

# POOR DOCUMENT

## THE WEEKLY HERALD.

VOL 1.—NO. 29.

FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1882.

\$1.00 A YEAR

### Yankee Gold.

If further proof were needed that the government have sold the country to a ring of American speculators it has been furnished by the fact that a citizen of the United States named Buchanan, acting under the direction of Mr. Van Horne, chief superintendent of the Canada Pacific Railway, has just passed through the constituencies distributing \$800,000, the amount of the corruption fund subscribed by the Syndicate!

Buchanan visited this city last week and called upon a number of persons whom he was instructed to make right. Among these he distributed several thousands of dollars in American gold. One gentleman whom he approached rejected his bribe with scorn, and said to him: "God help Canada when a fellow like you dares to bribe honest citizens in Yankee gold."

Buchanan also visited Lennox and approached Mr. Allison, who is opposing Sir John Macdonald, with an offer of \$15,000 to resign on nomination day, or if that was not enough, to make it \$25,000. It is scarcely necessary to say that Mr. Allison rejected the bribe and ejected the briber with loathing.

Such are the means employed by this corrupt government to carry the election. In the struggle of the people against monopoly, the monopolists are willing to spend a million if necessary to debauch the electorate in order that they may have five more years wherein to plunder the country.

In the presence of this stupendous villainy, it seems beyond belief that men having a claim to citizenship in Canada should be found willing to vote away their liberties and consign themselves, their children, their property and their future welfare to the remorseless tyranny of a syndicate of capitalists, who, with the assistance of a traitorous ministry have fastened their grip on the vitals of this unhappy country.

Perhaps after all it may be a hard but just necessity that the people of Canada should drink to the bitter dregs of the frothy cup of Macdonaldism; that the unthinking crowd who are ever ready to be bought, should have full sway for a time, in order that the downfall of the gigantic infamy now sustained by foreign gold may be more absolute, complete and disastrous.

A few years ago and the audacious immorality of which this Ministry has been guilty would most assuredly have led to their ignominious dismissal. But it seems the public sense of right has been blunted and obscured by the contemplation of successful fraud in high places. Canadians were wont once upon a time to look down upon American politics with disgust; but we have seen how the people of the Republic sent a Colfax into disgraceful retirement for far less crimes than his own misgovernment of the Dominion.

But, baleful as are the influences at work to debauch the public conscience of our people still further, we are not without hope of turning the tide of corruption, now sweeping through the land. At all the public meetings held so far, we have observed a calm, fixed, determined number of men, who evidently held themselves aloof from the howling residuum, brought from the slums of vice and drunkenness, to shout for the Tory candidates. Back of these are the conscientious, silent voters, who take no part in the demonstrations, but who will record their condemnation of this infamous government on the day of polling. To these reading, observing, reflecting, honest, honorable men we appeal at this great crisis in the history of our country, and we know we will not appeal in vain.

Let them teach Sir John Macdonald and the hords of vampires he has gathered about him, that Canadians value their freedom, that they will not permit their country to become the prey of foreign capitalists, and that they still hold the honor and welfare of their country above all things sacred!—Free Press.

A POPULAR LANDLORD.—The World's London special says:—The Earl of Dunraven's tenantry turned out en masse to meet him and the Countess, on their arrival last week with bands and banners. Addresses of welcome and congratulations were presented, and at night the village of Aday was illuminated with a display of Chinese lanterns and bonfires. The Earle and Countess walked alone amid the people in every part of the estate and village till midnight. The affair is one of the most curious as it is one of the most pleasant incidents recorded in recent Irish history. All the rents upon Lord Dunraven's estate have been settled by arbitration between landlord and tenant, without the reference of any case to the Land Court. When a valuation had been agreed upon, which his tenants admitted to be satisfactory, Lord Dunraven, of his own motion, made another reduction of 34 per cent. The result to him will be a clear loss on his Irish estates.

The Buffalo Courier of June 12th publishes the following:—"The question whether Canada has furnished a large immigration to the United States has recently been discussed on both sides of the frontier. The figures of the Washington Bureau of Statistics on this subject have been met by the Canadian press with statements and arguments to which a satisfactory rejoinder has not been made. Meanwhile some light has been shed on the subject by a recent bulletin (No. 285) of the census office, with which it should be remembered the bureau of statistics is not officially connected. In this census bulletin the 'nativities' of the seven States of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, and Missouri, and the Territory of Montana are stated; that is to say, tables are given showing the number of the native and foreign born inhabitants of the States and Territory named, and more particularly the States of the Union or foreign countries in which were the original homes of the several elements of population. These instructive tables prove that in a portion of the country which when the census was taken contained nearly 11,000,000 of people there were about 245,000 natives of Canada. Of these 32,131 were found in Illinois, 19,451 in Iowa, 13,758 in Kansas, 145,968 in Michigan, 25,288 in Minnesota, 261 in Mississippi, 8,090 in Missouri, and 288 in Montana. As there is a considerable Canadian element in other parts of the Union—notably in the New England States and New York—it will not be surprising if the total Canadian born population of the United States shall be found to approximate three-quarters of a million, or about one-seventh of the total population now living in the Dominion. In one State (Michigan) the Canadian element outnumbered the native population."

In London now-a-days male smoking parties are the fashion. Sometimes they follow a dinner party, and the gentlemen retire to the drawing room, enter in, and dwell there with the other men who arrive any hour up to midnight. Very often there is music, and excellent music, and everybody smokes and eats carvings, sandwiches and drinks. Pomery or Bollinger, or brandy and port until two or three o'clock in the morning. Sir Geo. Wombwell, who had such a narrow escape for his life at Balacava, and again in the terrible hunting accident when Sir Thomas Slingsby was drowned, gave a grand smoking party a few nights ago. The company was both distinguished and "exalted." The Prince of Wales was present, and also Lord Alington, once known as "Bunny" Stuart, Sir Owen Lanyn, of Transvaal fame. Mr. Oscar Clayton, who cures the gout and tells good stories, Sir Julius Benedict, the composer of the "Lily of Killarney," Dr. Quain, physician and deerslayer, Mr. Bancroft the actor and manager of the Haymarket Theatre, Mr. Coghlan, Mr. Edmund Yates, of the World, Mr. Edward Lawson, of the Daily Telegraph, Mr. Toole, and some three score more of artistic and literary celebrities and men about town not to know who is to "argue oneself unknown." The wonderful Italian boy, Cesarino Galeotti, who not only plays well on the pianoforte, but improvises on any theme given to him, went through his remarkable performances. Mr. Arthur Cecil and Mr. George Grosz sang and played, and Mr. Toole gave his amusing "Lectures" and "Trying a Magistrate." All present enjoyed themselves very much, and the party was an immense success.

FAUST.—There is an old story told about Faust, the associate of Guttenberg, the inventor of printing. As soon as the Bible, which these two pioneers of the art had printed, was complete, Faust took a number of the copies to Paris to sell. The first copy he sold to the King for 750 crowns, and another to the Archbishop for 500 crowns, and to less illustrious or less worthy persons he sold other copies for much smaller sums, each one thinking he possessed a marvel of penmanship. So delighted was the Archbishop with his purchase that he took it to the King, who, in emulation, produced his volume. In spite of difference in the great initial letters, which were painted by hand, the text in both was found to be identical, down to the smallest details, which would be impossible in books written by hand. Other copies, too, it came to be known had been sold. There was no way of accounting for the mystery except by magic, and poor Faust was committed to stand his trial for sorcery, and was imprisoned. Only upon a full disclosure of his process of printing, which had hitherto been kept jealously secret, did he not obtain his liberty, and this he did not long enjoy, dying shortly after of the plague, before he could return to the country.

The strength of the tide adverse to the present Dominion Government is shown by the fact that Mr. Prain, a strong local candidate, who has been for ten days past canvassing North Wellington in the Conservative interest, has withdrawn from the contest.

THE DOLLAR MARK.—Origin of "8." There are a number of theories for the origin of this sign of the American dollar. One is that it is the combination of U. S. the initials for the United States; another, that it is a modification of the figure of the dollar being formerly called a "piece of eight," and designated by the character 8.8. The third theory is that it is a combination of H. S., the mark of the Roman unit, with a fourth is that it is a combination of P. and S., from the Spanish peso duro, which signifies "hard dollar." In Spanish accounts it is contracted by peso, writing the S. over the P., and placing it after the sum. But the best origin of the sign is offered by the editor of the Whitehall Review, who once propounded the question at a dinner party in London, at which the American consul was present. As no one could tell, the editor gave the following explanation: "It is taken from the Spanish dollar, and the sign is to be found, of course, in the associations of the Spanish dollar. On the reverse of the coin is a representation of the Pillars of Hercules, and around each pillar is a scroll, with the inscription 'Plus Ultra.' This device in course of time has degenerated into the sign which stands at present for the American as well as Spanish dollar. The scroll around the pillars represents the two serpents sent by Juno to destroy Hercules in his cradle."

A GRAND AUTOGRAPH ALBUM.—Tomorrow or next day a delegation, representing the numerous clubs in Canada, and headed by the Hon. Alex. Campbell, will wait upon the Governor General in Quebec to present His Excellency with a complimentary address signed by the heads of all the families bearing the name of Campbell that are known throughout the Dominion. The gift is a large quarto volume, handsomely bound in brown morocco. On the front cover is emblazoned in a gilt crown, the word "Lorne" in cypher, a bear's head (His Excellency's crest), the motto *Nonbis in die*, and in each corner a thistle leaf and flower. The covers and fly leaves are lined with watered silk. The address, which occupies the two first pages, is very beautifully illuminated, especially the first page, on which appears, at the top, the Governor General's crest and the motto, *vis ea nostra roca*, and in the corners the shields and emblems of the Order of the Thistle, while the Campbell tartan forms the border. Following the address are some 2,000 autograph signatures on parchment. These parchment leaves are separately sewed to cards attached to the binding. The first signature is that of Sir Alex. Campbell. With each signature is given the residence and occupation of the signer.—Montreal Star, 12th.

It is intimated that the Czar of Russia has resolved to make certain concessions to the revolutionary party. Commissioners are to be issued to consider the question of central institutions and granting to the people a share of the administration of governmental affairs. This policy was previously decided on by the late Czar, who had signed a ukase to that effect on the day of his assassination, just as Lord Frederick Cavendish, the apostle of concession, was stricken down on the day of his arrival in Ireland. It seems clear that Russia cannot much longer be withheld from adopting the institutions of civilization. The heritage of the Czar has jeopardized his life, retarded his coronation, and made him to all intents and purposes a prisoner, apprehensive of personal violence in his own dominions. The four corners of the world have been bought very much closer to each other this last half century than they ever were before, and the success of representative institutions in other lands has become apparent to the meanest classes in Russia and created in them a desire for a share in the government of their own.—Telegram.

HERE are two bits of Western journalism which some foolish "non-resident American" will probably develop into an article for one of the English reviews on the strange customs of American social and religious circles: "When a Texas couple stood up to be married, the minister saw the handle of a pistol protruding from the bridegroom's pocket, and suggested that out of respect to the solemn ceremony, it be laid aside. The advice was heeded. Then the bride deurely drew a dagger from her bosom and tossed it beside the other weapon."—"The pulpit was set outside the church at Winflow, Texas, in order to give room for a stage on which to perform 'Pinafore,' and when again needed for use it was missing. Several weeks of search elapsed before it was found in a gambling house, where it had been altered into a faro table."

A man made a rookery in front of his house, in which he planted some beautiful ferns, and having put up the following notice, found it more efficient and less expensive than guns and man-raps. The fear-inspiring inscription was: "Beggars, beware! Polytopisms and Scolopendrids are set here."

### Notes of the Day.

Emmeline West, of Richmond, has been poisoned twice, shot at twice, and stabbed three times, but is still alive and well.

Twelve million bushels of corn were last year made into glucose in the United States alone. Brewers were the largest consumers.

An Iowa man in Chicago was in great luck yesterday. He procured a license to get married, but was arrested and taken to Iowa before he could use it.

The chief of the fire department of Coldwater, Mich., is under arrest for setting fires. His object was to keep the firemen interested by giving them something to do.

A man was arrested and fined for kneeling and praying aloud in the streets of Wichita, Kansas, and the Times declares that he could have stood up and sworn with impunity.

The lately deceased Duke of Grafton is said to have shown some years ago, to a physician who flattered himself he had cured his grace, all the bottles of medicine which had been prescribed, but none of which had been taken, although the patient had got well.

A wife at Boone, Iowa, got a divorce from her husband solely on testimony volunteered by her sister, who then professed to detest him; but within a month the sister married the man and confessed that she had schemed to part the couple for that purpose.

Oscar Wilde, on being interviewed in Boston as to Canada, called the Dominion "distinctly a land of noble rivers," away from which the "scenery is pastoral. Its cities are nobly situated." Quebec reminded him of "Athens with its high rock and purple hills." He was "particularly struck with Canada, as compared with the States, with the want of any real cities." The cities being so wonderfully quiet. "The streets of Quebec reminded him of a little village in Brittany." The Parliament buildings at Ottawa were "extremely beautiful in proportion and design, and most delicately proportioned. Where they fall, and all the public buildings in Canada fall, is in the monotony of color. A building should please one by its color, as do the old buildings in Venice, where lines of colored stone are used decoratively." The University of Toronto is one of the most beautiful buildings in Canadian national art, he said no nation could have such a thing till it felt two things, perfect independence and absolute unity. Canada as yet had not realized herself. First of all there were two nations, the French and the English, nearly absolutely distinct. Canada's west was undeveloped, and the rest of fresh life had not, therefore, come to her as to the United States. She had not experienced "that backward wave of fresher life" as the Americans had. In Toronto he found a most remarkable artist, Mr. Watson, who had never been to Europe and yet had "a perfect mastery over tone in color." His work in nearly every way in Toronto. He thought Mr. Howells' guide book to Canada the one perfect; nothing could serve so well for Quebec as his (Mr. Howells') "Chance Acquaintance."

A ten hour law has of late been enforced in the mills of Massachusetts by state inspectors. One of the ways in which an evasion of the statute has usually been attempted was by starting before the regular hours, and alleging that it was necessary, in order to get the machinery in running order at the time when work was supposed to begin. Thus as much as two or three hours was added per week to the legal six. The inspectors have now decided to allow only five minutes for starting up, and to prosecute those mill owners who are longer about it.

Five million dollars an acre is the latest quotation for land in the neighborhood of Broadway and Wall street, New York. The narrow strip at the northeast corner of Broadway and Liberty street, with less than nine yards frontage on the main thoroughfare, fetched \$356,000 last week, which is at the rate of precisely \$5,099,400 an acre, or \$113 a square foot. The nearest approach ever made in New York to this prodigious price was for property on Wall street, near Broadway, bought for \$100 a square foot.

An English judge decides that female apprentices may escape from their indentures by marriage, which decision greatly pleases the working girls, but employers are not happy over it.

Japanese fans are a liberal education. They are a public school system, the telegraph, the photograph, the story paper, history and geography, prayer-book and pedigree, news of all kinds, in short a circulating medium of great importance. By their fans you shall know them, and the study of fans is a matter of Japanese etiquette. For instance, in Japan a man never carries any but a folding fan, while in this country such are the peculiar property of women, and a man in the street using a folding fan looks ridiculous. In Japan no woman can carry a fan in the street, or before a man, and when she wears a fan at all it must be of the flat kind. The fan drill of Addison—and of Charity Fairs here, could not, therefore, be had before an audience, and as there is even some deadly affront conveyed in the use of the flat fan before a native gentleman, the flirting must be done with other weapons. Blue blood in Japan wears its folding fan in the belt or bosom of the loose robe, while the squire of low degree is marked by his fan at the back of his neck, where the Texan carries his pistol, or poked under the knob of his hat. The brilliant lugs and butterflies, beads and blossoms, it seems, on a spreading gilt and colored fan, are the badges of dance girls and are carried as their trade-mark. No high-born lady would touch one of these to save herself from melting. There is a battle fan, iron-bound and covered with parchment, which is largely copied on the cheap paper fans brought to this country, and may be recognized by the colored balls floating into colored fields. Fans in Japan are used as Christmas, holiday and birthday cards with us, to express good wishes, but they may also tell a bit of gossip, the latest news, may challenge to mortal combat, or be as saucy or scurrilous as a valentine. Some of the favorite pictures in this country on screens are advertisements, and the trade or occupation of both men and women are known by their dress. The Japanese have really flooded our markets with satire, and whether the figure on the fan lies its saah in front or at the side, all convey some meaning of occupation, of honor or dishonor. The fan gives the signal for games and wrestling matches to begin, and although a thing of ornament, does duty as a policeman's billy also.

LEARN ABOUT THE PULSE.—Every person should know how to ascertain the state of the pulse in health; then by comparing it when he is illing, he may have some idea of the urgency of his case. Parents should know the health pulse of each child, as now and then a child is born with a peculiarly slow or fast pulse, and the very cause in hand may be that of peculiarity. An infant's pulse is 140; a child of 7 about 80, and from 20 to 60 years is 70 beats a minute; declining to 60 at four-score. A healthy grown person's pulse beats 70 times per minute. There may be good health down to 60, but if the pulse always exceeds 70 there is a disease, the machine is working itself out; there is a fever or inflammation somewhere, and the body is feeding on itself; as in consumption, when the pulse is quick, it is over 70, gradually increasing, with decreased chances of cure, until it reaches 110 to 120, when death comes before many days. When the pulse is over 70 for months, and there is a slight cough, the lungs are affected. There are, however, peculiar constitutions in which the pulse may be over 70 in health.

Prof. DeGross addressed the Lincoln Teachers' Association on "The Elements of Success," and in the course of an able lecture said:—Distinction in any calling is not attained without an effort. Are you poor? Then with the sword of energy lift yourself out of the arms of poverty, and seat yourself and family around the table of plenty. Enthusiasm is an element of success. Be not afraid of enthusiasm; it is God within us. Teachers should be filled with enthusiasm; should be willing to throw their whole souls into the work for the sake of humanity; they should not be afraid of work, of study, of thought, of continual mental concentration. No truly Christian man can be an idle man. Who are the men that carry on the affairs of life in our day? Not those who rise late in the day, and spend the day in idleness; not those who wear clean claw-hammer coats and kid gloves, who are dead, and who by a heathenism custom are not buried; but those who rise early in the morning and face the storms and adversities of life all day long, those who delight in the faithful performances of their legitimate work.

Dr. Rogers mentions a Kincardineshire husbandman who was expressing to his minister the high opinions he had of his personal virtues, and he wound up his eulogy by saying, 'An' I a'ways, and specially, liket yer sterling independence, sir. I ha'e a'ways said, sir, that ye neither feared God nor man.'

The Czar of Russia has consented to become sponsor for Prince Williams', of Prussia, son.

If the skeletons of an orang-outang and a chimpanzee be compared with that of a man, there will be found to be the most wonderful resemblance, together with a very marked diversity. Bone for bone, throughout the whole structure, will be found to agree in general form, position, and function, the only absolute differences being that the chimpanzee has thirteen pairs of ribs, whereas the orang, like man, has twelve. With these two exceptions, the difference are those of shape, proportion, and direction only, though the resulting differences in the external form the motions are very considerable. The greatest of these are, that the anthropoid or man-like apes, as well as those of all monkeys, are found like hands, with large opposable thumbs fitted to grasp branches of trees but unsuitable for erect walking, while the hands have weak, small thumbs, but very long and powerful fingers, forming a hook rather than a hand, adapted for climbing up trees and suspending the whole weight from horizontal branches.

The almost complete identity of the skeleton, however, and the close similarity of the muscles and of all the internal organs, have produced that striking and ludicrous resemblance to man which every one recognizes in these higher apes and in a less degree, in the whole monkey tribe; the face and features, the motions, attitudes and gestures being often a strange caricature of humanity.

The game called draw poker is one that affords illimitable opportunities for backing up your confidence in the value of the cards in your hand. But there are more surprises in a game of draw-poker than any other game extant. The chief point in the play seems to be to discover by the countenances of the rest of the players whether they hold good hands or bad hands, and this leads to the players assuming the most innocent expression of profound satisfaction when they have a poor hand. It is not often that the stakes go as high as a quarter of a million dollars, as was the case with a trio of Yankee players the other day; indeed, it is difficult to see how any man could be so far carried away on a single hand as to venture such an amount. But card-playing is a fascinating game, and people often go to a higher figure in the excitement of the game than they would dream of doing in their cooler moments.

The Cincinnati Commercial, alluding to the strikes in the United States, says:—It would be easy for those concerned in public affairs to say that these strikes are pure cursedness, the result of demagoguery, vanity, and vindictiveness. But the true story is of wider scope. The primary cause of the strikes is the excessive cost of living, and that, unhappily, is not associated with general business activity and prosperity. That which is wrong is excessive taxation—the artificial conditions imposed by the ringster tariff—the extraction of too much money from the industries of the country to pay the national debt with unprecedented rapidity, and indulgence in a profligacy in general appropriations beyond example. Therefore, says the Commercial, cut down taxation.

HON. WM. McDONALD ON THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.—Reference has been made in a Montreal paper to Hon. Wm. McDougall's views on the tariff question, in which it is stated that while he supports the N. T., he is of the opinion that there might be readjustments made in the cotton and sugar duties. He is understood here to go even further, and to believe that the duties on breadstuffs and coal should be done away with, and also that the Finance Minister, finding himself with a large surplus, should lessen the burdens of the people instead of seeking ditches to throw money into. The principle adopted by the Government of giving money to enterprises entirely of a local character he considers a very dangerous precedent.

A man who sought in vain to obtain work in New York tried a new tack recently. He shipped before the mast to Europe, and came back on a return steamer as a poor immigrant. The charitable association gave him plenty of work and good wages as soon as he landed.

When Quin was in a coffee house he heard one man say, "Waiter, a glass of brandy; I'm hot." In a few minutes another customer cried out, "Waiter, a glass of water; I'm cold." Exasperated by the general dishonesty, he halloed, "Waiter, a glass of brandy; I like it."

A paper found on the body of Lieut. DeLong, commander of the "Jeannette," dated Oct. 18, stated that four of the party were then dead and another dying.

The Japanese census shows an enormous increase in population. Great fires have occurred in Japan, these cities, destroying temples and 200,000 hundred houses.

A committee of the Spanish Deputies has advised the abolition of differential flag dues in Spain and her colonies.

# POOR DOCUMENT

## THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LORAIN, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.  
FREDERICTON, N. S., JUNE 10, 1892.

### A DISHONEST CANVASS.

John James Fraser is a lawyer. He has been Attorney General. He is running an election to try and earn a judgeship. He is supposed to have some knowledge of law, and he prides himself upon being a sort of moral phenomenon. Yes, in his canvass he is making use of an argument which is contrary both to common law and common honesty. He might be excused for yielding to temptation and going back upon his best friend and his whole record; but for an aspirant to a judicial position to stultify himself on a question involving a knowledge of the constitution of his country and of the difference between right and wrong, is a melancholy spectacle indeed. He has openly declared wherever he has gone that the Government of Canada exercises its functions, not in trust for the benefit of the people at large, but for the aggrandizement of their supporters; and he has declared it to be eminently right and proper that a constituency which does not happen to be in accord with the ruling party has no rights which the majority are bound to respect. This doctrine, we say, is utterly at variance with the principles of responsible government, and as repugnant to the law of honesty, as are the excesses which the brigands of Italy give for plundering their victims. This matter surpasses in its importance all the other questions involved in the election. If it is once admitted by the people that the money which is paid in taxes may be used by the party in power solely for the benefit of those who support them, and that such a use of it is legal and constitutional, and Mr. Fraser claims this to be the case, a constitutional government, responsible to the electors, becomes a thing of the past; and the country slips back two centuries in its progress towards pure democracy and perfect freedom. We must admit that Mr. Fraser has not had the temerity to advance this outrageous doctrine in Fredericton. He has indeed steered clear of a city audience altogether; but he has gone into the country districts and there propounded it. He advocates nothing less than the perpetual disfranchisement of the minority. If he were in power all men who did not give assent to the ideas which he advocated would lose all their rights, but that of paying taxes. If a public work is proposed in any locality the question which he would ask would not be, is it necessary? but do the people in this locality support me? He would have justified the Government if they had refused to carry out Mr. Mackenzie's plans for building the city post office, because between the time the plans were made and the work begun the Government had changed, and York's representative from being a supporter of the administration became an opponent of it. According to him, Mr. Pickard had no right to have a single post office established in the country during the last four years. According to his doctrine, if on Tuesday next he is elected, and the Liberals carry the Dominion, York County for the next five years will not have the right to have a single dollar of public money expended within her boundaries, and he as her representative can with justice be contemptuously ignored by Mr. Blake and his ministry. Against this monstrous doctrine we utter our strongest protest; and we call upon every elector to place on record his condemnation. This canvass made so boldly by Mr. Fraser is Toryism run mad. It was for doing less than this doctrine justifies that the subjects of Charles I., with a sublime indifference to all formerly received acceptation of the term, adjudged him guilty of high treason; and we unhesitatingly impeach John James Fraser of advocating High Treason against the Province which has trusted him so long and the people whom he is seeking to represent. Represent, did we say? The word is a misnomer if such doctrine as he propounds see to prevail. There can be no representation of a constituency which only receives its share of the public expenditure by the favor of the Government and as a reward for service support.

### THE NEWS FROM ONTARIO.

The news from Ontario continues to be of the most cheering character. The manufacturers of the Province gathered in Toronto in large numbers on Thursday night, and passed resolutions denouncing the N. P., and calling upon the working men of Canada to support the Opposition. This demonstration is reported to have struck the Tories with tremendous power, and has given the Liberal cause an impetus which will ensure a glorious victory. The majority of the manufacturers condemn the N. P., as favoring a few monopolists at the expense of the great body of the people.

TESTIMONY FROM THE EXEMPT.—Mr. G. Fred. Fisher, a good Tory and editor of the *Reporter*, said on nomination day that Quebec wanted all power centred at Ottawa. Precisely so, and Sir John Macdonald is endeavoring to help them. The Liberals are fighting against it. Mr. Fisher ought to help them, but he does not. Mr. Fraser is a Tory and favors the centering of power at Ottawa of which Mr. Fisher is co-partner.

### THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL.

The election conflict which is now exciting the Dominion is one in which the very existence of the Tory party is involved. Sooner or later that party must go to pieces under any circumstances. It was because the signs of an early termination of his rule were already too plain to be mistaken, that Sir John Macdonald dissolved Parliament a year in advance of the time when it would expire by law. He saw clearly that his party is dying. Its record of broken pledges, of reckless administration, of unprecedented corruption, of unstatesmanlike arguments, of unnecessary and unjust taxation, is too glaring to escape the condemnation of the common sense of the people. The men who have led the party have lost their hold on public confidence, and new men are coming to the front whose ideas are more in accord with the progressive spirit of Canada, and the broad principles of self-government and equal rights which have been so persistently disregarded by the party now in power. There is no manner of doubt that the power of the Tory leaders is decaying, and that in a very few years at the most it will be broken. The Premier can scarcely be expected to continue long the leader of any party. The Minister of Finance is looking to an early retirement, and Sir Charles Tupper is qualified neither by character or influence to keep the party together. On the other hand the popularity of Mr. Blake is daily on the increase. His manly integrity, his pure life, his sterling honesty, commend him to every one with whom he comes in contact, and gain him hosts of friends and warm supporters wherever his reputation extends. In the order of events the Tory party must be pushed aside by the vigorous Canadian party, which is coming to the front under the lead of Mr. Blake. This Tory party is the remnant of pre-Confederate days and represents all the trickery and corruption of that period. The new party, if not the product of Confederation, owes its strength and influence to the ideas which have been developed by the Union, and it is certain at a very early day to control the destinies of the Dominion. No man who has watched the progress of events in Canada, or noted the course taken by public opinion the world over, can refuse to accept this as a correct forecast of events. The new drives out the old all the world over; and the old Tory party, with its sectional ideas, its intrigues and its cliques, must give way to the new Liberal party, which combines in its ranks all the best elements in Canadian politics. It is that he may avert this disaster as long as possible that Sir John has precipitated the elections. He sees the storm gathering on the horizon and seeks to make a dash, where his bark can ride in safety for the short time he will continue to command it. If the elections terminate in favor of the Liberals, the Tory party, as it is now constituted, will go to pieces. The Government recognizes this, and will make a tremendous effort to escape defeat. But the handwriting is on the wall.

### The Local Nominations.

It is admitted on all hands that Messrs. Blair and Thompson made much the best impression of any of the candidates on nomination day; and that next to them came Mr. Wilson. We learn from the country districts that the success of these gentlemen, first named, is assured. Many people are of the opinion that the successful men will be Blair, Thompson, Colter and Wilson. Not many persons from the country speak favorably of Mr. Wetmore's prospects. He does not appear to have made a very good impression; but this is perhaps more the fault of the circumstances attending his candidature than anything else; for no one will deny that he is a gentleman of ability and good reputation. As a representative of the clique rule it is not possible that his candidature would be popular, and while we admit that the result of an election is one of those things which no man can foresee, we confess his return would be a very great surprise. We did not think that Mr. Estabrook made a very good impression, nor that Mr. Fisher strengthened himself much by his speech on the hustings. Dr. Dow's friends were glad to see him able again to address an audience; but he did not make many converts to his views.

### A Probable Solution of a Difficulty.

We have pointed out the extraordinary middle into which the local Government got itself by attempting to dismiss the Hon. Mr. Kelly, M. L. C., but it is within the range of possibility that they have luckily got out of it again. Mr. Lindsay has resigned his seat in the Council, which will thus now be at its legal number of eighteen. The addition of the words "in the room of William Kelly, who has ceased to be a resident of the Province," to Mr. Davidson's appointment, was surplusage merely. His commission would simply make him a Legislative Councillor, not specifying that he was to take any person's place. There will therefore be no question between him and Mr. Kelly, unless indeed the Government should undertake to fill up Mr. Lindsay's seat. It is better to be born lucky than rich, they say; and we are inclined to think that good luck makes a pretty good substitute for common sense.

### WHAT IS INVOLVED IN THE LOCAL ELECTION.

It is a great mistake to say, as some do, that nothing but a question of men is involved in the Local elections. Distinct and important issues are involved. We may recapitulate some of them.

Is it important that the people of the Province should be informed of its true financial position?

Is it desirable that the Government should be administered with a due regard to the revenue of the country?

Is it desirable to maintain our local legislature independent of the Ottawa Government?

Shall we continue to be governed by men who exercise all the powers vested on them as advisers of the Lieutenant Governor, not to advance the interests of the Province, but to secure offices for themselves?

Is it important that all sections of the Province should have equal representation in the Executive?

Then there are minor questions of administration involved such as, who shall maintain Government House, the Lieutenant Governor or the people? Shall the Executive Council be continued as large and as expensive as it is now? And there are others which we have not space to mention.

The preservation of the Crown Lands is also involved. The policy of the Government of the day is to sacrifice them—that of the Opposition to preserve them. The continuation of the Legislative Council is also in a measure to be pronounced upon. The defeat of the government will mean the inauguration of a thorough system of Reform, and this must include the abolition of the upper chamber, a body which has proved itself in the past to be neither useful nor ornamental.

If the electors wish to give an affirmative answer to the questions we have asked above they will do so by voting for the Opposition candidates; but if they desire to perpetuate misrule and oligarchy government they will give their support to the men who have entered the field as adherents of the administration.

### THE OUTLOOK.

There is very little use in attempting to forecast what a few days will render certain, nevertheless we look forward with much hopefulness to the result of Tuesday's contest. Bearing in mind the tremendous odds against which the Liberals have to struggle, it will be a great success if they succeed in reducing the Tory majority by a score or two; but if we have every reason to expect, they come out with enough votes to oust Sir John Macdonald from power, it will be one of the greatest triumphs which the political history of Canada has ever seen. As we have said the odds against which the Liberals have to contend are very great. The Tories have all the vast patronage of the Government, the co-operation of the Local Governments, and a combination of contractors and pet manufacturers at their back. Whatever patronage and money can do to sustain this iniquitous party in power will be done. But we are glad to know that so far all indications point to a great Liberal victory. The people have had enough of government in the interest of the rich and the greedy army of contractors. They demand that popular rule shall be respected. Without taking the role of alarmists, and without claiming that one party is the incarnation of all that is good and the other of all that is evil, we nevertheless feel that it will be an unhappy thing for Canada if the Tories are able to purchase their way to power again. Five years more of Tory rule and Tory taxation will make Canada one of the most expensive places in the world to live in, and will fasten upon this young and growing country institutions, which years of agitation, and possibly of revolution, will be necessary to remove. The public mind of Canada is essentially in favor of popular Government, and it will be a tremendous mistake if the people perpetuate anything so antagonistic to their future welfare and freedom as a Tory administration has proved itself to be.

### A GOOD ONE.

Hon. John Costigan told the people whom he addressed the other night that if he returned Mr. Fraser to Parliament he would be in the Cabinet before long. Mr. Costigan must have a good deal of faith in the credulity of the electors of York when he tries to get such an idea into them. He is not just the man we would look to as an authority on Cabinet offices. It took him nearly fifteen years to get an office for himself, and we doubt very much if Sir John has delegated to him the right to say who is to be who in the next Cabinet deal. Mr. Costigan is well enough as Minister of Inland Revenue. While the Tories are in there is no one whom we would sooner see fill the office than he; but as a prophet he never was much of a success, and he will scarcely prove one now. There is one obstacle in the way of the fulfillment of this prophecy, and that is the very great probability that Sir John Macdonald will find himself in a glorious minority.

The nominations in Manitoba takes place on Tuesday, June 27, and the polling on July 4. In Alberta the nomination takes place on June 15, and the election on July 5.

### What has he Done?

This is what the Tories ask about Mr. Pickard. We have already answered it and shown that he was a useful member of the county.

Let us apply this question to his opponents and ask what has Mr. Fraser done?

They tell us he voted for the Normal school being built here. So he did, and where else would he have voted to place it? He did not propose its erection and did not move to secure it for Fredericton than Dr. Dow or Mr. Barker or Mr. Robinson who were in the Assembly with him. They say his government built the Parliament building here. Where else could Mr. Fraser have desired to build them? And even in this matter his hands were paralyzed until Mr. Blair came to his assistance. They say that he got \$50,000 for a bridge for Fredericton. Well, so he did after he was driven to it by Mr. Blair, but while he gave Fredericton half what she ought to have he permitted every other district in the Province to get all it asked. What else has he done? Even the organs and the committees have nothing else to advance. As a local member he has been a failure. Though a member of the government for ten years his County has fared so badly in public expenditures that the strongest canvass now made for the government candidates in York is that they can get fair play now that the Chief Commissioner is in this County.

Turning aside from Mr. Fraser, let us ask what his leader has done. Why should Sir Leonard Tilley ask New Brunswick to send him supporters? He has misrepresented this Province in every possible way. He has abused the trust which the people confided to him. He can show nothing of good as the result of his political labors.

### A FEW POINTS FROM MR. POTTS' ADDRESS.

Sir Leonard Tilley says that New Brunswick got \$200,000 more out of Confederation in 1871 than she has paid in. To arrive at this he charges the Province with interest on \$4,500,000 spent on the Intercolonial from St. John to Shediac, which is the property of the Dominion. Also, with the \$150,000 export duty, which is not a subsidy from the Dominion, but is paid by the Government in consideration of the Province abandoning its right to collect \$100,000, and he omits to credit the Province with over \$250,000 paid in duties. The account properly stated would show that the Province paid \$750,000 more than she received.

Under the Tory rule out of every dollar a resident of Canada exports 22 cents go to the treasury. Under the Liberal tariff only 12 cents were paid in duties.

The Government dissolved Parliament because they say that somebody wants to invest a couple of millions in iron works, but they declined to dissolve it on the question of giving \$150,000,000 to the Pacific Syndicate.

Sir Leonard Tilley could have secured the Intercolonial by the St. John valley, and was offered the assistance of Mr. Mackenzie and the Ottawa Liberals to do so, but he declined for fear of losing office.

The tariff discriminates against the small manufacturer.

The tariff presses unduly upon the man of fixed income.

Everything which the farmer buys is taxed.

### REMEMBER.

A vote for a Tory candidate is a vote given for the worst kind of tyranny—the tyranny of monopolies.

When you strengthen the hands of monopolists you strengthen the fetters of the people.

The gigantic Railway Monopoly of the West holds Canada in an iron grasp and every step which the Tories have taken since its hold all the stronger.

The taxes of the people would not be so high, if the government were not playing into the hands of the manufacturers whom they are pledged to sustain.

The taxes of the people would not be so high, if the government were not spending millions in the West for the benefit of a foreign syndicate.

The taxes of the people would not be so high if the Ministers had not made offices for all their relations—offices with nominal duties and phenomenal salaries.

The taxes of the people would not be so high if the Tories had kept their promises and allowed breadstuffs to be free.

The taxes of the people would not be so high if the Tories had not taxed coal after they promised that it should be free.

The taxes of the people would not be so high if the rich contributed their share.

The Tories advocate a low tax on luxuries and a high tax on necessities.

MEETING AT CHEPMAN.—Sir Leonard Tilley, accompanied by Messrs. Peters and G. F. Baird of St. John, went to Briggs' Corner, Chipman, N. C., and held a meeting on Wednesday evening. Mr. King was present at the meeting. Those present declined altogether to hear Messrs. Peters and Baird, and the Minister of Finance himself only obtained a hearing through the courtesy of Mr. King. He made a long speech which was replied to by Mr. King, who had decidedly the best of the discussion. Everything indicates that Queen's is thoroughly Liberal.

### TO-MORROW'S VOTE.

In voting to-morrow remember that upon your vote may depend most important interests. A single vote may decide an election and may oust a Government. We do not fear that in the County of York there will be such a close contest, but every man should vote as though upon him the future of the country depended. If the Tories succeed Canada will be handed over to a school of politicians who have reduced corruption to a science.

Made contract brokerage an institution.

Heaped taxes upon the people.

Spent millions in maintaining useless state and departmental machinery.

Given millions to a foreign Syndicate.

A school of politicians which prides itself that it has escaped condemnation for the attempted sale of the country to Sir Hugh Allan.

A party led by a Tory of Tories, who is devoting his great energy and influence to establish in Canada an aristocracy, with all the evils following class distinctions and landlordism.

We look for a victory to-morrow for the Liberals; but if they fail, then the fate of Canada is an unhappy one. The people will for long years be at the mercy of the monopolists.

The farmer will be taxed more heavily. The mechanic will be distressed. The laborer will be ground to the earth.

High as the taxes of the people are now, they will be increased. The Ministers have declared this to be their policy. If \$5,000,000 a year too much is not enough for this young and struggling country to pay, then vote for the Tory candidates and the five millions will soon swell to ten. For these men are bound to tax the people.

They have sold themselves to the monopolists for money with which to buy another lease of power, and if they obtain it, you, the people of Canada, will have to pay to the monopolists one hundred fold the price which they have given for the administration.

The conflict is from freedom from the tyranny of a rich oligarchy, for Provincial rights, for fair play to all industries.

Let the people rally. The cause is their own. The Liberal candidates are their champions.

### THURSDAY'S CONTEST.

There is no mistaking the strength of the feeling against the Local Government. The vicious combination of which Mr. Hanington is the leader is bound to fall to pieces. From every side we hear that it commands no respect or confidence. Why should it command respect? Mr. Hanington said it was a Westmorland Government.

Mr. Colter on the hustings referred to this and did not deny it.

It has not a strong man in its ranks. It has not a supporter who possesses any large influence.

It is rank Tory in its composition.

It is the tool of the Ottawa Government.

It is committed to a policy of extravagance.

It has a record of broken pledges.

It has wasted the country in debt.

It has plundered the resources of the country.

The members who now control the Executive gained their seats by political treachery.

The local patronage of York will be controlled by the clique of which Julius L. Inches is director, if the Government is sustained.

The canvass which is being made for Mr. Wetmore is that he must be elected to speak for Colter, and that if Mr. McLeod is defeated Mr. Wetmore will be Attorney General and Mr. Colter will have to step out.

It is time to make the clique who rule this country know that they do not own it.

It is time to clear out the men who have an interest in covering up all the wrongs and scandals which a long lease of power has produced.

It is time to learn where the Province is in financial matters.

It is time to assert our right to govern ourselves and our freedom from the Ottawa Tories.

York County will certainly return Messrs. Blair and Thompson; Sunbury will send Messrs. Sterling and Glasier, and Queens will send Messrs. Hotherington and Palmer.

With this representation the interests of the river Counties will be safe when the new Government is formed.

GIVE THE OPPOSITION CANDIDATES A GRAND MAJORITY.

A MANIFESTO.—Messrs. B. Close and John Black have issued a manifesto to the electors of York in Mr. Fraser's behalf. It ought to be sent to *Fraser*. It says Mr. Pickard ought not to get the credit of the Post Office, because the Government built it. Do these gentlemen think the M. P.'s build Post Offices? These gentlemen complain that they have got nothing in four years from the Government. Now this is not quite true. Mr. Black got the Census Commission, Mr. Fraser got the office of Engineering Clerk, but we did not know that Mr. Close held any position that gift from Mr. Fraser. They complain that they have lost their influence at Ottawa. This is sad. Won't they tell us how much influence they ever had there. The electors and Black have nominated Mr. Fraser. The document is a curiosity. If you have not read it do so at once.

### no Fisher Backdown.

To the Editor of the Herald:

Sir,—Words cannot express the indignation which must be felt throughout this County, and indeed throughout the entire Province, at the action of Mr. Fisher in allowing himself to be bartered for and sold in the manner in which he has, and independent electors, whose minds were evenly balanced before this transaction took place, must, with such a weight of corruption thrown on the scale, see their way clear to place their seal of disapprobation, and do all that in them lay, to hunt from power a Government that would show such unmistakable signs of rotteness, and who are determined, if not by fair means, then by foul, to continue in office for another term. Does Mr. Fisher imagine for a moment that he can explain with satisfaction his position to those electors who promised to stand by him in the coming contest; does he think he can make it clear to their minds that self-interest was not at the bottom of the transaction; does he try to make them believe that love of country was the object he had in view when this bargain was closed with the Finance Minister. Such excuses will, sir, be treated with scorn by all right-thinking men of this County, and Mr. Fisher's political career must end here.

Yours, etc.,  
A FORMER FISHER MAN.  
Fredericton, June 14.

### Meeting at Upper Kewick.

To the Editor of the Herald:

Sir,—Last evening I had the pleasure of being at Upper Kewick for Mr. Pickard's meeting. The meeting was a most enthusiastic one. The hall was crowded to its utmost. Dr. Dow was also there, and spoke with good results. Then the chairman made a few remarks and the meeting gave three cheers for Mr. Pickard, three cheers for Dr. Dow, three cheers for the chairman and three for the Queen. After the meeting closed Mr. Inch, who you know is one of the Tory party, and having charge of the lodge, stepped forward and collected \$1.50 from Mr. Pickard, and \$1.50 from Dr. Dow, which was all right enough, but when his radiant Tory eyes turned on Mr. B. Burt, the chairman of the meeting, and demanded of him \$1.50 as a speaker, I was thunder struck. I thought it was the meanest thing I ever knew a man to do with his neighbor. Mr. Burt paid the money over and the Tory went on his way rejoicing for the present, but he will make him weep on the 20th day of June next.

Yours, etc.,  
A KEWICKER.  
Kewick, June 17.

### To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir.—On Thursday evening the Liberals of Stanley held one of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held in this parish. There were about forty-five representatives from Stanley village and the adjacent settlements (a very large number considering the few hours notice). The meeting fully endorsed Mr. Pickard's course in Parliament during the past fourteen years, and judging from the feeling of the meeting and the reports from the adjacent settlement the majority for Mr. Pickard in this parish must be large, notwithstanding Mr. Hinkley's statement in the *San* to the contrary. A large committee was organized to look after the interests of Mr. Pickard on the day of election. The meeting closed by giving three rousing cheers and a "tiger" for John Pickard.

By inserting the above in your valuable paper you will oblige.

Stanley, June 16. ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

### The Returning Officers.

The following is a list of the returning officers at the ensuing Dominion election. The only change for the local will be that Mr. John Richards will hold the poll in the city. The Sheriff will probably be at Canterbury No. 2.

King's Ward.....	James Farrell
Queen's Ward.....	H. G. Wetmore
Queen's Ward, N. R.....	John Cameron
Carleton.....	John Woodard
St. Ann's.....	John Woodard
Wellington.....	D. Jordan
St. Ann's.....	Jeremiah H. Berry
Kingsclear.....	C. S. Kilburn
Prince William, No. 1.....	James Henry
" No. 2.....	George Hoyt
Dumfries, No. 1.....	James Hall, Jr.
" No. 2.....	S. G. Fowler
Manners-Sutton, No. 1.....	John Rutherford
" No. 2.....	Peter Haining
Canterbury, No. 1.....	C. Grosvenor
" No. 2.....	Samuel Fox
North Lake.....	S. G. Fowler, Jr.
Southampton, No. 1.....	James Hall, Jr.
" No. 2.....	Hezekiah Cronkrite
Queensbury, No. 1.....	John Smith
" No. 2.....	John Murch
Bright No. 1.....	Geo. Haviland
" No. 2.....	Henry Shost
Douglas, No. 1.....	Whitman Estey
" No. 2.....	C. S. Ingraham
St. Mary's No. 1.....	G. L. Estabrook
" No. 2.....	Luther Goodspeed
Stanley No. 1.....	Geo. A. Peley
" No. 2.....	S. Dayton
New Maryland.....	C. Simons
".....	Louis Fisher

### Election Notes.

The Irish Catholics condemn Mr. Costigan as a traitor to their interests.

Sir John Macdonald is certain to be defeated in Lennox. He himself asked to be nominated for Carleton.

A majority of thirty is estimated as Ontario's contribution to the Liberal party.

Messrs. Leighton and White were returned without opposition in Carleton yesterday. We believe they will vote with the Opposition, although Mr. Leighton supported Mr. Fraser in the late House.

Mr. Willis announces himself as running with the Government in St. John.

The Local Opposition is very strong in St. John. They fully expect to carry the six seats. Their nomination papers contain by far the strongest names.

A CORRECTION.—Our neighbor the *Gleaner* is mistaken in saying the Deputy Returning Officers cannot vote at the Dominion election.

# POOR DOCUMENT

## Eloped During her Honeymoon.

A Whitehaven correspondent states: "For nearly a fortnight past some extraordinary rumors have been in circulation in West Cumberland, relating to Mr. Burns-Lindow, who, as one of the wealthiest men, largest landed proprietors and most extensive mine-owners in the district, an ex-High Sheriff of the county, a magistrate and intended candidate in the Conservative interest at the next election, may be described as a very prominent member of society. About the middle of last week it was stated in Whitehaven that Mr. Burns-Lindow was ill in London, and the office of one of the firms in which he is largely interested was besieged by parties making inquiries out of friendship or curiosity. The 'serious indisposition' report seemed to hold its own pretty well up to the beginning of last week, when more curiosity than ever was excited by another rumor to the effect that the sick man had gone off to Germany to arrange about a large contract for pig iron. On the 19th ult. Miss Collingwood was married at Irton Church, near Whitehaven, to a widower from Renfrewshire, Mr. H. R. Babington Pells. The occasion was one of unusual brilliancy, the ceremony being most elaborate and impressive, and the rejoicings afterwards in the parish on an extensive scale. The breakfast over, the newly wedded pair departed with the good wishes of all for Drigg Railway station, on their way to the Orango, which place they left the following day, Thursday, April 30, for London. The week following Mr. Burns-Lindow appeared on the scene in London and met the bride and bridegroom and accompanied them on Thursday night to the Haymarket Theatre. On the following day the bride left in the afternoon for the purpose, she said, of visiting a friend in the north end of London, and it was arranged between them that her husband should call at 10.30 p. m. to fetch her home. It was during this interval that, it is stated, she met Mr. Burns-Lindow and eloped with him to the Continent, via Dover, where they stayed a short time at the Lord Warden Hotel, and then resumed the journey to Calais, where they managed to baffle inquiry by leaving no trace of the route next taken. Before leaving London, Mr. Burns-Lindow obtained from the London and Westminster Bank, who are the agents for the Bank of Whitehaven, \$10,000 in notes. The sum of \$29,000 was settled upon Mrs. Pells on the evening prior to her marriage, and Mr. Burns-Lindow was trustee under the marriage settlement. The worst of the affair is that Mr. Burns-Lindow is a married man, and his wife and six children are now with his cousin near Whitehaven.

## The Syndicate Bargain.

The developments of the last few days clearly point to the danger entailed upon the country by the adoption of Sir Chas. Tupper's view that "the smaller the security the better." The profits of the Syndicate, as we have seen, will be at the least calculation \$30,000,000. The security for the completion and working of the road is \$1,000,000. The reason assigned for the more than favorable terms given to the Syndicate—for the exemption from taxation, the complete monopoly of traffic, and all the rest of it—was that for many years the road would necessarily be run at a heavy loss. Let us see, then, how the case will stand when the road is built and the lands disposed of. The Government, by restricting the deposit to \$1,000,000, and by permitting the Syndicate to sell to speculators instead of compelling them to sell to settlers at \$1 per acre—as Mr. Mackenzie proposed to do—virtually puts a premium of \$49,000,000 upon the refusal of the Syndicate to fulfil their contract. By throwing the road on the hands of the country they have that amount of assured profit. By sticking to their bargain they have the prospect of sinking it all by degrees in working a poorly built road through an unimproved territory held by non-resident speculators. The Syndicate may think that it would show extraordinary virtue if it were able to withstand the temptation of paying the forfeit, pocketing the easily won profit, and leaving the road on the hands of the Government. And should this be the result, the general verdict will be that it was just what might have been expected. The Government, in arranging the terms of the bargain, did so in defiance of the lessons of experience and of common commercial prudence.—*Toronto Globe.*

ARE BISHOPS LORNS?—The Kingston *Wig* claims that Bishop Lewis received the title of "lord bishop" by letters patent from the Queen, "being the last Canadian so honored." If that be so, does it not seem very inviting for one Canadian bishop to take a title to which his other Canadian brother-bishops can lay no claim? The "letters patent from the Queen" are known to have been a mistake, emanating not from the Queen of course, but from the official authorities who get up such forms. Hallam, the highest authority on such matters, in his history of the English constitution, lays it down as a principle that no colonial bishop is a lord. Besides, such titles are inviting, quite out of character with Canadian institutions, a tag and remnant of colonialism. The bishops of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States claim no title; they are none the less zealous and successful.—*World.*

## Allspice.

A Mohammedan rebellion has broken out in China. Twenty-eight persons have been executed for political crimes in Hayti. On account of the illness of Hanlan, the Winnipeg regatta will be declared off. A more hopeful view is now being taken of the iron workers' strikes in the West. The race for the Gold Cup at Ascot meeting yesterday was won by Keene's Foxhall. A Kansas farmer took home a seventy five cent dog to please his wife, and in one night the animal killed \$90 worth of sheep to please himself. A mother, who fondly put the question to her son, "What would you do without a mother, Tom?" was dumfounded with the reply: "Do as I like, ma."

A project for emigrating to Mexico finds much favor among the colored citizens of Mississippi. A prospecting party has left to spy out the land. "Do you believe in a future life, in which we shall renew the ties that bind us together?" "I do, but I don't want to," replied the henpecked husband sadly.

A man in Manchester, N. H., dreamed that he was chasing a rabbit, and he jumped from a third story window and broke both legs. The rabbit escaped. A Cincinnati reporter has observed that eight out of every ten men who stand at a bar and drink rest most of their weight on one leg. Call in the wise men.

There are in America 880 different species of birds, and yet you have probably seen a boy waste two hours of valuable time in trying to put a head on one little chickadee. Two citizens at Ottawa, hitherto considered respectable, were arrested yesterday morning charged with issuing counterfeit bills of La Banque Nationale. The Mexican Congress has repealed the export duties on silver coin and bullion, which has hitherto retarded the development of Mexican mining industries. A missionary party under the direction of Rev. Dr. Watkins was attacked by a mob near Jalisco, Mex., but escaped with their lives on payments of \$100 ransom. Five of the assailants were killed.

The Supervising General of Steamboat Inspection for the United States has communicated with the port of Toronto regarding the prohibition of petroleum and and dangerous oils on passenger steamers. Curious phenomenon: When a man's chestnut curls begin to turn gray it means that he is fifty years old; but when they begin to turn black, that means that he is sixty.

Happy is the father whose children are so young that he can delude them into the belief that the procession is all there is of the circus.

"I hear Mr. Griffin has the pneumonia," said Mrs. Budd, who was calling on Mrs. Potts. "Well, I don't believe it," retorted Mrs. Potts; "he's too mean. If he has any monia at all, it's an old or a second hand one."

After an Iowa man had sold out by the sheriff the other day and didn't know how to pay for his next shave, he "happened to think of \$12,000 in gold which he buried ten years ago," and he went and dug it up and was made happy.

The Memphis "Avalanche" keeps the docket of Judge Lynch's court, and states that since Jan. 1st, sixteen persons have been hanged by mob law in the South, nineteen in the North and six in the frontier States. This probably equals the executions by due process of law.

"They tell me Brown has a great ear for music," said Fenderson. "Yes," replied Fogg. "I know he had a great ear, two of them in fact; but I did not know they were for music. I supposed they were for brushing flies off the top of his head!"

Some one took Charlie up and asked him if he was papa's boy. He answered: "Yes." "And you're mamma's boy, too?" "Yes," replied Charlie. "Well how can you be papa's boy and mamma's boy both at the same time?" "Oh," replied Charlie, quite indifferently, "can't a wagon have two horses?"

"Father, you are an awful brave man," said a Detroit youth as he smoothed down the old man's grey locks the other evening. "How do you know that, Willie?" "Oh, I heard some men down at the store say that you killed thousands of soldiers in the late war." "Me? Why, I was a beef contractor for the army!" "Yes, that's what they said," explained young innocence as he slid for the kitchen.

The poet Whittier is represented by Mrs. Ellen E. Dickinson, in the "Churchman," as saying of Longfellow's view of the influence and nearness of dead friends: "I have felt but very slightly that closeness of the unseen of which you speak. Life is a mystery, death is a mystery. I am like the Chinese philosopher, Confucius, who, when he was asked, 'What is death?' answered, 'Life is such a mystery that I do not seek to penetrate what is beyond it.' I believe in the progress of the soul after death. Surely we are not put in niches to remain for ever. We shall doubtless have there what we lack here, harmony, and that is my idea of heaven."

## Golden Fleece.

### New Fall Goods

87 Packages now Opened,

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.  
PRICES MODERATE.

### John McDonald

JUST OPENED  
AT

### S. F. SHUTE'S,

2 cases containing the following:  
GERMAN WORK AND LUNCH BASKETS,  
Japanese Bamboo Baskets,  
PHILADON'S RAZORS,  
Scissors, Pocket Knives,  
Nickle Paper Weights,  
Ash Pans, Nut Picks  
Pencil Knives, Cigar Lighters and Ventilated Armlets,  
A Nice Lot of  
WALKING STICKS.  
Long Handled JAPANESE FANS for  
Covering.

Also, a splendid line of  
BRIAR PIPES.  
REMEMBER THE PLACE:  
S. F. SHUTE'S,  
Sharkey's Block, Queen Street,  
Fredericton, March 25.

### Cooper & Pinder,

Carriage & Sleigh Makers,  
KING STREET, NEAR YORK,  
FREDERICTON N. B.  
This is the best place in the city to buy  
SLEIGHS, FUNGS and SLEDS  
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.  
If you want a "1st Class Sleigh" this  
winter leave in your order early.  
First Come First Served.  
We guarantee to give satisfaction in all  
cases.  
TABLE GLASSWARE—A "CONSIGN-  
MENT."  
25 Barrels, Wholesale and retail, at  
LEMONT'S.  
June 2  
GREEN WINDOW SHADES.  
Just in stock, 5 dozen different sizes, at  
LEMONT'S Variety Store.  
June 2  
Oranges.  
Just received and for sale low,  
25 BOXES OF ORANGES.  
May 10  
CROCKERYWARE.  
Just Received:  
17 CRATES full of Crockeryware; 1 case Table  
China. Group wholesale and retail, at  
LEMONT'S House Furnishing Store.  
June 15  
BABY SWINGS, BABY SWINGS.  
Very nice at  
LEMONT'S Variety Store.  
May 8  
TEA. TEA.  
FORTY packages CHOICE TEAS. Large assort-  
ment. First Class Groceries.  
One Pound to One Gallon.  
24 cases of the above just received from Boston  
and Montreal. For sale wholesale and retail by  
JAMES S. NEILL.  
April 21

McFARLANE,  
THOMPSON &  
ANDERSON  
are now manufacturing and have for sale at the  
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.  
A. F. Randolph,  
IMPORTER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN  
FLOUR, CORNMEAL, POBK,  
Sugar, Molasses, Tea, &c.,  
CORNER QUEEN STREET & PHENIX SQUARE  
FREDERICTON, N. B.  
dec5

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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 SHADES.

A Superior Line of GERMAN OVER-  
COATINGS; 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 CUT-  
TERS, and warrant an A. No. 1 fit every time, or  
no trade.

IN OUR CUSTOM TAILORING DEPART-  
MENT COMPETITION DEFIED

READY-MADE CLOTHING,  
In Ulsters, Overcoats, Reasers, Suits, Rubber,  
Wood Water-Proof Overcoats, Carriage  
Jackets, in new and stylish patterns.

A FULL STOCK OF  
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,  
VERY LOW.

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

NEW DEPARTMENT.

### Our Boot & Shoe DEPARTMENT

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

Men's Fine Boots, Oxfords 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, on  
foreman, MR. WILLIAM TUPES, 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.  
Fton, Dec. 4, 1881.

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# POOR DOCUMENT

## THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.  
FREDERICTON, N. B., JUNE 23, 1902

### OUR VICTORY.

The victory of the Liberals in York county is a magnificent one. Only yesterday the Tories boasted that they were certain to win. They telegraphed abroad that they would win the city by one hundred and fifty majority and with this they were giving to offset any majority which Mr. Pickard would have in the country. But there was a serious error in their reckoning. The city gave Mr. Pickard a majority of twenty-eight which the county supplemented until the rout of the Tories became complete. Where is their boasted strength! Where their wonderful influence! They are utterly defeated; a more crushed-out party never existed than the York county Tories.

### THE RESULT IN YORK.

The overwhelming defeat of the York County Tories teaches a lesson which will not soon be forgotten. A more unjustifiable proceeding than that by which Mr. Fraser was driven from the field and Mr. Fraser put forward as the Government candidate cannot well be imagined. There was not an element in the candidature of Mr. Fraser which commended itself to that sense of fair play which happily still governs this constituency. The contest was very keen; but we can claim that it was most honorably conducted by the Liberals. In it the Herald took no unimportant part, and the tone of its articles was entirely in harmony with the address delivered and the arguments used on Mr. Pickard's behalf throughout the County. Mr. Fraser, personally, was invariably treated with all the respect due to him. The man, indeed, was lost sight of in what his candidature represented; and the battle was fought out upon principles. The struggle was confessedly one which was to decide whether York was Liberal or Tory; and the result proves it to be overwhelmingly Liberal. The full significance of this ought not to be misunderstood or its legitimate effect lost sight of. What has been accomplished in one respect can be achieved in another, and the Liberal party in York should control it in every particular. They must see to it that in the battles which are hereafter to be fought their opponents do not enter the conflict with the prestige which official positions give them. We would have been content to have kept party lines out of everything but Dominion politics. We have argued in favor of such a course, insisting that our local affairs should be conducted independently of the issues involved in elections for Parliament. Our opponents have not been content with this, but have converted the whole machinery of Local Government, down to municipal influence, into engines to be employed against the Liberals. Since they have made their choice they should be allowed to enjoy it, and if the consequences are not agreeable to them, they have themselves only to blame. The Liberals hold York County in their hands, and can do what they will with it. They should make their power felt, for they have been made to feel, altogether too keenly during the last few years that they were ruled by a clique, which disregarded all interests but its own.

### THE GENERAL RESULT.

It is impossible to-day to give anything like an exact estimate of the strength of parties in the new Parliament. That the Government is sustained is unfortunately too true; but by what majority remains in doubt. In New Brunswick the Liberals met with a heavy loss in the defeat of Mr. Albert Smith and Mr. Anglin, but with these exceptions they have good cause to congratulate themselves upon the general result. The river Counties and Charlotte have proved themselves true to their traditions, and have given an aggregate majority for the Liberal candidates of over two thousand. In Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island the Liberals have gained several seats, and upon the whole have a larger representation from the Maritime Provinces in the new Parliament than they had in the last. In Ontario the shameful attempt to gerrymander Mackenzie, Ross, Mills, Charlton and Patterson, failed; but Sir Richard Cartwright was defeated by the this shameful Tory trick. The Liberals did not do so well in that Province as they anticipated. What the gerrymander did not do, the money with which the country was flooded appears to have accomplished. Quebec, of course, gives a Government majority. It is impossible not to regret this result. Perhaps from a strict party standpoint it is better to be defeated than to be successful just now, that is, having regard to the permanence of the Liberal reign. A period of depression in business seems inevitable, and if this should once more occur coincident with the Liberal regime the defeat of our party at the next election would be inevitable. But looking at the matter from a higher plane, and regarding the result of the elections as it affects the welfare of the country, we feel that it is to be greatly to be deplored. It is a

sad thing that a Government which has so signalized its career by acts of corruption and oppression, should be continued in power. Such, however, is the verdict of the electors.

### THE ELECTIONS TO-DAY.

The elections to-day throughout the Province will, we have every reason to believe, result in the defeat of the Local Government. Judging from the voting on Tuesday we should imagine that most of the members of the Executive will be returned, but we confidently expect that the Attorney General and Mr. Perley will be left at home. Mr. Collier's election is by no means certain, and it is beyond a doubt that if the election were deferred a week, or if another pronounced Opposition candidate were in the field, the defeat of the Chief Commissioner would be certain. As matters stand we expect that Messrs. Hamilton, Landry, Adams and Crawford will be returned, but they will not have sufficient support to enable them to carry on the business of the country. The public at large will hail with satisfaction the defeat of this administration. It is time that a new regime was instituted and a party came in power which will inaugurate a new order of things. It is time that some one took charge of local affairs who would develop something like a policy, and not be turned about by every wind that blows. A thorough overhauling of the Legislative machinery is necessary; but even more important than this is the elevation to office of men who will not be the tools of the men at Ottawa who have managed by a resort to the basest of all methods, to prolong their lease of power. We hope to-day, and confidently expect, to hear a verdict from the constituencies which will pronounce the end of the administration, which as Mr. Hamilton, its Premier, boasts has its headquarters and predominant influence in Westmorland.

### A WHOLESOME LESSON.

From several sections of the country we learn that money was lavishly used by Tory agents, but many of the men whose votes were supposed to have been purchased voted after all for Mr. Pickard. While we condemn the course of those who acted in this way—not their vote, but their taking of the money—we cannot help feeling a good deal of satisfaction in knowing that a wholesome lesson has been taught by it. It was proved on Tuesday that the buying of votes was a dangerous experiment. It has been pretty well impressed upon canvassers that when a man gets alone in the inner compartment of the polling booth, he is, for the moment, running the whole Dominion on his own account and can do just as he pleases. The old canvassers don't like this. The uncertainty which is connected with the conduct of the voter, after he has gone in the booth and the door is closed, is a little too much for their nerves. Nevertheless it is a wise arrangement and must do a great deal towards preventing bribery. We know of about half a dozen zealous Tories who would more attempt to buy a vote at a Dominion election to-morrow than they would think of selling their own. They have paid pretty dearly for the lesson, but we believe its salutary effects will not be lost.

**A WORD OF CAUTION.**—We ask all the canvassers of the Liberal party to be careful and see that voters know how to mark their ballots. Many persons, intelligent and well-informed, do not know how to vote. They think they should put a cross opposite the name of the candidate they do not wish to vote for. This of course is wrong. See that all understand that the cross is to be put before the name of the candidate they wish to vote for. We republish the form of ballot, marked in favor of Mr. Pickard, and some general instructions. We also recommend all the nominees to exercise a careful supervision of the work of polling and counting the ballots. We publish the section of the law bearing upon the point.

Immediately after the close of the poll, the Deputy Returning Officer shall, in the presence of the poll-clerk and the candidates or their agents, and if the candidates and their agents are absent, then in the presence of at least three electors, open the ballot-box and proceed to count the number of votes given for each candidate. In doing so he shall reject all ballot papers which have not been supplied by the Deputy Returning Officer, all those by which votes have been given for more candidates than are to be elected, all those upon which there is any writing or mark by which the voter could be identified, and a list kept of the number of votes given for each candidate, and of the number of rejected ballot papers, all the ballot papers indicating the votes given for each candidate respectively shall be put into separate envelopes, or parcels, and those rejected shall also be put into a different envelope or parcel, and all these parcels being endorsed as to indicate their contents, shall be put back into the ballot-box.

It is needless to say that we make no reflections upon the Returning Officers, when we ask the nominees to see that these provisions are strictly followed. The Returning Officers, we believe, are men who are above suspicion; but mistakes may be made, and the result seriously affected thereby. Therefore we urge the nominees not to leave the poll booth until they are satisfied that everything has been properly attended to.

### AN INVESTIGATION DEMANDED.

It is said that the names of fourteen Liberals whose names were upon the Revisors' lists were omitted from the poll books used yesterday in this city alone. There should be an investigation into this matter at once, and the man who should take the lead in having it made is Thomas Temple, Sheriff of the County of York. It is an outrage, pure and simple, that men should be disfranchised in this barefaced way. We do not say the Sheriff is at fault. Neither do we at present lay the blame upon any one. We state the fact, and demand inquiry. If such things as this can pass without notice being taken of them a dangerous precedent will be set. Mr. Temple is very jealous, and properly so, of any imputation upon his impartiality, and it is his plain duty to clear this matter up without an hour's delay.

### AN OUTRAGE.

The Rev. Mr. Evans, Pastor of the Methodist Church in this city, and a leading divine in the Methodist Church of Canada, is a qualified voter in the City of Fredericton, and his name appears upon the Revisors' List, and as we have stated elsewhere it was omitted, either intentionally or otherwise from the Voters' List, furnished the Returning Officers. He, however, tendered his vote and went to three polling booths in the city and offered to make oath that he was entitled to vote; but the Tory emissaries refused to allow his vote to be taken. This is an insult to the Methodist Church, which its members should not be slow to resent. They have an opportunity to strike a blow at the clique which has dared to perpetrate this outrage. Let them avail themselves of it to-morrow.

### WHAT WILL TO-DAY BRING FORTH?

From Tuesday's Daily Herald. The people of Canada to-day will be agitated by no ordinary struggle. Since Confederation there has not been an election upon which such great results depended. The people are confronted with a series of important questions, and upon their answers depend in a large measure the future of the country. What to-day will bring forth? We think it shall be the beginning of a new era of freedom from the grinding power of the monopolists and the Government which they control; or shall the people look back to it in the years to come as the day upon which they strengthened the fetters which bound them?

Will the day close with a victory for the people or a victory for their oppressors?

To-day the laboring man has the right to assert that he shall have equal rights with his rich neighbor.

To-day he may say that his children's bread shall not be taxed; that the coarse clothing which his wife and little ones wear shall not pay a heavier duty than the finery of the wealthier classes.

To-day the mechanic may strike a blow for cheaper living. We hear of men striking in the United States by thousands for higher wages. They cannot live under the high protective tariff which exists there. Over 200,000 skilled workmen are out of employment, because the monopolists there will not pay them enough to keep soul and body together.

The grip of the rich manufacturing oligarchy is so strong upon the Republic that to break it seems a hopeless task; but there is yet time to break its hold upon Canada. Let the mechanics strike, not by and by for higher wages, but to-day for cheaper living.

To-day the workers in iron may deal a crushing blow to the ring which is about to lay tribute upon them. The Government has pledged itself to make iron dearer in order that a few United States capitalists may make money. For this they have brought on the elections. Let the people strike down this monopoly at once.

To-day every true patriot can do a good work for Canada. Let it be done without fear. The monopolists may threaten, as they have already done, that their vengeance shall fall upon those who oppose them. The money with which they have purchased the Government may be lavished to buy votes. But let the people be true to themselves and they will carry the day.

We shall not speculate to-day upon the general result, further than to say that all over the Dominion the prospects of a Liberal triumph are too plain to be mistaken. We look for a great Liberal victory. But we claim to have some knowledge of what York will do; and we confidently expect that JOHN PICKARD will be returned with a noble majority. Where the Tory emissaries have gone through the country they have told that Frederickton would give them a majority of two hundred. They will learn to-day that they have counted without their host. Frederickton to-day will give John Pickard a majority.

### THE INCREASE OF TAXES.

"There will be no increase of taxes," said the various Finance Ministers in 1878. What are the facts? In the whole year 1877-78 the taxes collected from the people in customs was \$12,793,693. In eight months of the year 1881-82 the taxes collected from the people in customs amounted to \$13,846,702. This is an increase of 62 per cent. for the whole year.

### OUR PROVINCE.

In the excitement which the greater questions occasion, people are apt to lose sight of the claims which our own Province has to be fairly treated by the Dominion Government. There exists among the people all over Canada a disposition to deal fairly by the several Provinces, and no argument is needed to convince the country at large that the general prosperity can be best promoted by giving each section of it every advantage which it can reasonably claim. There is no manner of doubt that if a balance were struck between the payments made by New Brunswick to the Central Government since Confederation, and the amount received by the Province or expended in it, the balance would be largely in our favor, and would show that we had paid in the fifteen years over \$10,000,000 more than we have received. It must be admitted that this Province should expect to pay more than it receives, since the Central Government must be sustained by all the Provinces combined, nevertheless this amount is altogether out of proportion to the population of New Brunswick. It is scarcely necessary to adduce figures in support of this proposition. We all remember that before Confederation this Province was unable to provide for the public service under a rate of taxation not more than half what we are paying now, and although certain grants made by the Assembly have been augmented, such increase does not at all balance the amount which we pay. The taxation under the Tory regime has reached \$7 per head of the population, which amounts to nearly two millions and a quarter of dollars paid annually by New Brunswick to Ottawa. Speaking from memory we put the highest amount of revenue ever raised in the Province before Confederation at a very little over a million dollars. This was a year or two before the Union; and although the population has increased since, such is the changed condition of affairs in New Brunswick since that time owing to a number of causes which need not be mentioned here, that the people were better able to pay a million dollars a year than they are now. The case may be epitomized thus: The taxes of the people have doubled and their ability to pay has diminished. Looking to the future we see few signs which indicate that better times are ahead. That this Province entered Confederation with a mistaken idea of the actual nature of the compact she was making is now almost universally admitted. The people were told that they would have a controlling interest in the Union; that this Province would be the manufacturing centre and in connection with Nova Scotia would control the carrying trade. The example of the United States was pointed out to us, and we were led to expect a prosperity similar to that enjoyed by the Atlantic seaboard of the Republic. We did not know then what we have since learned, namely, that the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, and not the coast of the Maritime Provinces, correspond to the Atlantic coast of the United States. The Province possesses valuable farmlands; but they are being settled very slowly. It might profitably conduct certain lines of foreign trade; but nothing is done to develop them. Under these circumstances it becomes the clear duty of the press and the public men of New Brunswick to devise and advocate means whereby a fair measure of justice may be secured. We do not desire to see any sectional issue raised, nor do we think one is needed. A determined assertion of the rights of the Province would be heard with respectful attention and complied with in an equitable manner. New Brunswick does not prosper under Confederation as she ought to, and true patriotism should prompt an effort to learn the cause and remove it.

### THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

The progress of events in Egypt excites a great deal of attention. A crisis in the affairs of that country seems imminent. The Khedive has not proved equal to the emergency which has arisen, and as yet the policy of the Powers has not sufficiently developed itself to enable one to form an idea of what the result of the turmoil is likely to be. The most prominent man in the agitation is Arabi Bey. He seems to have acquired a great hold upon the affections of the soldiery and to be able to do pretty much as he pleases. That he has this power is largely due to the cowardice of the Khedive. It is related that when he first approached his ruler to prefer the claims of the army his knees trembled and he seemed about to faint. When he had made his demand the British Consul whispered to the Khedive, "Order him to hand you his sword, direct your officers to arrest him, and command the soldiers to disperse." But the Khedive hesitated, he began to parley with Arabi, and lost his golden opportunity. It has been intimated that England has determined to take advantage of the confusion which exists and establish her influence firmly in Egypt; but on the other hand, we have the official declaration of Sir Charles Dilke that all the great Powers are acting in perfect concert. We have had European conferences before, however, and they generally result in some one or the other of the Governments getting very much the better of the other. So no one need be surprised at anything which may come out of this Egyptian embroglio.

### THE ELECTION TO-MORROW.

From Wednesday's Daily Herald. We hope our citizens will all endeavor to be at the polls to-morrow and cast their votes for those candidates who are pledged to Reform. It is a great mistake, which many people make, to regard politics as a matter which does not concern them and to put local politics down as scarcely deserving of even a passing notice. The local Legislature does not command the respect which it ought to, unfortunately cannot be denied; but this is because it has been disgraced by chicanery, and its important functions have been prostituted to unworthy purposes. The local Government have been conspicuous for the absence of anything like a policy, and notorious for its disregard of political decency. It has vacillated upon every important question which has agitated the province, and has rendered itself obnoxious to all honest men, first, by frauds in administration which flourished under it; and secondly, by its shameless subservience to the dictation of the Ottawa Tories. We have been practically without a Government in New Brunswick for four years, since the administration has been nothing but a pliant tool in the hands of the Canadian ministry. It behoves all who have the interest of the Province at heart to labor to bring about a change. We want new men at the head of affairs; men whose lives and abilities command respect and who have an influence which they can make felt at home and abroad. The field of labor for the local Legislature is large and important, and that little good has been produced in it during the past fifteen years is not because of any lack of fertility in the soil, but because of the unskillfulness or carelessness of those whose duty it was to till it. To-morrow will see a new Assembly returned to power, and will be the beginning of the end of a long period distinguished chiefly by corruption and incapacity. It is satisfactory to be able to feel assured that York will come nobly to the front in the cause of Reform.

### Well Rid of Him.

The country will be well rid of John Pickard, says the Sun. It so happens that the country is not going to be "rid of him," and we are glad to know that there are enough honest men and true Liberals in York to appreciate an honest man and a true Liberal, and they not only have no desire to get rid of John Pickard, but mean to return him with a majority to-day, as will make the Tories think they have been struck by a thunder-bolt. But who is this John Pickard that the country will be "well rid of"? He is a son of York. A fine specimen of the sort of men this country can produce; enterprising, honest, kind-hearted, faithful to his friends and considerate to his enemies. A man who is foremost in good works, whose restless industry leads him to disregard the ease he might enjoy, if he wished, and embark in extensive business operations. A man whose name is a synonym for manliness and integrity. It will be a sad day for Canada when she will be well rid of such men as John Pickard; but fortunately for the future of the country the Sun and similar maligners of honest men neither reflect nor guide public sentiment.

### THE LOCAL CONTEST.

The course of the Local Government in bringing on the local elections two days after those for Parliament is only beginning to be thoroughly appreciated by the public. There was not the slightest excuse for this. These elections might have been over a month ago, or they might have been delayed a month longer or they might have been held on the same day as the Dominion election; but the Government, with a singular disregard of the convenience of the people, has chosen to bring them on two days only after the contest for Parliament. By this they hope to snatch a verdict from the people which, if it does not approve of their course, will at least have no political significance. In this they will find their mistake; and it must be a source of gratification to all lovers of good government to know that, notwithstanding the keen interest in the Dominion contest which pervades the whole Province, there exists everywhere a determination to drive out the incapables who by a trick have managed to get hold of the reins of power.

### A JUST COMPLAINT.

The Herald is not given to finding fault with officials. It believes that most public officers try to do their duty, and when they fail to come up to what it thinks is right, it is very backward about claiming for itself the privilege of censorship. But a complaint has been made, to which we think some publicity ought to be given; and it is this, that no arrangements have been made by the Sheriff for the transfer of votes in the local election. The Sheriff left town on Saturday, and left no person behind him authorized to act in his absence; so that a great many transfers, which some of the candidates wished to have made, cannot now be effected. We regret very much that this should have occurred, because it could have been avoided. Possibly it would have been difficult to have arranged for transfers to distant polling places, but that votes cannot within five days before the election be transferred to polls within twenty-five

miles of the city is entirely unheard of. It ought not to be too late now for the Deputy Sheriff to obtain authority by telegraph to act for the Sheriff in this matter.

The Tories claim the Hon. Peter Mitchell as their man. As he has announced himself opposed to the duty on corn, flour and iron and in favor of lessening the tariff on all the necessities of life, and is known to be very hostile to the Finance Minister, he will be an uncomfortable partner; and about as much out of place in the Tory camp as the traditional bull in a china shop.

### CANADIAN NEWS.

Encouraging reports of the crops are received from all parts of the Province. Although the season was late growth has been very rapid and a good harvest is anticipated.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in Canada continues in session in St. John. On Monday the report on foreign missions was presented and showed a most satisfactory condition of affairs. Excellent work has been done among the Indians in the North-west, and very encouraging reports have been received from China. From Central India there are favorable reports, but it has been deemed advisable to recall the Rev. Mr. Douglas. Excellent work is also being done in the New Hebrides and Trinidad. The report on the Western Missions speaks as follows of the contributions received:

Our contributions this year have been greater than in any previous year. Last year we got \$12,000 more than ever before. This year we are over \$1,000 ahead of last year, which we regarded as exceptional on account of Dr. Mackay's presence in the country.

During the year an unusual number of large and liberal donations and legacies have been received. Mrs. Mackay, of Windsor, has given \$1,500 additional to the Mackay Hospital at St. John. The entire expense of the building, viz., \$3,000, has been met by her liberality. She has also intimated her intention of giving \$500 towards the erection of a church at Bangkok. From a young lady there has been received, as a birthday gift, the sum of \$500. From a member of the church in Galt, \$1,000 has come into the treasury. From the late Joseph Mackay, of Montreal, a tried friend of foreign missions and of every good cause, there has been received a legacy of \$10,000. These large benefactions are a token of good, and an indication that the evangelization of the heathen is securing a large place in the hearts of God's people. A singular fact about the contributions is that in all the years (20) since the foreign missions began in our church there has not been one step back—an advance more or less every year.

A Canadian Club has been organized in New York.

**RAILWAY SLEEPERS.**—Several other ports in the Province besides Fredericton are engaged in shipping railway sleepers.

**POLYMERIZATION.**—Moncton is to have a polymorphism procession on Dominion Day.

**LIBRARY.**—The people of Portland, St. John, have been made the recipients of a very handsome library at the expense of Hon. Isaac Burpee. Not long since the ladies of that place started to fit up a place for the library, but this gentleman at that time kindly offered to do it, and accordingly has done so. The library contains about 2,000 volumes, besides all the best newspapers and periodicals of the day. The cost of fitting up the library was about \$3,000.

On Friday last a man named Mc-Cathole was instantly killed in his box factory, Milltown. A piece of a wooden arm flew off and struck him on the head killing him instantly.

A Toronto firm has an order for 50,000,000 feet of dressed lumber for Winnipeg.

Hanlan will be unable to row Ross at Winnipeg. The doctors say he will not have recovered from his typhoid fever sufficiently to be able to go into training upon a month's time at the very least.

An Ontario tavern keeper has given up his business since the ghost of one of his late customers visited him and informed him that he would spend the future where there is no duty on fuel if he did not give up.

### News of the World.

Zulu is enjoying a civil war. Guitau has applied for a *habeas corpus*. There are indications of increasing business activity in the Western States.

There is the prospect of another exodus from Egypt. A famine seems imminent. A Bill has passed the United States Senate directing the President to pay Japan \$285,000 out of his own pocket rather a funny mistake.

Large numbers of Jews are coming to America from Russia. Some persons continue to perpetrate outrages on the London Times by altering its forms after they have been corrected, and the offender cannot be detected. Numerous arrests for Socialism continue to be made in Russia.

The Northern Pacific Railway has cost \$74,000,000. It has a land grant worth \$144,000,000. Three hundred immigrants recently passed through St. John en route to the United States. They were passengers by the Canadian, which was wrecked near Halifax.

# POOR DOCUMENT

## LOCAL NEWS.

**QUEEN'S COUNTY.**—Mr. King's majority was 200.

**SUNBURY COUNTY.**—Mr. Burpee's majority is about 60.

**LUMBER.**—The "Hercules" towed two rafts past here Tuesday.

**ANNIVERSARY.**—Friday was the fifth anniversary of the St. John fire.

**BART CARRIAGES.**—Lemont & Sons are opening a fine assortment.

**ROYAL HOTEL.**—Mr. Atherton had adorned his doorway with a very neat sign.

**LONGSTREET.**—See Geo E Snider's advertisement of tobacconists in another column.

**WATER WORKS.**—The report of the engineers on the proposed city water works is daily expected.

**NEW SEWER.**—The new sewer on Sunbury street, from Charlotte to George streets, is nearly completed.

**ACREBORN DAY.**—Tuesday is the fifty-fifth anniversary of the ascension of Her Gracious Majesty to the throne.

**DR. BAILEY.**—The Providence Evening Bulletin has a friendly notice of Dr. Bailey of the University of New Brunswick.

**WORK BEGUN.**—The excavations for the C. of E. Hall, on the corner of Carleton and Brunswick streets, have been begun.

**MAGADAMINS.**—Some very extensive and excellent repairs are being made to the lower end of Queen street and Waterloo row.

**PLATE GLASS.**—The plate glass has been put in Mr. McDonald's windows, in Wilton's block, and adds greatly to the appearance of the store.

**STEARNS.**—The "Florenceville" arrived at her wharf yesterday about 2.30 o'clock, the "David Weston" at 4.30. Neither one was heavily laden.

**FREIGHT FROM UP RIVER.**—Among the freight by the Flogenceville Monday were several cattle and sheep and a large quantity of hemlock extract.

**LOGS.**—At an early hour Monday morning very large numbers of logs were running past the city, and the run continued for the greater part of the day.

**THE NEW SIDEWALKS.**—Work was begun Tuesday upon the new Queen street sidewalk. Operations will be prosecuted from Carleton street upwards.

**MORE TORY YARNS.**—John Pickard is a brother-in-law of Isaac Burpee, says the voracious Sam. This will be news to John Pickard and Isaac Burpee.

**ENGINE HOUSE.**—Work is slowly progressing on the new engine house at the Fredericton Railway. It will be considerable time before the building will be finished.

**WATERED.**—The street brigade to scrape Queen street from Regent to St. John. There is in dry weather two inches of dust and in wet two inches of mud there.

**HOMEROUND BOATS.**—The boats and trains Monday carried a good many voters, who have been away from home and who were returning for the purpose of voting.

**WHAT IS JOHN PICKARD?** asks the Tory organs. Well, we might answer that he is the man whom it was necessary to bring two Cabinet Ministers to Fredericton to oppose.

**DETECTIVE SWEET.**—The sewer at the corner of Regent and Brunswick streets needs looking after. Monday morning, during the heavy rains, the water overflowed the street.

**PERSONAL.**—Mr. E. A. Smith left yesterday morning en route to Halifax, whence he will sail as the Canadian team for Winnipeg. He is the only New Brunswicker on the team this year.

**A CHERISHED VIEW OF IT.**—Said one John to the other John: "All I am sorry for is that Fisher did not run, too; and then you could have had a hole big enough to have buried us both."

**POLICE NEWS.**—Mark Flanagan was arrested Tuesday afternoon for attempting to create a disturbance on Regent street. He was put in the lock-up, with Policeman Wright on guard.

**BROKE LOOSE.**—Two horses broke loose from the Brayley House stable Monday morning and ran down the street. On their way back they took the sidewalk, much to the danger of pedestrians.

**A SOLID VOTE.**—The vote in Manners-Sutton No. 2 was, Pickard 30, Fraser 4. The four votes which the latter got were those of persons from the City. The entire settlement went solid for Mr. Pickard.

**AHEAD OF TIME.**—The Reporter had a special announcing a Government victory in Manitoba and British Columbia. As the elections in those Provinces have not yet come off our neighbor is a little premature.

**A GOOD PRICE.**—A Wellington Ward man put the price of his vote at \$10 at ten o'clock Tuesday. The Tory agents were willing to give him \$5, but the old man insisted on \$10. Whether he got it or not we do not know.

**STILL AT IT.**—The Capital Tuesday said that Mr. Blair was "pledged to do away with Government House." This is the second time from our crazy neighbor has made this statement. It was false the first time and it is false now.

**NOT REFINED.**—Complaints are constantly reaching us in reference to the wants of any provision being made by the Sheriff of York for the transfer of voters' names during his absence from the city. His deputy does not appear to have exerted himself to get the matter rectified.

**THE COURTS.**—The Supreme Court will meet on Saturday to hear common motions, and will re-assemble on Monday, when the special paper will be taken up.

**THE YORK NISI PRIS SITTINGS,** which stand for the 27th, will be postponed.

**POLICE NEWS.**—Four cases of drunkenness in the Police Court Monday morning—Joseph Sands fined \$5, Thomas Collins fined \$5, Jas. McDonald fined \$5, Michael Flanagan fined \$5 or ten days jail. As his business—mending umbrellas—is not rushing at present he chose the latter.

**THE RIGHT WAY TO DO IT.**—The Reporter joins with us in our protest against the proposed change in the railway arrangements between this city and St. John. It rightly says that the time table which is to come into effect next Monday will occasion both inconvenience and loss.

**ADRIFF.**—The most sociable institution in Fredericton is the host house belonging to the Fredericton Amateur Rowing Club. Disregarding the traditional antipathy between up-town and down-town, it very little while starts off on a visit to its more pretentious neighbor down town. Yesterday it took one of its customary trips.

**GILCHRIST EXAMINATION.**—The New Brunswick competitors for the Gilchrist Scholarship began their examination at the office of the Chief Superintendent Monday. Their names are:—William Tweedie of Mount Allison, W. B. Gorman of Fredericton and James A. Johnston of Chipman, Q. Co.

**DROWNED.**—Robert Armstrong who left his home at Ormococt for the West some two years ago was drowned in the Chippewa river, Wisconsin, on the 18th of last April. His body was found on the 31st, and was buried in the Lake View Cemetery on June last, a Methodist minister officiating at the grave.

**WHY THEY ARE SORE.**—Some of the city Tories are very sore over the Rev. Mr. Evans' sermon on Sunday evening. The only part of his discourse which could be understood as reflecting upon them was his exhortation to every elector to do his duty as a Christian, and if this is inconsistent with Toryism, we are very sorry.

**DISTRICT MEETING.**—The meeting of the Fredericton District of the Methodist Church will be concluded to-day. Yesterday the candidates were examined, and Mr. Waldman recommended for ordination and Mr. Black recommended to be placed on trial for one year more. The district accounts were examined yesterday, the lay delegates being present.

**ACCIDENT.**—On Saturday last a child aged about five years, daughter of Mr. Fry, of the Gibson, while riding on a truck wagon, attempted to jump off between the wheels when she slipped and fell to the ground. Before the horse could be stopped the hind wheel of the truck ran over her arm lengthwise, mangled it badly. Fortunately no bones were broken.

**A FAREWELL NALDE.**—The Capital states that the candidate in this city delivered a strong and interesting sermon on Sunday evening. The reference is to the Rev. Mr. Evans, and it is totally and entirely false. Whatever can be the use of a paper lying like the Capital does. There is not one of its three issues in any week which does not contain some deliberate untruth.

**PERSONAL.**—Mr. Randall, L. L. B., returned from the National University Monday.

**Mr. C. I. Wetmore,** son of Robert Wetmore, Esq., of Gagetown, arrived in town Monday night. He has just come from Michigan, where he is extensively engaged in the hardware business.

**Norman Winslow** returned Monday from Harvard where he has been pursuing his law course.

**THE LAST DRIVE.**—Cunliffe & Stevens' drive will be to-day. It is not likely that the men or horses will come to the city. They will probably be sent back up river immediately. The driving party consists of about 100 men and sixteen horses. The amount of lumber in the drive is 17,000,000 superficial feet, all American lumber, cut by Cunliffe & Stevens, about one third of it is pine, the balance being spruce.

**GILCHRIST ELECTIONS.**—The local election in Gloucester was held on Monday, and resulted in the return of Messrs. Ryan and McMann, the late members. Mr. Ryan is pronounced in his opposition, and Mr. McMann a thoroughgoing Liberal. He will no doubt work in sympathy with the Opposition. The successful candidates more than doubled their opponents, who were backed by the full power of the Local Government.

**AN IMPROVEMENT.**—The removal of the fence around the Parliament Buildings is a great improvement. The grounds would look better without a fence, that is, if it is possible to prevent them being turned into a cow pasture. When the rockeries on St. John street and the Crown Land Office are pulled down the square will be a great ornament to the city. It would not detract from the general appearance if the roadway on King street were made a little more passable.

**BUILDING NOTES AT GOSWICK.**—Mr. Everett Johnson has up and nearly completed, a dwelling house on Miles Avenue.

**Mr. Malcolm Brown** has made considerable improvements to his house by adding verandahs.

**Mr. Edgar Hanson,** of the Prov. Secretary's office, has purchased a building lot on the upper side of the Methodist church, and is erecting a residence which he intends occupying. He has the cellar dug and the frame work partly completed.

**CANADA FOR THE CANADIANS.**—Protection was to encourage home manufacture. We were above a box of carriage bolts the other day with a Guelph firm's label on the outside. The label was a little loose and on being torn off disclosed the label of a New York firm underneath. This is one of the industries which the truthful Sir Leonard claims to have established in Canada. He was right in saying it was a new industry; but the pasting on of labels is not an enterprise of sufficient importance to justify a 25 per cent. duty.

**THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT** and the citizens which controls it has endeavored by every means fair and foul to defeat John Pickard and malign every Liberal. Now let the Liberals rally and to-day sweep from the field every candidate for York County who supports the local government. But no man's name on your ticket who has pledged himself in their favor. They have wanted this sort of a fight; now give it to them. Let it be said to the credit of York to-morrow night that he refused to return a pledged supporter of the local government.

**FROM UP-RIVER.**—The steamer "Florenceville" which arrived Monday, had on board Robert Connors, his river-drivers and horses. The crowded appearance of the steamer attracted many persons to the wharf, who were well repaid by the sight of the magnificent horses. The fourteen horses which were landed from the steamer make, without doubt, the finest collection of horses ever brought to the city at one time. Much surprise was expressed at the excellent condition in which the animals were. The procession up Queen street to the Brayley House stables, excited much favorable comment.

**POLICE COURT.**

Although the persons brought before the Police Magistrate were for drunkenness on election day, the small number shows that not much liquor was imbibed on that day, or else those imbibing "kept it dark." There were two drunks, Michael Finnin and Thomas Minnie, fined each \$5. Samuel Cassidy was arraigned on a charge of assaulting and interfering with Policeman Wright while performing his duty. On application of Mr. McMann, the defendant's counsel, the trial was postponed until Monday.

**WEDDING CAKE AND LOYALTY.**—Somebody has sent our stated contemporary a piece of cake and told him it was a portion of Prince Leopold's bride cake. Our friend swallows the dose and the cake too and says that it prompts him "when saying God bless our Queen to add—and Prince Leopold and his Royal bride." Fruitcake sometimes occasions nightmares; but we never heard of it producing loyalty. But the question suggests itself if our friend needs a piece of cake to induce him to pray for blessings on the Prince and his bride, whether either his prayers or his loyalty is worth much.

**SKEWERING.**—The Capital and its colleagues have abused Mr. Alex. Gibson in every possible way. Tuesday, however, it got of the following: "We have been informed that Mr. Alexander Gibson, in his usual princely way, will entertain a large number of the 'visiting' members of the Executive at his residence, Marysville, to-day." Two or three weeks ago Mr. Gibson was a Grit monopolist, crushing the people of New Brunswick, according to this Tory light. The information in the above paragraph was got from the Herald's list of the places at Marysville where the Methodist ministers attending the district meeting were residing.

**Mrs. M. E. Campbell,** a well-known artist, residing in Boston, Mass., will spend the summer months in Marysville, and if a sufficient number of pupils will organize a class to begin upon her arrival, will give instruction in Oil Painting, both Landscape and Flowers, and also China Decoration. Mrs. Campbell is the best English and Boston artist, and is a teacher of much experience. During a residence of a few years in St. John she had charge of the Art Department at Mrs. Crane's School in that city, and also a class in the Government Building, in Fredericton, for particular acquiring.

**Mr. Carson** will arrive in this city probably next week.—Gins.

**A Complete Refutation.**

Dr. Rand Monday held an investigation into the charges made by the Maritime Farmer against Principal Crockett, of the Normal School. The investigation was made at Mr. Crockett's request and in his absence. To the students to the number of one hundred and twenty-five, and in the presence of the teachers Dr. Rand put a series of questions. Without giving them in detail, it is sufficient to say they covered the whole ground of the Farmer's charges. The answers were in every respect a complete denial of the charges, and a complete vindication of Mr. Crockett's conduct in his important office. In the range of the inquiries there were questions to this were included, and the public can rest assured that nothing more complete and satisfactory than the refutation of the Farmer's charges could be desired. No person with any pretensions to respectability believed the slander when it was uttered; it is nevertheless pleasing to know that it has been disproved in so open and indisputable a manner. The Farmer, which caused the slander, and the Capital, which was characterized malignity, circulated it, ought to be ashamed.

**A Public Notice.**

As the Mally murder trial no longer affects matter for that notorious paper, the Police Gazette, the Capital has been forced to relinquish the choice extracts of that trial which it formerly gave its readers. However, rather than give up a class of literature evidently so dear to the soul of the editor, there appeared on its bulletin board, on Saturday, an announcement which was an insult to any person reading the board; and there was an article in the paper which was a disgrace to any right conducting journal. The Capital's sole desire appears to be, to excel other papers in each department, and in this it has succeeded to a certain extent; it is more partisan than its model the Mail, its exaggeration faculty stands supreme among the papers of the Province, and as regards the obscurity of certain parts, it takes no mean place among journals given over to the sort of literature it pays an exceedingly distasteful compliment to the intelligence of its readers if it thinks such literature is acceptable to them. If the editor hopes to increase its circulation by such means we can inform him that to this case is owing its small circulation; and if he cannot select better articles to fill up his paper he had better stop at once publishing a sheet for persons whose judgment about such matters extends only one great editor of the Capital. We have frequently felt called upon to censure this sheet for the obscenity placed upon its bulletin board. The police ought to remove it in the interest of public morality.

**Election Notes.**

The World advocates the claims of Thos. F. Alexander for the votes of the people of Northumberland.

Not a little excitement has been created in Sunbury by the discovery of a letter written by W. D. Perley to his father, in which he denounces the Catholics in unmeasured terms.

Mr. Weldon told the St. John electors that they would do only half their work Tuesday, and must complete it on Thursday.

The apparent vote was a serious irregularity in Mr. Peters nomination paper to Queen's.

We hear from Victoria that the result of the local election is in great doubt. Mr. Tibbitts was thought to have the best chance, but his speech on nomination day is said to have lost him a good many votes.

**AN INSECURE PRISON.**—On Monday night the lock-up was again broken into, and three persons, namely, John Pook, Thomas Doran and George Duncan, who were in custody for drunkenness, were liberated. Doran and Duncan were locked up about one o'clock, and the police then left upon their rounds. The building was entered from the front window. The lock between the Court Room and the cells and one of the cell doors were broken open. The whole lock-up is very insecure, so much so indeed that unless one of the policemen stays in it all the time it is hardly worth while putting prisoners in it.

The new faces of Messrs. Richards & Son, while it improves the appearance of the place, greatly facilitates such tricks as these. A better provision should be made for the detention of prisoners. The police are efficient, but they cannot get along without a good lock-up.

**TWO SILLY CIRCULARS.**—Two silly circulars have been issued by Julius L. Inches in the interest of that pink and patron of everything noble and generous, John James Joyce. One of them tells of a wonderful man's nest about what the New Brunswick Railway Company is going to do if the Liberals get in power. Bearing in mind that this Railway is chiefly owned by Messrs. Stephen and Snell, the two the President and the other a leading member of the Pacific Syndicate, which body the Liberals are earnestly fighting, it is easily to understand just what this circular is worth. The other is a series of gratuitous insults to Mr. Alexander Gibson. This is the return which Messrs. Inches and Fraser make Mr. Gibson for his kindness to them. It is intended to influence the Catholic vote; by accusing Mr. Gibson of threats against the Irish Mr. Gibson is himself an Irishman. But we will not so insult him or our other Irish friends as to answer this circular; for it is only a bait to suppose for one moment that they can be injured or influenced by such unmitigated rubbish. Truly the Tories have not only got into the last ditch, but have besmeared themselves with mire.

**New Brunswick Land Syndicate.**

For the benefit of outside readers we review the "Land League" case. A number of commercial traders some time since purchased a farm of land situated in the Parish of Southampton, in the County of York. By doing so they became ratepayers, and as such believed they were entitled to business in the city of Fredericton without paying a license. The first person belonging to the syndicate who visited this city was Archibald J. Briggs of Halifax. The City Marshal proceeding against him, he was notified to appear at the Police Magistrate's office and show cause. He appeared through his counsel and pleaded not guilty, claiming that he was a ratepayer, and as such entitled to do business in the city without license. Considerable interest was manifested in this trial by the citizens.

After a lengthy trial Briggs was convicted in the sum of fifteen dollars or twenty days jail. He through his counsel appealed to the Chief Justice, and on Saturday last His Honor delivered a written judgment quashing the conviction on the ground that Briggs was a ratepayer, and therefore was not liable to pay a license for doing business in the city. This sets at rest the Syndicate matter in the city of Fredericton. The City Clerk appeared for the city, and Mr. F. McMann, Esq., for Briggs and his fellow-traveler.

**THE LETTER IN A BAG.**—Our lunatic neighbor is a rage. Nothing has vexed him more than to know that while thousands of copies of the Herald have been purchased for circulation during the campaign, he can find no one who wants his sheet for love or money. On the day before election, when one of the boys attached to the Herald office was engaged in circulating the extra copies of the paper which had been ordered, the gallant, yet ferocious, editor of the Herald, made a terrific onslaught upon him, and yesterday he fairly yelped at the Herald. Poor fellow, we are sorry for him. But what a terrible man he is to tell what is not true. He says no one subscribes for the Herald. Well we beg to inform him that the Herald, though only published six months, has a bona fide subscription list of over twelve hundred, and the list is daily increasing. Our crazy neighbor has a slight gleam of reason, for he says that if the Tories are whipped it York it will be the Liberal press which is to be thanked for it. He does us too much honor. But there is a serious side to this matter, or there would be if any one cared about what the Capital published. He charges the Herald with publishing false, mean and scurrilous articles. We ask the thousands of people who have read the Herald in the last few weeks whether this statement is true. We have pursued a strictly honorable course; have been outspoken and have said severe things; but we deny that we have published a word that was false or which could not be read in any political deliberative assembly in the land. We recognized that in Mr. Fraser we had a gentleman to contend with and have treated him as such, just as in local politics, while discussing the best way to lay out our power to support our own party, we have maintained the friendship of our opponents. But with the Capital the case is reversed. It began the campaign with falsehoods and it has not been able to get on in the end; so that today there is not a respectable man in the city who does not hold it in contempt.

## SOLID YORK.

### MR. PICKARD'S MAGNIFICENT VICTORY.

Election day opened dark and gloomy. In the city there was very little excitement during the morning. Canvassing teams drove up and down the streets; but the number of voters carried to the pool, during the first few hours at least, was not large. A visit to the different pool booths disclosed the fact that money was being quite freely used by the Tory party. Early in the day there was some very plain talk over the fact that the names of several Liberals had been omitted from the poll books. Among those who were "disfranchised" in this way was the Rev. Mr. Evans, and on this fact becoming known a great deal of indignation was expressed. There was not much drinking, and until noon very little more stir than at a sharply contested Aldermanic election. The Tory o'clock tongues began to become a little loosened, and small knots of men might be seen discussing the situation with a good deal of noise and an amazing amount of vehemence. Yet as a general thing everything went along as smoothly and harmoniously as could be desired. A strong effort was made by the Tory agents to prevent a fair vote being given, and many unnecessary challenges were made. There was a little personation in the city, but not very much. As the hour of closing the poll drew near the excitement began to run a little higher, yet there was no disturbance worthy of being recorded. At the several polling places in the city interesting knots of men assembled and discussed the situation. About four o'clock prominent Tory canvassers admitted that they had lost the day, and the encouraging news received from the country districts made the Liberals feel quite confident of a fine victory.

A large crowd gathered in front of the Western Union telegraph office in the evening and as the messages came cheered lustily. It was near twelve before they dispersed. A huge bonfire blazed near the Parliament building and another at Marysville in honor of Mr. Pickard's overwhelming majority.

The following is the state of the poll as heard from:

Pickard, Fraser.

Fredericton—King's Ward, 44 39

Queen's 71 65

Carleton 67 43

St. John 73 72

Wellington 31 35

Non-residents, 22 16

Total, 308 270

St. Mary's, No. 1, 126 52

Do No. 2, 209 92

Stanley, No. 1, 000 000

Do No. 2, 000 000

Douglas, No. 1, 152 57

Do No. 2, 000 000

Bright, No. 1, 114 31

Do No. 2, 71 37

Queensbury, No. 1, 000 000

Do No. 2, 000 000

Southampton, No. 1, 000 000

Do No. 2, 000 000

Canterbury, No. 1, 58 18

Do No. 2, 48 29

North Lake, 000 000

Dumfries, No. 1, 81 82

Do No. 2, 15 15

Prince William, No. 1, 000 000

Do No. 2, 000 000

Kingclear, No. 1, 135 122

New Maryland, 37 32

Manasse-Stutton, No. 1, 35 35

Do No. 2, 30 4

Grand total, 000 0000

Mr. Pickard's majority in Stanley, No. 1 is 86. He has a large majority in Southampton and Prince William and Bright No. 1. His total majority will be about 900.

(Special to THE HERALD.)

**ST. JOHN CITY.**

St. John, June 29, 7.15.—Tilly elected by 150 majority.

**ST. JOHN COUNTY.**

Barpee and Weldon (Liberals) elected by a majority of 150 each.

**WESTERLAND.**

The returns from Westerland received thus far give Smith (Liberal) 784; Wood, 778. Other returns may alter the relative position of the candidates.

**QUEEN'S.**

Despatches from Queen's state that King (Liberal) was elected by a large majority.

In King's Dominion (Opposition) leads Foster thus far by 209 votes.

**LATER.**

8.30.—Returns are coming in instalments, and it is impossible to tell the complete totals. The following are the returns to date:—Donville defeated Foster by 400; Burns defeated Anglin by 325, four places to hear from; Woods defeated Smith by 318, six places to hear from; Moffat de' se' Haldou in Restigouche by from 200 to 300; Irvine defeated Lindsay by 280, according to latest intelligence.

Later exact returns from Gloucester, are as follows:—Burns, 1074; Anglin, 460; Turgeon, 420.

Returns from Albert so far (one parish to hear from) give Wallace 785, Rogers 877.

In Pictou County, N. S., returns so far give Carmichael and Lindsay (Liberals) election over Tupper, Junior and McDonald.

Despatches from Toronto state that the Government are sustained by a slightly reduced majority.

In Quebec the Government have secured twenty-two seats ahead.

Old Dr. Johnson was a benefactor. Seventy five years ago he invented what is now called Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, the wonderful success of which in the cure of rheumatism in the head, throat and lungs is truly astonishing. No family should be without it.

Thousands of dollars might be annually saved to farmers if they would give freely of Country Condition Powders to their horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and fowl. They purify, disease and promote the growth. We say Sheridan's. Those put up in large packs are utterly worthless.

**After the Battle.**

The Tories take their defeat in York County with a pretty good grace. It was so tremendously overwhelming that they find the best thing they can do is to laugh over it. As the returns from the various districts came in and Mr. Pickard's majority mounted up towards a thousand there was a good deal of chaffing indulged in, but everyone, except a few, who had made themselves ridiculous by their wild statements of what they were going to do, seemed disposed to regard the matter from a humorous standpoint. Mr. Pickard received congratulations without limit, and we must give his opponents the credit for being among the very first to shake hands with him over the result. A good deal of sympathy was expressed for Mr. Fraser. It is well known that he was forced into the contest against his own judgment, and the transition from being a popular leader of a government and Attorney General of the Province to the position of being the most badly defeated candidate in the Dominion was too great to excite anything but sympathy. Personally Mr. Fraser appears to have conducted his canvass in an honorable fashion, he proposed no very extravagant ideas; but he does not appear to have resorted to any low or disgraceful tricks. This cannot be said of all of his assistants. The libellous and indecent caricatures which those men spread over the country have gained for them the contempt of four fifths of the whole community. Even their own candidate stated the day before election that their conduct was low and dishonorable.

The Fraser and the Capital case is for a good share of the laughing. The wonderful prophecies made by them of what they were going to do were cited on every hand and around the meridian, even of our Tory friends. When the report came from Stanley that Mr. Pickard had doubled his opponent's vote there, the Capital's prophecy that almost the entire population was for Mr. Fraser was quoted. But, most of all, the City vote excited comment. Only the night before election the Tory Ward Committees figured up a majority of one hundred and twenty in the city, and they felt quite sure of pretty near that figure up to the hour of closing the poll. One very active man in their party accounts for their miscalculation by saying that a lot of their men voted for Pickard. This is one way of looking at it; but it is hard to understand how men who voted for Pickard could be their men.

There was a great deal of talk about the omission of voters' names from the lists. Early yesterday morning we had a call from Mr. Charles L. Richards, whose name had been connected with the making up of the City lists, but improperly so, and he assured us that he had nothing whatever to do with making up the city poll books; but that the division of the list was made by the City Clerk, and he further stated that the City Clerk accepted the responsibility for the omissions and said that they occurred through mistake.

The defeat of Messrs. Smith and Anglin called forth many expressions of regret, as people were slow to believe that the returns had been correctly given. Very little interest seemed to be taken in the contest outside of the Province, and the slowness with which news was received scarcely causing any complaint. As soon as it was known that the Government were sustained by a large majority the interest in the whole affair subsided very quickly, and attention, which had for a time been diverted from York, centered upon that subject again.

**MEETING AT MARYVILLE.**—The meeting held in the Methodist Church at Marysville last evening, the chief feature of which were organ recitals by Prof. Sterne, was very enjoyable. The exercises began with the anthem, "Heavenly Father." Prayer was then offered by Rev. Mr. Colpitts, after which a Psalm was read. This was followed by a brilliant organ recital. Rev. Mr. Evans then addressed the meeting taking for his subject the Conference funds. The anthem, "Guide me Oh Thou Great Jehovah," was then sung, the solos were taken by Mrs. Sterne and Miss Gibson. This was followed by another organ recital in which several familiar airs were introduced. Rev. Mr. Colpitts then addressed the meeting upon the Supernumerary fund. The hymn, "Abide with me" was sung, the first verse being given as a solo by Mr. C. Hatt, the second as a solo by Miss Gibson, the third as a duet by Miss Gibson and Mr. Hatt and the fourth by the full choir. This was followed by the hymn "Oh for a Thousand Tongues" by the choir and congregation, after which the exercises were brought to a close by the benediction. Prof. Sterne certainly showed himself to be a master of the organ. His execution is brilliant and his sense of harmony very true. We judge that his music was almost all improvised, and we think that he displays better taste in his improvisations than in his reading of familiar airs. He gives a full orchestral effect to his organ music with a grandeur of tone and unity of expression which would not be possible in any orchestra. A number of persons were present from the city.

# POOR DOCUMENT

## "No Rent" in Scotland.

The beginning of a "no rent" agitation in Scotland is a very significant fact. It begins in the Isle of Skye, but it is reported to be spreading rapidly. Lord Macdonald having sent summonses to twenty of his tenants on the island, the process server was seized, the processes taken from him and burnt, and the officer warned not to set foot on the island again. During the past quarter of a century rents have been raised on the island to double their former rates. In addition to these there are restrictions as to improvements on the land and as to tenure, less onerous than those of Ireland prior to the Land Act, but still very oppressive to the tenant. It is highly probable that concessions will promptly be made to the Scotch tenantry, so as to check the spread of the "no rent" movement. Yet the discussions over the Irish land troubles and the Irish Land Act, have educated the agricultural classes to a knowledge of their disabilities, and have prepared the ground for a rapid spread of revolutionary ideas as to the tenure of land. In England this subject is not confined to the lower classes. The evils of the present tenure of land in England have been profoundly studied by the greatest political economists, lawyers and statesmen. Conservatism simply holds back, fearing that when the changes in the land law begin nobody knows where they may end.

In Scotland the evils of consolidation in landed estates have been carried to a ruinous pitch. There are eleven men who own a very large part of all the land of Scotland. The estates of noble dukes are measured by the hundred square miles. Twelve hundred cottagers were evicted not long ago from the lands on which their fathers and remote ancestors were born, their cottages demolished, and the lands turned into a sheep pasture. The high rents levied upon the lands enabled the landlords to buy up adjoining estates, and the process of consolidation is still going on, the land-owning power and wealth becoming more concentrated, and the yeoman class being reduced to day laborers, or driven into the cities or to emigration. The same evils, to a less degree, exist in England. Yet it is possible that a dislike of Ireland may hinder the spread of a land agitation at present. The land interest is, however, very powerful in Parliament, and the English peasantry are not without a strong affection for the landed aristocracy. Yet the disasters recently attending British agriculture have been such as to produce a profound discontent among the farmers. American competition as to beef, pork, wheat, butter, cheese, lard and other products, has put down prices that the English farmer cannot pay the high rents of former years. For several successive years disastrous spells of rainy weather ruined the grain crops and the hay, and damaged the root crops and the fruit, and caused a deep discouragement that still prevails to a considerable extent, though things look rather better now.

British patriotism and prejudice prevent any warm sympathy with the Irish in their present agitation. But it must not be forgotten that the Liberal victory which brought Gladstone into power was due largely to a recognition of the fact that the Irish land troubles should be remedied. Gladstone felt that his first great duty was to remove the sources of Irish distress by bringing in the Land Act. The Liberal sentiment of England sustained the Land Act, and through the Duke of Argyll was too conservative to endorse it, yet Conservatism has borne it poorly well. But there is a feeling that England and Scotland need a more thorough-going land reform, and this "no rent" agitation that has started in Northern Scotland may be the spark that will kindle the whole question into a blaze.

## Re Assassina Guitauea.

Washington, June 9.—Reed to-day secured Guitauea's signature to several affidavits which he proposes to use in further proceedings. He declines to say anything in reference to these proceedings. Guitauea spends most of the time reading the Bible and a religious work given him by a Baltimore gentleman. His mind is bright, and he is able to argue his case with considerable legal sharpness. Last evening he said Reed "has been wrong in his recent moves in the case. Nothing can be done about it now, even if the record is wrong, for it has been ruled upon, and the judgment completes it. The question of jurisdiction has been settled, and there is nothing left of that question. The only hope is in the President. I have told Reed to go to him and let all other things go." Reed has received anonymous letters advising him that it was time to "let up" on the assassin, and closing in the following words with terrific underscoring:—"Unless you come to a halt quite soon in the matter, you may feel assured that your days are numbered. This is no threat, but means just what is said, so beware! beware! A word to the wise is sufficient." This is one of many such, but no attention is paid to them.

It is learned to-night that Reed's interview with Guitauea at the goal was a stormy one; that Guitauea was much excited, shook his fist in Reed's face, and told him to go to Arthur and demand commutation of the sentence, and he would not dare to refuse. After Reed left it was some time before Guitauea could be quieted.

## American Pre-Historic Remains.

Prof. John S. Newberry, of New York, thus sums up the knowledge on this subject: When the savages were pressed back by advancing civilization until they had passed what was once the great natural water-gap between the lakes and the Mexican Gulf, it was discovered that they were not autochthonous, for mounds, caves, palaces and remains of cities showed the existence of a race that lived in the highest style of civilization. Investigation and research by historians, geologists, and archaeologists have brought much to light concerning these wonderful people. They can be divided into two classes, which, with local differences, are generally the same. One is the mound-builders, who lived in the fertile valley of the Mississippi, following a sedentary and peaceful life. Mounds built by them and instruments and pottery and copper ornaments made by them have been discovered all through the Mississippi Valley. They were miners, farmers, raised tobacco, and remains of their oil wells still exist at Titusville, Penn. In numbers they probably equalled the inhabitants of the region at present, and enough is known of their osteology to say that they were of medium size, fair proportions, with a cranial development not unlike our red Indian. Their teeth were large and strong. They buried their dead with great ceremony. When and why the mound builders disappeared we don't know. Their ultimate fate was probably entire extinction. The second class of these early Americans was spread from Chilk to the south of Utah on the north, reaching their greatest degree of power and civilization in Central America, Mexico and Peru. The Incas and Montezumas were types of this race, and though when swept from the face of the earth by the brutality of Pizarro and Cortes, their glory was already in the decadence, we can scarcely conceive of the extent of their magnificence. This Mexican and Peruvian race far surpassed anything in our day in the construction of public works, roads, aqueducts, palaces and cities. The macadamized road that led from Callao to Lima exceeds in cost the Union Pacific Railroad, and if all the forts within our border were put into one it would not equal the fortified structure that is yet to be seen on the Peruvian coast. Louis Hoffman, an engineer, who was with Maximilian, has described the ruins of a large seaport town on the Pacific coast of Mexico. The Central American country abounds in evidences of the Aztec race, and last winter many archaeologists went thither, and from their labors we will soon learn more of this wonderful people. Their origin is lost in antiquity. They may have come from the sea borne across the sea by Phoenician traders, perhaps they sprang from the fabled race of Atlantis. They were either indigenous or imported in an embryonic state from the Oriental Archipelago—the latter the most likely.

## The Man of Brattle.

As I sat on the hotel steps at Dalton, Ga., talking with a drummer from Cincinnati, the landlord came out and asked us if we wanted to see a man who was carrying six bullets about with him. Of course we did, and we were walked down to the other end of the veranda and introduced to Colonel Beach. I was going to approach him slowly and gracefully, but the drummer rushed right at him with: "So you are carrying six bullets about with you, eh?" "Yes, sir." "Do they pain you much?" "Oh, no." "Lands alive! but I don't see how you lived through it. How many battles were you in?" "Eighteen." "Did you get all those bullets at once?" "Yes, all at once." "By George! Well, I never heard the likes of it! Colonel, I don't want to be impudent, but—but—" "You want to know where they are located?" "Exactly—exactly." "I'm carrying 'em in this pocket to-day," was the quiet reply, as he fished down and brought up six old bullets picked up off the battlefield. It was a job put up on me, but the drummer got in ahead, and he was so mad about it that he wouldn't eat any supper.

## A WARNING FROM THE GRAVE.—An engineer while riding on his engine in front of a train down the mountain steps of the Clearfield branch the other day, after testing the quantity of water in his boiler by using the two upper gauges, which indicated that it was right, heard a voice. "Try the lower gauge." The voice was loud and distinct, and he says was the voice of his father, who has been dead for some years. After looking around to see him he opened the lower gauge, and to his surprise found no water. The boiler was foaming, and the engineer says but for his timely warning all would have been blown to atoms in ten minutes. How is this?—Williamsport Sun.

## A Memorial Window in Honor of John Bunyan is to be placed in Elstow church.

Thus the man who spent twelve years in jail on account of his heresy and schism is avenged. Amid all his dreams the great dreamer probably never imagined such an honor as this.

## A Child's Talk.

AN INTERESTING CONVERSATION OVERHEARD ON THE CAR.—WHAT LITTLE WILLIE SAID.

One day I sat in a car on the Saugus Branch of the Eastern road behind a pale, careworn lady who was taking a little boy from Boston to Malden. As the little boy was of a very inquiring mind, and everything seemed to attract his attention I could not help listening to some of his questions.

"What is that article?" the little boy asked, pointing to a stack of hay on the marsh.

"Oh, that's hay," answered the careworn lady.

"What is hay, aunty?"

"Why, hay is made of dirt and water and air."

"No makes it?"

"God makes it, dear."

"Does He make it in the daytime or in the night?"

"In both, dear."

"And Sundays?"

"Yes, all the time."

"Ain't it wicked to make hay on Sundays, aunty?"

"Oh, I don't know. Keep still, Willie, there's a dear. Auntie is tired."

And after remaining quiet a moment little Willie broke out with:

"Where do the stars come from?"

"I don't know; nobody knows."

"Did the moon lay 'em?"

"Yes, I guess so, replied the lady."

"Can the moon lay eggs, too?"

"I suppose so. Don't bother me."

A short silence, when Willie broke out again:

"Benny says oxins is an owl, aunty; is that so?"

"Oh, perhaps so."

"I think a whale could lay eggs, do you?"

"Oh, yes, I guess so," said the shameless woman.

"Did you ever see a whale on its nest?"

"Oh, I guess so."

"Where?"

"I mean no, Willie, you must be still, I'm getting crasy."

"What makes you crasy?"

"Oh, dear! you ask so many questions."

"Did you ever see a little fly eat sugar?"

"Yes, dear."

"Where?"

"Willie, sit down on the seat and be still, or I'll shake you. Now not another word!"

And the lady pointed her finger at the little boy, as if she was going to stink it through him. If she had been a wicked woman she would have sworn.

There are eight million little boys like Willie.

## EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against George Halsett, Trader, late of Millville, York County, New Brunswick, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned within three calendar months, and all parties indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to

J. H. HALSETT, Executor.

Millville, June 1—w 11

## CLARKE, KERR & THORNE,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

We have added to our stock during April:

254 Packages Hardware, &c.  
227 Bundles Hardware, &c.

And offer to Wholesale Buyers a most complete assortment of

English, American, Foreign and Domestic HARDWARE, CUTLERY, FANCY GOODS, Etc.

Merchants visiting St. John are cordially invited to inspect our

"SAMPLE ROOM."

We are prepared to give satisfaction to all who patronize us.

Clarke, Kerr & Thorne,  
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.  
St. John, N. B.  
St. John, May 4—2 mos

## British House,

WILMOT'S BLOCK  
CARPETS, CARPETS,  
CARPETS.

Brussels,  
Tapestry,  
Wool,  
Union,  
Hemp,  
Hearth Rugs, Door Mats and Sheepskin Mats.

JOHN McDONALD  
QUEEN STREET.

WHEN YOU WANT TO BUY

Boots and Shoes

in Fredericton, don't forget that

A. LOTTIMER  
Has Removed  
HIS CELEBRATED  
SHOE STORE  
to the Store in  
Machum's Brick Building,  
Next door below Dever Bros.  
Dry Goods Establishment.  
And just 5 Doors above his Old Stand,  
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING,  
QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON  
P'ton, May 4, 1882.

COAL. COAL.  
Landing per Rail this week another cargo of  
SUPERIOR SOF GOAL,  
For sale cheap from cars or shed.  
JOHN RICHARDS & SON.  
12-17-81

## CHAS. H. STERLING,

(Successor to C. L. Estabrooks, Esq.)  
DEALER IN  
FLOUR, MEAL, FEAS and GENERAL GROCERIES.  
CONFECTIONERIES, SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY.  
HARDWARE, GLASS and CROCKERY. WARE in great variety, TINWARE, &c.  
CHAS. H. STERLING,  
ST. MARY'S FERRY, YORK CO. St. Mary's Ferry, June 1

## NOTICE.

HAVING sold my stock and trade to Mr. Chas. H. Sterling, I beg leave to thank my friends for their liberal patronage bestowed upon me for the last twenty years, and would ask for a continuance of the same to my successors.

C. L. ESTABROOKS,  
June 1, 1882—w

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## FREDERICTON

## Marble Works.

MONUMENTS, TABLETS, HEADSTONES—Granite and Freestone.

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

Material and Workmanship guaranteed.

JUST BELOW NORMAL SCHOOL, QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.

2-12-81 JOHN MOORE.

## New Brunswick RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

BEGINNING MONDAY, June 19th, Trains will run as follows:

9.15 A. M. Passenger Train leaves Woodstock for Gibson.

1.55 P. M. Passenger Train leaves Gibson for Woodstock, Fort Fairfield, Cariboo, Presque Isle, Grand Falls and Edmundston.

3.55 P. M. Passenger Train leaves Woodstock for Fort Fairfield, Cariboo, Presque Isle, Grand Falls and Edmundston.

5.30 A. M. Passenger Train leaves Presque Isle for Woodstock and Gibson.

1.00 P. M. Passenger Train leaves Edmundston, 1.00 p. m., Grand Falls, for Woodstock, Presque Isle and Gibson.

6.00 A. M. Mixed Train leaves Gibson for Woodstock and points North.

2.00 P. M. Mixed Train leaves Woodstock for Gibson.

Train arrives at Grand Falls at 8.30 p. m., where passengers for points north remain until 8.00 next morning. Passengers from Edmundston and Grand Falls for points south of Aroostook, remain till morning at Aroostook, or will be carried to Fort Fairfield free, where good hotel accommodation can be procured.

Freight Trains will run daily between all stations, leaving Gibson 6.00 a. m., Woodstock 10.30 a. m., Presque Isle 6.00 a. m.

Immediate connection is made at Woodstock with trains of the New Brunswick & Canada Railway to and from Toronto, Portland, Bangor, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, St. John and all points East, West and South, and at Fredericton with trains to and from St. John, and with Union Line Steamboats.

Freight to be forwarded from Gibson by the 6.00 a. m. train, and delivered at the Freight House at or before 4.00 p. m., the previous day.

Return Tickets for one and one-half of the regular fare for sale at all Ticket Offices.

Ticket for sale in St. John at St. John & Maine Railway Ticket Office; by H. Chubb & Co., and by the Union Line Steam boats at their Office and on the boats.

A. J. MANN, Asst. Superintendent.  
Master of Transportation.  
Gibson, June 17, 1882.

## 40 CASES Rubber Boots and Shoes

Lately received at  
LOTTIMER'S Fashionable Shoe Store.  
In Ladies' Gents' Misses' Boy's and Child's sizes.  
Fredericton, March 30, 1882.

## DIPHTHERIA!

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure it once out of you. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

## NEW RICH BLOOD!

PARSON'S PURGATIVE PILLS make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. A person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.

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## Make Hens Lay!

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist now travelling in this country, says that most of the Hens and Cattle Feeders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Gavy Condition Powders are absolutely pure and (unusually valuable). Nothing on earth is so good as the Sheridan's Condition Powders. Does one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

## Seeds and Fertilizers.

The Subscriber has on hand, which he offers for sale at the lowest cash prices:

Lime,  
Land Plaster,  
Bradley's Superphosphates,  
Timothy Seed,  
Clover Seed,  
Alaska Seed,  
White Fyfe Seed Wheat,  
Seed Peas,  
Silver Hill Seed Buckwheat,  
Buckwheat Rough Seed,  
Black F. E. L. Seed Oats,  
White Russian Seed Oats,  
English, Portland and Newark Cements,  
Hay, Straw, Oats, Heavy Feed, Bran and Feeding Oats.

Offices and Warehouse Campbell Street, above City Hall.

JAMES TIBBITS.  
May 4, 1882.

## FISH.

JUST RECEIVED A SUPERIOR LOT OF  
Fresh Salmon,  
SEA SHAD,  
Halibut and Lobsters.

A good variety of  
FRESH SMOKE, PICKLED AND DRY FISH ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders filled promptly and delivered free of charge.

THEODORE P. NOBLE,  
Fredericton, June 10, 1882.—d.w

## Just Received.

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

For sale low, Wholesale and Retail at

Geo. H. Davis' Drug Store,  
Cor. Queen and Regent Streets.  
FREDERICTON.

GROUND BONES.

Just Received and for sale Low,  
GEORGE T. WHELPLEY,  
may 22, 1882.

GRGORY & BLAIR,  
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS  
AT LAW.  
NOTARIES PUBLIC,  
FREDERICTON.

Geo. F. GARRO ANDREW G. BLAIR

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Geo. F. GARRO ANDREW G. BLAIR

## SEEDS. SEEDS.

CABBAGE, CUCUMBER,  
LETTUCE, CARROT,  
BEET, RADISH,  
SAGE, SWEET MARJORAM,  
PUMPKIN, SQUASH,  
TURNIP, ONION.

Of all varieties, put up by JARDINE & CO.

TIMOTHY, RED and ALSIKE CLOVER SEED.

SUPERPHOSPHATE.

18 Tons Cumberland, Bradley and Noley's Superphosphate at  
G. T. WHELPLEY,  
Under the Barker House,  
May 10—Farmer 3 ins.

## ORGAN. ORGANS.

Just received direct from the Manufactory

TWO SUPERIOR CABINET ORGANS

WILCOX & WHITE, MAKERS.

Which will be sold cheap for cash or approved paper.

JOHN RICHARDS & SON.  
12-17-81

A. L. BLYEA,  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c.  
Agent for the Agricultural Insurance Company, of Waterbury, N. Y.

Accounts collected. Loans negotiated.  
OFFICE—COR. QUEEN & CARLETON STREETS,  
Opposite new Post Office,  
FREDERICTON, N. B.  
May 11—w 3 mos

## Gray's Specific Medicine.

TRADE MARK THE GREAT ENO'S FRAGRANT LIME FLAVORING  
LISH REMEDY.  
AN INFALLIBLE  
CURE FOR  
Scurvy, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, Hemorrhoids, and all Diseases that follow as a consequence of Self-Abuse, or Excess of Indulgence in the Use of Alcohol.  
BEFORE TAKING Universal Laxative AFTER TAKING Laxative, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Frequent Urine, and many other diseases that lead to Consumption and a Premature Grave. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at 25 per package, or six packages for \$3, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of money or addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,  
Toronto, Ont., Canada.

## HO! HO!

A LARGE line of Children's Cabs and Perambulators, and every variety of LEMONT'S VARIETY STORE.

BABY'S CHAIR ROCKERS & DEXTER HORSES  
May 8  
at LEMONT'S Variety Store.

Farmers Attention.  
CHURNS, Butter Tubs, Butter Laddes, Buttermilk Trays and butter Prints in great variety at LEMONT'S Variety Store.

Milk Pans. Crocks.  
4,680 PINTS Milk Pans, Butter Crocks, Pre-served Jars and Flower Pots, very low, at wholesale and retail, at LEMONT'S Variety Store.  
May 8

# POOR DOCUMENT

## LOCAL NEWS.

**THE DRIVE.**—The John river drives are all in.

**FORGIVEN.**—The Capital has added forgiveness to its other accomplishments.

**FUNERAL.**—The funeral of the late Mrs. A. P. Miller took place on Saturday.

**RACES.**—There will be a full programme of races at Woodstock on July 1st.

**PERSONAL.**—Mr. J. T. Sharkey has returned from Harvard Law School on L. L. B.

**EXERCISES.**—The annual exercises of the University will be held on the 29th inst.

**INSPECTION.**—The Inspector of the Board of Health is now making his annual inspection of the city.

**FIRE.**—The old Williams homestead at Scott's Point, was destroyed by fire on Thursday.

**MR. POTTS' MEETING.**—The Reporter honestly admits that Mr. Potts had a large audience.

**SHUT DOWNS.**—The Vicaria Mills have temporarily ceased working on account of a scarcity of fuel.

**FOR ENGLAND.**—Mr. E. A. Smith leaves for England this week to attend the Wimbledon competition.

**PERSONAL.**—Mr. Everett's family expect daily to hear of his arrival either in England or at San Francisco.

**MULTA NEWS.**—We learn upon the best authority that there will be no camps for drill held until the fall.

**COW KILLED.**—A cow belonging to a man named Wall was killed by the train a little below town on Saturday.

**ALUMNI MEDAL.**—The Capital says the Alumni Gold Medal has been awarded to Mr. W. B. Carman, of this city.

**BAND.**—The services of the Frederick Brass Band have been secured for the Baptist Bazaar, Woodstock, July 1st.

**TENDERS INVITED.**—The Building Committee of the Baptist Church invite tenders for the erection of their new church.

**DRIVING ON THE SIDEWALK.**—The road master ought to take means to prevent teams from driving on the sidewalk in Waterloo row.

**FREDERICTON RAILWAY.**—We are requested to announce that there will be no change of time on the Fredericton Railway until the 20th instant.

**BAZAR.**—The Ladies of the Baptist church netted the handsome sum of \$350. This makes their contribution to the Building Fund about \$1250.

**IMPROVEMENTS.**—Mr. G. W. Schleyer is making extensive improvements in his photographic studio on Queen street. We are glad to see such evidence of prosperity.

**AUCTION.**—Mr. H. G. Wetmore took advantage of the number of persons collected at the nomination, Thursday, to auction two carriages in front of the Court House.

**OOZED OUT.**—It is wonderful how the enthusiasm has oozed out of the Tory Committee. There is 'nary sound of revelry by night in the R. C. Rooms, but with anxious faces the clique await their doom.

**THE EXORDS.**—Rev. Mr. Evans stated in his sermon Sunday that over two hundred young men and women had left the Methodist congregation in this city in the last three years. These were N. P. years.

**GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIP.**—The examination for the Gilchrist Scholarship began Monday all over Canada. There are three competitors from New Brunswick that we have heard of, one of them being W. B. Carman of this city.

**THE BOOKS.**—Work is now being proceeded with at the three rooms of the Fredericton Book Company with all possible despatch. Two hundred and fifty men are employed in raffling, and they are putting together five hundred joints a day.

**RUNAWAY.**—Thursday evening a horse belonging to Mr. Noble, while standing at the Station, took fright and ran away. It ran up York street, but stopped without any damage being done to the vehicle, except the breaking of one of the shafts.

**OBITUARY.**—The late John Biggs was buried Friday afternoon. His funeral was attended by many of the citizens. Mr. Biggs was 73 years of age. He was born in this city in the house on the corner of George and Regent streets in which he died.

**MUSIC.**—It is quite evident that when Shakespeare wrote—"The man that hath no music in his soul is not moved by concord of sweet sounds, is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils," there were not two or more hand-organs within hearing distance, playing at the same time.

**CARRIED.—**On Thursday afternoon Vernon Jack and Robin Jack, who were at a picnic above the Government House, went out for a paddle but they had not gone far when the canoe capsized. They clung to the canoe until Chas. Ruel and Fred. Scarnell reached them and took them ashore.

**CHANGE OF TIME.**—Beginning on Monday the afternoon train on the N. B. Railway will leave Gibson for Woodstock at 1.55, instead of 2.05 as at present. The train from Woodstock for Gibson will leave at 9.15 a. m., instead of 9.15 a. m. A mixed train will leave Gibson for Woodstock and all points north.

**WAY IN THIS TOWN.**—The N. B. Railway carries the United States mail through to Aroostook, while the New Brunswick mail is carried to points on the upper St. John by stage. Is it not time a new arrangement was made, and the people upriver got the benefit of quick transportation in the matter of their mail.

**POLICE NEWS.**—Tuesday, 19th, a writ was served on A. Benn, a commercial traveller, for doing business without license. He paid the license and costs.

Patrick Bradley was fined \$50 and costs Thursday for violation of the C. T. Act. This was the first private complaint, being that of Mrs. Sorrell.

**THE LAND LEASER.**—In re Briggs, a commercial traveller and one of the Land League, the Chief Justice quashed the conviction made by the Police Magistrate. The decision in this case goes upon the fact that Briggs was a ratepayer in the county and that the assessment roll had been properly proved. Mr. McManus was Counsel for Briggs.

**HOLIDAY.**—The first of July has been proclaimed a holiday by the Lieutenant Governor. We do not hear that any arrangements are being made for any special observance of the day here. We suggest that it be devoted to a grand hunt for the "boom" which the N. P. has caused, with a reward for the man who finds it.

**PERSONAL.**—Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, arrived here Thursday by the morning train on the N. B. Railway. He was met at the depot by Messrs. S. D. Macpherson and E. R. Wislaw, and conveyed to the Barker House. Mr. Costigan looks very well. He was congratulated by his many friends upon his appointment. He left next day in the morning train for St. John.

**POLICE NEWS.**—In the Police Court Friday Robert McIntosh was fined \$20, or two months jail, for assaulting Chas. A. Sampson while assisting the policeman. Mr. Sampson was willing to withdraw the charge, but as the Police Magistrate considered that Mr. Sampson was doing compulsory duty, he refused to allow it to be withdrawn. Benjamin Brewer, drunk on street, was fined \$4.

**MORE TORY YAKES.**—The Sen's correspondent says there was only a corporal's guard at Mr. Potts' meeting here. The correspondent is not posted. He should see the gallant ex-Captain, who called for the band to draw the crowd to hear Mr. Costigan, and almost pulled all his hair out at the sight of "all the people going to hear Potts."

Mr. Costigan will tell him that a corporal's guard does not number six hundred.

**RUNAWAY.**—Saturday morning while two women were driving in town by way of Regent street the horse took fright and ran away. Both of the women were thrown from the carriage but fortunately neither received any serious injuries. One of them received some slight scratches about the face. The horse was stopped before going far; the only injury done to the wagon was the breaking of the dash board and one of the shafts.

**CRICKET IN ENGLAND.**—On June 3rd a cricket match was played between the Marylebone Club and Leicestershire County "eleven." Barnes and Midwinter of the Marylebone Club could not be parted until they had scored 454 runs. This is unparalleled in English cricketing. The Australian team visiting England, played an open match first match about the middle of May. They defeated the Oxford University team with nine wickets to fall. Oxford made 432 runs.

**A COMPLAINT.**—Thursday evening the 17th Band serenaded Hon. John Costigan on account of the interest he evinced in the Irish affairs at the last session, but the hon. gentleman's mind being now landed by the responsibility of office, he declined to receive the serenaders. He made a short speech and at the close received three cheers but had hardly gotten in the hotel when three were given for John Pickard. There was a large crowd present but at least half were supporters of Mr. Costigan.

**POLICE NEWS.**—In the Police Court, Saturday, a deposit of \$5 made by Wm. Patterson for being drunk was forfeited on account of his non-appearance. Lucy McIntyre (colored) laid a complaint against Susan McIntyre (colored) for assaulting her at her residence Morrison villa. Lucy was intent on making a few dollars out of the affair but as the Police Magistrate told them all the money went to him they concluded it was best to settle the affair. After a short private discussion they settled the affair by Susan paying costs.

**THE MAILS TO ST. JOHN.**—The time table on the St. John & Maine and Fredericton Railway which goes into effect next week will be most inconvenient for the citizens of Fredericton. If as we have reason to believe the morning mail from St. John will not be delivered before the afternoon mail goes out, the inconvenience to the public will be very serious. Someway or other the St. John & Maine R. R. is allowed to do about as it pleases. It is time the people endeavored to see if they have any rights which that Corporation is bound to respect.

**AT HIS OLD TRICKS.**—The Capital falsely charges the Herald with publishing slanders about Mr. Fisher. Beyond chronicling and making a few comments upon his "honorable reconciliation" and expressing our inability to do him justice, we have not referred to Mr. Fisher since he dropped out of the conflict. But the Capital expected we would be in a rage over it, and vents its disappointment by publishing things which are not true. We don't know why the Liberals should object to Mr. Fisher's retirement. It has not hurt them in the least.

**MR. POTTS' MEETING.**—A large audience assembled in City Hall Thursday night to hear Mr. Potts discuss the political questions of the day. The Tories had made a demonstration, with a band of music in favor of Hon. Mr. Costigan; but this did not prevent a most excellent meeting. We have not space even for a short review of Mr. Potts' admirable speech which was two hours long and was most heartily applauded. It bristled with facts and was a convincing arraignment of the Tory administration. A vote of thanks was moved by Senator Wark in a capital speech which brought forth rounds of applause. The motion was seconded by Mr. Myhrall and carried by a standing vote. The meeting broke up with loud cheers for Mr. Potts, Senator Wark and Mr. Pickard.

## Nomination Day

### THE SPEECHES.

#### Great Enthusiasm for the Opposition.

##### Local Nominations.

At an early hour, Thursday, people began to gather in the neighborhood of the Court House. By far the greater number of those present were from the country districts, a fact which shows that the interest which is taken in local politics has by no means subsided. Of course politics were the subject of conversation, and for the time the Dominion election was last night's. As near as one could gather, the sentiment of the people was very much in favor of the two Opposition candidates, Messrs. Blair and Thompson, although of course the others had their friends. The crowd was very good natured, if a trifle impatient, and when at the hour of 1.45 the Sheriff began to wade through the dreary election law every one was on the qui vive.

**THE NOMINATIONS.**  
were as follows:—  
Hon. George J. Colter nominated by Dr. Mott of Prince William, seconded by Jas. K. Pinder of Queensbury.

E. H. Wetmore nominated by G. W. Jewett of Bright, seconded by J. C. Murray of Kingsclear.

A. G. Blair nominated by Henry Sloot of Douglas, seconded by W. Scott of Prince William.

F. P. Thompson nominated by Samuel Fox of Southampton, seconded by Timothy Smith of the same place.

G. Fred Fisher nominated by G. McComack of Prince William, seconded by W. E. Johnson of Douglas.

Leverett Estabrook nominated by W. G. Dykeman of Queensbury, seconded by L. E. Smith of Fredericton.

Wm. Wain nominated by Samuel Scott of Prince William, seconded by Henry Sloot of Douglas.

Hiram Dow nominated by Sidgley Ingraham of Queensbury, seconded by W. Ward of St. Mary's.

A poll was despatched by Mr. Blair at 10 o'clock.

was the first to speak. He referred to his progress through the County, and said that never in his life had he met with so warm a reception. He announced himself a warm supporter of the Local Government, which he said he would maintain because he wished to keep the Board of Works in York County. He would support Mr. Hannington as Premier because he had voted for the Parliament Buildings in Fredericton. He would support Mr. Landry, because he believed he was an honest man and a good friend of York. He thought that if the County had one lawyer in the House it was enough, and that they ought to have a doctor there about his size. He indicated that he was pleased about the Opposition, and in conclusion said that if the electors would give him one vote they could do what they liked with the rest.

**MR. FISHER** spoke next. He said he had his record to make. He was not going to the House to stick to any man's tail, but he would take an independent position. He recognized in Mr. Hannington a leader of ability, and he would not condemn him untried. He briefly touched upon the education question, the public lands and agriculture, and claimed that these were subjects which required attention. He said he was glad that York County had the services of the Board of Works, and that Mr. Colter would have his hands full to do the County justice. He said he was opposed to the abolition of the Legislative Council, which he considered a sort of balance wheel to the body politics, and it would be a check to the efforts of Quebec to have all power centered in Ottawa; that he favored our keeping the control of our own affairs, he then reviewed the financial position of the Province, and was understood to condemn it as showing bad management. After a few general remarks on the necessity for a good Opposition in the House, and a request that the electors would give him one vote, Mr. Fisher left the stand. Both he and Dr. Dow were applauded loudly. After these speeches every one went home to dinner.

**MR. THOMPSON** made an admirable speech. He referred to the reconstruction made in 1878, although a large majority of the House had been returned in Opposition. The people of the County felt then that it was time to blot the Government out; but the will of the people was defeated by a compromise of a character unparalleled in the history of the Province. He felt it was his duty to vote the sentiment of the constituency which had elected him, and he had gone into opposition. For this an effort had been made to punish him, and to coerce him to the support of the Government, by depriving him of his right to be consulted in the disposal of the by-road money. He asked the electors to consider his record, and point if they could to a vote which had not been given in the interests of the County. He declared himself in favor of the abolition of the Legislative Council. The Council had been prostituted by the Government to the purchase of support. He believed also in making the Governor maintain his own residence, and in reducing expenditure wherever possible. A few years ago New Brunswick started with a handsome balance to her credit, but now the balance was on the wrong side of the ledger, and the only way in which a favorable showing could be made was by borrowing money from the Dominion Government. We have gone behind nearly \$300,000 since Confederation. We are drifting down hill, and although he did not believe the country was bankrupt he did think it was necessary to exercise a sound retrenchment. In reference to the Stock Farm, Mr. Thompson said that he had not much to say, except that as a member of the Assembly he had not been consulted about it, and the only farm which the Board had selected was one in the County of York. Yet the Government with the Premier representing this County had given York the go by. A St. John paper had asked Mr. Colter to wait until it had been authorized

stated who should represent them; but on the 22nd the people would tell them that no newspaper, nor clique, nor political demagogue could control the votes of the men of York.

**MR. COLTER** said he would not expect the people for a long time, but only state a few facts in reference to his course. In 1878 there was a deficit of \$48,000. Lumber was depressed and the revenue from Crown Lands was small, but it has since increased, and since that time the Government has met an extraordinary expenditure of over \$175,000 and paid all the current expenses of the Province. The financial standing of the Province is better than at any time since Confederation. He referred to his predecessor in office, saying no charge had been brought against the Board of Works. What is the charge against the Surveyor General? (A voice in the crowd—What about the Bark lands?) Mr. Colter then spoke in reference to the Crown lands, and said that he would be governed by Hannington and Landry, but he felt the County would be safe in their hands. These gentlemen stood by York when in need, and he thought he ought to stand by them. He thought it an advantage to York to have the office of the Chief Commissioner. He believed he would be returned, and if the Government remained in power, he would look after his constituents first of all. He spoke of the Board of Agriculture, claiming that Mr. O'Keefe of St. John, who, on making known their presence, accused Mr. Grosvenor of infraction of the Customs Law. He endeavored to demonstrate with the officers, declaring that he was so far well founded that in the coach house they found three cases hats, two cases of tinware and one case of cottons, etc., all of which had the marks erased and substituted by a fictitious address. The probable value is about \$350. One of the officers, who informed our reporter, yesterday, showed a copy of his report of the confiscated goods, which has been presented to headquarters.—*Transcriber.*

**DALHOUSIE COLLEGE.**—Mr. George Munro, of New York, has again placed the educational country under very deep obligations. We are informed that he has endowed another Chair in Dalhousie College, and that, acting on his nomination, the Governor has appointed Dr. Schurman, of Acadia College, to the newly endowed Chair. The endowment amounts to \$2,000 a year. The Chair is the "George Munro Chair of English Literature," to which is added the subject of Metaphysics, in which Dr. Schurman has very special qualifications. It is no secret that the action of Mr. Munro and the Governor has prevented Nova Scotia from losing one of her most brilliant and accomplished young men.—*Halifax Chronicle, 10th.*

**THE COUNTY OFFICES.**—The vault for the new offices in the Court House is fast approaching completion. It is quite an extensive affair, being 41 feet long by 11 feet wide and 9 feet high on the inside. It rests upon a solid stone foundation eight feet deep. The walls are double with an air space between. The roof is arched and will be two bricks thick with a heavy covering of earth. The vault is divided by a brick partition. The Registrar of Deeds will occupy the end next the river which will be lighted by a window. The County Treasurer will occupy the inner room. There are separate entrances for the two offices.

**AN EPISODE.**—Scene: Gibson.—"This is Dr. Colter," said an awkward specimen of humanity of one of our city physicians yesterday.

"Yes, but you have the advantage of me," was the reply.

"No, indeed. You attended me once," said the A. S.

"Never saw you before," said the M. D.

"But you did, and I owe you \$4, and here it is," said the A. S.

"I don't remember you now," said the M. D. as he pocketed the bill, with many thanks and inwardly vowed to keep his patients' memory greener hereafter.

**LOCAL NOMINATION IN SEBASTIA.**—The local nomination in Sebastia was a complete triumph for the Opposition candidates. Messrs. Sterling, Glasgow, Perley and White were nominated. All the candidates made speeches. Messrs. Perley and White met with a very poor reception, and seemed very much discouraged by the want of enthusiasm. On the other hand Messrs. Sterling and Glasgow met with a noble reception. The applause which greeted their appearance was terrific, and the many good points made by them were enthusiastically received. Every thing points to an Opposition victory in Sebastia.

**FROM STANLEY.**

**To the Editor of the Herald.**  
Mr. Enton, Sir.—I think you would like to hear of the grand turnout we had in Stanley to hear Mr. John Pickard on the Dominion election campaign. There never was such an enthusiastic meeting in our Temperance Hall as on that evening. It was the best and largest meeting of the raters that ever was held in the Hall. The Capital talked of the royal reception Mr. Pickard had—not one half of the rate payers were at the meeting held by him and Mr. Estabrook. ONE OF YOUR SUBSCRIBERS, Stanley, June 13th.

**FROM ST. MARY'S.**—The latest news from the district of St. Mary's parish in which Nashwaak Village is situated, leads us to look for two-thirds vote for Mr. Pickard. This was thought to be a stronghold of Mr. Fraser.

It was a grievous blunder that we had no bridge while other localities had all they desired. He referred to the fact that Mr. Inches had taken charge of the campaign, in order that the power of the clique should never be broken. He did not blame Mr. Wetmore for supporting the Government. He had been the baby of the administration. He no doubt had given value for his services. No doubt he was by his candidature repaying the Government for their liberality; but he could not help sympathizing with Mr. Colter who had undertaken to carry so heavy a load. He referred to the manly and independent course pursued by Mr. Thompson in spite of the endeavor made by the Government to destroy his influence and showed the manner in which they had been treated by the Government in the matter of County patronage. Mr. Blair closed by an eloquent review of the general policy of the administration and left the platform amid loud applause.

**MR. WETMORE** followed Mr. Blair. He began by asserting his independence, and went on to review the course of the Government, and said that if elected he would give the Government a liberal support. We are unable to give an outline of his speech.

**MR. ESTABROOK** spoke next. He was interrupted at first by cries for Mr. Wilson, but at the request of the latter, obtained a hearing. Our report of his speech is crowded out, as is also that of

**MR. WILSON**, who, though he came last, kept the audience in good humor and made an effective address.

**CUSTOMS SEIZURE AT WOODSTOCK.**—For some time Mr. C. E. Grosvenor, of Chateaufort, has been suspected of smuggling goods. Several attempts have been made to, if possible, discover the fact, but without success, until Saturday last, when Mr. Grosvenor's surprise, he was confronted by Mr. E. F. Merritt, the collector at Woodstock, and Mr. F. J. O'Keefe of St. John, who, on making known their presence, accused Mr. Grosvenor of infraction of the Customs Law. He endeavored to demonstrate with the officers, declaring that he was so far well founded that in the coach house they found three cases hats, two cases of tinware and one case of cottons, etc., all of which had the marks erased and substituted by a fictitious address. The probable value is about \$350. One of the officers, who informed our reporter, yesterday, showed a copy of his report of the confiscated goods, which has been presented to headquarters.—*Transcriber.*

**PROVINCIAL NEWS.**  
Hibernian Lodge, F. and A. M. St. John, is in the possession of one of the handsomest Masonic banners in the Province. It was presented to the Lodge by Mr. John C. Miles, A. C. A.

The new office room in St. John will be opened shortly. It is expected to prove a great aid to the temperance cause in that city. Coffee, cake, etc., will always be on hand.

Work has been commenced on the new Presbyterian church in Moncton, and under the energetic contractors, T. & T. LaBlanc, will be rapidly pushed forward.

The Catholic Total Abstinence Union holds a convention at Milltown on Friday.

Trout have begun to come into the St. John market via the water pipes. Probably they are looking for their share of the Fishery Award.

Very large shipments of eggs are being made from St. John to the United States.

The ship laborers have been giving trouble in Chatham. They want 70 cents an hour.

Reuben Brown of Hammond Vale, Kent County, was killed by lightning on Friday. Several houses in St. John were struck the same day.

We hope it is only a coincidence that at a time when the country is full of convulsions, small robberies are becoming common. One is just reported from Prince Edward's Island.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church has been in session in St. John during the past week.

**TERRIBLE AND FATAL ACCIDENT TO A NEW BRIDGEWALKER.**—The Marinette, Wis., *Register*, of the 10th inst., states that on Wednesday previous a fire was discovered in some shales piles near the saw mill of the L. W. & V. S. Company. The fire steamer was called out and Hon. Robert Stephenson, who was the chief of the fire department, being also resident superintendent and manager of the company, went to work with a will in connection with the boys to subdue the fire. During the progress of the fire he ventured too far amid the burning piles and was severely burned that he died the same day. Mr. Stephenson was born near Woodstock in 1854, and left this province with his parents in 1843. Since that time he has been a resident of the United States. "He has been several times," says the *Register*, "superintendent of Marinette township, and was elected to the House of Representatives in the Michigan Legislature in 1880, serving both at the regular and special term. He was an energetic, whole souled, genial and companionable man who had as many warm friends as any man in this section of the country. He was buried with Masonic honors."

**Douglas Gold Medal.**—Mr. William J. Fowler, class '82, of Northumberland, has been the successful competitor for the Douglas Gold Medal this year. This medal is awarded for the best English essay. The subject was—"The effect of the inventions and discoveries of the nineteenth century on the conveniences and comforts of man." The Faculty gave Mr. W. S. Raymond of Hampton, the credit of having put in the best essay, but as the competitors must be undergraduates, serving terms at the University, the medal could not be awarded to him.

**IMPORTS.**  
PER ST. JOHN & MAINE AND F. R. R.  
June 7—100 doz tacks, J. S. Neill.  
June 8—3 boxes, Tennant, Davies & Co; 2 boxes, Dever Bros; 1 box, S. Owen; 1 box, B. Edgecombe; 1 lot of storewax, J. G. McNally; 6 pkgs, J. Edgecombe & Sons; 2 cases, Z. R. Everett; 125 bbbs four to one in bond, 1 bbl, W. H. Yarnvat.  
PER N. B. RAILWAY.  
48 pkgs springs, 2 bales waste, 12 springs, 2 books.  
FROM GREAT BRITAIN, VIA HALIFAX.  
8 crates, 1 cask crockery, 100 bags rice, A. F. Randolph; 500 kegs six-cash soda, A. F. Randolph; 353 boxes glass from Antwerp, via St. John, J. S. Neill; 1 box mds and 1 cylinder, Thos Temple; 5 crates, Lemont & Sons.

Per St. John & Maine and F. R. R.  
6 pkgs household goods, B. Archibald.  
June 12—Per Union Line, 4 cases, 1 pkgs mds, S. F. Shute; 4 cases, C. A. McCausland; 2 cases, John Babbitt; 4 bbbs, R. Chestnut & Son; 10 bbbs, Fredericton Leather Co'; 42 pkgs machinery, F. Ton Gas Co'; 8 bales ground bones, Geo Gilman; 17 pkgs mds, Geo W. Schleyer.

June 14—Per St. John & Maine Railway 2 bbbs, McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson; 1 carriage, 1 box, 1 pkgs, J. McLaggan; 3 bxs, 6 bundles, Jas S. Neill; 9 boxes, G. Hatt & Sons; 5 bxs, D. McCatherine; 1 bx, J. S. Neill; 2 bbbs, F. Ton Leather Company; 1 case Tennant, Davies & Co; 37 pkgs, G. E. Mallin; 5 crates earthenware, Lemont & Sons.  
3 kegs, 6 bales, 2 boxes, Yerxa & Yerxa; 50 cases canned goods, Whittier & Hooper; 1 crate knives, Gibson Leather Co'.

**EXPORTS.**  
Per F. R. R. Railway—401,229 lbs extract of hemlock bark to Boston, Shaw Brothers.

**GOOD NEWS.**—Mr. Pickard reports that his prospects are looking brighter every day. He finds the heart of the people with him. The desperate appeals of Mr. Fraser fall flat. The Tory miseries are doing what they can with rancid money, and false representation; but the constituency is purely Liberal.

**A CHRISTIAN DUTY.**—Rev. Mr. Evans in an able sermon last night, impressed upon his hearers that it was a duty of every Christian to take a part in the coming elections.

**MARRIES.**  
On June 3rd, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. W. W. Colby, Rev. W. W. Colby, of St. Mary's, to Miss Alice A. Boyer, daughter of Mr. M. Boyer, Esq., of St. John.

# POOR DOCUMENT

## The Last Campaign Song.

BONNIE S. L. TILLEY.

THE COURT HOUSE steps are bonnie,  
Where early fairs the dew,  
And it's there that S. L. Tilley  
Gie'd me his promise true,  
Gie'd me his promise true,  
That he'd be my true love,  
That the Intercolonial Railway  
Should not go by Miramichi.  
Like the champion priest o' Lyrin,  
Sir Charles, he did repeat,  
And like wilds in summer fighting,  
His voice was low and sweet,  
Like Sir Charles he did repeat,  
His promise to me,  
That had he a portfolio,  
He would let in breakfast free.  
His brow 'll be like the maw drif,  
On the 25th day of June,  
And his voice, though still melodious,  
Will lift another tune,  
Will lift another tune,  
For then he'll surely see,  
That we want not S. L. Tilley,  
Nor the wretched thing N. P.

## SELECT STORY.

### The False Guardian.

Just after the close of the American Revolution James Taylor, a young ship carpenter, of Boston, sailed on board the Orient, a new and staunch built ship, bound for Smyrna, at that time the largest and wealthiest city of the Levant. After the usual tedium and want of variety incidental to so long a voyage, the Orient arrived safely at that port and unshipped her anchor. The next morning, just as the captain's gig was being lowered for the accommodation of that officer and the supercargo, who were then preparing to go on shore to report to the British Consul and pay their respects to Mr. Tracy, the American merchant, to whom they bore letters of introduction and credit from Gray, Tibbitts & Co., the great importing house at home, they perceived a small rowboat rapidly approaching the ship, and containing two persons—a man, who was vigorously rowing, and one solitary female figure. When the boat came alongside, the boatman promptly assisted the lady on board. Somewhat wildly, but hesitatingly, she inquired for the captain, who, in company with the supercargo, was pointed out to her. She was young and pretty, in fact almost childlike, and seemed, from her wild, scared look, to be laboring under some deep anxiety or fear. She was dressed in garments of the richest material, though seemingly thrown on in haste and with the greatest negligence. She approached the captain, and in a hurried, nervous way, inquired if she might be allowed to speak with him a moment alone. He answered in the affirmative, and drawing her aside out of hearing of his companion, patiently prepared to listen for the sudden appearance of the strange young lady on board his ship at so early an hour in the morning had greatly excited his curiosity. "Will you excuse me," she began timidly, "but are you a single or a married man?" Captain Ward glanced at the questioner curiously. Indeed, it was a peculiar question for a young woman to ask of him, a perfect stranger. But he answered her with perfect good breeding and politeness. Yes, he was a married man. The young lady looked disappointed, but presently recovered. "Is there any gentleman on board your ship who is not married, and whom you think would be willing to marry a rich girl within an hour, and ask no questions? I will say that she has been deeply wronged and persecuted, but is nevertheless highly respectable and virtuous, though she can only claim her property by clearly establishing the fact of a legal marriage." "Both of my mates are married," said the captain, "and the supercargo is engaged to a young lady in Boston, to whom I understand, he will be married on our return. But hold," he added reflectively, "there is our carpenter, James Tudor, a fine looking, gentlemanly young fellow as one might wish to see, and unmarried. In fact he is more of a gentleman in his ways and manners than any of us, if we except Mr. Owley, yonder, the supercargo." "Can I see him?" inquired the strange young lady, eagerly. "Oh, certainly, Miss; I will summon him directly." And James Tudor, the sprightly and handsome young carpenter, was sent for, who came promptly aft, where Captain Ward and his mysterious visitor were standing. It was evident at a glance that Tudor had made, at first sight, a favorable impression upon the young lady. Captain Ward therefore excused himself to the young lady, and leaving her alone with Tudor, rejoined Owley, when the two shortly after took their seats in the gig, and were pulled ashore by the four seamen in waiting. At the awkward introduction of the captain, the carpenter touched his tar-paulin politely and made a low and graceful bow, which went far toward captivating the heart of the young lady. "Dear sir," she said, blushing and trembling visibly; "I have what may appear a very unbidden proposal to make to you. There is a wealthy young lady, in whose service and interest I am

now employed, who cannot obtain possession of her rights excepting by marriage, as a proviso to that effect was unfortunately embodied in her father's will. "Her uncle was appointed her guardian, and taking advantage of the situation has since attempted to make traffic of her hand, by marrying her to a wretch whom she loathes, in consideration of his yielding up to him one-half of the property, which amounts, I am told, to over fifty thousand pounds sterling. It is now the dearest wish of this young lady to marry someone else and thus defeat her unprincipled guardian, who has been to her, since her father's death, a most unmerciful tyrant. She is pretty and amiable, and, I have every reason to believe, would devotedly love her husband. And now I come to the most difficult part of my mission? Will you, a stranger from a foreign shore, take pity on her hopeless condition, and marry her? The moment you are married she will make over to you her entire fortune. "I will marry her," said James Tudor, "if for nothing more than to spite her tyrant; but I will not be so mercenary as to expect her fortune for so slight a service." "Come, then, my boat awaits you; let there be no delay," said the young lady, greatly overjoyed by his ready answer. "You need make no alteration in your toilet, as I am supplied with ample means, and have been authorized to procure for you the most costly garments to be found in the market." Hardly knowing how the adventure was likely to end, Tudor followed the strange young lady into her boat, and they were speedily landed at the market wharf. She hailed a cab and the two entered it. They were driven to a locality mentioned by the young lady, where our young American enjoyed the delightful luxury of a Turkish bath, which left his naturally clear skin as pure and white as an infant's. Their next step was to visit one of the most fashionable English clothiers in the city, where Tudor, at the urgent solicitation of the young lady, secured the richest and most expensive outfit in the establishment. The proprietor himself assisted young Tudor in the arrangement of his toilet, and when once attired in those elegant and costly habiliments, a finer looking young gentleman could not have been met in the whole city of Smyrna. He was tolerably well educated, too; well read with a great flow of language at his command, picked up from the works of Steele, Addison and others, with whom, in his leisure hours, he had made himself thoroughly conversant, added to which he was naturally possessed of easy, graceful and winning manners. When his toilet was finished, he glanced admiringly into the full-length mirror before him, and was then ushered triumphantly into the presence of the young lady by the gratified proprietor. She looked at him in a half bewildered way, as though she were in some doubt of his identity, and then her eager face was suddenly overcast with a genuine blush of pleasure and, taking his arm, they re-entered the cab, which was still in waiting, and were driven directly to the residence of the Episcopal clergyman, the address of whom had been previously given by the young lady. On alighting from the close cab they were ushered into the parlour by an officious servant girl, where they were presently joined by the clergyman. "You must speak to him," whispered the young lady, blushing crimson, "for, as you may have guessed, I am to be the bride if you do not object to me." "Nay, on the contrary," whispered the young man, his cheeks glowing with a manly pleasure, "I am overjoyed to hear that it is you. But please tell me by what name I am to introduce you?" "Susan Faber," whispered his fiancée, smiling through her blushes. The young American promptly accepted his cue, and proceeded with a graceful introduction of the young lady, as well as the purpose for which they had called. The clergyman bowed and withdrew, but presently reappeared with his wife and two daughters as witnesses. When the interesting ceremony was over they again entered the cab, and were driven so the residence of the British consul, before whom the new bride made a clear statement of all the facts. As good fortune would have it Captain Ward and Supercargo Owley arrived just as she concluded, and both readily vouch-ed for the responsibility and gentlemanly character of James Tudor, the bridegroom, and a messenger was instantly despatched for the false guardian. When he arrived and saw how matters stood, he ground his teeth in suppressed rage, but wisely declined to contest the validity of the marriage. He relinquished on the spot all further claims as the guardian of his niece, and, at the request of the consul, made out a hurried schedule of all the property then under his control belonging to the said niece, Mrs. Tudor. A fortnight later, and the happy bride came into lawful possession of the £50,000 left her by her father, and on the subsequent return of her husband to Boston, where with the money thus received, was purchased the wharf which bears the family name to this day.

## 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 Fredericton daily (Sundays excepted) at 7.45 a. m. for Woodstock, Aroostook, 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 Fredericton at 7.30 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 9.30 p. m. The Money Order Office is open from 10 a. m. until 4 p. m. Letters are delivered as follows:—Near the corner of Waterloo Row and Sunbury streets, at the Auditor General's Office, the Queen Hotel, the Backer House, the W. U. Telegraph Office, the Brayley House, and Long's Hotel. These boxes are served as follows: At 6.30 a. m., and in the afternoon, the Waterloo Row box at 12.30; the Auditor's Office box at 12.30; Queen Hotel at 1.30; Backer House at 12.45; Brayley House at 12.50; Long's Hotel at 12.55; W. U. Telegraph Office at 1.00 p. m. 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 4.40 p. m.  
THE CITY OFFICE.  
are on the ground floor of the City Hall. They are open daily (Sunday excepted) from 10 a. m. until 4 p. m.  
THE COUNTY OFFICE.  
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 Officer's Square, on the last Saturday of every month.  
SOCIETIES.  
Church of England Temperance Society.—Patron, Rev. G. G. Roberts; Secretary, G. Douglas Hazen.  
St. Ann's Lodge, U. T. A., No. 106, 30 Gfo. J. Bliss, President; J. T. Horgan, Secretary.  
Meets every second Thursday in the Reform Club Rooms, Queen Street.  
Women's Christian Temperance Union.—Mrs. Steadman, President; Mrs. Sampson, Secretary.  
Meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m., at its rooms in Reform Club building.  
St. Dunstan's Total Abstinence Society.—President, James E. Barry; Secretary, F. McQuinn.  
Meetings are held weekly in their Hall on Regent Street, on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.  
York Division S. of T.—W. P. E. H. Mackey; R. S. A. G. Jarvis.  
Secretary, Richard H. Phillips.  
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, G. E. Coulthard, M. D.  
Meets every Tuesday evening at 8.30; and on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.  
Royal Arcanum, Fredericton Council, No. 165.—W. J. Creighton, 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. 489.—Regent, G. S. Peters; Secretary, E. S. Wacott.  
American Legion of Honor.—Fredericton Council, No. 274.—Herbert G. 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. 26. 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. Feely, 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. Lugin, F. Z.; E. M. Pinder, H.; N. Campbell, J.; A. E. Street, P. P.; Scribner E. Regular Convocation third Wednesday in every month in Mason Hall, Carleton Street.  
Alexandria Lodge, F. and A. M.—Alfred Seely, W. M.; Edgar Hanson, Secretary.  
Meets first Tuesday in each month in Haines' Hall, St. Mary's Ferry.  
Victoria Lodge, No. 13, I. O. O. F.—J. D. Fowler, G. G.; F. P. Richards, Sec. Secretary.  
Meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, in the Lodge Room, Edgcomb'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. 352.—H. S. Curran, W. M.; Geo. Parker, Secretary.  
Meets in the Orange Hall on the first Monday in every month.

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**CHAS. H. LUGRIN** Editor and Proprietor.  
Fredericton December 5 1881.