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Weekly Herald. SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 25.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Walter Wayton, of Hartford, has in press a work entitled "Studies in Catholic History."

Gustavo Doris will exhibit his ability as a sculptor at the Exhibition. His work is an enormous vase.

Some now say that the Dominion elections will take place in June, others that they will not occur until fall.

Messrs. McManus, Sevieright, Meehan and Ryan are candidates for the Local House in Gloucester.

Those horrible Jesuits are now endeavoring to prevent the Pope from leaving Rome. What will they be at next!

The King of Portugal is continuing his translations from Shakespeare, and is now engaged upon the "Merchant of Venice."

In Gloucester the local election takes place as follows: Nomination June 6, Polling June 10, Declaration June 14.

Pope Leo XIII. is a poet. His verses, both in Latin and Italian, are being gathered for publication, after revision by his Holiness.

Gen. Emery Upton will follow up his book on "The Armies of Asia and Europe," by a brief history of "The Military Policy of the United States."

Auditor General Langton, will, it is said, be superannuated, and the new Auditor General will probably be appointed from the first of July.

The International Congress for the investigation of the history of America, before Columbus, will meet at Brussels, some time in 1879.

The local election in Northumberland (fixed for next month, Nominations June 4, Polling June 8, Declaration June 12, Mr. Adams' chances are said to be excellent.

Rumor says that Gov. Tilley, Messrs Palmer and King will be asked to put themselves in the hands of their friends in the city and county of St. John. A stronger ticket could not well be chosen. The question of Conservatism or Reform does not enter very deeply into St. John politics.

One of the Irish representatives in the English Parliament, made a good point in the House of Commons the other evening when he asked if the law enforced in disturbed districts in Ireland would be put in operation in those districts of England where distressed workmen were threatening riot.

The French Geographical Society has prepared, for the Paris Exhibition, a map of Africa, showing the route of every explorer from 1754 to Stanley in 1875. The number of travellers is 121, and forty-two of these are French. The first of them all was Maguer, who crossed the northern part of Madagascar.

A great Catholic Congress, similar to that held at Pontiers in 1875, will, according to the Union, take place this year in a town near Paris. The spot will be chosen on a line of railway leading to the capital, so as to enable the Catholics who are so disposed, while visiting the Exhibition, to take part in that important meeting.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Ryan, in a letter in the Buffalo Catholic Union, writes: "We believe it to be the duty of all good and zealous priests to encourage and exhort their people, in season and out of season, in public and in private, to subscribe for and sustain the Catholic Press."

Mr. Killan, Bridge Contractor, under the late Government, will be a candidate for the Local House in Westmorland County. Mr. Killan ought to make a good Commissioner of Public Works, as he has had much and profitable experience in that line. It appears to be admitted on all sides, at Messrs. Landry and Harrington will be elected in this County.

The Tobacco Plant, says the entire use of Tobacco which is annually consumed in smoking, snuffing and chewing on the earth is 4,000,000,000 pounds, nominally to a high estimation; for, from 1,200,000,000,000 to 1,500,000,000 of inhabitants let us take the half as leaves transformed into tobacco. A tobacco serpent is created which with a diameter of two inches, and following the direction of the Equator, would wind itself around the earth thirty times.

The following is the opinion of the Boston Pilot of the Fenians who are talking about making a raid on the Dominion which England goes to war with Russia. Look out for the fellows who are talking of organizing in Canada. If you watch them you will find them toward

twilight wending their way to the English Consul's office, to "receive orders" for next day.

We begin to-day the publication of our new serial written expressly for the HERALD by Mrs. Beatrice McGowan, a lady whose former productions published in these columns were such a source of unbounded pleasure for our readers. La Neige will be found fully equal to the rest of Mrs. McGowan's previous efforts and we ask for it the kindest attention of all our friends.

We devote much space to-day to the Encyclical Letter of Pope Leo XIII. All who desire to be fully informed of the efforts of the Papacy in the cause of human freedom, real science and true progress should read this great letter, in which we find traced with a master hand the evils of society, their sad results and the true remedy.

The people of South Bend, Indiana, appear to have a correct idea of the intelligence and worth that should be personified in City and Town Councils. Recently South Bend elected to the City Council two professors of the Notre Dame University—Professor Tong as Mayor and Professor Howard as Councilman.

Such a choice is one that might well be imitated by other cities and towns. If our home government is to be all that we would desire to see it, we must be represented by men of intelligence, ability and honesty.

We see it stated that the Fenians in Vermont are no Fenians at all, but a large body of tramps seeking refuge in the woods. Now the indefatigable Minister of Militia might let us have peace. Let him order those 32 pounds back to Ottawa or Halifax. New Brunswickers want peace after the immense excitement of the last few weeks. We have heard it stated that as much as a hundred barrels of powder have been stored at Fort Howe alone. Does Hon. Mr. Jones intend to use the Fenians in the Halifax elections?

General Donville, father of James Donville Esq., M. P. for Kings County and the energetic Alderman for Kings Ward in this city, is spoken of as a probable candidate for the representation of Albert Co., in the Dominion Parliament. Gen. Donville would, we understand, stand in the Conservative interest. Mr. Donville will hardly be opposed in King's Co., or if opposed at all will surely be elected.

The Catholics of New Brunswick have found a worthy representative for Parliament in Robert T. Hildes, Esq., President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society in Fredericton, an able and popular member of the St. John Bar. Boston Pilot.

The Pilot appears to look upon the election of Mr. Ritchie as a fore gone conclusion.

The Workingmen's Party has issued a manifesto to American citizens generally, declaring that they are not a secret, out-banded society, but peaceable men whose sole means for the working classes by all lawful means. Another society, the A. O. H., an Irish organization, has just declared its intention to do away with anything that would prevent its members from being considered good Catholics. These two facts are healthy signs of the times, going to show, as they do, that the free men of America do not want out-banded, stealthy meetings and secret association to obtain the largest measure of freedom. It is about time that the Freemasons and Orangemen to make such a like solemn declaration.

Mr. John C. Miles' first exhibition of painting was very successful. Mr. Miles, New Brunswicker's first artist, has the reputation of being a very conscientious painter, and one who uses his best endeavours to throw upon his canvass all the life and beauty and truth possible. Although Mr. Miles' field is rather limited as yet to be entirely remunerative in its immediate results, he will, at least, have the consolation of knowing that he has made the first step in establishing in St. John an exhibition of Fine Arts, which we hope will be permanent. We are glad to hear that the prices paid for pictures, the work of Mr. Miles' genius, were better than might have been anticipated. New Brunswickers should be proud of their artist and give him every encouragement.

Nearly all the shanties being now removed from King Square, the Corporation should endeavor to put the locality in decent shape as soon as possible. It is to be hoped that the Shelter Committee will soon have the Queen Square freed from the sixty structures still standing there. It is strange that an effort was not made long ago to remove all the families still on the Barrack Square to better quarters on the out-skirts of the city or Portland. There are not excessively high in these localities. We call the attention of the Shelter Committee and the Relief and Aid Society to the terrible moral results of sleeping facilities housed as they are in the shanties and so near that very despicable locality, Sheltered street.

It is to be regretted that the Orangemen of Montreal have decided to proceed to church in a body on the next 12th of July, and this despite the earnest protest and expostulation of the entire Protestant clergy of the city. Our readers will remember what took place in St. John two years ago when respectable citizens endeavored to prevent the Orangemen passing through the most Irish and Catholic portion of the city. If the Bible Act is impartially carried out no great trouble will arise, but should the Orangemen from neighboring places, be allowed to pour into the city armed to the teeth it may be difficult to meet the emergency even under the stringent law due to Mr. Blake's efforts.

The German newspapers quote from a Dutch newspaper, the Haarlem Courant, the following announcement of a death, dated Broda, 3rd April—The 12th of February, 1875, died at the age of thirty-five years, my dearly-beloved son, Ange Emmanuel, the descendant of my husband, the Duc de Normandie, son of Marie Antoinette and Louis XVI., King of France. He served in the navy of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, as second machinist on the Caracas, and died at Weltevreden of brain fever. Dowager de Bourbon, Duchesse de Normandie. Such are the ups and downs of fortune. The descendant of the King of France, "a second machinist" on board a war-ship of the Netherlands! The lesson is obvious.

Henry O'Leary, Esq., formerly M. P. for Kent Co., has published his card to the electors of that county. Mr. O'Leary now desires to represent Kent at Ottawa. Messrs. Girouard and Cutler have also announced themselves as candidates. Messrs. Johnson, Renaud and MacLeod are also spoken of as probable candidates. The electors of Kent will, at least, have a large number of anxious gentlemen to choose from. Mr. Costigan will again be a candidate in Victoria Co. for the Dominion Parliament. Dr. Bernier, a French Canadian for some years a resident of Madawaska, will oppose Mr. Costigan in the interests of the Reformers. Madawaska could ill-afford to lose the services of a gentleman of Mr. Costigan's sterling qualities. From advice received we would judge that Mr. Costigan will be returned by an overwhelming majority.

One of our U. S. exchanges thus refers to the death of a distinguished New Brunswicker:

The intelligence of the sudden death at Rio Janeiro of Prof. Charles F. Hartt, Chief of the Geological Survey of Brazil, will be received with great regret. He was one of the most active and accomplished men in the service of American Science, and his name has been honorably associated with the records of progress in this direction. Prof. Hartt was born at Fredericton, New Brunswick, in 1840, and graduated at Acadia College, Nova Scotia. He studied with Agassiz from 1862 to 1875 and subsequently accompanied the former in his country tourings. In 1870 Prof. Hartt published "The Geology and Physical Geography of Brazil," a work containing the results of observations made in three separate visits to the coast-regions. In 1875 he was appointed Chief of the Imperial Geological Commission; since which time he has been engaged in prosecuting the Geological Survey of the Brazilian Empire. For the last six months he has been occupied in preparing a report of the results of his observations, and assisting Messrs. Durby and Rathbin in the work of the Survey.

LOCAL POLITICIANS.

Our local politicians are a remarkably quiet and unassuming set of men just now. Although it is probable that all the elections will be over in less than a month, hardly anything definite can be obtained as to the movements, views, opinions and alliances of the different candidates who have so far come before the public. In St. John city and county there are at the present time no less than ten or twelve gentlemen willing and anxious to sacrifice themselves on the altar of their country. The devotion of these aspirants for political honors is at least remarkable. It is pleasant to find in this supposed age of ingratitude and want of all honest political principles, so many ardent patriots, who, in their own estimation, possess all the sterling qualities that go to make the patriot and the lover of his country. We only regret that all the gentlemen now before this constituency, could not be elected by acclamation or in some other equally honorable way that they might have an opportunity of doing for this province what they themselves and many others in the past have failed to do. As this can not be under present circumstances, the electors will, no doubt, regretfully be obliged to pick out the best of those among whom their choice must be made. No one can doubt that any one of the candidates is fully capable of performing the duties that devolve on local legislators in these days, the principal of which appear to us to be the proper construction of boulevards on the St. John, Miramichi, Madoulinak and other rivers and streams, the proper width of boulevards and the making of country roads to match them, and other little matters of equal public importance. We fail to see why any man should not be able to perform all the functions of a local politician as they are not even of the same importance as those of our city councillors have to attend to. And still light and unimportant as the office of local representative has come to be in these days, it is wonderful how many men of more than average ability are more than willing to risk much in order to lay in a position to write M. P. after their names. The desire for political fame is one of the plagues of earthly existence that compasses comprehension. This being so, it is useless at this time to speculate on the career that from a man to become a candidate for local political honors when the duties are so very humble and the emolument so very small. However, it is a fact and a very plain fact, too, that we have now in this city and county more candidates than we know what to do with, and of them all there is hardly one that has any political views, anything new in the domain of political economy that he thinks worth while to impart to the free and independent men whom he asks for support in the coming contest. The cards with which our local politicians have dealt the public press, are a study and a source of much amusement for those who have ever so little in sight into the

A WRONG.

A wrong is to be inflicted on every citizen of St. John, not a member of some of the numerous secret organizations that flourish here, if as is intimated by an advertisement inserted in the daily papers, to the effect that the Masonic Order will, as the reputation of the Mayor, Aldermen and the Corporation of the City of St. John, lay "the cornerstone of the City Hall with Masonic Grandeur." This notice, which is signed by Wm. F. Bunting, Grand Secretary, goes on to say that the members of Lodges, Chapters and Encampments are requested to assemble in full regalia under their respective banners.

This is the substance of an advertisement that appeared in the Telegraph, Globe and News of this city. We suppose the ceremony will take place as announced, but we place on record our protest and the protest of every citizen of St. John, not connected with the masonic body, and we declare that the "Mayor Aldermen and Corporation" of the requisition of aforesaid really counted from any such body must take the responsibility of this public recognition of a body whose secret organization should be kept from all participation on such an occasion as the laying of a cornerstone of one of our chief public buildings. What right has this private society to meddle in public matters of this kind? By what right did the Mayor of this city ask the Free Masons to take the leading part in a ceremony of this nature? We are certain that Mr. Earle must have given this invitation without fully weighing all the consequences of such an act. Had any prominent mason or other man been invited to lay this cornerstone—a man who could not be publicly and authoritatively recognizing a body, which, being secret, should not have the sympathy of any one who looks to the present or future welfare of this city and this Dominion. All such secret organizations should be utterly frowned down. If the city authorities countenance the

secret springs of action that are supposed to undermine the whole public action of aspirants and their friends. The first thing that strikes an impartial observer is that strange as it may appear, there is hardly one gentleman of the ten or twelve who has the manliness to state publicly his political principles, to say whether he belongs to the great Liberal party, the Conservative party, or the Independents, Canada First or the Annexationists, and still it is only fair to presume that all the coming statesmen have formed opinions more or less advanced on all questions with which these parties in their collective capacity deal. It will not do to say, as Mr. Elder does in his card, that "the independence, utility and influence of Local Legislatures, can be best maintained by excluding from the local sphere, questions relating exclusively to Dominion politics." While Mr. Elder and others may hope for such a consummation, and they know that it is not possible. Why, even in the local canvas it is now pretty plain that the local elections are to be carried out in such a way as to give aid and encouragement to certain parties who are preparing for their own triumph in the coming elections. As it will be the other day in the Province of Quebec, so will it be here. Whatever party, be it Liberal or Conservative, should endeavor to give the voters for their friends in the local elections, will also carry the city and county when the Dominion elections take place. It is, we submit, utterly impossible to keep these two contests separate. Men who vote for their party in local politics will also vote for it in elections held for the Dominion Parliament. Facts go to prove this in the present election. The strange alliances that have been formed between gentlemen now about to contend for the city and county, prove that the present election is viewed by many as a preparation for the more important ones, which will decide whether Liberals or Conservatives, or a new party yet to be formed, will represent St. John at Ottawa.

But strange as this silence of the candidates is, with reference to the great political issues of the day in the Dominion at large, their conduct with regard to what may be called local politics, is even stranger still. The government at present in power, has no name for all the acts of the King of Government for the last eight years or better, as if no changes had taken place in the constitution of that remarkable body, and still they are not to remember any candidate who has declared himself for or against the government except, perhaps, Mr. Elder, who is ready to give it a trial again. Mr. Keator, of King's, who is not satisfied with the workings of the agricultural department. It appears to us really humiliating that gentlemen who should endeavor to give the electors all the information possible in their cards and otherwise, have been so reticent in this and other points. The want of a good, healthy opposition is much felt all over the country, and of free institutions it is much to be deplored. The O'Leary Scandal, the action of Mr. Marshall, the chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the matter, his one-sided ruling in the interest of the Government, is a question that might fairly divide the politicians into hostile camps. Also, the appointment of Mr. Kelly to a seat in the Legislative Council after the very serious charges made against him and never definitely settled, might be made a test question by some of the aspiring statesman if they wished to work in a consistent manner. This is not now hardly to be expected. The local politicians are, however, to lay their cards on the table, and will turn on purely personal grounds, except in so far as Dominion politics will influence them, which will be, we think, not to their credit. Friends of all those who look upon the City and County of St. John and the Province generally as sure to vote for the Reformers. It is not to be expected that the friends of the two great parties should endeavor to their friends returned at the Local contests in order to count with certainty on the result of the Dominion elections, to be held. It is useless to say that the two contestants should be kept entirely separate. They will not, and in the nature of things, they cannot be.

The sudden death of Judge Wilnot at Fredericton in the early part of the week is a subject of much regret among the people of New Brunswick, and this regret will be shared in by many without the province who had learned from personal contact or otherwise to look upon Mr. Wilnot as one of the very foremost men of this province. A man of strong religious feeling Judge Wilnot, for his title he will always be best known, carried the convictions arising from deep meditation of the tenets of his denominational system of belief into his every-day life. Strong in his conviction that this was the true way to secure all possible happiness here, in the grand impetuosity and large-heartedness of his nature, endeavored to convince all others of the beauty and truth and perfection of his opinions. This sometimes led to the utterance of words which we feel sure, no one regretted more than the learned Judge himself when the heat and enthusiasm of the lecture-room had given place to the quiet of his own chamber and heart. While Judge Wilnot was greatly distinguished as a political orator whose conciliatory eloquence could sway the masses as he wished, the pleasure he took in his life will be most remembered in his native province and elsewhere will be the controversy which connects his name with that of another illustrious, large-hearted, Christian man, who, too, has only recently been called from our midst, the Most Rev. Dr. Connolly. In the history of our province those two names are for all time linked together, one as the champion and spokesman of the Methodist body of Christians and the others as the mouth-piece of the Roman Catholics, the heat of argument and particularly in the public addresses of Judge Wilnot there were words uttered that at the time caused pain, but that are now happily forgotten and were the great Archbishop now living no one would render to the better qualities of a former opponent a warmer tribute of admiration than himself. While all deeply regret the sudden demise of a gentleman who was for many reasons a source of pride to New Brunswickers, we do not regret that the cause of the hearty patriotism, there is cause for much consolation in the knowledge that the most bitter political and other foes of the late Judge Wilnot, are in paying to his memory such a tribute as is also honorable to the death and the living. The remains of the late Judge Wilnot were carried to their last resting place and the great number of people who gathered on Thursday last. The honours paid to all that was earthly of the illustrious man, but there are, now happily forgotten, the many beautiful and gratifying traits of the character of one of New Brunswick's honored Judges and Governors.

THE ST. JOHN RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.

The organization effected shortly after the 20th of June last, has been changed into an incorporated society by an act passed at the last session of the Local Legislature. Although this change has been an accomplished fact for some weeks, we have not yet learned that the long-promised report in full of all the transactions of the Relief Society has been prepared for the perusal of the public. It is even said that that report can not be prepared until a gentleman, who feels that he has not been properly treated by the gentlemen managing the relief affairs, hands over to the society statements of the amounts received and disbursed by him and others during the first weeks succeeding the great fire. It is much to be regretted that any difficulty should arise between gentlemen, who, whatever mistakes they may have made, certainly worked with ardor and honesty for the public good for the last twelve months. It is known that a very large amount of money—estimated as high as half a million dollars—was sent here for the relief of the sufferers by our great fire. This would not include the vast stores of provisions also sent by the charity of the worthy and good-hearted citizens of this city. It has been heard that about half the money has been expended and that, consequently, there must be fully \$250,000 in the hands of the Relief and Aid Society at this moment. These statements are made by different parties and at different times, but, so far, though nearly a year has elapsed since most of the money and provisions came here, no official statement has been made by those in a position to do so. This, we maintain, is not right. No one would be farther from suspecting the public-spirited gentlemen who have done so much for the relief of the sufferers, of any wrong-doing, but we now repeat what we have said frequently in these columns, that an understanding should be arrived at by all the managers of the Relief and Aid Society and a full report made to the public of all the information that can be published. The Relief and Aid Society owes this to the citizens of St. John; but, moreover, those citizens, towns, and private individuals contributing so largely to the funds now managed by the new corporation should, at least, be furnished with an official report in pamphlet form or otherwise, of all monies received and other contributions received and distributed here since the fire. If the two contending parties in the Relief and Aid Society will only forget personal griefs and private malice and join once for all in working the new corporation within a corporation to the satisfaction of the public, much good would be done—much more than by the present disorganizing policy. We only give expression to the public opinion when we say that the trouble among the managers of a great charity is and private malice and join once for all in working the new corporation within a corporation to the satisfaction of the public, much good would be done—much more than by the present disorganizing policy. We only give expression to the public opinion when we say that the trouble among the managers of a great charity is and private malice and join once for all in working the new corporation within a corporation to the satisfaction of the public, much good would be done—much more than by the present disorganizing policy.

Masonic body how can they consistently refuse a like favor to Orangemen, who, after all, are not worse—perhaps not as bad as the Masons, whose real leaders on the Continent of Europe are the enemies of thrones and altars alike! We hope it is not yet too late for the Mayor and his advisers at the Council Board to reconsider this action and save our city from the infliction of a piece of tomfoolery that should not for a moment be countenanced by lovers of fair play and equal rights. Let the citizens of St. John lay the corner stone of the City Hall, but let no secret society have anything to do with it.

DEATH OF JUDGE WILNOT.

The sudden death of Judge Wilnot at Fredericton in the early part of the week is a subject of much regret among the people of New Brunswick, and this regret will be shared in by many without the province who had learned from personal contact or otherwise to look upon Mr. Wilnot as one of the very foremost men of this province. A man of strong religious feeling Judge Wilnot, for his title he will always be best known, carried the convictions arising from deep meditation of the tenets of his denominational system of belief into his every-day life. Strong in his conviction that this was the true way to secure all possible happiness here, in the grand impetuosity and large-heartedness of his nature, endeavored to convince all others of the beauty and truth and perfection of his opinions. This sometimes led to the utterance of words which we feel sure, no one regretted more than the learned Judge himself when the heat and enthusiasm of the lecture-room had given place to the quiet of his own chamber and heart. While Judge Wilnot was greatly distinguished as a political orator whose conciliatory eloquence could sway the masses as he wished, the pleasure he took in his life will be most remembered in his native province and elsewhere will be the controversy which connects his name with that of another illustrious, large-hearted, Christian man, who, too, has only recently been called from our midst, the Most Rev. Dr. Connolly. In the history of our province those two names are for all time linked together, one as the champion and spokesman of the Methodist body of Christians and the others as the mouth-piece of the Roman Catholics, the heat of argument and particularly in the public addresses of Judge Wilnot there were words uttered that at the time caused pain, but that are now happily forgotten and were the great Archbishop now living no one would render to the better qualities of a former opponent a warmer tribute of admiration than himself. While all deeply regret the sudden demise of a gentleman who was for many reasons a source of pride to New Brunswickers, we do not regret that the cause of the hearty patriotism, there is cause for much consolation in the knowledge that the most bitter political and other foes of the late Judge Wilnot, are in paying to his memory such a tribute as is also honorable to the death and the living. The remains of the late Judge Wilnot were carried to their last resting place and the great number of people who gathered on Thursday last. The honours paid to all that was earthly of the illustrious man, but there are, now happily forgotten, the many beautiful and gratifying traits of the character of one of New Brunswick's honored Judges and Governors.

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Inventors and Patentes should send for instructions, terms, references, etc. to John Brothers, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C., who furnish the same with a charge. John Brothers are well known and successful firms of large experience, having been established since 1862.

ELECTION CARDS.

To the Electors of the City and County of St. John.

GENTLEMEN.—At the request of many of my friends I shall be a Candidate at the coming election for representatives to the General Assembly of this Province, and would most respectfully solicit your support.

ASAPH G. BLAKESLEE, may 11

To the Electors of the City and County of St. John.

GENTLEMEN.—At the ensuing general election, I shall be a Candidate for the representation of the City and County of St. John in the General Assembly.

Respectfully asking the favor of your support,

I am yours faithfully,

WILLIAM ELLER, St. John, May 7, 1878.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Own Correspondent.) Washington, D. C., May 22.

The chief subject of conversation here now is the great fight on President Hayes. The lobbies and halls at the Capital are filled all day with interested groups, and men congregate on the corners of the streets to compare the latest rumors or items of news. People don't care whether it is the "gar inevitable," or "passer assured" day with the cablegraph operator in Europe, and the proposed Fenian raid sinks into the oblivion of forgetfulness. It reminds one very forcibly of the exciting period during the great Electoral commission fight, when the enterprising news-boys were constantly inveighing into buying "extras," and all Washington was teeming with excitement. The political boot seems, however, to be upon the other leg now, and it is the Republicans who assume the role of "fillibusters." The proceedings of the House have been closely guarded by each party, and carefully planned before hand. The Republicans have annoyed the Democrats by leaving the House every time the investigation business came up. This would not leave a quorum, and adjournment, of course, would be the only alternative for the Democrats. Immediately, however, upon the motion to adjourn, the Republicans would quietly return and defeat it. In this way they have staved off the main question. If they continue this filibustering much longer, the Democrats will resort to the precedent established by the first-second Congress. When the Democrats then were about to defeat the force bill by these little tricks of the trade, the Commissioners on Rules brought in an amendment to the rules which cut off the practice. Mr. Blaine, then Speaker, decided this report to be a question of privilege, and it was adopted by a majority report, and enforced. This committee has the right to report at any time, and it only requires a majority to adopt anything reported by a committee. The Democrats claim they will have this in a day or so, but all their absent members have been telegraphed for, and when they are present their majority will be seven. There is an element of dissatisfaction in the party and a split is feared, before hand telling results can be accomplished. The anti-Potter men want to amend the Investigation resolution, so as to declare that there is no intention to disturb President Hayes. Mr. Casey Young, or Mr. Mills, will be the leaders in this effort. The proposed amendment reads—Resolved, "That it is not intended by this proceeding to disturb the present Chief Magistrate in the occupancy of his office, nor to impair public confidence in the policy he has inaugurated towards the Southern States." Those partisans advocating this say they think the only claim Mr. Hayes has on the Presidency is the decision of the Electoral Commission, but this they think is a clincher. Matters non-political which snuck of news are scarce. The Sherman-Cameron wedding tho' properly Washington news, has claimed unusual attention and comment. The affair brought by General G. W. Curtis Lee, (son of the late General Robert E. Lee,) against the Government for the restitution of the old Arlington Estate, which was not during the war, was purchased by Uncle Sam, is still undecided. The tract comprises some eleven hundred acres, a portion of this is now used as the National Cemetery, and there are about sixteen thousand soldiers buried there. Under one monument dedicated to "The Unknown," lay the bodies of two thousand, all killed during the first of the war. The almost unending rows of white, marble head-stones, make the name "The City of the Dead," a very appropriate one for the place. The death of Prof. Joseph Henry, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, is a great loss to the scientific world. The funeral cortege from his residence to the church, was a very impressive affair. Delegations from all of the Departments were in procession, as well as the foreign ambassadors in full court dress. The twelve pall-bearers walked on either side of the beautifully draped hearse, and beyond them were the twelve marines who served as body-bearers. At the church the services were deeply impressive and fully proved the affection in which this great man was held by all who knew him. His successor has not as yet been nominated. Several persons are talked of, among whom is Prof. Arnold Guyot, of Princeton College.

To the Electors of the City and County of St. John.

GENTLEMEN.—I respectfully offer myself as a Candidate for the honor of representing you at the General Assembly of this Province. Should you favor me with a majority of your votes I shall, without regard to political parties or considerations, use my best judgment to advance the interests of this City, and the Province generally.

Yours truly,

CHAS. A. EVERETT, may 11

To the Electors of the City and County of Saint John.

I herby inform you that at the urgent solicitation of a large number of Electors I shall be a candidate at the approaching Election of persons to represent you in the General Assembly of the Province. Should you honor me by selecting me as one of your representatives, I shall endeavor to be worthy of your confidence.

Respectfully soliciting your support, gentlemen, I am,

Your obedient servant,

R. J. RITCHIE.

To the Electors of the City and County of St. John.

GENTLEMEN.—As you will be shortly called upon to select members to represent you for the next four years, I respectfully offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages. I assure you that I am fully sensible of the high honor that has been done me, in selecting me as one of the representatives of the large and growing commercial city, and I trust my conduct in the Legislature has been such as to justify you in giving me your support, in the approaching contest. Should I be elected, I will endeavour, by every means in my power, to show myself worthy of the honor of being one of your representatives.

I have the honor to remain,

Faithfully your obedient servant,

ap 20 ROBERT MARSHALL.

To the Electors of the City and County of St. John.

GENTLEMEN.—The term for which you elected me, with others to represent you and govern your interests in the Provincial Legislature, having about expired, and a General Provincial Election is now at hand, I respectfully solicit renewed confidence in me. I trust that on a general survey of my course in the Assembly you will not find it difficult to grant me your suffrages again. I may have made mistakes now and then, but I cannot claim to be perfect; but I have endeavored to serve you faithfully and well.

I have labored with the energy I could command to purge our Provincial system of all obstructions to course of good government. I have been and still am an earnest advocate of keeping well within the public income. I have endeavored to shall still continue strenuously for an economical management of Provincial affairs as well as to be consistent with efficiency of administration.

I regard it of great importance that members of the Local Government should have no connection with companies of any sort having claims upon or transactions with that Government, that no ground even of suspicion of wrong doing on their part, in relation to such companies or their projects, may be afforded.

I trust, gentlemen, you will render me the justice of believing that in all my actions as your representative I have exercised my best judgment, and done what has seemed to me to be the best for the public interest of your general confidence.

I place myself again in your hands, anticipating a renewal of your general confidence.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

may 11 EDWARD WILLIS.

To the Electors of the City and County of St. John.

GENTLEMEN.—At the approaching election of members to serve in the General Assembly of this province, I shall again be a candidate for your suffrages.

My views on matters within the sphere of the Local Legislature, and my views and acts as your representative, are so well known, that it is needless for me now to recapitulate them. You are all well, and I have hearty support of the Executive. Should I again be elected, I shall feel it my duty to assist the Government of the day in passing all good measures, while I shall deem it best to abstain from opposing all legislation which I may regard as adverse to the best interests of the constituency and of the country.

It is my belief that the independence, utility and influence of the Local Legislatures can be best maintained by excluding from the local sphere questions relating exclusively to Dominion politics. It would be with deep regret that I should see any other course forced upon this province.

The revenue of the Province, under good management, can be made sufficient to support the public credit