

LOCAL MATTERS.

THIS IS THE FIFTY-THIRD DAY FOR HIM.

Accident.

A young man named McLean belonging to Black Brook, received serious injuries the other day in the woods up river by a log rolling on him. He was in the employ of Mr. John Murray.

To Correspondents

Correspondents from Alwicks, Gloucester and other parts shall have attention soon as possible.

Census Commissioners.

Mr. John Malby has been appointed Census Commissioner for Northumberland, Mr. John Sivewright for Gloucester, and Mr. John Black for York County.

Diphtheria.

This fearful malady is said to be making sad havoc among many of the children here. Last week Mr. John Hayden lost two, and has another little one now at the point of death.

Mr. John Wallace lost a little boy last week, and another of his children lies very low. Diphtheria is said to have been the cause in all these cases.

Varms Latest Prediction.

We take only such as refers to what is to come by its predictions as to past weather are of very much general interest. At the beginning of the last week of the month, brilliant, mild spring-like weather will again appear, melting the snow, and rendering sleighing impossible in some localities. A few days before the close of the month high winds are likely to prevail, with gales around New York. Long Island Sound, and other points, with blistering weather in Canada and northern United States. The last two days, however, are likely to be fair, and the month will end with little snow on the ground.

The Appraiser.

By the death of Mr. Millar of Douglastown the appraisership for the port of Newcastle has been made vacant, and there is some speculation as to whether the Government will or ought to fill it again or not, and in case they should not fill it whether the Chatham appraiser, whoever he might be, would get an increase of salary, whether the present incumbent in Chatham would be the person, et cetera, et cetera: To all of which our reply is, that it is the right, and no more than the right of Newcastle to have an appraiser of its own; that if ever there was any necessity for an appraiser in Newcastle; the necessity is greatest now, because under the new tariff the appraisement of goods is a more complicated and difficult task than it ever before. The Government might see the wisdom of promoting the assistant of the late Mr. Millar to the post, or they might make a new appointment. To throw the duties, with the corresponding increase of salary upon the Chatham incumbent would be unfair to Newcastle, and would not, nor ought it, to be tolerated by the Conservative throughout the County. Should such an injustice be done, be assured, the STAR shall utter its protest, and treat the case as a gross injustice to the people of Newcastle, and to the loyal and honorable Conservatives of the County. So long as Mr. Shirreff does his duty, and engages in no employment that the terms of his appointment forbid, we should be sorry to see him disturbed, even though he happen to be an active opponent of the Government: for every man in every position, who is possessed of the franchise, has the right without pains or penalties to exercise that as he sees fit. But the man who persistently and consistently does all in his power, openly and in secret—going even so far as to give the little Government printing falling in his way to a publication whose mission it is to traduce, malign and belie the Government—cannot expect any favors from that Government, and more than this, would have no just grounds for hoping to be retained in office, when going beyond the limits fixed by the terms of his appointment.

CARAQUET NOTES.

The contract for the Light House to be erected on Pogeuesdie Island, Caraque Harbor, has been awarded to Geo. Young, Esq. It is to be completed by 1st of May.

Hon. Robert Young is now preparing to put up lobster traps at his establishment on Black Point, Little Shippegan. This is Mr. Young's first venture in lobster canning.

Hon. Mr. Anglin's "tempest in a tea pot" at Ottawa, and the Lower Caraque Post Office is laughed at by nearly all the people interested, except the late Post Master, and it is a fact well known to Inspector McMillan that under the present P. Master the revenue is more than five times what it was under its late management.

You Chatham people no doubt think you have lots of snow and plenty of big snow drifts but if you were down here you would change your mind for in the woods it is about five feet deep and there is a drift nearly opposite the residence of P. G. Ryan, Esq., M. P., P. which is fully 25 feet deep. (This may account for Mr. Ryan's present political attitude.) Snow drifts 20 and 30 feet deep are not at all unusual here now.

It is rumored that F. W. Alexander, Esq., of Shippegan, will be a candidate for Local honors at the next general election.

PERSONAL.—Mr. H. P. Marquis of your town is in the village today. He leaves for Bathurst tomorrow.

Yours,
J. EUSE.

Caraquet, Feb. 17, 1881.

THE EDUCATIONAL REPORT.

Is before us, and is rather an interesting edition. Dr. Rand occupies a good many pages, defending the present condition of our educational system, and refuting the charges made against it. He goes to the bottom of things, finds out the "principle" of state education, and proves that our provincial system rests on that principle, and does not go beyond the bounds in any particular. He answers a good many fault finders and one set in particular who claim that the arts and mechanics should be represented in our schools. This therefore gives him the opportunity of standing up and arguing on the same side with the public, that too many subjects should not be crammed into the course that special technical training must be sought in special schools of instruction, and that the object of a system of state Education is to "prepare the child to discharge the duties and meet the obligations of coming manhood, including his relations to the family, society and the State,—relations involving the highest and most important activities of civilized life."

Here it will be seen Dr. Rand's opposition to the few who advocate such a monstrous innovation, will read as a plea against this "cramming" of which the public is complaining. But the chief cry is against the course as it is not against the course as it may be.

People complain that the system now is like a tree with too many branches, borne down and smothered. That its luxuriance, not its poverty, is its evil, and that a child with too many subjects to study in a given time, even though the change beget continued vivacity, zeal and cheerfulness, cannot get more than a surface knowledge of them, and it is meant here, not that he will not understand the principles of what he learns, but that he does not recite his lesson often enough, does not get enough drilling, and that the delicate impress, however clearly the outlines, made in the beginning, will not stand the test of time. We know the great advantage of giving proper direction to the mind's forces and in this respect our New Brunswick school system transcends beyond comparison that which it superseded, but at the same time there is but too much reason to fear that the mere acquaintance with principles, without the words which express these principles being fixed upon the mind, is often soon forgotten; while in the case of the rote system with all its drawbacks, the pupil got his lesson "by heart," and in after years, when his mind was formed, could understand the meaning of the words and the rules fixed upon his memory. However, as to whether a gallon has been squeezed into a quart or not we leave to time and the school teachers and school inspectors to say.

As to needlework: it is an important branch of art, but is it not equally important that the girl should know how to make a batch of bread, or better still, to "keep a house," as a thrifty woman ought? Let our girls learn needlework at home; we cannot have subjects of more importance elbowed aside to make place for it.

The study of elementary agriculture in school, is a trespasser on occupied ground, unless indeed the subject be incorporated into McAdams chemistry of common things. The subject bears a close relation to chemistry, and in the chemistry text there is already much particularly in the line of elementary agriculture. Above all we must have a special school for agriculture: and we hope the good sense of the country will from the smattering in agriculture out of the curriculum.

As to the working of the "course of instruction," Dr. Rand and the Board of Education ought to know that until compulsory education is established it never can work without jar and injustice. For in some, in a very great many districts, there is no school in summer, and in some no school in winter. This happens in poor districts, (not the technically poor districts alone) and it is these poor people who have to bear the brunt of the friction and jar of the system. Then in almost the entire remainder of the country districts, little children can't go to school in the winter, and thus the school falls under the ban of the regulations, while in summer the larger children work on the farms, and the little ones only attend—and the school is again under the ban. A very large proportion of the children leave school at 15 or 16, and instead of carrying along all the branches prescribed, would prefer a special course in directly utilitarian branches. In such cases, certainly, the discretion of the teacher to suit the subjects to the locality would be better than the prescribed course from which there is no deviation; but this we suppose Dr. Rand would contend would break up the one general system, and establish a thousand petty systems in its place. The choice must be then between a general prescribed course and its numerous attendant hardships, and a liberty to adopt such courses as the people want. The one is a bringing of the public up to what the system demands, the other would be a bringing of the system down to what the people demands. The former can only be made perfect by compulsory education, the latter poly-systems can never be made perfect according to the idea of educational headquarters.

The Government ought to pay no attention to such writers as the Star's editor and others who know nothing about either the old system or the new; and take their own good time and methods to make a change, if change be necessary. Let them not throw the Inspector's system and "course of instruction" overboard till they see what fruit they will bear. A year or two more will suffice in a measure to show all this. If it shall then have proved itself a failure, overboard with it by all means, and leave discretion to the Inspectors.

We take from Inspector Cox's Report the following with respect to our

CHATHAM SCHOOLS.

The Departments in District No. 9 Chatham were very much disorganized at the time of inspection, April 1880, but the Trustees went vigorously to work, employed two new Teachers, re-graded the schools, and at present have them in very fair running order. There were strong reasons for immediate action. With one exception the schools ranked low, and I did not get a pupil for Superior School Allowance in the whole District. District No. 8 also had its Departments somewhat irregular, and although the educational tone of these was an improvement on the above schools, still they fell short of what I expected to find. In District No. 8 no pupils were passed for participation in superior allowance. It is to be hoped that the people of Chatham Town will not long permit the present division of their town into three Districts to continue. Such an arrangement applies their energies prevents the grouping of children so as to secure properly graded schools, and deprives a just share of the superior allowance. This union is not so much an object to the people of the middle District No. 1, the schools of which are in a very satisfactory condition, as they receive the Grammar School Grant of \$400 per year, but even here, the difficulty of grading, the loss of teaching force where a school contains three grades, the small number of children to draw from, and the frequent mere expediency of the transfers to preserve a numerical balance, are drawbacks more or less serious; and, as the Grammar School Grant is of uncertain duration, District No. 1 would find it to its advantage to unite with the others, and make Chatham what it always should have been, one District. There are sectional and pecuniary questions involved in this proposed readjustment which will need careful consideration, still they are not so serious and complicated that common sense and a patriotic zeal for the welfare of the rising generation of a united town could not easily settle. I trust the succeeding year will mark a new epoch in the school life of Chatham, and restore to it means of progressive, united action and economical administration of which an unhappy partition deprived it.

NEWCASTLE SCHOOLS.

District No. 7 Newcastle, contains nine schools and Departments, six of which are graded, three ungraded. The Graded Schools are well supplied with all suitable apparatus; indeed I know of few Districts where the earnestness and liberality of the people are so well expressed in this regard. From various causes, these Departments have been subjected to the consequences of a too precipitate grading, whereby children were in many instances hurried into studies their minds could not intelligently grasp—a step that tends to surface education, and destroys the stimulating influence of promotion through merit. I am pleased to report that this practice, arising sometimes from necessity, sometimes from sentiment, is being abolished, and that merit hereafter will be made the stepping stone to preferment.

DOUGLASTOWN SCHOOL.

The graded schools in Douglastown were certainly a great disappointment to me. Blunders were made not only in the organization of the departments, but also in the location of school houses. A new one was built a year ago near the extreme upper part of the District, about a mile and a half from the Town proper, where the population is sparse and children few. What the object was in erecting a building where it could be of no use in accommodating the pupils of the upper and more straggling portions of the Town, I know not, at all events its location was a great mistake. As a consequence of this, and the closing of a school in the Town May 1st, 1880, eighty children were crowded into one school in Grades 1, 11, and 111, under one Teacher, without an Assistant. Any one conversant with school teaching knows that under such an arrangement one half the children's time was absolutely wasted. Had the mismanagement stopped here, the results would not have been so serious, but Grade IV. was put into the advanced department, contrary to law, thus rendering all the schools in the district illegal. By such a course a first class male teacher was compelled to do primary work that should have been as well done by a third class teacher, and his efforts were so crippled that advanced education was rendered impossible. As a natural consequence there was not a pupil presented for participation in superior allowance. Bad organization and mismanagement were followed by cruel neglect. For on visiting one of the departments, October 28th, a cold day, I found the little children shivering in their seats; no stove being in the school room. I trust the people will take this matter strongly in hand, and bring about the promised reorganization.

POCKMOUCHE MATTERS.

POST OFFICE.

In the Commons on the 17th inst., Mr. O'Connor resumed the debate on the motion of Mr. Anglin for an order of the House for a return of the correspondence respecting the closing of two post offices in the parish of Pockmouche, Co. of Gloucester, N. B. He remarked that the hon. gentleman (Mr. Anglin) had accused the Post Office department with trying to injure him in his county, and as he happened to be at the head of the department at the time in question, he could not allow such a statement to go uncontradicted, because it was untrue. It had been the policy of the department for several years to reduce the number of post offices where it was found that business did not justify their existence, and this rule had been more stringently applied during the first, second, or third years even than was the case previously. In the parish of Pockmouche there had been three post offices, all within three miles of each other. One gave a revenue of 47 cents, the second of 56 cents, and the third of 50 cents, while the deficit incurred in the management was \$17 a year. It had been decided, on the report of the inspector, to have only one post office, which was located in the centre of the parish, near the telegraph office. The change had been made entirely in the public interest, and that was all there was in the matter.

Fatal Accident in the Woods.

A Frenchman named Goodine, working near Coldbrook, Miramichi with Charles Smith, met a horrible accident the other day. They were chopping logs, and having cut a huge tree ran to get out of its way, but the stump flew up, and struck poor Goodine in the back of the neck, severing the poor fellows head from his body.

Concert.

The St. Andrews Church Choir is tent holding a grand concert in the Masonic Hall, Tuesday next, March 1st. The affair promises to be one of the most entertaining that has taken place for some time.

Looks Like It.

It seems to be the rather general impression that our road commissioner has left the country.

OUR LOCAL LEGISLATURE IN SESSION.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

FREDERICTON, Feb. 21.

After the signal defeat of the Opposition on the Want of Confidence amendment it was thought they would content themselves with doing such small chores as might present themselves during the balance of the Session and that they would not again be called into active service. But on Saturday last when all was quiet and no one expected it, Mr. Blair rose and after reciting a number of Whereas—Resolved a number of things which were intended to be considered as the opposition platform. Any measures relating to economy and curtailment are always popular, as a rule, with the country, but the House and country should not lay the flattering unction to their souls that they would ever have heard of these whereas, and resolutions if the no confidence motion had been carried. Mr. Blair knows full well that he could never form a government from his party, were he called upon so to do, if he had only six seats in the executive, and no seats in the Legislative Council to offer. It would be like offering one cup of coffee to four thirsty mortals, to palp to make it an object. What action the house will take remains to be seen. The opposition and especially the Leader, are looking ahead to the next general election and expect to gain popularity enough to carry them safely through the next Electioneering crisis. But the proposed motion may in certain respects fly up and hit him at the very time when it was intended to serve him. The device is too thin to obscure the vision of the people of York County, and though not intended to be of service just now, they will receive it for what it is worth and judge of the probability or improbability of the mover being sincere.

The motion will also serve to give annoyance to the government, which has long been the chief object of the opposition, and will help to lengthen the session and delay the transaction of business. It is a long time since so much information has been called for by notice, and it will not be the fault of the opposition if they are not thoroughly posted in a few days. They seem to have taxed their ingenuity to the fullest extent, and having asked for everything they can think of appear to be sorry that there are not "other towns to be heard from." One member wants to know if wood for the Public Departments is furnished by contract open to public competition; another wants to know who accompanied the Agricultural Delegates at the expense of the Government, and how much the reception cost in each locality. Another is anxious to find out more about the Crown Land sales in November last; another is thirsting for information relative to the repairs on St. John Suspension Bridge, and Mr. White, bless his heart, wants to know if the Government intend filling the vacant seats in the Legislative Council during this session. Now here is a practical question, and one which has given more anxiety to certain members of the opposition than any other during the past two sessions and as Mr. White could not find out from the Government, while he supported them, what their intentions were in regard to these seats, he now tries his luck with the inquiry from an opposition stand.

Mr. Butler has seen the error of his ways for the last few years, and has cast in his lot with the Government, in doing which, he is acting upon the advice of his constituents and in their interest. For this, he deserves some credit, even though he has come over at the eleventh hour. But better late than never.

Mr. Turner has just now laid an axe at the root of another small tree, by submitting a Bill to abolish the Office of Solicitor General. Mr. Turner supports the Government and from this it will be seen that economy and reform are not confined to opposition bosom's alone. It is just possible that other bills may be introduced by supporters of the Government which will take the vim out of Mr. Blair's resolutions, before the time comes for his moving them.

The House learns with pleasure that Hon. Surveyor General Adams will return on Tuesday, as several matters which were to be brought up pertaining to his Department, are being held till his return.

Yours, etc., A.

FEB. 21.

The following bills were read a second time: To incorporate the Rotheray Water Company; to amend chapter 4 of the consolidated statutes; a bill relating to provincial debtures.

Mr. Speaker called the attention of the House to the 70th rule, which says the order of the day shall be taken up at the opening of the afternoon session.

Hon. Mr. Wedderburn expressed his predilection in favor of the old rule of having the motion made at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Turner introduced a bill to repeal an act entitled "An Act relating to the office of Solicitor General."

Mr. Elder introduced a bill to enable the municipality of the city and county of St. John to provide for the payment of certain advances made to the said city and county by the Provincial Government on common schools account, which was read a first time.

Mr. Elder said he would subsequently present a petition in favor of the bill.

Mr. Thompson gave notice of motion for a statement showing all the payments made to the Provincial Government during the fiscal years of 1879, 1880 and up to the present date, by the Dominion Government, etc.

In his speech on Mr. Covert's amendment last week, Mr. White said it was when in the Fourth Reader that a pupil at common schools had to study 12 branches, and not when in the first, as was published.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Willis moved, and Blair seconded, for information respecting lots of lands advertised for sale in October.

[Blair will continue to nose round after that which is so congenial, corruption. But it is surely more disreputable to set a man like Willis on the hunt for evil doings, than to allow the rankest corruption to go unprobed. Willis and Thompson are Blair's two scavengers this winter—they have undertaken with a zeal worthy a respectable and better cause, to do all his mean and disagreeable work for him. Last winter Blair found a willing tool in poor Pat Ryan, but the Ryan investigation rebounded like a boomerang, and poor Ryan's days are numbered. This asking for information by worthless members like Willis and Thompson, has become a downright nuisance, and we hope, and indeed we have but little doubt, that Mr. Secretary will give short and sweet replies to some of the shallow queries.—Ed. STAR.]

Willis was mean, and amiable enough, contemptible enough we should say, to bring in the motion during Hon. Mr. Adams absence, and at such a time; and Blair was as anxious to have it brought on, indeed he was the instigator, as Willis, the contemptible Willis, was. To such meanness and inhumanity the Attorney General, who is no stranger to kindly and gentlemanly feelings said,

He thought the mover might not have pressed the motion till the arrival of the Surveyor General. The information asked for would be furnished, and when the papers came down there would be ample information for a full and complete investigation of the whole matter. He would venture to say that any inquiry into the Crown Land affairs would show that the Surveyor General's statements were reliable and his management of the department creditable to Government and Province. But Willis will not be rebuked or satisfied. He is too insignificant and too unmanly for that. He wrangled away with everybody on the matter of the land sale and said,

"More favor had been shown to operators in favor of the present Government than to those who opposed them."

Mr. Wedderburn knowing Willis so well, and contending him so heartily, to the above falsehood, simply replied—I deny that.

The Government members promised information on the various questions submitted as motions.

Blair gave notice of formal enquiry whether the Govt. will place a draw in Woodstock Bridge.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Wedderburn, the House went into committee on a bill relating to auctioneers; Mr. Sayre in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Landry said the bill was to remedy what he appeared to Municipalities to be a deficiency in the law. As the law now stands all auctioneers are required to pay their license within ten days from the 1st of January, and when the Municipalities meet at the 10th of January it seems that the auctioneers may be appointed and act until the last of December, without paying license fee.

A general discussion the bill was agreed to.

Fred Thompson, one of the most insignificant members in the House, Messrs. Barbare, Willis and Ritchie always excepted, and one of Blair's scavengers enquired respecting grants, and refusal of grants to Kincardineshire Colonists for 1879 and 1880. Blair drew this resolution, and Thompson spun it off at the rate of a clock alarm.

And then Mr. Sayre introduced his bill providing for the abolition of the old Legislative Council.

The first section passed. Elder was surprised the Government had given no utterance on the subject, though he might have known, since the whole country knows, that the abolition of the old council was part of the Government's policy, that they brought it in as a measure, carried it as far as they constitutionally could, and then had to drop it for the time. Did he want them standing up on the stools of the House every day, what they long ago professed, "We want the Council abolished?" He strongly favored the continuation of the Council, and says he has so far heard no argument against it in the House.

Blair came out against the Council, though it was well known that so long as it was a prospective measure with the Government, his arguments were against abolition. He contended the Government ought to bring in the bill; and that it was unseemly in a private member to bring it in.

Mr. Wedderburn said, and very properly said, if the Government wanted to be lectured, they would not turn to Mr. Blair, and that his talk was an exhibition of im pertinent clap trap; that the policy of the Government on the Council question was long ago defined as a distinctive act of their policy, and that the means they had in reserve would accomplish, if anything could, the end sought.

Mr. Fraser could not well understand Blair's surprise at a private member bringing in such a bill; for he knew anything of parliamentary procedure he would know that a private member may bring in any bill not affecting revenue, that in the Commons one private member brought in a bill to abolish the Senate, and another to abolish the Supreme Court; that it was the policy of the government to abolish the Council, and to proceed in such a way as to secure that end.

Mr. Hill said Blair was making a good deal of unnecessary trouble about the bill, and characterized his speech as an "Exhibition of sound and fury."

Ritchie got up and squirmed on the matter for several minutes, and sat down without taking any side, or expressing any view save criticism of the govern-

ment. He never does take a side till it is finish,—it is contrary to his nature to be straightforward, and to his intellect to have an opinion of his own.

Mr. Landry could not see what there was to fight over. He had always favored abolition, nor was he any contrary-minded now. Ritchie had sat down, but no man knew what side he supported. His (Ritchie's) great objection seemed to be to find fault with the government. He had been one of most inconsistent members, voting one way now, and another way again, on the same question. He did this in reference to the legislative buildings; and therefore ought not to wax so warm when he fancied he saw inconsistencies in others.—Ed. STAR.

Progress was reported.

(Special to the Star.)

FEB. 23.

In the House yesterday afternoon in answer to Mr. Ritchie, the Attorney General stated that in the case of the Queen vs. Fraser which was announced during the session of the House when neither he nor the Solicitor General could get away the sum of \$500 was paid Pagny for services as counsel. In the case of the Queen vs. J. A. Malone, the Government paid no counsel fees, and the lawyers conducting the case acted for the Solicitor General. The House again went into committee on the Bill which was supported by Lynott, Gillespie and White, and opposed by McLellan, Huntington, Fraser, Barber, Blair, and others. The arguments advanced were about the same as when the bill was first considered this session. A motion to give the bill a one month's hoist was lost and progress was reported.

The bills to incorporate the Rotheray Water Company and relating to the election of Councilors in the municipality of York were considered this morning and progress was reported. The bills relating to Councilors provides that they shall be nominated 12 days before the election. Messrs. Cotter, Ritchie, Waite, Barber and Cotter were appointed a committee to whom shall be referred all matters relating to municipalities.

Personal.

The Surveyor General was confined to his house for two or three days with erysipelas, but we are glad to say he was so far recovered as to be able to go down to Memramook this morning, with his son, whom he will leave at college. After staying at Memramook a day or two, he will go to Fredericton and resume his duties.

Mr. Adams leaves his family in the charge of his sister, except the eldest who goes again to college. His Lordship Bishop Rodgers at 9 o'clock mass on Sunday, in offering the prayers for the dead, referred to the sudden death of Mrs. Adams, and pointed out that she was well prepared, having received the last rites and consolation of the church. He referred to the Providential arrival of her affectionate husband before she died, and the consolation it must have been to her at the hour of her death, to have been vouchsafed this. He referred feelingly to the affliction the loss of a fond wife and loving mother was to husband and children.

Marriage Bells.

Joy-bells will peal in the Kirk tomorrow evening at seven. One of Chatham's fairest daughters will change her status—while retaining her name—and link her fortunes with one of our popular and promising young townsmen. After luncheon the happy party start for Halifax. Let us be the first to congratulate them.

Hill Orar

The next—a letter from "A Paucellite," and other matter.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Mr. Gladstone began with the gag the other day, and he is not satisfied. He is finding occasions for it every day, and shows a disposition to put it on his opponents on every such occasion. It was right to gag the Home Rulers, and when it was seen that they were the victims aimed at, the House sent up a paean of praise; but it is quite different indeed when the gag is threatened on the Conservatives and this is why the more of alarm is sounded all over the country. It was a good thing to gag the Home Rulers, it would be an obvious thing to gag the Conservatives. So hath the code of public morals expressed itself. Among his followers in the Commons it is free to say that Mr. Gladstone is resuming the arbitrary courses which broke up his last administration, and venturing boldly upon proceedings which would ruin the Conservatives in a week. Among the actions concerning which complaint is made, is, as may be naturally imagined, the opening of private letters in the post office. Liberals of all sections rightly think it a scandal, that this obnoxious system should be revived, in the present day, and under a Radical administration; and the revival may at any moment kindle a dangerous feeling in the country.

It is no credit to Gladstone's name that at this hour he should degenerate into an old sneak,—and pry into the letters of all those who differ from him. It is noticeable that the house is beginning to regard Gladstone as an Autocrat—for in the course of his speech the other night he happened to ask "What are the arrangements of the Constitution?" to which some one promptly answered "Anything you like." The remark, the cheers and the laughter which followed the reply, greatly exasperated Mr. Gladstone, but he has brought all this upon himself.

Cooley Milk Cans.

I am sole manufacturer for the agent for the Cooley Patent Milk Cans in the four northern counties. No dairy should be without this excellent article, which is now used entirely by the Dublin and numerous other creamery associations. For sale by H. P. MARQUIS, Currier St., Chatham, N. B.

Chatham, Oct. 16.