hon. Leader of the Opposition was seen where he (the speaker) was. He could remember the time when that gentleman and the Hon. Leader of the Government had clasped hands across the bloody chasm, and he wished that such a scene could take place now as the initial step in an era of peace and good will.

Mr. Lynott sat down amid applause, after having expressed the hope that they would all meet again.

MR. BLAIR.

After a few preliminary remarks, said the Government felt that the ground was slipping from under their feet, and allowances should be made for them. He congratulated his honorable friend on the manner in which he had moved the Address, although he had feared that there should be a lack of harmony on such an occasion as this. It had been said that his honorable friend who moved the address had been a heavy expense to the Government. He did not say so, but that he had been told so. It might not be true, but if it was true, it furnished an evidence of the source of the deep interest his honorable friend took in the welfare of the Government in moving the address today. The Speech he thought was open to much criticism. It showed what had been done, what was going to be done in the future, but says not a word on anything that is being done at present. It looked backward, it looked ahead, but it gave no evidence that anything practical was being done at the present time.

We are told that we are meeting here under suspicious circumstances, and, however they may be otherwise, the Government were able to appreciate these circumstances. One would look for a statement of what these circumstances are, but he cannot find them. The matter of the affairs of the Province is to us an unappealing book until we shall have had an opportunity to judge for ourselves that they are in a favorable position. We should not be asked to give our opinion on such a statement until we have had a fuller knowledge of the facts. The Government did well to say "that the affairs of the Province appear to be in a favorable position," instead of making a plain statement; but if things are as they paint them, why do they not say so? They were asked to congratulate themselves or rather His Honor, upon the new building; he could not say much more in laudation of the new building than had been said. The members could see and satisfy the answer upon that score; but the highest and utmost credit was due to Mr. Lawlor, the contractor, for having so successfully carried them to completion. He tendered Mr. Lawlor the highest praise, particularly in regard to that part of the building which had under his own immediate management and control, and said that he regretted that much of the remainder of this work was not of so high a character, and he thought this was inexcusable in view of the fact that the work had been constructed under the supervision of a competent architect who had designed the building and the superintendence of two inspectors. We are told, continued the speaker, that it is our duty to preserve our independent rights, subject, however, to the recognized functions of the Federal authority under the constitution. Has anybody attacked our independent rights under the constitution, or was there any power at work against them? If such be the case the Government should have expressed more explicitly what the danger is, rather than have given vent to such a high sounding declaration; and the only resort left him was to assume that such a power was at work. He well remembered upon one occasion when the Dominion Government had, in gross violation of our independent rights, appropriated some \$2,000 and paid it on some land claims, without the sanction or authority of this house, how the Hon. Provincial Secretary had waxed justly indignant in speaking for our independent rights, which had been so grossly violated, and the threats he used on that occasion. Since that time he (the speaker) had always felt confident that the Hon. Provincial Secretary would look out for the safety of their independent rights, and was ready at any time to put himself at the head of an army to march to Ottawa. We are

also told that it is no less our duty, but equally important that we should maintain those institutions that are essential to the efficiency, dignity, and good government of our Province, as well as for our constitutional rights. Are we to understand by this that it is a recantation by the Attorney General of the cry raised by him of "Down with the Legislative Council"? Is the country to understand that the Government are going to abolish the Legislative Council, or that they are not going to the people with the cry, "Down with the Legislative Council," but with the assertion "Let us maintain the dignity of our institutions?" He would say let us maintain the dignity of our institutions, but that can be best done by maintaining our own dignity. The dignity of this country does not consist in whether or not the Lieutenant Governor pays his own house-rent or the people pay it, or whether there are five members or more in the Executive of the Province, or whether the departments are run at full strength or not, regardless of the necessities of the case. The speaker then passed on to the next paragraph, which, he said, contained the valuable information that the Government had been considering the subject of agriculture. He would admit that his hon. friend the Provincial Secretary had done much for the agriculture of our Province. He (the Prov. Secretary) had delivered addresses on agriculture which were unequalled for eloquence, and were abundant in allusions. He had by him a copy of the address delivered by his hon. friend before the Board of Agriculture at its last meeting, which had been published in all the papers. He would only refer to the latter part of it. After having dilated upon the beauties of the apostrophe as a figure of speech, and pointing out that they would see that his hon. friend had conjured up Agriculture and said the nicest things possible to her, he read the final paragraph of the peroration, commencing "O Agriculture!" and put it to the hon. house if any man could do any more for agriculture than that, (laughter) and said that the horny handed farmer in the backwoods coming in from work and reading this, would feel that his day's labor had been lightened. He did not learn with satisfaction that the stock farm had been established. The Government had acted with a disregard of the opinion of the people in taking this step, and the constitutional rights of the House, for they should consult the representatives of the people before taking any measure such as this that involved an expenditure of money. They had had ample time to submit the matter to this House, but had not done so; and the people had a right to say through their representatives, according to constitutional usage, whether or not they would have the stock farm. There was nothing urgent about this step to justify its being taken, and now the representatives of the people are called upon to express their satisfaction with what has been done without their consent and what they cannot undo. When the emergency does not call for it, the Government should not take any step such as this involving the expenditure of money without first consulting the representatives of the people. But we are told by the Government that they consulted everyone but the people's representatives—every one but us! It might possibly have been that, had we been consulted, our approval might have been given, but nevertheless we should have been consulted. Is it true for the Government to say that there is no difference of opinion in regard to the establishment of the stock farm? It is not true. The Board of Agriculture has no right to judge for all the Province, and the societies represent but a small part of each of their respective counties. And have the Government always acted as if the Board of Agriculture carried weight? He showed that it had not, by calling to mind, after outlining the steps leading up to the establishment of the stock farm, how they had thrown out the site recommended by the Board, (the members of which had travelled all over the country in search of a suitable location) and had adopted another in twenty minutes after. They are wrong in saying that the leading agriculturists of this country advised this course of a stock farm; for the Farmer's Parliament had made a distinct recommendation in favor of an agricultural school and model farm, and not in favor of a stock farm. There were many reasons apparent to him why the project of a stock farm was not good. He could not say exactly how much it would cost, but he presumed it would be somewhere in the vicinity of \$8,000 or \$10,000 per annum; a year or two more would show; and the question arose can we get anything out of it commensurate with this expenditure? We know that gentlemen in various parts of this Province have been importing improved stock, and we know by observation that in other places stock farms instead of being a success are a failure. It was an unwise scheme. It was gratifying to know that accurate information in regard to our lands was being disseminated; but it was not stated or made known how much or what had been disseminated. The paragraph now going on in this same connection he stigmatized as unmitigated bombast and said that if there was any parliamentary language or phraseology which conveyed a stronger expression he wished to be understood as using it. He

POOR DOCUMENT

did not know whether the senior member or the junior member of the Government had produced it, but he thought that it bore the impress of the Hon. Provincial Secretary. It had suggested itself to him as an excuse for not attending to the matter of the settlement of our lands, and now he announces that when this survey is completed he will attend to it. In regard to the Bill relating to the collection of debts he hoped that the Government would introduce an adequate measure; and referred to the state of affairs since the repeal of imprisonment for debt and the Garnishee Act. He drew the attention of the Government to the proposed Bill extending the jurisdiction of the County Courts as a matter for their careful consideration, particularly if it touched upon or took away from the business of the Supreme Court. The Government should be cautious in approaching the matter and perhaps might be better employed in attending to those cases which come before the Supreme Court and which might just as well and should have come before the County Court, and give the judges discretion to allow only such costs as would be proper in the County Court. He referred also to the amendments needed in the procedure of the Probate Courts of the Province; in some places they were well maintained, but there were many complaints and outcries about them, and the Government must be well aware of their condition. The procedure in many cases differed from that in the others; it was very expensive, and half a century behind the demands of the times. He instanced the City and County of St. John and said these matters should be dealt with as the necessity of the case demands. The department of the Clerk of the Pleas also calls for attention, and legislation was needed to put it in something like order. There is a revenue derived from it from the fees paid in by suitors, and this revenue is supposed to be paid into the Provincial treasury, but there is no official statement made in regard to it. He made no reflection on the gentleman who filled the office, for the funds passed into the treasury and were paid out for other services, but for what he did not know, and this House was not properly apprized of how and for what it was paid out. There should be no facilities or opportunity for these funds to percolate out through other channels than the right one, and he suggested that the fees of the office should be paid in stamps so that some check could be kept. The next matter he would refer to was a question rather of administration than legislation. The strength and character of the Government could be ascertained just as well by its appointments as by any other act of administration. He referred to the appointment of sheriffs and held that in the case which had occurred in Queen's County the officer had been wrongfully displaced. He (the sheriff) was told by the Government that there was no complaint made against him, but that his removal had been demanded by the member for that County, who was a Government supporter; and a highly respectable man and competent officer had been removed simply because the member for Queen's County had the Government by the throat and they were too weak to resist, and because that member wanted to make room for his son-in-law. He might also go to the County of Gloucester and tell what had been done there, where although the Sheriff had signed a paper his resignation was not his own voluntary act. Further touching upon the matter of appointments he said he did not think the Government would dare stand up and tell why they had made the appointment of a party in the employ of the Police Magistrate of St. John. Mr. Blair said he would not further trespass upon the House and took his seat amid great applause.

HON. MR. FRASER

said the hon. leader of the Opposition had availed himself of the customary right on such occasions to criticize, yet there appeared to be a want of earnestness in his speech, parts of which had also had a humorous turn, and some recent appointments had only awakened his enthusiasm. He thanked the hon. member for Charlotte for his admirable speech in moving the address. He agreed with him that it was well we should keep up the forms and ceremonies of courtesy; they had a meaning, and unless they were preserved the guards of public safety would drop away piece by piece. It was well to keep them, and he thanked the mover for his support of them. The hon. leader of the Opposition had said that the Government was in a precarious condition—that the ground was slipping away from them. According to the hon. member this had been going on for some years past, and yet the Government seemed to have a pretty strong hold upon the same ground still. It was a serious charge to say that the hon. member for Charlotte was subsidised by the Government and out of the Provincial treasury. Mr. Blair here rose to say that he had been misunderstood. He had said that he had been told that the hon. member for Charlotte was an expensive supporter of the Government, inasmuch as the Grand Southern Railway being put through his County was the tie of his allegiance.

Mr. Fraser continuing, said he could only say if that was the case, that when that contract was made the hon. gentleman referred to had not a seat on the floor of the House. The affairs of the Province were today in a satisfactory condition, and this will appear in the Department of Public Works, the management of which reflected credit on the hon. gentleman from Westmorland, in that

the money had been expended judiciously, and that he had endeavored to keep the expenditure within the income. The returns of the Department of the Surveyor General would show that apart from the Crown Lands, this department had not suffered in the least, and that the affairs of it had been managed with an eye single to the best interests of the country. As a representative of the County of York he thanked the hon. leader of the Opposition for the suitable and comfortable building, and would join the hon. leader of the Opposition in his remarks concerning the contractor for the erection of the same. Being resident here and in daily contact with him, he could judge, and everything had proceeded amicably and satisfactorily, and to the satisfaction of every member of the Government, until it now stood complete with all its perquisites. The Hon. Leader of the Opposition did not seem to understand the second paragraph fully and seemed to labor under the same disability in regard to it in reference to agriculture. The present Government had done more for the agricultural Province than had been done for many years past. Improved stock had been imported; and an importation of sugar beet seed made for the purpose of testing it. Exception had been taken to the section of the Government in regard to the Stock Farm. At the last session a vote had been taken on the matter, and shortly after the Board of Agriculture had made representations to them that if our importation of improved stock were made it would be sent through the country and shortly become deteriorated through want of proper care and management and no good done, but if the stock farm were established much good might come of it. The Government had got opinions from many leading agriculturists before taking this step. The Farmers' Parliament were not against the stock farm; they wanted three things—an agricultural school, a model farm, and a stock farm; and it was not until the Board of Agriculture had advocated the matter strongly that arrangements were begun to be made to get the necessary perquisites for the farm. The Board of Agriculture had recommended a number of farms, and one of them in particular, but from its situation the one eventually selected was the best one, in the judgment of the Government. He held that while they were responsible to the Legislature for all their actions, when they took a step without consulting the people's representatives and that step proved to be a successful measure and in the interests of the people, it was not unconstitutional. The assertions that stock farms elsewhere had not been successful, was without foundation. He instanced the stock farm in P. E. Island, the success of which had met with the approval of the hon. member for St. John, and said that the Legislature of that Province had recently given an additional grant of \$10,000 for extra buildings. From the facts before him he could say that the founding of a stock farm in New Brunswick was a wise step. He referred also to the matter of settling our lands, and said that the best mode of settlement had not been proposed yet, and we could not settle our lands as they did in Western Ontario. It was in furtherance of the practice in regard to carrying out the Free Grants Act that they were gathering the information referred to in the address. If young men settled down on our lands here, and worked as hard as they would have to do if they went to the North West, they would probably be as well off, and perhaps better, in the course of time; and it was to encourage such settlers that they proposed gathering and disseminating the information spoken of. He said that the financial showing of the Province would be a good one, and referred briefly to the legal remedies suggested by the Hon. Leader of the Opposition. The principal feature of the bill relating to the School Trustees was to enable them to raise money by bond instead of by short notes, so that the burden of putting up school houses would not fall so heavily on the taxpayers. In regard to the Courts he said that the Hon. Leader of the Opposition had presented bills before the subject, and why had he not made them full enough to cover what he wanted? The Clerk of the Pleas was a man well up in years and part of the time was incapacitated through illness, and matters had got into arrears; but if his hon. friend had any motion to make he could do so when the paper was made up. He held that when a representative of the people made representations to the Government in regard to certain officers, they had a right to act as the Government had done in regard to the removal of the sheriffs, and that it was not an office from which removals could be made by reason of the appointment of the officer of Sheriff being permanent.

He thanked the hon. member for Charlotte for his admirable speech in moving the address. He agreed with him that it was well we should keep up the forms and ceremonies of courtesy; they had a meaning, and unless they were preserved the guards of public safety would drop away piece by piece. It was well to keep them, and he thanked the mover for his support of them. The hon. leader of the Opposition had said that the Government was in a precarious condition—that the ground was slipping away from them. According to the hon. member this had been going on for some years past, and yet the Government seemed to have a pretty strong hold upon the same ground still. It was a serious charge to say that the hon. member for Charlotte was subsidised by the Government and out of the Provincial treasury. Mr. Blair here rose to say that he had been misunderstood. He had said that he had been told that the hon. member for Charlotte was an expensive supporter of the Government, inasmuch as the Grand Southern Railway being put through his County was the tie of his allegiance.

HON. MR. FRASER

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How long had this geological survey been going on? When was it commenced? When would it end? He wanted to know, as the words of the paragraph were very delicate. He was glad there was an item in regard to the collection of debts, and said that even this proposed action was taken a great deal too late. This matter came entirely within the province of the Legislature, and should receive their careful consideration. The present mode of collecting debts was in a worse state than it was twenty years ago. He spoke further in connection with the proposed legal measures, and in concluding hoped that some more information would be given in regard to the geological survey. He thought that this had been a particularly unkind nature had ever been said by hon. gentlemen on either side of it; and in this respect it would compare favorably with any other legislation.

MR. WILLES

took exception to one or two things that had been said by the Hon. Attorney General. While he was of opinion that there may be exceptional cases in which the Government may incur expenditures on its own judgment, he held that the stock farm was not such an emergency. When the vote referred to was made it was not for the purpose of establishing a stock farm, and if they were to accept the doctrine set up in this case by the Government there might just as well be no legislation at all. There will be no need for us to deliberate, but simply to meet and sanction the acts of the Government without comment. He did not believe in this sort of thing. They should have got all the information possible on the subject, and laid it with the result of their own mature considerations before the House, and then asked their sanction. They had not, and there was no emergency to justify their action. He was amused at the style in which his hon. friend the Attorney General had defended these wonderful forms. He (the speaker) had given him credit for two or three sessions with being anxious to do away with certain forms, and one in particular. Some forms were necessary and desirable, but there are some forms that might be fairly done away with in this House without lowering its status. There was the form, for instance, of giving notice of a motion in regard to even the most trivial matter. The Hon. Attorney General considered that the hon. leader of the Opposition had said nothing; but he would very much like to know what nothing was. If the Government thought it well to consult the representatives in regard to the highest appointments, the principle of good and would apply to any other appointments; and why were they so dilatory in consulting them in the matter of the appointments in St. John to the Police Magistrate. Because he (Willes) had said that the gentleman appointed was a competent man it did not follow that there were no others equally well qualified to fill the position in the country. Then again he had been said in regard to adjusting the duties of the various offices this gentleman held, nor was there any explanation given in regard to it. While he admired the Parliament Building put up at Fredericton, he thought that the hon. member for St. John had been better acquainted with the laws of acoustics than the architect who designed it. While the Hon. Leader of the Opposition was speaking his gentleman had had the building erected, and he had said that they could hear him distinctly, and he thought that the Government should have made some better arrangement in this connection. Otherwise, he had nothing to say; the building was erected, and the contractor had carried out his contract well.

The remaining paragraphs were then adopted, and on motion of Mr. Lyntott, seconded by Mr. Beville, the address was ordered to be engrossed and presented to His Honor by a Committee of the House. Messrs. Lyntott, Beveridge and Hanington were appointed this committee. Mr. White (Carleton) asked for information. He said he noticed in the report of the Controlling Committee that the clerks and members were to receive all the stationary they wanted and that another paragraph stated that the members were to receive each \$6 for stationary. If this was the case he thought each member should pay for his own stationary, and that an understanding should be arrived at now to prevent further trouble. Mr. McLellan thought the Chairman of the Committee could explain this. Mr. Black, who rose to explain, said that the hon. member for the hon. gentleman to the report which would give him all the information needed. The House adjourned until 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

TUESDAY, FEB. 21.

Mr. Gillespie introduced a Bill entitled an Act to prevent the sale or other disposal of Crown Lands except for actual settlements in Brunswick, and the petition of Leif Bonford and four others praying that the same may become law. The House met again at noon, Mr. Elder presented a bill entitled an Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Bible Society, Mr. White (Carleton) in the chair. Mr. Elder, in explaining the object of the bill, said the Society was desirous of obtaining incorporation in order that they might be better able to receive and manage bequests. Mr. Black enquired if it would have application to the auxiliary branches throughout the Province, as in that case the \$5,000 limit to real estate was too restricted. Mr. Elder said that the bill would only bear on the main Society in St. John. Mr. Black thought it would be well to add a section allowing the branches to take advantage of the Act if they wished to. Mr. Elder deemed the suggestion worthy of consideration, and expressed his willingness to have progress reported in order to allow ample time to amend the bill in that connection, if thought advisable. Progress was reported with leave to sit again. Mr. White gave notice of enquiry into the charges against the late Sheriff of Gloucester and Mr. White (Carleton) into the case of the Sheriff of Queens. The House went into committee on Mr. Ritchie's bill conferring certain powers on the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Mr. Lyntott in the chair. Mr. Ritchie explained that the bill was to remove doubts which existed as to the competence of the Dominion Parliament to confer certain powers on the company under its Act of Incorporation.

THURSDAY, FEB. 23.

The House met at 10 o'clock, and after routine several bills were advanced a stage. The House went into consideration on Mr. Elder's bill to incorporate the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society, Mr. White (Carleton) in the chair. Mr. Elder, in explaining the object of the bill, said the Society was desirous of obtaining incorporation in order that they might be better able to receive and manage bequests. Mr. Black enquired if it would have application to the auxiliary branches throughout the Province, as in that case the \$5,000 limit to real estate was too restricted. Mr. Elder said that the bill would only bear on the main Society in St. John. Mr. Black thought it would be well to add a section allowing the branches to take advantage of the Act if they wished to. Mr. Elder deemed the suggestion worthy of consideration, and expressed his willingness to have progress reported in order to allow ample time to amend the bill in that connection, if thought advisable. Progress was reported with leave to sit again. Mr. White gave notice of enquiry into the charges against the late Sheriff of Gloucester and Mr. White (Carleton) into the case of the Sheriff of Queens. The House went into committee on Mr. Ritchie's bill conferring certain powers on the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Mr. Lyntott in the chair. Mr. Ritchie explained that the bill was to remove doubts which existed as to the competence of the Dominion Parliament to confer certain powers on the company under its Act of Incorporation.

to incorporate the New Brunswick Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Mr. Ritchie introduced a bill entitled an Act to confer certain powers on the Bell Telephone Company of Canada. The Attorney General suggested that copies of the departmental reports be laid on the table for the members to-morrow morning. The House adjourned at 4.15 until Wednesday a. m. at 10 o'clock. WEDNESDAY, FEB. 22. The House met at 10 o'clock. After routine, Mr. Lewis introduced a bill to legalize the lists of electors of Albert County for the year 1882. Mr. Barberie's bill to authorize the Restigouche County Council to exempt from taxation spool bobbin and starch factories for ten years was discussed in committee, Mr. White (Carleton) in the chair. Mr. Barberie explained the provisions of the bill, and said it was to encourage home industries. Messrs. Hill, Davidson, the Provincial Secretary and Surveyor General supported the principles of the bill, but were in favor of its being made general. Mr. Barberie had no objection to a bill of a general nature, but unless a definite promise was made that such a bill would be introduced he would press his act. The Provincial Secretary pointed out some clerical errors when the first action was made, and suggested that progress be reported in order that they might be rectified, and that the general application of the principle of the bill might be fully considered. Mr. Thompson supported the Provincial Secretary and progress was reported with leave to sit again. On motion of Mr. Hill, Messrs. Hill, Sayre, Morton, Black, Ritchie, Davidson and Thompson were appointed a committee to whom shall be referred all bills relating to the Municipalities. The Provincial Secretary presented the following reports—The Annual Report of the University of New Brunswick and of the Collegiate School, with the Registrar's Report for 1881; and the Returns of Civic and Municipal Indebtedness. Mr. Ritchie presented the petition of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada in favor of a bill conferring certain powers on that Company. Notices of motion for Saturday next were given by Messrs. White (Carleton), Black, Johnson and Vail, and the House took recess until 2.30. AFTERNOON SESSION. The House met at 2.30. The Hon. Solicitor General introduced a bill authorized by the Council of Ministers to exempt from taxation new manufactories for a period not exceeding ten years. The Attorney General introduced three bills to amend Chapter 169 of the Consolidated Statutes of "Rates and Taxes"; to amend Chapter 59 of the Consolidated Statutes of "Parish Courts"; and to amend Chapter 65 of the same "of Schools." The petitions of the Municipality of York County, praying that the respective bills they referred to may pass and become law, were also presented. Of these bills, the one in regard to schools provides that the annual school meeting in the several parishes of York County shall be held on the 3rd Tuesday of September in each year instead of on the second Thursday in January. The other bill provides for the better collection of taxes, and the third for the better collection of rates. The Hon. Attorney General expressed the hope that, in view of this, any members who had the honor of being called upon for the trial of civil cases in each of the parishes of York County. Mr. Colter presented a bill entitled an Act to amend an Act relating to the Survey and Exportation of Lumber. He also presented the petition of the County Council of York County that the same may pass and become law. The bill provides for the legalizing of logs 9 inches in diameter at the small end, instead of not less than 11, as at present. Mr. Johnson gave notice of motion for Monday, that in the opinion of this House it is desirable that an official reporter be employed to report the debates and proceedings of this Assembly as has been done in the past. The Attorney General introduced a bill entitled an Act relating to proceedings in the Supreme Court in Equity. Mr. White enquired when the Surveyor General's Report would be ready. The Surveyor General replied some day this week.

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An inquiry by Mr. Irvine elicited a strange piece of information about the site for the Woodstock Post Office. Langevin stated that \$300 had been paid to Munro for the site, and that an additional piece would be purchased. The Public Accounts, page 252, state that \$500 was paid to John Cookery, and \$900 to E. M. Boyer, for lands for this site. The Minister will be called on to explain. The real work of the session begins with the budget speech to-day. THE SCOTT ACT IN ST. JOHN. (Special to THE HERALD.) ST. JOHN, Feb. 24. At present the election is just as undecided as ever. To-morrow morning Sheriff Harding will announce the defeat of the Act by a tie vote, but the Scott Act men claim to have positive proof of bribery and corruption, and are in favor of taking the matter before the Judge of the County Court, in order that the ballots may be scrutinized. The general belief is that in such a case the act would be declared carried by a majority of either one or five, as all the disallowed ballots, if admitted, would be in favor of the Act. In the meantime at least \$10,000 in bets await the final decision. Mr. Dodds made a heavy bet that the Act would be defeated by 200 majority. The Temperance Executive Committee met to-night and will probably decide to proceed with the investigation. The greatest possible doubt and uncertainty prevails as to the ultimate fate of the Act and the claims of the morning papers that the temperance men would allow the matter to drop is utterly without foundation. The general belief is that Judge Wattens will decide in favor of the Act. Prof. Foster left here this morning; King Dodds leaves to-night. THE ACCIDENT ON THE ST. JOHN AND MAINE. (Special to THE HERALD.) An investigation held on the accident on the St. John and Maine, at Grand Bay, concerning driver Frank R. Connor from blame. 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The farm is well watered, and is well situated for business. The farm will be sold in block or in lots to suit purchasers. For particulars enquire of GEORGE A. PERLEY, or Henry O'Neil, St. John, N. B. Second Railway Crossing, Gibson, Jan. 14, 1882.

The Solicitor General said that the courts should first decide whether or not the Act was ultra vires the Dominion Parliament. He held it was a dangerous piece of legislation to re-enact the Act passed by the Dominion House, and the bill should be examined carefully with respect to its bearing on private rights. He instanced in this last connection the manner in which the Dominion Telegraph Company had gone through the Province, cutting and breaking down trees wherever they saw fit. Mr. Hill was of opinion that the bill should be carefully examined, as it seemed to him that it granted a monopoly to the exclusion of other companies, which might come at a later date and do telephonic work at cheaper rates. The Hon. Attorney General said it was a matter of doubt if the Province had any right to legislate on this subject, as it was not a local one; and if the Dominion Parliament incorporated the company, the Legislature had no right to alter, amend or re-enact the act. Mr. Ritchie said the bill was only to cover doubts as to the competency of the Dominion Parliament to confer certain powers, not to create new ones. Eminent counsel in Quebec, it had been intimated, were of the opinion that the Dominion Act was ultra vires, and that it would be well to obtain local charters. He would agree to report progress as had been suggested by the Hon. Attorney General. Hon. Messrs. Landry and Hanington made some remarks, and progress was reported, the bill being referred to the Committee on Corporations. The following additional committees were submitted by the Nominating Committee:—On Public Accounts—Messrs. Lyntott, Black, Colter, Willis, Leighton, Thompson and Beveridge. On Corporations—Messrs. Hanington, Sayre, Hutchinson, Hill, Davidson, Gillespie and Elder. Messrs. Gillespie, Kenny, Butler, White and Lewis gave notices of motion for Monday next. The Hon. Mr. Crawford introduced a bill to amend Chapter 57 of the Consolidated Statutes relating to the Town of Portland Civil Court. Hon. Mr. Hanington introduced a bill to amend Chapter 59 of Consolidated Statutes of "Municipalities." The House took recess until 2.30. AFTERNOON SESSION. The House met at 2.30. The Hon. Solicitor General introduced a bill authorized by the Council of Ministers to exempt from taxation new manufactories for a period not exceeding ten years. The Attorney General introduced three bills to amend Chapter 169 of the Consolidated Statutes of "Rates and Taxes"; to amend Chapter 59 of the Consolidated Statutes of "Parish Courts"; and to amend Chapter 65 of the same "of Schools." The petitions of the Municipality of York County, praying that the respective bills they referred to may pass and become law, were also presented. Of these bills, the one in regard to schools provides that the annual school meeting in the several parishes of York County shall be held on the 3rd Tuesday of September in each year instead of on the second Thursday in January. The other bill provides for the better collection of taxes, and the third for the better collection of rates. The Hon. Attorney General expressed the hope that, in view of this, any members who had the honor of being called upon for the trial of civil cases in each of the parishes of York County.

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POOR DOCUMENT

THE DEVONIAN ROCKS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Prof. J. P. Whiteaves delivered a very interesting lecture before the Literary and Scientific Society of Ottawa, on the 3rd inst., on "Recent Discoveries of Fossil Fishes in the Devonian Rocks of Canada."

"Between the silurian and carboniferous rocks there intervenes a great series of limestones, sandstones, shales and the like, which is, and long has been, well known as the Devonian system. According to Prof. Phillips, the name Devonian was first proposed for this group of rocks by William Lonsdale, about the year 1837, the formation having been first studied in Devonshire. Locally, and more especially in Scotland, it is known as the Old Red Sandstone to distinguish it from the New Red Sandstone which overlies the carboniferous system." Then referring to New Brunswick he said:—"Towards the latter end of June, 1861, Mr. Ellis discovered remains of fishes (which he correctly supposed to belong to the genus *Cephalaspis*) in argillaceous and brecciated limestones on the south bank of the Restigouche River, about half a mile above Campbellton, N. B. At the first opportunity this discovery was communicated to Mr. Ford, whose headquarters were then at Dalhousie, and who at once visited Campbellton and devoted rather more than a week to a thorough examination of this new locality for fossil fishes. From these highly disturbed and altered rocks he obtained a number of specimens of *Cephalaspis*, a fine series of cranial shields and isolated plates of a species of *Cocosteus*, five specimens of *Acantodus* and *Homacanthus*, fish teeth, entomozoa, fragments of a large *Pterygias*, a *Spiroris* and two small species of gastropods. On the last Monday in November, 1881, a paper descriptive of the species collected by Mr. Ford at Campbellton was read at a meeting of the Natural History Society of Montreal, which paper has since been published in the *Canadian Naturalist*. At Scamman Bay, also, last summer, Mr. Ford made a collection of 309 specimens of Devonian fishes, but, although these add largely to the knowledge of the fauna of the locality in many ways, and enables us to correct some important errors or misconceptions in previous papers, only two new species and one new genus were added to the list. The result was not to be wondered at, as the locality had been so thoroughly explored the year before. Although not more than 16 miles apart, the fish-bearing beds at Scamman Bay belong to a different horizon in the Devonian formation than that at Campbellton, and contain an entirely distinct assemblage of fishes and plants. At Scamman Bay, as we have seen, the Devonian rocks are immediately overlaid by the conglomerates of the lower carboniferous, and hence on stratigraphical as well as on paleontological grounds the former are believed to be of Upper Devonian age. Moreover, at Scamman Bay no other fossils than remains of land plants have been found in, or interstratified with, the beds containing fish remains. At Campbellton, on the other hand, the volcanic breccias, which are everywhere distributed by trappean outbursts and overflows, and whose fossil fishes are consequently found in a more or less fragmentary condition, are now held to be the representatives of the Lower Gaspé Sandstones, and therefore to represent the base of the Devonian. On the shores of the Restigouche, therefore, during the past two seasons, officers of our staff have discovered two series of fish-bearing deposits, one on either side of the river, of different ages, and containing fishes in nine cases out of ten, belonging to genera identical with the Old Red Sandstone of Europe. In 1879, in the Museum of the survey there were scarcely a dozen specimens of Devonian fishes, and these represented only four species and three genera. Today, in the same collection, there are more than 600 specimens (many of them duplicates, of course,) but representing at least 16 species and 14 genera. The most striking peculiarities of the different species were then described, and the lecturer's remarks were illustrated by a series of beautifully executed diagrams prepared by Mr. A. Grignard and by a number of well-preserved specimens. At Scamman Bay the genera recognized so far are *Parichthys*, *Acanthodes*, *Diplocanthus*, *Phacopleron*, *Glyptolepis* and *Cheirolepis*, also a new generic type and which the name *Euchenopteron* has been given. At Campbellton remains of *Cocosteus* and *Cephalaspis* are abundant, and fish-spines of *Acantodus* and *Diplocanthus*.

SNUFF AND TOBACCO RELICS.

Within the next few weeks will have been dispersed an extraordinary collection of curious objects, illustrative of the tobacco-consuming habits of many tribes and nations, since the discovery of the use, or, as some may prefer it, abuse of the tobacco plant. The collection was formed by Mr. Wm. Bragge during thirty years' travel on the business of Sir J. Brown & Co., of Sheffield. It has attracted much attention in various towns, and especially in the Museum of Science and Art in Edinburgh, and has for some time had a place in the Alexandra Palace. For private reasons, its owner has recently found it necessary to part with the unique collection, and it is now in the possession of Mr. Wareham, of 15 Castle street, Leicester square, through whom portions of it are being acquired for the British Museum and other public institutions and for private collectors. The collection is therefore seen as a whole for the last time, but is seen to much advantage under Mr. Wareham's arrangement and personal guidance. In the previous exhibitions of this collection "the pipes of all peoples," as they were called, seem to have obtained the largest share of attention, but these are by no means the only curious and interesting features of the Bragge Museum. Some of the most beautiful specimens of workmanship it contains make up a striking history of the evolution of the snuff-box, and show what pains our forefathers took to indulge in the habit which Dr. Abernethy so pithily condemned. The snuff-box in one of its primitive forms was a long piece of wood or ivory slightly rounded on one side and hollowed out on the other. Over the hollow side was placed a piece of metal, pierced with rough-edged holes, as in the modern nutmeg or vegetable grater. Upon this pierced and roughened surface the snuff-plug of two centuries ago rubbed his stick of tobacco, and thus manufactured his own snuff. The snuff-rasp, as it was called, tapered gently towards one end, at which was a little ornamental shell-like cup to receive the tobacco after it was grated and shaken downwards in that direction. In course of time the snuff-maker doubtless found it inconvenient to grate his tobacco every time he wished to snuff, and probably also lamented the waste of his tobacco if he made more snuff than was wanted for his immediate consumption. So the little cup at the end of his snuff-rasp was made into a box, with a lid, in which the snuff could be retained. When others manufactured the snuff more cheaply for him, of course the box was retained, while the old-fashioned rasp disappeared. Artists in their time, however, appear to have expended much time and skill in the production of magnificent snuff-rasps in wood, ivory, steel, enamel, bronze, tortoiseshell, bull, and all kinds of material. One in ivory bears an elaborate carving of Jason attacking the dragons and bulls who guarded the golden fleece. It also has the Spencer crest. Mr. Wareham, into whose hands it has now again fallen, bought it sixteen years ago for Mr. Bragge at the sale of the Countess of Clare's art collection. One snuff rasp in boxwood, with a lid, has carved on it the arms of France and a figure of a lady carrying a dog, surmounted with the motto, "Fidèle mérite amour." According to an inscription this is a "Rape a tabac ayant appartenu a Louis, Dauphin, fils unique de Louis XIV. né le 1er, 9me, 1661, recu Chev. du St. Esprit, a St. Germain-en-Laye, le 1er Janvier, 1682, mort a Meudon le 14 Avril, 1711." Besides the snuff rasps in all kinds of fancy forms there are in this collection primitive snuff mills, snuff bottles, Indian, European, and Chinese, and magnificent snuff-boxes, one of which, made out of a cowrie shell, bears the inscription:—"For thy sake, tobacco, I would do anything but die. The means of producing light for the pipe is so universally displayed as also are curiosities. One triumph of ingenuity is a Nuremberg alarm clock which, upon striking the hour, also displays a candlestick and lights the candle. The variety of pipes baffles attempt at description in any limited space. Those destined for the British Museum include pipes from Asiatic Russia, the Nile Valley, North West, and South Africa, Australia and Polynesia, Assam and Burma, Java and Sumatra, tomahawk pipes, and the prehistoric mound pipes from North America, and ancient Mexican pipes from the late Emperor Maximilian's collection. Mr. Bragge, besides his collection of over 7,000 smoking appliances, gathered together an interesting Bibliotheca Nicotiana of nearly 500 volumes, including two copies of King James's famous "Counterblast," the original guild books and documents of the Pipemakers' Guild of Gouda—from the earliest times the seat of the pipe-making industry in Holland—together with a complete set of drawings of the marks granted by the guild, and a satire on smokers, "sold at the great North dore of Powel's, 1602," entitled "Work for Chimney Sweepers," and inscribed with the lines—"Better be chokt with English hemp, than poisoned with Indian tobacco."—*London News*, Jan. 31.

A SPIRITUALIST FUNERAL.

Mrs. Coleman closed this phase of life on the morning of Wednesday, Jan. 11, and on the succeeding evening friends to the number of fifteen or more met in her parlour to take a last look at the frail remains and to celebrate the departure of its recent occupant to a higher and more blessed state where,

The soul released, whose life of truth on earth shall harbiner in joy the spirit's heavenly birth.

The friends having paid their last respects to the poor, utterly emaciated form, the proceedings were initiated by singing "Nearer my God to Thee," a special favorite of Mrs. Coleman's. A selection from Mr. Davis's Manual of the Progressive Lyceum—No. 18 of the Silver Chain Recitations—entitled "There is no Death," was repeated by himself with responses from the meeting. Mr. Davis then gave a short history of Mrs. Coleman's career during the several years of his acquaintance with her, in which he portrayed a character of remarkable loveliness, where love of truth, devotedness, fidelity, and energy were conspicuous elements, and where the clear perception of an unqualified faith—a faith that comes of knowledge—in the truth of the Spiritual philosophy were unmistakably evident; and in speaking of the truly conjugal relation which existed between her and her husband—in whom talents of a high order met in her by counterpart feminine endowments—he said, "They were not only mated, but they were matched."

He then, at the conclusion of his own invited remarks from a lady friend whose opportunities for close intimacy with our translated sister were exceptional; and the testimony she bore of the patience, calmness, and sweet expressions of gratefulness for little services, and also the sublimity of her confidence in the happy prospect which awaited her in the society of "the loved one gone before," was extremely moving to the sensibilities and impressive on the understanding.

Mr. Davis then intimated that the occasion was appropriate for an invocation, and Mrs. Emma Jay Bullene being present, he invited the expression of her inspiration at the moment.

I regret beyond measure my inability to repeat the essay—given apparently under spirit control—the most beautiful, touching, truly prayerful address or invocation to the divine, Omnipresent Over-Soul it has ever been my privilege to respond to.

Invitations were then extended by Mr. Davis to such other of the friends as might feel prompted to speak, which elicited remarks as appropos to the feelings of tranquil rejoicing at our sister's blessed release from the wearing cares and anxious duties of this mundane life.

The song "Sweet Summer Land" was then sung, and the meeting dismissed—*Banner of Light*.

1861. CHRISTMAS. 1861.

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

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

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

Give him a call and see for yourself.

POLITE TREATMENT, whether you purchase or not.

Satisfaction Guaranteed, or Money Refunded.

A. LOTTIMER, 2nd Door below Wilton's Alley, Queen Street.

BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS

Overboots, Moccasins, &c

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

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

Lottimer's

FASHIONABLE SHOE STORE

is the largest in the city.

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

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

Give him a call and see for yourself.

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A. LOTTIMER, 2nd Door below Wilton's Alley, Queen Street.

GIBSON LEATHER CO.,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of Patent & Enamelled Leathers

FOR SHOE & CARRIAGE PURPOSES.

—ALSO—

WAXED SPLITS

HARNES AND UPOLSTERING LEATHER.

GIBSON, N. B. (Opposite Fredericton.)

Chas. H. Lugin

Barrister-at-Law,

Office - "Herald" Building,

QUEEN ST., BELOW REGENT,

FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK.

GREGORY & BLAIR,

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS

AT-LAW.

NOTARIES PUBLIC,

FREDERICTON.

GEO. F. GREGG ANDREW G. BLAIR

HOUSE COAL.

Landing per Rail this week another cargo

SUPERIOR SOFT COAL,

For sale cheap from cars or shed.

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12-17-81

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Which will be sold cheap for cash or approved paper.

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Moccasins and Snowshoes.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT.

All Sizes, Qualities and Prices, at

LEMONT'S VARIETY STORE.

1-4-81

New Brunswick RAILWAY COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, January 3rd, 1882.

Trains carrying passengers will run as follows:

For Woodstock, Grand Falls, Edmundston, Presque Isle and intermediate stations.

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

LEAVE WOODSTOCK, 1.10 p. m., for Grand Falls, Edmundston, Presque Isle and intermediate stations.

LEAVE FREDERICKSBURG, 6.30 a. m., for Grand Falls, Edmundston, Presque Isle and intermediate stations.

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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, and Woodstock. Freight Trains daily between all stations.

ALFRED SHELLEY, Asst. Superintendent.

Gibson, Jan. 4, 1882.

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

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

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

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

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

TEAM BELLS. TEAM BELLS.

JUST received, another fine lot of Team Bells, Z. H. EVERETT, Feb 1

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, Powder Sets, Ladies' Toilet Sets, Flower Tubes, Sarcophagi, French and German Porcelain, Individual Eggs and Saucers, Tobacco Sets, Tea-sets, Sets, Fruit Baskets, Fine Plates, Flasks, Flower Pots, &c., &c.

Fancy Goods in Great Variety,

Useful and Ornamental Articles.

Dolls, Dolls, Dolls, Dressed and Undressed.

A large display of KEROSINE LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, LANTERNS of all kinds.

ALL KINDS OF WHITE STONEWARE AND CHINA TABLEWARE, GLASSWARE.

For table use, in great abundance.

Two large showrooms, 90 feet long, filled with

Furniture,

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

MATTRESSES AND LOOKING GLASSES.

Tinware, Painted Toilet Sets, Bird Cases, Coal Scuttles, etc. Knives and Forks, Spoons, Sets of Cutlery and Flatware, Boys and Girls' Sleds, Boys' Girls' Moccasins and Snowshoes.

NEW BRUNSWICK

FOUNDRY.

McFARLANE, THOMPSON & ANDERSON

are now manufacturing and have for sale at their Foundry,

KING ST., FREDERICTON

THEIR CELEBRATED

First Prize Hay Presses,

ALSO

COOKING STOVES,

in all sizes.

CYLINDER STOVES, with Russia and Common Iron Tops, for wood burning.

WROUGHT IRON

WOOD FURNACES

MADE TO ORDER.

12-28-81

GEO. F. GREGG ANDREW G. BLAIR

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

COBBY BUSINESS

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

BARKER HOUSE,

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

He guarantees first class articles at the lowest possible prices.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ALFRED

POOR DOCUMENT

LOCAL NEWS.

ACCIDENT.—Alex. Mitchell, inspector of carpentry at the Parliament Building, fell from a ladder Tuesday morning and sustained severe injuries.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Messrs. Stevenson, Harrington, and P. Landry were called to their seats within the bar of the Supreme Court as Queen's Counsel on Monday morning.

HORSES DROWNED.—While Mr. Thomas Bridges and his wife, of McGowan's Landing, Sunbury Co., were returning home on the ice Sunday, with a sled and pair of horses, the horses got through the ice and before they could be extricated were drowned.

PERSONAL.—Dr. Connell still continues very ill; but his many friends will be glad to learn, that for the past few days there has been a gradual improvement in his health; the improvement is slow, but still marked and continued.—*Woodstock Sentinel.*

"ALL THE SAME AS INDIAN."—The *Chatham World* says in reference to the Scott Act that an aboriginal visitor flatters himself that he "has the bugle" on his white brethren. "White man all the same as Indian now," he says, pointing to the empty barroom shelves.

"THE SURVIVAL OF SAUL'S SIN."—This was the subject of the Rev. A. J. Mowatt's final sermon in the series on the subject of Saul, preached Sunday evening in St. Paul's Presbyterian Church from the text found in the first verse of the xli. chapter of II. Samuel. There was a large congregation.

CALL ACCEPTED.—Some time ago the congregations of Nashua and Stanley held a meeting at which it was decided to extend a call to the Rev. J. S. Mullan, now of Cornwall, Ont. Quite recently the Rev. A. J. Mowatt, of this city, was notified by the Rev. C. Burgess, Clerk of the Presbytery, that the call had been accepted by the Rev. Mr. Mullan.

MISSIONARY SERMON.—The annual missionary sermon in connection with the Methodist Church will be preached next Sabbath morning, by the Rev. W. W. Brewer. In the evening the annual missionary meeting will be held, when there will be address by the Rev. Job Shepton, of Sackville, and others. Collections in aid of the Mission Fund will be taken up at both services.

AN ALARM OF FIRE was sounded at a little after one o'clock on Sunday, the occasion being a slight fire on the roof of Robt. Davies' house, Brunswick street, which caught from a spark. H. Grace, a fireman, was the first to discover it. He at once gave the alarm, was upon the roof in a few minutes and extinguished the fire with a few pails of water. The damage was slight.

WHEN OUR YOUNG FRIEND OF THE GLEANER has lived a little longer he will find that there are a great many people in the world who do not think it unseemly or that it "smacks of cynicism" to give people their dues. The *Gleaner* defends the *Capital* as a post office item and in so doing shows more pluck, if less discretion, than the *Capital* itself did. The *Gleaner* is wrong. The *Capital's* item was not correct.

THE RAILWAYS.—The trains on the Fredericton Branch and St. John and Maine Railways are blocked with snow. There was no 4 o'clock train on Sunday, no train went out in the afternoon. A report reached the city at noon to-day that a collision had occurred on the St. John and Maine Railway, near Welford, between the down express from Bangor and a special running out from St. John; but enquiry at the Junction and St. John failed to elicit any particulars.

LENTEN SERVICES AT THE CATHEDRAL.—To-day, Ash Wednesday, is the first day of Lent. The following are the Lenten services at the Cathedral:—Ash Wednesday 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Throughout Lent there will be daily services during the week—each morning at 9 a. m. and each evening at 4 p. m. On Wednesday the evening service will be at 7.30 p. m., when a lecture will be given. On Saturdays the afternoon service will be at 3.30 p. m. On Friday, February 24th, (Saint Matthias day), and on Saturday, March 25th, (Lucky day), the morning service will be at 11 a. m., with celebration of the Holy Communion.

THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE BALL.—The ball at Government House on Monday evening was attended by nearly four hundred guests, and was a most successful and enjoyable affair, the festivities being prolonged until an early hour the next morning. Messrs. Cadwallader, Williamson, Perkins, and Hawthorne furnished excellent music for dancing, and the following was the programme of dances:—

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1 Quadrille, | 11 Mazurka, |
| 2 Valse, | 12 Polka, |
| 3 Galop, | 13 Valse, |
| 4 Valse, | 14 Mazurka, |
| 5 Mazurka, | 15 Quadrille, |
| 6 Lancers, | 16 Galop, |
| 7 Valse, | 17 Valse, |
| 8 Galop, | 18 Lancers, |
| 9 Valse, | 19 Valse, |
| 10 Mazurka, | |

A large number were present from St. John and the ball proved one of the most brilliant social affairs of the season. Some very elegant dresses were worn.

TEMPERANCE MASS MEETING.

The temperance mass meeting of citizens in the Hall Tuesday evening, in the interests of the Canada Temperance Act, was attended by a very large audience largely composed of ladies, and was very successful. A. F. Randolph, Esq., occupied the chair, and H. C. Creed, Esq., acted as secretary of the meeting. There were present on the platform besides the speakers the Hon. Mr. Lindsay, Auditor General Beak, Judge Palmer, of the Supreme Court, and Judge Steadman of the County Court. The Rev. A. J. Mowatt, of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, opened the meeting with prayer, and a mixed choir, Mrs. Flewelling presiding at the piano, furnishing staging. The following resolution was moved by the Rev. J. McLeod, of the Free Baptist Church, seconded by the Rev. E. Evans of the Methodist Church:—

Resolved, That this meeting representing the citizens of Fredericton, highly approve of the principles of the Canada Temperance Act and the general provisions made by the Act for the suppression of the liquor traffic, and believes that the experience had of its working in this city both before and since its legality was judicially called in question proves that if properly enforced, incalculable benefits would result from its operations.

Both the mover and seconder delivered stirring speeches in speaking to the resolution, and were followed by the Rev. A. J. Mowatt, and Rev. F. D. Crawley of the Baptist Church. The Hon. Mr. Harrington, seconded by G. W. White, M. P. F., moved the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Friends of the Canada Temperance Act, in every community where the Act has been adopted be urged to secure for it a fair and impartial trial, and not to relax their efforts until such a trial has been obtained.

Both of the resolutions carried unanimously. At the close of the meeting Mr. C. H. Lugin announced that Prof. Foster would be in Fredericton and speak on the Scott Act some day next week and if as had been intimated should Mr. King Dodds be present he would be given a hearing.

SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, in the case of Dow vs. Diffin, the Court considered County Court Appeals—James Girvan et al appellants, vs. Blair Botsford, respondent. Mr. F. O. Allen supported appeal, Mr. A. G. Blair contra. Appeal dismissed with costs. Wm. McKee, appellant, vs. The Commercial Union Assurance Company, respondent; Mr. H. B. Rainford supported appeal, and Messrs. Harrison and Wetmore, Q. C. contra. The Court considered.

The following Supreme Court judgments were delivered last Thursday:—**Dickie vs. The Western Assurance Co.** This was an action on a policy of insurance on a ship. The policy contained, among others, the following conditions: That all losses and damages should be adjusted, and that the company would pay the amount within sixty days after proof of loss and adjustment; also, that no action should be sustainable against the company unless it was brought within twelve months after the loss or damage occurred. The defendants pleaded that the action was not brought within twelve months after the loss occurred; to which the plaintiff replied that, without any neglect or default on his part, the amount of the loss was not adjusted till a certain day, and that the action was brought within twelve months from that day, which was within the time limited according to the true intent and meaning of the policy. The Court held the replication bad, and that by the terms of the condition the action must be brought within twelve months after the loss of the vessel, and that the words "or damage" did not mean loss and damage as adjusted.

Ex parte Kane. The questions in this case were—1st, Whether a certiorari should issue to a Judge of this Court to bring up proceedings before him in a Review case, under the Consolidated Statutes, Cap. 60, § 43, 2nd, Whether a Judge had power under that section to order a new trial of the case before the Justice. The Court (with Mr. Justice G. J. Duff and King J. J. dissenting) held that a certiorari would not lie; and, on the second question (Palmer J. dissenting), that a Judge had no power to order a new trial.

Ex parte Fahy. In this case, the Review was before a County Court Judge, under the 45th sec. of Cap. 60 of the Consolidated Statutes, and he had ordered a new trial. Allen C. J. Duff and King J. J. held that the section gave the Judge no power to order a new trial, and that the words "or damage" did not mean loss and damage as adjusted.

Leighton vs. Deering. It was held in this case that no grant be given of a writ of Habeas Corpus to a person who had been committed to prison by a Justice of the Peace, on the ground that a Judge had no power to order a new trial.

THE BOSTON ENGLISH OPERA CO. IN FREDERICTON. It is very probable that Fredericton will shortly experience an excellent operatic treat in the shape of a visit from the Boston English Opera Company, which has been engaged to play the operatic "Patience or Bunthorne's Bride" and the "Masoch" with much success in St. John and Halifax. In about a week's time is mentioned as the date, and "Patience" which has been so very well received and has created such a *furore* everywhere, is the opera. A gentleman who saw "Patience" as produced in the Boston Museum and in St. John by this company, says that there are artists in the Boston English Opera Company who are far ahead of those who took similar characters in the Boston Museum Co. The St. John *Telegraph* says, speaking of a recent performance:—

The Boston English Opera Company played "Patience" at the Institute, last evening, to an audience which filled the hall in every part, and has only been exceeded at one previous performance (last year) since the hall was refitted. The parts of the Drama were well taken, and the male voices were good. Mr. Evans made a capital Col. Ockerly, and in this character he was fully as good as the "ideal" Mr. John B. Mason, as the Boston Museum, whom he resembles very much; his solo, when he put his Uniform on, was in capital voice. Mr. W. J. Stanton was an amusing Major, and the part of the Duke was well assumed by Mr. Holden. The voice of the latter was particularly pleasing and it would be difficult to imagine a better interpretation of the Duke. The titular role was assumed by Mile Rene Reigard, who looked very pretty and had a clear, sweet voice. She is not unlike the original Patience, in Boston, but throws more earnestness into her acting, which has a better finish, while her singing is more in keeping with the original intent of the composer. The Lady Angela of Miss Aurora Lorne was a creditable performance and her singing and acting were good. Miss Maggie Duggan was a sufficiently "massive" Lady Jane and rendered the part very amusing. The rapturous maidens were attired in classic costumes and their choruses were very well rendered. The acting in their attire and several of the pieces sung were excellent. Compared with the first presentation of the opera in Boston, last fall, the company were as good.

THE OPERA OF "PATIENCE."—Another column contains the announcement that the Boston English Opera Company will produce the operatic "Patience" in this city on Monday next. One of the Halifax papers, speaking of the performance of "Patience" by this company, says:—

Another overflowing house to witness the most charming little opera ever produced

here. Those who were inclined to find fault upon the first production of "Patience," if they were in attendance last night must have felt like taking back any harsh criticism and substituting therefor very generous praise. The opera passed off smoothly and gave complete satisfaction. There were those present last evening who had witnessed the performance of the same opera by the Melville Company at the Gaiety Theatre, Boston, and they testified to the excellent performance of the Boston Opera Company was in no way inferior. Mile Reigard, Miss Corry, Duggan and Lorne repeated their successful interpretation of their several characters. Mr. J. H. Renna received great applause for his admirable acting of Bunthorne, and Messrs. Evans, Moulton and Stanton were excellent.

HOUSE GOSSIP.

The arrangements for the turning of the Second Division of the Supreme Court in the new Parliament Building into a telegraph office for the use of the House were completed to-day and the room opened for business.

The Hon. Archibald Harrison is prevented by indisposition from attending the Legislative Council at present.

The *Capital* says that "The reporters in the House of Assembly, while they are pleased with the situation of their Gallery, are persuaded that the acoustic properties are very inferior, rendering their work not only the more difficult, but, in many cases, impossible." The work of reporting at present is not actually impossible; but we do not think there are many, if any, members of the press in the gallery who would care to voice the accuracy of their reports should an important debate arise, as the words of a great majority of the members are caught only with difficulty and even then with such indistinctness that what an honorable gentleman is saying is often a matter of mere guess work with the reporters. Perhaps when the House quieted down, and there are fewer sounds of distant hammering and doors slamming loudly, this defect will be remedied to a great extent, but the House would be as well to give the present gallery a fair trial before making any change.

Permission will have to be obtained from a member of the House by those who are desirous of enjoying the privilege of a seat on the floor of the House of Assembly outside of the rail; and no loafing will be allowed in the lobby and corridors of the House.

The Legislative Council Room was completed on Saturday for the reception of the members, the chairs and desks being placed in position, the carpet laid, and the railing driving the floor erected. The carpeting of the Legislative Library will be finished to-day, and the Library will be opened for the distribution of books on Tuesday or Wednesday. It is open now, however, for the reception of books.

The Supreme Court opens in the Court Room on Saturday for the first time. The case of Dow vs. Diffin is being argued. Messrs. Butler and Hutchinson took their seats on the floor of the House this (Monday) morning for the first time this session. Messrs. Killam, of Albert County, and Vall, of Kings, took their seats on the floor of the House Tuesday morning.

The Contingent Committee has passed an order that no grant be given of a writ of Habeas Corpus to a person who had been committed to prison by a Justice of the Peace, on the ground that a Judge had no power to order a new trial.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Ottawa.

DEATH OF DR. EYERSON—THE LEONARD WILLEY JONES THE SCOTT ACT—THE BELMONT CHIEF OF A ST. JOHN EDITOR—GENERAL NEWS.

(Special to THE HERALD.) OTTAWA, Feb. 17. The annual meeting of the Dominion Artillery Association was held here yesterday.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Temperance Alliance was begun yesterday and continues to-day. Hon. Neil Dow is in attendance here; but he is never mentioned to-night at which Mr. Dow, Sir S. L. Tilley and others will speak.

Notwithstanding the torrent of rain there was a tremendous crush at the ball at Rideau Hall last night. The Commission set out on a tour yesterday. Hon. Mr. Pope presented the census returns, giving the population of the sub-districts, parishes and wards.

Mr. O'Connor presented the report of the Post Master General. Mr. Girouard introduced a bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The portion of last year's bill legalizing marriage with a deceased husband's brother is omitted.

OTTAWA, Feb. 20. Dr. Egerton Ryerson, the well known educationalist and the father of the Ottawa school system died at Toronto yesterday, aged 78. Sir Leonard Tilley has been very conspicuous at the meetings of the Temperance Alliance here; but he is never mentioned on any occasion the fact that the Scott Act election was pending in his own constituency.

A St. John editor, whose name you can readily guess, has had the magnificent audacity to ask to be appointed Governor of the North-West. The New Brunswick people here are having great sport over it. The estimates will be submitted to-morrow and Sir Leonard Tilley will deliver his budget speech on Friday. This is unusually early and is thought to indicate a very short session.

All the New Brunswick members are here except Sir Albert Smith and Snowball. All the Nova Scotia members except McDermott and all the Island members except Yeo. THE ESTIMATES—THE NORTH-WEST GETS THE LION'S SHARE—REYNOLDS BOYS' IDL—MR. BLAKE AT TORONTO.

(Special to THE HERALD.) OTTAWA, Feb. 22. The Finance Minister submitted the estimates yesterday, and the public will learn with regret that the large expenditure of the current year is to be further increased. The total estimates for the next year are \$27,200,455, and when the supplementary estimates

are brought down the figures will probably reach \$28,000,000. The estimates of last year were \$26,419,670. Among the items are the following:

For Indians \$909,308 an increase of \$68,232. For Dominion Land Survey \$450,000, an increase of \$150,000. For Mounted Police \$413,000, increase \$13,000. For Immigration \$150,000 in excess of last year.

These items show in what direction the money is going. There are also: For new rolling stock for Intercolonial Railway \$300,000; for increased terminal facilities at St. John \$150,000; for wharf and elevator at Halifax \$125,000. For Fredericton Post Office \$18,000; Woodstock Post Office and Custom House \$9,200; St. John Marine Hospital \$10,000; Sussex Post Office and Custom House \$8,000.

To-day being Ash Wednesday the Parliament is not in session. The budget speech will be delivered, it is expected, on Friday. Senator By is seriously ill from inflammation of the bowels. Mr. Blake has gone to Toronto, where his sister, Mrs. Kerr, is now at the point of death.

The "Sardinian" in Danger.

(Special to THE HERALD.)

LONDON, Feb. 20. Great anxiety is felt for the safety of the steamer "Sardinian." The steamer "Texas," from Baltimore for Liverpool, was seen alongside of the "Sardinian," on the 15th inst., 500 miles from Portsea. When the steamer "Nederland" left the "Sardinian" the latter had several feet of water in her stern hold, but the water seemed to be kept down by the vessel's pumps.

Another Orank.

(Special to THE HERALD.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 20. The plea in Sergeant Mason's case, whose trial for firing at Galtsea was begun to-day, will be instantly.

Mrs. Scoville's Letter.

(Special to THE HERALD.)

CHICAGO, Feb. 18. Mrs. Scoville says the letter written by her to Mrs. Garfield was not intended for publication, but as a personal appeal from a woman to a woman for forgiveness for her brother's insane act. How it became public is a mystery.

Brief Respite.

(Special to THE HERALD.)

SARITA PE, TEXAS, Feb. 18. Edward M. Kelly, who was to have been hanged here to-day was respited by President Arthur until March 17th. The people are highly indignant at the interference and threaten to lynch Kelly. A strong guard has been placed around the jail.

St. John.

(Special to THE HERALD.)

ST. JOHN, Feb. 22. The Finance Minister has placed in the estimates the sum of \$4,500 as a compensation to Mr. Waterbury for the injury done him by his dismissal from the St. John post office on a false accusation. A great snow storm here to-day. The trains blocked both ways. About foot fallen thus far.

Carnival at Woodstock.

(Special to THE HERALD.)

WOODSTOCK, Feb. 22. The second carnival of the season was held in the skating rink last evening. The ice was in excellent condition, the band played splendidly and the attendance was all that could be desired. Over one hundred couples were on the ice, and the costumes of both ladies and gentlemen surpassed the display at the first carnival. There being no customer this time all the dresses were prepared at home for the occasion and exhibited taste and skill. It was a grand success and passed off to the entire satisfaction of everyone.

Run Down and Drowned.

(Special to THE HERALD.)

ST. ANDREW, Feb. 22. On Saturday afternoon the schooner "Sarah P. Ayer," of P. Walker, of Gloucester, Mass., while running into Pet's Cove, North Head, Grand Manan, sank a dory in which a resident of the Island named John Turner, was engaged in packing berries out of his nets. The schooner was rounded to and a dory sent to the drowning man's assistance, but Turner lost his hold of the oar throws to his aid and perished. Turner leaves a young widow and one child. It was rumored that the captain of the "Ayer" had been arrested and held to bail.

Halifax.

(Special to THE HERALD.)

HALIFAX, Feb. 21. The Railway Bill was passed by the Legislative Council this afternoon by a majority of two. A violent snow storm is now in progress. The steamer "Bolivia" arrived this morning, among her passengers were five transferred from the "Sardinian." A despatch to-day reports the safe arrival of the "Sardinian" at Queenstown.

Insurgent Atrocity.

(Special to THE HERALD.)

TRINIDAD, Feb. 21. A band of insurgents or robbers attacked the militia on Friday night and again on Saturday, and burned a number of houses. During the fighting ten women and six children were killed. Ultimately the villagers defeated the aggressors.

Obituary.

(Special to THE HERALD.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 21. Commander Selby, of the British man of war "Falcon" who was wounded by an Albanian recently, has died.

Floods in Ohio.

(Special to THE HERALD.)

CINCINNATI, Feb. 21. The river is falling slowly, but is still very high. Traffic of all kinds generally suspended on account of the high water, and telegraph lines are prostrated in all directions by the severe storm. The rain has ceased and the weather is becoming colder. Great damage must have been caused by the overflow of the Ohio and its tributaries.

MARRIAGES.

At the residence of the groom's father, Mr. Robt. Winters, Brunswick street, on Tuesday, the 21st, by Rev. A. J. Mowatt, Frederick W. Winters to Miss Lizzie Rideout.

DEATHS.

At Dumfries, York Co., on the 12th inst., of diphtheria, Arthur Perley, eldest son of Mr. John and Mary R. Lounsbury, aged 2 years and 3 months. In this city on the evening of the 21st, Catherine Palmer, widow of the late John S. Coy, in the 8th year of her age. On the 17th inst., at the residence of her brother, Major General Kilmer, Fredericton, Marianne Kilmer, aged 73 years. At Stanley, York Co., on the 11th inst., Mildred, beloved daughter of Gabriel and Martha J. Tera, aged 21 years. In Portland, on Thursday night, 16th inst. Leonard Winters, late of Fredericton, aged 81 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CITY HALL.

DON'T MISS IT.

THE

Boston English Opera Co.,

After a successful season in Halifax, will appear on

MONDAY EVENING

FEBRUARY 27TH,

and present for the first time here Gilbert & Sullivan's aesthetic Comic Opera,

PATIENCE.

Full Chorus of Dragons and Aesthetic Maidens.

Magnificent Costumes.

Complete Orchestra.

Admission to Gallery, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, (all the lower seats) 50 cents. Feb. 22.

Small Pox.

Free Vaccination.

THE Board of Health beg to call the attention of the citizens to the necessity of vaccination as a preventive of Small Pox. By inspection the Board has ascertained that there is a large number of persons in this city who have never been vaccinated. The Board has appointed Dr. Coburn, who will attend at his Office, King Street, opposite the Methodist Church, every SATURDAY, commencing on SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of vaccinating such persons as may desire to avail themselves of his services, and the Board urgently requests all parties to attend at Dr. Coburn's Office at the time named, or if preferred, have the operation performed at their residences by their family physician at their own expense.

By order of the Board,

JAS. S. BEEK, Clerk.

Frith & Son's Cast Steel.

JUST received per Steamship "Nova Scotia" from Liverpool the following:—

1000 lb. Cast Steel; 1000 lb. Square Tool Steel; 800 lb. Square Tool Steel.

For sale wholesale and retail by JAMES S. NEILL.

Cook Ranges and Stoves.

Just received from Hamilton, Ontario

24 Cook Ranges and Stoves; 4 Gas Cook Stoves; 6 Gas Pops, assorted; By order, assortment.

For sale low by JAMES S. NEILL.

CARD OF THANKS.

WE take this opportunity to thank the Citizens who kindly gave us their assistance at our late fire. Also the Firemen for their promptness in securing the insurance companies for their satisfactory settlement of all claims for damages.

DEVER BROTHERS.

New Goods.

John McDonald's Upper Store.

White and Grey Sheetings; White and Grey Pillow Cotton; Leading Brands in American and Canadian Grey and White Cottons; Table Damasks; Napkin D'Oyles; Towels, etc.; Cretonnes; Applique Matts; Hamburg Embroideries; Beau Ideal Trimmings; Cash's Frillings, etc.; Park's Knitting Cottons, all colors.

JOHN McDONALD, Queen Street, Fredericton, Feb. 22

Organs!

FOR a Christmas Present, look at TWO BEAUTIFUL FIL ORGANS

JOHN RICHARDS & SON'S OFFICE. 12-23-81

FIRE!

DAMAGED GOODS.

THE GOODS

They were damaged at the late fire will be laid on our counters for sale, on

Tuesday Morning.

They will be all marked in

PLAIN FIGURES,

The sale to be

Purely Cash.

DEVER BROTHERS.

Fredericton, Feb. 20, 1882

Madras

MUSLIN,

THE LATEST NOVELTY FOR

EVENING DRESSES.

SILKS AND SATINS,

LACES,

TINTED KIDS,

LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,

WHITE CORSETS,

SKIRT FRILLING,

AT

John J. Weddall's,

(Successor to the late Thomas Logan.)

OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Fredericton, Feb. 10, 1882.

CUTLERY, Etc.

Just received per Steamship "Osipian," via Halifax

ONE case Table Cutlery; 1 case Pocket Knives; 1 case Case Ties and Hatter Chains; 1 case Horse Bits and Chain Traces; 1 case Pad Locks, Trunk Locks, Tilt Locks, Drawer Locks and Cupboard Locks. For sale low by JAMES S. NEILL.

FRED. YAESHÉ,

MANUFACTURER OF

Galvanized Iron, Copper Tin,

Sheet Iron Work

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

CORNER WESTMORELAND AND

QUEEN STREETS,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

Repairing promptly attended to.

Feb 13-3 mos

POOR DOCUMENT

POETRY.

THE THREE ROSES.

Three roses grew on the road,
Three roses very sweet,
One braided her hair, one touched her mood,
And one lay at her feet.
And one was passionate Desire—
She left it where it grew;
And one was Love, and so it grew,
She passed to note its hue.
And one was Trust—the stepped aside,
It fell beneath her tread,
She thought the tender flower had died,
But Trust was never dead.
Three roses grew on bush and brier,
When next she passed that way:
She gathered Love, and so it grew,
And Trust were here for aye.
—Boston Journal.

Two Ghost Stories.

(From Belgravia.)

In the *St. James' Chronicle* for 1762 we find a strange story of an apparition being the means of revealing a murder, and bringing the guilty parties to the fatal tree at Tyburn. The narrative is said to have been found among the legal papers of a counsel of the Middle Temple, then recently deceased.

In the year 1658 a young gentleman of the west country, named Stobbins, came to London, and soon after, as ill luck would have it, he wedded a wife of Wapping, the youngest daughter of a Mrs. Alcauld; and in the space of fifteen months the providence of God sent them a daughter, which (sic) was left under the care of a grandmother, the husband and his wife returning to their house in the country.

In 1675 when the daughter was six years old, Mrs. Alcauld died, and the child was sent home and remained there till 1679, when a Mrs. Mylstra, her maternal aunt, having greatly increased her means, forsook the canal and low habitations of Wapping, came into a polite part of the town, took a house among the people of quality and set up for a woman of fashion, and thither did she invite the Stobbins and their daughter to spend the winter with her. Among the visitors was her husband's brother, who had the title or rank of captain, and it was seen to have been a bully and a gauster—a "bloody" in a flowing wig and lace coat—and there was another relation who practiced as an apothecary.

All these five persons dined together on the birth-day of the little girl Stobbins, when a terrible catastrophe occurred. In the spirit of play, it was presumed, she took up a sword that was in the room, and pointing it at Mr. Stobbins, cried, "Stick him! stick him!"

"What!" said he, "would you stab your father?"
"You are not my father, but Captain Mylstra is."
Her father, upon this, boxed her ears, and she immediately ran through the body by the captain. Down he dropped, and then his wife, her sister, and the apothecary all trampled upon him till he was quite dead, and in turning him secretly, gave out that he had returned to the west country. Time passed on, and though his wife were as free as an insect, she sent her daughter to a distant school, and her mother, who pretended to go disinterested, was sent to a village a few miles out of town, where the captain had a pretty little box for his convenience.

A memory of the terrible scene she had witnessed haunted the daughter, she had nightly dreams and frights, to the terror of a young lady who slept with her, and she always alleged that a spectre haunted her, a spectre visible to her only, and on these occasions she would exclaim, with every manifestation of horror:

"There is a spirit in the room! It is Mr. Stobbins's spirit! Oh, how terrible it looks!"
These appearances, and her paroxysms, led to an enquiry before a justice of the peace, and without any warning given, the whole of the guilty parties were apprehended and committed to the gate-house, tried at the Old Bailey, and condemned, to the entire satisfaction of the country, the court and all present.

After this Stobbins's troubled spirit appeared no more. Mrs. Mylstra was hanged and her body was thrown into the gully-hole near her own house in Wapping; Mrs. Stobbins was strangled and burned. The captain and the apothecary were hanged at Tyburn, and the latter was anatomized. And so ended this tragedy.

Another remarkable detection of murder, though the alleged appearance of a ghost, occurred in 1724.
A farmer, returning homeward from Southern market, in Warwickshire, disappeared by the way. Next day a man presented himself at the farmhouse, and asked of the wife if her husband had come back.

"No," she replied, "and I am under the utmost anxiety and terror."
"Your terror," said he, "cannot surpass mine; for last night as I lay in bed, quite awake, the apparition of your husband appeared to me. He showed me several ghastly stabs in his body, which is now lying in a marble pit!"

The pit was searched, the corpse was found, and the stabs, which in number and position, answered in every way to the description given by the ghost-seer, to whom the spectre had named a cer-

tain man as the culprit; and this person was committed to prison and brought to trial at Warwick for the crime before a jury and the Lord Chief Justice Sir Robert (afterwards Lord) Raymond, who was succeeded in 1733 by Sir Philip Yorke. The jury would speedily have brought in a verdict of guilty; but he checked them by saying:

"Gentlemen, you lay more stress on the allegation of this apparition than they will bear. I cannot give credit to these stories. We are now in a court of law, and must determine according to it, and I know not of any law that will admit of the testimony of an apparition, nor yet if it did, doth the ghost appear to give evidence? Or, as he added, 'call the ghost!'"

The farmer's spirit being thrice summoned in vain, Sir Robert again addressed the jury on the hitherto unblemished character of the man accused, and stoutly asserted a belief in his perfect innocence; adding, "I do strongly suspect that the gentleman who saw the apparition is himself the murderer, and knew all about the stabs and the marble-pit without any supernatural assistance; hence I deem myself justified in committing him to close custody till further inquiry is made."

The result of these was, that on searching his house, sufficient proofs of his guilt were found; he confessed his crime, and was executed at the next assizes.

RESTORATION OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.—Rauf Pusha, the Turkish governor of Jerusalem, so the *London Telegraph* is informed, has recently received imperative orders from Sultan Hamid to resume the work of restoration of Solomon's Temple begun under the reign of Abdul Aziz, but discontinued some five years ago. "The Pasha has also been instructed," it says, "to clear the great square fronting the temple of all rubbish and rank vegetation with which it is at present encumbered. In this square stands the famous Mosque of Omar, which derives a revenue of some \$75,000 a year from a pilgrim contributions and other sources. Hitherto the greater part of this sum found its way to Stamboul. The Sultan, however, has decreed that henceforth it shall be applied to defraying the expenses of the works above alluded to, the present resumption of which, as well as their original inception, is due in reality to suggestions made at different times to the Ottoman authorities by the Jews of the Austrian Empire, and Francis Joseph during his visit to the Holy Land, shortly after the accession of Abdul Aziz to the throne; and it was the recent passage of the Archduke Rudolph to Jaffa that suggested a fresh impetus to the inter-upted enterprise. Not only was the Commander of the Faithful signified it to be his sovereign will that the work should be carried out without further delay, but two officials of the Sublime Court, Serdar and Raif Effendi, have already left Constantinople for Jerusalem with instructions to take possession on their arrival for ensuring the literal fulfillment of His Majesty's decree. The gratitude of Christians and Jews alike is due to Abdul Hamid for lending his high authority to so generous and enlightening an undertaking."

HOW AN ACTRESS "MAKES UP."
The actress who thought herself too pale for a party of pleasure, would only put on a little rouge and then rub it nearly all off again, says the *London World*. A dust of rose-pink powder would complete the effect. Whereas in the evening she must go through an elaborate process. First the skin of the face must be delicately coated all over with vaseline. Upon that is rubbed in a coat of pink *crème de Imperatrice*. Then comes the tug of war—the rouge; and only a clever woman ever really knows where to put it. If it is put in the right place, the more rouge the better. Actresses who appear most delicately and slightly got up, looked from the front, put on masses of rouge; but they know well where it should go, and how perfectly it must be shaded off. Over that comes any quantity of Fay's rose powder; and then the eyebrows and eyes must be pencilled. And this has to be done with the touch of an artist. These pencillings are not merely to produce additional beauty, but to give expression and character to the face. The skilled actress knows how much lies in all these details. She will play no tricks with her art; and though her natural complexion may be as lovely as a peach-bloom, she will not make the vain attempt to exhibit it upon the stage. There is nothing meretricious in this. Acting like all other arts, is essentially unreal. It is studied from nature, but it becomes art by being removed into the ideal. The actor is for the time not himself, but something entirely different; he is representing; and the greater the illusion in making herself beautiful by false means as much as an artist is justified in laying colors on his canvas. She, having an art, and using its materials for a distant purpose, suffers no degradation from the falseness which is inevitable to circumstances. Only an amateur, devoid of artistic feeling, not yet possessed by the devil of the stage, would despise the rouge pot. The question becomes a very different one when the lady whom we love, and the girl

whom we fancy genuine, carry these deceptions into daily life. Of course if we are content to accept a woman off the stage, as well as on it, for what she looks, not for what she really is, then all is well. But, though art is a glorious thing in its place, and seductive well enough on occasion, most of us have a not unnatural preference for the beauty which is fresh and home grown.

TICKET SCALPING.

A bill in regard to the "scalping" of railroad tickets is again before the Dominion Parliament, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, the member who introduced both it and the bill of last year, recently explained his measure for the scalping of the "ticket scalpers." He says it is more extensive in its provisions than that of last session, and contains one provision which, while it will render it more acceptable to the public, will hardly be received with enthusiasm by the railway companies. After declaring that no one shall sell railway tickets save those appointed by the companies or by the Minister of Railways, the bill provides that the railways should be bound to redeem all unused tickets, and in the case of partially used tickets to refund the amount charged for the distance not travelled.

The *Toronto Telegram* says of this bill, that it seems to be a reasonable proposition that railway companies should redeem unused railway tickets, and refund the amount charged for the distance not travelled on partially used tickets. It ought to be sufficient that a person pay for the number of miles he has been carried. If the railway companies would adopt this rule it would put an end to scalping, which they affect to abhor so much. A passenger who could not conclude his journey would prefer to take his ticket to the railway office and have it redeemed, or the unused portion of it, to taking it to a scalper's office and haggling over the amount to be paid. Nobody wants to be carried for a greater distance than his ticket entitles him to be carried. On the other hand, he should not be made to pay for railway transportation which he does not get. The purchase of unused or partially used tickets by the railways would be a death blow to railway scalping. As long as the railways refuse to agree to this, scalping will continue and will be quite justifiable.

Golden Fleece.

New Fall Goods

37 Packages now Opened.

COMPRESSING IN PART

WHITE AND GREY BLANKETS,

CAMP BLANKETING,

GREY AND WHITE FLANNELS,

LADIES' MANTLES,

LADIES' MANTEL CLOTHS,

(A very large stock, all colors and quantities)

LADIES' PRIZES,

LINEN GOODS,

(In Table Damasks, Napkins and Towels)

BERLIN GOODS,

(In Cloths, Jackets, &c., &c.)

MOURNING GOODS:

FRENCH MERINOS, CASHMERE,

CORBANS AND LUSTRES,

LARGE STOCK OF WINCEYS,

(Good values)

COLORS DRESS GOODS,

3-BUSHEL GRAIN BAGS

and a general assortment.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PRICES MODERATE.

John McDonald

NEW

Dry Goods store

The Subscriber has rented the store lately occupied by

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

Where he will keep on hand a well assorted Stock of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods

Prices as low as any in the trade.

JOHN McDONALD

GREGORY & MATHESON,

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

NOTARIES, CONVEYANCERS, &c.

WOODSTOCK, N. B.

Geo. F. GREGORY. H. MATHESON.

CITY DIRECTORY.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

FREDERICTON RAILWAY.—Trains for St. John leave the Station, on York street, daily at 7 A. M. and 2.15 P. M.; and arrive from St. John at 11.45 A. M. and 7.45 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted.
Trains for Fredericton Junction, Saint Stephen, Bangor, and all points West, leave Fredericton at 9.15 A. M., and arrive from the same points at 4.40 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

New Brunswick Railway.—Trains leave Gibson daily (Sundays excepted) at 7.45 A. M. for Woodstock, Arcootook, Carleton, Grand Falls, and Edmundston; and arrive from those points at 4.30 P. M. Passengers for St. Leonard and Edmundston remain over night at Grand Falls.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.—The Halifax express leaves St. John at 8 A. M. daily (Sundays excepted); and arrives at St. John at 8.25 P. M.
The Halifax and Quebec express leaves St. John at 7.30 P. M.; and arrives at 7.35 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

THE POST OFFICE.

The Post Office is situated in the Square on the corner of Queen and Carleton streets. The General Delivery, Stamp, and Registry Offices are open from 7 A. M. until 8.30 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted). Box holders have access to their boxes until 9.30 P. M. The Money Order Office is open from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. Letter Boxes are located as follows:—Near the corner of Waterloo Row and Sunbury streets, at the Auditor General's Office, the Queen Hotel, the Barker House, the W. U. Telegraph Office, the Breyler House, and Long's Hotel. These boxes are served as follows: At 6.30 A. M. and in the afternoon, the Waterloo Row boxes at 12.30; the Auditor's office box at 12.30; Queen Hotel 12.35; Barker House 12.40; Breyler House 12.45; Long's Hotel 12.50; W. U. Telegraph Office 1.00.

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

THE CITY OFFICES.

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

THE COUNTY OFFICES.

The Office of the Registrar of Deeds is on the corner of King and St. John streets. Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
The Secretary-Treasurer of York County is on Carleton street, near Queen.
The Clerk of the Peace on Queen street, opposite Phoenix Square.
The Sheriff on Queen street, near St. John.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

A. F. Randolph, Chairman; C. A. Sampson, Secretary.
Meets at their room, on the Office's Square, on the last Saturday of every month.

SOCIETIES.

Church of England Temperance Society.—Patron, His Lordship the Metropolitan; President, Rev. G. G. Roberts; Secretary, G. Douglas Hazen.
St. Ann's Lodge, U. T. A., No. 166.—Geo. I. Bliss, President; J. T. Horseman, Secretary.
Meets every second Thursday in the Reform Club Room, Queen Street.

Women's Christian Temperance Union.—Mrs. Steadman, President; Mrs. Sampson, Secretary.
Meets every Wednesday at 4 P. M., at its rooms in Reform Club building.

St. Dunstan's Total Abstinence Society.—President, James E. Barry; Secretary, F. McGoldrick.
Meetings are held weekly in their Hall on Regent Street, on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

York Division S. of T.—W. P., R. H. Mackey; R. S., A. G. Jarvis.
Meetings are held weekly in the Temperance Hall on York Street, on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

Reform Club.—President, George J. Bliss; Secretary, Richard H. Phillips.
Meetings are held in their rooms on Queen Street, on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month.

Young Men's Christian Association.—President, G. F. Atherton; Sec. Secretary, J. E. Coulthard, M. D.
Meets every Tuesday evening at 7.30, and on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

Royal Arcanum, Fredericton Council, No. 62.—W. J. Crowdon, Regent; G. E. Coulthard, Secretary.
Meets at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms the second and last Tuesday in each month, at 8 P. M. Limit of insurance, \$5,000.

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

American Legion of Honor.—Fredericton Council, No. 274.—Herbert C. Creed, Commander; C. A. Sampson, Secretary. Meets in Fisher's Building, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month, at 8 P. M. Insures from \$500 to \$5,000.

Home Circle, Maple Leaf Council, No. 29.—John J. Weddall, Leader; G. E. Coulthard, Secretary.
Meets on the first and third Thursday in every month, in Y. M. C. A. Rooms. Insures from \$500 to \$5,000.

Fredericton Historical Society.—George E. Fenety, President; A. Archer, Secretary.
Regular meetings on the second Thursday in January, April, July and October in each year.

Hiram Lodge, No. 6, F. & A. M.—Harry Beckwith, W. M.; T. G. Loggie, Secretary.
Meets in Masonic Hall, Carleton Street, first Thursday in every month.

Fredericton Royal Arch Chapter, No. 77, Reg. G. R. A. Chapter of Scotland.—G. D. Loggie, F. Z.; R. M. Plender, H.; N. Campbell, J. A. F. Street, P. F. Scobie, E.
Regular Convocation third Wednesday in every month in Mason Hall, Carleton Street.

Alexandria Lodge, F. and A. M.—Alfred Seely, W. M.; Edgar Hanson, Secretary.
Meets first Tuesday in each month in Haines' Hall, St. Mary's Ferry.

Victoria Lodge, No. 13, I. O. F.—W. A. Quinn, N. G. G. John Withrow, Secretary.
Meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, in the Lodge Room, Edgecombe's Block, York Street.

Grand Lodge, L. O. A.—William Wilson, Grand Master, Fredericton.
Graham Lodge, L. O. A., No. 20.—W. Wilson, Master, Joseph Walker, Secretary.
Meets in the Orange Hall, Queen Street, west end, on the first Friday in every month.

Walker Lodge, L. O. A., No. 35.—H. S. Curran, Master; Geo. S. Parker, Secretary.
Meets in the Orange Hall on the first Monday in every month.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Weekly Edition of the Herald will be issued on

EVERY SATURDAY,

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

LARGER THAN ANY OTHER SHEET PUBLISHED IN FREDERICTON,

and the equal in size of any paper published in the Maritime Provinces. It will be emphatically

THE SATURDAY NIGHT FAMILY PAPER

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

NO OTHER WEEKLY PAPER IN THE PROVINCE GIVES TELEGRAPHIC NEWS REGULARLY ON THE DAY OF PUBLICATION.

The Herald will do this, because its aim is to be

THE BEST FAMILY PAPER IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

I believe a first-class family paper will pay, and I am going to try the experiment.

The Weekly Herald will always contain a good story, will tell all about the news of the religious world, will give the CHURCH APPOINTMENTS for the next Sunday and the ensuing week, and have an

Agricultural Department,

in which it will endeavor to give its country readers valuable information relating to the Farm. In this latter respect it will aim at being an agricultural newspaper.

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

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

A CITY EDITOR, WHOSE TIME WILL BE EXCLUSIVELY DEVOTED TO

LOCAL NEWS.

IT IS THE ONLY PAPER IN FREDERICTON having a CORPS OF CORRESPONDENTS who

are instructed to send in

LATE NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

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

The Weekly Herald will not be simply a reprint, but will contain much matter which will appear in no other paper.

Terms of Subscription—\$1.00 a Year, Postage Free

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