

PROGRESS.

EDWARD S. CARTER, EDITOR.

Progress is a sixteen page paper, published every Saturday, from the Masonic Building, 88 and 90 Germain street, St. John, N. B. Subscription price is Two Dollars per annum, in advance.

Discontinuances.—Except in those localities which are easily reached, Progress will be stopped at the time paid for. Discontinuances can only be made by paying arrears at the rate of five cents per copy.

All letters sent to the paper by persons having no business connection with it should be accompanied by stamps for a reply. Manuscripts from other than regular contributors should always be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope.

The Circulation of this paper is over 11,000 copies; it double that of any daily in the Maritime Provinces, and exceeds that of any weekly published in the same section.

Copies can be purchased at every known news stand in New Brunswick, and in very many of the cities, towns and villages of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island every Saturday, for Five Cents each.

Remittances should always be made by Post Office Order or Registered Letter. The former is preferred, and should be made payable in every case to EDWARD S. CARTER, Publisher, Halifax Branch Office, Knowles' Building, cor. George and Granville streets.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

AVERAGE CIRCULATION 12,220.

HALIFAX BRANCH OFFICE: KNOWLES BUILDING, Cor. GRANVILLE and GEORGE STREETS. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, SEPT. 30.

THE LATEST APPOINTMENTS.

The appointment of Hon. JOHN BOYD as lieutenant governor of New Brunswick was announced last week, as PROGRESS was preparing to go to press. It was a surprise to a large number of people and a very unpleasant surprise for a few, who were under the impression that they had so manipulated the wires as to produce results of a very different kind. There was no help for it, however, and close upon the heels of the announcement came Governor Boyd himself, sworn in and ready for business. The sad-eyed section of the St. John conservatives gracefully accepted the situation and found a slight relief to its feelings, through the official organ, by some back-handed slaps at the appointment of Judge LANDRY to the bench of the supreme court of this province.

There were several objections to the latter appointment. In the first place, the position was wanted for Dr. BARKER who has been a MORDECAI at the gate for a long time past, and who has twice appeared to have the prize secure in his grasp. Everybody admits his fitness for a judgeship and his claims on the party. He will probably not be disappointed the next time, and everybody, including PROGRESS, will be glad when he is elevated to the bench. He seems to have deserved more than he has got so far.

Judge LANDRY has also had claims, however, and so far as PROGRESS understands, there was a clear and distinct pledge in the lifetime of Sir JOHN MACDONALD, virtually confirmed by others in power after his death, by which if there is any morality in politics, the position was due to Judge LANDRY. Then another objection was made that while this judge admittedly appeared to advantage on the county court bench he was lacking in the qualities which a justice of the supreme court should possess. He had no record, to speak of, as a lawyer, and he had simply come into political prominence as the representative of the Acadian French. Then, to some minds, there was the further objection of the judge's religious faith. There had never been a Roman catholic on the supreme bench of New Brunswick, and some people hoped there never would be. Altogether, in view of the fact that nothing urged against Judge LANDRY could apply to Dr. BARKER, the friends of the latter thought they had a pretty strong case. This was the more insisted on because there was no precedent for the appointment of a county court judge to the bench of the supreme court.

All precedents fail, however, when there is a deal to be made, and so Judge LANDRY took the honors, while Dr. BARKER still is waiting.

The appointment of Senator BOYD to the governorship is one that will give satisfaction to a great many people, and even those who had other views can have no word to say against the fitness of the man for the place. Mr. BOYD has done good service, not only for his party, but for the country of his adoption, and the city in which he has lived since boyhood. He has always been a prominent citizen in the largest sense of the term, and his life has been identified most closely with all that has pertained to the interests of St. John for more than a generation past. With a personal character beyond reproach, an ample knowledge of men and matters, a wonderful store of information on a wide range of topics, a genial nature, and an ability to carry out what he undertakes, he must make an admirable governor. Even to the fact of his having a mansion in every way suited for a governor's residence, he seems to be fully equipped for his position. May he fully enjoy the honors which have come to him.

There is another point which should not be overlooked, that the first actual resident of the city of St. John to be made a governor has been selected from the ranks of the merchants. This is the first instance of the kind in the history of the province, for Governor TILLEY had long been out of

business when he was appointed. The choice of a merchant in active business, as Governor BOYD has been, is a compliment to our "Liverpool of America."

Governor BOYD has been the recipient of many congratulations, from both sides of the ocean, and he can rest assured that they are all sincere. His welcome has been both hearty and honest.

IN SEARCH OF UNITY.

The first general synod of the Church of England in Canada concluded its deliberations, in Toronto, last week. The gathering was in many respects a memorable one in the ecclesiastical history of this country. There were bishops, clerical and lay delegates, from every diocese in Canada, between the Atlantic and the Pacific, representing every school of thought permissible under the Thirty Nine Articles, and conversant with all the conditions which can be the lot of a church ministering to a country in which are included the highest religious culture and the primitive worship of the aborigines. It was an assembly in which there was a clearly earnest desire to accomplish something, and as a result the solidification of the church in Canada was effected with much harmony and little or no waste of time. There is now a distinctively Canadian church, with a Primate of All Canada, and with the first Anglican archbishops created outside of Great Britain.

The bishops chosen for these positions are men whose fitness is beyond cavil. The Primate, Bishop MACHRAY, of Rupert's Land, has for nearly thirty years carried on apostolic labors in the wide country to which he went in the days when it was a lone and barren land. He has accomplished much, and having barely passed three score, he must, it is said, give proofs of a similar wisdom and energy in his position as the head of the church. The venerable Bishop LEWIS, who will in future be addressed as the Archbishop of Ontario, is already well known in his capacity of Metropolitan since the death of Bishop MEDLEY, and is well worthy of the precedence to which his new rank will entitle him. All churchmen must heartily concur in the elevation of these distinguished prelates.

The synod did a great deal of other business, much of it, of course, being in connection with its constitution. Some of its acts may be noticed later. Among other acts was the adoption by it of what some of the papers term "Articles of union with other churches." There seems to be a burning desire with religious gatherings nowadays, to advocate christian unity, and to lay down, from their individual standpoints, platforms on which the rest of christendom ought to unite. The synod seems to have been sufficiently conventional in this respect. It reaffirmed the basis adopted at the Lambeth conference in 1888. Here are the propositions which the synod says, "we desire hereby to make it known we adopt and set forth as forming a basis for negotiation with any bodies of separate christian brethren, with a view to unity:"

- 1. The Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as containing all things necessary to salvation, and as being the rule and ultimate standard of faith.
2. The Apostles' creed as the baptismal symbol, and the Nicene creed as the sufficient statement of the Christian faith.
3. The two sacraments ordained by Christ himself, Baptism and the Supper of the Lord, ministered with unfailing use of Christ's words of institution and of the elements ordained by Him.
4. The historic episcopate, locally adapted in the methods of its administration to the varying needs of the nations and peoples called of God into the unity of His Church.

A natural query by any of the separated brethren who read these propositions for the first time is, what do they mean? Does the first section, for instance, mean that in the chapters and verses of Holy Scripture it is open for every man to seek his own salvation through the medium of private interpretation? This is the protestant view. Or does it mean that the Church of England, by virtue of its claim to be a branch of the One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic church, assumes to antedate the written New Testament, to have preserved it inviolate through the centuries, and to have the right to teach it—which means to interpret it—to all nations, to this day and to the end of the world? This is the catholic teaching—the High Anglican teaching—and the decisions of the church on the interpretation of Holy Scripture are as of a court in which the Bible is for the statute to be explained. With which theory is the separatist to bet when he knocks at the door?

The second proposition is more plain. The simple affirmation contained in the Apostles' Creed and the Trinitarianism of the Nicene Creed are no barriers between orthodox churches. The shades of meaning in the latter creed need not disturb those who simply desire to affirm the central truths of the protestant religion. So, too, could be accepted the recognition of what some churchmen call "the" Sacraments and others, "the greater" Sacraments. The meaning of the fourth proposition needs to be more clearly explained.

The term "historic episcopate" may mean little or much, according to the sense in which it is used, but what is meant in this case where it is proposed to "locally adapt" it to suit circumstances is not very clear to the ordinary reader. In one sense, the term is simply the expression of an historical fact. The latest new sect, whatever it may be, founded on the perverted mean-

ing of the translation of an isolated text, can accept the "historic episcopate." It may be conceded as a demonstrable fact, like the succession to the crown of Great Britain. The orders of bishops, priests and deacons, may be recognized as an ancient and convenient form of government, and it is believed there are adherents of the Church of England who do not recognize it as anything more, accepting confirmation as a time honored method of admission to full church privileges. This, perhaps, is the practical belief of a good many people.

But beyond this idea is that which essentially underlies catholic faith, the high sacramental teaching which recognizes the Divine commission to the apostles, and which insists that the gifts bestowed upon them on the day of Pentecost have been held and transmitted in an unbroken succession to this day. This seems to be the teaching of the Book of Common Prayer. It must be assumed that is the meaning of the fourth proposition in the basis of unity. Under it, no orders of ministry not derived from the episcopate can be recognized.

In view of the fact that, of late years, there has been an effort to put reason in the place of faith in some of the leading denominations, it seems eminently proper that a great ecclesiastical council should recognize the necessity for Christian unity. The first synod of the Church of England in Canada has done so, but it is to be feared its platform is not likely to be an immediate factor in any negotiations for the desired end. It leaves too much to be explained, not only on matters not well understood by the separated brethren, but on which even all churchmen are not fully agreed.

IS IT GOOD TASTE?

Mr. H. W. FRITH had a letter in the last issue of PROGRESS questioning the "good taste" of those who had circulated or signed petitions for the return of Rev. J. M. DAVENPORT, while Dr. WILLIAMS was still priest in charge at the Mission church. Mr. FRITH, who is one of the trustees of the church, said in effect that he would be glad to have Father DAVENPORT return, but that there was a want of courtesy to Dr. WILLIAMS and the trustees in the methods that had been adopted.

Mr. FRITH's monitions, however well meant, do not seem to have had a very salutary effect. It was admitted that the principle he asserted was sound, and that he was technically correct. The friends of the petition, however, held that the peculiar circumstances fully justified their course. Dr. WILLIAMS had frequently expressed a readiness, if not a desire, to surrender the position, occupied, when a successor could be found. To secure the return of Father DAVENPORT, prompt action was necessary; and finally it was asserted that Mr. FRITH himself, as senior trustee, had, in the absence of Dr. WILLIAMS, joined in a distinct official proposition to Father DAVENPORT to return, and had connived at the circulation of the petitions. Such were the claims made by Mr. CHARLES CAMPBELL, a member of the Mission congregation, and having an official status in it, though not one of the trustees in a letter to the press.

To this letter, which appeared in Monday's Sun, Mr. FRITH replied in Tuesday's issue of that paper. He denied that any "distinct official proposition" had been made by the trustees; that the interview of the trustees with Father DAVENPORT was "unofficial"; that Dr. WILLIAMS had been placed permanently in charge; and that Mr. FRITH did not connive at the petitions, regarding the movement as insulting to Dr. WILLIAMS, as an interference with the rights and duties of the trustees, and as an unkindness to Father DAVENPORT himself. The letter also referred to "a Philistine like my friend Mr. CAMPBELL."

The latter gentleman made a very brief reply referring to what he termed "the offensive epithets" of Mr. FRITH, and asserting his unfitness for the office of judge of 'good taste' for this community. This seems to have ended the controversy.

The case is thus stated because the discussion has arisen on account of the statements made by PROGRESS two weeks ago. It is a matter, too, in which many of the general public, as signers of the petitions, have a direct interest. Have they been guilty of bad taste, as Mr. FRITH claims?

It would not seem so. Very many of the signers, both in and out of the congregation, had the impression that Dr. WILLIAMS was merely staying here to oblige the people, that he had expressed himself to that effect both to the trustees and others, and they further assumed that everything in this relation had been arranged. The circulators of the petition are said to have had the endorsement of at least a portion of the trustees, and they too believed that the retirement of Dr. WILLIAMS was a matter of detail to be very easily and amicably arranged. So thinking, they appear to feel that they do not deserve to be arraigned for what they did in perfect good faith.

As before stated, however, Mr. FRITH, from a legal standpoint has made out a case. What was meant or assumed by the others is a defence in equity rather than in law. The Mission church is governed by a board of trustees, a close corporation created by the original deed of trust and confirmed by act of the legislature. They hold the title of the church property, and they alone can appoint to the cure. These

are their sole powers—though as a matter of fact they have the direction of much more—and they are their exclusive powers as well. They can call whom they choose to the charge, and the congregation is neither consulted before nor asked to confirm their acts afterwards. Equally, if the congregation outside of the trustees were unanimous in their choice of a priest, it would be legally possible for the trustees to refuse to accept him. In view of these facts, it will be seen that Mr. FRITH has grounds for contention that the petitions were "an improper interference with the rights and duties of the trustees."

It would seem that the intentions were good on both sides, and that while the petitioners meant well, Mr. FRITH is technically correct. The question of "good taste" was the groundwork of his first letter. The question is now whether it would not have been better taste to have refrained from a public discussion of the matter.

The "old country" got its share of the honors bestowed on public men in Canada last week. The new governor of New Brunswick was born in Ireland. So was the new archbishop of Ontario, while the new primate of all Canada, Archbishop MACHRAY, is a sturdy native of Scotland.

An extract published on another page of PROGRESS this week gives the theory of Mr. LAWSON TAIT, a distinguished English specialist, as to the influence of strong drink on the lives of wasps and bees. He asserts that these insects not only are addicted to the use of alcoholic stimulants, but actually become intoxicated, and that in proportion to the amount imbibed they become vicious and aggressive. Mr. TAIT asserts that the sting of drunken insects is specially poisonous, and it may be that a case of death from a wasp sting, in New England, a few days ago, may be explained on this theory. The wobbling wasp and the boozey bee appear to be dangerous customers. There ought to be a moral somewhere in the case, and probably there is, for those who can apply it.

PELHAM'S PARAGRAPHS.

It is a good thing to see the people of a country take a keen interest in its government and in the appointment of those in authority in the land. An apathetic spirit would be an evidence of decay. In the province of New Brunswick great interest centred in three recent appointments.

Hon. John Boyd becomes lieutenant-governor. His public services and personal qualities render the appointment a good and suitable one. It is certainly a popular one. Though not now quite the same John Boyd of the hey-day of his health and prosperity, he will make a capable and genial governor, and should anything ever arise calling for the exercise of any discretion or ability in that position, he will doubtless be able to deal properly with it.

Hon. Geo. E. King is a man still in the prime of life—a strong point in his favor for his promotion to the bench of the supreme court of Canada. His record is also good and his appointment meets with popular approval. He is not a man of a high order of intellect and is of rather an indolent temperament, but he possesses a large share of those good qualities which make him respected by the mass of the people and will make a just and impartial judge.

Hon. Pierre A. Landry, who is promoted from the position of county court Judge for Westmorland and Kent to the wider sphere of the supreme court of New Brunswick, will not hear a chorus of popular approval and adulation ascending to his judicial ears. This is a good appointment to sandwich in with the other two. "Race and religion" were his strong qualifications, and, yet, he will probably be found to make an honest and satisfactory judge and fill his high position much more worthily than many suppose.

A very slight thing sometimes interferes with a man's advancement in life. A little monacle would not be supposed to be a very dangerous thing yet when worn in a man's eye it often causes that man to suffer very severely in the esteem of his fellow-men who do not wear monacles and who despise them as being strong evidences of imbecility in the wearers. Mr. Van Alen, in the United States, has found out what a dangerous thing a little monacle is. He has been nominated as the first Ambassador to Italy. The nomination has created quite a pow-wow and is being vigorously opposed because poor Mr. Van Alen looks like the Prince of Wales, associates with Ward Mc Allister and the four hundred, is an Anglo-maniac and, above all, wears a monacle in his eye and without a string to it. Even if he had a string attached to it, it would not be so bad. But he goes to extremes. It is not stated whether his sight requires the use of a glass and it does not appear to be denied that he is a man of great culture who would make a good ambassador to a country like Italy, but—he wears a monacle and a monacle without a string to it, and to see a representative of the United States and of republican simplicity going about with a monacle stuck in his eye—and a monacle without a string to it—is not to be tolerated. Why he would be no better than an English duke. That, you know, might even be tolerated, but not the spurious American article. So the New York papers are down on poor Mr. Van Alen and insist that the Senate shall not confirm his appointment. The New York World publishes a cut of Mr. Van Alen with his monacle in his eye—his left eye—and also a cut of the monacle itself, life size and without a string to it. The monacle is going to stand seriously in the way of Mr. Van Alen being ambassador to Italy and the United States Senate may find in it a fertile subject of discussion—perhaps a rival of the silver bill.

HIS NAME IS DENNIS.

An Irate Halifax Alderman and the Facts in His Case.

HALIFAX, September 28.—Alderman Dennis writes a letter, which, in addition to sending to PROGRESS, he hands to the Halifax papers. Here it is:

To THE EDITOR OF THE PROGRESS, ST. JOHN: Sir,—In his generally readable and racy letters, your Halifax correspondent can be sometimes excused for gross exaggerations and dense ignorance of the subjects of which he writes. But there is no possible excuse for his oft reiterated slanders of the undersigned. There is not a scintilla of truth in his three repeated story that I had squandered \$60,000 in the suburbs to improve the value of my property. No one in Halifax believes the lie; but some of your readers elsewhere may be deceived by it. Were it not for this, I should continue to treat his attacks with silent contempt.

WILLIAM DENNIS,

Halifax, September 28th.

It may suit Alderman Dennis' code of ethics to say that gross exaggerations may be excused, but it does not suit PROGRESS correspondent. It is never excusable under any circumstances, no matter what the representative for ward 2 in the city council may say. The pity only is that Alderman Dennis has become so addicted to exaggeration that he thinks it excusable and does not, indeed, know when he is confining himself to the truth, and when dressing it up to suit himself for effect.

If telling the truth about Alderman Dennis constitutes "oft reiterated slanders," then PROGRESS has been slanderous, but not otherwise. He says it is "a lie" that he "squandered" \$60,000 in the suburbs to improve the value of his property. Alderman Dennis may not have "squandered" the money. No he put it out to very good effect. He is not so far gone as to deny that he spent the \$60,000. He used his influence in the council; he button-holed fellow Aldermen; he went in with them in their little schemes in order to secure support for his own; he posed as an ultra honest man the more easily to accomplish his object—the diversion of citizens' money into the channels which would do him most good. And Alderman Dennis was successful, for, squirm, as he may, he managed to get every cent of the \$60,000 spent in localities where his own property interests lay, while less favored districts got not a cent.

"No one in Halifax believes the lie!" Every member of the city council knows the fact, and they are not slow to say so. Alderman Hamilton has over and over again, openly charged Alderman Dennis, in the council and out of it, with using his position to further his personal interests. Alderman Dennis may fret and fume as he likes; he may write reams of denials, but he secured the citizen's money to "improve his own property" all the same, and not one in Halifax who will deny it, but himself and one or two Aldermen who helped him in his expensive work. The wonder is he got back to the council for a second term, and that without opposition. But a day of reckoning is surely coming.

Did Not Intend It as a Joke.

Recorder Jack has a high sense of official etiquette, and would be the last man in St. John to play a practical joke on the authorities. The other day he happened to hear the tail end of a story in which Dr. Bayard told how he had been interfered with by toughs while driving on the Marsh road, and had driven them off with the butt end of his whip. This seemed to the recorder to be a rather serious matter, and he hastened to inform Chief Clark, suggesting that the matter be investigated. The Chief did not send men to the Marsh road, as reported, but he did send an officer to Dr. Bayard to get particulars. The doctor said the adventure took place thirty years ago. The recorder had not heard the first part of the story.

A Bird in the Hand.

When Senator Boyd was appointed governor of New Brunswick, he was at Ottawa, as everybody knows. Lord Aberdeen, the new governor general was to arrive in a day or two, and Senator Boyd was asked if he would not like to wait and have the honor of being sworn in by the great man. The Senator, however, possibly had in mind the case of a man up river who thought he had a government office once, but was notified later that there had been a mistake and he was not in it. Senator Boyd was not going to take chances, and concluding that a bird in hand was worth several on the bush, he said he was a plain man and preferred to be sworn in by the clerk. Thereupon he took the oath and was governor beyond peradventure.

It Is Their Busy Season.

The Reformatory has a prisoner, or patient or inmate—whatever the proper term may be. He is a French boy of 12 who was sent from the court at Edmundston the other day, to serve four years for complicity in a robbery. His father was less fortunate in getting a long term at Dorchester. This is the first arrival at the Reformatory, and the staff will have plenty of time to attend to their solitary guest.

His Show Is Always Good.

Rufus Somerby with "the greatest show on earth" opens in St. Andrews Rink next Friday night. Mr. Somerby always brings a good show with him which is well patronized. The last time he was here it will be remembered that he managed Bristol's educated horses, an entertainment that brought crowded houses for a long time. The show he is bringing at present is somewhat of the same nature, yet different.

He will be accompanied by Professor Gleason, who can tame and handle the most vicious horse known. Mr. Somerby says he has already a good many "subjects" in the shape of vicious horses selected from the city, and that Professor Gleason will give a number of exercises of his skill upon the opening performance.

THEY FOUND NO BURGLARS.

But Doctor Christie Will Be Short In His Supply of Preserves.

At a late hour Tuesday night, Ald. Christie, who lives in Main street, North End, was startled by an explosion, apparently proceeding from some place in the immediate vicinity.

The alderman is a member of the treasury board, and his first thought was that burglars were around, and he concluded they were at work on the safe of Hamm Brothers, a door or two away. As a citizen, no less than as an alderman, he felt it his duty to send word to the police.

They responded and surrounded the premises. They also sent for one of the firm, but there was no sign of burglars there, anywhere in the vicinity. Baffled but not convinced, Ald. Christie returned to his home. There he found a solution of the mystery.

The alderman, despite the cynicism he sometimes shows in his remarks at the board, is a good liver, and like a provident man he had, during the summer, laid up a bountiful supply of jam and jellies for the winter. These had been put up on a high shelf, and it was this shelf, with all its toothsome burdens that had fallen with a crash and suggested the theory of burglars to the aldermanic doctor.

The preserves are a total loss. No insurance.

One Who Wants to Learn.

I want to know the best book to get, or the best way to learn to be a good correspondent. At punctuation I am very bad, do not understand the principles, but am willing to learn myself if I am instructed by you how, I am bad at grammar too.

A PROGRESS READER.

Halifax N. S. Sept. 1893.

Any elementary work on grammar and rhetoric will be of use, and there must be such a text book in use in the public schools of Nova Scotia. Punctuation, unfortunately, does not seem to be a part of the education of the youth of today, and properly punctuated manuscript is the exception in the contributions of otherwise very satisfactory correspondents. For newspaper work, the main thing necessary to be understood in punctuation are the use of the comma and the period, and the division of ideas into paragraphs. Briefly stated the comma separates clauses of a sentence. The period ends a sentence. Avoid long and involved sentences, and begin a new line whenever there is a change of subject or of idea. The best way to get a practical knowledge of these things is by observation of the methods of writers of recognized good style. The trouble with most treatises on punctuation, as well as most grammars, is that they confuse by laying down a number of rules that are of no practical use, in newspaper work. Some of the clearest and most correct writers for the press are men who have spent little time at school, but have got their education in the printing office by habits of observation.—E. D. PROGRESS.

Not Likely to Get There.

To THE EDITOR OF PROGRESS:—The following local, taken from the Daily Telegraph of the 27th instant, speaks for itself, and, clearly demonstrates the fact that something ought to be done, and done at once, so that our harbor may be managed in the best interests of our port!

Alderman Robertson made a good suggestion at the meeting of the common council on Friday last—to have the board of works consider and report upon the advisability of purchasing two hoisting engines for use on the new wharf at Sand Point, Carleton Place. Some member objected to the council spending any more money in connection with these wharves because the condition of the civic finances at the present time would not warrant it. Under ordinary circumstances the council would not be justified in spending any more money on these wharves but, as Alderman Robertson explains the case, the city, by providing these engines which are to be used in hoisting ballast from vessels discharging at the wharves, will not only offer greater facilities to the shipping in port, but will in the end effect a great saving in the cost of repairs, which would constantly be required if horses were employed in doing the hoisting work.

The alderman who joined issue with Ald. Robertson was right when he said "the civic finances at present would not warrant" the expenditure. These harbor expenditures should be made under the direction of a permanent board; and this board should have the material aid of the parliament and government of Canada.

The harbor improvements are too big a job for the overburdened taxpayers of St. John to grapple with just now; therefore let the harbor be placed in commission!

CITIZEN.

Then Why Call Him "Tough"?

Tough Judge Landry has been long in the Conservative ranks, has been appointed and promoted by a Conservative government, and though the Liberal party owes him nothing, we are glad to find that every Liberal journal in this province has greeted him fairly and presented him to its readers as a judge entitled to every respect.—[Editorial in Telegraph, Tuesday.

His Share of the Show.

Police Officer Dalton reports that a fight took place in Pitman's barroom, off Mill street, on Sunday from which he was excluded until the contest had ceased.—Telegraph.

Not a Happy Lot.

Widower—Will you share my lot? Widower—No, it's full! I was up to the cemetery looking at it yesterday.

Those Good Old Days.

"Oh, for the age of chivalry," sighed Charles, "when the knights used to wear tin trousers, which never bagged at the knees."