

# POOR DOCUMENT

# THE WEEKLY HERALD.

VOL. 1.--NO. 21.

FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1882.

\$1.00 A YEAR.

### Sketch of the James Brothers.

The James brothers were the product of frontier civilization heated to white heat by the civil war. They were the sons of a godly clergyman; but their mother, a large, handsome woman, six feet high, and of muscular frame, would seem to have been of a Lady Macbeth type, with no other ambition, however, than to nurture in her sons a reckless, brave, murderous, lawless disposition. They detested school and the ordinary restraints of social education; loved the woods, and hunting, were fond of horses and feats of horsemanship. What little good influence their father might have exerted was ended by his abandoning his wife, whose life, conduct and treatment of himself were more than he could endure.

When the war broke out in Missouri, chiefly a guerrilla war—the oldest son, Frank, was barely 20 years of age; the youngest only 14. The first joined Quantrell's guerrillas; the youngest was kept at home by his youthfulness. The conflict in Missouri between Confederates and Union men was truly savage in character, all laws, including those of war, being abandoned. The summary hanging of his step-father, one Dr. S. A. Phelps, for being a secessionist, and his own punishment by whipping for the same offense, ended by Jesse's joining Quantrell.

At the close of the war they went to Texas, and nothing was heard of them for three years. In 1868, with two Shepherd boys and one of the younger brothers, they robbed a bank at Russellville, Kentucky, for \$14,000, intimidating the inhabitants with a fusillade of fire arms. In Gallatin, Missouri, they robbed the bank and then, in cold blood, shot down the cashier. At Corydon, Iowa, they robbed the bank of \$10,000 in broad daylight, and one of the younger brothers, rising up to a political meeting, informed the citizens of the fact, and then rode away laughing at the astonished inhabitants. Two years after they robbed a bank in Columbia, Kentucky, but obtained only \$200, wantonly killed the treasurer and wounded one of the clerks who was escaping. The fall of the same year they rode up to the gateway of an agricultural fair at Kansas City and compelled the cashier to hand him over \$10,000—the receipts for the day—and, in spite of the large crowd, succeeded in getting away. A few days afterward they rode into Selalia, Missouri, called the editor of one of the newspapers there on to the street and presented him with a gold watch for the fairness of his treatment of the news. The police knew of their presence five minutes afterward, but they escaped. A few days subsequently they robbed a bank of \$4,000, but this time killed no one.

At the head of six men they robbed the express messenger of \$6,000 on the Chicago & Rock Island railroad, in June, 1873, and shortly after a train on the Iron Mountain Railroad, at a place by a curious coincidence known as Gadsdill, was robbed by them of \$15,000. After this they led for two or three years a life of a venture and an escape, while under pursuit of men belonging to Finkerton's Detective Agency at Chicago. At one time they were actually surrounded, but with their usual good luck they escaped, a shell which was thrown into the house and killed by Mrs. James into the fire, exploding and killing her youngest son Arthur, aged 14 years.

Their railroad robberies are so notorious as themselves. In addition to those already mentioned were those of trains on the Kansas & Pacific Railroad near Manic, Missouri, in December, 1874, which was robbed of \$24,000; one on July, 1876 near Otterville, on the same road, of \$15,000; and one at Glenale, on the Chicago & Alton, in the fall of 1879, of \$30,000.

In September, 1875, they robbed a bank in West Virginia of \$6,000, and shortly after made an attempt on a bank at Northfield, Minnesota, which was frustrated by a "time lock." The citizens, were aroused and drove them away, while fifty men followed in pursuit. The James brothers, however, escaping. A bullet made Frank James a cripple for life, and he retired to his brother-in-law's farm in Texas.

Detectives innumerable have essayed to capture them, and several passes have gone out against them; but the detectives were detected and killed, and the James boys were always forewarned of

any raid made upon them; showing that they were surrounded by friends and sympathizers. Jesse James was a cruel, brutal fellow and trusted for escape more to his audacity and quickness than to his courage. For refusing to open the bank vault—which, being closed with a time-lock, was impossible—he put a bullet through the brain of the cashier of the Minnesota Bank, and because a trail from the wound of one of the Younger brothers would betray their tracks to their pursuers, Jesse arrogantly proposed to kill him. The wounded man was saved only by his brother, Cole Younger, who threatened to shoot James if he laid hands upon his brother. James and his gang were allied to the barbarian races, and are entitled to the same honors and respect we pay the savages. As between such and the Indians of the plains there is very little choice.

### Where the Crew of the "Rodgers" are.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Secretary of the Navy has received no official information regarding the rumored burning of the Rodgers. He has telegraphed to Mare Island navy yard, San Francisco, asking how soon the steamer *Troquois* can be started for the relief of the crew of the Rodgers.

### WHERE THE CREW ARE.

The point where the crew now wait for relief in the winter station prepared by her commander last fall, near Cape Serize Kamer. It is on the north-east coast of Siberia, about 176 west long. The Rodgers after making a tour into the Arctic Ocean last summer returned to St. Lawrence Bay, on the extreme eastern point of Siberia, to winter there, leaving a number of men on an island off Serize Kamer to winter and look out for the crew of the *Sannette*. It is supposed that after the Rodgers was burned that her crew made their way across the country, not a very great distance, to where the first party had been left on the island. All are still there, and their only hope of rescue was to send to that inaccessible point of civilization. A courier was sent across Siberia westward to Irkutsk, 2,000 miles. By good fortune this man was a party going north from Irkutsk before having made the entire distance to that place. The country traversed by the courier from Cape Serize to the point where the parties were left is sparsely inhabited by Chukchees, who probably offered sufficient aid to prevent great suffering. The distance they travelled is about 1,500 miles.

### THE RELIEF PARTY.

The *Troquois* is commanded by commandant J. H. Sans, son of Admiral Sans. It is expected that she will be ready to start within a week. She is a fine fast vessel, and will doubtless reach Cape Serize by the time the ice breaks up. THE KING OF ITALY.—The king of Italy turns out to be as fond of shooting as his father was. He often disappears with court etiquette and wanders about by himself, accompanied only by a couple of dogs. On one of these expeditions he met a peasant who, believing him to be one of the king's gamekeepers, complained that a fox was in the habit of robbing his hen roost every morning before daylight. The king replied that it was too bad, and promised to come next day and try and put a stop to royan's depredations. The king kept his appointment, and had the good luck to kill the fox, a fact which so delighted the peasant that he insisted on the king's stopping to breakfast, and on his departure gave him a couple of francs. The king spun the money in the air and, declaring that it was the first he had ever earned, walked away. Two days afterward an officer drove up to the cottage in a carriage filled with presents for the peasant's wife and children, and informed them who their guest was.

WHY THE MEN WON'T DANCE.—A general walk goes up at the scarcity of male element at Washington parties, which opens up a vast subject—the customs of society which drive men out of it. The Germans has disorganized everything. A man may go to a ball to amuse himself, but when it comes to amusing himself according to the direction of a ballet master, called "the leader," it is altogether a different thing. He must dance whether he feels like it or not, he must "take out" those who have taken him out and taken him in by so doing. He must be always on the alert; there is none of that fascinating softness of repose, that sweet forgetfulness which is the subtle charm of dancing. We have got the Germans, but we have given up dancing. No wonder that men had rather be chucked to pieces than go into society where the Germans prevail, and a grim and solid phalanx of mannae line the walls to see that no man dances twice with the girl he wants to. Pray tell me, uncle, why they call it Headquarters? Because the "heads" pay "quarters" for their drinks, my boy.

### Murdered in Bed.

The Toronto *Globe* publishes the following—QUEBEC, April 20.—A murder was committed in St. Saviour last night. At about 10 o'clock an old woman named Anger, proprietress of a small grocery at the corner of St. Ambrose and Parent streets, St. Saviour, retired to bed with a young girl who had for some time past been staying with her. Shortly after retiring loud knocks were heard at the front door. Madame Anger called out, "Who is there?" and received in answer, "Metivier, I want a pound of butter, and a small loaf." The old woman refused to open the door, and the knocks were renewed. She then said to the young girl her companion, "Run away, there are robbers here, save yourself!" The girl ran to the back window, opened it, sprang to the ground, and I knocked at a neighbor's door. Receiving no answer, she returned to Mrs. Anger's and requested her to accompany her. This the old woman refused to do. The girl then went to a neighbor named Roussele, entered the house, and recited what had just occurred, begging one of them to return to the rescue of the old woman, but they were all afraid, and the girl fearing to go back alone remained at the house. Presently the knocks at Mrs. Anger's door were renewed, and Mr. Roussele put his head out of a window and said, "Metivier, you had better go home; you have no business here." Metivier then asked Roussele if he was a policeman, and receiving a reply in the affirmative he ceased knocking. Roussele and his family went to bed at 12 o'clock as no further disturbance occurred, Mrs. Anger's companion staying with them for the night. Between six and seven o'clock this morning the girl went to Mrs. Anger's store, and when she arrived there found the front door burst open, the shop ransacked, and Mrs. Anger lying on the bed. Thinking she was dead, she went back to Roussele's and got one of them to accompany her to the scene of the robbery. On returning, the old woman was found to be stone dead, having been on her chest, and a bruise on her left cheek below the eye. A small quantity of blood had fallen on the bedclothes.

### ARREST OF THE MURDERER.

The Chief of the Quebec Police, Capt. Vahl, and several detectives proceeding to the murder immediately on receiving information of the occurrence, which was shortly after eight o'clock, and the man Metivier arrested and conveyed to the police station. His clothes box contained a quantity of tobacco of various brands, both cut and plug, and on his person was found the purse of the old woman, containing about one dollar in cents. The prisoner when arrested admitted having been at Mrs. Anger's last night in company with three men whom he did not know. He said he was not the murderer, but he saw the crime committed. He is a man about 25 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, dark complexion, with black moustache. In appearance he seems to be a combination of rogue and simpleton. He belongs to one of the city volunteer artillery corps.

### SCENE OF THE MURDER.

The place where the murder was committed is a small one-story shanty. The victim was 68 years of age, having a strong physical appearance. It appears that last night she went to confession and intended to have taken Holy Communion this morning. An inquest will be held to-morrow. St. Saviour is in an excited state over this new murder. Rowdism has been rampant in this place for some time past. The body of Mrs. Anger is in charge of the police and no one is admitted to the house.

### LATER.

Xavier Metivier has just appeared before the judge of the Sessions. He admitted that he was alone when the crime was committed, and pleaded guilty to the crime with which he is charged. The particulars thereof have not, however, been made public.

### THE GARFIELD MEDAL.—

The bronze Garfield Presidential medal prepared at the Philadelphia Mint has been completed, and is said to be a superb specimen of artistic workmanship. The artists have produced a very striking and admirable likeness. The clear-cut profile, with the name, makes the front. On the obverse side the legend, "President of the United States," fills the outer rim, and within the wreath are the words, "Inaugurated March 4, 1881." The whole medal, in its simplicity and finish, is a chaste work of art.

### A MODERN GREEK.—

A charming instance of ladies' boarding-school superficial education occurred recently. A gentleman introduced a friend, born in Athens, to a lady, mentioning the strangeness of her nationality. "After a time, the lady who had naturally heard a good deal of the Greeks of late, inquired: "Are you really a Greek?" "Certainly I am," he replied. "Ah, yes; but you a modern Greek?" she asked.

### Siberia as it is.

The tales which Americans have read in regard to Siberia have always been of such a harrowing and repulsive description that they have come to associate the name of that country solely with chain gangs of Russian criminals and slow, lingering deaths resulting from the brutality of officers and the rigors of the climate. A Washington lecturer, however, throws some light upon the resources and occupations of the inhabitants of that wild country which will have a tendency to modify this pessimistic view. The population is now about 5,000,000, and the people are settled mostly in the fertile zone, for it must be remembered that the area of Siberia is 6,000,000 square miles, its length 5,600 and its width 2,500 miles. The lecturer referred to Mr. George Kennan, commenting upon letters in the London *Standard* and *Pall Mall Gazette*, depicting the inhuman treatment of exiles, their slow death from poison in quicklime mines, out of which they are only allowed to come to die, and the agony they suffer from the long Siberian winter, says: "There is not a quicklime mine in all Siberia, and in that part of Siberia where, according to the *Standard*, exiles are dying of cold, in 1876 100,000 pounds of tobacco were grown. In the first half of the seventeenth century exiles began to be sent to Siberia to rid the country of those convicts retained by punishment. As methods of punishment have advanced, banishment has taken the place of most of the other forms of punishment—as for murder, assault, larceny, vagrancy and desertion from the army, the prisoner constantly kept in view being the population of Siberia. Between 1827 and 1847, 139,755 exiles were sent to Siberia, of whom 443 were exiled for political offenses. Of these 443 two-thirds belong to the nobility. From 1857 to 1872 64,274 persons were exiled. Of these 5,000 were sentenced to hard labor, and the other ninety-two per cent simply banished and allowed freedom with a smaller or larger district in proportion to the nature of their crimes. There are only two mines now worked by Russian convicts, one a coal mine, the other a placer gold mine. Both are worked above ground. The pictures of the horrors of transportation of Russian exiles by Mr. Grenville Murray in English journals are absurd. They are transported by rail, by boat and by wagons, and are supplied with the necessities of life until they reach work or get into business for themselves." Trade between China and the provinces of this fertile zone is large and carried on by 2,000,000 merchants. Millions of bushels of grain are raised and the manufactured products are valued at millions of dollars. These exiles are, as a rule, prosperous and happy. A Polish political exile once stopped with a prosperous photographer. I would rather be banished to this country for life than spend five years in Sing Sing."

### SUPERSTITION IN INDIA.—

The magistrate of North Arcot has addressed a very strong appeal to the Government of Madras in favor of prohibiting the ancient religious rite of "passing through the fire," in consequence of the number of deaths which have been caused by its observance. He states that notwithstanding the progress of education, and the diffusion of enlightenment, the practice is still in vogue. The Governor of Madras, however, does not consider the question as one in which the interference of the Government would have a good result. Mr. Grant Duff points out that the practice complained of is somewhat similar to that of leaping through the fire of St. John, which existed in our own days in Bohemia, and which it took centuries of civilization to eradicate.

### THE LONGFELLOW BLISS.—

In the celebration of Longfellow's birthday at Gorham one of the speakers gave the origin of the beautiful row of elm trees now standing on the Longfellow home-estate. It appears that Stephen Longfellow, the poet's father, offered his men two shillings for each elm tree he would plant and make live by the roadside of his farm. In acknowledging an invitation to a like celebration twenty-two years ago, Mr. Longfellow said: "It will a lifetime ago to my pleasant recollections of Gorham, the beautiful village, the elms, the farns, the pastures scented with pennyroyal, and the days of my boyhood that have a perfume sweeter than field or flour."

### THE HUSBAND SERVANT.—

"Serksys! Well, I shouldn't wonder if it did good. Most any kind of kiss makes a woman feel young." Then, as her memory flashed through a long vista of years she added: "That's the circus for me." And the good soul had to wipe her spectacles before she passed to the next paragraph.—*Boston Herald.*

### THE DEFICIENCY CAUSED BY HOLLAND, I.

manager of the Ontario Bank, who committed suicide a few days ago, is placed at \$33,000, partly secured to the Bank.

### Ingwersoll and Christianity.

There is now no danger that Catholics will burn Protestants or Protestants will burn Catholics. Men have learned by experience that fire is not an argument that appeals to the intellect. No church or sect now dreams of making converts with the fagot or the rack. Against the Christianity of to-day what charge can Mr. Ingwersoll bring except that it assents to the doctrines which he regards as untrue and preposterous? He surely cannot charge Christianity with spreading and fostering immorality. Catholicism does not teach men to commit adultery. Methodism does not encourage murder, and Presbyterianism does not promote theft and lying. The doctrine of the incarnation may be foolishness in Mr. Ingwersoll's eyes, but a belief in it cannot lead a man into looseness of life. The dogma of the trinity may be an absurd fable, but it never taught a bank cashier to rob the safe. The persistency with which Christian ministers urge men to repent of their sins may be a mere waste of words, but it cannot by the wildest effort of sophistry be viewed as an encouragement to crime. Bitterly as Mr. Ingwersoll hates Christianity he must admit that its influence is on the side of morality and decency, and that any Christian community, however ridiculous may be its peculiar religious delusions, is higher in the scale of civilization than any pagan community also. It is an undeniable fact that hundreds of thousands of Christians bear the burdens of life and face the fear of death with courage and hope which wholly prove their religion. Mr. Ingwersoll surely will not claim that he is trying to abolish Christianity because it makes men worse and more hopeless than they would be without it.—*New York Times.*

### A Paris Cabman.

A Paris cabman who would be thrown over the Falls of Niagara by the indignant hackmen, was arrested for insulting and abusing a lady who had hired him to drive her to her residence. Having heard her say on entering his vehicle that she had been losing at cards, he stopped after driving a while, got down from his box, and insisted on playing besique with her for her fare. Party assaulted, partly terrified at the situation, she agreed to the proposal and the cabman lost. Mounting his box he drove her home, where, on her arrival, she tendered him the fare. He refused it, saying that she owed him nothing; she insisted, protesting that she was not in the habit of playing besique with hack drivers. He was quite as firm, and she told him that if he did not take the money she would throw it into the coach. At this he began abusing her, saying that he was as good as she was, and that she was insulting his manhood by offering to pay him. A policeman coming up took him into custody. His defence was that she humiliated a citizen by not taking the stakes which he had lost, and which was a debt of honor. The sensitive cabman had to go to prison for forty-eight hours.—*Detroit Free Press.*

### WASHINGTON, April 19.—

In the House today, Mr. Tallor, Chairman of the Committee to audit the expenses of the illness and death of Garfield, submitted a bill and report. Mr. Blackburn presented the report of the minority. Both reports were referred to the Committee of the Whole. The bill appropriates for the relief of Mrs. Garfield \$50,000, less any sum paid to the late President on account of salary; it pays Dr. Bliss \$50,000, Drs. Agnew and Hamilton \$15,000 each, Dr. Roylumb \$10,000, Dr. Eison \$10,000, Dr. Boynton \$3,000, Mr. J. Crump \$3,000, the Secretary of the Navy \$2,788, Wm. R. Spere, undertaker, \$1,835, C. Jones, Eiberson, \$1,092, and various merchants and others sums varying from 50 cents to \$1,000. It provides that when Surgeon-General Barnes is relieved it shall be with the rank of Pay Major-General.

### THE CHINESE MINISTER.—

The Washington Star says that "the Chinese Minister apparently enjoys society very much. He does not yet understand English, but is very observant and seems to comprehend much of what is going on about him through watching actions and gestures. He could not have his interpreter with him at the State dinner at the White House last week, and so was the only person there who did not at all understand any of the languages spoken by the others present. When he makes calls, as he does daily, his interpreter always accompanies him. His wife does not have any opportunity of learning English, since no one except her husband and her women servants, all of whom are Chinese, are permitted to be with her." "Know Thyself"—"The wisest of all sayings," said some one in the hearing of Charles Lamb Kenney, an old journalist who has just died in London, "is the old Greek maxim 'know thyself.'" "Y's," said Kenney, "there's a deal of wisdom in it. 'Know thyself,' but never intrude in a friend."

### The Shotgun in Virginia.

#### HOW A NEGRO WAS THREATENED BY A WHITE MAN.

The Mahone campaign was boiling hot when I reached Winchester, and it seemed just the occasion to secure information as to how the blacks were being terrorized. The chance didn't come until I rode out to view the battle ground. Then I found a negro grubbing out a stump by the roadside, and began: "Well, how's politics?" "Gittin' purty hot, sah—purty hot," he replied, and he threw down his pick and took a seat. "Do the colored people have mass meetings around here?" "Deed they do, sah." "Do the white people try to break them up?" "Nebba knowed 'em to." "And you all vote?" "I reckon we does." "Have the white people ever threatened you?" "Yes, sah, dey has." "That was what I was after. I climbed off the horse, sharpened my pencil, and getting out the old notebook, continued: "They have, eh? Now, my friend, give me one instance where the white folks have threatened you." "Well, sah, you see dat red house ober terys the Berryville Pike?" "Yes." "Wall, Major Williams like dar. He fretted me no ober day befo' yesterday." "He did, eh? How was it?" "He fretted dat if my ole mule broke into his sugar cane anoder single day he'd turn two double-bar'lid shotguns loose on him and keep shootin' all day! Yes, sah, he did, sah; an' if I hadn't taken de job of grubbin' out his stump for two shillins, I'd like to sot head all de fo'noon and tell you how de white folks are workin' all sorts of sich games to keep us down in de dust."

### A FISH DINNER PARTY.—

It was a fish dinner party, at which the guests looked fish, talked fish and ate fish. The invitations were in fish shape, the tablecloth was embroidered in fishes, the napkins represented whales, the bouquets and boutonnières were red fish. Before each plate was a globe with three gold-fish in it, and a round ivory fork, the centerpiece was a hump-backed fish-shaped towl, full of little fishes. The menu was fish throughout, and even the ice-cream in shaped like unto the inhabitants of the deep. If there is any truth in the popular belief that fish increases the brain power what a very brilliant party must have arisen from that table that day!—*New Orleans Picayune.*

### THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES OF DROLL NON-SENSE WERE WRITTEN BY FROTE, THE DRAMATIST, FOR THE PURPOSE OF TRYING THE MEMORY OF ONE WHO BOASTED THAT HE COULD LEARN ANYTHING BY HEART ON HEARING IT ONCE.—

"So she went into the garden to cut a cabbage leaf to make an apple; and at the same time, a great she-bear coming up the street, pops his head into the shop—"What! no soap?" So he died; an I who very imprudently married the barber; and there were present the Peasantines, and the Jobbies, and the Garyules, and the great Panjandrum himself, with the little round button at top. And they all fell to playing the game of "Catch as catch can"—till the gunpowder ran out of the heels of their boots."

### THE MAN WITH A HAMMER.—

When the poet Rogers heard from Mrs. Lyell that she had been to Norway with her husband without having seen a water-fall, he said: "That comes of having a man with a hammer for a fellow-traveller." No description of Sir Charles Lyell could be more apt than this. The study of geology was the absorbing passion of his life, and to its development he devoted all his time and energy.

### ST. PETERSBURG, April 20.—

Owing to intelligence furnished at the recent trials a nest of Nihilists belonging to secondary organizations has been discovered and arrests have commenced on all sides. About 500 persons among the demi-monde and a number of men of good families have already been apprehended.

### An Austin boy came home from school very much excited and told his father that he believed all human beings descended from apes, which made the old man so mad that he replied angrily: "That may be the case with you, but it ain't with me I can tell you that, now."

### Said the man as he lay crushed under the fallen wall: "For heaven's sake get me out of here!" "Are you suffering much pain?" they asked. "Yes," he replied, "but I don't mind about that; I t's the way my wife will make about my coming home so late that worries me."

### The average drinker in Syracuse is two

gills of whiskey, washed down with the same amount of water, and kept there by leaning the elbows on the bar, and talking horse for twenty minutes.

# POOR DOCUMENT

AGENTS FOR THE HERALD.  
TRAVELLING AGENTS:  
Judson Truax, Charles O'Brien, Thomas Buchanan,  
H. W. Wainman.  
LOCAL AGENTS:  
E. Vanover, St. Mary's Ferry;  
J. Gibson, Marysville;  
T. L. Anderson, Spokane;  
G. H. Pykema, Mackay;  
H. M. Stevens, Sonoma, Cal.  
Albert Brown, Seattle;  
Harbert Gray, Buhl, C. C.  
G. A. Stirling, Upper Mansfieldville;  
C. H. Harrison, Mansfieldville;  
R. McMillin, Stanley;  
Rev. Mr. Harrison, Jacksonville.

## THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LADDIS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
FRREDRICKTON, N. B., APRIL 27, 1902.

## NORTH WEST

The platform of the Liberal party upon the question of the lands belonging to the Dominion on the North-West is thus defined in the amendment recently moved in Parliament by Mr. Charlton:

That in the opinion of this House our aim should be to people the agricultural regions of the North-West with independent freeholders, each cultivating his own farm and paying therefor no more than the public treasury receives, and that save in the case of town plots, or other exceptional cases, the sale of North-West agricultural lands should as a rule be made to actual settlers only on reasonable conditions of settlement, and in quantities limited to the acre which can be reasonably occupied by a settler.

In introducing his resolution Mr. Charlton spoke as follows in reference to the North-West:

We have in the North-West a vast region, the capabilities of which are just beginning to be fairly understood. We have in that country, a region of probably seven or eight hundred miles in width adapted for settlement and cultivation. It embraces two of the great river systems of this country, the Mackenzie River and the system flowing through Lake Winnipeg into Hudson Bay. It has a chain of lakes almost equal in size and importance to the great chain of lakes upon our borders between us and the United States. It is a country, Sir, which as we become more intimately acquainted with its resources the more it rises in our estimation. Its value is much greater than was supposed some years ago. As to the question of what population that country will support, I presume from recent investigations that we are justified in supposing the North-West will maintain a population of twenty-five millions.

Considering the vast extent of this territory and its great future value, we better appreciate the position taken by the Liberal party, namely that it should not be put up into great estates in the hands of speculators, and that settlers should not be obliged to deal with middlemen but should be able to obtain their land directly from the Crown upon the most favorable terms. Mr. Charlton pointed out that the land policy of the Government led to feverish speculation and that the evil which would come of it would far exceed any benefit which might accrue. We quote a portion of his remarks upon this subject:

If we look the case carefully over, I think we will find that the circumstances of the United States and those in this country at this time present the same features, and I have very great apprehensions that the result will be here, as the result there was, a serious collapse of public and private credit, and the infliction of loss and injury upon the country. The effects already of the removal of vast amounts of capital from Ontario to the North-West are being sensibly felt, and they will be more seriously felt in the course of a few months. The effects, too, of the migration of thousands and tens of thousands of the best class of the population of Ontario to the North-West are being sensibly felt. The value of property in the Province of Ontario is being depreciated, farms are being forced upon the market, causing a decline in prices, and there is no doubt that what will be a gain to Manitoba in this respect will be a loss to the older Province.

Mr. Charlton also spoke of the danger which the establishment of great colonization societies might bring upon the government of the country. The condition in the contracts with the societies by which their grants would become forfeit in certain events might be employed by a corrupt government to their own advantage. Mr. Charlton was taking to task by the Premier for suggesting the possibility of corruption, and we can well imagine how Parliament laughed in its sleeve at such a protest from the hero of the Pacific Scandal. The public will form their own conclusions as to whether the men, who took so freely of Sir Hugh Allen's money, will hesitate about accepting contributions from societies, which may desire to have their legal term of life prolonged.

## IT WILL NOT GO TO THE MARLBOROUGH

The Reporter brings a great deal of indignation over a recent allusion made by the Herald to the late Judge Fisher. Our contemporary wanted us to tell it something which Mr. Pickard had done for York in his representative capacity. We complied; and, having done so, we suggested a comparison between his record and that of the late Judge Fisher, who, for several years, represented York at Ottawa. There was nothing wrong in this. The only way to judge of a representative's usefulness is to compare what he has done with what others have accomplished. The comparison is particularly appropriate in York County, for, as every one knows, Mr. C. H. B. Fisher's strongest canvass was that he was "the nephew of his uncle." *Le neveu de son oncle*, as Napoleon the little used to put it. Instead of making the comparison, the Reporter treats us to some gush about the Bench, and some fervid adulation of Judge Fisher, for whose usefulness, in his day and generation, no one has a higher admiration than the Editor of the Herald. But speaking of the Judge we would like to mention what he has done in his representative capacity in the days of his pristine vigor. How he would have ridiculed such a political nostrum. This, however, is aside from the point. Our allusion was to Judge Fisher as a representative in the Dominion Parliament, and we say that his record is a barren one and that York has got out of Confederation it has obtained during the period which John Pickard has been its representative, and presumably by his influence. The Reporter is very foolish in thinking that it can escape the consequences of its reckless challenge by invoking the memory of the late Judge. It threw down the gauntlet; we have taken it up, and when it refuses to make good its challenge, on the flimsy pretence that we have been wanting in respect to a gentleman now deceased, which, however, we deny, it simply betrays cowardice. The truth is that it has gone on so long sneering at Mr. Pickard, without availing itself of any attention to it, that it is taken all aback when brought down to facts, and the valuable services which Mr. Pickard has rendered the people are in part set forth.

## THE INDEPENDENCE OF CANADA.

A public man in England, we have forgotten just who, recently made reference to the claim made on behalf of Canada of the right to make her own treaties, and said that he saw in it indications that the time was near at hand when the dependency of the Dominion upon the Empire would cease. While they desire to enjoy the largest measure possible of self-government for the people of Canada, as a general thing, do not seriously contemplate the probability of a separation from the Mother Country, even at a remote day. Yet it is evident that when the country becomes peopled to anything approaching fulness, it will no longer be possible to maintain the existing relations between England and Canada. We have already had independence in the matter of tariff-making conceded. From this right to make independent commercial treaties follows almost as a matter of course. The opinion that the Governor General should be a Canadian is a growing one, and this is only preliminary to the claim of the power of appointing him. When these are conceded Canada will cease to be a dependency, for the reservations of Legislative power in the British North America Act are simply formal, and will only be exercised by the Imperial Parliament in accordance with the wishes of the people of Canada. It is not a little curious that every step towards independence has been taken during a Tory administration, notwithstanding the fact that the gentlemen of that school arrogate to themselves all the loyalty in the country. Whatever may be granted to Canada Australia will demand and receive, and the smaller colonies will not rest content with less privileges. It must therefore be apparent to every thoughtful mind that a great change in the status of the British Empire is not far off; but it by no means follows that the change will be in the direction of weakness.

## INDEPENDENCE.

In independence in politics, we imagine means the entertaining of opinions and being in a position to act upon them. When an ass is presented to the people, and is a candidate when asked which side he is on, it is to be independent, this simply means either that he has no opinion or is afraid to express it. We have a Reform platform and a Reform party in local politics. All men to represent a constituency must entertain some views in respect to that platform, therefore the self-styled "independents" are either unfit for the position of representatives, or they are unwilling, until they see which party will win, to say which side they are on. It is said that Mr. Fraser, the contests York for the local, means to run upon the non-constitutional ticket, that the leader of the Government is going to pose as the great independent. In the meantime he has whispered into the ears of some, whose assistance he would like to have in making the re-construction, which will be necessary if the Government escapes annihilation, that he will do many things in the future which he has left undone in the past; but to the public he is to be an independent. So with another M. E. C., our general forecast friend in St. John, "Bob Marshall, my ticket and my platform," says the good natured soul, and on this he rests his canvass. "I've worked pretty hard for you, I say," is the watchword of the Sunbury M. E. C. Then we have a lot of new men who are independent. Mr. E. McLeod, in St. John, is one of them. So is Mr. William Wilson in York. So too, we hear, is Mr. Colter. These gentlemen, surely, do not wish the public to believe that they have watched politics all their lives, and yet have no opinion upon the important issues laid down in the Opposition platform. If elected; they must take some stand upon these questions. It seems to us that the men the country wants in the Legislature are those who hold definite opinions upon public questions.

## OUR NEIGHBORS.

We have three city contemporaries full of Toryism and love for the Local Government. They are supposed to discuss political questions and in our modest way we try to answer. This we have always done in the fairest possible way, invariably quoting their own words whenever we wished to turn their own arguments against them. In addition we have tried to present the views entertained by the Opposition in both Legislatures clearly. We have gone into the matter in earnest, and have, on several occasions, by keeping the run of what they published, succeeded in making our contemporaries answer themselves and each other. This is a fair and legitimate style of argument. From the days of Socrates it has always been considered a good method of discussion to make your opponent's arguments answer each other. We have always answered no challenges which have been made, and have given facts to support our arguments whenever they have been called for. One would suppose that if, as they pretend to believe, we are always wrong and they are always right, our

neighbors would not get vexed so often. The following loving remarks have been bestowed upon us this week: "A journal actuated by the narrowest and deepest spirit of partyism." This is the Reporter's contribution, and is to repay us for having for the third or fourth time compelled it to set its own words "scribble" "trash." These are the Reporter's endearing terms, and they are lavished upon us with a whole lot of other choice language, because we drove it into a corner. The Capital simply talks about "insults" and "falsehoods." It does this out of "pure consciousness." And so they go on, week after week, not one of them daring to meet us in the fair field of argument, or to quote what we say to show that their vituperation is justifiable. Their politics is to abuse the Herald. We have the satisfaction of knowing that it is a child's play only to keep the three of them busy.

## THE LATEST COMET.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STREAKER APPEARING IN THE EARLY PART OF JUNE.  
LION MILES PER DAY.  
At 4 o'clock on the morning of March 18, Mr. Charles S. Wells, one of the assistants in the Dudley Observatory, discovered a small but very bright comet in the constellation Hercules. This comet bids fair to be the astronomical sensation of the year. On the morning of discovery Mr. Wells was able to secure but few definite observations, owing to weariness and rapid approach of dawn. He did, however, measure a rough position of it, and noticed that it had a small tail equal to about one-fifth of the diameter of the moon in length. This tail was intensely bright, and there was the appearance of a starlike body in the head. News of the discovery was immediately communicated to astronomers and to the public, but owing to unfavorable weather but few observations have thus far been obtained. At the Dudley Observatory, of course, the new comet has been the one topic of absorbing interest.

## THE CONDENSED BRIGHTNESS.

of the head, the narrow tail and the slow apparent motion across the face of the sky, all served to heighten the interest which was felt and led the astronomers in Albany to predict for the strange body an extraordinary future. The night of March 19 was clear, and another observation was made at the Dudley Observatory by Professor Bors and his assistants. The view then only served to intensify impatience for the time to arrive when the third observation could be made, which is always necessary before the future course of a comet can be predicted. On Tuesday night their eyes were again rewarded by a few brief glimpses of the new candidate for celestial honors. The comet had increased in size and brightness, but clouds and fog conspired to obscure all finer details. All day Wednesday the Albany astronomers were engaged on the necessary computation for an orbit and table of future positions in the sky. Of course, with such slender material, extending over four days only but little could be expected in point of accuracy. But that little has been sufficient to excite the most glowing anticipations for the future. The new comet is now approaching the earth, or rather the comet and the earth are mutually approaching each other at the enormous velocity of 2,000,000 miles per day. Though the comet is now invisible to the naked eye, it cannot long continue to hide its light. It is now nearly one hundred and eighty-five million miles from the sun, and it will go on approaching the sun at a rapidly increasing rate until about the middle of June, when it will pass its perihelion at a distance from the sun of less than ten million miles.

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Quebec, April 18.—The following are the particulars of the dreadful story received from the barren and inhospitable shores of Labrador. A letter received from Point Desnoines, several hundred miles below Quebec, dated March 22, and signed L. F. Tafoed, states that on account of the violent storms which prevailed from the 25th of September last to the end of autumn, the fishermen were unable to lay in any supplies for the winter, the entire subsistence of the poor people being thus cut off. To add to the horror of the situation, the establishment of Messrs. Oullette & Croteau, at Pentecote, containing a quantity of supplies, was burned, with its contents in December. The winter expeditions failed completely. Several people left in Pentecote by those who took to the woods have been found dead. Among them are too heads of families, Lawrence and Pierre Crepeau and one each of their children. Their families were found dying of inanition. The sufferings of the survivors were increased by a descent of the Indians from the woods, whose means of subsistence had entirely given out. The poor settlers had nothing to offer them but some flesh and oil of seals, which they ravenously devoured. If navigation does not open early, scores of people will die of starvation before aid can possibly reach them. There is already fear that inhuman crimes may be committed in the terrible struggle for life.

## A Strange Freak.

### WASHINGTON, April 18.—This morning a frightful tragedy was enacted on a vacant lot. Charles Stuart and George Phillips were walking across the lot, when they reached a place where garbage was dumped. They discovered three old rusty shells carelessly deposited there. The men were recovering from the effects of a protracted drunk. They picked up the shells and carried them to the center of the lot. Stewart, whose house was only 150 yards off the spot was sent home for an axe, and soon returned. The men were warned to leave the shells alone, but were not to be dissuaded, and so all persons who had gathered around sought positions of safety, while Stuart raised the axe and Phillips stood close to him. A loud report and a cloud of smoke deafened and blinded the persons in the neighborhood and pieces of the exploded shell were thrown far out into the river and over as far as Twelfth street. When the smoke cleared away the men were found to be apparently dead, but soon after Stuart showed signs of life. Phillips's whole body was covered with cuts and blood and was mangled to a terrible extent, while more than half his head was torn off by the explosion. Stuart's head was also badly injured. One of his legs was broken in several places and the other was torn off above the knee.

## Farharity's Engine

### IT RUNS AWAY AND JUMPS THE TRACK JUST IN THE NICK OF TIME.

John Farharity, an engineer on a Denver and Rio Grande engine, was running a "pusher" in the yards at Leadville. He was ordered to go down the road and meet the incoming passenger at Eller's. Just as he started out of the yards, the strap connected with the lever broke, and he lost all control of the engine. The engine was a new one and in good condition, and he says he never can explain just why or how it happened running at a tremendous speed down grade, he expected every moment to be dashed to instant death.

## OF ENORMOUS DIMENSIONS.

OF ENORMOUS DIMENSIONS to our antipodes. How much of the same sort it will give us is still somewhat problematical and can only be decided on the basis of further observations. It is now invisible to the naked eye, and by a small telescope though it is readily seen, yet owing to its smallness it can hardly be distinguished from the stars which surround it. After passing its perihelion it will probably become again visible in the northern hemisphere.

## SECRET TO LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT.

It was related in the "Around the World" column of the World a few days ago how James Brackmann, a guest at the Planters' House, St. Louis, came to the sudden conclusion that he ought to get married, and how, acting on the impulse, he proposed to the first woman he saw and was accepted. The sequel is equally interesting. Brackmann bought a thousand dollars' worth of clothes and adornments for his bride, and the wedding was held in the parlor of the hotel. Mrs. Brackmann then installed in a suite of rooms she had formerly swept, and her late companions in the service of the house became her servants. The husband seemed charmed with his wife, and spent two days buying furniture for a house in which he proposed to live. But she was not pleased, except by the finery. She found him exceedingly eccentric, if not an absolute lunatic. When he went out to hire a carriage for a drive she hastily packed all his gifts in a trunk and departed in a hack aided by a porter, who had been her sweetheart. At last accounts Brackmann was wildly looking for her in vain.—Toronto World.

## THE PATENT CATASTROPHE.

### A BOY WHO WANTED TO SURPRISE HIS FATHER, AND WHO SUCCEEDED.

A Connecticut man is never happy unless he is inventing something. Even the children have a fancy for the business. Last summer a Connecticut farmer's boy visited Barnum's circus, and saw the catapult. It suggested to him a tramp bounce to be set under a man's doorstep, and he at once went to work to build one. As he wanted to surprise his father, he kept the matter secret, and worked like a beaver up in the hay loft of the great barn, building the machine. Finally he got it done. It was a magnificent machine, worked by a spring capable of throwing 150 pounds a distance of thirty feet. This machine he buried in the hay till he should be ready to test it. Something possessed his father's first man to go up in that hay loft the next day, and he contr

# POOR DOCUMENT

**Thermometer Pantaloon.**  
Hoffenstein was busily engaged scolding Herman for not polishing a lot of cheap jewelry there was in the show case, when a stoop-shouldered countryman entered the store and enquired:

"Have you got any good jean pants here?"  
"Certainly, my friend," replied Hoffenstein, "we make a specialty of goods in dot line, and we defy competition. If we sell anything and you don't like it, you gets your money back or something else in exchange, you know. Was you a farmer?"

"Yes, sir, I live up on Red River."  
"Well, den, you need a pair of bants like dese," said Hoffenstein, pulling out a sky-blue pair from a pile of clothing on the counter. "Dey vas de genervine doeskin, and vill last de whole year oud, you know."

The countryman took the pantaloon to the light, examined the texture of the cloth, and then shaking his head knowingly, said, "There's too much cotton in them; they will shrink."  
"Of course, my friend, dey will shrink, but vait und I dells you something. If a man vat owns a pank or keeps a store comes here, I don't sell him dem kind of pants. Vy? Because dey vas made expressly for de farming pisness. Dey vas de dermometer pants, und a blessing to every farmer vat wears a pair of dem. Do you know my friend, dese bants vill dell you exactly vat de vedder will be. Ven it vas going to be vet und cold dese bants vill begin to shrink up, und ven it vas going to be dry und warm dey come right down, you know. Dree years ago I sells a pair of dem to a man vat vas named Vilkins, und efer since den he makes good crops ven de oder people don't make no ding, because he always knows by his dermometer pants vat de vedder vill be. Alder avile de people in de neighborhood finds oud de segret of Vilkins' success, und at de beginning of de blanting season, you know, dey comes for dirty miles around, und if dey see Vilkins' pants crawling up his legs dey holds off und waits for a change, out if his bants vas down dey goes right back home, und put in de crop. Dink of it, my friend. Mit de dermometer bants you can tell exactly ven to put in cabbage seed, und blant corn twice as better as mit any almanac, besides ven de vedder gets se cold und vet dot de bants goes up under your arms, you can sew buttons on de front und wear dem as a vest."

When Hoffenstein finished his yarn concerning the pantaloon the countryman smiled, and turning abruptly on his heel, left the store.  
"Did you see de vay dot man acted, Herman?" said Hoffenstein, angrily.  
"Yes, sir," replied the clerk.  
"Well, it shust shows dot de more you try to help some bespiles along, de more you don't get any tanks for it."

**Archbishop Hannan's Will.**

The following is an abstract of Archbishop Hannan's will, of which Bishop McIntyre and Rev. E. F. Murphy are executors:

1st. The real estate, personal property and effects of which he was possessed as "Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of the City and County of Halifax," he leaves to his successor of office; 2nd. A debt of eight thousand dollars, due to his predecessor, the Most Rev. Thos. L. Connolly, by the said Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of the City and County of Halifax, having been bequeathed by him upon certain trusts and conditions, which debt was not collected, he bequeaths to the said Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation; 3rd. Bequeaths to the said Corporation the real estate and properties which were conveyed to him personally by the executors of the last Most Rev. Thos. L. Connolly; 4th. The sum of four thousand dollars, bequeathed to him by the late Patrick Walsh, to be applied for religious or educational purposes, he leaves in trust for the use and purposes mentioned; 5th. Directs that his executors will cause the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass to be offered up five hundred times for him; 6th. Gives to Rev. E. F. Murphy his library and the gold watch and chain presented to him by his priests on the occasion of his consecration; 7th. Desires his executors to make certain presents out of personal estate to some of his priests as tokens of affection; 8th. The rest of his real estate to be sold and the sum realized to be disposed of as follows: To St. Mary's College, Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and Superiors of the Sacred Heart Convent in Halifax, to be applied by her as she may deem proper for the benefit of the Society of the Children of Mary and of St. Anne in connection with the said Convent.

A peculiar suit for damages against a newspaper is liable to be commenced against an alleged funny paper not a million miles from Milwaukee. An advertisement was contracted for in which a bald head and a head with plenty of hair was to appear. One was to be labeled "Before using," and the other "After using." The newspaper man, either by mistake or for fun, put the legend "Before using" under the head that had plenty of hair, and "After using" under the picture of the bald head. It is said to have been as good as a can-can to see the owner of the bald-headed remedy, when he saw the way the newspaper had mixed the children up.

**INDEPENDENT MAN.**—It was an independent-looking fellow who was standing on the railroad track, apparently paying no attention to the fact that a train was rapidly approaching.  
"I say," said the station master, "you had better get off the track or you'll get run over."  
"I fancy that is my own affair if I get run over."

"Yes, I reckon so, but who is going to attend to taking up the mess afterwards? It's not me." And reaching out his right foot he kicked the indifferent man fifteen feet and nine inches by actual measurement.  
A person out West attended church service on a recent Sabbath, and took down in short-hand the hymn as sung by the choir. The result of his labor produced the following:  
"Waw-kaw, swaw daw aw waw,  
Thaw saw thaw law aw waw,  
Waw-kaw law thaw waw-waw-waw waw  
Aw thaw waw-jaw-waw aw."

He subsequently ascertained that this was the verse given out:  
"Welcome, sweet day of rest,  
That saw the Lord arise,  
Welcome to this reviving break,  
And these rejoicing eyes."

"The country will always be safe," says a citizen, "when her citizens continue to take an interest in politics." That is true, and it is pleasant to observe that the interest of her citizens in politics continues unabated. And what more patriotic picture could one wish to look upon than that of a man discussing the tariff question in a corner grocery, while his wife at home, down in the cellar, is rasping her fingers splitting kindling wood?  
A little boy asks his mamma the following question, to which all mamma's answers are not yet recorded:  
"Mamma, if a bear should swallow me I would die, wouldn't I?"  
"Yes, dear."  
"And would I go to heaven?"  
"Yes, dear."  
"And would the bear have to go, too?"

A few conscientious jurors in France have recently declined to take the oath on account of their consciences or their disbelief in God. A lawyer who had a case postponed because a new jury had to be empanelled, asked that the juror indemnify the client in the sum of \$50, and the judge declared it a just claim, and ordered the juror to pay it.  
"I am told," said a bishop in a London drawing-room to a Parsee lady, "that your people actually worship the sun." The eastern dame replied, "They do, my lord! and so would you if you had ever seen him."

**LOOK HERE**

**A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF Christmas Presents**

**FURNITURE**  
AND  
Fancy Cabinet Ware.

AT  
**J. Adams',**  
County Court House Square, Fredericton, N. B.

Folding Chairs, Bible Stands, Music Racks, Flower Stands, Children's Chairs and Sofas, Rocking-Horses, Toilet Cases, Book Shelves, Paper Racks, Slipper Racks, Etc.

**REMEMBER THE PLACE:**  
COURT HOUSE SQUARE.  
J. ADAMS.  
12-9-81

**Samuel Owen.**  
HOUSE FOR CHEAP GOODS.

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

**Clothing, Cheaper than my Neighbors.**  
This is the house where PEDLERS ought to buy.  
Bargains in all lines of Dry Goods  
NO CREDIT. NO BOOKS.  
I buy for cash and sell on tick to no one.

**NEW BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY.**

**McFARLANE, THOMPSON & ANDERSON**  
are now manufacturing and have for sale at their Foundry,  
**KING ST., FREDERICTON**  
THEIR CELEBRATED  
First Prize Hay Presses,

ALSO  
**COOKING STOVES,**  
in all sizes,  
**CYLINDER STOVES,** with Russia and Common Iron Tops, for wood burning.

**WROUGHT IRON WOOD FURNACES**  
MADE TO ORDER.

**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.

**George C. Hunt, Druggist & Apothecary.**  
ESTABLISHED 1852.

**KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND**  
A Full Line of PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.  
A Full Line of GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.  
A Full Line of DYE STUFFS AND DRY-SALTERIES.  
A Full Line of TOOTH, HAIR, NAIL AND CLOTHING BRUSHES.  
A Full Line of CHOICE ENGLISH AND FRENCH PERFUMES.

A Full Line of CHEAP PERFUMERY for Pedlars and Country Stores,  
A Full Line of GENUINE HAVANNA CIGARS,  
A Full Line of CHEAP CIGARS for Pedlars and Country Stores.

A Full Line of CIGAR CASES, MEERSHAUM & BRIAR PIPES, CIGAR HOLDERS and Tobacconists' Goods Generally.  
A Full Line of WALLETS, POCKET BOOKS & PURSES  
A Full Line of FANCY AND SEASONABLE GOODS for the Holidays.  
A Full Line of XMAS GOODS.

The stock is at present very complete, and is being constantly renewed in wholesale or retail quantities at Lowest Cash Prices.  
**GEORGE C. HUNT,**  
Sterling's Brick Building,  
Queen Street,  
Fredericton  
dec5

**Lost.**

LOST between McNally's Ferry and Bear Island, 1 on the small road on the bank of the St. John. A CALLEPIN POCKET BOOK, containing about THIRTY DOLLARS. The finder will be liberally rewarded for the return of the same to me, or leaving it at any of the Post Offices by mail route. My name is written inside the Pocket Book.  
A. MARNER ROSS,  
Stage Driver.  
F'rem, April 30, 1882.—25m.

**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 CLOTHES,  
(A very large stock, all colors and qualities).  
LADIES' FURS,  
LINEN GOODS,  
(In Table Damasks, Napkins and Towels),  
BERLIN GOODS,  
(In Cloaks, Jackets, &c., &c.)  
MOURNING GOODS:  
FRENCH MERINOES, CASHMERE,  
COBURG AND LUSTERS,  
LARGE STOCK OF WINCEYS,  
Blood value  
COLORED DRESS GOODS

**3-BUSHEL GRAIN BAGS**  
and a general assortment.  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.  
PRICES MODERATE.

**John McDonald Madras**

**MUSLIN,**

THE LATEST NOVELTY FOR  
**EVENING DRESSES.**

SILKS AND SATINS,  
LACES,  
TINTED KIDS,  
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,  
WHITE CORSETS,  
SKIRT FRILLING,

AT  
**John J. Weddall's,**

(Successor to the late THOMAS LOGAN.)  
OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL,  
Fredericton, Feb. 10, 1882.

**FRESH FISH**

of all kinds at  
**Bradley's,**  
Regent Street.  
Fredericton, Jan. 18, 1882.—1 m.

**Organs!**

FOR a Christmas Present, look at TWO BEAUTIFUL ORGANS at JOHN RICHARDS & SON'S OFFICE.  
12-23-81  
**JACKSON ADAMS, Cabinet Maker,**  
—AND—  
**UNDERTAKER,**  
NEAR THE COUNTY COURT HOUSE,  
FREDERICTON, N. B.  
Residence over Warerooms.  
IRON, ETC., ETC.  
Just received per Steamship "Toronto" via Halifax from Liverpool:  
20 tons Bar Iron;  
20 bundles Tin Steel;  
20 boxes I. C. Tin;  
10 Blacksmith's Bellows;  
10 " Anvils;  
10 " Vices.  
For sale by  
MARCH  
**JAMES S. NEILL**  
**HERRING TWINE.**  
JUST received and for sale low, by  
MARCH 3, 1882.  
Z. R. EVERETT.

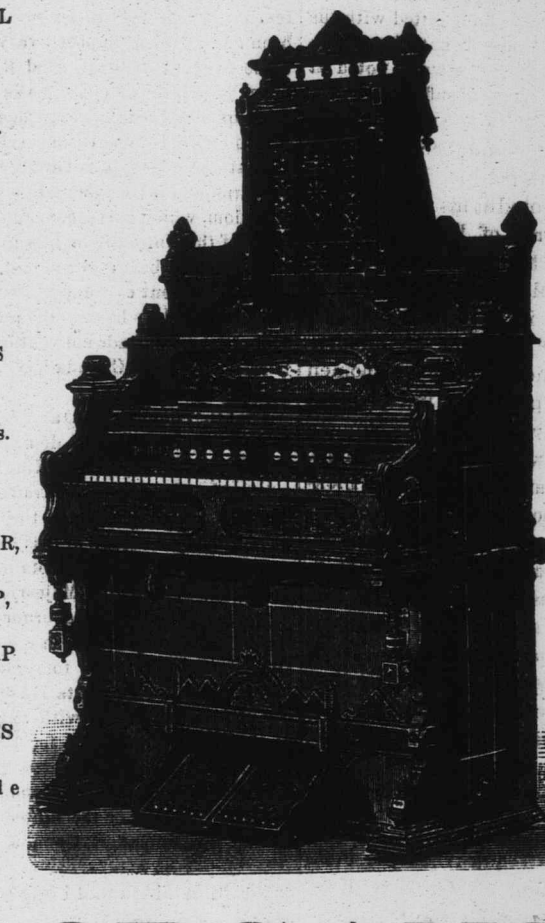
**G. T. WHELPLEY**

Will occupy this Space with an  
**ADVERTISEMENT**  
of his Spring Stock of  
**GROCERIES.**  
Remember his Stand:  
**UNDER THE BARKER HOUSE.**

**NEW BOOK STORE.**

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

**SCHOOL BOOKS**  
Very Cheap.  
**MAPS**  
and  
**GLOBES**  
at  
Lowest Rates.  
**NOTE PAPER,**  
**FOOLSCAP,**  
**LEGAL CAP**  
and  
**ENVELOPES**  
Wholesale  
or  
Retail.



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

**McMURRAY & FENETY. IRON. OAKUM. BOILER PLATES.**

RECEIVED AND IN STORE, EX. BARQUE "PARAMATTA" AND S. S. "HIBERNIAN" AND "CASPIAN"—17,782 Bars Rolled and Spike Iron; 500 Bundles Plating and Hoops, various sizes and gauges; 20 Bundles Nery and Hand-picked OAKUM; 100 Bundles No. 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 Sheet, No. 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18 SHEET IRON; 3 Cases GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.

**I. & F. BURPEE & CO.**  
230 BOILER PLATES, Best R.B., R.B.D., and Lowmoor; Boiler Tubes and Rivets; 47 Bbls. Sled Shoe Steel; 151 Steel Plow Plates; 47 Bbls. Toe Calk Steel; 37 Bbls. and 15 Bars Round Machine steel, 15 to 30 Lbs.  
TO ARRIVE PER "PIGONIX," FROM ANTWERP; 15 Cases SHEET ZINC, No. 6 to 10.

**Sled Shoe Steel. Sheet Zinc. Sheet Iron.**

**Notice.**  
The undersigned offers the following goods, whole sale and retail:  
HAY, STRAW, OATS,  
CORN, SEED OATS,  
SEED WHEAT,  
SEED BUCKWHEAT,  
SEED BARLEY, SEED PEAS, CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED, BRAN, FEED, LIME,  
ENGLISH PORTLAND CEMENT,  
AMERICAN NEWARK CEMENT, LAND PLASTER,  
BRADLEY'S SUPERPHOSPHATE.  
Office and Warerooms, Campbell street, above City Hall.  
JAMES TIBBITTS.  
dec 5  
**TWINES. TWINES.**  
JUST received Trout Twine; Herring Twine; Shad Twine and Gillnet Twine; also just received a lot of Sinkers for Nets.  
MARCH 15  
Z. R. EVERETT.

**CONFECTIONERY.**  
CREAMS, PEANUT AND ALMOND CANDY,  
Hoard and Molasses Candy,  
Candy Toys, Scotch Mixtures, Gumballs, Mixture, Earley Toys, Candy in 1 lb. and 1 lb. Baskets and Boxes, Peppared Caramels, Peppared Curdies,  
Novelties for the Christmas Trade. For sale as cheap as the cheapest by  
W. R. LOAN.  
APPLES—100 Barrels Choice Winter Fruit.  
**Hardware, Hardware.**  
Just Received:  
Oil Cans,  
Door Springs,  
Pliers,  
Shoe Raps,  
Brass & Iron Jack Chains,  
Horned Shaps,  
Peg Awi Hauls,  
Screws,  
Lash Cord,  
&c., &c., &c.  
Z. R. EVERETT.  
12-25-81 For sale low.

# POOR DOCUMENT

## THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LOGAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FREDERICTON, N. B., APRIL 27, 1882.

### YORK'S REPRESENTATIVE.

Our tri-weekly contemporary devotes an article to Mr. Pickett, M. P., which, by the way, is written in much better taste than the references of that paper to the representative of York at Ottawa usually are.

The burden of his complaint against Mr. Pickett is that he does not talk enough, that the great debates pass without his rising to take part in them. This is by no means a serious objection. The number of the members of Parliament who take part in discussions is not large, and a few of them would serve the country very much better, and advance the dignity of the House a great deal more, by keeping silent. Mr. Pickett does not speak very often. We may say that he never speaks unless it is necessary; but he discharges his duty as a representative by looking after the wants of his constituents, and always being alive to the best interests of the Province. Work is very much better than talk, if it is not quite so showy, and the people of York County are better satisfied to have their interests looked after than to have their representative a mere talking machine. We have in the City of Fredericton a Post Office and Custom House, which would do credit to a larger city. These were obtained through Mr. Pickett's influence, and we fancy that they afford more satisfaction to the people of Fredericton than half a dozen speeches delivered every year in an assembly where, as is well known, it is rare that a vote is altered by the most eloquent addresses.

Our contemporary says—

It will, of course, be urged that it is no use to have a member who is gifted with the ability and power of speech, but that if we have one who can say, "I always voted at my party's call," it is quite sufficient.

This will, certainly, not be urged by any supporter of Mr. Pickett, because it cannot be alleged with truth, Mr. Pickett has not "always voted at his party's call," as this record of Parliament will show, has on more than one occasion voted against the Liberal party on questions of importance. He is a Liberal; but still claims for himself the right of independent judgment, and we think the yeomen of York will still prefer an independent worker to a man whose sole recommendation is that he will talk in Parliament.

Our contemporary says that Mr. Pickett, since the election when he offered against the late Judge Fisher and was defeated, "has scarcely been opposed. There is every reason to believe that this will be changed at the next election." This is a little hard upon Mr. C. H. B. Fisher, but the Reporter must settle that matter. We have only to say for Mr. Pickett that, whoever offers, he will be prepared to meet them, and that he will receive the full support of the Liberals of York.

It is said that Mr. Frank Woods, M. P., is to be the opponent of Mr. G. G. King in the coming election for the Commons in Queen's County, and that, if he is defeated, he is to be rewarded for his candidature by a seat in the Legislative Council. It is very evident that the local Government has determined to reward all its energies to strengthen the hands of the Macdonald ministry. This, of course, is not without a *quid pro quo*. Mr. Woodburn has already received his reward, or a definite promise of it, in the shape of the useless County Court Judgeship, and every one knows that Mr. Fraser's whole ambition points to the Supreme Court Bench, and that he is shaping his whole political course so as to secure a seat there. It was this which compelled him to give way to his colleagues upon the question of the County Court Judgeship, to which he was at first opposed. Yet these gentlemen are the very people who deprecate the introduction of Dominion issues into local politics! They are, of course, satisfied to keep such issues nominally out, so long as by so doing they can secure the support of influential Liberals. They know that if they openly avowed themselves in favor of the Tory Government and offered a challenge to the Liberals upon Dominion lines, that while Mr. Elder, Mr. Hill, and others would find it impossible to support them, they would not be able to command the full strength of their other party, for so great and so many have been their acts of maladministration, and so urgent is the need of reform in local politics, that many prominent Conservatives would oppose them. They are stupid enough to see this, and so they profess to be exceedingly anxious to keep local politics entirely apart from Dominion issues.

### SOMETHING MORE FOR "FRIEND JOHN" TO DO.

When Judge King was appointed, Sir Leonard Tilley telegraphed the Fredericton lawyers who had asked for delay until their requisition in favor of Mr. Fraser could be sent to Ottawa, "Friend John must bide his time." We have information from a trustworthy source that "Friend John" has not only to "bide his time," but to oppose John Pickett for Ottawa before he gets the coveted seat on the Bench. "He also serve who only stand and wait," but the good Tory leaders are not satisfied with passive loyalty. The Liberals of York should remember that if Mr. Fraser offers for the Assembly he will only do so in order to strengthen himself for the contest with Mr. Pickett.

### THE RIGHT TO MAKE TREATIES

Mr. Blake's resolution in reference to the right of Canada to make her own commercial treaties was as follows:

That Mr. Speaker do not leave the chair, but that it be—

Resolved, That Canada no longer occupies the position of an ordinary dependency of the Crown. She numbers over 4,000,000 of freemen, trained in the principles of constitutional government. She comprises one-half of the North American continent, including seven provinces federally united under an Imperial charter, which recites that her constitution is to be similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom, and she possesses executive and legislative authority over vast areas in the North West, out of which one Province has already been created and in time others will be formed.

That special and increasing responsibilities devolve upon the Government and Parliament of Canada in connection with the development of her resources, the improvement of her condition, her general progress in the scale of nations and her geographical situation, which render her more responsible than the Government of the United Kingdom for the maintenance of international relations with the United States.

That having regard to these considerations there is no possession of the Crown beyond the limits of the United Kingdom which is entitled to such an ample measure of self-government or so full an application of the principles of constitutional freedom as the Dominion of Canada.

That it would be for the interest of Canada to obtain freer access to the markets of the world, and that a more extended interchange of commodities with other countries would advance the national prosperity.

That in most of the treaties of commerce entered into by England, reference has only been had to their effect on the United Kingdom, and the colonies have been excluded from their operation—a fact which has been attended with unfortunate results to Canada, especially as relates to France.

That the condition of Canada and the system on which her duties of Customs have been imposed are not in accordance with those existing in the United Kingdom, and open, in relation to the basis and negotiation of commercial arrangements with other States or British possessions, views and considerations which do not apply to the case of Great Britain, which it is difficult for the Government of the United Kingdom to advance and which can be best realized and presented by the Government of Canada, through a negotiation named by her for the purpose of providing separate trade conventions with countries with which Canada has or may expect distinct trade.

That the complications and delays involved in the reference to the departments of the Government of the United Kingdom of points arising in the course of trade negotiations enhance the difficulties of the situation and have already resulted in loss to Canada.

That it is expedient to obtain all necessary powers to enable Her Majesty, through her representative, the Governor General of Canada, made by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, to enter by an agent or representative of Canada into direct communication with any British possession or foreign State for the purpose of negotiating commercial arrangements tending to the advantage of Canada, subject to the prior consent or the subsequent approval of the Parliament of Canada, signified by Act.

Sir John Macdonald opposed the resolution as being calculated to do harm, but we do not gather from the reports of his speeches, which have been telegraphed from Ottawa, that he showed in what way any injury would come from its adoption. It is surely not consistent in the men who adopted a protective policy, and in so doing declared Canada to be commercially independent to object to carry out the idea therein involved to its logical conclusion. The commercial treaties which England enters into are made upon a free trade basis, and must of necessity be in accordance with Canada's views. We observe that Mr. Blake's resolution received the support of several Conservatives, among them Messrs. Deacon, Quimet and McDougal. It was lost by a vote of 78 to 102.

### THE COST OF LIVING.

The *Capital* says that the cost of living has increased and that it always does when times are good. This is true and it is not true. It is true that when work is plentiful it wages high and the demand for the necessities of life increases and prices advance; but this only applies to articles which are the produce of the country. The price of farm produce is regulated in part by the demand for them; but that of such articles as are imported into the country is not. The enhanced price which the people of the country have to pay upon these lines of goods upon which the taxonomists have laid an enormous duty is not due to any good times, real or imaginary, which exist in Canada. Of course taking the commercial world as a whole, the law of supply and demand governs prices; but it would be a great mistake to suppose that the reason one has to pay thirty dollars now for a suit of clothes he could have got for twenty-five a few years ago, is because times are better now than they were then. The real reason is that a heavy duty has been placed upon the material out of which the clothes are made; that is the "good times" which cause the high price exist only in government circles at Ottawa, where extravagance, induced by an unnecessarily large revenue, runs riot, and among the few capitalists who have put their money in protected industries. If the farmer gets higher prices for his produce now than he did in revenue tariff days, which we say is not the case, he can buy less than could for the same money in these days.

### The Reformer's Reform.

Every one with whom our neighbor the *Capital* disagrees is a Grit. Those who did not see eye to eye with it on water works were Grits. Well, the Grits in that case had their own way; those who proposed to amend the civic election law were, according to the same authority, Grits and they carried their point; the opponents of a toll bridge were denounced as Grits and they, too, accomplished their object, and now we have our neighbor announcing that Mr. G. A. Sterling and Arthur Glasier, the Reform candidates of Sunbury, are both Grits. This is a *stupor* of the senses of these gentlemen in the coming contest. Now as it is not right that any one should say under false colors, we think it right to say that Mr. Glasier is not, and never was, a Grit, if by that term is meant a supporter of the Liberal party in Parliament. There is plenty of clear grit in him, however, of a kind that will stand wear. Mr. Glasier was not selected as a candidate because of his views on Dominion issues, but because he was in sympathy with the policy of the Liberal party in Parliament. There is plenty of clear grit in him, however, of a kind that will stand wear. Mr. Glasier was not selected as a candidate because of his views on Dominion issues, but because he was in sympathy with the policy of the Liberal party in Parliament. There is plenty of clear grit in him, however, of a kind that will stand wear.

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### A Successful Career.

JOHN EDGECOMBE'S RECORD OF FORTY-SIX YEARS—DISCUSSED BY THE REV. F. H. B. TARTER.

About forty-six years ago John Edgcombe came to Fredericton from Devonshire, with little capital except a brain well fitted to plan, hands capable of hard work, a good deal well learned, and a heart full of courage and honest purpose. Fredericton then was different from what it is now, but those who remember what it was in the days when Her Gracious Majesty ascended the throne will admit that the changes have been very great. Fredericton could boast very little in the way of manufactures at that time, and that little was quite primitive.

MR. EDGECOMBE

went into the work of making and repairing carriages on Queen street, just above Wilson's Alley, on the same place where Dr. Wilson for so many years after welded the scissors and razor. A year or two later he removed to York street, and went into partnership with Joseph Stentford in a carriage factory, on the site now occupied by the Commercial Hotel. In 1848 the firm moved to that part of the premises now occupied by J. Edgcombe & Sons, on the south side of York street, adjoining the Temperance Hall. Here they continued their business, which was increasing from year to year, until 1857, when the firm of Edgcombe & Stentford was dissolved by the retirement of Stentford. The carriage

FACTORY WAS BURNED

in 1858, but was rebuilt immediately. This was the first of five fires from which this establishment has suffered. Mr. Edgcombe had, about 1852, purchased the lot of land on Queen street next below the Fisher property, and he erected a two and a half story brick building, which was occupied by George Whittaker, now of Gatham, as a boot and shoe store, and the late John McCasland, as a watchmaker and jeweler store. In 1863 this building was burned by a fire which swept through to King street, destroying not only all the Edgcombe buildings, but several of the adjoining ones as well. Nothing daunted Mr. Edgcombe went to work to rebuild and soon had better structures upon his land than those which the fire had swept away. In 1869

THE FIRE AGAIN DESTROYED

the factory and the Queen street building. New structures at once took their place, and have since remained; but not without at least two narrow escapes, when the sheds and outbuildings were destroyed. Besides repairing the houses destroyed by fire the Edgcombe works have been diligent in the erection of new buildings. In 1870 the dwelling-house on King street, occupied by W. Edgcombe was erected. In 1873 the land upon which Mr. Denton's school house used to stand was purchased and the

FIVE DOUBLE RESIDENCES,

a part of which is now occupied by Dr. Rand, was put up. In 1877 the large block on the Strickland corner was erected, and the new brick double residence on King street, next to the Methodist parsonage, was put up. The Queen street building is now occupied by F. B. Edgcombe, dry goods, and the boot and shoe store, which was the lower part of the building on the Strickland corner is occupied by D. W. Estabrook, retail grocer and Whittier & Hooper, wholesale grocers. The dwelling apartments were recently occupied by Mr. Pickett as a boarding house, but are now vacant. The Odd Fellows' Hall is in the building. The brick building on King street is occupied by Mr. David Hatt and Mr. Alfred G. Edgcombe.

THE CARriage FACTORY

is an extensive establishment occupying, exclusive of yard room, about 60,000 square feet of space, including the several flats. Three-hundred and eighty men are employed, and the business of the firm is constantly increasing. A new blacksmith shop, with four new forges and a new finishing shop, were added to the already extensive premises last year. One agency alone, that of Edmondston, did over \$3,000 worth of business last year. At present orders are on hand for nearly

THREE HUNDRED CARRIAGES,

and work has been begun upon them. Some of these are to go to Nova Scotia, others to Aroostook, others to St. John, Kent County, and in fact all over the Province. About 36 carriages have already been finished this season. This necessitates the carrying of a great deal of stock, which may be summed up by saying that the firm have on hand a full stock for over three hundred carriages. This is all imported from the United States under thirty per cent tariff. In reply to a question whether they could not as well by the goods in Canada, Mr. A. G. Edgcombe said that they could not, for the reason that Canadian stock was so inferior to the American, and even if it were as good the delay in getting articles from the Upper Provinces would of itself make it useless to try them.

THE RIDICULOUS NATURE OF THE TARIFF

is shown by the fact that while it professes to protect the carriage-makers, it simply takes money out of them, for the duty on the rough stock is the same as on a finished carriage. This firm are building two hearses, the bodies of which will be imported. One of these is for A. Gilman, of Woodstock; the other will be kept in the city. They will be the finest ever used in the Province.

An establishment of this kind necessarily requires a good deal of machinery. For this the motive power is furnished by a fifteen-horse-power engine, with a boiler of 20 horse-power capacity.

The firm consists of John Edgcombe and this two sons, William J. and Alfred G. The latter is book-keeper and general manager. Mr. W. J. Edgcombe is superintendent of the painting and finishing department, and Mr. John Edgcombe is general superintendent of the mechanical department.

Notwithstanding their many severe losses by fire the affairs of this firm are exceedingly prosperous, and are better prepared than ever before for the summer campaign.

Up to the 17th of April inst., the receipts at the Amherst, N. S., station for the sale of passenger tickets to Dakota and Manitoba amounted to \$5,000.

### IRELAND.

If Mr. Gladstone's policy in Ireland has been successful at

# POOR DOCUMENT

## LOCAL NEWS.

**Rafting.**—The work of rafting has begun at Nashwaak.

**PERSONAL.**—W. T. Thompson, of the St. John Sea, was in the city Monday.

The broken stone crossing at the post office is appreciated by pedestrians.

**PERSONAL.**—Aid. Atherton leaves on Tuesday next for his new home in Woodstock.

**MASONIC.**—The Grand Lodge of New Brunswick opens its annual session in St. John Tuesday.

**READY FOR THE SEASON.**—The steam ferry "Sarah H." has been repaired and is now ready for the opening of the river.

**SNOW.**—Two inches of snow in St. John Saturday night, a foot of snow at Campbellton and just enough to cover the ground here.

**FOR THE NEW FERRY.**—The smoke stack for the Nashwaak ferry was set across the river Tuesday morning from J. & J. O'Brien, where it was made.

**CORRECTION.**—We are requested to state that the John O'Leary mentioned in Monday's police report is a tinsmith and not John O'Leary, "the Cuddler."

**FIRE COMPANY MEETING.**—Alexander's steam fire engine company meets in the Committee Room, City Hall, on Thursday evening, to elect officers for the ensuing year.

**ANOTHER PRODUCTIVE PIP.**—A row belonging to Mr. John S. Wilbur, the inventor at the University, had a litter of sixteen pigs on Saturday last, all of which are living.

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—Miss E. A. Minard, a teacher in the Model School, has been granted leave of absence for six months, dating from the first of May. Miss McLeod takes her place.

**THE POLICE COURT.**—In the Police Court Monday James Brown, drunk on Sunday night, was fined \$4 or eight days jail. John O'Leary, drunk on Saturday night, received the same fine with a like option.

**AT LIBERTY.**—A Philadelphia despatch of the 22nd inst. says that Mrs. Marion L. Dow, the "lady broker," well known in St. John financial circles and in this city at Marion L. Warren, was released from custody on Saturday last.

A. LOTTNER has removed his boot and shoe store to the premises in Machum's brick building, formerly occupied by Mr. Channing Taylor. He occupies two floors of the building, and has every facility for doing an excellent business.

**ACCIDENT WITH POWDER.**—Charlie Fleming was experimenting with gunpowder near the Fredericton Branch Railway Station on Monday afternoon, and the powder in his sack exploded, slightly burning one of his hands and giving him a bad scare.

**THE NEW POLICEMEN.**—The Police Committee met on Monday evening and had under consideration several applications for appointment to the police force. No decision was arrived at and the Committee meets again on Monday evening next.

**C. OF E. TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.**—The committee of management of the C. of E. Temperance Society met Monday evening and after some informal talk over the affairs of the Society, decided to hold a meeting of the same in the Madras School on Monday evening next at 8 o'clock.

**ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.**—The joint committee of St. Paul's Church met Monday evening and after some further consideration of the plan submitted to them, agreed upon the one furnished by Messrs. Langley, Langley & Burke, of Toronto. The plan will be submitted to the congregation shortly.

**A MEAS THICK.**—Some mischievous person stole the keys of the door of Mr. Simon Neale's store on Queen street, on Monday evening. They were hanging in the lock of the inside door, and the outer door was shut. The door had to be barricaded from the interior and Tuesday morning locks had to be purchased, as no trace could be found of the keys.

**BISHOP MEDLEY'S VISIT.**—The Chatham World of Saturday says:—His Lordship the Metropolitan of Canada arrived here Thursday, and proceeded to Judge Wilkinson's residence at Bushville, where he will stay till he leaves next week for the Provincial Synod. His Lordship will be at St. Mary's at 11 a. m. to-morrow, and at St. Paul's at 3 p. m. It is probable that he will preach on both occasions. He will be at St. Andrew's, Newcastle, on Monday evening.

**TWENTY CENTS DAMAGES.**—There was a quiet bit of fun Tuesday afternoon at the corner of Regent and Queen streets. J. "Plinky" Hammond was going along Regent street and fell down the trap of Geo. H. Davis' cellar, which was open. He demanded twenty cents damages from Mr. Davis, which was refused. He then attempted to strike Mr. Davis, but missed, and vented his wrath by tearing up the cellar door and throwing it into the middle of the street.

**THE WEATHER.**—Taking Monday as a sample we have been having some very queer weather lately. Early in the morning there was a slight flurry of snow, and the rest of the morning up to noon was cloudy but no moisture fell. In the afternoon a light flurry of snow commenced falling, and at 3 o'clock there was quite a violent hail storm which was, however, of brief duration. Towards evening it became finer, and at night the sky was comparatively clear and it was rather pleasant.

**THE CHECKER CLUB.**—A meeting of the Fredericton Cricket Club was held Tuesday evening in the Barker House. The meeting was very largely attended, and the prospects are that the coming season's cricketing will be very pleasant and successful. The following were elected officers:

G. P. Fisher, President; Douglas Hazen, Vice-President; B. S. Barker, Treasurer; C. L. Richards, Secretary; A. Street, Captain; Managing Committee, M. McLaughlin, L. C. McNutt, H. G. Botsford.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Orr for the use of the room, at which the meeting adjourned to meet again on Thursday evening, May 5th.

## The Late William Griev.

Fredricton lost another honored and much respected citizen at an early hour on Saturday morning, when Mr. William Griev passed away to his long rest after a protracted and painful illness. Mr. Griev had been sick for over a year and a half, and during the past week sank rapidly. Late on Friday evening it was seen that he was going, and at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning he died. His death is a source of deep sorrow to his family and relatives, and of regret to a large circle of friends and acquaintances by whom he was greatly respected.

Mr. Griev was born in Ireland in the year 1818, and was consequently in his 63rd year when he died. He came to this Province at a very early age, and has resided in York County ever since. His career in this life was marked with honor and that industry and willingness to do and go ahead which leads to success and a competency. When quite a young man, he had accumulated sufficient to start a ferry on the river at Fredericton, and a few years after had two running. One plied on the river between this city and St. Mary's, the other ran from another point in this city to just above where Gibson now is. Mr. Griev filled the responsible position of Alderman of Fredericton for a number of years, and for two years was reeve-master of this city, a position which he resigned a short time before his death on account of ill health. He was identified with and was a prominent member of the Orange body in this Province for over forty-five years and always took a lively part and interest in its workings and welfare. He held in his lifetime some of the principal offices in this organization, and at the time of his death was County Master of York County Lodge. He kept a hotel in his city for about 30 years, and ran the Waverly House on Regent street, which was built by him and is now managed by his son, Mr. John B. Griev, for twenty-three years.

Mr. Griev leaves a family of five children and his wife is still living. His children are—John B. Griev, James A. Griev, Annie Griev, Maggie Griev and William Griev, all of this city.

The funeral of the late William Griev, which took place Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from his late residence on Regent street, was very largely attended. A special train left St. John at ten minutes past two and brought a large number of Orangemen from that city. There was a service in the house by the Rev. A. J. Mowatt, of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, after which the funeral procession set out in the following order, proceeding along Regent street, up Queen to Carleton, and down Carleton street to the old burial ground, where the remains were interred.

Grand Tyler Melick with drawn sword, William Davis, Tyler of Graham Lodge, York County.

Other members of the order playing the Dead March in Sault and Departed Comrades, The Grand Lodge Banner.

The Saint John Lodges, a Representative from each.

Two members of Graham Lodge bearing Warrent.

St. John Chapter, with York County members.

**GRAND LODGE OFFICERS:**  
Grand Master, R. D. Grand Master, G. P. Fisher, A. J. Armstrong, D. G. Secretary, A. J. Treasurer, P. A. McNeill, W. McFate, Acting G. Chaplain, D. W. G. Chaplain, Elder Garraty, Wm. Fallis, Rev. A. J. Mowatt and Jackson Adams, Undertaker.

**Knights of St. Michael's Order**  
Wm. McFate, Grand Master, J. B. Griev, Tyler of Graham Lodge, York County.

**Knights of St. John's Order**  
Wm. McFate, Grand Master, J. B. Griev, Tyler of Graham Lodge, York County.

**Knights of St. Andrew's Order**  
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**Knights of St. David's Order**  
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**Knights of St. George's Order**  
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**Knights of St. James' Order**  
Wm. McFate, Grand Master, J. B. Griev, Tyler of Graham Lodge, York County.

**Knights of St. John the Baptist's Order**  
Wm. McFate, Grand Master, J. B. Griev, Tyler of Graham Lodge, York County.

**Knights of St. Joseph's Order**  
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**Knights of St. Peter's Order**  
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**Knights of St. Paul's Order**  
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**Knights of St. Ursula's Order**  
Wm. McFate, Grand Master, J. B. Griev, Tyler of Graham Lodge, York County.

**Knights of St. Vincent's Order**  
Wm. McFate, Grand Master, J. B. Griev, Tyler of Graham Lodge, York County.

**Knights of St. Wenceslaus's Order**  
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## Accident on the Branch Railway.

An accident which came very near resulting in serious consequences took place yesterday morning on the Fredericton Branch Railway. The 9 a. m. train, in charge of Conductor William Magnerman, left on time and was running down to the junction. The train was composed of one engine, two box cars, a baggage and second-class car, and a first-class passenger car. The train was just approaching Glazier Station, when the forward tracks of the rear box-car flew off the track, derailing the car, and coming back under it, lodged against the forward trucks of the baggage car, also throwing them off. The rear box-car was thrown off the track on its side, and the forward trucks of the baggage car also went off. The driver of the engine had noticed the box car bounding ahead and had reversed the engine, but not until a short distance had been run and the track pretty badly torn up for about ten or a dozen rail lengths. The under work of the box car was pretty badly damaged, and the forward trucks of the baggage car but slightly. The box car was loaded with ploughs, shipped by Messrs. L. W. Johnson & Co., and some furniture, and the contents were partially damaged.

Conductor Magnerman and Henry Miller of this city were in the baggage car when the accident occurred and were pretty well shaken up, as were also some passengers who were in the second class part of the train. No person received any injuries. The locomotive engine and the baggage car, together with the remaining box car, were derailed and waiting for the train west, which had waited for them.

A force of men was at once sent down to the scene of the accident in four horse teams from Ganne's Livery Stable, and set about clearing away and repairing the track. The up-train from St. John stopped at Glazier Station and the passengers and mails were brought into the city in four horse teams from Ganne's Livery Stable, and set about clearing away and repairing the track. The up-train from St. John stopped at Glazier Station and the passengers and mails were brought into the city in four horse teams from Ganne's Livery Stable, and set about clearing away and repairing the track.

## Arrested for Highway Robbery.

Detective Currie, of St. John, has been in the city for a couple of days, and while here laid information before Police Magistrate Marsh against Philip Lynch, lately of St. John, for stealing a watch from Matthew Hall, of Portland, on the 13th inst. Serg. John Woodward took the warrant and last night arrested Lynch in one Beatty's house, on King street, where he was secreted. Lynch was brought before Police Magistrate Marsh last night, and Currie's deposition was taken. The Magistrate being informed that the principal witnesses to prove the offence reside in St. John, the prisoner was ordered to be taken to St. John and brought before the Police Magistrate there for further examination. Lynch was remanded to jail pending his departure for St. John this morning in charge of Detective Currie.

The deposition of Detective Currie states that on the night of the 13th inst., at or about 11 o'clock, two persons assaulted Paul on Dorchester street, St. John, and took from him a gold watch and a sum of money: that between 12 and 1 o'clock of the same night, he was taken to a watch repair shop, where he described to the owner the one lost by Paul, and that on the same night he also offered it to three or four other parties.

**MANGERVILLE, Sunbury County, N.B., MONDAY, April 20.**

**ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.**—The members of Mangerville Lodge, No. 118, U. T. A., met a number of friends on Monday evening, the 17th inst., and celebrated their fifteenth anniversary. Brother Magno, the President, was in the chair, and called the meeting to order, after which Brother William Thurtell welcomed all present in a few appropriate and happy remarks. Brother Harrison, M. L. C., and Mr. W. D. Perley, made short but pleasing addresses. Brother G. A. Thurtell gave a reading entitled "A Pinch Bug" and a selection from Lord Dunsinore, by Master Jerry Harrison, was received with loud applause. Miss Harrison and Miss Cecelia sang a duet, which was very much appreciated, and Brother G. McEwin gave a reading, entitled "The Lone Rock by the Sea" which was sung. The choir furnished some excellent music during the evening, and refreshments, which were provided by the Lodge, were served. The celebration was a very successful one. The following are the names of the members of the lodge:—Brother Harrison, M. L. C., and Mr. W. D. Perley, made short but pleasing addresses.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### Dominion Parliament.

**(Special to THE HERALD.)**

OTTAWA, April 24.  
Mr. White, M. P., was examined before Dr. Orton's Agricultural Committee this morning. He said that owing to the duty keeping out American hard wheat the Canadian millers were unable to grind our own spring wheat, which had so deteriorated in quality that it would not make good flour, but if the western hard wheat could be imported to mix with it, it would make good strong bakers' flour, and the price of our spring wheat would be increased, while the price of our fall wheat would not be affected.

He testified at some length as to the evils of the loading system, citing several cases mentioned in the returns. When there was good reason to believe that the wheat had been sown without the duty being paid, one year was allowed in which to pay the duty, which practically meant that the Government lent the miller 15 cents per bushel per year, without interest, to import American wheat to compete with Canadian.

Mr. J. L. Cole, Clerk of the Privy Council, died this morning. J. J. McGee, his deputy, will probably be promoted to the vacant position.

Senator Paquet is seriously ill, and is not expected to recover.

In the House to-day a large quantity of private business was disposed of.

Mr. Rogers elicited from Sir Leonard Tilley the information that the Government had not yet abandoned the scheme of Government life assurance mentioned in the speech from the throne in 1878, but did not intend to introduce it this session.

In reply to Mr. Weldon, Mr. McLellan said the fish hatcheries on the St. John, Restigouche and Miramichi rivers would be continued, as it was expected that about a million and three quarters of salmon fry would be placed in the rivers this spring.

A large number of unopposed notices of motion were carried after which Wallace, of Sag Baby farms, introduced his resolution to the effect that the public works of Canada should be paid for in fat money. After a short discussion the debate was adjourned, which was at this stage of the session that the matter cannot come up again this year.

The House then adjourned at 11.40.

OTTAWA, April 25.

Dr. Orton's select committee on the effects of the new agricultural interests has been in session for some time past. It is composed of nine members, only three of whom are farmers, and not one from the Maritime Provinces. Mr. C. Borne protested against the representation of the committee in the House at the time it was formed. His objection was a fraud and its proceedings have been patina in the extreme. Mr. Trow complained in the committee this morning of being unable to get any Maritime Province evidence before the committee, the time being taken up by millers and machinists from Ontario.

In the House to-day twenty-two clauses of Langley's altered civic service reform bill were passed in committee, after which progress was reported.

On motion to go into Supply, Mr. Tasse made a long rambling speech, complaining that the Liberals had accused the Quebec *Mess* of endeavoring to gain an ascendancy in Canada. In the course of his speech he made a disgraceful and unjustifiable attack on several French Liberal leaders, living and dead.

Laurel replied in a scathing speech, denouncing the unfair attempt to create political capital by appealing to the prejudice of the masses. He defended, in eloquent and indignant terms, the dead Letellier and absent Dorion against the outrageous attack that had been made on them. After some further discussion the House went into Supply and passed the railway items.

The re-distribution of seats bill did not come up to-day as was expected. It is now said it will not be introduced until the estimates are passed. This, however, is not surprising as Sir John generally leaves his bad bills till the last of the session.

### Dr. Lamour's Case.

LONDON, April 22.  
The British Medical Journal says: It is to be hoped that the new testimony from America will enable the Home Secretary to arrive at the conclusion that Dr. Lamour was insane when he committed the murder; but it must be admitted that the evidence hitherto published does not justify such belief, nor does it apparently warrant interference with the course of law.

**American Prisoners in England.**  
LONDON, April 22.  
The "Standard" confidently asserts that there is no foundation in international law for suggesting the British government has exceeded its rights in regard to the imprisonment of American suspects, or that the United States have a shadow of ground for addressing either complaint or remonstrance in regard to the imprisonment of ministers of the Crown.

**A Royal Embroc.**  
WEDNESDAY, April 22.  
Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia, arrived yesterday. Emperor William received him at the station and embraced him.

**Flooding Sahara.**  
PARIS, April 22.  
It is understood the state will not contribute towards the expense of making an inland sea of the Desert of Sahara by cutting a canal, but will appeal to private capitalists for funds for the project.

**Blowing up a Barracks.**  
LONDON, April 22.  
Extra precautions have been taken at Woolwich barracks in consequence of the receipt of a letter disclosing the intention to blow up the barracks.

**A Murderer Mobbod.**  
CHESTER, Ohio, April 22.  
Marshall David Snodgrass was shot and killed last night by a burglar whom he was trying to arrest. The murderer was taken to jail but was at once taken away by a mob, and will probably be lynched.

**Fire at Grafton.**  
**(Special to THE HERALD.)**  
WOODSTOCK, April 24.  
On Saturday evening Thomas Bragdon's dwelling house at Grafton was totally destroyed by fire, with part of his household effects. The loss is six hundred dollars; in view of two hundred dollars in the North British and Mercantile Insureance Company.

**Outlaws Assault a Constable.**  
**(Special to THE HERALD.)**  
ST. JOHN, April 25.  
Constable James Sharp, of St. John, had a rough experience at Ennisville to-day, in endeavoring to arrest John Mullens, at the instance of T. R. Jones & Co. of this city. Sharp was set upon by Mullens' father and brother-in-law, who attacked him with clubs and axes and wounded him in several places. The prisoners escaped. The Mullens have been leading the lives of outlaws in Queen's County for some time past, and Sheriff Howe has resolved to exterminate them root and branch.

**Sent up for Trial.**  
**(Special to THE EVENING HERALD.)**  
ST. JOHN, April 25.  
The case of Joseph Daley and Daniel Doherty, charged with indecent assault upon Mrs. York, was tried at the Police Court this afternoon and resulted in the prisoners being sent up for trial at the present session of the County Court.

**Railway Accident Inquest.**  
**(Special to THE HERALD.)**  
AMHERST, N. S., April 25.  
The verdict in the inquest on Conductor Broad, held before Dr. Black, coroner, resulted in a verdict that the deceased came to his death while in the legitimate discharge of his duties in coupling cars in the usual way near frog No. 3 at Amherst Station. He stumbled and fell across the rails while the cars were in motion, which passed over his legs, inflicting injuries causing his death. No blame is attached to any one. It is probably the outcome of a carelessness or over-confidence which naturally and generally obtains among men engaged in the most dangerous employment. We would urge greater caution on the part of railway employees while engaged in the discharge of such dangerous duties.

**Hazing Collegians.**  
**(Special to THE HERALD.)**  
PORTLAND, Me., April 25.  
The jury in the Bowdoin College case were out eight hours and failed to agree, standing for conviction and two for acquittal.

**Small Pox.**  
**(Special to THE HERALD.)**  
NEW YORK, April 25.  
Advice from Port au Prince, of the 14th inst., state that twelve per cent. of the population of that city have died of small-pox. The disease is now abating, but Jacmel has still twenty-five deaths daily.

**A Belgian Robber.**  
**(Special to THE HERALD.)**  
NEW YORK, April 25.  
It is stated that Caron Beaumont, Chancellor to Bishop Tournay, who fled from Belgium with two millions of francs, has been traced to this city. A large amount of the funds in the bank here have been attached by order of the King of Belgium.

**MARRIAGES.**  
On Wednesday 19th inst., at St. Thomas Church, Stanley, by the Rev. William O. Raymond, Dean, William Wilkinson and Annie, daughter of John Douglas East, both of this city.

On the 20th inst., by the Rev. Jacob Gunter, Mr. Frederick H. Grant of Gladstone, Sunbury Co., to Miss Annie V. Dewitt, of the same place.

At Fredericton, on the 20th inst., the wedding of Miss Annie V. Dewitt, of Lower Kingsport, to Mr. William M. Dewitt, of the same place, by the Rev. E. Milford, sixth daughter of the late Rev. H. Woodall.

**DEATHS.**  
In this city, this morning, (April 24th) Marie Richards, infant son of Wesley and Helen Yanwart, aged one month.

In this city, at five o'clock a. m., Friday, 24th inst., Charles Andrew, son of William Brown, aged 31 years and 8 months.

In this city, at five o'clock a. m., Friday, 24th inst., Mrs. Susan M. Brown, of the residence, Brunswick street, West End, at 2 o'clock.

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## MADEIRA, April 20.

AN ACCIDENT ON THE BRANCH RAILWAY. An accident which came very near resulting in serious consequences took place yesterday morning on the Fredericton Branch Railway. The 9 a. m. train, in charge of Conductor William Magnerman, left on time and was running down to the junction. The train was composed of one engine, two box cars, a baggage and second-class car, and a first-class passenger car. The train was just approaching Glazier Station, when the forward tracks of the rear box-car flew off the track, derailing the car, and coming back under it, lodged against the forward trucks of the baggage car, also throwing them off. The rear box-car was thrown off the track on its side, and the forward trucks of the baggage car also went off. The driver of the engine had noticed the box car bounding ahead and had reversed the engine, but not until a short distance had been run and the track pretty badly torn up for about ten or a dozen rail lengths. The under work of the box car was pretty badly damaged, and the forward trucks of the baggage car but slightly. The box car was loaded with ploughs, shipped by Messrs. L. W. Johnson & Co., and some furniture, and the contents were partially damaged.

## WOODSTOCK, April 22.

THE CASE OF THE DEEM APPEAL. The case of the deem appeal by Secord, which has been before the Court since Thursday last, was concluded on Wednesday evening, 6th, at 6 o'clock. Court considers. The case of Tufts vs. Chapman then came up. Dr. Barker moving for a new trial. The Court considered. The case of Lyons vs. Barnes—Mr. C. N. Skinner, Q. C., moves for nonsuit; Mr. Alward contra. Motion refused.

## WOODSTOCK, April 22.

NEW ENGINES.—In view of the frequent occurrence of fires the Town Council has decided to purchase two new Steam Fire Engines. It is suggested that a great tank capacity is also needed in some parts of the town.

DISMISSED.—Woodstock Fire Engine Company No. 1 has been disbanded in view of the change in the department recently made by the Council. The occasion was celebrated by a supper and good time at the Queen Hotel on Wednesday evening last.

## EX PARTE BOYNE.

This case was before the Supreme Court on Saturday last. The rule nisi, granted to set aside the order nisi of Justice Weldon, granting the writ of prohibition, or to vary that order and to set aside his order dismissing his summons to set aside his original order, or, to strip it of technical terms, the whole right of the Court to grant a writ of prohibition to restrain Judge Waters from proceeding with the Canada Temperance Act, was to be discussed.

## QUICK DIVISION.

Mr. E. L. Wetmore, Q. C., had to leave Tuesday afternoon by train en route for Halifax, where he is engaged as counsel for the plaintiff in an important case brought by Chas. E. Gregory, of Amherst, N. S., formerly of Fredericton, against Sir Hugh Allan and others. If he did not get to St. John in time for last evening's train for Halifax, there would have been a serious delay. There was no 2.15 train on the Branch Railway, on account of the accident, and James Hanlon, of Hanlon Brothers, Queen Street, drove him through to the Junction, a distance of twenty-two miles, in time for the train. The distance was covered in two and a half hours, which is remarkably fast time, considering the frightful condition of the roads at this time of the year.

## REGULATION MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

A REGULATION MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.—A regulation meeting by Aids. Thomas, Atherton and Simmons, calling a special meeting of the City Council for this evening next, has been made to His Worship the Mayor, and the notices for the meeting are being issued. This is the third meeting of the City Council in the month of April.

## DEATHS.

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DISMISSED.—Woodstock Fire Engine Company No. 1 has been disbanded in view of the change in the department recently made by the Council. The occasion was celebrated by a supper and good time at the Queen Hotel on Wednesday evening last.

## EX PARTE BOYNE.

This case was before the Supreme Court on Saturday last. The rule nisi, granted to set aside the order nisi of Justice Weldon, granting the writ of prohibition, or to vary that order and to set aside his order dismissing his summons to set aside his original order, or, to strip it of technical terms, the whole right of the Court to grant a writ of prohibition to restrain Judge Waters from proceeding with the Canada Temperance Act, was to be discussed.

## QUICK DIVISION.

Mr. E. L. Wetmore, Q. C

# POOR DOCUMENT

## A Salt Lake Sermon.

The Salt Lake "Tribune" does not like Mormonism. The following is a report from its columns of a sermon by a Mormon elder on soap and inspiration:

The announcement that Elder Scraggs would speak in the Twelfth Ward meeting-house on "Home Industries and Divine Inspirations" drew a large audience. Scraggs having recently purchased an interest in a soap factory, it was predicted by his acquaintances that his discourse would lead a trifling toward his business. He spoke as follows from the text, "Cleanliness is next to godliness."

"My brethren, nothing which God has put into the mouth of the inspired writers was ever said amiss. This idea comes with almost marvellous adaptability to the present stirring epoch when there are so many who doubt the inspiration of the Word and don't use soap. Now, we should all take the truths of Scripture home to our hearts and use none but soap made right here in Salt Lake. Now, I hold that any man who has the inspiration in him to make soap, to keep the great truths of Scripture in your minds, that cleanliness is next to godliness, should be patronized. I don't care how many of you have turned away from the Word, how many of you have trod the paths of unrighteousness and sin, I tell you that I can wash your souls, which, though they be as sarslet, yet shall they be white as wool. There are other soap factories here in Salt Lake, but none that do as mine can. I succeeded in the soap business because I have faith in the revelations of the divine world. My receipt was a revelation direct from heaven. We read in the good book of the angels clad in raiments of shining white, and I have no doubt in my mind that the same sort of soap is used in heaven as I have now retailed at ten cents a bar, although I have a cheaper grade for the country trade. Every man's soul is like an old dirty towel which has been used for two weeks. It needs the cleansing process to make it white. We must be cleansed in the words of repentance and faith, and put through the wringer of affliction, which, by the way, reminds me that Brother Boggs is now selling the Excelsior Wringer, which to my mind is the best now in the market, better a good deal than Smith's old rickety machines, which is now an apostate from the true faith, and the spirit of the Lord abideth not in him. Unless you patronize the men who are in the faith, the doors of salvation open not unto you, and your soul will rot in the evening-damnations of hell. My soap is now being made plain and scented, put up in convenient packages, and, with the grace of the Lord which passeth all understanding, will wash your sins forever and ever. We will now sing the 484th hymn, 'The Lord will wash my guilt away,' with the choir standing.

## Plains and Sound Talk.

"What am I longin' arter?" said Brother Gardner as Trustee Pullback ceased coughing and Samuel Shin finally got a rest for his feet—"what am I longin' arter ma a sight of a good, old-fashioned man or woman—such as we could find in ebery house thirty years ago, but such as cannot be found now in a week's hunt. It makes me lonesome when I realize dat our old-fashioned men an' wimen a no mo'. In de days gone by if I felt sick one woman would run in wid catnip, anoder with horseradish leaves, anoder wid a bowl o' gruel, an' tears would be shed, an' kind words spoken, an' one couldn't stay sick to save him. In dose good old days de halikler dress an' white apron abounded. An honest woman wasn't afeared to show her face on account of de powder. Ebery woman wore her own hair, an' she wore it to please herself instead of fashion. Thick shoes kept de feet dry, thick clothes kept de body warm, an' dar was no winnin' an' wobblein' an' talkin' frew de teef. Dar was goodness in de land in dose good ole days. Dar was prayin' to God, an' de hearts meant it. De women who wore a No. 6 shoe was as good as de woman wid a foot all pinched out of shape an' kivered with corns. You didn't hear much bout breach o' promise cases an' o'ler deviltry. De man who parts his hair in de middle an' believes he mashes his victims by de score wasn't bo'den. People didn't let deir neighbors die under deir noses widout eben knowin' dat sickness had come to de family. Men worked hard an' put in full time, an' women found 'sundin' to do besides de kin' o' de streets to show off a small foot or a new bonnet."

"De world calls it progress. We must shut our hearts against our naybur, sacrifice all fur fashion, conceal our limbs and pains, appear what we an' not, an' when we go to de grave fur rest we an' forgotten in a week. What one woman looks to habben a dozen look to fashion. What one man helps do poof' from kindness o' heart a dozen chip in because de list of names will be published in de paper. When I sot down of an evenin' an' think dese fins ober it makes me sad. I doan' know just how wicked Sodoma was, nor what devility day was up to in Gomorrah, but if either town had no' vanity, wickedness, frivolity, an' deceit dan Detroit, Chicago, Buffalo, or any o'ler city in dis region, rents must have bin awful high."

Free Press.

What is the best lip save in creation? A kiss. Is it safe? Yes, except that it settles brings on an affection o. the heart.

## The Queen's Household.

The clerk of the kitchen has a salary of £700 a year and his board, and to aid him in his work he has four clerks who keep all accounts, check weights and measures, and issue orders to the tradespeople; he has also a messenger and a "necessary woman." Besides these officials of Her Majesty's kitchen, there is the chief, with a salary of £700 a year, and four master cooks at about £350 per annum each—who have the privilege of taking four apprentices at premiums of from £150 to £200 each—two yeomen of the kitchen, two assistant cooks, two toasting cooks, four scourers, three kitchen maids, a store keeper, two "Green Office" men, and two stean apparatus men; and in the confectiory department there are a first and second yeoman, with salaries of £300 and £250 respectively, an apprentice, three female assistants, and an errand man; and in addition to these, there are also a pastry cook and three female assistants, a baker and his assistant, and three coffee-rover women. The ewer department, which has charge of all the linen, consists of a yeoman and two female assistants only. The gentleman of the wine and beer cellars, or, properly speaking, Her Majesty's chief butler—has a salary of £500 a year. He has to select and purchase wines for the royal establishment, to superintend the decanting, and send them up to table. Next to him are the principal table-deckers, with £230 a year each, the second table-decker with £150, the third with £90, and an assistant with £52—their duties being to superintend the laying out of the Queen's table before dinner is served. The plate pantry is under the care of three yeomen—with salaries of £160, £150 and £120 respectively, besides lodgings, money and board—a groom and six assistants. These officials of great trust, and are not overpaid, seeing that at a rough guess the gold and silver plate at Windsor Castle alone is probably worth about £3,000,000, and includes some very precious specimens of art workmanship. The getting in of Her Majesty's coal must be an important and arduous task, as no fewer than thirteen persons are employed all the year round on this duty alone.

**EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES OF PHYSICIANS.**—Some time since a widow lady of our acquaintance in Philadelphia, without a fault, died in this city at the extreme age of 92 years. Although she lived in plain circumstances she was generally known to possess considerable wealth. In the settlement of her estate, two physicians who had attended her last, though not long, illness, presented to the auditor a bill for their services of some \$300, the one-fourth of which was claimed for a post-mortem examination made without the request or even knowledge of the relatives of the deceased. When this item was announced one of the heirs inquired whether the examination was made to ascertain why the old lady lived so long or why she died so soon. The point and propriety of the question were at once seen by the parties to whom it was addressed, and led to their manifest embarrassment; but, rather than a suit at law should follow, the objection to the extraordinary claim was not pressed and the unjust charge was allowed.

There is a growing tendency in the medical profession to demand extravagant and unjustifiable remuneration from patients, especially if they are understood to be able to make the exacted compensation. Remedies offered by sundry of the cured in a New York morning paper, to prevent appetite for rum—To say "No" emphatically when asked to drink, and not to say "No, I thank you." The latter form of refusal may prove fatal to resolution. Second. A sip of milk in place of a drink. Third. To dip food in whiskey for a week. Fourth. Prayer at the Fulton street noon-day prayer meeting. Fifth. One pound fresh Peruvian bark soaked in one part of alcohol; a teaspoon every three hours the first and second days, then less and less, &c. Sixth. Three drinks a day for two days; then but one per day; lastly, to stick to very strong coffee when the appetite comes on. Seventh. Join a sound temperance organization. Eighth. Sulfate of iron, 5 grains; magnesium, 10 grains; peppermint water, 11 drachms; spirits of nutmeg, 1 drachm—to be taken twice a day. Ninth. Declares he has proved the utter worthlessness of any human device for curing sad appetite, inebriate houses included.

**Four Brutes at Brockville.** Brockville, Ont., April 13.—The Gananoque rape case, in which William Harris is charged with the offence and William Riley, Pecos and Leshay as aiding and abetting, was tried to-day. Aldie Wheeler, the victim, is a girl 17 years old, residing with her parents in Gananoque. The girl was engaged to marry the prisoner Riley, on October 29, against the wishes of her parents. On the evening of that day she left her home with the intention of meeting Riley, whom she accompanied to Brough wharf, where she was forced to enter a row boat in which sat Harris, and was rowed to Lock Island, where they were met by five other men. There she claims that against her will she was outraged by the whole seven men. Three of the perpetrators, Hardy, Dushan and Pecos, made good their escape and have not been arrested. The jury after being out a short time returned with a verdict of guilty.

This letter was received some time ago, but we have been unable to find room for it until now:

To the Editor of the Evening Herald:

Sir,—I have been studying that sermon of Rev. W. W. Brewer's in the Herald of the 11th December last. It seems to me that gentleman has wrapped up his text in a double blanket of obscurity and sewed it together with wax ends. My reasons for saying so are these: His text was, "In the word of a king there is power." That is so, but the power may be for evil, and Mr. Brewer has said nothing about that. Next he says, "Knowledge is power;" that, too, may be power for evil, if it is knowledge pulled up. I wish to ask the gentleman what genuine connection there is between true knowledge and the word of kings. None whatever. A king may be a wise man or he may be a "fantastic gommeril." King Solomon was a wise man for a time, while he remained the husband of one wife. When he took it into his head to have more than one it showed clearly he didn't know much. He ought to know that, he had only one heart. If he had looked back to our great granddaddy, Mr. Adam, he would see the Lord only gave him one wife. The Lord knew all things from the beginning. He knew that two wives or more would be injurious to him; but it seems Solomon took all the wives he wanted. I guess Solomon found out it was all vanity. However, Solomon gets the name of having been the wisest king we had for a long time. If you want to see a king with good courage, why little David is the man. In his word there was power. He said he would fight Goliath and he did it, and killed him, too, because he trusted in the Lord. He had faith, therefore there was power in the word of little Davy. King Pharaoh, who kept the Israelites in bondage, let us see if his power was not for evil. He took a powerful army and pursued the chosen family to the banks of the Jordan. No doubt Pharaoh considered himself a very wise man and all powerful; so he hurried up his army to overtake the Israelites. When they got in the middle of the Jordan and the waters closed over them no doubt he found out he was a little too full, and the rest of his army came to the conclusion, or the conclusion came to them, that Pharaoh was not so wise as he pretended to be. They considered he should have known something concerning the tide; but it seems the tide is a hard thing to understand. However we may safely conclude that Pharaoh and his army got into the Jordan just in time to sail the tide. No doubt in the word of a King there is power, but taking the past as a guide, kings have mostly used their power for evil. At the time Moses was a baby the king, it seems, had the power of having all the male children put to death. So it was at the time our Saviour was born. The king had the power of putting the male children to death. If he had the power, it seems, to have the head of John the Baptist taken off without judgment or jury. When he said the word none dare contradict. What a sad state of affairs that was!!! Power and consciousness of power in a right minded man imparts a nobleness, but he would be very cautious how he uses his power. The fact is his head wants to be level. The Saviour says "all power is given to me in heaven and on earth." There, Mr. Editor, is a divine model for kings or those who hold the sceptre of power. We also know how the Saviour used his power; and the man whose life is modeled after the divine pattern will have my loyalty. If it is contrary to that we won't have much loyalty from me, you bet. I merely mention two or three instances, but might mention hundreds of instances of kings whose lives are as a very edifying subject for a person to study. I think they are more of a warning for us than an example to imitate. At another time I may say something more in reference to the sermon referred to. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for this space,

Yours, etc.,  
ONE OF THE BOYS.  
Eggs are put to some very strange uses, but it is seldom that they are used as infernal machines. It is almost an insult to the man that laid them to convert them into infernal machines. Yet it appears that they have been put to such use in Russia, the head of the police having been presented with what appeared to be a packet of new laid eggs. Everybody has a weakness for new laid eggs; that is to say, nearly everybody has. So that the head of the police force was quite excusable for being greatly tickled when he was presented with the eggs. When he discovered that they were charged with dynamite we may well suppose that his feelings were of an entirely different nature. It must be a severe task on the ingenuity of the nihilists to devise so many different plans for the extirpation of those in authority.

Commander Cheyne had an interview with Sir John Macdonald and other Ministers, on the proposed exploration of the Hudson Bay waters. Should the expedition be started, it is more than probable it will be under the direction of Commander Cheyne, who is regarded as the right man in the right place in this case. Commander Cheyne received a letter from Sir Hugh Allan, expressing his strong approval of the proposed exploration.

**40 CASES Rubber Boots and Shoes**  
lately received at  
**LOTTIMER'S Fashionable Shoe Store,**  
In Ladies' Gents' Misses' Boys' and Children's sizes.  
Frederickton, March 29, 1882.

**Farm for Sale.**  
THE undersigned offers for sale a valuable Farm situated in Gibson, containing eighty acres, fifty of which are under cultivation. There are two good barns on the farm.  
The land will be sold in block or in lots to suit purchasers.  
For particulars apply to  
**ROBERT A. PERLEY, Esq.,**  
Frederickton.  
Gibson, Jan. 14, 1882.

**New Brunswick RAILWAY COMPANY. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.**  
COMMENTING TUESDAY, January 3rd, 1882.  
Trains carrying passengers will run as follows:  
LEAVE GIBSON, 7.45 a.m. for Woodstock, Grand Falls, Edmunston, Pausanias and intermediate stations.  
LEAVE WOODSTOCK, 11.00 a.m. for Grand Falls, Edmunston, Pausanias and intermediate stations.  
LEAVE WOODSTOCK, 1.10 p.m. for Gibson and intermediate stations.  
LEAVE PRESQUE ISLE, 6.30 a.m. for Gibson, Woodstock and intermediate stations.  
LEAVE EDMUNSTON, 10.30 a.m. for Grand Falls, Pausanias, Woodstock, Gibson and intermediate stations.

**ORGANS, ORGANS.**  
Just received direct from the Manufactory  
**TWO SUPERIOR CABINET ORGANS**  
WILCOX & WHITE, MAKERS.  
Which will be sold cheap for cash or approved paper.  
**JOHN RICHARDS & SON.**  
12-31

**HOUSE COAL.**  
Landing per Rail this week another car go  
**SUPERIOR SOFT COAL,**  
For sale cheap from cars or shed.  
**JOHN RICHARDS & SON.**  
12-31

**GREGORY & BLAIR, BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS AT-LAW.**  
NOTARIES PUBLIC,  
FREDERICTON.  
GEO. P. GREGG. ANDREW G. BLAIR. 1-4-81

**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,  
Fruit Knives, Sugar Lighters and Ventilated Armlets,  
A Nice Lot of  
**WALKING STICKS.**  
Long Handled JAPANESE FANS for Covering.  
Also, a special line of  
**BRIAR PIPES.**  
REMEMBER THE PLACE:  
**S. F. SHUTE'S,**  
Sharkier's Block, Queen Street.  
Frederickton, March 29.

Brushes, Brushes.  
Just Received from the Manufacturers:  
CIVIL cases Brushes, consisting of White, Hair, Paper Lays, Wrist, Spring, Sash, Boots, Store, Shoe, Scrub, Tar, and a full stock of Carriage Painters Brushes; 25 dozen Brown; 10 dozen White.  
For Sale Wholesale and Retail.  
JAMES S. NEILL.  
Frederickton, March 29, 1882.

**A. Lottimer**  
begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally that  
**HE WILL REMOVE**  
from the Shop he now occupies  
**About the 18th April,**  
to the Store in  
**Machum's Brick Building,**  
Recently occupied by Mr. Champigny.  
**Next door below Dever Bros., Dry Goods Establishment.**  
And just 5 Doors above his Old Stand,  
Where, with much better facilities for doing business, and the  
**LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES**  
to be found in the City, he hopes to be favored with a continuance of the same liberal patronage in his new stand that was bestowed upon him during the past few years in his present place of business.  
A. LOTTIMER.  
Frederickton, April 12, 1882.

**A NOVELTY.**  
**Lemont's Variety Store**  
We are now opening goods direct from France, Germany, Austria, England and the United States. Our stock embraces the largest collection of goods we have ever shown.  
**BOHEMIAN VASES,**  
Tollie Sets, Water Sets, Lavette Vase, Crystal Flower Stands, Card Receivers, Powder Sets, Ladies' Toilet Sets, Flower Tubes, Saxons, French and English China and Porcelain, Ladies' Gents' and Sunners, Tobacco Sets, Table-Tops, Sets, Fruit Baskets, Fancy Plates, Flagon, Flower Vases, etc., etc.

**Furniture,**  
for Parlor, Sitting Room, Bedrooms, Dining room, and Kitchen.  
**MATTRESSES AND LOOKING GLASSES.**  
Tinsware, Painted Toilet Sets, Bird Cases, Coal Scowls, Bedsteads, and Beds, Trunks, Sponges, Sets Cutlery and Flatware, Boys and Girls' Toys, Bedsteads, Men's and Women's Sewing Machine and Snowflakes.  
A number of MINK MUFFS, TIPPETS and BOAS—Very low prices.  
5 NEW CABINET ORGANS,  
2 NEW PIANOS.  
All our goods will be sold at low prices, taking quality of goods into consideration.  
**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**  
Thinking our customers for the past, we ask a continuance of their custom.  
**LEMONT & SONS**  
FREDERICTON

**Marble Works.**  
**MONUMENTS, TABLETS, HEADSTONES—Granite and Freestone.**  
In all its branches, as cheap as anywhere in the Province.  
Material and Workmanship guaranteed.  
JUST BELOW NORMAL SCHOOL, **QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.**  
JOHN MOORE.  
2-12-81

**GIBSON LEATHER CO.,**  
Manufacturers of all descriptions of  
**Patent & Enamelled Leathers**  
FOR SHOE & CARRIAGE PURPOSES.  
—ALSO—  
**WAXED SPLITS**  
**HARNESS AND UPOLSTERING LEATHER.**  
GIBSON, N. B., (Opposite Fredericton.)

**CUTLERY, Etc.**  
Just received per Steamship "Capitan," via Halifax  
**ONE case Table Cutlery; 1 case Pocket Knives;**  
1 case Case Ties and Hatter Chains; 1 case Horse Bolts and Chain Traces; 1 case Pad Locks, Trunk Locks, Tilt Locks, Drawer Locks and Cup-board Locks.  
For sale low by  
**JAMES S. NEILL.**  
dec5

**FALL & WINTER IMPORTATIONS.**  
**NEW GOODS.**  
**FRESH STOCK. LOW PRICES.**  
**THOS. W. SMITH & SON**  
are now prepared to meet the wants of their numerous customers.

**Clothing Department**  
A LARGE LINE OF  
**CHINCHILLA BEAVERS,**  
In Blue, Brown and Black.  
**PLAIN BEAVERS,**  
In Black, Blue and Brown.  
**PRIME WEST OF ENGLAND PILOT CLOTHS,**  
ALL GRADES.  
A Superior Line of **GERMAN OVER-COATINGS;** also a well assorted stock of **SPRING AND FALL OVER-COATINGS.**  
In SUITINGS:  
English Suitings, Scotch Suitings, Irish Suitings, French Suitings, German Suitings, Canadian Suitings and Domestic Suitings.  
We run a Staff of **FIRST-CLASS CUTTERS,** and warrant as a No. 1. In every time, or no trade.  
**IN OUR CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT COMPETITION DEFIED.**  
**READY-MADE CLOTHING,**  
In Unders, Overcoats, Boaters, Suits, Rubber-Tweed Waist-Coats, Overcoats, Canadian Jackets, in new and nobby patterns.  
A FULL STOCK OF  
**Gents' FURNISHING GOODS,**  
VERY LOW.  
**HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUS,** &c., in great abundance.  
**NEW DEPARTMENT.**  
**THOS. W. SMITH & SON.**  
Frederickton, Dec. 4, 1881.

**Our Boot & Shoe DEPARTMENT**  
is now filled up. In Ready-made we have an immense assortment, from the leading Canadian houses.  
**Gents' FURNISHING GOODS,**  
VERY LOW.  
**HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUS,** &c., in great abundance.  
**NEW DEPARTMENT.**  
**THOS. W. SMITH & SON.**  
Frederickton, Dec. 4, 1881.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**  
THE subscriber hereby thanks the people of Fredericton and the surrounding country for the very liberal patronage they have given him during the sixteen years he has been in the Store under the  
**BARKER HOUSE,**  
where, with increased facilities for handling his goods, and by keeping his stock choice and well-selected, he hopes not only to merit a continuance of past favors, but to widen the circle of his customers.  
He guarantees first class articles at the lowest possible prices.  
**G. T. WHELEPLEY.**  
Fredericton, Dec. 4, 1881.

**A LARGE QUANTITY OF CANNED GOODS,** Pickles and Sauces of all kinds, at G. T. WHELEPLEY'S, Under the Barker House.  
**ALL ARTICLES GENERALLY found in a first class Grocery Store, at G. T. WHELEPLEY'S, Under the Barker House.**  
**FLOUR.—Huda, Crown of Gold, White Pillsbury, Gilt Edge, Adrienne and other brands, at G. T. WHELEPLEY'S, Under the Barker House.**  
**250 Barrels of Winter Nova** Scotia and New Brunswick Apples, at G. T. WHELEPLEY'S, Under the Barker House.  
**TEAS.—Congo, Souchong, Young Hyson, Oolong, &c., at G. T. WHELEPLEY'S, Under the Barker House.**

**Frith & Son's Cast Steel.**  
JUST received per Steamship "Nova Scotian" from Liverpool the following:  
1,000 lb. Pattern Steel;  
1,000 lb. Best Steel;  
2,000 lb. Octagon Drill Steel;  
800 lb. Square Tool Steel;  
For sale wholesale and retail by  
**JAMES S. NEILL.**  
Feb 22



# POOR DOCUMENT

## POETRY.

### Longfellow's Last Poem.

"HAD A VIBE, IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS,"  
 Boston, April 11.—The title of Mr. Longfellow's last contribution to the Atlantic is "Mad River, in the White Mountains." It is a dialogue between a fisherman and the mountain stream—the man questions the river regarding, and at last giving up its history thus—

I.  
 A beak, nameless and unknown,  
 Was I, in the recumbent  
 A little old hat all alone  
 Oars staring down the stony stream,  
 Irresolute and trembling.

II.  
 Later, by wayward fancies led,  
 For the world I pursued;  
 Out of the forest, dark and dread,  
 Across the open fields I fled,  
 Like one pursued and haunted.

III.  
 I tossed my arms, I sang aloud,  
 My voice content blending  
 With the der from the pine forest;  
 The wind the forest bent and bowed  
 The rush of rain descending.

IV.  
 I heard the distant ocean call,  
 Impelling and entreating;  
 Draw, draw o'er this rocky wall  
 I played, and the foam water fell,  
 Made answer to the greeting.

V.  
 And now, beset with many ills,  
 A helpless life I follow;  
 Compelled to stray from the hills  
 These logs to the impatient mills  
 Below there in the hollow.

VI.  
 Yet something ever cheers and charms  
 The recesses of my labour;  
 Daily water with these arms  
 The gentle of a hundred farms  
 And here the birds or neighbours.

VII.  
 Men call me mad, and well they may:  
 When full of rage and trouble  
 I thus say to the wind and sky  
 And sweep their woods' bridges away  
 Like withered reeds or stubble.

VIII.  
 Now, as I write this little rhyme  
 As if this were the last  
 Then see! the day is past its prime,  
 I can no longer waste my time,  
 The mills are tired of waiting.

### SELECT STORY.

#### TWO MEN AND ONE WOMAN.

"Dear me! I'm sick of this kind of life, I wish..."

As if there Lettie Wayne stopped and leaned on the window sill, with her broom standing beside her in a very dejected attitude, as if it had been suddenly plunged into disgrace by the realization of the mental character belonging to it.

She looked out across the meadows, to the hills beyond, and saw nothing in the pleasant landscape. She was thinking of what was out beyond the hills, and her eyes had caught a pleasant vision of the splendor in that far away world.

"It's nothing, but sweep and dust, and bake bread and wash dishes from one day's end to another," she murmured by and by, as she took up her broom again and fell to sweeping, putting in long, hard strokes by way of emphasis. "I'm sure there must be something more to be enjoyed in life than will ever come to any man or woman who stays here in this dull place. If there isn't, I don't see as there's much to live for."

"Good morning, Lettie," spoke a pleasant voice at the window.

Lettie started, looked half displeased, and answered with only a slight glance at the young man leaning across the window sill, without stopping in her sweeping.

"Good morning, John."

"I brought you some pinks, Lettie," and John reached out a handful of carnations. "I know you liked them."

"I used to," responded Lettie, almost petulently, "but I've got tired of them. One likes a change."

"I might have brought you some roses, with a shade of disappointment in his voice. "You told me once, I remember, that you liked pinks better than any other flower. I didn't know you'd changed your mind. But I suppose persons change their minds about flowers as well as about things."

Lettie flushed up a little at that. She understood what he meant.

"I suppose a person has a perfect right to change his mind if he sees fit to, with a very euphatic flourish in her broom among some imaginary cobwebs near the ceiling.

"Of course," answered John; "that is, if they have good reason for changing it."

"I take it for granted that everybody is his own judge about that," responded Lettie. "I don't see as it's anybody else's business."

"You're right there, too," admitted John. "Now, I haven't asked you why you've changed your mind about a certain matter, Lettie, because you give me to understand that you consider that I haven't any business to ask you any questions, Lettie, but I would like to be on friendly terms. I don't see why you should treat me as if I were an enemy, when I haven't said that I blame you in the least for changing your mind."

Lettie colored up, as if she felt guilty of meanness, and managed to say that perhaps she had been wrong, but she had heard that she felt hurt, and as she didn't just understand what reason he had to feel so, she—she—and the remainder of the sentence was rendered unintelligible by the vigorous whisking of the broom up and down the floor.

"I am sorry you put so much confidence in what you hear," said John, "never told any one so. If I had any thing of the kind to say, I should have said it to you."

Before Lettie made any reply the gate clicked, and John looked round to see a young man sauntering up the path.

"I see I'm likely to be in the way, so I'll go. Good morning, Lettie," and John departed, with a nod to the new comer as they met.

Lettie's face was rosy now, but not with displeasure. Evidently the new visitor was more welcome than the one who had just gone.

"Well," he accented, leaning in across the sill where John Hartley had been a moment before, "haven't been having a lover's quarrel, have you? I fancied young Hartley looked rather glum about something."

"Persons never have lovers' quarrels when they aren't lovers, do they?" laughed Lettie.

"They told me you and Hartley were lovers when I came here," answered Theo. Vaughn, picking up the pinks John had left, and pulling them to pieces slowly, as he watched Lettie.

"People say a great many absurd things," returned Lettie. "I like John well enough, as a friend, but I never cared for him in any other way, and no one has any business to say I did. I wish people could mind their own business, as Aunt Jane's been giving me a lecture, just because I went out rowing with you last night, and it makes me cross every time I think of it."

"I'm sorry if I have been the means of causing trouble in your family affairs," and Vaughn dropped pink petals on Lettie's newly swept floor. "But I can't see why she should object to anything of that kind. As long as my intentions are honorable, and I don't forget that you are a lady and that I am a gentleman, who has any right to find fault?"

"She's always quoting Jack Hartley to me," said Lettie, "I believe I half hate him on that account. He's her ideal, and she blames me for not thinking as she does. He's good enough, but if I don't see fit to accept her opinion as law and gospel, I'd like to see her make me."

Lettie's eyes flashed defiance as she announced her declaration of independence.

"Some day you'll get rid of being downhearted over," with a look and a smile that set Lettie's foolish little heart in a flutter. "Some day! If we could only force circumstances to come to our terms there wouldn't be any some days. It would be now."

Vaughn staid there for an hour with his pretty, tender speeches, which might have meant so much, but which simply meant nothing at all. But Lettie didn't know that.

A week later he went back to the city, Lettie could feel the kiss that he left on her cheek at parting for days after, as she thought of the thousand tender things he had said, and of the vague hints he had given of his coming back as soon as he could succeed in doing what he hoped to.

He had not said in so many words, what he was coming for, but Lettie thought she understood what it was well enough.

The days were lonesome ones after Vaughn went away. Aunt Jane felt completely but of patience with Lettie for being so foolish as to think he cared for her. Her old eyes were keener than Lettie's young ones. Because she stated her opinions frankly, Lettie kept aloof from her, and nursed her lonesome feelings and her hope, and was miserable and happy, after a fashion, all at the same time. If no one else believed Vaughn had been in earnest she did.

The fall went by and winter came; and with it came a letter from Aunt Marcia, saying that she wished Sister Jane would let Lettie come and stay with her awhile and see the city.

Lettie was wild to go. Vaughn's station was at the lower part of the social ladder, Vaughn would never be likely to descend to it unless there were great attractions for him there. But, if she went to the city she would see him, and when he found that she was there then, then—and Lettie wore such delightful and foolish dreams of what might be when he discovered that she was near him that she was sure she would be broken hearted if she did not go.

She went. Aunt Jane saw plainly enough why she wanted to go, and gave a grim consent after thinking it over. Perhaps it might be the means of curing Lettie of her foolish fancy.

For some days Lettie heard nothing of Vaughn. Then in a crowd, some one spoke of him, and from the conversation she learned that he would be at a new opera that was to be given that night, in company with some friends from the South.

She coaxed Aunt Marcia into going to the opera. She wanted to see Vaughn; to let him know she was there. If he found that she felt sure he would come to see her at once.

She had never seen anything so gorgeous before. It was like fairyland or heaven. The music wrapped her in ecstasy, and seemed crying over and over:

"Poor foolish, foolish Lettie!  
 He is coming, he is coming!"

She looked about her. Suddenly she started, and turned pale with emotion, for she had seen him. He was just coming in with a woman on his arm. A woman whose face was exquisite as a flower, and whose garments were rich and beautiful, making her conspicuous among the many radiant and splendidly dressed women there.

Two men in front of them began to talk of Vaughn.

"He's a lucky fellow," one of them said. "She's as rich as a Jew, they say."

"She's lovely that's sure," responded the other. "I'd like to put that face in Cleopatra's if it had a little more fire in it. When did you say they were to be married?"

"At Christmas," was the reply. "The engagement is formally announced."

Lettie's face was as pale as death. But she gave no sign of the pain she felt. Suddenly Vaughn looked that way and saw her. He started a little, then he put up his glass and surveyed her with an air of curiosity that stung Lettie to anger. She flashed a scornful look at the man who could trifle with a woman's heart as he had done with hers, and then looked at the stage and vouchsafed him no further attention. But she saw but little of what was going on there. She was thinking about the dream that was over, the love that was dead. Vaughn had passed out of her life forever. But her heart was very sore.

The next day she said she was homesick, and in spite of Aunt Marcia's protests she went back to Marshville and her old life.

Aunt Jane saw that she had had some experiences that she did not care to talk about, and asked no questions. But she could not give up her share of the news.

Months went by. Again John Hartley leaned across the window sill and offered Lettie a handful of pinks. This time she took them.

"They are the sweetest flowers, after all," she said, hiding her face in them.

"Have you got back to your old opinion Lettie?" he asked; "if you have changed your mind about Johns, perhaps you have about other things?"

"Perhaps I have," she answered with a rosy face, whose color was half of shame at remembrance of her year old folly.

"About me, for instance," suggested John; "if I asked you to marry me, Lettie what would your answer be?"

"I couldn't say till you asked me," answered Lettie.

"Well then, will you marry me?" cried John, desperately.

"If you want me to, knowing how foolish I've been,"

Then John came in and kissed her.

Aunt Jane, who was going by the kitchen door, declared to herself that Lettie had come to her senses after all.

## NOTES AND NOTIONS.

**The Reporter opposes the Reform platform.**  
 —It does so upon the narrow ground that the lopping off of useless government trappings means the spending of a few dollars less in Frederickton.

—A good saw mill is worth more to Frederickton and York County, in a pecuniary point of view, than a half-dozen official residences for the Governor.

—Mr. J. Love Barry, who was recently elected from an unopposable constituency in Wales is a bit of a genius. In his election card he told the public that he started, out in life penniless, but animated with three ambitions, namely, to own a schooner yacht, to be the possessor of a four-in-hand and to represent his native town. He had already accomplished the first two desires and asked the assistance of the electors to consummate the third. And they gave it to him.

—The Ford Brothers, who killed Jesse James, were indicted for murder, pleaded guilty, sentenced to be hanged, and pardoned all in one day.

—A resolution has been introduced into Congress to authorize the re-payment to England of the unexpended balance of the Geneva award. It will not probably be carried.

—Winnipeg papers complain that the Canada Pacific Railway Company are turning Canadians out of their employment and replacing them by Americans. This is not to be wondered at. The Company is a foreign concern. Canadians offered to build the road for less money and less land, but the opportunity was refused them.

—In a Cleveland, Ohio, church, the effect of the brilliant aurora on Sunday night was to prostrate the minister and make the ladies faint.

—The Capital promises to discuss the Reform platform by and bye. It does not say whether it will be before or after the elections.

—A subsidy of \$150,000 a year for twenty-five years is proposed by the Government to be given to Mr. Ketchum's contemplated ship railway across the isthmus of Chignecto.

—A report is circulated at Ottawa to the effect that Mr. John Costigan is to be nominated in South Renfrew, Ontario, for the Commons. A little canvassing has been done there in his interest. The Irish Catholics at Ottawa feel that Mr. Costigan would stand a better chance for a place in the Cabinet if he represented an Ontario constituency, and hence this move.

—Albany's new Capitol, the largest and most expensive legislative building in America, is proving a complete failure in a sanitary point of view.

—It is said that the Adjutant General declines to authorize Capt. Cropley to establish his new volunteer company. To apply an old joke—"That accounts for the sassy attitude of Europe."

—Mr. Bumster has not only denied a report that he is not again to be a candidate, but has informed the House of Commons that he is going to be elected.

—It is reported that Secretary Lincoln will go out of President Arthur's Cabinet very soon. He is the only one of Garfield's Cabinet now remaining in office.

—Jessie James' brother is organizing a band of "avengers," who propose to make things hot for the Ford brothers. They will probably succeed in doing so.

—The Pacific Railway Company is said to have decided for the present to sell no more of their lands in large quantities.

—The Cincinnati Southern R. R. Co. would not let Mrs. Gray, a colored lady, ride in the ladies' car, and have just had the privilege of paying \$1,000 and a nice bill of costs as the price of their gallantry.

—De Lesseps says he will have the Panama Canal open in 1888.

—On Londonry is the new word to define the Tupperism system of letting contracts.

—Germany had 1,496,264 men in the field during the Franco-Prussian war, and lost 141,700 men. They took 723,362 private soldiers prisoners. These figures give some idea of how gigantic an undertaking a European war is.

—Night trains from St. Stephen and Houlton to connect with the night train to St. John will probably be put on the N. B. & C. R. the first of June. Passengers from Fredericton by that train will continue to have the privilege of driving out to meet it.

—"Winter lingers in the lap of spring." We said it first.

—L'Eneement says that M. Prosper Giroux, a French Canadian, has lately had his twenty-eighth child of the same mother baptized. Eighteen of his children are still living, and he entertains great hopes of increasing the number of his family to thirty.

—Upper Province papers speak highly of Mr. Blake's speeches upon the Costigan resolution, and the right of Canada to make her own treaties.

—"How are you, Brown?" exclaimed Fenderson. "I have been on a regular wild goose chase, and I'm glad I've found you at last." Fenderson supposed he had said something pretty smart the way the boys laughed, but he can't for the life of him tell what it was.

**The Toronto World hits off Northwest speculation in these lines:**  
 "I scooped, then scooped, he scooped," Thus signs the Winespeggar.  
 "We scooped, you scooped, they scooped," And who'll be left a beggar?

**STATSMEN.**—It is said that English statesmen leave office neither richer nor poorer, the French with considerable wealth, and the Americans—well, usually, they have more money than they can spend.

A Quaker's advice to his son on his wedding day: "When these went a courting, I told thee to keep thy eyes wide open. Now that thee is married, I tell thee to keep them half shut."

The Parisian "Galignani" says: Imagine the indignation of an American boy in a French school, who in a history class is told how Lafayette, the great French general, triumphed in the revolution, assisted by one Washington.

"In what condition was the patriarch Job at the end of his life?" asked a Sunday-school teacher of a quiet-looking boy at the foot of the class. "Dead," calmly replied the quiet-looking boy.

An Imperial order prohibits military men from publicly delivering political speeches or using political opinions. The war department officials are prohibited from publishing without the sanction of their supervisors documents referring to affairs in foreign countries.

## THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Weekly Edition of the HERALD will be issued on EVERY THURSDAY, at four o'clock in the afternoon. It will be a quarto, that is, an eight page paper, and will be printed upon a sheet 31x46 inches in size. It will be LARGER THAN ANY OTHER SHEET PUBLISHED IN FREDERICTON, and the equal in size of any paper published in the Maritime Provinces. It will be emphatically THE FAMILY PAPER OF THE PROVINCE. Something that every one, rich or poor, wants. It will give all the news of the week, both home and foreign, up to the hour of going to press, in fresh, readable style. To ensure this the services of competent correspondents have been secured who are to send any late news by telegram. NO OTHER WEEKLY PAPER IN THE PROVINCE GIVES TELEGRAPHIC NEWS REGULARLY ON THE DAY OF PUBLICATION. The HERALD will do this, because its aim is to be THE BEST FAMILY PAPER IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES. I believe a first-class family paper will pay, and I am going to try the experiment. The WEEKLY HERALD will always contain a good story, will tell all about the news of the religious world, will give the CHURCH APPOINTMENTS for the next Sunday and the ensuing week, and have an

## Agricultural Department,

in which it will endeavor to give its country readers valuable information relating to the Farm. In this latter respect it will aim at being an agricultural newspaper. New Features will be introduced which Experience may show are Desirable. REMEMBER THE HERALD is the only paper in Fredericton which has upon its staff A CITY EDITOR, WHOSE TIME WILL BE EXCLUSIVELY DEVOTED TO LOCAL NEWS. It is the ONLY PAPER IN FREDERICTON having a corps of correspondents who are instructed to send in LATE NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. IT IS THE ONLY PAPER IN FREDERICTON ESPOUSING THE LIBERAL CAUSE IN POLITICS. The WEEKLY HERALD will not be simply a REPRINT, but will contain much matter which will appear in no other paper. Terms of Subscription—\$1.00 a Year, Postage Free. Or delivered free to Subscribers in the City, Gibson and St. Mary's Ferry. To Subscribers to the EVENING HERALD, or tri-weekly edition, the week edition will be sent for FIFTY CENTS. All subscriptions before January 1st good until December 1st, 1882. CHAS. H. LUGRIN Editor and Proprietor. Fredericton December 5 1881.