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Weekly Herald.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 15.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

This is declaration day for the City and County.

A new diocese has been erected in the province of Quebec, Vicar-General Racine will be the new Bishop of Chicontimi.

Messrs. Ryan and McManus were elected in Gloucester on Monday, and the *Telegraph* claims them as supporters of the Government that is and was.

Messrs. Jas. Stewart, of the Montroal *Herald*, and Edward H. Goff have been committed to stand their trial in September on the charges of conspiracy and libel.

The widow of Lord John Russel declined the proposals for the burial of the deceased statesman in Westminster Abbey, as the will directed his remains to be interred in the family vault in Buckinghamshire.

Mr. Adams' triumphant return at the head of the poll in Northumberland Co. is very gratifying to his friends. Mr. Adams is one of our most promising representatives.

The election of Mr. Lynott in Charlotte county and the splendid vote he received in the different electoral districts will do much to allay a spirit of exclusiveness that we were sorry to see reigning so long in that fine county.

The friends of Geo. V. McInerney, B. C. L., son of the Hon. O. McInerney, M. L. C., Kingston, Kent Co., will be pleased to hear that he has graduated with honor at the Boston University. Mr. McInerney studied at St. Joseph's College, Memramcook.

The Toronto *Mail* says that a number of ladies of that place have left off drinking tea. They say that tea drinking is unhealthy, and besides its better for the complexion to drink water. Will the ladies of St. John follow the example of the ladies of Toronto?

The *Globe* says that an effort is being made to have Vaughan's sentence commuted to imprisonment for life, on the ground that he is a man of weak or unsound mind. If the sentence is not commuted the unfortunate man will be executed on this day week.

It appears that the candidates for the Local House in Kent will not be as numerous as was anticipated. It is now thought that Messrs Johnson, the former representative, and Girouard and Sayre will contest the county, the other gentlemen whose names have been used having retired.

Messrs. Hanington, Landry, Black, and Killam held large and enthusiastic meetings in Shediac and Moncton on Monday and Tuesday last. At both meetings large numbers were present and as far as could be judged they were favorable to the Ticket, which, from all we can hear, is the one most likely to meet with success at the polls.

The election for Charlotte County took place on Thursday. A correspondent at St. George telegraphed us yesterday the following totals :—

Hill,	13[illegible]3
Stevenson	1[illegible]0
Cotterell,	1115
Lynott,	10[illegible]1
Main,	8[illegible]6
McGee,	842
Donald,	472
James McKay,	352
Lloyd,	309
Thompson,	341
Hugh McKay,	250
Cameron,	44

Grand Manan to be heard from, but will not change the result.

Preparations still go on for the Temperance Convention of the C. T. A. Societies, to be held at Woodstock, Carleton Co., July 1st. We have heard it stated that rallies at which the societies in the city and vicinity might unite are spoken of with favor by some who take a deep interest in the C. T. A. Union of New Brunswick. Last year when preparing for the Portland Convention such meetings were held with much advantage to the cause. The St. Gertrude's Society, of Woodstock, will give all the delegates a hearty welcome to their beautiful Town and endeavor to make their stay as pleasant as possible.

We have received Mr. O'Hanley's letter in reply to Mr. Waller's lecture on the political position of the Irish Caholics in the Province of Ontario. Mr. O'Hanley claims that according to population the Irish Catholics have a right to nine representatives in the Senate, composed of 83 members. Of the 206 members of the House of Commons 56 are Catholics and 150 Protestants, and seven only are Irish. On a principle of equality the Catholics should have 88 and Irish Catholics 24, where they now only have 7. Mr. O'Hanley presents many other points with reference to Irish Catholic representation in all Governmental departments that are, at least, unique and interesting.

Lord Dufferin is perhaps the most popular Governor General Canada has ever had. It is now rumored that his term will be prolonged twelve months on this account. The London *Times* thus refers to Lord Dufferin's recent speech at Monreal :—

"Earl Dufferin's Vice-Regal career has been singularly brilliant throughout. Never before have our American Colonies been ruled by a statesman who knew how to call forth the best qualities of the people by appealing to noble sentiments and lofty aspirations. Earl Dufferin's task to develope a self-reliant spirit becoming a young nation with loyalty to its mother country, has suceeded beyond all expectation. The review at Montreal represents forces which the most powerful sovereigns might be proud to command. The troops were constituted of the first offerings of Canadian loyalty, the first fruits of Canadian patriotism."

Here is a little story from the Worcester spy, and while there is, undoubtedly, a moral to it, just wherein it lies is beyond the comprehension of ordinary sinners. But read it and draw your own inferences: "A few years since, a clergyman at West Dedham got into trouble through a little game called 'dropping the handkerchief.' by objecting to the playing of the game by the young folks of a Christmas gathering. This resulted in his going to pastures new. He went to a neighboring town, but did not stay there long, and the next heard of him he was in the vicinity of Worcester. Now he may be seen any day, bell-punch in hand, doing duty on the Metropolitan Railroad."

Montreal *Star*: "A boot and shoe machine which was being sold in the United States at $500, was commenced to be manufactured here by one of our machine companies, when the price of the American machine *for Canada* ran gradually down till it was delivered here duty paid for $208. The Canadian manufacturer could not stand the competition, gave up the manufacture and the price of the machine is on the upward march once more, and now cannot be had for less than $300." Undersell, kill off competition and the Canadian market is at our mercy. Such is the Yankee doctrine in every branch of manufacture. It pays them, too; but it is death to us.—*Toronto Mail.*

Aubrey de Vere, according to the *American Catholic Review*, the greatest of the Victorian poets, has published a new volume entitled, *The Fall of Rora, The Search after Proserpine and other Poems, Meditative and Lyrical.* The Waldensian persecution forms the subject of *The Fall of Rora*, and is treated in a masterly and Catholic spirit, being in this a striking contrast to Tennyson's bigoted and narrow-minded production, "Queen Mary." As an example of Aubrey de Vere's powers, we give the following exquisite sonnet, on the Cathedral at Milan :—

"With steps subdued, silence and labor long,
I reached the marble roofs. Awe, vanquished dread;
White shone they as the summit of Mount Blanc,
When moonlit parleys with the mountain's head
The far-off Alps by morning tinged with red,
Blushed through the spires that round in myriads sprung;
A silver gleam the wind-stirred poplars flung,
O'er Lombardy's greenness, below me spread.
Of these I little saw. In trance I stood
Ere death, me thought, admitted to the skies;
Around me like a heavenly multitude
Crowning some specular mount of Paradise,
Thronged that Angelic Concourse robed in stone;
The sun ascending, in their faces shown!"

The last number of the *American Catholic Quarterly Review* is, without exception the best of the series. The articles are all of a high class and well worthy of studious reading. We have not yet seen a number that embraces such variety as the one before us. We take great pleasure in again commending this excellent *Review* to the attention of our readers. We give below a list of the articles in the present number ;

1.—Secret Societies in the United States.
2.—Spiritualism *versus* Materialism.
3.—Religious Communities.
4.—The Mental Capacity of the American Indian, as indicated by his Speech.
5.—The Periodical Literature of the Day and its Tendencies.
6.—Emotion.
7.—Pope Alexander VI. and his Original Traducers.
8.—Pius IX. and his Pontificate.
9.—Book Notices.

In the latter department we find carefully written criticisms of some eighteen or twenty works, and this, we may say, is one of the most valuable portions of whole *Review*. Where all is instructive and well written, we hesitate at discriminating, but we think the articles on Secret Societies, treating of the International, Freemason, Communistic and Fenian oath-bound organizations, will prove very profitable and timely reading. We hope to be able to give our readers some of those articles in full in these columns.

The *Freeman* of last Monday morning contained the following :—

The WEEKLY HERALD has not a word to say against any of the candidates for St. John City or County. If it still supports the Local Government, as it has appeared to do for months past, one would suppose that it would find something to object to in Mr. Willis or Mr. Everett or, if it is now opposed to the Local Government so strongly as it professes to be when dealing with the political affairs of Gloucester, it could find some objection to make to the election of Mr. Elder, Mr. Wedderburn or Mr. Marshall! ; but all its wrath and indignation and reprobation are reserved for Mr. Ryan, of Gloucester. The worst charges it makes against him is that he now intends to do what the HERALD itself has generally done, viz., to support the Local Government. We do not believe this to be well founded.

The *Miramichi Advance* thinks differently, as the following paragraph from that paper will show :—

"ALL ALIKE.—The St John HERALD, which struggled for a good while to be neutral in politics, has given itself up to strenuous opposition to both Dominion and Local Governments."

Why is this thus!

The famine in China is reported increasing.

THE CITY AND COUNTY ELECTIONS.

The election in the City and County on Wednesday and that in the city on Thursday were carried on with great animation. The vote polied was larger, it is said, than for many years. It is gratifying to note that the elections were gone through with without the smallest particle of bad feeling or rowdyism. The friends of the different candidates worked with an energy and determination to win that was admirable. The result, we may say, is what was generally anticipated, except, perhaps, with regard to one candidate whose defeat was considered certain by a very large number of the electors in the city and vicinity. Candidates who were really beaten in the city made up for their losses in outside districts, where the action of prominent parties in the city and Portland was not as fully uuderstood as it should have been. Although it was fully admitted during the canvas that Mr. McLellan was a very strong man it was not believed that he would take the first place on the poll, that being generally conceded to Mr. Elder. It must be surprising to a large number of Mr. Willis' friends that he and Mr. Blakslee polled such a comparatively small vote, considering the peculiar influence that was supposed to be at work in their favor. There is a lesson and a warning here for all our public men that we hope will not be lost upon them. Mr. Fellows, who was unconnected with any of those bodies that are looked upon as all-powerful at election time, was the recipient of a vote that must be regarded as very extraordinary. The Carleton voters showed their preference for Mr. Clarke, who received a solid vote on that side of the harbor, and in St. Martins Mr. Rourke polled nearly all the votes, although the other candidates were not altogether lost site of, Mr. Elder, Mr. Ritchie, and others getting a respecable number. At Loch Lomond Mr. Elder appeared to be the favorite, leading by long odds, his friends in that rural district being no doubt animated to show their gratitude for the interest he has shown in his paper for agricultural progress. Pisarinco voters distributed their favors in a manner that does them credit.

Our esteemed contemporary, the *Daily Freeman*, is astonished and delighted that Mr. Ritchie, the HERALD's candidate, beat all the competitors in the contest in the city proper. We must acknowledge that this result is to be taken as an evidence of a change of feeling that is as gratifying as it may well be astonishing to many who have not followed certain remarkable changes in the social and political relations of our people as closely as some others. Mr. Ritchie's friends have every reason to feel proud of the marked honor done their candidate in the city, where he led in three wards and polled a marvellous vote in all, resulting in a good majority over all competitors in the most wealthy, intelligent and progressive part of the county. As we anticipated in last week's HERALD, we are pleased to announce Mr. Ritchie's success, not merely because he has secured a seat in the Local Assembly, but because his triumph at the polls points to one of the most gratifying changes that has taken place in this city and county for a long time, and one whose beneficial effects will make themselves felt in all the phases of the social and political life of the whole population of the city and county, and of the province.

The election in the city was hotly contested. Mr. Wedderburn, who is very popular, and for whom all have a kindly feeling of a personal nature, was returned at the head of the poll; Mr. Marshall next, Mr. Everitt third, and Mr. John C. Ferguson last. Mr. Marshall did not get as many votes as at a previous contest, while Mr. Everitt polled considerably more than on a former occasion. From Mr. Wedderburn's speech on Thursday we would gather that he intends working for the benefit of the whole people without distinction, and will use his best endeavors for the general good. On the whole the members elect are all gentlemen who will, on whatever side they may be in party politics, look carefully after the interest of the city and county and the province generally.

In conclusion it is very gratifying to note the orderly manner in which the elections were carried out. Little or no drunkenness was observed throughout the city and vicinity, no angry controversies were indulged, and everything passed off in a manner that reflects the highest honor on the candidates, the members elect, their agents, and the electors of the City and County of St. John.

The following are the returns :—

CITY AND COUNTY.

	McLellan.	Elder.	Willis.	Ritchie.	Fellows.	Clark.	Rourke.	Blakslee.
St. John—								
Kings	112	140	132	171	131	97	71	74
Queens 1	125	133	111	127	112	102	[illegible]	34
Queens 2	[illegible]	133	[illegible]	131	91	57	[illegible]	64
Dukes	127	[illegible]	121	100	192	122	67	35
Prince	145	134	150	253	110	119	106	51
Wellington	108	190	160	155	132	113	[illegible]	79
Sydney	40	33	30	70	25	20	25	12
Carleton	210	110	219	97	155	321	[illegible]	33
Portland—								
Ward 1	233	128	131	124	102	23	74	23
2	152	121	130	107	139	85	30	17
3	114	105	133	93	152	69	47	10
4	51	51	63	67	95	92	32	31
Fairville	135	[illegible]	110	126	109	125	33	13
Musquash	73	162	43	60	53	81	57	16
Red Head	34	54	47	70	43	44	[illegible]	9
Black River	4	55	44	25	21	37	58	3
Pisarinco	50	35	39	20	47	19	3	5
Loch Lomond	50	157	41	64	59	6	94	12
St. Martins	43	120	56	54	77	73	245	20
	2075	2032	1506	186[illegible]	1711	1600	1287	532

CITY.

Wards.	Wedderburn.	Marshall.	Everett.	Ferguson.
Kings	167	175	199	116
Queens 1	157	167	135	37
Queens 2	179	184	132	22
Dukes	243	215	131	44
Sydney	63	68	52	52
Prince	174	172	216	132
Wellington	202	172	224	65
Guys	151	111	76	18
Albert	78	63	61	35
Brooks	61	46	41	41
Total	1507	1328	1267	5[illegible]

IMPORTANT.

We see it stated that the present Chief Justice will probably be the next Lieut. Governor of this Province. Should Chief Justice Allen accept the honorable position, which rumor says will be offered him, all must acknowledge that an excellent choice will have been made by the existing Government. In case this rumor should prove well-founded, a vacancy would naturally occur on the bench of this province, which in the order of things should be filled from the Judges of the County Courts. It is well-known that already much dissatisfaction has been caused by the manner in which the claims of Judge Watters, of the County Court, have been overlooked on a former occasion. Thanks to the efforts of Hon. Senator Dever, Judge Watters' claims have been laid before the Senate of Canada, and, by the report of his speech, very widely circulated, before the whole people of the Dominion. We are not of those who believe that a man's religious belief should be the only, or even the principal test of his fitness for office of honor or emolument, but we do hold that a man's religious profession should be no bar to the highest and most honorable gifts of a free and independent people. On a former occasion when there was a vacancy in the New Brunswick Judiciary, a gentleman who may, perhaps, have had all the qualifications necessary to fit him for the position, was, we think, contrary to all precedent, raised from the bar to a Judgeship in the Supreme Court, and Judge Watters, one of the ablest of our County Court judges, was passed over in silence. This was not the proper mode of proceeding. Judgeships should, we submit, be given to those highest in the ranks of the Judiciary. A County Court Judge, all other things being equal, should have precedence of a simple barrister in all appointments for the Supreme Court. What reason can be given for not appointing Judge Waters? It was not on account of political leanings, which are supposed to have no influence in such cases, and besides in politics, if that be taken as a test, Judge Watters was always a Liberal. The Roman Catholics of New Brunswick have never had a member of their denomination on the Supreme Court bench. An excellent opportunity will soon be offered Mr. McKenzie to make good the mistakes of the past, and show the whole people of this province that in his eyes they are equal and have, when fitted for offices of honor, the same right to look for and obtain them.

THE NEW TEMPERANCE ACT.

We present to our readers to-day the second part of the Temperance Act, passed at the last session of the Dominion Parliament. As will be seen on reading the bill the act provides for the total or almost total suppression of the liquor traffic in communities where a majority of the people are in favor of such a measure. According to the terms of the act, however, brewers and others manufacturing liquors in any locolity, may if they wish sell, but in large quantities, to be taken outside of the district or districts in which such manufacture is carried on. The principle of the bill, which we believe will not suit extreme temperance people any more than the liquor dealers, is rather permissive than prohibitary. We have not much faith in laws made to suppress the liquor traffic. The most pernicious effects, it is well known, now arise from Sunday-selling, which is illegal. Although laws have been passed prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors between certain hours on Saturday night and Sunday morning, we find that liquor is sold almost openly and that very few prosecutions take place in comparison with the number constantly violating this part of the present license law. The unsatisfactory manner in which the present law is carried out, gives us reason, then, to look upon all acts of Parliament passed for the contraction of the liquor traffic as snares and delusions that will not remedy the evil. To reform those who are given to the abuse of intoxicants, the greatest factor having influence over the human heart and conscience must be taken into account in the first place. That is Religion. Then, it may not be utterly useless to try purely human means, such as the permissive bill, the license law, or any other measure looking to, at least, a modification of the evils complained of. But, from the experience of our present license law, we are inclined to believe that all the checks that can be devised to prevent abuses arising from spirituous liquors must be honestly and impartially applied in order to arrive at anything like satisfactory results. There are certainly districts where the latest Temperance Act might be carried into effect with advantage, but there are others—the city of St. John and vicinity, for example,—where, even if the Act could be carried, and this we think at present impossible, the result would be anthing but what all who desire to see abuses swept away would wish for. While we hold that moral suasion must always be the great means of reforming the drunkard, we believe that other means, when proved efficacious, should not be despised. As the present Temperance Act is the work of men who are really interested in the question, it should not be lightly set aside, without, at least, a trial when it is possible to do so. We imagine the act will be found lacking in one particular. In the portion of it which settles the question of who shall vote for the passage of the act in any district, it is enacted that only those duly qualified to vote at Dominion elections can vote for or against this act. We believe that it would have been only right to allow all persons above the age of eighteen to vote. Many of this class are deeply interested in the Temperance cause and should, we submit, be allowed to give expression to their opinion on a question of such vital importance. We hope the act will be fully discussed by our leading journalists so that its defects and merits, may be fully known.

LETTER FROM GLOUCESTER

GLOUCESTER Co., 12th June 1878.

Dear Herald,—

Thursday last being nomination day a large number of the electors of the County assembled at the Court House to hear the political views of the candidates. After the nominations had been made and a poll demanded, Mr. Ryan was called on. His remarks were chiefly confined to votes given by him during the past three years and the part he took in perfecting the Municipal Act. He showed his ignorance of provincial affairs and his desire to assist the Government when he told the people, the *only* source of revenue the province had, was the Crown lands. He referred to the Immigration policy of the Government and spoke authoritatively, when he said, it was not their intention to devote more money in that direction. With reference to the giving of lands in Northumberland to the River DuLoup Railway Company, the financial resolutions and votes of want of confidence, he asked his hearers to believe them matters of very little importance. He eulogised Fraser and Wedderburn; thanked Hon. R. Young for the support he was giving him in the contest; and indulged in certain personal remarks altogether foreign to the occasion, proving his narrow-mindedness and inability to discuss public matters in a becoming manner. He would like to be elected as an "independent," (save the mark!) He was followed by Mr. McManus who ventilated his views on the school question. He was glad all had accepted this good law, was heartily in favor of secular education, and, if elected, it would be his aim to extend its benefits to the country districts. The agricultural interests would be guarded by him, the prosperity of a country depended on the farmers. Highways would be repaired and bye-roads opened up in every direction. He, would also like to go to the House of Assembly, as an "independent" man, free to do what he thought best for himself and for the country.

Mr. Sivewright next claimed the attention of the electors. He set out by making a capital point against McManus, attacked the Immigration policy of the Government, the Chatham Branch Railway affair, and other matters; advocated the abolition of the Legislative Council, and expressed himself in opposition to the present Government. If elected, he would do his duty faithfully and to the best of his ability. Hon. R. Young was the next speaker, and defended the Government, but it was evident those present thought but little of what he said.

Mr. Burns next took the platform amid cheers. He felt it was a duty he owed them to give an account of his stewardship of four years. Alluding to his first election and other matters, he then attacked the Government, handling them skilfully and without gloves. Their immigration policy, the cost price per head of the importations, the erecting and furnishing of houses for their use, he proved to be ruinous to the country; the indignation of his hearers as he read the items from the Auditor-General's report, and contrasted it with the little done to encourage our own young men to settle and open up our country, was marked in the extreme.

The stumpage regulations; seizures in Gloucester; Railway policy of the Government; granting of lands in Northumberland to the River du Loup Railway Company, and Young's studied inactivity in the matter of the Caraquet Branch Railway, were treated of in turn. The $24000 of the peoples money put into the Chatham Branch Railway, now about to be sold under a mortgage; the whitewashing of Kelly, and his elevation to "the museum;" travelling expenses of members of the Government, the financial statements given to the country, false and misleading, and unauthorized expenditures made by the Government were fully ventilated. Turning his attention to Mr. McManus, he administered a stern rebuke for his expressions on the School question, which McManus received in silence. He next took Ryan by the ear, and held him up to the gaze of the electors, whose trust he had betrayed, and told of his base ingratitude to those who elected him three years ago. He then went fully into the details of the expenditures in Gloucester, reviewing the evidence taken at the investigation before the committee, and produced corroborating testimony from persons present who had been engaged on the different works, in reply to points disputed by Young and Meahan. He showed the contracts were given by the Supervisor, that large sums in cash were paid by him for work done, before the money had been received from the Public Works Department, the giving of his own note to the bank to raise money to pay off existing indebtedness; his refusal to give goods out of his store to men engaged on the works, their inability to procure them elsewhere, and his subsequent assent to make advances. These and many other matters were treated of by him in a clear, forcible, and convincing manner. Questions were put and answered to the entire satisfaction of all unprejudiced persons. The speech occupied nearly 7 hours in delivery, and was listened to with wrapt attention, and was certainly the ablest ever heard at the hustings in this county.

You are already aware, that Ryan and McManus are elected, and in this connection I have a little to say. It is to be regretted that our people, as a body, have not more independence. I mean of the true sort. The result of this election does not express the will of the people, but merely that of a few, who know little and care less about consistency in politics, and do not hesitate to degrade their positions, and use the most illegal means to carry out their views.

Patience is a virtue, but there are times when it is lost sight of through the injustice of our persecutions. It is well for our people to consider if they would be free.

"Themselves must strike the blow."

A word to the wise is sufficient.

UNO.

CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT.

As many of our readers are anxious to see the new act recently passed by the McKenzie Government, we give up much of our space for that purpose. We have to thank Hon. Senator Dever for a copy of the Act :

From the day on which this part of this Act comes into force and takes effect in any county or city, and for so long thereafter as the same continues in force therein, no person, unless it be for exclusively sacramental or medicinal purposes, or for *bona fide* use in some art, trade or manufacture, under the regulation contained in the fourth sub-section of this section, or as hereinafter authorized by one of the four next subsections of this section, shall, within such county or city, by himself, his clerk, servant or agent, expose or keep for sale, or directly or indirectly, on any pretense or upon any device, sell or barter, or in consideration of the purchase of any other property give, to any other person, any spirituous or other intoxicating liquor, or any mixed liquor capable of being used as a beverage and part of which is spirituous or otherwise intoxicating:

And neither any license issued to any distiller or brewer,—nor yet any license for retailing on board any steamboat or other vessel, brandy, rum, whiskey, or other spirituous liquors, wine, ale, beer, porter, cider, or other vinous or fermented liquors,—nor yet any license for retailing on board any steamboat or other vessel, wine, ale, beer, porter, cider, or other vinous or fermented liquors, but not brandy, rum, whiskey, or other spirituous liquors,—nor yet any other description of license whatever,—shall in any wise avail to render legal any act done in violation of this section:

Provided always that the sale of wine for exclusively sacramental purposes shall be made by druggists and vendors as hereinafter provided, only on the certificate of a clergyman affirming that the wine is required for sacramental purposes:

Provided also, that the sale of intoxicating liquor for exclusively medicinal purposes or for *bona fide* use in some art, trade or manufacture, shall be lawful only by such druggists and other vendors as may be thereto specially licensed by the Lieutenant Governor in each Province, the number not to exceed one in each township or parish, nor two in each town; and in cities not exceeding one for every four thousand inhabitants; such sale, when for medicinal purposes, to be in quantities of not less than one pint, to be removed from the premises and to be made only on the certificate of a medical man having no interest in the sale by the druggist or vendor, affirming that such liquor has been prescribed for the person named therein; and when such sale is for its use in some art, trade or manufacture, the same to be made only on a certificate signed by two Justices of the Peace of the *bona fides* of the application, accompanied by the affirmation of the applicant, that the liquor is to be used only for the particular purposes set forth in the affirmation; and it shall be the duty of the druggist or other vendor to file the certificates and keep a register of all such sales, indicating the name of the purchaser and the quantity sold, and to make an annual return of all such sales on the thirty-first day of December in every year to the Collector of Inland Revenue within whose revenue division the county or city is situated:

Provided also, that any producer of cider in the county, or any licensed distiller or brewer, having his distillery or brewery within such county or city may thereat expose and keep for sale such liquor as he shall have manufactured thereat, and no other; and may sell the same thereat, but only in quantities not less than ten gallons, or in case of ale or beer not less than eight gallons at any one time, and only to druggists and others licensed as aforesaid or to such persons as he has good reason to believe will forthwith carry the same beyond the limits of the county or city, and of any adjoining county or city in which the second part of this Act is then in force, and to be wholly removed and taken away in quantities not less than ten gallons, or in the case of ale or beer not less than eight gallons at a time:

Provided also, that any incorporated company authorized by law to carry on the business of cultivating and growing vines and of making and selling wine and other liquors produced from grapes, having their manufactory within such county or city, may thereat expose and keep for sale such liquor as they shall have manufactured thereat, and no other; and may sell the same thereat, but only in quantities not less than ten gallons at any one time, and only to druggists and others, licensed as aforesaid, or to such persons as they have good reason to believe will forwith carry the same beyond the limits of the county or city and of any adjoining county or city in which the second part of this Act is then in force, and to be wholly removed and taken away in quantities not less than ten gallons at a time:

Provided also, that manufacturers of pure native wines made from grapes grown and produced by them in the Dominion of Canada, may, when authorized to do so by license from the Municipal Council or other authority having jurisdiction where such manufacture is carried on, sell such wines at the place of manufacture in quantities of not less than ten gallons at one time, except when sold for sacramental or medicinal purposes, when any number of gallons from one to ten may be sold:

Provided also, that any merchant or trader exclusively in wholesale trade, and duly licensed to sell liquor by wholesale, having his store or place for sale of goods within such county or city, may thereat keep for sale and sell intoxicating liquor, but only in quantities not less than ten gallons at any one time, and only to druggists and others licensed as aforesaid or to such persons as he has good reason to believe will forthwith carry the same beyond the limits of the county or city, and of any adjoining county or city in which the second part of this Act is then in force, to be wholly removed and taken away in quantities not less than ten gallons at a time:

In any prosecution against a producer, distiller, brewer manufacturer, merchant or trader under this section, it shall be incumbent on the defendant to furnish satisfactory evidence of having good reason for believing that such liquor would be forthwith removed beyond the limits of the county or city, and of any adjoining county or city in which the second part of this Act is then in force, for consumption outside the same.

Mansonville has a social scandal involving a prominent minister of the gospel and the wife of a leading merchant. For months past the reverend gentleman has been a frequent visitor at the lady's house, and until within a month has not been suspected. Since then a rumor has been rife that all was not right between them. The husband watched and waited with astounding results. He found that his wife was not true to her marriage vows, and that the reverend gentleman, in his own house, had ruined his young wife. The injured husband will apply to the courts for relief. All the parties are highly connected. The gay deceiver is the father of a family. The injured husband was recently married to the woman who has proved untrue. The excitement is intense.

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A Bet that Cost a Life.

From the *Cincinnatti Enquirer.*

FOREST DEPOT, Va., May 28.—A fatal duel occurred near this Place to-day between Alexandsr Sliey and Frost Coles, brothers-in-law, in which the former was killed and the latter dangerously wounded. The parties to the affair are young farmers and highly connected.

Sliey and Coles become involved in a dispute this forenoon as to who had the largest corn. "I bet my corn is two inches higher than yours, said Sliey. "I bet it ain't," said Coles. Then they visited the fields and measured. They were both very pleasant about it at first, but when Coles found his neighbor's corn was the higher, he accused his friend of cheating. Hot words ensued, and finally the lie passed. Sliey proposed that they meet in a piece of woods, a mile distant, and fight it out with knives. Coles accepted the challenge.

The two men went to their homes, and procured carving knives. They told old Bob Ormington, a colored laborer, to meet them on the grounds as an escort—a second. The negro thought they were joking about fighting, and to carry out the joke he was promptly in the chosen woods when the two men arrived. It was then too late for him to back out. The duelists, who were men of splendid physique, were cool. It was about noon. They handed the negro an axe, and told him if he found one taking advantage of the other to rush in and straighten them This agreed upon, the principals stripped to the waist, and without any delay began.

They first tried fencing, but it is said that, after a few parries, Coles began to use his weapon like a madman. He inflicted five deep wounds in his antagonist's body, one being in the abdomen and one in the throat. Sliey fell to the ground in a few minutes, and died in less than half an hour. Coles received three wounds, one in the arm, one in the ribs, and one in the neck. Two of them were quite deep, and may result fatally.

Old Ormington, the negro, was so terrified that he did nothing but yell. This sole witness says that, as Coles ran the blade of his carving knife into Sliey's throat, he said, "Damn you, now who is the best man?" As Sliey fell he muttered, "I am killed." After he had fallen Coles inflicted three wounds, and then he, too, fell to the ground exhausted by loss of blood. Ormington started for the house, when he met a constable, to whom he related the story. The officer went with him to the woods, where he found the two bodies lying. Summoning some friends, he had them carried to the nearest house.

Coles may recover, but it is thought doubtful. Ormington was arrested as an accomplice. Sliey was very handsome. and had been married only a few months. Coles is related to a prominent politician.

Attempt d Murder and Suicide at Haverhill.

HAVERHILL, Mass., June 11. The bloodiest tragedy of many years occured in the rear tenement of brick block No. 27 Peeker street, this afternoon. Andrew Clue, a tanner by trade, a native of Amesbury, formerly residing in Adrian, Mich., Lowell and Concord, N. H., came a day or two since from an absence of several weeks peddling fish and gambling in Newburyport, to quarter himself upon his wife, who was having a hard struggle in life, earning a stinted living as a seamstress. Since his return he has been full of rum and quarrelsome with his wife and his stepson, Fred. Munroe, a lad 15 years old, a son of Mrs. True by a former husband. About an hour previous to the deadly assault he was quarrelling with his wife in the presence of young Munroe and threatened to strike her with his fist, but was prevented by the lad. Soon after Munroe left the house to buy a dinner for the family, and during his absence True attacked his wife with a carving knife, first attempting to stab her to the heart, but afterwards struck at her throat, inflicting a severe but not fatal gash. The deed was done in a chamber tenement, and, from appearance, near the kitchen stove, after which the woman fled to a closet and from there succeeded in getting down stairs to give the alarm. The police were passing and got early notice, but before being able to get up stairs True had applied the same knife to his throat, inflicting a deep and fatal gash on the right side, from which he instantly died. He was found upon a bed in the sitting room, which was saturated with blood; and pools of human blood were standing in several places in the two rooms where the tragic scene was enacted. Medical aid was at once called for the wounded woman, and it is thought her life will be saved. True was married to his last wife in Adrian, Mich., in 1868, and since the union they have lived an unhappy life. Her former name was Monroe, and she has two sons and a daughter in Portland, Me. True has several brothers and sisters living in Amesbury, Merriamac and Chicago, Ill.

A TERRIBLE STRUGGLE.

Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Osgood, residing in the same house, heard the outcries for help, and says that when they went up stairs they found Mrs. True on the floor with True upon her, dealing his deadly thrusts. It is found that about 20 wounds were made with the knife on her neck and stomach, and an attempt was made to stab her to the heart. The gash in her throat is about six inches long, very ragged and ugly looking, but did not touch the jugular vein. A very bad bruise is on her head and one eye is much discolored which is believed to have been caused by a stroke by a rolling pin. It is found that she wrenched the knife he was using upon her from him and broke the blade, which indicates a desperate struggle. The fatal wound upon himself was inflicted with a second knife. Mrs. True now says that he threatened to kill her last night. Mrs. True has four children living by Mr. Monroe, a former husband, and has never had any children by True. The woman is 53 years old.

Inventors and Patentees

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