

DEFINITE! SCHOOL CAPS. ENGLISH & AMERICAN STIFF HATS. LATEST STYLES. THORNE BROTHERS, 108 King Street.

Weekly Herald. SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 30.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We request subscribers to notify us at once of the non-delivery of their papers.

P. Gleason Esq., is a candidate for the office of Councilor in Prince Ward. Mr. Gleason will make a good representative.

There are a number of subscribers who have not yet sent in their renewal of subscriptions to the HERALD for the present year. They would confer a favor by doing so at once.

Ald. Donville will again be a candidate for King's Ward. Mr. Rennie will probably be elected Councilor for the same ward without opposition.

Mr. P. J. O'Keefe is a candidate for Brook's ward, Carleton. Mr. O'Keefe is, we are pleased to hear, meeting with the most flattering success with the electors of the Ward.

The elections in the Town of Portland which occur in a few days will be more interesting than for years past. We do not understand the motives for such fierce opposition to Com. Maher in particular.

At the Regular monthly meeting of the St. Malachi's Society, held on the 10th of March, His Lordship Bishop Sweeney was present and addressed the members at considerable length, advising them to their best endeavors to reform the drunkard.

About forty witnesses have been examined in the murder trial, now going on at the Circuit Court here. More days must yet elapse before the verdict is arrived at. So far very little that is new has been made known by the numerous witnesses examined. The prisoner Vaughan maintains about the usual coolness of manner, showing no and then evident signs of the terrible mental agony he must necessarily feel at the awful uncertainty of his position.

The petition of a large body of influential and respectable citizens should cause the members of the Common Council to consider the matter involved in the Ferry approaches in all its bearings. No principle can be plainer than that the Council should be an example to citizens in keeping to the street-line in the erection of all public edifices. Let the Council see that the approaches to the Ferry are ample, and not away the value also of sacrifices utility be gaudy show and ginger-bread work.

The father of the lost Charlie Ross has, by the advice of his friends, it is said, entered the lecture field. Having spent his entire fortune in the so far unsuccessful search for his lost boy, he has been compelled to adopt this means of procuring the funds necessary to enable him to continue his efforts in solving this great mystery. The lecture, which consists of a public recital of all the facts bearing on the abduction of his lost boy, was to have been delivered in the Tremont Temple, Boston, on Tuesday and Friday evenings of the present week.

It is not strange that the Corporation does not order the removal of that old fence on Carmanthen street, which certainly encroaches on the street line. The worst of it is the property belongs to the City. Why do not Aldermen and Councilors give the citizens a better example than this in the matter of maintaining the majesty of the law? The fence we refer to is at the Carmanthen street end of what is known as the Old Poor House property. Let the magisterial old nuisance be removed and a decent enclosure erected on the true line of Carmanthen street. Let the Street Committee see to this at once.

Reports from the Province of Quebec not specially reformed and colored are in many instances more favorable to the De Boucherville government than those telegraphed to the Reform journals here. Our readers should be careful about accepting every statement telegraphed to our morning contemporaries with regard to the Quebec elections and the prospects of the Conservative party. The Conservatives are this time at least on the side of the people, conserving for their inalienable rights against the arbitrary acts of a Reform government.

The first public Temperance meeting in the New St. Malachi's Hall, under the auspices of the St. Malachi's T. A. Society, will be held to-morrow evening. It is understood that the Very Rev. T. Conolly, V. G., the first president of St. Malachi's Society, after its re-organization eight or ten years ago, will be the speaker of the evening. Other temperance men may also be expected to deliver very brief addresses. On the whole, the St. Malachi's Society will have a very auspicious re-opening of the lecture course, interrupted by the loss of the Hall by the late great fire. We hope to see an immense audience to-morrow night. The admission fee will be five cents, which will be by tickets.

THE CIVIC ELECTIONS.

In a few days the elections for Aldermen and Councilors take place in this city. Although the electors have from time to time expressed themselves in the strongest and least complimentary manner with regard to the management of civic affairs during the year, very little interest appears to be felt by the great body of citizens in the result of the coming elections. This is to be regretted. It does seem incomprehensible that those in whom is vested the right of franchise should esteem so lightly the duties and responsibilities reposed on them by the acceptance of such a power in the good government of this city. We had hoped that the many proofs of incompetency, bungling and, worse than bungling, the desire shown by many of the representatives of the city to turn an honest penny to their own credit, while boasting of working for the common good, would have led the electors in every ward where such representatives were elected last year to make a change. But it is now too late to hope for such a result. Men for the most part appear to be taken up with their own private affairs that they have not the time or the will to take any part in those of a public nature. In only one or two wards is there likely to be any change even in the representatives, to say nothing of the character of the representation. There will be no contest for the Aldermanship of Prince Ward, Alderman Ferguson retiring, making way for Councilor Martin's elevation to the Aldermanship. For the Councilorship P. Gleason, Esq., J. P., a gentleman who will, if elected, make an excellent representative, is to be spoken of by Mr. Allen, who is also highly spoken of by residents of Prince Ward. We feel glad to observe that Alderman Donville, an energetic, hard-working member of the Board, has been asked to allow his name to be used in his absence at Ottawa for the representation of King's Ward. Mr. Rennie, the efficient Councilor from the same ward, and who appears to be in entire sympathy with Ald. Donville in the work of reforming the Corporation of St. John, will likely be elected without opposition. We had hoped that when Mr. Donville, at a great personal sacrifice, accepted the nomination in King's Ward, his example would have had great influence with other prominent citizens. It was confidently expected that gentlemen who had the most solid reasons for looking closely after the city finances, would have placed themselves in the hands of the electors, in order that through them a much needed change in the management of the affairs of this city might have been introduced this year; but in this those who have a deep interest in the city have again been disappointed. We believe, however, that the time is not far distant when what was foreshadowed in Mr. Donville's election for King's will be fully accomplished. Such men as Mr. Donville, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Furlong, Mr. Nowlin, Mr. Anglin, Mr. Burpee, Mr. DeFaber, Mr. Jones, Mr. Curvill, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Palmer, Dr. Bayard, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Thompson and others in whose citizens repose much confidence, are the very ones who should be at the head of the city government, to impart to it a share of that sane, successful which has attended them in the management of their private affairs. As long as those and other equally prominent and really influential citizens take little or no active part in civic affairs, they must naturally be left in the hands of men who were never destined by nature or grace for the positions into which they are thrust by chance more than anything else. The change we desire to see in the management of civic matters is one that will not, we are fully aware, be worked out in a year or even in two years, but each year by directing our energies in the proper manner be made to bear fruit and in the end the desired result will be attained. The idea we throw out here will not be acted upon this year, but something may be gained by bringing this matter prominently before our readers. Next year it may bear fruit. On the Western side of the harbor little or no opposition will be made to the present representation from that quarter of the city. Mr. P. J. O'Keefe, a young man of much ability and knowledge of civic affairs, wants the support of the people and the representatives of the Eastern as well as the Western side. We are glad to see a candidate for Brook's Ward. Mr. O'Keefe's change of election is not to be regretted, and we feel assured that he will be quite an acquisition to the Board.

THE LOCAL OPPOSITION STRIKES.

Some time ago we referred to the apparent inactivity of the Local Opposition and to the fact that they appeared to have no charges of any importance to bring against the administration after their eight years of public service. Our utterances were seized upon by the Hon. Mr. Crawford to prove that the Government stood well with the country at large, as according to the hon. member for Kings, the HERALD, which it was understood was anything but favorable to the King administration, twitted the Opposition with the paucity of grievances to be worked up against the party in power. We may state that Mr. Crawford did not put the question fairly to the House. We have never authorized any one to say that we were unfriendly to the Local or any other Government. The policy of the HERALD has been to treat all good acts with the consideration they deserve, no matter whether they had their origin with the Government or Opposition, either in Dominion or Local politics. Mr. Crawford did us injustice by saying that we were unfriendly to the King administration. Many acts of that Government we nor no reasonable man can be expected to approve, but, then, that is no reason why we should endeavor to prove that every act of the present party is monstrous, or venal, or dishonest.

This by the way, however. At length the Opposition have shown that they are not so blind as we had thought to be the wrong-doing of some members at least of the Government. Hardly had the echoes of the Attorney General's eloquent appeal to the House and the country in behalf of his Government, died away, hardly had his beautiful words been uttered, claiming that after eight years of power his opponents could not point to one scandal, to one stain, to one act of which honest men should be ashamed, when Mr. O'Leary started the unrefined confidence of the hon. speaker in his own goodness and that of his followers, by charging that the President of the Council and the Commissioner of Public Works were, according to the information he possessed, guilty of corruption. The blow was well struck. The time was well chosen. The effect of the charges he fully substantiated. It was very disastrous to the Local Government, if after the experience of the past, we might hope that the eyes of the people of this Province might finally be opened to the dreadful results of the spirit of fanaticism and religious bigotry that has so long reigned supreme in our Province. As the whole subject of the guilt of the two hon. members, charged with the most glaring act of corruption ever brought against public men, is now before a committee for a full, fair and impartial investigation, it would be out of place to refer at length to the question of fact issue between the Government and the Opposition's loyal opposition, but we may with justice state that the action of the Government before naming the committee of inquiry, was not that of men conscious of innocence. Why did the Attorney General raise any objection to the mode of investigation? Why was not a committee of seven, as proposed by Mr. O'Leary? Mr. King's objection that such a large committee, absent from the House, would interfere with the progress of public business, was of the silliest. Then, if he could have his sweet will, Mr. O'Leary, contrary to all precedent in such cases, would not have been on the committee. The mode of procedure adopted by the Hon. Attorney General was but a poor commentary on his proud boast of only a few hours previous that no stain rested on the fair fame of his party. While no one would more desire to see the hon. gentleman charged with the basest corruption, proved innocent, we can not conceal the fact that no matter what the result of the investigation may be, a question will arise which will leave a stain on the name of the party, whether the two members of the Government are acquitted as innocent or found guilty of a most dishonorable act. If the Government should state that they are innocent, we call the members of the House believed that their honorable friends were unacquainted, what earthly difference could it make whether the committee consisted of seven or five members? What difference would Mr. O'Leary have on that committee or his presence or absence could not change the nature of the facts to be submitted to the committee of investigation into the new Railway Scandal. It is to be regretted in the interests of public morality that the fullest and most complete opportunities were not allowed the Opposition. What Mr. O'Leary asked should have been granted him, as on him lay the onus probandi, a grave responsibility upon the circumstances.

It is hardly creditable to that spirit of honor and honesty, which Hon. Mr. King claims to have directed every act of his administration, that he should have allowed the Opposition to be treated in this manner during the last eight years, that any impediment should have been thrown in the way of a full and impartial investigation into the charges against the Hon. Mr. Kelly, Chief Commissioner of Public Works, and Hon. Mr. Young, President of the Council. Had better opportunities been afforded the Opposition, the result of the investigation, be it what it may, would have been more satisfactory to friend and foe of the Government.

THE MAYOR AND THE AID AND RELIEF SOCIETY.

At the late meeting of the Common Council, His Worship Mayor Earle called the attention of the Aldermen and Councilors to the fact that the Relief and Aid Society had a bill before the House of Assembly asking for an Act of Incorporation. His Worship asked the Aldermen, who are all members of the first committee appointed after the fire and such of the Councilors as are members of it, if they had received any intimation of such a change, and they replied that they had not been notified. The Mayor, we believe, had no official information of the action of a society of which he is a nominal member. What do the citizens of St. John think of the false position in which the political ring that has so long ruled in city affairs has placed him? As we have all along contended, the citizens of St. John and not a few gentlemen who on all occasions constitute themselves the citizens of St. John, should have the management of such a large amount of money as has been sent here since the great fire. These same gentlemen who so readily formed themselves into a Relief Society, now find, to use a common place phrase, that they have got themselves into "a tight place." They know that they can not give a thorough, full account of all the goods and money sent here, unless they first recognize the Mayor as the head of the city and of the Relief Society. The statement of receipts and expenses published some time ago, was, they will know, only put together in order to throw dust into the eyes of those who were then clamoring for information. The members of the Relief and Aid Society know very well that that was nothing like a full statement and the citizens of hundreds of other cities take a deep interest. Knowing this to be a fact, do the gentlemen composing the Relief and Aid Society wish to make a bold push for unlimited power by getting themselves incorporated and having all right and privileges now held by other bodies themselves in this city made over to them. We can see no other purpose to be sought for the proposed act of incorporation. The Mayor of this city is, we are glad to see, taking a firmer stand every day between the citizens whom he with the Common Council alone legally represents. His Worship should be firmly sustained in that position by every one in this city who is not satisfied with the action of the dominating oligarchy that captured the reins of government sent to St. John after the great fire. These gentlemen should be taught once for all that they are not the citizens of St. John; public opinion should cause them to step down and out at once, and place the Mayor and Common Council, already an incorporated body, in charge of the immense revenues now in the hands of a few gentlemen who, no matter how honest and honorable they may be, are still not directly responsible to the community for the most silly act they may perpetrate, and who will be still less responsible if the proposed act of incorporation be obtained. We know ever well that the bill of incorporation will be passed by the Government of the province, unless the leader of the party now in power will doubtless do all he can to prevent the same. We call the attention of the friends of the Relief movement since its inception to the fact that the Mayor and the members of the House to the recent action of His Worship the Mayor, and ask them to look to the interests of the poor parties before touching this matter. We do hope that before voting on this question, in which the public honor of the city is at stake, that every member of the House will ask and obtain the fullest and most reliable information regarding the whole work performed by the Relief and Aid Society, the manner in which that labor was performed; the accounts kept of articles and money received and distributed, and other information of the same nature which the press of this city could not obtain, although repeatedly asked for, because the Mayor, who possesses much data, was completely ignored by the society.

THE CIVIC ELECTIONS.

In a few days the elections for Aldermen and Councilors take place in this city. Although the electors have from time to time expressed themselves in the strongest and least complimentary manner with regard to the management of civic affairs during the year, very little interest appears to be felt by the great body of citizens in the result of the coming elections. This is to be regretted. It does seem incomprehensible that those in whom is vested the right of franchise should esteem so lightly the duties and responsibilities reposed on them by the acceptance of such a power in the good government of this city. We had hoped that the many proofs of incompetency, bungling and, worse than bungling, the desire shown by many of the representatives of the city to turn an honest penny to their own credit, while boasting of working for the common good, would have led the electors in every ward where such representatives were elected last year to make a change. But it is now too late to hope for such a result. Men for the most part appear to be taken up with their own private affairs that they have not the time or the will to take any part in those of a public nature. In only one or two wards is there likely to be any change even in the representatives, to say nothing of the character of the representation. There will be no contest for the Aldermanship of Prince Ward, Alderman Ferguson retiring, making way for Councilor Martin's elevation to the Aldermanship. For the Councilorship P. Gleason, Esq., J. P., a gentleman who will, if elected, make an excellent representative, is to be spoken of by Mr. Allen, who is also highly spoken of by residents of Prince Ward. We feel glad to observe that Alderman Donville, an energetic, hard-working member of the Board, has been asked to allow his name to be used in his absence at Ottawa for the representation of King's Ward. Mr. Rennie, the efficient Councilor from the same ward, and who appears to be in entire sympathy with Ald. Donville in the work of reforming the Corporation of St. John, will likely be elected without opposition. We had hoped that when Mr. Donville, at a great personal sacrifice, accepted the nomination in King's Ward, his example would have had great influence with other prominent citizens. It was confidently expected that gentlemen who had the most solid reasons for looking closely after the city finances, would have placed themselves in the hands of the electors, in order that through them a much needed change in the management of the affairs of this city might have been introduced this year; but in this those who have a deep interest in the city have again been disappointed. We believe, however, that the time is not far distant when what was foreshadowed in Mr. Donville's election for King's will be fully accomplished. Such men as Mr. Donville, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Furlong, Mr. Nowlin, Mr. Anglin, Mr. Burpee, Mr. DeFaber, Mr. Jones, Mr. Curvill, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Palmer, Dr. Bayard, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Thompson and others in whose citizens repose much confidence, are the very ones who should be at the head of the city government, to impart to it a share of that sane, successful which has attended them in the management of their private affairs. As long as those and other equally prominent and really influential citizens take little or no active part in civic affairs, they must naturally be left in the hands of men who were never destined by nature or grace for the positions into which they are thrust by chance more than anything else. The change we desire to see in the management of civic matters is one that will not, we are fully aware, be worked out in a year or even in two years, but each year by directing our energies in the proper manner be made to bear fruit and in the end the desired result will be attained. The idea we throw out here will not be acted upon this year, but something may be gained by bringing this matter prominently before our readers. Next year it may bear fruit. On the Western side of the harbor little or no opposition will be made to the present representation from that quarter of the city. Mr. P. J. O'Keefe, a young man of much ability and knowledge of civic affairs, wants the support of the people and the representatives of the Eastern as well as the Western side. We are glad to see a candidate for Brook's Ward. Mr. O'Keefe's change of election is not to be regretted, and we feel assured that he will be quite an acquisition to the Board.

THE LOCAL OPPOSITION STRIKES.

Some time ago we referred to the apparent inactivity of the Local Opposition and to the fact that they appeared to have no charges of any importance to bring against the administration after their eight years of public service. Our utterances were seized upon by the Hon. Mr. Crawford to prove that the Government stood well with the country at large, as according to the hon. member for Kings, the HERALD, which it was understood was anything but favorable to the King administration, twitted the Opposition with the paucity of grievances to be worked up against the party in power. We may state that Mr. Crawford did not put the question fairly to the House. We have never authorized any one to say that we were unfriendly to the Local or any other Government. The policy of the HERALD has been to treat all good acts with the consideration they deserve, no matter whether they had their origin with the Government or Opposition, either in Dominion or Local politics. Mr. Crawford did us injustice by saying that we were unfriendly to the King administration. Many acts of that Government we nor no reasonable man can be expected to approve, but, then, that is no reason why we should endeavor to prove that every act of the present party is monstrous, or venal, or dishonest.

This by the way, however. At length the Opposition have shown that they are not so blind as we had thought to be the wrong-doing of some members at least of the Government. Hardly had the echoes of the Attorney General's eloquent appeal to the House and the country in behalf of his Government, died away, hardly had his beautiful words been uttered, claiming that after eight years of power his opponents could not point to one scandal, to one stain, to one act of which honest men should be ashamed, when Mr. O'Leary started the unrefined confidence of the hon. speaker in his own goodness and that of his followers, by charging that the President of the Council and the Commissioner of Public Works were, according to the information he possessed, guilty of corruption. The blow was well struck. The time was well chosen. The effect of the charges he fully substantiated. It was very disastrous to the Local Government, if after the experience of the past, we might hope that the eyes of the people of this Province might finally be opened to the dreadful results of the spirit of fanaticism and religious bigotry that has so long reigned supreme in our Province. As the whole subject of the guilt of the two hon. members, charged with the most glaring act of corruption ever brought against public men, is now before a committee for a full, fair and impartial investigation, it would be out of place to refer at length to the question of fact issue between the Government and the Opposition's loyal opposition, but we may with justice state that the action of the Government before naming the committee of inquiry, was not that of men conscious of innocence. Why did the Attorney General raise any objection to the mode of investigation? Why was not a committee of seven, as proposed by Mr. O'Leary? Mr. King's objection that such a large committee, absent from the House, would interfere with the progress of public business, was of the silliest. Then, if he could have his sweet will, Mr. O'Leary, contrary to all precedent in such cases, would not have been on the committee. The mode of procedure adopted by the Hon. Attorney General was but a poor commentary on his proud boast of only a few hours previous that no stain rested on the fair fame of his party. While no one would more desire to see the hon. gentleman charged with the basest corruption, proved innocent, we can not conceal the fact that no matter what the result of the investigation may be, a question will arise which will leave a stain on the name of the party, whether the two members of the Government are acquitted as innocent or found guilty of a most dishonorable act. If the Government should state that they are innocent, we call the members of the House believed that their honorable friends were unacquainted, what earthly difference could it make whether the committee consisted of seven or five members? What difference would Mr. O'Leary have on that committee or his presence or absence could not change the nature of the facts to be submitted to the committee of investigation into the new Railway Scandal. It is to be regretted in the interests of public morality that the fullest and most complete opportunities were not allowed the Opposition. What Mr. O'Leary asked should have been granted him, as on him lay the onus probandi, a grave responsibility upon the circumstances.

It is hardly creditable to that spirit of honor and honesty, which Hon. Mr. King claims to have directed every act of his administration, that he should have allowed the Opposition to be treated in this manner during the last eight years, that any impediment should have been thrown in the way of a full and impartial investigation into the charges against the Hon. Mr. Kelly, Chief Commissioner of Public Works, and Hon. Mr. Young, President of the Council. Had better opportunities been afforded the Opposition, the result of the investigation, be it what it may, would have been more satisfactory to friend and foe of the Government.

THE MAYOR AND THE AID AND RELIEF SOCIETY.

At the late meeting of the Common Council, His Worship Mayor Earle called the attention of the Aldermen and Councilors to the fact that the Relief and Aid Society had a bill before the House of Assembly asking for an Act of Incorporation. His Worship asked the Aldermen, who are all members of the first committee appointed after the fire and such of the Councilors as are members of it, if they had received any intimation of such a change, and they replied that they had not been notified. The Mayor, we believe, had no official information of the action of a society of which he is a nominal member. What do the citizens of St. John think of the false position in which the political ring that has so long ruled in city affairs has placed him? As we have all along contended, the citizens of St. John and not a few gentlemen who on all occasions constitute themselves the citizens of St. John, should have the management of such a large amount of money as has been sent here since the great fire. These same gentlemen who so readily formed themselves into a Relief Society, now find, to use a common place phrase, that they have got themselves into "a tight place." They know that they can not give a thorough, full account of all the goods and money sent here, unless they first recognize the Mayor as the head of the city and of the Relief Society. The statement of receipts and expenses published some time ago, was, they will know, only put together in order to throw dust into the eyes of those who were then clamoring for information. The members of the Relief and Aid Society know very well that that was nothing like a full statement and the citizens of hundreds of other cities take a deep interest. Knowing this to be a fact, do the gentlemen composing the Relief and Aid Society wish to make a bold push for unlimited power by getting themselves incorporated and having all right and privileges now held by other bodies themselves in this city made over to them. We can see no other purpose to be sought for the proposed act of incorporation. The Mayor of this city is, we are glad to see, taking a firmer stand every day between the citizens whom he with the Common Council alone legally represents. His Worship should be firmly sustained in that position by every one in this city who is not satisfied with the action of the dominating oligarchy that captured the reins of government sent to St. John after the great fire. These gentlemen should be taught once for all that they are not the citizens of St. John; public opinion should cause them to step down and out at once, and place the Mayor and Common Council, already an incorporated body, in charge of the immense revenues now in the hands of a few gentlemen who, no matter how honest and honorable they may be, are still not directly responsible to the community for the most silly act they may perpetrate, and who will be still less responsible if the proposed act of incorporation be obtained. We know ever well that the bill of incorporation will be passed by the Government of the province, unless the leader of the party now in power will doubtless do all he can to prevent the same. We call the attention of the friends of the Relief movement since its inception to the fact that the Mayor and the members of the House to the recent action of His Worship the Mayor, and ask them to look to the interests of the poor parties before touching this matter. We do hope that before voting on this question, in which the public honor of the city is at stake, that every member of the House will ask and obtain the fullest and most reliable information regarding the whole work performed by the Relief and Aid Society, the manner in which that labor was performed; the accounts kept of articles and money received and distributed, and other information of the same nature which the press of this city could not obtain, although repeatedly asked for, because the Mayor, who possesses much data, was completely ignored by the society.

THE CIVIC ELECTIONS.

In a few days the elections for Aldermen and Councilors take place in this city. Although the electors have from time to time expressed themselves in the strongest and least complimentary manner with regard to the management of civic affairs during the year, very little interest appears to be felt by the great body of citizens in the result of the coming elections. This is to be regretted. It does seem incomprehensible that those in whom is vested the right of franchise should esteem so lightly the duties and responsibilities reposed on them by the acceptance of such a power in the good government of this city. We had hoped that the many proofs of incompetency, bungling and, worse than bungling, the desire shown by many of the representatives of the city to turn an honest penny to their own credit, while boasting of working for the common good, would have led the electors in every ward where such representatives were elected last year to make a change. But it is now too late to hope for such a result. Men for the most part appear to be taken up with their own private affairs that they have not the time or the will to take any part in those of a public nature. In only one or two wards is there likely to be any change even in the representatives, to say nothing of the character of the representation. There will be no contest for the Aldermanship of Prince Ward, Alderman Ferguson retiring, making way for Councilor Martin's elevation to the Aldermanship. For the Councilorship P. Gleason, Esq., J. P., a gentleman who will, if elected, make an excellent representative, is to be spoken of by Mr. Allen, who is also highly spoken of by residents of Prince Ward. We feel glad to observe that Alderman Donville, an energetic, hard-working member of the Board, has been asked to allow his name to be used in his absence at Ottawa for the representation of King's Ward. Mr. Rennie, the efficient Councilor from the same ward, and who appears to be in entire sympathy with Ald. Donville in the work of reforming the Corporation of St. John, will likely be elected without opposition. We had hoped that when Mr. Donville, at a great personal sacrifice, accepted the nomination in King's Ward, his example would have had great influence with other prominent citizens. It was confidently expected that gentlemen who had the most solid reasons for looking closely after the city finances, would have placed themselves in the hands of the electors, in order that through them a much needed change in the management of the affairs of this city might have been introduced this year; but in this those who have a deep interest in the city have again been disappointed. We believe, however, that the time is not far distant when what was foreshadowed in Mr. Donville's election for King's will be fully accomplished. Such men as Mr. Donville, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Furlong, Mr. Nowlin, Mr. Anglin, Mr. Burpee, Mr. DeFaber, Mr. Jones, Mr. Curvill, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Palmer, Dr. Bayard, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Thompson and others in whose citizens repose much confidence, are the very ones who should be at the head of the city government, to impart to it a share of that sane, successful which has attended them in the management of their private affairs. As long as those and other equally prominent and really influential citizens take little or no active part in civic affairs, they must naturally be left in the hands of men who were never destined by nature or grace for the positions into which they are thrust by chance more than anything else. The change we desire to see in the management of civic matters is one that will not, we are fully aware, be worked out in a year or even in two years, but each year by directing our energies in the proper manner be made to bear fruit and in the end the desired result will be attained. The idea we throw out here will not be acted upon this year, but something may be gained by bringing this matter prominently before our readers. Next year it may bear fruit. On the Western side of the harbor little or no opposition will be made to the present representation from that quarter of the city. Mr. P. J. O'Keefe, a young man of much ability and knowledge of civic affairs, wants the support of the people and the representatives of the Eastern as well as the Western side. We are glad to see a candidate for Brook's Ward. Mr. O'Keefe's change of election is not to be regretted, and we feel assured that he will be quite an acquisition to the Board.

THE LOCAL OPPOSITION STRIKES.

Some time ago we referred to the apparent inactivity of the Local Opposition and to the fact that they appeared to have no charges of any importance to bring against the administration after their eight years of public service. Our utterances were seized upon by the Hon. Mr. Crawford to prove that the Government stood well with the country at large, as according to the hon. member for Kings, the HERALD, which it was understood was anything but favorable to the King administration, twitted the Opposition with the paucity of grievances to be worked up against the party in power. We may state that Mr. Crawford did not put the question fairly to the House. We have never authorized any one to say that we were unfriendly to the Local or any other Government. The policy of the HERALD has been to treat all good acts with the consideration they deserve, no matter whether they had their origin with the Government or Opposition, either in Dominion or Local politics. Mr. Crawford did us injustice by saying that we were unfriendly to the King administration. Many acts of that Government we nor no reasonable man can be expected to approve, but, then, that is no reason why we should endeavor to prove that every act of the present party is monstrous, or venal, or dishonest.

This by the way, however. At length the Opposition have shown that they are not so blind as we had thought to be the wrong-doing of some members at least of the Government. Hardly had the echoes of the Attorney General's eloquent appeal to the House and the country in behalf of his Government, died away, hardly had his beautiful words been uttered, claiming that after eight years of power his opponents could not point to one scandal, to one stain, to one act of which honest men should be ashamed, when Mr. O'Leary started the unrefined confidence of the hon. speaker in his own goodness and that of his followers, by charging that the President of the Council and the Commissioner of Public Works were, according to the information he possessed, guilty of corruption. The blow was well struck. The time was well chosen. The effect of the charges he fully substantiated. It was very disastrous to the Local Government, if after the experience of the past, we might hope that the eyes of the people of this Province might finally be opened to the dreadful results of the spirit of fanaticism and religious bigotry that has so long reigned supreme in our Province. As the whole subject of the guilt of the two hon. members, charged with the most glaring act of corruption ever brought against public men, is now before a committee for a full, fair and impartial investigation, it would be out of place to refer at length to the question of fact issue between the Government and the Opposition's loyal opposition, but we may with justice state that the action of the Government before naming the committee of inquiry, was not that of men conscious of innocence. Why did the Attorney General raise any objection to the mode of investigation? Why was not a committee of seven, as proposed by Mr. O'Leary? Mr. King's objection that such a large committee, absent from the House, would interfere with the progress of public business, was of the silliest. Then, if he could have his sweet will, Mr. O'Leary, contrary to all precedent in such cases, would not have been on the committee. The mode of procedure adopted by the Hon. Attorney General was but a poor commentary on his proud boast of only a few hours previous that no stain rested on the fair fame of his party. While no one would more desire to see the hon. gentleman charged with the basest corruption, proved innocent, we can not conceal the fact that no matter what the result of the investigation may be, a question will arise which will leave a stain on the name of the party, whether the two members of the Government are acquitted as innocent or found guilty of a most dishonorable act. If the Government should state that they are innocent, we call the members of the House believed that their honorable friends were unacquainted, what earthly difference could it make whether the committee consisted of seven or five members? What difference would Mr. O'Leary have on that committee or his presence or absence could not change the nature of the facts to be submitted to the committee of investigation into the new Railway Scandal. It is to be regretted in the interests of public morality that the fullest and most complete opportunities were not allowed the Opposition. What Mr. O'Leary asked should have been granted him, as on him lay the onus probandi, a grave responsibility upon the circumstances.

It is hardly creditable to that spirit of honor and honesty, which Hon. Mr. King claims to have directed every act of his administration, that he should have allowed the Opposition to be treated in this manner during the last eight years, that any impediment should have been thrown in the way of a full and impartial investigation into the charges against the Hon. Mr. Kelly, Chief Commissioner of Public Works, and Hon. Mr. Young, President of the Council. Had better opportunities been afforded the Opposition, the result of the investigation, be it what it may, would have been more satisfactory to friend and foe of the Government.

THE MAYOR AND THE AID AND RELIEF SOCIETY.

At the late meeting of the Common Council, His Worship Mayor Earle called the attention of the Aldermen and Councilors to the fact that the Relief and Aid Society had a bill before the House of Assembly asking for an Act of Incorporation. His Worship asked the Aldermen, who are all members of the first committee appointed after the fire and such of the Councilors as are members of it, if they had received any intimation of such a change, and they replied that they had not been notified. The Mayor, we believe, had no official information of the action of a society of which he is a nominal member. What do the citizens of St. John think of the false position in which the political ring that has so long ruled in city affairs has placed him? As we have all along contended, the citizens of St. John and not a few gentlemen who on all occasions constitute themselves the citizens of St. John, should have the management of such a large amount of money as has been sent here since the great fire. These same gentlemen who so readily formed themselves into a Relief Society, now find, to use a common place phrase, that they have got themselves into "a tight place." They know that they can not give a thorough, full account of all the goods and money sent here, unless they first recognize the Mayor as the head of the city and of the Relief Society. The statement of receipts and expenses published some time ago, was, they will know, only put together in order to throw dust into the eyes of those who were then clamoring for information. The members of the Relief and Aid Society know very well that that was nothing like a full statement and the citizens of hundreds of other cities take a deep interest. Knowing this to be a fact, do the gentlemen composing the Relief and Aid Society wish to make a bold push for unlimited power by getting themselves incorporated and having all right and privileges now held by other bodies themselves in this city made over to them. We can see no other purpose to be sought for the proposed act of incorporation. The Mayor of this city is, we are glad to see, taking a firmer stand every day between the citizens whom he with the Common Council alone legally represents. His Worship should be firmly sustained in that position by every one in this city who is not satisfied with the action of the dominating oligarchy that captured the reins of government sent to St. John after the great fire. These gentlemen should be taught once for all that they are not the citizens of St. John; public opinion should cause them to step down and out at once, and place the Mayor and Common Council, already an incorporated body, in charge of the immense revenues now in the hands of a few gentlemen who, no matter how honest and honorable they may be, are still not directly responsible to the community for the most silly act they may perpetrate, and who will be still less responsible if the proposed act of incorporation be obtained. We know ever well that the bill of incorporation will be passed by the Government of the province, unless the leader of the party now in power will doubtless do all he can to prevent the same. We call the attention of the friends of the Relief movement since its inception to the fact that the Mayor and the members of the House to the recent action of His Worship the Mayor, and ask them to look to the interests of the poor parties before touching this matter. We do hope that before voting on this question, in which the public honor of the city is at stake, that every member of the House will ask and obtain the fullest and most reliable information regarding the whole work performed by the Relief and Aid Society, the manner in which that labor was performed; the accounts kept of articles and money received and distributed, and other information of the same nature which the press of this city could not obtain, although repeatedly asked for, because the Mayor, who possesses much data, was completely ignored by the society.

GENERAL NEWS.

"Colonel" Valentine Baker, formerly of the English army, is now Lieutenant-General Baker of the Turkish army.

An early close of the war in South Africa is expected. The Kafirs declare they are tired of it, and the Gaiikas are reported to be begging for mercy.

John Crowley, a child, Brooklyn, was strangled on Sunday, by tobacco smoke playfully puffed into his face by his father, and shortly died.

The first person blessed by Pope Leo XIII. at his first-public audience was a Protestant, Mr. John T. Howe of Boston, so says the Boston Herald.

A greater than Daniel Lambert has appeared in England. He is not yet 22, but stands 6 feet four inches in height, and weighs 730 pounds. He measures 8 feet around the shoulders, 7 feet around the waist, and 3 feet around the calf of his leg.

Hanlan's race with Plasted is to take place on Toronto Bay, May 15th; with Eph Morris on the Hudson Course, June 20th, and with Wallace Ross on the Kennebec River about the end of July. If Hanlan is successful in those contests he will meet Courtney and Riley before the close of the season.

The severest thunder storm experienced in Halifax for years, occurred there on Sunday night. It commenced by a heavy shower of hail, followed by thunder and lightning, which continued for an hour with heavy rain. The dwelling of Wm. Jackson, on Oxford street, near the North-West Arm, was struck by lightning, which broke some glass, crockery ware, etc., but the inmates escaped without serious injury.

THE LATEST NEW RELIGION.

Some English papers are coming out strongly against the recent new religion of which Huxley, Tyndal, Spencer, and other infidels are the chief. Had newspapers long before this come out boldly against the existence of secret societies and the progress of their warts the world would be in a far better condition than we find it at the present.

Dr. Newman, in his "Lectures on the Present Position of Catholics in England," addresses these new theorists and speculators in language that is exceptionally his own. "My principles, which I believe to be eternal, have, at least, lasted eighteen hundred years; let yours live as long as those of the ancients. Take your First Principle, of which you are so proud, in the crowded streets of our cities, into the formidable classes which make up the bulk of our population, try to work society by them." But this is the very last thing that even the Tyndal school of thinkers—undoubtedly educated and cultured—would think for a moment of attempting. Their object is not practical, but theoretic. They treat mind as existing solely for the recreation of the learned, who have no interest in, no care for, "the world." The brutal inferior state of mind and of heart! A stupid apprehension of the terminology of modern science would be the most that "the people" could master; that such theories could become popular, or become, not even in the narrow sense of the new school; they would be simply gross insults, unbelieved, coarse attacks, and not the least so, which would be the result to practical lives of the workers in the world. The inferior state of mind and of heart! A stupid apprehension of the terminology of modern science would be the most that "the people" could master; that such theories could become popular, or become, not even in the narrow sense of the new school; they would be simply gross insults, unbelieved, coarse attacks, and not the least so, which would be the result to practical lives of the workers in the world. The inferior state of mind and of heart! A stupid apprehension of the terminology of modern science would be the most that "the people" could master; that such theories could become popular, or become, not even in the narrow sense of the new school; they would be simply gross insults, unbelieved, coarse attacks, and not the least so, which would be the result to practical lives of the workers in the world. The inferior state of mind and of heart! A stupid apprehension of the terminology of modern science would be the most that "the people" could master; that such theories could become popular, or become, not even in the narrow sense of the new school; they would be simply gross insults, unbelieved, coarse attacks, and not the least so, which would be the result to practical lives of the workers in the world. The inferior state of mind and of heart! A stupid apprehension of the terminology of modern science would be the most that "the people" could master; that such theories could become popular, or become, not even in the narrow sense of the new school; they would be simply gross insults, unbelieved, coarse attacks, and not the least so, which would be the result to practical lives of the workers in the world. The inferior state of mind and of heart!