THE HERALD.

VOL. VI., NO. 11. FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1895. $1.00 PER YEAR.

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been REFITTED AND PAINTED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLE. AN ELEGANT GENTLEMEN'S PARLOR, OFFICE, and BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED DINING ROOM on Ground Floor; PERFECT VENTILATION and SEWERAGE throughout; LARGE and AIRY BEDROOMS; COMMODIOUS BATH ROOMS and CLOSETS on each floor; and is capable of accommodating ONE HUNDRED GUESTS.

It is rapidly growing in popular favor, and is to-day one of the LEADING, as well as the MOST COMFORTABLE HOTELS IN THE DOMINION.

The Table is always supplied with every delicacy available. The Cooking is highly commended, and the Staff of Attendants are ever ready to oblige.

There are two of the largest and most conveniently fitted up SAMPLE ROOMS in Canada, having street entrances and also connecting with Hotel Office.

HORSES and CARRIAGES of every style are to be had at the LIVERY STABLE of the Proprietor, immediately adjacent to the Hotel.

The "QUEEN" is centrally located, directly opposite the Steamboat Landing, and within a minute's walk of the Parliament Buildings, County Registrar's Office and Cathedral.

☞ A FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP IN CONNECTION.

GEO. A. HUGHES,

Attorney and Solicitor,

NOTARY, CONVEYANCER, &c.

OFFICE: WHELPLEY BUILDING Opp. Post Office, QUEEN ST. } Fredericton, N. B.

WILLIAM WILSON,

Attorney-at-Law,

SOLICITOR and CONVEYANCER

Offices: Carleton St., East Side,

Directly opp. Dr. Coulthard's office.

Accounts Collected and Loans Negotiated.

WILLIAM WILSON.

H. B. RAINSFORD,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Clerk of the Peace and Division Registrar, Real Estate Agent. Loans Negotiated.

Office: Lower flat of County Court House. Adjoining the office of the Registrar of deeds.

Fredericton Nov. 16th, 1891.

GEO. L. WILSON,

Barrister, Notary Public, etc.

Office next door below J. J. Weddall's Queen St. Fredericton, N. B.

March 4, 1893.

WESLEY VANWART,

Barrister.

Office: Queen Street,

OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Fredericton, May 6th, 1893.

B. H. TORRENS, M. D. M.

DENTIST,

Office and Residence, Saunders Building,

Near Queen Hotel.

F'ton, june 2—25 1 yr.

DR. R. McLEARN.

Office and Residence,

Corner Queen and Regent Sts.

Office Hours.

8 to 10 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M., 6 to 8 P. M.

Telephone, 66.

Fredericton, May 6th 1893

FOUNDED A. D. 1710. THE OLDEST PURELY FIRE OFFICE IN THE WORLD. SUN OF LONDON. INSURANCE OFFICE ENGLAND.

A. S. MURRAY, Agent,

Fredericton, N. B.

ALSO AGENT FOR THE

"Yost" Type Writer.

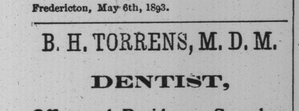
BY RAIL.

5 CASES assorted Tinware
25 Stove Boilers, round and oval
12 dozen Sheet Iron Oven Pans
25 " Lumberman's Tin plates
25 " one pint Tin Cups
2 " Large Coffee Pots for camp use
2 " Tornado Oil Cans. 5 gallons each
12 " Tin Oil Cans, 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallons
3 " Enamelled Lined Scotch Bowls
6 " " " Stove Boilers, No's. 8 and 9.
3 " Enamelled Lined Spiders
2 cases Granite Iron Ware, assorted
6 Parafine Oil Tanks, 60 gallons each
1 case Patent Flour Sifters.

And for sale by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

RAILROADS.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

ATLANTIC DIVISION.

ALL RAIL LINE } TO BOSTON, &c. THE SHORT LINE TO MONTREAL, &c.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

In Effect Jan. 20th, 1895.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

5.40 A. M.—Week days for Woodstock and points North, via Gibson.

6.00 A. M.—Week days for St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and points North; Bangor, Portland, Boston, and points West and South.

10.55 A. M.—Week days for Fredericton Junction, St. John and points east.

3.20 P. M.—Week days for Fredericton Junction and St. John, Vanceboro, Montreal and the West, via the Short Line.

ARRIVING IN FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, etc., 10.10 a. m., 6.20 p. m.
Bangor, Montreal, etc., 1.30, p. m.
Woodstock and North, via Gibson branch, 5.40 p. m.

D. McNICOLL, *Gen. Pass. Agent,* MONTREAL.

C. E. McPHERSON, *Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent* ST. JOHN, N. B.

FINE

OVERCOATINGS

—AND—

Latest Cloth for Suitings,

—AND—

GUNN,

THE TAILOR,

Guarantees good fit, and first-class materials in his MAKE UP

Come in and see my Cloths and hard pan prices. It will pay you to do so.

NEXT BELOW C. P. R. OFFICE.

M. S. H.

New Stock

—OF—

Wall Paper.

In lots and at prices to satisfy all.

—ALSO A LOT OF—

American Ingrain Papers,

With Borders To Match.

HALL'S BOOK STORE.

THE SUN.

The first of American Newspapers, CHARLES A. DANA, Editor,

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit, these first, last and all the time, forever.

Daily, by mail - - $6 a year
Daily and Sunday, by mail $8 a year
The Weekly, - - - $1 a year

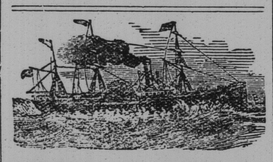
The Sunday Sun

Is the Greatest Sunday Newspaper in the World.

Price 5c. a copy, by mail, $2 a year

Address The Sun, New York.

STEAMSHIPS.



ALLAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Liverpool. Derry, Halifax, and Portland.

From Liverpool.		From Halifax.
24 Jan	MONGOLIAN	16 Feb.
7 Feb	LAURENTIAN	2 M'ch
21 "	NUMIDIAN	16 "
7 Mch	MONGOLIAN	30 "

Cabin passage, $50 and upwards; Second Cabin, $30; Return, $55; Steerage, $15. Round trip tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage Tickets issued to and from the principal points in Great Britain and the Continent at cheap rates.

Glasgow via Liverpool and St. John's, N. F., to Halifax.

Sailings Fortnightly.

Glasgow, Londonderry, and New York Service.

	From New York.
STATE OF NEBRASKA	Jan. 24, Feb. 28
STATE OF CALIFORNIA	" 3, " 14

Cabin, $40 to $60; Second Cabin, $25; Steerage, $15.

For Staterooms, Tickets or further information apply to

WM. THOMSON & CO., Agents,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

OR TO

Frank I. Morrison, Fredericton.

1—4.

Are you

WEAK? NERVOUS?
TIRED? SLEEPLESS?
PALE? BLOODLESS
THIN? DYSPEPTIC?

you need

A COURSE OF

HAWKER'S Nerve and Stomach TONIC.

It makes weak nerves strong, promotes sound, refreshing sleep, aids digestion, restores lost appetite, is a perfect blood and flesh builder, restores the bloom of health.

All Druggists sell it. 50c. a Bottle. Six for $2.50. Mfd. only by Hawker Medicine Co. Ltd. St. John, N. B.

W. E. SEERY,

Merchant Tailor,

Has Just Received a splendid new stock of

CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,

—COMPRISING—

Fall Overcoating, Suitings, and Trouserings,

Which he is prepared to MAKE UP in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES

AT MODERATE PRICES.

W. E. SEERY,

WILMOT'S AVE.

HAVING

A Farm,
A Garden,
A Village Lot,
A Home in the City or Village or Country
Or Expecting to Have One,

...IT WILL...

PAY YOU WELL.

To secure the Invaluable Help, the Best Information, the thousands of Plain, Practible, Useful Hints and Suggestions give in the

AMERICAN AGRICULURIST,

All prepared by thoroughly Experienced, Intelligent men, who know well what they talk and write about.

Nine Hundred Engravings in each volume, bring clearly to the understanding, a great variety of Labor Saving, Labor-Helping Plans and Contrivances, Illustrations of Animals, Plants, Buildings, Household Helps and Conveniences, Pleasing Pictures for Old and Young, etc., etc.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE For anyone to consult these pages without gathering many hints and suggestions, each one of which, is worth many times the small cost of this Journal for a whole year, ony $1,50, postpaid. Sample Copy Free on application. Address

—THE—

American Agriculturist,

52 and 54 Lafayette Place, New York.

INSTANT CROCKERY MENDER.

Mends Solid as a Rock.

THIS preparation will mend anything that is broken, and will hold like grim death, and is pronounced by experts to be the greatest article ever invented for the purpose. It will cement Leather, Wood, Crockery, Glassware, Iron, and everything else. Crockery or Glassware mended with it will never break in the same place, but will be found stronger than before. It is of great value for mending Furniture and cementing tips on Billiard Cues as well as for a thousand other purposes. Anyone can use it. It is in liquid form, and always ready for use, requiring no heating, but sets quickly. Price, 25 cents a bottle. Made by East Manufacturing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Sole Agents, F'ton, N. B.

A Pointer.

ONLY a few days more to the season of Cheerfulness when all mankind forget the strife of business and try to make others happy and be happy themselves. This is the time of merry-making, of giving and of receiving. What will you give the loved ones, the wife, the mother, sister or friend, as a remembrance, to make for them a season of rejoicing—a Merry Christmas? Have you thought of it? For usefulness, for comfort and for enjoyment there is nothing like a good, keen cutting Carving Knife, a pair of good Scissors, or a good Cooking Range, Clothes Wringer or Carpet Sweeper.

Call on

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

JOHN E. SANSOM and Robert S. Sansom, of Stanley, in the County of York, Lumber Manufacturers, doing business under the name and style of J. E. & R. S. Sansom, have this day assigned their estate and effects to me, the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of their creditors. The trust deed is at my office, Queen Street, Fredericton, for inspection and signature. By the terms of said deed, persons wishing to participate, must execute the same within ninety days from the date thereof. Fredericton, July 6th, 1894.

FRANK I. MORRISON, Trustee Estate of J. E. & R. S. Sansom

F'ton, July 21, 1894.

Nails! Nails!

Just received by rail:

25 KEGS Steel Wire Nails, 45 boxes Horse Nails, 1 barrel Pipe Fittings, 12 boxes Window Glass, and for sale by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

THE EDUCATION REPORT.

Some Interesting Extracts from Dr. Inch's Last Annual Review of the Schools.

Dr. Inch, in his annual report on the schools of New Brunswick, among other things, says:

From a careful examination of the statistics, it will be seen that the progressive tendencies, to which I had the pleasure of directing attention in my last annual report, continue to afford grounds of encouragement, and a stimulus to increased effort. These progressive tendencies are shown in the following directions:

1. An increase in the number of schools and in the number of teachers and pupils in attendance. Increase since 1890: Schools, 136; teachers, 132; pupils, 1,125.

2. An increase in the average number of days during which the schools are in operation, compared with the number of teaching days in the year, and an increase in the number of schools in operation during the whole year.

3. Improved regularity of attendance. Percentage of attendance for full term ending June, 1890, 50.96; for full term ending June, 1894, 56.64.

4. An increase in the relative number of first-class teachers and in the length of the period of service of teachers of the higher classes.

5. A largely increased attendance at the Normal School. There has been an increase since 1890 of over 38 per cent.

6. Increased intellectual activity on the part of both teachers and pupils, as indicated by the large numbers who voluntarily presented themselves for the departmental examinations in July.

7. Increased interest and liberality on the part of trustees and ratepayers of many districts, as manifested by the number of school buildings erected or enlarged, and the marked improvement in their quality and equipment during recent years.

8. An annual increase in the number and extent of school libraries.

Other evidence of progress will be noticed as the several statistical tables come under review. Improvements in methods of teaching, in the scholarship and ability of the teachers, in the character and progress of the pupils who receive instruction, cannot be tabulated; but from the reports of the inspectors, from my own observation, and from such other data as I have been able to obtain, I am glad to believe that in all these respects a higher average has been reached than obtained at any former period in the history of the province.

That there are no discouraging aspects of the educational outlook it would be incorrect to affirm. There are still, and will continue to be, obstructions in the path of progress. For the removal of many of these we must await the slow process of general enlightenment. A public school system, having its ultimate sanction in the will of the people, and drawing from the people its sole means of support, can only employ measures which public opinion and sympathy sustain. Every school district in the province is in itself a corporation invested with the power of determining just how much or how little shall be appropriated in the district for educational purposes. In many cases ignorance, selfishness, prejudices, personal animosities, block the efforts of the more enlightened and public spirited. In many cases trustees are elected who have no intelligent interest in maintaining an efficient school, and whose greatest merit in the opinion of some of their constituents consists in saving expenses. In other cases there is not sufficient interest manifested by ratepayers to induce them even to attend the school meeting. In not a few cases it is impossible for trustees, however earnest and intelligent, to maintain a good school even for one term in the year on the small pittance voted by the ratepayers. The number of districts requiring special assistance from the provincial revenues, as provided for by section 46 of the act, shows no tendency to diminish.

The percentage of attendance shows that over 59 per cent of the pupils enrolled in the public schools are in attendance for the whole year. St. John county continues to show the highest percentage of attendance, or 75.39 per cent for the whole year.

The percentage of the population of the province enrolled in the public schools is 21.69; and the average attendance for full year of pupils enrolled is 59.27. These figures compare favorably with the statistics of the other provinces of the Dominion, as well as with those of the United States.

Of the cities and incorporated towns the percentage of attendance is, with only one exception, considerably higher than in former years. Milltown heads the list with an average attendance of 82.66 per cent of the enrolment for the first term, and of 90.61 per cent for the second term of 1894.

A point of special interest is the increase in the number of trained teachers employed, and the decrease in the number of teachers employed under local licenses. It was expected that the increase in the number of teachers of the third class resulting from the shortening of the period of attendance at the Normal School for teachers of that class, would tend to diminish the number of untrained teachers employed. This expectation has been more than met by the figures of the first term of 1894. While the number of third class teachers employed increased by 35, the number of totally untrained teachers employed decreased by 44; while 15 more first class teachers were employed than in the corresponding term of 1893.

For the term ended in June, 1894, there were 1,704 teachers employed. Of these 684, or about 40 per cent, had not been more than three years in the service. Of the 127 first class male teachers employed, 116, or over 91 per cent, had been more than three years in the service, and more than 60 per cent had been more than seven years in the service. Of the 233 female teachers of the first class employed, 158, or about 68 per cent, had been more than three years in the service. During the same term 79 second class male teachers and 406 second class female teachers were employed, of whom 64 per cent of the former and 61 per cent of the latter had been over three years in the service.

There has been an increase of 112 teachers since 1891, and an increase of provincial grants during the same time of $13,203.17. The increase in the grants is accounted for not only by the increase of teachers, but by the employment in many schools of teachers of a higher class. While the total number of teachers has been increased by 112 the increase of 1st class teachers has been 86. The number of districts receiving poor school aid is 34 more than in 1891.

It will probably serve no good purpose to deplore the fact that there seems to be no tendency in the direction of increased remuneration for our teachers, but rather the reverse. The slight decrease shown in the returns is probably due to temporary causes, among which may be mentioned the increasing number seeking admittance to the teaching profession. In so far as the latter cause is a factor in the result, it can be easily counteracted by a judicious narrowing, as circumstances may warrant, of the entrance door to the profession. A sufficient supply of *trained* teachers must be provided; when it becomes apparent that more are licensed than the demand calls for, it will be expedient to sift even more rigidly than heretofore the candidates who apply. For any considerable and permanent increase in the salaries we must, however, look to the dissemination of enlightened and liberal views among the ratepayers of the wealthier districts, to the increased efficiency of the teachers, and to a general increase of prosperity throughout the province.

The total amount of provincial grants to teachers for the year ending June 30th, 1894, was as follows:

Grammar School, ...	$4,793 07	Increase,	$228 36
Superior " ...	12,034 87	Increase,	27 33
Common, " ..	134,054 26	Increase,	2,956 74
School for the Blind,	948 31	Increase,	214 19
Total,	$151,830 51	Increase,	$2,998 24

Of the above sum $7,843.88 were paid as special grants to teachers in poor districts, an increase of $589,74 on special grants of previous year.

The total expenditure during the year for the Grammar, Superior and Common Schools (not including the district assessments for school buildings, apparatus, fuel, etc.,) is approximately as follows:

Provincial Grants, ...	$150,882 20
School House Grants, ...	885 00
County Fund, ...	92,281 43
District Assess't. (approximate)	183,166 34
Total, ...	$427,214 97

Average cost per pupil, $6,13.

MISS GOULD TO WED.

Her Husband a Nobleman, and She Will Make Him Rich.

The engagement of Miss Anna Gould, daughter of the late Jay Gould, of New York, and the Count de Castellane, of Paris, has been announced. The marriage is expected to take place shortly, possibly within three weeks.

Count Jean de Castellane is an exceedingly agreeable little Frenchman, who first made his Faubourg de St. Germain bow to America last summer at Newport. He comes of one of the noblest families in France, his father being the Marquis de Castellane, and his mother a De Juigne. The family estates are the chateaux de Rochecotte and Langears, on the banks of the Loire. The family name is deprived from the old castle of Castellane, which has passed in a direct line from father to son from time immemorial.

He was born in Paris twenty-seven years ago, is very blond, rather stout, an athlete, sportsman and leader of the cotillon, possesses a sunny, amiable disposition, bright blue eyes, and generally is a perfect specimen, in dress and deportment, of the Parisian dandy of the day.

He made Miss Gould's acquaintance during the early part of the winter, and has since been constantly in her society, as much through the invitations of George Gould to Lakewood and their town house as through any scheming of his own.

Everything points to the fact that Miss Gould is marrying Count de Castellane with the full and free consent of all her brothers and sisters. Miss Gould, if of age, is the possessor of one-sixth of what was $72,000,000 at the time of her father's death, her share being probably $12,000,000. It is her purpose to make her husband one of the richest young men in Europe by settling $2,000,000 upon him on the day of her marriage.

It seems to be a love match pure and simple on her part, and her countrymen and women have the satisfaction of knowing that when she is wedded to Count de Castellane she has not cast her lot in with a roue or a passe and ruined nobleman.

No arrangements yet have been made for the wedding. A special dispensation from Archbishop Corrigan will be necessary to permit Count de Castellane to marry Miss Gould, as he is a Roman Catholic while she is a member of the Presbyterian church.

THE NEW DIPHTHERIA CURE.

The doctors at the old civic contagious diseases hospital in Montreal are continuing to use Roux's anti-toxine serum for the treatment of the diptheria cases. The other day Dr. Spiers, who is in charge of this hospital, accompained by Dr. Laberge, the city medical health officer, inoculated two children with the serum. One of those patients, three years of age had been inoculated once before; the other, four and a half years old, was inoculated for the first time. The largest injection used was two drams and a half. A small graduated glass syringe of the bulb pattern was used. The nozzle of the syringe ends in a needle or lancet point which was detatched from the syringe and sterilized after each operation. The operator, after the syringe had been discharged, caught up the skin of the patient between his thumb and forefinger, and inserting the sharp point of the syringe, which evidently caused but very little pain to the patient, quickly injected the serum beneath the skin, the fluid being absorbed very rapidly.

Both cases are now being carefully watched and the observations noted. So far the results were considered to be very satisfactory.

Dr. Spiers says that so far his experience with the serum shows that in well developed cases the new treatment is very successful, while in cases treated at an early stage of the attack the results are very successful. Altogether his operations showed very encouraging success.

Keswick Ridge.

FEB. 2.—The roads in this vicinity have been in excellent condition for some time past, but the recent storm has rendered them rather heavy.

Our schools are all in operation this winter. The superior is in charge of Sterling McFarlane, with Miss Ross of Fredericton as assistant. The upper school is in charge of Mr. White, formerly of Keswick. If it were not for our knowledge of Mr. White's superior abilities as a disciplinarian we might, from his location, look for a renewal of the troubles which once made Keswick Ridge famous in school matters.

Harvey Mitchell, our popular cheese maker, is at present in Guelph, Ontario, in the interests of dairying.

SCHOOLS OF YORK.

Inspector Bridges' Annual Report Annual Report to the Board of Education.

In his report on the schools of York for the past year, Inspector Bridges says:

BRIGHT.

The Superior school at Keswick Ridge was unsatisfactory and poorly attended the first term; Sterling McFarlane, B.A., was appointed to this school in August, and since then the school has shown improvement. In No. 6 the house was thoroughly repaired and painted within; the school has been under the careful direction of Alva White. The house in Lower Hainesville, No. 9, was furnished with new seats and desks. The school in No. 7½ was closed the first term, and this was the only case where any of the thirteen schools in this parish was closed either term of the year. The schools in Nos. 4 and 10 were well conducted during the year.

DOUGLAS.

In No. 14, where there has been no school for several years, a school was kept running both terms. The rest of the schools in this parish were operated uniformly throughout the year, and during this term particularly, the efficiency of these schools, with hardly an exception, has been very apparent, so much so that it is doubtful whether, in any other parish in the Province, eighteen schools could be found doing better work, or giving more satisfaction to the parents of the pupils in attendance. In No. 3 the house has been furnished with new desks, and the trustees have shown their appreciation of their teacher, Miss Vandine, by raising her salary. Miss Thompson has been very successful at No. 1 with an enrolment of sixty. The building in No. 10, Dorn Ridge, will be repaired next year.

DUMFRIES.

The school house in No. 2 has been condemned as unfit for further use, and there will be a new one built next summer. At Pokiok the school house is away from the centre of population, as the Extract works, situated a long way from the school, employs a number of hands. The building cannot be moved, however, on account of the stream. The house in Allendale should be moved to the centre of the district. The two districts on the St. Croix, Nos. 7 and 8, were kept open throughout the year. These will be included in the new parish of McAdam.

KINGSCLEAR.

The house in No. 7 will be thoroughly renovated next summer. It is quite necessary that something like this should be done to the buildings in Nos. 4 and 5, instead of the system of patching that has been followed. Good schools were kept in operation throughout the year in Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. Some trouble, of a local nature, was experienced in districts Nos. 8 and 10, but they have been settled without any injury to the efficiency of the school.

MANNERS-SUTTON.

Mr. Chamberlain, who had charge of the Superior school at Harvey station for some time, resigned in June last to pursue the study of medicine. His place was filled by the appointment of W. B. Webb, who has elsewhere proved himself to be an earnest and painstaking teacher. This was the only parish I was unable to visit during the term just closing. Miss Alice Smith, the successful teacher of the Primary department of the school at Harvey, has resigned. No less than five out of the eleven schools in this parish are furnished with school libraries. At No. 1, Acton, the school was not at all satisfactory. The schools in this parish were all in operation both terms of the year.

NEW MARYLAND.

There are but four schools in this parish, all of which were kept open the whole year. Miss Doak continues doing good work in Charter's settlement, likewise Miss Daniel in No. 1. This is the first year for some time that the school at Beaver Dam was kept in operation all the year.

PRINCE WILLIAM.

The school house in No. 2 was repaired and painted, as was also the case with the building in No. 3. At Lower Pokiok the school was closed this term to allow the building to be enlarged and painted. At Lake George the school remained closed the greater part of the year on account of their being some debt upon the district. This, of course, is false economy and short sighted policy. In district No. 10 a school was maintained part of the year at Magaguadavic siding to accommodate a number of children at that place. At McAdam Junction a graded school has been kept in operation, but the school here will remain unsatisfactory until permanent employment is given to the working men at that place. This, of course, is included in the new parish of McAdam.

QUEENSBURY.

In No. 3 the house has been furnished with new seats and desks and window blinds; and the building in No. 1, Lower Line, was thoroughly repaired and painted. During next summer the school house in No. 4 will be renovated. The school in No. 5 was not kept in operation last term on account of insufficient funds voted at preceding annual meeting; this mistake will hardly be made again in a hurry. In No. 8, Upper Hainesville, the enrolment is too large and the attendance too irregular to admit of a proper state of efficiency in school work.

SAINT MARYS.

The usual changes in the principalship of the schools at Gibson have taken place. Thos. Simmons was in charge the first term of the year. He was succeeded in August by Mr. Hetherington, who left during the term to take charge of the Bathurst Grammar school, and was followed by Mr. Veazey. It is to be earnestly hoped that the trustees have obtained the services of a teacher who will, besides conducting the school successfully, remain in the position for some length of time. Too small a salary is at the bottom of these changes. At Lower Durham a new building was to be started, but trustees have hesitated somewhat on account of expense, as it is a district of low valuation. In No. 14 the frame of the old building was moved to the centre of the district and utilized in erecting a new house, which is now a credit to the ratepayers. The house in No. 12 was thoroughly repaired and painted. Money was voted to repair the house at Durham, but one cannot discern that anything has yet been done to it. No. 15, a new district recently laid off, has not yet had a school, nor have they finished their building.

SOUTHAMPTON.

In the nineteen school districts in this parish, eighteen schools were maintained the present term. There was no school in Central Waterville, as there are very few pupils to attend, but the ratepayers voted money to have a school next term. The house in Mapleton was repaired and painted, and the houses in Nos. 13 and 17 were repaired. At the annual meetings in Temperance Vale and Middle Southampton ratepayers voted considerable sums of money towards repairing school houses. Miss Sarah Mullen, after several years' successful work in Campbell settlement, has resigned her position. The school at Millville, under Miss Sarah Haines, has done admirable work. At East Waterville, where there has not been a school for over a year, Miss Schriver has succeeded in getting the school in a good state of organization. The ratepayers of Nos. 18 and 19, comparatively new districts, deserve much credit for keeping school open almost continuously since organization.

STANLEY.

No school, of the eighteen in this parish, was closed during the year; and these schools have almost always been regularly in operation—a fact which has been mentioned before in my report. Some repairs were put upon the school houses in Nos. 7 and 8. The school in the new district, No. 6½, has been running continuously since its organization. The house in No. 6, Williamsburg, should be moved to the centre of the district. Cross Creek, No. 5, is too long a district, and there are enough children in it to form two large schools, but as it is now there is a large number of pupils that cannot attent school in winter at all. The school at Parker's Ridge, No. 11, has a large enrolment, is well attended, and is doing excellent work under Miss Chase. The house in English settlement will be repaired during Christmas holidays.

CITY OF FREDERICTON.

The school at Doak settlement remained closed during the year, as there are but a very few pupils to attend school, and the Act uniting the lower part of the city with a part of Sunbury county has freed the Board of School Trustees from any further responsibility in connection with the Wiseley school. Since the beginning of the year, there has been no change in the staff of teachers, with the single important exception of Mr. Palmer's resigning his position in the High school, to accept the principalship of the Male Academy at Sackville. It is needless for me to say that Mr. Palmer's career as a teacher in Fredericton was successful. No teacher was held in higher esteem by both the pupils of the High school and the citizens at large, and our public school service has lost a teacher surpassed by none in teaching ability and in general scholarship. It is gratifying, however, to know that his services have not been lost entirely to the cause of education. Mr. Palmer has been succeeded by Francis Walker, B.A., of Harvard University. The including of a large part of the pupils of the 8th Standard of the city schools in the classes of the High school has so increased the work of the teachers there as to militate seriously against its efficiency. It would seem better if the 8th standard were under the control of the principal of the Charlotte street school, instead of the 7th, as at present, and another department opened up for the 7th standard in the York street school. The additional expense for the present prevents any such change.

TOWN OF MARYSVILLE.

There are five departments here, of which W. T. Day has long been the principal, as well as having charge of the Superior school. The good work done here has been proved by the excellent stand which pupils from this school have taken at the Fredericton High school. The opening of a primary department on the East side of the Nashwaak, to accomodate the increasing number of pupils in the primary standards, for whom it is impossible to walk so far in the winter months, would seem a necessity in the near future.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

There are at present quite a number of school libraries in this Inspectoral district. In York county there are at at least twenty, and there are are several also in Sunbury and Queens. These have been provided almost entirely by the exertions of the teachers in the several districts, and much credit is due them.

The parishes of Canterbury and North Lake are included in Mr. Meagher's inspectorate and of these he says:

CANTERBURY.

Allan Schriever, who has been satisfactorily filling the principalship of the graded school at Canterbury Station during the past year, has retired. It is the intention of the trustees to place a second class female teacher in charge this term. No primary department has yet been opened up in connection with the superior school at Canterbury, (Eel River), but during the first term an assistant teacher was employed. A new house is badly needed in the Dorrington Hill district.

NORTH LAKE.

The school in No. 15 has not been properly maintained during the year. At the last annual meeting in No. 19½, the sum of one hundred and forty dollars was voted for finishing the new school house. Good educational privileges are extended to the children in Forest City, which maintains an ungraded superior school.

THE REASON WHY.

(St. John Globe.)

A correspondent asks us why Mr. Foster abandons the county of Kings, and intends to stand for another constituency at the next general election. The reason is that he knows he cannot be elected for Kings, and the figures of the census for 1891 show why he cannot be elected. Kings, under the National Policy, declined 2,530 in population between 1881 and 1891. Here are the census figures by parishes:

	1881	1891
Westfield	1,372	1,172
Greenwich	929	820
Kingston	2,184	1,811
Rothesay	1,267	1,053
Hampton	1,298	1,881
Havelock	2,094	2,081
Kars	544	503
Springfield	2,160	1,865
Norton	1,856	1,605
Upham	1,421	1,145
Hammond	921	767
Sussex	3,584	3,205
Waterford	1,460	1,177
Cardwell	1,413	1,217
Studholm	3,113	2,785
Totals	25,617	23,087

It will be observed that every parish in Kings county, with the exception of Hampton, lost population between 1881 and 1891, and, therefore, making allowance for the natural increase, at least 7,000 of the inhabitants of Kings must have been forced to leave it during that period because of the National Policy. These reasons are good enough to set Mr. Foster on his travels in search of a constituency.

DISASTER IN CAPE BRETON.

An Entire Village Swept Out to Sea.

The effects of the wild storm which swept over Cape Breton, N. S., on Tuesday of last week, are just beginning to be known, as the roads are being opened up. The greatest damage was done at South Ingonish, thirty miles along the gulf shore. This is a little fishing hamlet of about fifty people. The nineteen houses and three stores were built on a narrow peninsula of rocks called "The Beach," which divides the sea from the harbor. The beach is very narrow and low, at the base of Cape Smoky, which towers 1,300 feet behind it, and is exposed to the full fury of the sea when driven in by an easterly or south-easterly storm. The houses are small ones and occupied by fishermen. Some are mere huts and the whole nineteen would not average in value more than $200 each. The three stores were those of Burke & McPherson, John D. Campbell and Henry Cann. One of the houses was a boarding house kept by Miss Curtis. Some houses were unoccupied, the owners being farmers who occupy them in summer and move back on their farms in winter. The gale was accompanied by an unusually high tide which swept over the beach with great violence. The houses were soon undermined, then wrecked and floated out to sea, with their contents. Everything was lost, but the inhabitants escaped and no lives are reported lost. Sixteen miles further up the coast is New Haven, another small cove of some thirty families. Here the houses are built back on the shore, but the fish houses and store of McLeod Bros., are on the beach. These buildings with their contents, valued at $10,000, suffered the same fate as the houses at South Ingonish, were first wrecked by the sea and then washed away with their contents. At Middle head and other places along the coast, fish houses, huts and fishing gear were destroyed.

BYE-ROAD MONEY IN YORK.

When the legislature was voting supply the other day, Mr. Pitts complained that the greater portion of the money for bye-roads has been improperly expended. He noticed an item of $750 paid Mr. Colter for work on Keswick bridge and wharf. The work there largely consisted of throwing in a bundle of straw and a load of stones on top of it.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said that any work done by Mr. Colter had been properly attended to, and there were vouchers for every item of expenditure made through his hands.

Mr. Howe thought that the members for York County should have been consulted in the expenditure of their bye-road money.

Hon Mr. Emmerson said that he had always treated any application from the York County members with every courtesy.

Mr. Pitts—Yes, we got lots of courtesy but no money.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said that he had always been ready and willing to hear from any of the York County members. It was a fact, however, that before any of them had spoken to him in previous years about the distribution of the bye-road money arrangements had been made for its distribution, and a very considerable part of the money had to go into bye-road bridges that were needed. As long as he was Chief Commissioner he would pay no attention to anonymous correspondence making charges of corruption or boodling, but if any member of the house from York County or any other county had any charges to make as to how the public moneys were being expended, and would write to him, he would have the matter thoroughly investigated with a view of discovering whether or not there was any truth in such charges.

Hon. Mr. Blair in referring to Mr. Howe's statements of misappropriation of bye-road money, in two cases in York County, said he would make full inquiry into the matter in order to ascertain the facts.

FATHER OF THE HOUSE.

Despite Mr. Gladstone's great age, he has three or four seniors in the Imperial House of Commons, though not one of them exceed or equals his length of public service. The actual father of the House of Commons, that is to say, the member who is oldest in years, is the Right Hon. Chas. Villiers, who is no less than ninety-three years of age, eight years the senior of Mr. Gladstone, and who recently celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of his election for the Borough of Wolverhampton, though his political experiences date back at least years earlier than that event, he having been an unsuccessful candidate for parliament as far back as 1826. Mr. Villiers was finally elected in 1835, three years after Mr. Gladstone was returned for Newark. He has ever since sat for Wolverhampton, having of late years been returned by acclamation, a length of unbroken represention of a particular constituency unprecedented in parliamentary history. Though still nominally a member, Mr. Villiers is practically out of public life. When he voted a year or two ago he had to be carried into the lobby. Since Mr. Gladstone's retirement there has been a permanent pair between the veterans, Mr. Villiers being a Liberal-Unionist, but Mr. Gladstone's rejuvenescence and probable return to public life will break this arrangement. Mr. Villiers was originally returned as a Liberal, and was often paired in his younger days with the brilliant young Conservative, Gladstone. When Gladstone's sympathies took him into Liberalism, Villiers became one of his staunchest followers, but when the great Liberal leader included home rule for Ireland in his programme of reforms, Mr. Villiers joined the Liberal cause, and again became an opponent.

Mamma—What is little Willie crying about? Bridget—Shure, ma'am, he wanted to go across the stfreet to Tommy Brown's. Mamma—Well, why didn't you let him go? They were havin' charades, he said, ma'am, and I wasn't shure as he'd had 'em yet.

A friend—If you love her, old fellow, why don't you marry her? Bachelor doctor—Marry her? Why, she is one of my best patients.

Sunday morning thieves entered the vestry of Grace church, Ottawa, and stole Rev. J. F. Gorman's Persian lamb cap and organist Newman's overcoat

My furnace, said one man who keeps house, is out of sight. So is mine, replied another, out of anthracite.