and that she could get all she wanted, and he'd pay for it.

THORNE BROTHERS,
HATTERS,
HAVE on hand all the LEADING STYLES in MEN'S
FELT & STRAW HATS!
Young Gents and Boys' STRAW and FELT HATS, in all the leading Novelties.
THORNE BROTHERS,
93 King Street,

Weekly Herald.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1877.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The New York *Herald* says that all the Canadian fire insurance companies doing business in that city will be able to weather the storm of the St. John fire except the Royal Canadian, which will have to retire from the field. Its losses are upward of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

A curious case of mistaken identity is reported at the Coroners' office in New York. Some time ago a man identified a body at the Morgue as that of his father. The son-in-law of the deceased bore similar testimony, and a bar-keeper accused of having caused his death was committed for the crime. A man supposed to be dead proves to be alive, and the puzzled Coroner intends to ask the Supreme Court to help him out of the difficulty in some way.

A few weeks ago the Brooklyn Board of Police and Excise Commissioners appointed Mathew Sullivan, a private watchman, on the corps of special policemen, and gave him a shield of the department. Foster Ringbottom, aged twenty-two years, was arrested by Sullivan on the 24th June for intoxication. The following morning the prisoner named was taken before Police Justice Walsh on a charge of burglary. An examination took place on Monday afternoon, when the testimony of the special officer was of a contradictory character, he became confused and finally admitted that the charge of burglary was not correct. When asked why he made a false charge he said he thought that he ought to arrest three or four burglars to be considered a good officer. Justice Walsh released Ringbottom and sent Special Officer Sullivan to jail on a charge of perjury. He was held in default of $2,500 bail.

Dr. Jessopp has just issued to the subscribers for his work, "One Generation of a Norfolk House," the poem which Father Henry Walpole wrote in 1851, on the execution of Father Edward Campion. For printing this poem Valenger was fined £100, and was condemned to lose his ears; and for writing it, Father Henry Walpole was compelled to make his escape from the country, and when, twelve years afterwards, he ventured to return, he was hung, drawn and quartered on a charge of high treason." No copy of Valenger's edition is known to exist, and only one copy of the poem in MS. has survived, viz.: that in the Bodleian, from which Dr. Jessopp's copy has been taken.

Over 130 recruits for Brigham Young's empire arrived at New York recently. There were English, Scotch, Welsh, Swedes, and Norwegians among them, but not a single Irish man or woman!

The people living in tents at the Barracks did not suffer so much from the rain and fog this week as on the first occasion, when the want of flooring was so much felt. M. W. Maher, chairman, and the other members of the shelter committee, are working zealously to have the erections on the Queen Square and Barrack ground finished as quickly as possible. It is confidently expected that the Queen Square building will be ready this week. The sooner the sufferers are removed from the tents the better for themselves and the health of the city in general.

The owners of property which was destroyed in the late fire should make a note of the honorable dealing of the first-class Insurance companies. While many offices, notably those whose headquarters are in the United States, are withholding sixty days' interest from the insured, the English companies, without exception, are not doing so. Although these companies have been heavy losers by the fire, they are paying in a manner worthy of the highest praise, while the others are deducting interest. Such liberality should be remembered when the time comes for re-insuring.

St. John is itself again almost. The first evidence of the change that is rapidly taking place is to be found in the columns of the daily press. The editors are beginning to forget the fire and turn their attention to one another. Their old uncharitableness is coming on beautifully again. The first to attack a contemporary was the *Telegraph*. It was quite savage with the *Globe* the other morning. The *News* was the first in many things after the fire, but in this the *Telegraph* has outstripped all its contemporaries. Perhaps "the leading daily" will find consolation in this for being the last newspaper to appear in full size since the fire.

A Boston correspondent writes as follows of the departure of the "Gallatin" on her errand of mercy to St. John:—

The scenes at Battery wharf, where the "Gallatin" lay receiving freight for the sufferers, were inspiring to all true friends of humanity. All day long the work of loading went bravely on until it seemed as though the little steamer could scarce accommodate the mattresses and lighter goods which where left till the last as a deck load. Teams were constantly arriving with cases of cloth, barrels of crockery, beef, pork, meal, flour, pilot bread, boxes of soap, candles, canned fruit, and a great variety of other supplies very wisely and judiciously selected by the committee who had charge. A large load of clothing, bedding, etc., arrived from the Young Men's Christian Union, besides packages from various other sources. These goods were stowed away in every available space, the cabins, state rooms and gang ways being literally packed. Just as the bells rung four o'clock the last case was hoisted on board, making an aggregate of nearly 1,000 packages, on which the committee had affected an insurance of $8,000. At 4.30 the "Gallatin" got well under way, and steamed out of the harbor amid salutes from all crafts within hailing distance and the cheers of the crowd upon the wharf. The cutter responded by firing two guns and answering the cheers by a series of short whistles, which were echoed and re-echoed from every tug, steamer and ferry boat in the harbor. At her fore top mast she flew the British flag, and at her main top mast and peak floated the stars and stripes.

Capt. Gabrielson and the officers of the "Gallatin" were entertained by the Pilgrims Club [illegible] Joan. Deeds of charity such as that performed by brave men are worthy of such special mark of appreciation.

THE LAW OF GOOD WILL.—In view of the rumors which now and then assail our ears of threatened doings on next twelfth of July in Montreal, we feel it our duty to address a plain word or two to our fellow-citizens. What, we will ask is the use of perpetuating these old-world feuds? What relation can they bear to the real politics of the country, in the day that is passing over us? The constitution under which we live, and which is respectfully acknowledged, in profession, by all supposed disputants, is one that secures equal rights to all subjects; and is certainly not needing to be fought over at present, nor is it, as we trust, likely to be. We may criticize it, if we please and may consider that it has not fully satisfied the conditions of social life in the protection of life and property against the heedlessness of individuals. That is about the worst that can be said against it, while we know that reform, where needed, is given with our own hands. The fact that it has now to deal with widespread affliction from fire should exert a softening influence upon our impulses and passions, and the right of pity for the destitute and the bereaved should take the place of strife and contention.

The [illegible] friendly [illegible] the [illegible] Mr. [illegible] have [illegible] to be forgotten. Would [illegible] ten [illegible] What [illegible] into the [illegible] country the memory of the kindness, [illegible] which caused such [illegible] ancestors in the old world?

A BLOW.—A correspondent sends us [illegible] the fire an advertisement which appeared in the New York Herald a short time ago. In the confusion of our office caused by the fire, the communication was mislaid. It is not yet too late to refer to a species of bigotry that is not happily common amongst us. The advertisement referred to asks for the services of a man skilled in making sewer pipes and articles of that kind; but it appears to quote the advertisement "A PROTESTANT IS PREFERRED. The applicant for this employment is asked to call on Messrs. Scammell Bros., New York. Our correspondent states that there is only one establishment in the city of the kind, situated in Carleton, the proprietor of which also kept a store in this city. We wonder what this miserable bigot would say if Jews, Roman Catholics and all who are not Protestants refused to purchase his sewer pipes made by a Protestant. A man who could be guilty of such an act of unblushing bigotry is in every way worthy of the scorn of liberal minded men of every class and creed. Protestants as well as Jews and Roman Catholics, will do well to mark this Carleton manufacturer as a rampant bigot, who is to be avoided by honest men.

TWO CASES.—A respectable woman whose husband was killed during the late fire, went through the circumlocution office thus: She applied to Mayor Earle telling him that although she had not been burned out she was in great need, her husband having lost his life while helping to save the goods of one of our largest dry goods merchants. Mayor Earle sent her to Coroner Rigby, who had held the inquest. She went to Coroner Rigby, who gave her a note to the Mayor; His Worship wrote a few lines on the Coroner's letter to Gen. Warner, the General Superintendent, etc., etc. at the rink. She took it to the General, telling him she had food, but if he would please to give her some clothing she would be thankful. He, the General, told her to bring her basket and she would get provisions. She reminded him that she was not in need of food, but wanted some few articles of clothing for herself and family. The General, *perhaps* kindly informed her that it should not take the food she would get nothing. General Warner, by the fact that he offered the woman food, acknowledged that she was deserving of aid. Why, then, in the name of common sense did he not give her what she really needed? After being sent to the Mayor, from the Mayor to a Coroner, from the Coroner to the Mayor, from the Mayor to General Warner the poor [illegible]

THE OTHER CASE.—A disreputable family living near the Suspension Bridge, in the woods, accidently or otherwise had their hut burned the other night. They have all they can wish for, supplied by the Rink officials. Although they were not in any sense sufferers by the late fire, they are now better off than ever they were, and are a source of constant trouble to persons living in the vicinity. These two cases, briefly related, will prove conclusively that there is something wrong in the management of the Relief Committee. We hope the gentlemen at the Rink will not allow their anger to overcome their better nature, and cause them to feel annoyed at what we consider only the faithful performance of our duty. They must remember that being the public, paid officials of the city they and their management are fair subject for criticism. They are liable to err, and should be glad to have their many blunders pointed out, that a remedy may be applied.

Very generous sufferers in cases because of the management of the relief and management of affairs at the rink. This feeling has become so strong that a petition is now in circulation, [illegible] asking the Mayor to call a meeting of the citizens, for the purpose of arranging a simpler and more satisfactory manner of distributing the relief. The general impression is that the first step towards this desirable end should be to remove some of those officials who are now at the head of affairs, and replace them with good, honest men—men who know and are identified with our people, who know their wants, who will give justice to all persons alike and in whom the people can have confidence.

As a further illustration of the incompetency of the present officials at the Rink, we are informed that in addition to that car-load of bread to which we referred last week (and which was sent to feed Mr. Donovan's hogs), about sixty bushels of potatoes were alowed to rot instead of being distributed to the people, many of whom were sadly in need of them. Another gentleman, who understands his business, says that a large quantity of the corn meat at present stored in the car shed will share the fate of the bread and potatoes, unless it is promptly distributed to the people.

—The appointment of a foreign *Harper* to the Head of the Normal School at least shows a desire on the part of the Government to promote a taste for music amongst the rising generation.—*P.E.I. New Era*

The above refers we believe to Mr. Harper, the famous historian and principal of the Victoria School in this city. We were not aware that this gentleman was proficient in the musical art, although as a historian writing the same book in three different styles, he has proved himself a scholar of no mean ability. His history was unmercifully attacked and ridiculed by a portion of the press here; his mission was misunderstood, as the missions of all great men are, more or less, and so he has shaken off the dust of an ungrateful city and sought a new sphere of usefulness. And now "a little book" on the history of the Island in many styles will be in order. Oh; happy *New Era* be joyful.

A WORD WITH OUR CITIZENS.

A great and disastrous conflagration has spread misery and want in thousands of families in our city. The calamity was great, but the noble generosity of the friends of St. John in the old and new world has been such that the sufferers by the fire have, so far as we know, not wanted for what was of immediate necessity, or, if they have needed anything for any considerable time, it was not that money or goods were not at the disposal of the gentlemen who are, rightly or wrongly, at the head of the relief movement. As might be expected under the circumstances, complaints against the management at the Rink are loud and long. Many of these are, of course, much exaggerated; but still there are cases in which the managers have shown that they have neither the temper nor the kindly disposition required by those who should preside at the distribution of the immense charity, which they have in a manner wrested from the hands of the citizens at large, and the management of which they have undertaken, whether through love of their fellow-men or a desire of turning an honest penny to their own credit. It is well known that there is a large staff of paid officials connected with the distribution of the thousands of dollars and stores of merchandize sent us by kind friends the world over. What we would like to know, and what every citizen has a right to know, is whether pay is given to, and asked not only by the visitors, clerks, interviewers, partial managers etc., but also what salary, if any, the higher officials expect to receive in return for their days and nights of labor in behalf of our suffering citizens. There should be no mistake about the matter. A clear understanding should at once be had. The gentlemen who preside at the Rink are not the *citizens* of St. John. Thousands of men in this city have just the same right to know the smallest matter of detail as the General Superintendent or any other official. No clique or set of men can rule here. The Executive Committee and the paid officials of the citizens of St. John should remember that they are public servants for the time being, and it is useless for them to mark the responsibility of their acts. When asked for an explanation or investigation they must and shall bow to the popular will.

A patron of a certain newspaper once said to the publisher; "Mr. Printer, how is it you never call on me for pay for your paper?" "Oh," said the sign of types, "we never ask a gentleman for money," "Indeed!" replied the patron, "How do you manage to get along when they don't pay?" "Why said the editor, "after a certain time we conclude he is not a gentleman, and we ask him.